

PERSON OF THE CENTURY

IT'S

TIME

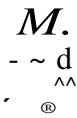
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Finest Flour



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Finest Hour



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REFLECTIONS AT CENTURY'S END

12 Man of the Millennium?

Should We Not Say of the Millennium,
"This Was Its Finest Hour"?

Winston S. Churchill

15 Churchill the Great?

Why the Vote Will Not Be Unanimous

Douglas J. Hall

17 Poetry

"The Mission" • *Ron Cynewulf Robbins*

"For Marlborough & Me"

18 "The Emerging Leader"

Churchill Conference XVI, Bath, England 22-25 July

Paul H. Courtenay

21 Join Us on the Last Frontier! Anchorage 2000

James W. Muller

23 Winston Churchill's American Heritage

Winston S. Churchill

ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES

25 Disarmament Fables

Richard M. Langworth

27 "Westward, Look, the Land is Bright"

Paul H. Robinson, Jr.

30 Fred Farrow, 1906-1999

A Remembrance by a Friend

31 Urban Legends: Indian Forebears

Elizabeth Churchill Snell

BOOKS, ARTS & CURIOSITIES:

33 Kirk Emmert reconsiders Sir John Martin...the editor praises **Winston Churchill's** *The Great Republic*...An avalanche of new books is offered by the **Churchill Center Book Club**...Were British WW2 Generals mediocrities? **Churchill Online** considers...**Brian Hardy and David Turrell** reveal variants and errors on *My African Journey* and *Europe Unite*...**Douglas Hall** provides a short list of Shorter's **Churchilliana** and a longer short list of Churchill pubs, hotels and restaurants in Britain...Mrs. **Landemare** provides a fruit cake recipe for the holidays.

- 4 Despatch Box
- 5 Datelines
- 7 The Churchill Calendar
- 11 Wit & Wisdom
- 24 CHURCHILL CENTER NEWS
- 28 Action This Day
- 37 Churchill Online
- 39 Woods Corner
- 40 Churchill in Stamps
- 42 Riddles, Mysteries, Enigmas
- 45 Recipes from No. 10
- 46 Churchilltrivia
- 47 Ampersand



Cover and Back Cover: We're not counting on Time to do the right thing (see page 5), so just in case they don't, here is our own conception of what their first cover of the year 2000 should have looked like. If you think we've messed up a perfectly good painting, you're right: so the unadulterated original appears on our back cover, reproduced by kind permission of the owner, member John Churchill Hasset of Beverly Hills, Calif. This oil-on-wood portrait of Churchill in the uniform of an Honorary Air Commodore, RAF, was painted in 1959 by Ralph J. Smiley, formerly a member of Churchill's staff in North Africa.

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PRAISE

Dear Members, I am writing to thank you for awarding me a scholarship to attend the "Churchill in England" program with the University of Dallas. Your generosity was greatly appreciated, for without your help I would not have been able to attend this enlightening program. I had a wonderful experience in England and thoroughly enjoyed learning about Churchill and his amazing leadership ability. I also enjoyed attending the International Churchill Conference in Bath. It was extremely informative, and it was wonderful to be able to hear the speeches on Churchill and his life.

CHRISTINA GONZALEZ, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

(To John Plumpton) I am writing to say what a great job you have done on your website and how truly fascinating learning about Churchill has been. My English class was given an assignment to write a biography on a chosen person. I chose Sir Winston and your website has been a great help. Thank you so much.

LEAH GOOD, YEAR 8 (VIA INTERNET)

I gave a copy of *Finest Hour* to my dissertation supervisor, an admirer of Churchill. He at once opened to an article on Rupert Brooke with a quotation from WSC's obituary of Brooke. He could also remember how his grandfather had secretly listened to Churchill on the radio in wartime Germany. His father said it was too dangerous, but obviously the grandfather was obstinate. When his father later became a POW with the British he really got an education, even became interested in literature...

TILL KINZEL, BERLIN

Sunday morning was spent reading your address, "Churchill and the Art of the Statesman-Writer" at the Boston Athenaeum (*FH* 102). I was much rewarded and moved to enjoy such work. Having come to know your style and wealth of knowledge, I can only say thanks. Your comments brought back the memory of my reading the words which so many of us treasure. Your piece requires the broadest possible distribution. You spoke *to* us, not *at* us; you walked us down a path of prose and allowed us to savor a great writer and a great life.

CRAIG HORN, LAUREL, MD.

CONDEMNATION

I read with interest "Glimpses: Count Xavier Puskowski" by Rafal Heydel-Mankoo (*FH* 101), since I had the privilege of knowing the late Count Puskowski for many years. However, as official biographer of the late Count Edward Raczyński, Polish Ambassador to Britain 1934-45, I must say that there is no mention in his war memoirs, *W sojusznicy Londynie*

(London: 1960) of his being first to inform Winston Churchill of the German attack on Poland. One would have thought that such a call would be an unforgettable episode in anyone's memoirs? Incidentally, the attack came on 1 September 1939, so Churchill could not have been First Lord at the time of the call.

Secondly, Count Raczyński's book, *Od Narczyza Kulikowskiego do Winstona Churchilla* (London: 1976) is not about Churchill but a collection of reminiscences, in which the name of Churchill unavoidably appears.

Finally, it is incorrect that Count Raczyński "married his secretary." Countess Raczyńska, who died in 1998, was the widow of a Polish diplomat, divorced in the Sixties. She became a companion to Count Raczyński, also eventually a widower, nursed him through two serious eye operations in New York, moved to London at his request at the onset of his blindness, and became his eyesight and an indispensable member of the family until his death. Their marriage could only have taken place after the death of her first husband, which occurred in 1992.

PETER C. BLAETH-MUSZKOWSKI, LONDON

Mr. Heydel-Mankoo replies:

Mr. Muszkowski is an old friend of the family whom I have always held in high regard, but on his main point he is quite wrong. See Gilbert, *Winston S. Churchill*, Vol. V., p. 1106: "Towards dawn, while [Churchill] was asleep, the German armies invaded Poland. At 8:30 that morning the Polish Ambassador, Count Raczyński, telephoned Chartwell to give him the news." And, in the *Companion* to Vol. 5, Part 3, from the diary of Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside: "1 Sept. 1939....I rang Winston again and he said he had the news definitely from the Polish Ambassador, who had told him 1 1/2 hours ago." I am not sure why this fact does not appear in Mr. Muszkowski's biography of Raczyński, but biographers do not possess a monopoly over facts.

Mr. Muszkowski is quite right to correct me for prematurely styling Churchill as First Lord, a careless error on my part which I note also slipped past our editor. I am in good company. I was always led to believe that Count Raczyński's third wife acted as his secretary and live-in companion and never doubted she was anything but a loving spouse. I never professed to be an authority on Raczyński, and made only passing reference to him, since my article was about my great-uncle Puskowski. However, Raczyński did not marry his last wife in 1992 as implied by Mr. Muszkowski. Rather, the marriage occurred on 18 December 1991, one day short of Raczyński's 100th birthday. (See *Genealogie Rodow Utytulowanych w Polsce*, 1996 and his obituary in the *Daily Telegraph*.)

continued on page 44

DATELINES

QUOTE OF THE MILLENNIUM

"If we all pull together...and firmly grasp the larger kopes of kumanity, then it may be that we shall move into a kappier sunlit age, when all the little ckildren who are now growing up in this tormented world may find themselves not the victors nor the vanquished in the fleeting triumphs of one country over another in the bloody turmoil of destructive war, but the heirs of all the treasures of the past and the masters of all the science, the abundance and the glories of the future."

WSC SPEAKING TO THE CONGRESS OF EUROPE, THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS, 7 MAY 1948

READERS NOTE:

In our opinion the 21st Century begins a year from now on January 1st, 2001—but we seem to have been out-voted! Alas Churchill was too busy fighting Boers in December 1899, or lecturing in December 1900, to say anything of cosmic significance at the turn of the last century. Instead we offer the above Quote of the Millennium. Perhaps it will apply to the one that's coming, RML 5NOV99

CIGAR SMOKER OF THE CENTURY

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15TH— Not to be Outdone by *Time* or the BBC, *Cigar Aficionado*, the glamour-encrusted magazine of cigars, placed Churchill atop its list of 100 "Cigar Smokers of the Twentieth Century." The editors write: "Throughout his long life, Churchill nourished England with his battlefield bravery, political courage and prolific writing, and nourished himself with the best food, drink and cigars he could find. The man for whom the imposing Churchill cigar size is named smoked eight to ten cigars a day, primarily Cuban brands. Not even the necessity of wearing an oxygen mask for a high-altitude flight in a non-pressurized cabin could prevent Churchill from smoking. As the story goes, the Prime Minister requested that a special mask be created that would allow him to smoke while airborne...On another occasion, Churchill hosted a luncheon for King Ibn Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia, who did not allow smoking or drinking in his presence. Rather than submit to the King's wishes, Churchill pointed out that 'my rule of life prescribed as an absolutely sacred rite



Cartoon by Lou Grant, San Francisco, on Churchill's 90th Birthday, 1964

smoking cigars and also the drinking of alcohol before, after and if need be during all meals and in the intervals between them.' The King was convinced....Favorite cigar: Romeo y Julieta."

PERSON OF THE CENTURY: TIME REPLIES

Finest Hour bundled its nine articles nominating Churchill for Person of the Century into booklets for the editorial board and sent them to *Time's* managing editor. We received a handwritten reply:

Thank you for your kind letter. It was good to hear from The Churchill Center again. The articles will prove very useful as we make our decision. I know he was selected in 1950 as Person [sic] of

the Half Century, and that is a factor. Alas, it is not dispositive.* History and perspective can change. But we are thinking and debating hard these days.

WALTER ISAACSON, MANAGING EDITOR

*Lawyers know what "dispositive" means but we had to search our 1894 Funk & Wagnall's unabridged dictionary, which offered the following: "dispositive (a.): disposing, appertaining to disposition. Under "disposition" were six definitions: "(1) The act of arranging. (2) The state or avenue of arranging. (3) Mental tendency or inclination. (4) Natural organic tendency of things. (5) An architectural term. (6) A Scots Law term." And on the web, Barbara found in Webster's *Revised Unabridged Dictionary* (1913): "Dispositive a. [Cf. F. dispositif] Disposing; tending to regulate; decretive. [Obs.] E.g.: 'His dispositive wisdom and power.' - Bates."

It's worrying that *Time* applies a 19th century word to our candidate for Person of the (20th) Century. We have no idea how the editors will vote. Our betting is with Chris Matthews of MSNBC/CNBC, also pro-Churchill, who thinks *Time* may avoid confronting the obvious and nominate "a construct of rhetoric," like "the microchip." We'll soon know...

FEW REMAIN, MANY ARE REMEMBERED

HENDON, LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15TH— The Few are getting fewer. Fifty-nine years after the Battle of Britain, barely 400 of the air crew who saved Britain from invasion

continued overleaf...

"The Few," continued

remain alive. But The Few were more numerous than legend suggests. Nineteen veterans gathered at the RAF Museum here to celebrate publication of a book that detailed the lives of all 2917 pilots and other air crew who took part in the battle from July to October 1940.

There is a misconception, according to Kenneth Flynn, the book's New Zealand author, that a handful of chaps in handlebar moustaches and silk scarves defeated the Luftwaffe. The Few, so named in a speech by Churchill, were many and varied, with American, Czech, Polish, French, Belgian and Commonwealth pilots as well as British.

Wing Commander Bob Doe, now 79, is the highest-scoring ace of the battle still alive, having downed 14 1/2 enemy aircraft (the half is accounted for by sharing a kill with another aircraft). He was himself shot down and still walks with a limp. Cdr. Doe retired from the RAF in

1966 because, he says, he was bored. He now runs a garage near Tunbridge Wells. Doe flew Hurricanes and Spitfires. "You didn't fly the Spitfire; you sat in it and it became part of you," he said. German pilots hated being downed by the Hurricane. "To them it was very *infra dig*. If they were going to be shot out of the sky it had to be by Spitfire, the aircraft they all admired." Twice as many German aircraft were shot down by the slower and less glamorous Hurricane.

September 15th was Battle of Britain Day, the date in 1940 when Churchill claimed 180 German aircraft shot down or disabled, the highest day's total of the battle. "He exaggerated, of course," said Sir Christopher Foxley-Norris, chairman of the Battle of Britain Fighter Pilots' Association. "The real total was probably nearer 70. But so what? That's war."

-Alan Hamilton in *The Times*, sent us by Alexander Justice, graduate student, UCLA



SOME TOPPER

LONDON, JULY 20TH— On behalf of all Canadian members, President Randy and Mrs. Solveig Barber presented an official Tilley Hat to our Patron, The Lady Soames, in a visit to her house in West London. A cordial invite to "elevenses" in her charming back garden gave us the opportunity to present the world famous headgear, recognized at once by our Patron. A special wide-brimmed model was chosen to help shield her from the South African sun. A few days later Lady Soames departed with her niece, Celia Sandys and other intrepids to retrace the great escape of her father during the Anglo-Boer War. (The story will appear in our next issue. -Ed.) Lady Soames expressed delight and her sincere thanks to all ICS Canada members for their gift.

CC SCHOLARSHIP WINNER GEORGE TAMBLYN

The recipient of a Churchill Center scholarship to help support his graduate studies at the University of Edinburgh's Centre for World War II studies, George Tamblyn was eight years old when WW2 ended. The war and its aftermath made an indelible impression on him. As a schoolboy he was fascinated with aircraft, especially bombers. While in law school George also obtained a private pilot's license and has flown many planes, his "apogee experience" being the piloting of a B-17 in 1998. He has also engaged in mock aerial dogfights using laser guns.

George practiced business law for 30 years in Oregon and Washington, repre-



Churchill painting in the South of France. (Peregrine Churchill photo)

UK Paintings Competition

Readers of *Finest Hour* are no strangers to Churchill's love of painting and his considerable skill with the brush. Now the International Churchill Society of the UK, in conjunction with the Association of Colleges, comprising 456 Colleges of Further Education in the United Kingdom, have agreed to run an annual painting competition. *The Daily Telegraph* has generously agreed to sponsor the competition initially for two years.

The competition, to be launched in

2000, will be open to art students from all colleges in the UK. Each college can nominate one student who will have to produce an example of his or her work, which is required to be a landscape or a rural scene. A short list of twenty students will be selected who will then be asked to produce a landscape

for the competition. A judging panel will then vote on the three best pictures. The first prize is £5000, the second prize £2500 and the third prize £1000. Further details are to be worked out with the Association of Colleges and *The Daily Telegraph*.

The Society is indebted to Earl Jellicoe, a Trustee of ICS UK, and the Hon. Celia Sandys, both of whom have played a considerable part in setting up this worthwhile competition. Further details will be published in due course.

-Nigel Knocker, Chairman, ICS UK



senting aerospace, computer hardware, real estate, sales, manufacturing and sales firms. With a partner, he took over a troubled manufacturing operation which had been an industry leader; through 1996 when he sold the company, it had been increasingly profitable every year since the takeover. He was also a candidate for Congress, running as a Democrat for Washington's 8th District in 1992.

THE THINGS THEY SAY

PART 1,796: Pavlov's Dogs

Perennial American presidential campaigner Pat Buchanan has had a lot of media coverage over his view of World War II: that it was a mistake to oppose Hitler by going to war over Poland when all Hitler wanted was to invade Russia.

We've been trying to resist being harassed by the media-hyped controversy. They ring their little chimes and like Pavlov's dogs we salivate. The most outrageous suggestions are usually made by people who are either running for something or have a book out. Unfortunately the average pundits don't know enough to reply properly to Buchanan's Hitler theories, so they fall back on the old reliable Evil Hitler line. This is not enough, for in terms of body counts, Stalin and Mao surpassed Hitler. Tony Blankly, who does know something about the subject, said: "Pat's ideas make for a good academic debate, but they're lousy politics."

That academic debate was offered in endless depth in *Finest Hour* 79 through 82, when it was raised the last time by Prof. John Charmley, who has considerably superior intellectual credentials to Mr. Buchanan. You can find these on our website (check under "Opinion"), or buy the fun-filled, brilliantly illustrated issues themselves for \$5 each from Churchill Stores c/o greengail@aol.com.

NO NUKES FOR FRENCH

LONDON, OCTOBER 21ST— Churchill vetoed a request by Anthony Eden in March 1945 to give the French details of preparations for the atomic bomb, according to papers released to the Public Record Office. Eden argued that if the French were not let in on the plans at some stage, they would inevitably turn to the Russians and develop a nuclear device with them. The

THE CHURCHILL CALENDAR

All postings welcome; owing to our quarterly schedule, we need copy at least three months in advance.

2000

- 9-17 February: Book signings, "Churchill: Wanted Dead or Alive" by Celia Sandys eastern United States; details next issue or by post to local members
- 29 March-2 April: Churchill Center Board of Governors Meeting, Lansdowne, Virginia
- 10 May: 10th Anniversary of Alaska Churchillians, Anchorage, Alaska
- 27-28 May: Annual General Meeting, ICS/UK, Bletchley Park, Bucks.
Spring: The Churchill Lecture, Washington DC
- 13-17 September: 17th International Churchill Conference, Anchorage, Alaska
- 26-29 October CC Board of Governors Meeting, Chapel Hill, NC

2001

- 14 February: Centenary of Churchill's Entry into Parliament
- Spring: Theme Conference, "Churchill and Secret Intelligence," location to be determined
- Autumn: 18th International Churchill Conference, location to be determined

2002

- Spring: 10th International Churchill Tour, England and Scotland;
- 19th International Churchill Conference, England

2003

- Spring: Academic Symposium (tentative), Quebec, Canada
- Summer: 20th International Churchill Conference, Hamilton, Bermuda

2004

- Summer: 21st International Churchill Conference, USA

letter says that although the French should not be allowed to participate in the development immediately, "there is a very strong case for giving them an assurance that they will be admitted to some degree, at any rate, of participation as soon as security conditions permit [probably by the late summer and almost certainly before the end of the year]."

Eden disclosed that he had discussed the issue with Sir John Anderson, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had agreed. He pointed out that the French had helped the British up to 1940 and had given early scientific aid to the Tube Alloys project (the British code name for developing the nuclear bomb). However, he went on to voice concerns about the more dangerous prospect of France's linking up with the Russians: "The French have made it clear that, if we and the Americans do not in due course admit them to participation, they will have to turn to Russia. The very existence of two competitive blocs on Tube Alloys within the great powers could be a very serious matter in itself."

Churchill took five days, to March

25th, to reject the proposal: "I certainly do not agree that this secret should be imparted to the French. My agreement with President Roosevelt in writing forbids either party to reveal to anyone else the secret... in all the circumstances our policy should be to keep the matter so far as we can control it in American and British hands and leave the French and Russians to do what they can."

WSC added, "I have never made the slightest agreement with France or with any Frenchman. I shall certainly urge the President not to make or permit the slightest disclosure to France or Russia."

The French later went on to develop their own nuclear deterrent, but did not test it until 1960.

CONNOISSEUR'S GUIDE REPRINT
LONDON, OCTOBER 17TH— Richard Langworth's *Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill* is to be reprinted in early 2000 by the Chrysalis Group, incorporating all addenda, corrigenda and discoveries since the first edition. Watch *FH* for announcement of availability.

continued overleaf..

AROUND & ABOUT



The *Observer* (London) of October 31st carried a **I** front page article arguing that **Heathrow Airport** should be renamed for Churchill. **Auberon Waugh** replied in the *Daily Telegraph* that "the collapsing left-wing former **intelligentsia**" are hoping "to discredit Churchill, our last great Englishman, by equating him with the ugliest, dirtiest and most inefficient corner of modern Britain. The least we can do is to organize a campaign against this shoddy proposal. Between campaigning and counter-campaigning, we will all have found something to do"....On November 2nd the **Paris Churchill Statue** (FH101, p. 5) had its hands daubed with red paint and the words "**Mers el Kebir, 1300 killed**" scrawled on it, referring to the British fleet bombardment of French vessels in the Algerian port during WW2. The French government had already surrendered when the incident took place in July 1940 and there were fears their fleet could fall into German hands. The statue was vandalised with **Franco-British relations** at a new low because of the row over the French ban on British beef. Responding to this matter on the **Churchill Center** e-mail discussion group, **Dr. Robert Caputi** wrote: "The silver lining, of course, is that some French are reading their own history. I'd skip the chapters on 1940 if I were a Parisian"....Elsewhere in the **City of Light**, Churchill is still riding high. **Robert Hardy**, the "All Creatures Great and Small" actor who cornered the market on Winston Churchill roles (and won an **ICSICC** Honorary Membership for accuracy) plays **WSC** opposite **de Gaulle** in a *fin de siècle* special inspired by the French Government, which runs through February. As he has since the 1990 Churchill Conference in **San Francisco**, Hardy suggested **Sir Anthony Hopkins** play Churchill. Hopkins wasn't interested and, as far as we are concerned, history is the winner. Why trade a sure thing for a dark horse? Official biographer of Winston Churchill, longtime ICS/CC Honorary Member **Sir Martin Gilbert** has joined the Claremont Institute as a Distinguished Fellow, giving lectures at Claremont gatherings annually. Claremont President **Larry Arnn** first learned of the work of Gilbert "while several of us were graduate students under Sir Martin's longtime friend, Professor Harry Jaffa. It was my privilege to help with his work on the official biography in Oxford for three years. From this long acquaintance we know Sir Martin to set the highest standards of accuracy, proportion, and justice in his monumental work." More details on **Claremont's** website (www.claremont.org/publications/gilbert.cfm), or its home page (www.claremont.org). **Kenneth Lake** of Loughton, Essex tells the *Daily Telegraph* (October 11th) that currently fashionable **non-confrontational politics** are un-English: **Harold Macmillan** said of **Anthony Eden**: "He is forever poised between a cliché and an indiscretion." **Clement Attlee** described **Churchill** as "fifty percent genius, fifty percent bloody fool"; Churchill called Attlee "a sheep in sheep's clothing" and "a modest man who has much *to* be modest about." Churchill also demolished the **Baldwin Government** as being "decided only *to* be undecided, resolved to be irresolute, adamant for drift, solid for fluidity, all-powerful to be impotent," while Baldwin put **Lloyd George** in his place: "He spent his whole life plastering together the true and the false, and therefore manufacturing the plausible." **Good British invective** goes back at least to **Benjamin Disraeli**, when he said that **Robert Peel** was "the arch-mediocrity who presides, rather than rules, over a cabinet of mediocrities...peremptory in the little questions, the great ones he left open." Says Mr. Lake: "You don't get epigrams like that nowadays." You don't? What about **Tony Blair** on the **Tories**: "the Party of Pinochet, foxhunting and hereditary peers: the indefensible, the inedible, the unelectable." And (after the rejected Test Ban Treaty), **Bill Clinton** on the **Republicans**: "recklessly partisan isolationists betting our children's future." And the Republicans, fighting back: "naive leftist ideologues compromising national security in search of a legacy other than scandal." Not bad! \$

ADDENDA & CORRIGENDA

(Or: "Nothing is too old to correct...")

FH 89: Contrary to Henry Crooks's account on page 49, Gerald McCue writes, "what Cockroft and Walton did in 1933 was very important, but it was 'splitting the atom,' not 'fission.' They bombarded the relatively simple nuclei of lithium by *injecting energy* chipped off nuclei of hydrogen. Not until 1938 did German chemists Hahn and Meitner demonstrate that uranium nuclei could be blown apart into medium weight nuclei, with copious *release* of energy (fission) and a chain reaction, either controllable or explosive."

FH 95: In "Churchill and the Litigious Lord," we converted sterling to dollars throughout at \$1.70 to £1 but one conversion ("over £125,000 or \$800,000 in current value") should read "\$200,000." Thanks for this to Robert Ledermann.

FH 102: In "Churchill and the Art of the Statesman-Writer," page 19, William Manchester says of Churchill's youth: "One percent of [Britain's] population—some 33,000 people—owned two-thirds of its wealth." Albert Sheridan reminds us that 33,000 is one percent of 3.3 million. But Britain's population at Churchill's birth was closer to 33 million, in which case *one-tenth of one percent* of her population controlled two-thirds of Britain's wealth.

In "Armorial Bearings," page 22, column 2, line 1, end of sentence: for "Sable" read "Sable [and not as illustrated]." On page 23, column 1, line 13: for "add" read "omit." Author Paul Courtenay writes: "In the colour transparency of Charles Lusted's painting, I failed to notice that he used incorrect tinctures, so my script does not describe Lusted's cover picture. In layman's language he has shown two wreaths, both red and black. But as depicted in my Figure 6, only the dexter (lefthand side from the view of the observer) wreath should appear, and it should be white and black."

FH 103: In our list of residences (page 46) we omitted the last two temporary residences of Winston Churchill: Hosey Rigge, Westerham (1923-24; nicknamed "*Coscy Pigge*" by WSC); and 67 Westminster Gardens (Jul.-Oct. 1945, loaned to the Churchills by Duncan Sandys). In C. P. Snow's essay, page 14, we said Pamela Plowden in 1904 married Victor Lytton; "later the Earl of Lytton." Charles W. Snyder, biographer of the first Earl Lytton, tells us that Victor was already an Earl (he inherited in 1891) when he married Pamela Plowden in 1902.

T T T / " Lady Soames at the opening of
 \J JL\J Churchill: The Evidence" exhibit at
 the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh on
 5 June 1999. Left to right: Dr. Piers Brendon,
 keeper of the Churchill Archives Centre; Lord
 Crawford, chairman of Trustees of the NLS; Lady
 Soames; and Dr. Alan Marchbank, director of
 Public Services at the NLS. The Churchill Center
 has been working on the possibility of bringing this
 Exhibit to North America. Striving to support
 British Churchill institutions as best it can, the
 Center has also been developing websites for
 Chartwell and the Cabinet War Rooms, which are
 now accessible through "Links" on The Churchill
 Center's home page, www.winstonchurchill.org.



LOCAL & NATIONAL

California

COTO DE CAZA, JUNE 27TH— Churchill Center members and history aficionados met at the home of Loreen and Andrew Guilford for the second organizational meeting of California Churchillians, attended by several high-ranking Orange County judges. After dinner, guests made brief presentations on candidates for the "Person of the Century," and a vote was taken which produced an interesting Top Ten list. Point scores were: Churchill 139, Franklin Roosevelt 126, Mahatma Gandhi 104, Eisenhower 76, "The American Taxpayer" 60, Eleanor Roosevelt 56, Margaret Thatcher 55, Henry Ford 54, Mother Teresa 52 and Ronald Reagan 46.

Extolling the virtues of candidate Churchill was left to Brooks Hoar, who hosted our first meeting a few months ago. Brooks made an interesting comparison between Churchill and Hitler, noting both were once veterans, painters, and writers, although the resemblance stopped there. Eisenhower was championed by David Sills, presiding justice of the County Court of Appeal. Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Kambestad talked about Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, while Raymond Kann gave effective support for Margaret Thatcher. Andrew Guilford spoke of religious leaders, focusing on Mother Teresa. Curt Zoller, author of the "Churchilltrivia" column in *Finest Hour*, showed love of long-shots by arguing for Willem Einthoven. A humorous but effective slap shot for Wayne Gretzky was taken by Justice Bill Bedsworth, who noted that Churchill suffers from looking

alternately like a bulldog or an infant!

Our budding California group, now named "The Churchillians," met again for dinner at the *Queen Mary* in Long Beach on November 20th, where our guest was Professor of English Paul Alkon of the University of Southern California, a contributor to *Finest Hour* and our Marlborough Symposium in 1998. Dr. Alkon's topic was "Churchill and his Literary Genius," a subject well received by the multitude.

If you would like to assist in organizing further California events—and, eventually, a Churchill Conference there—please contact Curt Zoller, 21335 Amora Street, Mission Viejo CA 92692, telephone (714) 581-6834, e-mail zcourt@earthlink.net.

New England

BOSTON, OCTOBER 12TH— Honorary Member Winston S. Churchill, on a book signing tour of the Eastern USA for *The Great Republic*, his new book of his grandfather's writings on America, spoke tonight at the African Meeting House to a capacity crowd of Boston Athenasum and Churchill Center members. He was introduced by Richard Langworth, who borrowed the lines of Mark Twain when introducing Winston's grandfather 99 years ago in New York City. (See review of *The Great Republic* in this issue.)

New England Churchillians meet periodically, but we lack an annual dinner to mark Churchill's birthday. If you wish to help organize this or other meetings, please contact the editor, *Finest Hour*.

Pennsylvania

DOWNINGTOWN, NOVEMBER 6TH— Craig Horn, a Governor of The Churchill Center, spoke tonight about Churchill's famous "what-if" published in our last issue, "If Lee Had Not Won the Battle of Gettysburg," at a meeting of Pennsylvania Churchillians at their favorite pub, "No. 10 Downing Street." Craig's appreciation followed a cocktail hour and dinner. Members interested in future local events in eastern Pennsylvania should contact Richard Raffauf, 116 Hampshire Rd., Reading PA 19608, telephone (610) 777-1653 (e-mail iconsort@ptd.net) or Phyllis Ruoff, 39 West Greenhill Rd., Broomall PA 19008, telephone (610) 353-6447 (e-mail rruff@aol.com).

Ohio

CLEVELAND, NOVEMBER 9TH— Carol Breckenridge spoke tonight at a meeting of Northern Ohio Churchillians at the Greenbrier Suite, 1300 Terminal Tower, following a sumptuous catered dinner. Her topic was "The Power of Art as Therapy in the Life of Winston Churchill," a phenomenon Sir Winston was well equipped to demonstrate through his painting. This followed Michael McMenamin's July 13th presentation, "The Golden Age of Churchill as a Writer."

Michael has sent members a survey form soliciting views on different formats for future meetings: What if we did more informal discussion sessions instead of a steady diet of formal presentations? All you'd have to do in the latter case is

continued overleaf...

select a topic, volunteer to lead the discussion, assign selected readings from libraries, and have opinions with the willingness to share them.

If you haven't already responded to Michael's question, or wish to assist in any way, please contact Alexis at Michael McMenamain's office: Walter & Haverfield, 1300 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, OH 44113, telephone (216) 781-1212.



ABOVE: Washington Society's Executive Committee. L-R: Craig Horn, Chris Harmon, Caroline Hartzler, Walt Govenda, John Mather. BELOW: David Jablonsky with Lady Soames.



Washington

NOVEMBER 11TH— The Washington Society for Churchill, a Churchill Center Affiliate, has held three successful events this year: a March dinner meeting with Lady Soames and speaker David Jablonsky of the National War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; a midsummer picnic at the home of Craig and Lorraine Horn; and an Armistice Day (November 11th) dinner followed by a lecture, "The Churchill Statue and his Honorary U.S. Citizenship," Prof. John A. Ramsden, Washington DC. At the picnic, Dr. Max Owens of the Naval War College spoke about the Civil War portion of Churchill's *History of the English Speaking Peoples*, while Craig Horn discussed Churchill's 1930 essay in counterfactual history, "If Lee Had Not Won the Battle of Gettysburg" (FH103).

The Society continues to offer its enamel pin, SEND FOR CHURCHILL. This reproduction of the 1951 British General Election campaign pin that saw

Churchill's Tories victorious and Churchill Prime Minister again is identical to the original. These quality pins are available for \$10



postpaid by check or money order from the Washington Society for Churchill, c/o Dan Borinsky, 2080 Old Bridge Road #203, Lake Ridge VA 22192.

Ron Helgemo has left the area after a long and successful tenure as President of the Washington Society. In his place is Caroline Hartzler, 5956 Coopers Landing Court, Burke VA 22015, telephone (703) 503-9226. Contact Caroline if you can assist or sponsor events.

Dallas

NOVEMBER 30TH— Following meetings in June and October, North Texas members ended 1999 with a Champagne soirée at the home of David and Barbara Willette. (David is relieving Nathan Hughes as chairman, after Nathan's five years of faithful service.) The June 30th event, hosted by John and Marilyn Williams, was a program by Nathan and Selma Hughes of selected letters between WSC and his wife from Lady Soames's book. On October 3rd the group enjoyed "The Challenge of Churchill," a presentation at the University of Dallas by Dr. Charles Sullivan and Mr. Andrew Moran. They discussed the University's "Churchill in England" program, which earned two scholarships from The Churchill Center.

For latest Dallas meeting plans, or to volunteer your assistance, please contact David Willette at (214) 750-6009.

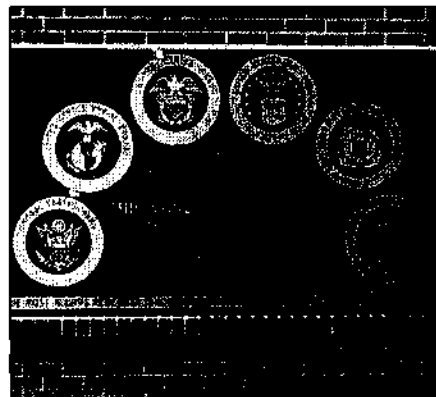
London

NOVEMBER 30TH— One of the most successful meetings of the International Churchill Society of the UK occurred at the Cabinet War Rooms, where distinguished Britons gathered for book signings with members of the Churchill family including Lady Soames and Celia Sandys. The guest list, still incomplete at this writing, was to include former Prime Ministers Lady Thatcher and Sir Edward Heath. More about this event in our next issue.

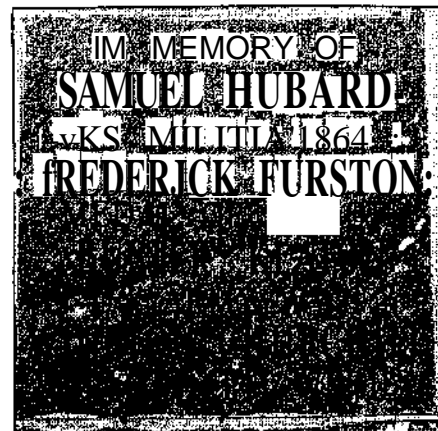
Kansas

IOLA, KANSAS— Several years ago a beautiful veterans memorial wall was erected here to commemorate 7000 local veterans of wars since 1812. In front of the wall is a plaza of flagstones commemorating local businesses, organizations and families. I purchased one of these and, as you can see, Churchill's name is one of four individuals I chose to recognize. Samuel Hubbard was my great-great-grandfather who came to America in 1857 to help make Kansas a free state. General Frederick Funston was a local Medal of Honor winner whose historic home I helped bring to the square. I founded Iola's "Buster" Keaton festivals in honor of another local whose name you will recognize.

I fell under the spell of Winston Churchill thirty-seven years ago at the age of fourteen, and through *Finest Hour* my appreciation of him has only grown. Criticism rather than compliments seem more common in this life; thus I want you all to know that I most certainly appreciate all that you have done and continue to do. -Clyde W. Toland ®



The Iola, Kansas memorial to Allen County veterans (above), and Clyde Toland's memorial.





SEMPER PARATUS

An old friend of my family, a former judge and chief executive officer of a large forestry company, told me about Winston Churchill's visit to Vancouver during his lecture tour in 1929. The Law Society of British Columbia had invited him to address them at a dinner in the Grouse Mountain Chalet Restaurant. My friend was entrusted with making all the arrangements.

Our liquor laws at that time (and for long afterwards) were very primitive and restrictive. To get permission for alcoholic drinks at a function, one had to fight a lot of red tape and pay fees to the Provincial government ministry, the Liquor Control Board, and the municipality. Apparently one of these had turned down the application.

On the afternoon of the dinner my friend received a phone call from Randolph Churchill who was accompanying his father: "Mr. _____, my father has heard that there are to be no drinks at the dinner tonight." "I'm afraid that is so," my friend replied, hearing very audible rumblings in the background. "Well," said Randolph, "my father says if there are no drinks he won't come."

At this point my friend, a rather short-tempered man, who had gone to a lot of trouble over the dinner, blew his top: "You tell your father that if he doesn't come I will blacken his name right across Canada!" And he slammed down the telephone.

When my friend arrived at the

Chalet he saw Churchill, some fifty yards away, working at his easel. On spotting my friend, WSC called out, slapping a bulge in his jacket pocket, "It's all right—I've brought my own!" Thus Winston Churchill *did* show up for the dinner—suitably chastened, but not without personal resources... -DLJ

"HOW HIGH WOULD IT COME?"

Despite his reputation, no one ever saw Churchill the worse for drink. "My father taught me to have the utmost contempt for people who get drunk," he said once. But Churchill fanned that reputation, taking great pride in his alcoholic capacity. ("I have taken more out of alcohol than alcohol has taken out of me," he would often say.) Winston Churchill in his recent book tour of America recalled how his father Randolph was entrusted by his grandfather with laying in a goodly supply of "medicine" housed in a variety of large glass containers for their entry into Prohibition America.

This and the Vancouver story above remind me of a famous tableau with Churchill and his friend Professor Lindemann, which they must have enacted on many occasions, so often has it been reliably described to me in different venues. Glancing about the room they were in, Churchill would demand in a loud voice: "Prof! Pray calculate the volume of Champagne, whiskey and other spirits I have consumed in my entire life and tell us how high it would reach if poured into this room."

Frederick Lindemann would take out his slide rule and calculate (or pretend to calculate) the necessary figures. Finally he would frown and say, "I'm sorry, Winston, it would reach only to our ankles" (or "knees" if it were a particularly small room). Churchill would sigh and say, "How much to do...how little time remains." -RML

UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

Debate over whether Britain should forsake the pound for the euro and further integrate into the European Community sent several people, holding divers views of these questions, to us for Churchill's words on the subject. Many knew part of the following quote but not

all of it. Thinking it must have been post-WW2, we could not immediately find it. Small wonder! It appeared in Churchill's "The United States of Europe," published in *The Saturday Evening Post* in America and *John Bull* in England on 15 February 1930. On 29 May 1938, just before Munich put an end to such happy musings, it was republished in *The News of the World* as, "Why Not 'The United States of Europe'?" It appears in book form only in *The Collected Essays of Sir Winston Churchill*, Volume II "Churchill and Politics," London: Library of Imperial History 1976, pp. 176-86. If readers wish, we could reprint the entire article.

"We [Britain] are bound to further every honest and practical step which the nations of Europe may make to reduce the barriers which divide them and to nourish their common interests and their common welfare. We rejoice at every diminution of the internal tariffs and the martial armaments of Europe. We see nothing but good and hope in a richer, freer, more contented European commonalty. But we have our own dream and our own task. We are with Europe, but not of it. We are linked, but not comprised. We are interested and associated, but not absorbed. And should European statesmen address us in the words which were used of old, 'Wouldest thou be spoken for to the king, or the captain of the host?', we should reply, with the Shunammite woman: 'I dwell among mine own people.'"

THAT "HUN" QUOTE

Last issue in this space we discussed Churchill's quip (which he quoted from an unidentified source), "The Hun is always at your throat or at your feet." We said that the quotation, uttered in a 1943 speech, did not appear where the citation indicated, in a speech in Britain on 14 May 1943 (as stated in Kay Halle's *Irrepressible Churchill*). No wonder: Churchill was in America at the time. G. Davis of Stockton, California put us on to the correct source: Churchill's speech to the United States Congress on 19 May 1943. You'll find it in *Onwards to Victory*, Cassell edition, page 100. But we still don't know where it originated. M>

MAN OF THE MILLENNIUM?

Should We Not Say of the Millennium, "Tkis Was Its Finest Hour"?

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

FOR my part, there is no query about the title of this address, but I realise that some may have some alternative candidates. You may say I am biased and, of course, you would be right. There are many eminent candidates for "Man of the Millenium," from Shakespeare to Napoleon, from Leonardo to Einstein and, in the league of monsters, from Hitler to



THE SUNDAY TIMES, 29 NOVEMBER 1953

Stalin. But I advance my proposition with force and conviction on the basis that, in the greatest war of history, no single individual made a greater contribution to turning the tide of victory and securing a favourable outcome than Winston Churchill. On that basis, I am hopeful that, before you hear me out, I may have persuaded some of the waverers among you to my point of view.

The critical moment came in May and June of 1940, when the fate of Europe—indeed of the whole world—hung in the balance. At dawn on 10th May, Hitler launched his blitzkrieg against Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and France. That very day the British nation, in its hour of crisis, turned to Winston Churchill as its leader. Within six weeks all effective resistance to the Nazi onslaught was at an end and many, even among the friends of Britain overseas, believed that it would only be a matter of weeks before Britain, too, surrendered.

As France was falling, one French General declared: "In three weeks England will have her neck wrung like a chicken." This prompted my grandfather, when addressing the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa on 30 December 1941, to make his famous quip: "Some chicken, some neck!"

Viewed objectively, Britain's position was hopeless.

Mr. Churchill is a Trustee of The Churchill Center. He has been a writer and lecturer for his entire career, which also includes 27 years as a Member of Parliament. This is the text of a speech he made during his recent American book signing tour.

Hider had amassed a huge war-machine, out-producing Britain in almost every field of military production by a factor of two or even three to one. Europe was at his mercy. Soviet Russia was his ally. Only 21 miles of English Channel stood between him and his next intended conquest. The mood at home was divided.

Even after Churchill became Prime Minister there were many Mem-

bers of Parliament, and even a handful of Ministers, who favoured a "negotiated settlement" with Hitler. Of course it would have been dressed up as a Peace Agreement, but it would have amounted to surrender, with the dismantling of both the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force. Had this come about, Hitler would have been free to turn East with all his might to defeat Stalin's Russia. Then he would have turned West once again and all the apparatus of Nazi domination—concentration camps and death-camps—would have been established in England's green and pleasant land.

All prospect of eventual liberation would be extinguished, for it would have been impossible for our friends in the United States and Canada, Australia and New Zealand, to mount a D-Day invasion from 3000 miles across the Atlantic. In such circumstances it is quite possible that, to this day, the Nazi swastika would be flying over London and the capital cities of Europe.

Churchill's strength as a war leader rested in his burning conviction, in the teeth of all the odds, that in our Island, we were unconquerable. Second, and equal to that, was his ability to communicate that spirit of resolution to the British nation. In the words of the American broadcaster Edward R. Murrow, later reiterated by President John F. Kennedy, Churchill "mobilised the English language, and sent it into battle." His wartime speeches at that turning-point of history were as remarkable as they are memorable.

In his first address to Parliament, on becoming Prime Minister, he declared:

I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat... You ask what is our policy? I will say: It is to wage war by sea, land and air with all our might and with all the strength that God can give us: to wage war against a monstrous tyranny, never surpassed in the dark, lamentable catalogue of human crime. That is our policy. You ask what is our aim? I can answer in one word: Victory—victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror, victory, however long and hard the road will be; for without victory, there is no survival.

Within five weeks France had fallen and Hitler was free to direct all his might against Britain. In his speech to the House of Commons of 18 June, Churchill warned:

What Gen. Weygand called the Battle of France is over. I expect that the Battle of Britain is about to begin. Upon this battle depends the survival of Christian civilisation. Upon it depends our own British life and the long continuity of our institutions and our Empire. The whole fury and might of the enemy must very soon be turned on us. Hitler knows that he will have to break us in this island or lose the war. If we can stand up to him all Europe may be free and the life of the world may move forward into broad, sunlit uplands. But if we fail, then the whole world, including the United States, including all that we have known and cared for, will sink into the abyss of a new Dark Age made more sinister, and perhaps more protracted, by the lights of perverted science. Let us, therefore, brace ourselves to our duties, and so bear ourselves that, if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say, "This was their finest hour."

Of all the words which must forever move English and French hearts, none could be more powerful than the closing words of his broadcast to the French in 1940:

Goodnight then: sleep to gather strength for the morning. For the morning will come. Brightly will it shine upon the brave and the true, kindly upon all who suffer for the cause, glorious upon the tombs of the heroes. Thus will shine the dawn. *Vive la France!* Long live also the forward march of the common people in all the lands towards their just and true inheritance, and towards the broader and fuller age.

WHEN, later, he reflected upon the momentous day, 10 May 1940, when he had become Prime Minister, Churchill recalled his feelings, as he went to bed in the early hours: "I was conscious of a profound sense of relief...I felt as if I were walking with destiny and that all my past life had been but a preparation for this hour and for this trial."

Of all the remarkable qualities of Winston Churchill there is none more amazing than his unshakable belief in his destiny. As a young man he once confided to Violet Asquith: "We are all worms. But I do believe that I am a glow-worm!" Indeed, even before that, while still a schoolboy at Harrow, he had already developed a keen sense of his purpose here on

earth. When, years later in the late 1950s, it was announced that my late father Randolph would write the official biography of his father, Sir Murland Evans, a school-fellow of my grandfather's at Harrow wrote my father recalling a conversation he had had with the young Winston in 1891, when they were both just sixteen years old. As he remembered, "It was a summer's evening in one of those dreadful basement rooms in the Headmaster's House, a Sunday evening, to be exact, after chapel evensong." Murland Evans had been stunned by their conversation and recorded it with the utmost clarity. I should like to share his recollection:

We frankly discussed our futures. After placing me in the Diplomatic Service, perhaps because of my French descent from Admiral de Grasse who was defeated by Lord Rodney in the Battle of the Saints, 1782; or alternatively in finance, following my father's career, we came to his own future. "Will you go into the army?" I asked. "I don't know, it is probable, but I shall have great adventures beginning soon after I leave here."

"Are you going into politics? Following your father?"

"I don't know, but it is more than likely because, you see, I am not afraid to speak in public."

"You do not seem at all clear about your intentions or desires."

"That may be, but I have a wonderful idea of where I shall be eventually. I have dreams about it."

"Where is that?"

"Well, I can see vast changes coming over a now peaceful world; great upheavals, terrible struggles, wars such as one cannot imagine; and I tell you London will be in danger—London will be attacked and I shall be very prominent in the defence of London."

"How can you talk like that? We are for ever safe from invasion, since the days of Napoleon."

"I see further ahead than you do. I see into the future. This country will be subjected somehow to a tremendous invasion, by what means I do not know, but [warming to his subject] I tell you I shall be in command of the defences of London and I shall save London and England from disaster."

"Will you be a general then, in command of the troops?"

"I don't know; dreams of the future are blurred but the main objective is clear. I repeat—London will be in danger and in the high position I shall occupy, it will fall to me to save the Capital, to save the Empire."

PREPOSTEROUS talk from a teenager, you may say; but, as it turned out, incredibly prescient. Armed with this belief in his destiny, he seems to have concluded that he was bullet-proof and, after graduating from Harrow to Sandhurst, he proceeded to launch himself into a military career with an almost complete lack of regard for his personal safety.

At the age of 20, he was commissioned in the 4th Hussars. Months before, his father had died, and with a glamorous and extravagant mother, he was left penniless to make

"I can see vast changes coming over a now peaceful world; great upheavals, terrible struggles, wars such as one cannot imagine; and I tell you London will be in danger—London will be attacked and / shall be very prominent in the defence of London."

Churchill to Murland Evans, Harrow, 1891

his way in the world on his own devices. He had a burning ambition and determination to enter politics to vindicate the memory of his father, who had died at the young age of 46 after a brilliant but doomed career.

IN those days entering politics required either money or fame. Not having the former he determined to secure the latter. He made it his business, using all the influences at his command—most especially that of his mother, Lady Randolph Churchill—to seek out wars wherever they were to be found with the aim of earning a reputation for bravery. Thus in 1895, on his 21st birthday, he was in Cuba observing the Cuban revolt against Spain, tasting enemy fire for the first time when a bullet flew between him and the drumstick of a chicken he was about to swallow, prompting him to remark: "There is nothing so exhilarating as to be shot at without effect."

From there he went to the North West Frontier of India where he saw action with the Malakand Field Force; while everyone else took cover, he calmly paraded along the skirmish line on his white charger in view of the enemy. Then in 1898 with the 21st Lancers, he took part in one of the last great cavalry charges of history at the Battle of Omdurman in the Sudan.

This year marks the 125th anniversary of my grandfather's birth and, indeed, the centenary of his imprisonment in Pretoria, following his capture by the Boers, in the Armoured Train incident of which he gave such a lively and vivid account in *London to Ladysmith via Pretoria* and *My Early Life*. Heedless of personal danger and with bullets flying all around, he managed to extricate the locomotive, enabling it to get away, loaded with the wounded on the coal-tender. While confined in Pretoria he stood at a crossroads of his life. Just 25 years old, he was determined to escape. It was a throw of the dice whether he would buy a bullet from one of the guards manning the perimeter fence, or whether he would make good his escape and secure the fame for which he so unashamedly yearned. Fortunately for the world it was the latter and, by his dramatic escape he became the popular hero of the hour.

When one considers the number of occasions on which he hazarded his life, even after he resigned his commission and entered Parliament at the age of 26 in 1900—walking out of the wreck of a crashed airplane in the earliest days of aviation, serving in the trenches of Flanders where he commanded the 6th Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers in the line in 1917, and again when he was knocked down by a New York taxi in 1930—one cannot help but reflect that his preservation through all these hazards was nothing short of miraculous.

But as remarkable as his firm belief in his own destiny was the incredible roller-coaster of his political career, which spanned 55 years from his election to Parliament in 1900, aged 26 in the reign of Queen Victoria, to the reign of Queen Elizabeth and the thermonuclear age. On no fewer than four occasions his political career hit rock-bottom and was judged by many to be finished. But each time he climbed back from the abyss, defying those who had prematurely written his political obituary.

Marked out at an early age as a future Prime Minister, he rose rapidly to be Home Secretary at 34, and First Lord of the Admiralty at 36, where responsibility fell to him to prepare the Fleet for war against Germany. But then, in 1915, he became the scapegoat for the failure of the Dardanelles landings, and there was a general conviction that his political career was over. Thereupon he went into the trenches as a soldier in Flanders. Within two years, he was back again under Lloyd George, first as Minister of Munitions and then Colonial Secretary until, in 1922 with the fall of the Liberal Government, as he put it: "In the twinkling of an eye I found myself without an office, without a seat, without a party and without an appendix."

After two more years in the political wilderness, he was back in Parliament, back in politics, back in the ranks of the Conservative Party and—to the amazement of all, not least himself—Chancellor of the Exchequer. But then in 1929, following the defeat of the Tories, he found himself cast into the wilderness—this time for fully ten years, during which he became increasingly alienated from his party over the rearmament of Germany. It was this defeat that prompted his lengthy journey across Canada and America and led him to write to his wife: "Only one goal still attracts me, and if that were barred, I should quit the dreary field of politics for pastures new."

These ten years in the wilderness were, undoubtedly, the toughest period of his life. He saw with the utmost clarity the looming danger and tried, desperately, to warn the world before it was too late—but all in vain. It was only just before the outbreak of war in 1939 that he was invited to resume his old post at the Admiralty. There it fell to him for the second time in a quarter-century to prepare the Fleet for war. When he became Prime Minister the following year he was already 65 years of age and qualified to draw the old age pension. After six long years of war, during which he led Britain and the world to Victory over Hitler, he was abruptly

cast aside by the British electorate. Then, against all the odds, in 1951—at the age of 76—he made his fourth and final comeback from the politically dead, becoming Prime Minister again and remaining in office into his 81st year.

On the occasion of his 80th birthday in 1954, looking back on the wartime years, he replied reflectively to the congratulations of his colleagues of all parties: "I have never accepted what many people have kindly said, namely, that I inspired the nation. Their will was resolute and remorseless, and as it proved, unconquerable. It was the nation and the race dwelling all round the globe that had the lion's heart. I had to the luck to be called upon to give the roar!"

It is with a sense of awe that one considers his remarkable life and his brilliant achievements. By the time of his death at the age of 90, he had published some fifty volumes

of history, biography and speeches. At his beloved home of Chartwell in Kent there were nearly 500 canvasses that he had painted, some of remarkable quality. In addition he built, largely with his own hands, three cottages and a high wall round his extensive vegetable garden. And to think that, in between, he managed to find the time to beat the day-lights out of Hitler...

His was a remarkable life to which none can hold a candle. When I call him "Man of the Millennium," I do so with deliberation and conviction. Imagine for an instant how different the world would be today if the Nazi Swastika still floated over London and all the capital cities of Europe. It does not bear thinking about. But it is on that basis that I salute Winston Churchill as the Man of the Millennium. And I venture to think that I am not alone. Si

CHURCHILL THE GREAT?

Wky the Vote Will Not Be Unanimous

DOUGLAS J. HALL

EIGHT of *Finest Hour's* nine articles nominating Churchill for *Time* magazine's designation as "Person of the Century," which concluded in our last number, were written by Americans, Canadians and an Australian. But Churchill was British—why the discrepancy? For one thing, non-Britons tend to see the Churchill of the world's stage—statesman, sage, even saviour. In Britain he may be seen as all those things, and more—but invariably with some modification, arising from his record as a party politician. And, it must be said, that is where the water begins to get muddy.

In most true democracies politicians are, in the nature of things, often at odds with up to roughly half the electorate at any one time. Over his long career Churchill certainly pushed his luck in that respect. By transferring his allegiance from the Conservatives to the Liberals and back again he was successively at odds with all of the people for at least some of the time.

The Labour Party was formed in 1900, the very year that Churchill was first elected to Parliament, and it was



Speaking in 1924

always his sworn enemy. It might be said that the Labour Party and Churchill grew up together, in the political sense of course. If Churchill had his finest hour in 1940, the result of the 1945 general election clearly illustrates who had taken over the lion's roar. There is a popular theory that the growth of the Labour Party in Britain had much to do with the perceived need of working people and trade unionists to unite in force in order to provide a sufficient counterweight to Winston Churchill. If that is so he has a lot to answer for.

Churchill alienated thousands of soldiers over the Gallipoli fiasco in World War I (they dismissed as "white-wash" the findings of the Royal Commission on the Dardanelles) and his subsequent appearance in the

trenches of the western front—as they saw it—over-promoted, untrained, improperly dressed and plied with regular luxury food parcels from Fortnum & Mason. After three generations that enmity still survives powerfully in many British families.

Churchill's stance in the 1930s resulted in a widely held view that it was his "warmongering" which provoked Hitler into inflicting another war upon a British population still bearing the scars of the last one and aching for peace. »

Mr. Hall is *FH's* feature editor and Churchilliana columnist.

He roundly condemned as "abject, squalid and shameless" the Oxford Union motion "That this House refuses...to fight for King and Country"; but there is clear evidence that at the time the students were probably much closer to the pulse of public opinion. The NIMBY (Not In My Back Yard) factor applied and Churchill's warnings about Hitler's aspirations in far away places with strange sounding names were not widely seen as a matter of closely relevant concern until at least 1939. Indeed the same factor prevailed in the USA right up until December 1941.

"Good old Winnie" was by no means a universal cry during World War II, either amongst the beleaguered civilian population or the often reluctant soldiery. Many squaddies who had responded to Churchill's call to "defend our island" were seriously disaffected by their experiences on the other side of the world in Japanese POW camps.

The result of the 1945 general election stands as testimony to all of the above factors. Some Churchillians may loftily dismiss such notions, but it is a hard fact that they were genuine, heartfelt and commonly expressed at the time. Their ripples still disturb the surface of the muddy water.

Churchill's career record as a parliamentarian was that he contested twenty-one elections and won sixteen but hardly ever gained an overall majority of the votes cast until he arrived at the safe seat of Epping/Woodford. He certainly did not win every House of Commons division. "Remember Winston Churchill" reads the tablet in the floor of Westminster Abbey (perhaps circumspectly placed adjacent to the tomb of the Unknown Warrior). Well, people do, and their remembrances are coloured either by their own experiences or those handed down by their progenitors.

In the case of members of the very youngest generation there may in addition be some rather warped conceptions arising from a debatable curriculum being taught in certain schools and colleges. Learned dissertations on how Churchill got things wrong at various times continue to pour forth from obscure pedagogues at dubious educational establishments. Whilst the latter can be ignored by those of us of sound mind, they can, and I'm afraid do, create the wrong impression amongst the recently enfranchised generation.

Countering all that is the Churchill legend: the bulldog, the lion, the deeds of valour, etc. Thus the popular culture and the basis of public opinion is a continually evolving perspective, rarely fully expressed in any academic thesis but more likely to be discovered during discussions in a private drawing room or a public house. When the British vote has been counted, certain transatlantic lobby groups may have to prepare themselves to deliver expressions of dudgeon.

HOW would Churchill fare in a British vote on Personality of the Century? It could be a very close call indeed. Opinion polls canvassed in Belfast, Cardiff and Edinburgh do not provide much comfort: memories are exceptionally long in Belleek, Tonypany and parts of Dundee. The Labour Party's block vote, currently at its

highest level since 1945, is a formidable obstacle. Only vestiges of that generation of disaffected World War I soldiery remain, but their feelings are often still strongly held by their descendants.

What would Churchill himself have made of the Century Sweepstakes? He had something to say about "personalities" in his speech in the House of Commons on 29 July 1941. He was dealing with a proposal that an all-powerful Minister of Production should be appointed to oversee supplies for the Admiralty, the Air Ministry and the War Office. Clearly with tongue in cheek he said: "I have not been told who is to be this superman who, without holding the office of Prime Minister, is to exercise an overriding control over the three departments of supply and the three ministers of supply. Where is this super-personality...when you have decided on the man, let me know his name, because I should be very glad to serve under him."

Churchill's question was rhetorical since he already considered himself that super-personality. In which case a nomination as mere personality should hold no terrors for him. But would he appreciate being awarded the distinction in respect of an epoch he described so bleakly? At the University of London on 18 November 1948, Churchill said: "The advantages of the nineteenth century, the literary age, have been largely put away by this terrible twentieth century with all its confusion and exhaustion of mankind." (Personality of the terrible, confusing and exhausting century?)

Finest Hour 101 reported that a poll of BBC (Radio 4) listeners had placed Churchill behind Shakespeare in a poll for Britain's greatest personality of the past *thousand* years. The vote was close: 11,717 to 10,957. Shakespeare isn't in the running for "Personality of the Century," but that Winston Churchill may not be regarded as the greatest Englishman is understandable. In "The Growth of British Policy" Sir John Seeley observed, "History is past politics, and politics present history." Perhaps the British people need to have their past and present politics sufficiently steeped in history to allow a mature, well-judged and dispassionate assessment of a man who was engaged in that greatest of all polemic occupations.

Churchill also had certain problems of his own. He tended to infuriate his friends as much as he alienated his enemies. In many respects he may be his own worst enemy when it comes to assessing his whole career in terms of greatness. In history the reputation of many an aspiring "great" has been wrecked by, a single blunder, and Churchill undoubtedly committed more than a few of those. Thus, whilst Churchill's achievements were prominent, his perceived failings were also highly visible, and quite often on the grandest scale.

If William Shakespeare's forty-four plays justify his place as the greatest Englishman, should not Winston Churchill's more than forty books and vast journalistic output ensure his recognition on literary accomplishments alone? After all, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for

Literature. Certainly his literary achievement was prodigious, and all the more remarkable for being effected on a part-time basis within a political career which would have fully stretched most men. Frederick Woods concluded in *Artillery of Words* that Churchill "wrote rattling good stuff; rousing and romantic...using rolling phrases, remorseless rhythms and thunderous adjectives." Doesn't that sound a lot like Shakespeare?

I discussed the result of the BBC poll with a graduate in Shakespearian studies who made some interesting observations. Shakespeare did not acquire his greatest fame until the last twenty-five years of his life (*vide* Churchill); it was only then and in the years immediately after his death that the tributes appeared (*vide* Churchill). Throughout the following century Shakespeare was largely discredited (in Churchill's case the jury has been out for only thirty-four years so far) and it was not until the closing years of the *eighteenth* century, almost 180 years after his death, that Shakespeare's reputation was restored and his works began to enjoy the popularity they enjoy today. If this is a precedent, Churchillians may be in for a long wait!

In the event that Winston Churchill were to win the accolades of *Time*, I suspect that his response from heaven might read—with divine tongue in exalted cheek, of course—along similar lines to his message to the Swedish Academy in 1953, in respect of their award of the Nobel Prize for Literature: "I am proud, but I am also awestruck at your nomination. I do hope you are right. I feel we are both running a considerable risk and that I do not deserve it. But I shall have no misgivings if you have none."

IHAVE no misgivings: Winston Churchill has my vote. But I cannot speak for my compatriots. In a speech in 1906 Churchill said: "...all men are equal and voting power, as far as possible, should be evenly distributed among them." He later said (1933) that "...the English are...more truly united than any people in the world." Hmm....

"But be not afraid of greatness," Shakespeare's Malvolio said in "Twelfth Night": "some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." Churchill was certainly not afraid of greatness. Some have said he was born great but that would be dismissed by most as a flawed judgement. Born to *be* great, perhaps? Many have argued that he achieved greatness during his lifetime. It remains to be seen whether the mature judgement of history will irrefutably thrust greatness upon him.

Whilst we are waiting for the verdict, it seems appropriate to conclude with yet another quote from Shakespeare, whose Hamlet recited some lines about his father which a majority of future generations of Englishmen may yet come to say of Winston Churchill:

"HE WAS A MAN, TAKE HIM FOR ALL IN ALL,
I SHALL NOT LOOK UPON HIS LIKE AGAIN."



The Mission

History's greedy hands
overcome another
tumultuous century
Now dawns the
millennium with
this surety: on and below seas
in skies and orbit
and at every rampart
Freedom's cause will
demand and foster heroes—
new Keepers of the Flame
who must, with our help,
be armed with
knowledge of
Churchill's courage;
their shared and
sacred mission
spans Time itself:
the guardianship
and the expansion
of Liberty.

—Ron. Cynewulf Robbins

For Marlborough & Me

The turirjorhit wng u-tis tiionowed about 1' fi00for the Auiralitlin long. "Waltz:inghianld."

A bold fusilier went a-marching down through
Rochester,

Home from the wars in the Low Count-r-y,
And he sang as he marched through the crowded
streets of Rochester,

Who'll be a soldier for Marlborough & me?

Who'll be a soldier, who'll be a soldier

Who'll be a soldier for Marlborough & me?

*He sang as he marched through the crowded streets of
Rochester,*

Who'll be a soldier for Marlborough & me?

The Queen she has ordered fresh soldiers for the
Continent,

To strike a last blow at our old enemy,
So: if you'd be a rover all in a scarlet uniform,
Take the Queen's Shilling for Marlborough & C me

Who'll be a soldier, etc.

So, forty new recruits went a-marching down
through Rochester,

Off to the wars in the Low Count-r-y,
And they sang as they marched through the
crowded streets of Rochester,

Who'll be a soldier for Marlborough & me?

Who'll be a soldier, etc.



THE EMERGING LEADER

Churchill Conference XVI

22-25 July 1999

Bath, England

Paul H. Courtenay

PHOTOGRAPH BY NIELS BJERRE



THE sun shone throughout as the city of Bath hosted the 16th International Churchill Conference. From ancient Roman remains to elegant Georgian architecture, Bath showed itself at its best as members gathered to follow a programme with the theme of the *Emerging Leader*.

After a welcome by Nigel Knocker, chairman of ICS (UK) and the conference chairman, proceedings began with a reception by the Mayor at the Roman Baths, where a spring pours out approximately 280,000 gallons of water a day at a temperature of 116°F (47°C). Replying to the Mayor's speech of welcome, our Patron Lady Soames set the tone for the three days of varied activities. From this historic site members went upstairs to the sumptuous eighteenth century Pump Room for an inaugural dinner and dance. Here the Hon. Celia Sandys introduced the guest speaker, our old friend Bill Gunn, managing director of Pol Roger (UK), who had generously donated Sir Winston Churchill's favourite Champagne for the earlier reception. Bill spoke about the Churchill connection with Pol Roger, which was as sparkling as the product itself.

Next morning the serious side of the programme got

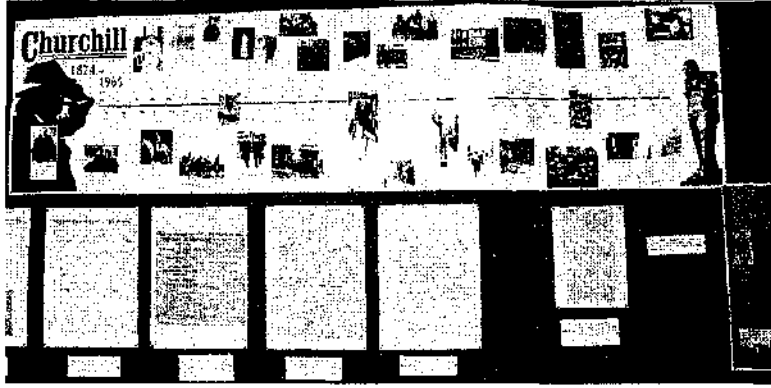
Mr. Courtenay is Hon. Secretary of the International Churchill Society, United Kingdom. He does not say that his own efforts in helping to make the Conference a success entitle him to the thanks of all.

under way at Bath's Guildhall (left). The first speaker was Major General Arthur Denaro, commandant of the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, who gave a fascinating survey of Sir Winston's days as a Gentleman Cadet in 1893-94. Comparing the training of those days with today's demands, General Denaro showed that, while much had necessarily changed, many of the basic principles had stood the test of time and were still applicable. By a happy coincidence, the General had himself been commissioned into The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars (formed in 1958 as an amalgamation of 4th Queen's Own Hussars and 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars), so was able to relate a number of amusing details of Sir Winston's days as a junior officer and his later period as Colonel of the Regiment between 1941 and 1965.

Just as Sir Winston's career had moved from the Army to that of a war correspondent, the conference programme followed the same route. Lord Deedes had first made *his* mark as a war correspondent, in Abyssinia in 1935, and was still active in this field at the age of 86, having returned from Kosovo the previous morning. He was able to outline the early impact of Winston Churchill in this role and gave details of the astonishingly high fees WSC had been able to command. By the time he entered the House of Commons in 1900, for example, Churchill was able to invest some £10,000, worth about fifty times more today. Lord Deedes took pride in pointing out that the foundations for Churchill's political career came largely from two newspapers, *The Morning Post* and *The Daily Telegraph*—the only two newspapers for which he himself had worked during the last sixty-eight years.

One of the highlights of the conference took place in the early evening. In hilly county on the edge of Bath is Claverton Manor; today it is the American Museum, but on 26 July 1897 it was a private house and the site of Winston Churchill's first political speech. He was only 22 and home on leave from 4th Hussars in India. This writer, by way of what he called the *hors d'oeuvre*, set the scene by explaining the background and circumstances of the speech and then introduced Dominic Walters, a great-grandson of Sir Winston, who reenacted his ancestor's first political speech at the exact site. The setting was idyllic as members sipped their evening drinks in the beautiful garden in perfect weather, the wooded, rolling hills and valleys forming a restful background as a number of hot-air balloons floated overhead. It was easy to imagine the scene 102 years before as Dominic stood in his great-grandfather's shoes and spoke young Winston's remarkably mature thoughts, ranging from industrial relations through party politics to imperial responsibilities. Sample: rounding on the Liberal Party Churchill said, "It reminds me of the man who, on being told that ventilation is an excellent thing, went and smashed every window in his house and died of rheumatic fever."

Next morning Richard Langworth, Nigel Knocker and Randy Barber gave reports on The Churchill Centre and UK and Canada Societies. Amusement attended the presen-



Top: timeline at registration. Above: reception at Roman Baths. Below: our speakers were many and variegated. Clockwise from upper left: Maj. Gen. Arthur Denaro, Commandant of Sandhurst; Lord Deedes, who served in the 1950s Churchill cabinet; Dominic Walters as WSC in 1897; the author, introducing Dominic.



tation of a USS *Winston S. Churchill* commander's cap to UK member Armido Valori, whose intervention had led to the insertion of the middle initial "S" into the ship's name.

Next speaker was Sir Henry Beverley, director general of the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust, who gave an informative description of the Trust, which awards about 100 travelling fellowships each year to worthy people from all walks of life. These Churchill Fellows, as they become, are funded to research a topic of their choice (after a rigorous screening process) for between four and eight weeks in an overseas country and to submit a report on their return.

As a final presentation assessing *The Emerging Leader*, Dr. Stephen Badsey of Sandhurst surveyed Churchill's leadership during the Boer War and suggested some thought-provoking new angles on his motivation and behaviour. As a tailpiece, this writer highlighted the importance of Jan Christian Smuts in the Churchill's life, suggesting that Smuts (whom WSC had first met as one of his interrogators while a prisoner in 1899, and who later became a close associate and friend) was probably the one person whom Churchill recognised as a superior mortal to himself. After quoting a number of well-documented remarks in support of this view, we concluded with an extract from a letter Churchill wrote to Smuts's widow on his friend's death in 1950: "He was probably more fitted to guide struggling and blundering humanity through its sufferings and perils towards a better day than anyone who lived in any country during his epoch."

Then came the traditional book discussion by a panel of academic experts. This year's choice was Churchill's *London to Ladysmith via Pretoria*, published in 1900. Professor James MuUer, chairman of The Churchill Centre's Academic Advisers, led the team which examined this important early work. Those who joined Jim Muller in putting forward insight into Churchill's adventures in South Africa (including his capture and escape) were Kirk Emmert, Patrick Powers, Paul Rahe, John Ramsden and Manfred Weidhorn.

The final evening saw a river cruise through Bath with good food and drink enjoyed while gliding through the centre of this beautiful city. It was a fitting finale to the social aspects of the conference and allowed everyone to relax and muse over the events of the previous two days, and to dissect many new lines of thought which had been evoked.

The last half-day opened with a brilliant exposition by William Tyler, a freelance lecturer, on "Winston Churchill: An Enduring Model of Leadership." He brought forward a number of highly articulate but little known contemporary wartime accounts by ordinary unknown people, which demonstrated the depth of the national cohesion under Churchill's leadership at that time. Mr. Tyler received prolonged applause.

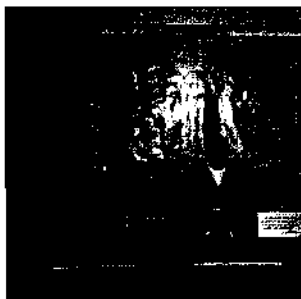
The final item before everyone dispersed was a preview by James Muller of the next conference, to be held at Anchorage, Alaska on 13th-17th September 2000 with the theme "Churchill and Russia."

More photos overleaf, Alaska Preview on page 21. M>

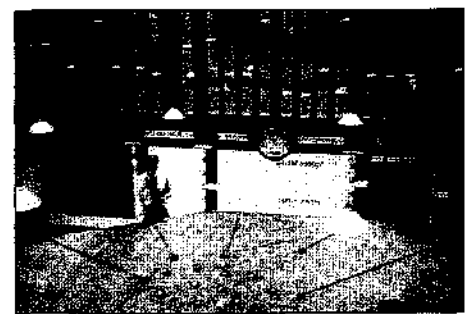
More Photos of the Bath Conference and Churchill Center Mini-Tour



Above: elegant dining in the Pump Room; prolonged applause for William Tyler's speech.
Below left: grand finale dinner cruise on the Avon aboard *The Pride of Bath*. *Below centre:* Armido Valori, who put the "S" in USS *Winston S. Churchill*, received a ship's cap. *Right:* Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Denaro, Col. and Mrs. (Angela) Knocker. *Below right:* Beryl (Mrs. Eddie) Murray (Ed was WSC's bodyguard, 1950-65), Barbara Langworth and Werner Vogt.



Churchill Mini-Tour preceded Conference. *Left:* Ian Langwordi in The Chair, Cabinet War Rooms. *Below left:* Antony Montague Browne, WSC's private secretary 1952-65, holds forth at the Old Bell at Hurley, and a floral remembrance is left at Bladon. *Below:* Celia Sandys, Layton McCurdy, Lady Soames at Bath. *Right:* some of our tour party at Chartwell. *Below right:* RAF Fighter Command HQ, Uxbridge.



JOIN US ON THE LAST FRONTIER!

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Churchill Conference XVII

13-17 September 2000: Anchorage, Alaska

JAMES W. MULLER



WHAT Sir Winston called "the remote and forbidding expanse of Alaska" will be a warm and welcoming location for our next Churchill Conference: the Westin Alyeska Prince Hotel, Anchorage. This is an early bulletin on what to expect—which we hope will cause you to register early when your registration materials arrive in January or February.

The Events

For its theme the conference looks across the icy waters of the Bering Strait to Russia, examining Winston Churchill's life-long relationship with that coun-

try. Sir Martin Gilbert will present "A Russian Triptych"—three talks on Churchill and Russia, exploring Churchill's connection to Russia in successive periods of his career.

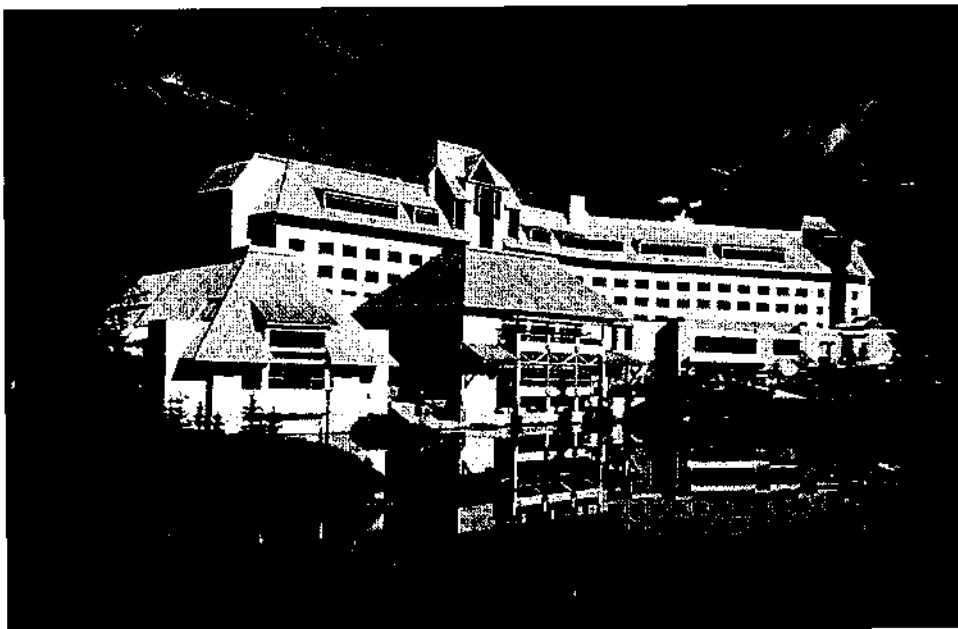
Conference registrants will learn of the little-known Alaskan battlefields of World War II. The Aleutian Islands were the only part of the United States occupied by the enemy during the war, and the Japanese were dislodged only after many months of fierce fighting. Alaska's strategic location also made the future state crucial in conveying American war materiel to Russia.

The annual book discussion will be on *The Aftermath*, Churchill's riveting sequel to *The World Crisis*, which explains what happened in the decade following World War I. In addition to the peace settlement, the beginnings of the Irish Free State and the Greco-Turkish War, *The Aftermath* describes the foundation of the Soviet Union and Churchill's unavailing effort to "strangle Bolshevism in its cradle."

The conference coincides with an important mile-

stone: Lady Soames will be our guest of honor at a black-tie dinner to celebrate her birthday on Friday, September 15th. The next day, she will attend a panel discussion on her book, *Speaking for Themselves*, her parents' letters to each other.

This correspondence reveals their views of each other, their family and friends, and leading personalities, controversies, and events of the twentieth century. After hearing the discussion, Lady Soames is invited to speak for herself as well.



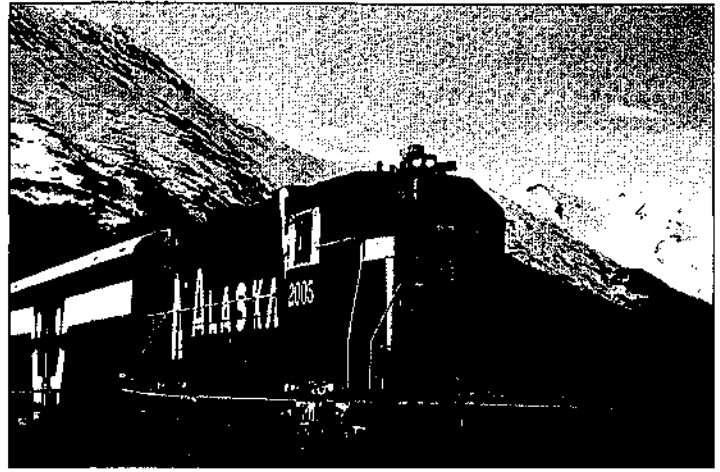
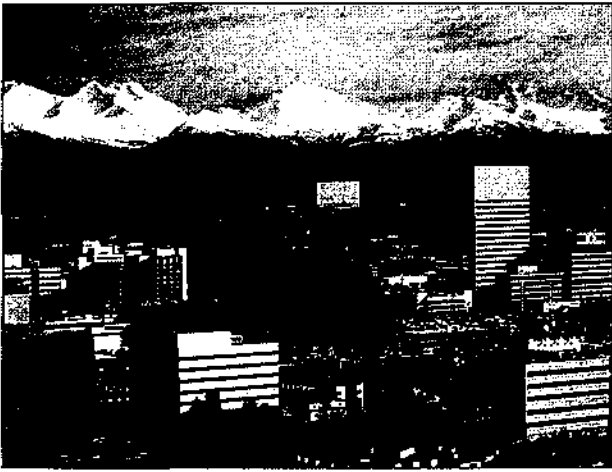
The Setting

The conference will convene on Wednesday, September 13th, at the hotel, 35 miles south of downtown Anchorage at the Alyeska Resort in Girdwood. The Prince Hotel, which offers beautiful views of Turnagain Arm of Cook Inlet and the mountains of the Chugach Range, was built in the early 1990s and resembles the old Canadian Pacific hotels.

The hotel has offered the attractive conference rate of US\$130 per night, plus tax, for a standard room, to those who identify themselves as attending the Churchill Conference. Larger rooms and suites may also be booked at special rates, and are available for up to three days before or after the conference. *You are responsible for your own hotel reservations.* Make reservations by calling (800) 228-3000 in Canada or the USA (or, in the UK, by ringing 0800-282-565).

The conference takes place at the peak of the fall foliage in Alaska, one of the loveliest times of year. Temperatures may range from 40 to 70 F., with an average tempera-

continued overleaf...



Left: The skyline of Anchorage, Alaska's largest city, site of the 17th International Churchill Conference. *Right:* One of the pre-conference tours takes you to Mt. McKinley on the Alaska Railroad. *Below:* Alaska, purchased by the United States from Russia in 1867, is America's largest state.

ture in the mid-50s. Prepare to dress in layers, which may be put on or taken off as weather dictates. Conference dress is informal except for the evening events.

Conference Trips

During the conference, two trips will be organized. The first, on Thursday, September 14th, takes us to Seward, the town on Prince William Sound named for the American Secretary of State who negotiated the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867. This trip will include a boat tour of Prince William Sound, with a chance to see seals, sea lions, otters, eagles, puffins, and whales in their home waters. We will enjoy an Alaskan Salmon Bake on an island and visit the Alaska Sea Life Center, where we will view and be viewed by sea birds and mammals, and we will hear the first lecture of Martin Gilberts "Russian Triptych."

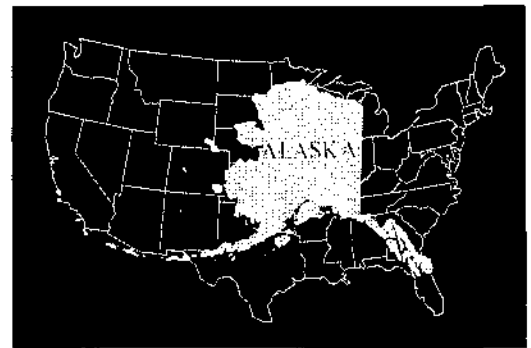
The second trip, on Saturday, September 16th, takes us to our afternoon program of Churchill presentations and music at the University of Alaska, Anchorage, and to Anchorage's Hotel Captain Cook, site of our closing dinner, with traditional English food and Harrow School songs by the Alaskan Canaries and Friends of The Churchill Center.

Along with the special events during the conference will be the wonderful opportunities always associated with this annual gathering of Churchillians: outstanding meals, a report on activities of The Churchill Center, conversations about Churchill, a chance to buy new Churchill books, reunions with old friends, and meetings with new ones.

Pre-Conference Tours

Two special pre-conference tours have been organized for those who would like to see more of Alaska beforehand. The first tour is a cruise from September 2nd-9th. For seven days, in a small cruise ship that allows a close look at the wonders of southeast Alaska, including the colorful and historic Russian capital of Sitka and the grandeur of Glacier Bay with its famous icebergs, you can cruise die calm waters of southeast Alaska's "inside passage" with other

Chur-
chillians,
starting in
Seattle and
ending in
Juneau,
the state
capital.
Then,
after a
plane



flight to Anchorage on September 10th, you can ride the Alaska Railroad on September 11th to Mt. McKinley, the tallest mountain in North America, whose twin peaks were named for Churchill in 1965. The mountain is the crown jewel of Denali National Park, where visitors often see moose, caribou, and grizzly bears from the comfort of the park coaches. The Alaska Cabin Night show at the park offers a taste of old Alaska. This national park tour concludes at the Westin Alyeska Prince Hotel on September 13, in time to settle in before the conference begins with an evening reception.

These tours are arranged by Cruise West, the firm that delighted Minnie Churchill on her visit to Alaska last year. Both the ship and the tour are first-rate. Early bookings allow a significant discount on regular rates. Churchill Center members should have already received a mailing about these tours. To make your booking, or for more information, contact Custom Travel Consultants, 11300 Jerome Street, Anchorage, AK 99516, USA, or fax your request to (907) 344-8802 for a return call.

A Special Invitation

The conference promises to be unforgettable, and gives you the chance to explore the wonders of America's largest state. The conference organizers, and all Friends of the Churchill Center in Alaska, look forward to welcoming you next September to America's "Last Frontier." \$

CHURCHILLS AMERICAN HERITAGE

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

WHILE recently assembling my grandfather's writings on America into a single volume entitled *The Great Republic* (reviewed in this issue. Ed.), I used it as the opportunity to research further my family's American forebears.

Winston Churchill was half American by birth—a fact of which he was deeply proud. In his first address to a joint session of the United States Congress, on 26 December 1941, he teased the assembled Senators and Representatives with the mischievous suggestion, "If my father had been American and my mother British, instead of the other way 'round, I might have got here on my own!"

His mother, Jennie Jerome of Brooklyn, New York, later Lady Randolph Churchill, was a noted beauty of her day and Winston, as a young cavalry officer, shamelessly used all the influence she was able to bring to bear in his quest to see action in different parts of the globe from Cuba in 1895 and the North-West Frontier of India in 1897, to the Sudan in 1898 and South Africa in 1899. Through his maternal grandfather, Leonard Jerome, sometime proprietor and editor of *The New York Times*, he had at least two forebears who fought against the British in the American War of Independence: one great-grandfather, Samuel Jerome, served in the Berkshire County Militia while another, Major Libbeus Ball, of the 4th Massachusetts Regiment, marched and fought with George Washington's army at Valley Forge. Furthermore Leonard Jerome's maternal grandfather, Reuben Murray, served as a lieutenant in the Connecticut and New York Regiments, while his wife Clara's grandfather, Ambrose Hall, was a captain in the Berkshire County



Winston Churchill consults an Indian during his recent visit to Plimoth Plantation, Massachusetts. At left is John Kemp, Colonial Interpretation director.

Militia at Bennington. Indeed I have found no evidence of any ancestor who fought *with* the British in this misguided conflict, which Chatham and Burke had been so eager to avoid!

Not only did Winston Churchill have Revolutionary blood in his veins but, possibly, native American as well. According to family tradition, Jennie's maternal grandmother, Clarissa Willcox, was half-Iroquois. Clarissa's father, David Willcox, is recorded as marrying Anna Baker and settling in Palmyra, New York in 1791. The implication is that Clarissa may have been a half Iroquois accepted into the family. The truth will perhaps never be known. It is unsurprising that such matters, most especially in those days, went unrecorded. What is certain is

that Winston's mother, Jennie, and her sister Leonie, firmly believed the story to be true, having been told by their mother, Clara: "My dears, there is something you should know. It may not be *chic* but it *is* rather interesting..." Furthermore, the family portrait of his maternal grandmother Clara, which I have inherited from my grandfather, lends credence to the suggestion that she may have been quarter-Iroquois, with her oval face and mysteriously dark features.

In recent years, genealogical researchers have sought to cast scorn on the suggestion that Clara's descent is other than "American Colonial of English background" (see "Urban Myths," pages 31-32. -Ed.). But this fails to explain why, some 130 years ago, Clara would have told her daughters the story, at a time when it would have been deeply unfashionable to make such a claim. Nor does it explain the evidence of Clara's features which have little in common with the Anglo-Saxon. Furthermore, it is undisputed that the densely wooded country south of Lake Ontario around Palmyra, New York, where Clarissa Willcox was born, was the heartland of the Iroquois nation.

My cousin, Anita Leslie, in *The Fabulous Leonard Jerome*, quotes her grandmother Leonie, remarking on her exceptional energy: "That's my Indian blood, only don't let Mama know I told you!" While it is unlikely that the ques-

continued overleaf...

For a review of *The Great Republic*, which prompted the author's interest in his American forebears, please refer to "Books, Arts and Curiosities," page 34. Acknowledgement is expressed to the *Sunday Telegraph Review*, where this article first appeared, and to the author for kind permission to reprint in *Finest Hour*. We also believe that it is only fair to publish his views on his native American and Pilgrim ancestry in an issue that elsewhere contests one of these connections, with genealogical research which he does acknowledge above.

tion of the family's native American heritage can be firmly proved either way, I have little doubt as to the truth of the matter. For me physical features speak louder than any entry in a register of births, but I leave it to the reader to make his or her own judgment of the matter.

WHILE compiling *The Great Republic* I read that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, better known as the Mormons, had made available thirty years of their researches on both sides of the Atlantic (www.familysearch.org), dumping on the Internet the records of some 300 million individuals who had been born, been married or had died on either side of the Atlantic. The system is somewhat quirky, in that it refused to recognise my grandfather's name, but when I punched in the name of Jennie Jerome and her parents, suddenly an amazing family tree sprouted forth, detailing some 255 ancestors on the American side of my family, of whose existence I had previously been unaware. Many of the branches run back to before the time of Columbus, one even through twenty-eight generations to the West Country to one Gervaise Gifford born in 1122 at Whitchurch, Dorset. That particular branch of the family barely moved fifteen miles in the space of fifteen generations before William Gifford, born in 1614 at Milton Damerel, Devon, and who married at St. Martins, London, on 4 March 1683, sailed for America, dying soon afterwards at Sandwich, Massachusetts in 1687.

Of these 255 ancestors I discovered no fewer than 26 who were born in England but died in America. To me they are true heroes—for these were the men and women who founded the America of today. In the course of my researches, I suddenly stumbled on the fact that one of my ancestors, John Cooke, who died in Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1694, had been born in Leyden, Holland, in 1607. Aware that nearly half the Pilgrims on the *Mayflower* had been known as the "Leyden Community"—Walloon Protestants escaping religious persecution—I was prompted to wonder if any of my forebears had made that momentous voyage.

Within seconds, using an admirable Internet search engine straight out of P. G. Wodehouse, appropriately named www.askjeeves.com, I was able to call up via the *Mayflower* website the full manifest of all 102 passengers and was fascinated to discover (assuming the Morman database to be correct) that Winston Churchill, ten generations removed, had not one but three ancestors who sailed on the *Mayflower* and who, more importantly, were among the mere fifty who survived the rigours of that first cruel winter on the shores of Massachusetts.

John Cooke, a lad of just 13, was one of those passengers, as was his father, Francis, and his future father-in-law, Richard Warren. I was further intrigued to learn that through diem we may be linked to no fewer than three Presidents of the United States—Ulysses S. Grant, Franklin D. Roosevelt and George Bush—and to Alan Shephard, the first American in space and the fifth to walk on the moon.

The one question mark regarding this lineage is whether John Cooke's and his wife Sarah Warren's daughter Elizabeth was indeed the mother of Churchill's ancestor, Daniel Willcox, Jr., born c. 1656/57 at Dartmouth, Massachusetts. While the Morman database is clear on this point, the suggestion has been advanced that Elizabeth may have been the *second* wife of Daniel Willcox—therefore only the step-mother of Daniel Jr.—in which case the direct link to the *Mayflower* would not be valid. There is here a conflict of evidence as yet unresolved.

What is undisputed is that this injection of American blood, through my great-grandmother Jennie Jerome, kick-started to new triumphs the Marlborough dynasty which had slumbered through seven generations since John Churchill, First Duke of Marlborough, had won his series of dazzling victories that had humbled France's "Sun King," Louis XIV, at the turn of the 18th century. ¥>

CHURCHILL CENTER NEWS

- *THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS* has elected new officers for 2000-2001: John Plumpton, President; Bill Ives, Vice-President; John Mather, Secretary; Craig Horn, Treasurer; and Richard Langworth, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. We have also scheduled our second strategic planning session for our next board meeting, in Lansdowne, Virginia during the last days of March 2000. For more information contact any of The Churchill Center officers listed on the inside front cover.
- *THE RIVER WAR* is to be republished! The Center is completing arrangements with the Churchill literary interests and St. Augustine's Press, publishers of classic and scholarly works, for a new two-volume unabridged replica edition of Churchill's most comprehensive and sought after early work, his history of the reconquest of the Sudan. Tentative plans call for a two-volume slip-cased set in identical binding to the original, replication of all maps and photos, and a newly footnoted text showing where all the 1902 extractions and additions were made. Expect to see it by the end of 2000.
- *CHARTWELL* and *THE CABINET WAR ROOMS* now have their own websites, thanks to CC webmaster John Plumpton, who worked with both institutions to post information on opening times, exhibits and breaking news. They are accessible from The Churchill Center website (www.winstonchurchill.org), where you'll find them in our "Churchill's England" section.
- *A NEW CHECKLIST OF WORKS ABOUT CHURCHILL* has been completed by Curt Zoller and will supersede the present edition, *Churchill Bibliographic Data*, in 2000. Watch for it! \$

DISARMAMENT FABLES

"False ideas have been spread about the country that disarmament means peace."

-Churchill, House of Commons, 14 March 1934

RICHARD M. LANGWORTH

THE rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) by the U.S. Senate resulted in a stampede for Churchill quotes. Within hours of the Senate vote *Finest Hour* had a call from the White House asking us to cite Churchill's famous, private remark during frustration over U.S. recalcitrance in some wartime enterprise: "Americans can always be counted upon to do the right thing, after all other possibilities have been exhausted." Had we found the citation, we were assured we would have heard it on the evening news. Treaty opponents didn't have to ask us; they merely referred to Churchill's speeches during the late 1930s.

A similar flutter rustled through British politics in the late Twenties and early Thirties over a plethora of treaties to restrict armaments. What was different was the wave of vituperation that followed the 1999 decision. CTBT opponents accused sponsors of placing the nation's safety in danger—as if anyone consciously wished that—while sponsors accused opponents of isolationism—though many pro-treaty senators had voted in the past against Desert Storm, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In Churchill's time, hot words were exchanged across the House of Commons floor over disarmament treaties; but one reads little about outrageous or hypocritical accusations made afterward at press conferences. It would have been more befitting "The Great Republic" for claimants to have recognized that each side held honorable views and valid arguments.

This writer believes that the senators did the world a favor, while failing to explain themselves. Instead they "look[ed] at their shoes, muttering about procedural matters and complaining about the attacks on them," as one editorial put it, failing "to explain unapologetically to the public why the CTBT was harmful to American interests (and ultimately, of course, to world interests)."

"World interests" were well represented. Heads of

"English-Speaking Peoples" is a periodic opinion series on themes of interest to the English-Speaking Community Churchill loved. Comment pro and con is always welcomed.



Daily Worker, 2 March 1950, after it had been announced that Churchill was on the short list for the Nobel Peace Prize.

to disarm its rival has been frustrated by the very stout and stubborn resistance which every nation makes to that process." Disregarding Churchill, Britain disarmed anyway. What followed is well known.

The Senate testimony of former U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick summarized some points Churchill had made, and it is interesting to contrast their words. Americans take treaties seriously, Kirkpatrick said, but not everybody does—particularly nations paranoid about security or convinced they are under threat. "I am very doubtful whether there is any use in pressing national disarmament," Churchill said in March 1933, "to a point where nations think their safety is compromised, while the quarrels which divide them and which lead to their armaments and their fears are still unadjusted."

The credibility of the U.S. nuclear arsenal, she continued, may ironically be even more important now, since the "nuclear family" is growing, yet real peace has not been assured. "When you have peace you will have disarmament," Churchill said in July 1934. "But there has been during these years a steady deterioration in the relations between different countries and a rapid increase in armaments that has gone on in spite of the endless flow of oratory, of well-meaning sentiments, of perorations, and of banquets. Europe will be secure when nations no longer feel themselves in danger, as many of them do now. Then the pressure and the burden of armaments will fall away automatically."

continued overleaf...

The quality of a nuclear arsenal, Kirkpatrick went on, rests on its being tested to ensure that it works. Its maintenance is expensive; but what is the alternative? "The cause of disarmament will not be attained by mush, slush and gush," wrote Churchill in May 1932. "It will be advanced steadily by the harassing expense of fleets and armies, and by the growth of confidence in a long peace. It will be achieved only when in a favourable atmosphere half a dozen great men, with as many first class powers at their back, are able to lift world affairs out to their present increasing confusion." We are still awaiting the arrival of "half a dozen great men" (and women). Let us hope the supply is not exhausted.

The CTBT was unverifiable, Ambassador Kirkpatrick concluded, since it is impossible to detect the particular type of nuclear tests as likely to be undertaken by rogue states run by madmen. This danger was foreseen by Churchill much earlier, when the nuclear age had already dawned, in March 1955, just before he resigned as Prime Minister: "It may well be that we shall by a process of sublime irony have reached a stage in this story where safety will be the sturdy child of terror, and survival the twin brother of annihilation...I must make one admission, and any admission is formidable. The [nuclear] deterrent does not cover the case of lunatics or dictators in the mood of Hitler when he found himself in his final dug-out. That is a blank. Happily, we may find methods of protecting ourselves, if we were all agreed, against that." Was he suggesting an anti-ballistic missile defense, long proposed in the United States and now being tested in Russia? Of course not: that was indeed a blank in 1955. But his proviso, "if we were all agreed," recalls the notion of President Reagan fifteen years ago to share an ABM defense with the Soviet Union.

Granted, in the 1930s Churchill was speaking about conventional disarmament, not international agreements to limit the development, testing, production and deployment of H-bombs. But his philosophy remains applicable. While his remarks cannot be used to establish whether he would support or propose a particular modern treaty, we may nevertheless derive from them some general guidelines.

1) Churchill held it unreasonable to expect nations to abide by treaties prohibiting certain weapons while the reasons for which they developed or desired those weapons remain unaddressed. ("I am very doubtful whether there is any use in pressing national disarmament to a point where nations think their safety is compromised while the quarrels which divide them and which lead to their armaments and their fears are still unadjusted.")

2) The apocalyptic nature of nuclear weapons was in Churchill's view a deterrent to war. Their sheer terror may well exercise restraining influence over future nuclear powers, provided that the superpower's arsenal remains credible. ("It may well be that we shall by a process of sublime irony have reached a stage in this story where safety will be the sturdy child of terror, and survival die twin brother of annihilation.")

3) Even apocalyptic weapons may not deter lunatics

or dictators, against whom other defenses may be necessary. ("Happily, we may find methods of protecting ourselves, if we were all agreed, against that.")

4) Churchill believed in principle over political expediency. Pro-CTBT politicians announced solemnly that 75 or 80 percent of the public favored it, as if that relieved them of their duty, which has always begun with "providing for the common defense." (In 1936, arguing for rearmament in the face of Nazi Germany, Churchill said: "I would endure with patience the roar of exultation that would go up when I was proved wrong, because it would lift a load off my heart and the hearts of many Members. What does it matter who gets exposed or discomfited? If the country is safe, who cares for individual politicians, in or out of office?")

But "treaty" is a warm and fuzzy word. On its face it signifies the cessation of hostilities, agreement among the nations, the dawn of peace. One recalls the fulsome praise of the Versailles Treaty. Churchill preferred to analyze treaties on their merits, and believed that absent security, a treaty may only succeed in making war more likely. To his constituents in 1928, he related a "Disarmament Fable" which summarizes his philosophy over banning certain weapons, but not others, without providing for the general security essential if disarmament is to work:

Churchill's Disarmament Fable

"ONCE upon a time all the animals in the Zoo decided that they would disarm, and they arranged to have a conference to settle the matter. So the Rhinoceros said when he opened the proceedings that the use of teeth was barbarous and horrible and ought to be strictly prohibited by general consent. Horns, which were mainly defensive weapons, would, of course, have to be allowed. The Buffalo, the Stag, the Porcupine, and even the little Hedgehog all said they would vote with the Rhino, but the Lion and the Tiger took a different view. They defended teeth and even claws, which they described as honourable weapons of immemorial antiquity. The Panther, the Leopard, the Puma, and the whole tribe of small cats all supported the Lion and the Tiger.

"Then the Bear spoke. He proposed that both teeth and horns should be banned and never used again for fighting by any animal. It would be quite enough if animals were allowed to give each other a good hug when they quarrelled. No one could object to that. It was so fraternal, and that would be a great step towards peace. However, all the other animals were very offended with the Bear, and the Turkey fell into a perfect panic.

"The discussion got so hot and angry, and all those animals began thinking so much about horns and teeth and hugging when they argued about the peaceful intentions that had brought them together that they began to look at one another in a very nasty way. Luckily the keepers were able to calm them down and persuade them to go back quietly to their cages, and they began to feel quite friendly with one another again."

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"WESTWARD, LOOK, THE LAND IS BRIGHT"

Adding Britain Is a Logical Extension of
the North American Free Trade Agreement

PAUL H. ROBINSON, JR.

IN April 1941, Winston Churchill broadcast to his nation and the world a report on the war, which was still going badly for Britain. Nevertheless, he offered hope and he noted, "Nothing that can happen in the East is comparable to what is happening in the West." He closed with the following lines, "...which seem apt and appropriate to our fortunes tonight and I believe they will be so judged wherever the English language is spoken or the flag of freedom flies:"

*And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light;
In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly.
But westward, look, the land is bright!*

As Britain contemplates Europe's Economic Monetary Union, this sentiment has implications today. Should Britain join the EMU, there would almost certainly be a negative effect on Britain's sovereignty as well as elimination of the pound.

Before World War II Churchill said, "We are bound to further every honest and practical step which the nations of Europe may make to reduce the barriers which divide them and to nourish their common interests and their common welfare....But we have our own dreams and our own task. We are with Europe, but not of it. We are linked, but not absorbed." After the war, while calling for European unity, he never suggested that Britain's sovereignty should be absorbed into the continent or that its institutions or currency should be subordinated to the interests of the continent.

The purpose of this article is to suggest that the best course for Britain, which is also in the best interests of Canada and the United States, would be to join with North America on a trilateral basis or as a regular or associate member of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

This would not interfere with Great Britain's existing obligations under the Maastricht Treaty, but would expand her trade horizon greatly. The UK could become the trade linchpin of the Atlantic between Europe and the Western Hemisphere. "A rising tide lifts all boats." This market could be expanded to include other European countries as well as kindred nations such as Australia and New Zealand.

Paul Robinson was U.S. Ambassador to Canada, 1981-85. He is currently chairman of Robinson International, Chicago and Washington, and chairman of the International Council of Churchill Societies.

U.S. Senator Phil Gramm, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee and member of the Finance Committee, has directed the International Trade Commission to prepare a report analyzing the impact on the U.S. economy, including the impact on American consumers, producers, service providers and exporters, of including Great Britain in a free trade area with the United States, Canada and Mexico.

This report must be submitted to the Senate Finance Committee within 180 days. I hope that the British people will agree this additional trade incentive should be pursued, and that they will make their views known to their Members of Parliament and other appropriate political leaders.

Senator Gramm has stated: "I would like to see Great Britain joining NAFTA to expand trade relations between the U.S. and the U.K. Being in the free trade agreement with us would not prevent their being in a currency agreement with Europe. But it would make good sense because we have so much British capital here and we are close in terms of financial development and historic ties. It would be a check on both protectionism within America and Europe....It is up to the British to respond."

European parliamentary elections show there is only passive interest in that body and suggests that further governmental connection with the European Union—which joining the euro would mean—is not universally acceptable in Britain. Prime Minister Tony Blair has commented: "We have got to listen and reflect on the lessons of the election."

While United States Ambassador to Canada, I was called the "Godfather of Free Trade" between the two countries, which has now evolved into NAFTA. Adding Britain is the logical extension of that effort. In this endeavour, I have spoken to political and governmental leaders who have expressed a genuine interest. Conrad Black, owner of *The National Post* and 400 other newspapers in four countries, has also strongly supported this effort in several articles that appeared in his and other publications.

Trade between the United States and Canada is the largest in the world, last year totaling \$504 billion. U.S. Direct investment in Canada has increased from approximately \$85 billion in 1991 to \$130 billion in 1997. Canadian direct investment in the United States has gone from \$63 billion to \$99 billion in the same period. In 1998, British investment in the United States was \$142 billion: Great Britain is America's largest foreign investor.

These statistics show the already-great interrelationship between our countries. By comparison, the euro has slipped 8% against the pound, and 12% against the U.S. dollar, since its inception at the beginning of 1999. The American-Canadian trade increase shows what can be done under a trade agreement, particularly in light of the fact that two-way trade has more than doubled since 1989. Between 1992 and 1998, two-way trade increased by more than 13.7% per year, or approximately \$1.5 billion per day. Britons must awake to this greatly increased additional trade opportunity: history commends it, economics demand it, reason endorses it. *Mi*

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Michael McMenamin



One hundred years ago:
Autumn 1899-Age 25
"World Famous Overnight"

Autumn 1899 began with war correspondent Churchill traveling by ship to South Africa to report on the Anglo-Boer War. It ended with escaped prisoner Churchill traveling by train surreptitiously out of South Africa into Portuguese East Africa. In between these two journeys, Churchill became famous throughout the world.

Churchill had accompanied an armored train which was ambushed by the Boers on its way to Ladysmith. While technically a non-combatant, he had been armed with his Mauser pistol and had volunteered his services to the train's commander, Captain Aylmer Haldane, after the train came under fire. Several rail cars had been derailed by Boer artillery, preventing the engine from retreating to safety. Under constant machine gun and artillery fire from the Boers, Churchill directed the clearing of the line, helped load wounded onto the engine's tender and then accompanied the engine to safety at Frere Station. After doing so, he returned on foot to the action to assist the remaining wounded and was captured. The driver of the train was quoted in contemporary accounts as saying of Churchill that "there is not a braver gentleman in the army." One wounded officer whom Churchill helped lead to safety called him "as brave a man as could be found."

Brave, but forgetful. In returning to help the wounded, Churchill had left his Mauser on the engine, so that he was un-



armed when confronted by a Boer rifleman on a horse. Churchill described the moment of his capture in *My Early Life*:

I thought there was absolutely no chance of escape, if he fired he would surely hit me, so I held up my hands and surrendered myself a prisoner of war. "When one is alone and unarmed," said the great Napoleon, in words which flowed into my mind in the poignant minutes that followed, "a surrender may be pardoned."

Unfortunately for Churchill, his daring exploits in rescuing the train were widely reported in the press by his fellow correspondents, undermining his efforts to persuade the Boers to release him on the grounds that he was a non-combatant. Churchill claimed in a letter to the Boer Secretary of State for War that he had taken "no part in the defence of the armoured train" and was "quite unarmed."

The Boers weren't fooled. They read the newspapers too. Contemporary correspondence from South African government officials gave Winston complete credit for the train's escape:

...but for [Churchill's] presence on die train, not a single Englishman or soldier would have escaped. After the train was forced to a standstill the officers and men would definitely have fallen into enemy hands had he not directed proceedings in such a clever and thorough way, whilst walking alongside die engine, that die train together with its load escaped capture.

Having failed in his efforts to secure his release voluntarily, Churchill determined to escape. He joined a plot conceived by Captain Haldane and a British sergeant who spoke Afrikaans and a native language. The plan was to escape through the window of a latrine. Churchill was the first out the window and over the wall. He was also the only one to make it, because patrolling sentries made it impossible for the other two. After waiting an hour and a half and conversing with Haldane through the latrine window, Churchill determined to go it alone and, as he later described it, "got up without any attempt at concealment and walked straight out at the gate" into the streets of Pretoria.

Churchill's escape made headlines around the world and one Boer official posted a £25 reward for him "dead or alive." He had walked through Pretoria unrecognized until he came to the railway leading to Portuguese East Africa and hopped aboard die train, concealing himself beneath empty coal bags. Churchill was lucky to make it as far as Witbank, 75 miles from Pretoria and still 200 miles from the frontier. He was luckier still to happen upon the house of John Howard, British manager of coal mines in Witbank, who hid him in one of the mines and engaged the local storekeeper, Charles Burnham, to smuggle him by train out of the country concealed in a consignment of cotton bales Burnham was shipping to Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa. He made it across the border 21 December and to Durban by die 23rd. His son wrote in the Official Biography, "Churchill arrived to find that he had become world-famous overnight..."

Seventy-five years ago:
Autumn 1924* Age 50
"This Fulfills My Ambition"

In October Churchill returned to the campaign trail, standing for a seat at Epping as a "Constitutionalist," but giving "wholehearted support" to the Conservative Party. During the campaign, he attacked the Socialist government's proposal to loan the Soviet Union £40 million: "Why should we do that? During the war we lent Russia £600 millions when they were fighting bravely on our side, but the Bolsheviks, when they made the revolution, deserted the Allied cause and repudiated the debt. At the same time they stole £120 millions of British property in Russia, and we are at present whistling for our money....But it is not only a question of money—it is a question of honour. Russia is a tyranny, the vilest tyranny that ever existed. The great mass of the Russian people are gripped by a gang of cosmopolitan adventurers, who have settled down on the country like vultures and are tearing it to pieces."

On October 29th Churchill returned to Parliament with a substantial majority. The Conservative Party won in a landslide, 419 seats against 151 for Labour. As a consequence, Churchill wrote to a friend, "I think it is very likely that I shall not be invited to join the Government, as owing to the size of its majority it will probably be composed only of impeccable Conservatives."

Churchill was wrong, however, and the man he had attacked in strong personal terms only a year earlier, now Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, invited him to join the government as Chancellor of the Exchequer: the second-highest post in the government. Churchill readily accepted, telling Baldwin, "This fulfills my ambition. I still have my father's robe as Chancellor. I shall be proud to serve you in this splendid Office." The appointment was not well received by the Conservative Party. *The Times* was critical and Austen Chamberlain said in a letter to Baldwin, "I am alarmed at the news that you have made Winston Chancellor, not because I do not wish Winston well but because I fear that this particular appointment will be a great shock to the Party."

Churchill promptly produced a budget, which included substantial tax reforms, notably lower income taxes. He strongly opposed the Admiralty's request of over £27 million to be spent for the construction of new ships, ridiculing the claim that this was necessary to prepare for a possible war with Japan: "A war with Japan! But why should there be a war with Japan? I do not believe there is the slightest chance of it in our lifetime."

Fifty years ago:
Autumn 1949 • Age 75
"Chickenham Palace"

Churchill was still recuperating from the minor stroke he had suffered while on holiday in France. He continued to work on his war memoirs, submitting draft chapters for comment to a wide variety of people including his wife, Clementine, who told him one night at dinner: "...I hope you will pay some attention to the little notes I have made in the margins. You must make a great many changes. I got so tired of the endless detail about unimportant battles and incidents. So much of the material is pedestrian."

Kept informed by Prime Minister Clement Attlee of significant defense and foreign policy developments, Churchill privately gave advice, writing Attlee: "A defenceless Britain can play no part in the defence of Europe. Her power to help in the past has arisen from an integral, insular security. If this falls, all falls. If it endures, all may be defended or regained. Mere contributions, however generous, to European schemes of defence will be useful to Europe if Britain is herself no longer a living military entity. It is not isolationism to set this first objective first. On the contrary it is the only foundation upon which effective help can be given to Europe and to other parts of the Empire."

By mid-December, Churchill went to Chartwell where one of his guests, Sir Archibald Sinclair, later wrote about his visit: "Clemmie was younger, more active and agile in supervising everything, more exquisitely neat than ever and in excellent queenly looks. Winston was recovering from a very bad cold but he was in grand form—as lively and incessant in his conversation as he was in Cabinet in the old

days, eating, drinking and smoking as voraciously as ever. He took me round the farms, showed me short-horns and Jerseys, and then a huge brick hen-house which he had built himself—'Chickenham Palace.' Alongside was a noisome & messy little piece of bare ground—'Chickenham Palace Gardens.'"

Twenty-five years ago:
Autumn 1974
"Never Give In...."

In mid-October editor Dalton Newfield struggled to produce the second and final issue of *Finest Hour* of the year, announcing that the annual subscription had been raised from \$5 to \$6: "*Finest Hour* is irregular because we want to bring you as fine a bulletin as possible, and this means, among other things that it should be offset printed, with illustrations. But we cannot afford the plates [so] a friend who does this for a living has given us the plates! The only thing that he asks is that he not be given a deadline." Dal was spread too thin, and there was nobody to take his place. "We were relaxing in the knowledge that the editorship was in good hands when, abruptly, Steve King reported he could no longer continue. We have no details to give you."

Finest Hour was packed with all the material we had come to enjoy: "As Others Saw Him" (Mortimer Menpes on Young Winston in South Africa), "Immortal Words" ("Never Give In..."), a big feature about new Churchill Centenary postage stamps, a jumbo column "About Books," and a report of another meeting of the UK branch at London's Regent Palace Hotel: "I wish that we could have such meetings in the USA and Canada, as there is no one benefit to be derived from ICS so valuable as meeting, face to face, the wonderful people who compose the Society....a bit of business was discussed. Altogether, it was fun." How gratified Dal Newfield would be twenty-five years later to know that we closed out the 125th anniversary of Winston Churchill's birth with two meetings, one in England and one in America, attracting a combined 350 people; and helped launch a new naval vessel bearing the great man's name, which drew a crowd of 8000. \$

FRED FARROW 1906-1999

RICHARD M. LANGWORTH

FRED Farrow was the most unforgettable Churchillian I ever met. His uniqueness lay not so much in his numerous accomplishments, but in the way he *continued* accomplishing at a very old age. "I am blessed by coming from a line of long-lived people," he said four years ago, behind his desk at Century Instruments in Livonia, Michigan, the company he founded and built up from nothing. "I come in every day and keep an eye on things, and I intend to keep right on doing so." He was then 89.

The phone rang. It was 7PM. "Excuse me," he said, and, picking up the phone: "Century Instruments....I'm sorry, you'll have to call back tomorrow. We're having a meeting right now. Mr. Farrow isn't available."

What corporation can you ring up in the middle of the evening and find yourself talking to the president, who is too busy to chat?

Fred arrived in the United States from England with an engineering degree and not much else in 1929, of all years. Three years earlier, loading *British Gazettes* on London docks during the General Strike, he had met Winston Churchill. Hearing Fred talking to his mates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer walked over to him: "Young man, you don't sound like a Londoner—what part of the country do you come from?" Fred pitched his bundle of newspapers into the truck, stood as tall as he could and said, "County Durham, Sir!" The grin on Churchill's face widened and he stepped closer, put his hand on Fred's shoulder and said, "Jolly good. Carry on. God bless you." Fred was hooked.

His other hero was Henry Ford, for whom he did engineering work at the Ford Rouge Plant and Greenfield Village ("Henry's Ford Museum," as wags call it). One day during a glass-blowing demonstration for a Greenfield Village crafts exhibit, Mr. Ford signaled to Fred who was standing nearby. "Farrow, why can't we see the blessed thing?" "Because, Mr. Ford, there's too much light streaming through that big window."



"Follow me," said Henry Ford, and the great industrialist marched off down Rouge corridors with Fred in tow. Finally he stopped in front of a closet and gestured: "In there." Fred entered and found an enormous black tarpaulin, which together they hauled back to block the light in the glass-blowing room. "What astonished me was that Henry Ford, of all people, knew exactly where to look in that huge factory for the thing he needed."

Century Instruments manufactures industrial measuring devices. Fred's motto was: "If it can be measured, we can control it." He didn't talk much about his business; we were there to talk Churchill. But I couldn't help but notice the big map covering one wall of his tiny office, sprouting dozens of red-headed pins. "Are those all your customers?" I asked. "Yes," he said. "I'm particularly proud of Mexico City." Mexico City?

"We were flustered trying to develop a market in Mexico," Fred explained, "so I went down myself to have a look. I asked, 'How many sausage makers are there here?' The Yellow Pages listed sixteen. So I made up a little brochure, in Spanish, explaining how much our instruments would save the sausage makers by measuring quantities and reducing waste. I would have been astonished if we

got two replies—flabbergasted if we got four. We got seven! Today almost all the sausage makers in Mexico City are using Century Instruments!"

TIME is running out and I haven't told you the half of it. After his beloved wife died, Fred refused to grieve. "I was not going to become a recluse, eating TV dinners every night," he said, "so every night I go home and cook myself a full dinner." He drove himself in his beautifully maintained, 18-foot-long 1991 Cadillac Brougham ("I don't like the new round ones"), which scared me because he was, after all, pushing 90. Later I learned that his major handicap was hearing. I never realized it, because Fred had taught himself enough lip-reading to make you think he could hear every word you said.

Fred believed deeply in The Churchill Center, particularly its work with young people. His generosity was manifest, but he asked no acknowledgement, no praise, no glory. "I am only a catalyst," he said. "I just want to get the ball rolling." How good it was that he lived long enough to see the endowment he helped start roll on up and over its first million dollars. If there is still a long way to go, the road is that much shorter, not only because of his generosity, but that of others he inspired.

Like his hero, Winston Churchill, Fred never feared death. But I do regret that more of our people, besides those who met him at conferences and tours, were not aware of this giant among us. The first thing I turned to after learning of his death, on November 11th, was Churchill's piece about Arthur Balfour in *Great Contemporaries*. It could have been written for Fred Farrow:

"As I observed him regarding with calm, firm and cheerful gaze the approach of Death, I felt how foolish the Stoics were to make such a fuss about an event so natural and so indispensable to mankind. But I felt also the tragedy which robs the world of all the wisdom and treasure gathered in a great man's life and experience, and hands the lamp to some impetuous and untutored stripling, or lets it fall shivered into fragments upon the ground."

Fare thee well, my gifted, true and many-sided friend. §

URBAN MYTHS-. INDIAN FOREBEARS

ELIZABETH CHURCHILL SNELL

LONG before the age of political correctness, some Churchills delighted in extolling the legend of their Native American blood, believed to have been introduced through Jennie Jerome's maternal grandmother, Clarissa Willcox. Despite the much-mooted Indian features of some of Clarissa's descendants, there is no genealogical evidence to support Indian ancestry in the Jerome lineage.

In *Jennie: The Life of Lady Randolph Churchill*, Vol. I,¹ Ralph G. Martin wrote that Randolph S. Churchill in his biography of his father noted that the mother of Jennie's grandmother Clarissa was one Anna Baker, whose "mother's maiden name is not recorded in the genealogies" and "is believed to have been an Iriquois [sic] Indian." Although Randolph did write something like this² it is ironic that any Churchills or Churchillians give credence to *Jennie*, which was withdrawn in Britain over its false allegation that Sir Winston's brother Jack was not Lord Randolph's son. In any case, the fact is that we now know not only Anna Baker's mother's name but something of her background—thanks to an unearthed 1951 typescript on the descendants of the Baker family.³

Joseph Baker, born at Jamestown, Rhode Island on 12 February 1738 or 1739, married Experience Martin in Swansea, Massachusetts on 4 September 1760. Experience was the daughter of Eleazer Martin of Swansea (died 1749) and his wife, also named Experience, who, as a widow, was recorded in a land transaction of 30 March 1776.⁴ Circa 1761 Joseph and Experience Baker, together with Joseph's brother William and two male cousins, George Sherman Sr. and Jr., migrated to Sackville in the newly created British Province of Nova Scotia, 5 where Anna reputedly was born. They were all living at Sackville in 1770, but later returned



Churchill made no secret of his belief that one of his ancestors was native American. If the press knew about it in 1920, it would explain this cartoon in the *Daily Express*, ridiculing his attempts to fight Bolsheviks in Russia.

to New England. The ancestry of Joseph Baker is well documented.⁶

In these pre-Revolutionary days when Nova Scotia was often regarded as a 14th American colony, the 1748 Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle⁷ restored the island of Cape Breton and its mighty Louisbourg fortress to France, and Captain John Gorham was sent by Governor Shirley of Massachusetts to organize Nova Scotia's defence. In 1749, with the founding of the British fortress of Halifax to counterbalance Louisbourg, Gorham's assignment was to construct the first outpost fort from Halifax at the mouth of the Sackville River—the chief artery into the interior—to protect the settlement from the French and their allies, the Micmac Indians.⁸

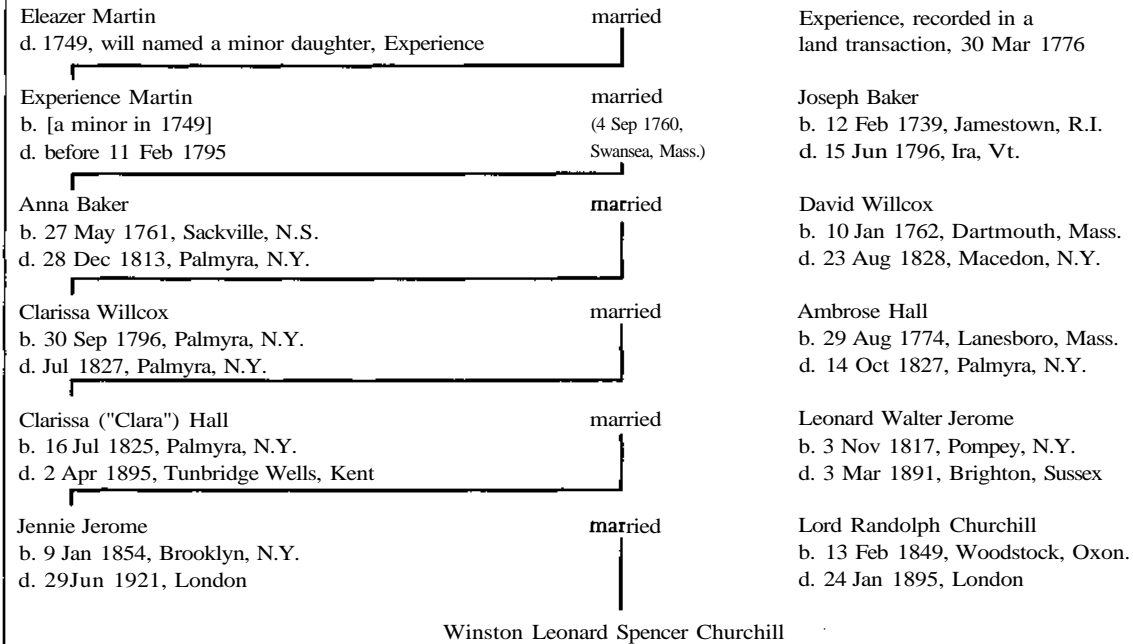
A crack militiaman and powerful Indian fighter, John Gorham installed his band of sixty to 100 Rangers, most of them Mohawk Indians from New England, at the new Fort Sackville. By 1761, when Anna Baker was born in Sackville, Gorham had died and the command rested with his brother Joseph, who undertook some reorganization. The former militia became a unit in the regular army and a blockhouse was erected. It may have been that Anna's father, uncle and male cousins became soldiers in the new command or were attached in another capacity.

After the Baker family returned to New England around 1787, Anna Baker married David Willcox (born 10 January 1762 at Dartmouth, Massachusetts). By 1791 the couple had moved to Palmyra in northern New York State, where Willcox purchased a 100-acre farm and also set up a blacksmith shop. The building believed to have been their dwelling was still in existence in 1970, when Anita Leslie, grand-niece of Jennie Jerome, visited Palmyra on a book promotion tour for her life of Lady Randolph Churchill.⁹ Anna Baker Willcox's daughter Clarissa was born 30 September 1796. David and Anna Willcox are buried together in Palmyra, where their headstones may still be seen. Anna's father, Joseph Baker, died 15 June 1796 and in his will named his daughter, "Anne Willcocks."¹⁰

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Hall-Jerome-Churchill Line of Descent



Biographer Martin's suggestion, "the possibility that Anna Baker may have been raped by an Indian and that [her daughter] Clarissa Willcox may have been half-caste"¹¹ is quite a stretch, even for prurient writers. There were no Iroquois Indians in Nova Scotia where Anna likely spent much of her young womanhood. While there were certainly Iroquois in upper New York State, where she moved as a 25-year-old wife and mother, her husband's will mentions *their daughter* "Clarind [sic] Willcox" and her sisters, which in itself seems definitive.¹² Of course it is possible that Clarissa may have been an illegitimate half-Indian, the Willcoxes bringing her up as a daughter; but this is harder to believe than the simple, forthright facts as recorded by her colonial family in their probate records. The absence of proof does not make a story untrue; but it does not establish it, either.

In the absence of any real proof, what we are left with are the stories passed on through the Jerome family over the years, of some ancestor's supposed Indian blood. That these stories existed and were believed by the Jeromes is undeniable—but they could have any number of origins. It is just as possible that other children, confronted with a dark complexioned Anna Baker, teased and even convinced her that she had Indian blood, as that she really was, however probably, part-Indian.

The Churchill world does not easily give up its myths, no matter how fanciful. Sir Winston, to whose romantic nature the story appealed, was known to believe it, as did some members of his family, including all the writing Leslies beginning with Anita Leslie's father.¹³ Sir Winston's grandson, in his preface to *The Great Republic*, his new book of his grandfather's writings on America, while stating his continued bias to believe, leaves it to the reader to decide if there is Native American blood in the Jerome line.

FOOTNOTES

¹ While Martin states, "There are no genealogical facts to support any Indian ancestry," he goes on to note "marked Indian features of Clara Jerome and her sisters and their children," suggesting that Anna Baker "may have been raped by an Indian" and that "Clarissa Willcox may have been a half-caste. Certainly it was a Jerome family legend." (*Jennie*, Vol. I *The Romantic Years*, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall 1969, pp. 340-1.)

² Ibid. Although Randolph Churchill did believe the Indian story, Martin misspells and somewhat misrepresents what Randolph wrote: that Jennie's mother Clara was the daughter of "Clarissa Willcox...grand-daughter of Eleazar Smith, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and Meribah (no maiden name recorded), who is believed to have been an Iroquois Indian." (*Winston S. Churchill*, Vol. I, Boston: 1967, pp. 15-16.) Meribah has since been identified as the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Tompkins) Gifford, born in Dartmouth 30 June 1722. ("Notable Kin," by Scott C. Steward in *NEXUS*, journal of the New England Historical Genealogical Society, Vol. XIII, No. 5, Boston: 1997, p. 167.)

³ Typescript by Bertha W. Clark on the descendants of Francis Baker of Yarmouth, pp. 119-20. This document was found by Michael J. Wood of London. See *NEXUS*, Vol. V, No. 3, 1988: "Notable Kin" by Gary Boyd Roberts and Michael J. Wood, pp. 94-95.

⁴ *NEXUS*, Vol. XIII, No. 5 (1997), "Notable Kin" by Scott C. Steward, pp. 171-2.

⁵ By 1761 the French menace had subsided and a lasting peace had been achieved with Indians in Nova Scotia. There was a large migration by New Englanders to Nova Scotia in the period 1760-68.

⁶ *NEXUS*, Vol. V, No. 3, p. 95.

⁷ Marlborough was out of favour when the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713 allowed France to keep Cape Breton and Louisbourg. New Englanders captured the fortress in 1745 but to their chagrin it was returned to France in 1748.

⁸ Fort Sackville recently celebrated the 250th year of its founding on 11 September 1749, with a reenactment of the landing of John Gorham, attended by the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia and dignitaries representing all government jurisdictions. The historic house and fort-site are the author's former family home, where she grew up.

⁹ *Lady Randolph Churchill: The Story of Jennie Jerome* (New York: Scribner 1969). Information supplied by William E. Beatty from the news article, "Churchill's Ties to Upstate N.Y.," 9 May 1940.

¹⁰ *NEXUS*, Vol. V, No. 3, p. 95.

¹¹ Martin, *Jennie*, Vol. I, p. 341.

¹² *NEXUS*, Vol. XIII, No. 5, p. 172.

¹³ Sir Shane Leslie, *Long Shadows*, London: Murray 1966, p. 19. 5



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Britain's Gift

Kirk Emmert

A Scottish Life: Sir John Martin, Churchill and Empire, by Michael Jackson, ed. by Janet Jackson. New York and London: Radcliffe Press 1999, 280 pages, illus. Reg. price \$40, member price \$32 + shipping, Churchill Center Book Club, PO Box 385, Contoocook NH 03229.

Michael Jackson has written a political biography of his wife's uncle, Sir John Martin, who twice served in the Colonial Office (1927-40 and 1945-64), ending up as Deputy Undersecretary of State and, in his last two years, high commissioner to Malta.

During the war years, 1941-45, Martin was "a key figure in Churchill's 'secret circle'" in his position of principal private secretary (PPS) to the Prime Minister. Jackson's account is based on Sir John's private correspondence, "papers and documents from his Colonial Office days," public interviews and writing after he retired, and the author's own interviews with those who worked with Martin as well as his own long acquaintance with his distinguished family relation.

Three major themes inform his account of Martin's life of public service: Martin's work with, and later defense of, Winston Churchill; his approach to public affairs—a form of prudential Christianity; and, much the greater part of his biography, Sir John's part in the

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ruling and decolonization of the British Empire, an institution which he viewed as Britain's "good gift to the world."

During the War, the primary tasks of PPS Martin were to manage the vast volume of wartime business that came to the Prime Minister's private office, to travel with Churchill, and to prepare the yearly Honours List. Churchill expected his secretaries to be available at all hours when he needed them, to understand his way of doing things, to be loyal and discreet, to possess and set an example of "robust character," to have a thinking and discerning intelligence, and to be good humored and "agreeable persons who could relate to him and enjoy the experience of working for him." The particular quality he required in his PPS was the understanding and judgment to discern which items required his attention and which could be handled by someone else.

Following Sir John's death, his spare, discreet account of his work with Churchill was published in *Downing Street: The War Years* (reviewed in *Finest Hour* 74). Jackson adds to that account by describing more fully, with the aid of the published observations of and interviews with his colleagues, Martin's skillful conduct of his office and by relating his subsequent part in defending Churchill from critics. Jock Colville's observation is representative of his colleagues' high praise for Sir John's work with Churchill: "Under Martin's leadership Private Office was both cheerful and effective. It was so well attuned to Churchill's personal predilections and his unusual methods of work that none of its members succumbed, though they may occasionally have wilted, beneath the stresses and anxieties of war."

After he retired, Martin like Colville contributed an essay to *Action This Day: Working with Churchill*, a volume intended to correct what its authors viewed as the misleading opinions and improper revealing of confidences

by Lord Moran in his *Winston Churchill: The Struggle for Survival*. Through his writing, letters and interviews Martin sought, in his retirement, to correct the "misunderstandings, distortions, and plain errors about Churchill's decisions and actions." Commenting on these efforts, Lady Soames observed that "the quietness and authoritative calm of the tone of John's interviews were of the utmost value." She remembered Martin among the "answerers for the honour of my father's name." For his part, many years earlier, Martin referred to "the agreeable and charming presence" of Churchill's youngest daughter, Mary, whom he came to know during her wartime travels with her father.

Jackson concludes that Sir John Martin's "whole life was an expression of Christianity in action." The depth and thoughtfulness of Martin's faith was evidenced in his extensive, unpublished commentaries on the New Testament. Jackson is less clear, however, about how more precisely Martin's life was guided by Christian principles. He is content to suggest that in a general way the influence of Martin's Scottish Christianity was seen in his sense of worldly limits, his devotion to public service, and his friendly, gracious, unassuming demeanor. Martin's Christian principles were mediated by his prudence and good judgment. Our author does not explore whether this prudence was inherent in his Christian sense of worldly limits or was imported from an external source such as his extensive education in the Ancients. He does note, however, that in his view of empire and of "the processes of colonial rule" Martin was in "the Burkean tradition....He was not one to lose sight of principles or fail to be guided by circumstances...." Thus unlike many of the academic theorists and political critics who pressed for immediate decolonization, Martin "was not swayed by grand ideological theories, but looked for reasonable solutions to difficulties...."

We are presented with impressive instances of Martin's intelligence, prudence, fairness, patience, persistence, courage, and capacity for friendship as he struggles with questions of partition

continued overleaf...

in Palestine and Cyprus; of federation in Malaysia and Nigeria; of independence in Malta, Africa and the Caribbean. Jackson's picture of Sir John portrays a man of moral and political excellence who aspired to the highest standards for himself and his country. He has presented a not unfamiliar portrait of the British civil servant at his best, reminding us that political leadership is a high human calling requiring great skill and character.

Given the direction and scope of Sir John Martin's career, this book necessarily focuses on many of the most intractable problems of decolonization confronted by the British Empire in the postwar world. The author provides a concise, informative account of these problems, including Sir John's actions and views on specific issues. But perhaps the most illuminating part of these accounts is the author's presentation of Martin's broad perspective that precisely because he admired the Empire he should, given postwar circumstances, dedicate his life to its responsible decol-

onization, an outlook shared by his wartime leader. In a private letter, written in 1932, Martin observed that "it is of critical importance to ourselves and to the world that we should act worthily of and maintain the dominating position to which the efforts of the Victorians brought us. This is not jingoism: it is simply the realization of our responsibilities....If the power of the British Empire were to crumble it would mean taking the keystone from the arch of civilization and the loss of powers for good which are tremendous beyond calculation and which would not be replaced."

In another letter, written in 1966, he wrote: "It has not been fun to have had to play a part over the last few years in the dismemberment of the old British Empire, though I believe that in its broad lines the process was inevitable and, given the circumstances, right. But I was in the Colonial Office long enough to know that the old Colonial rule was one of the best British gifts to the world." \$

you'll just have to settle for me. But I have dug out and will shortly read exactly what Mark Twain said that night in 1899, because it is relevant to the Winston Churchill of 1999.

The "author" of *The Great Republic* is indeed Sir Winston Churchill—but the person who had the imagination to assemble it is his grandson—who has had a remarkable career of his own. If we allow that his mother, the late Pamela Harriman, later became a naturalized American citizen, we might stretch a point and say he is like his grandfather half-American! Like Sir Winston, his grandson earned early fame as a journalist and war correspondent, writing with his father Randolph one of the best accounts of the 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict, *The Six-Day War*. Like his grandfather, Winston set off as a young man on a tour of Africa—Sir Winston rode around on elephants and steam engines, his grandson flew an airplane. Winston is a more accomplished pilot than his grandfather, having flown St. John Ambulance emergency medical flights around Europe for many years, whereas his grandfather abandoned flying after urgent remonstrations from his wife following several near-misses in the fields around Kent and Sussex.

Like his grandfather, Winston ran for and was elected to Parliament—not, mind you, for a safe seat, but for a suburb of Manchester which he had to fight hard to win and hold. Running as a Conservative in the Davyhulme constituency is rather like running as a Republican in Maryland, or a Democrat in Alaska. It's really great, but you're never sure you've got the hang of it. Winston held his seat for twenty-seven years until it was yanked from under him by what Americans call redistricting. Politically we find him today in his Wilderness Years—which, like his grandfather's, are anything but a Wilderness for Winston the journalist and writer.

The Great Republic is not the first posthumous book by Sir Winston Churchill, who has managed to publish a dozen new titles since his death in 1965. But I think this may be the best so far. Not only does it contain everything Sir Winston wrote about America in his *History of the English-Speaking*

"This is a very great country my dear Jack..."

Richard M. Langworth

The Great Republic: A History of America, by Sir Winston Churchill, edited and arranged by Winston S. Churchill, 460 pp., illus. Published at \$25.95, member price \$19 + shipping from Churchill Center Book Club, PO Box 385, Contoocook NH 03229.

Recently I received in the post a new book, *The Great Republic*, by Sir Winston Churchill. Attached was a card: "With the compliments of the author." This certainly demonstrates Sir Winston's long reach—all the more impressive when we think that, 99 years ago, Winston Churchill was first introduced to a Boston audience.

Churchill was on a lecture tour in which he gamely engaged American au-

diences on the Boer War from the British point of view—a view not shared by his listeners. Whenever he displayed a magic lantern slide of a Boer cavalryman, they would break out into applause—but Churchill would disarm them, saying, "You are quite right to applaud him; he is the most formidable fighting man in the world."

In New York he was introduced by Mark Twain, patriarchal with his flowing white hair, seen by Churchill as "very old"—Twain was in fact 65—and combining "with a noble air a most delightful style of conversation. Of course we argued about the war...I think however that I did not displease him, for he was good enough to sign at my request every one of the twenty-five volumes of his works for my benefit, and in the first volume he inscribed, I daresay, a gentle admonition: "To do good is noble; to teach others how to be good is nobler, & no trouble.""

Alas there is no Mark Twain to introduce Winston Churchill now, so

This review is based on an introduction of Sir Winston's grandson by the editor at The Boston Athenaeum on October 12th.

Peoples, but another twenty-six articles and essays including his three speeches (unique among foreigners) to joint sessions of Congress; and perhaps the greatest speech he ever gave abroad, on Anglo-American unity, at Harvard in 1943. And there is my own favorite essay, "If Lee Had Not Won the Battle of Gettysburg," in which I was pleased to see my remarks, which I'd cut and pasted and e-mailed to Winston when he was planning the book—which in turn he cut and pasted and e-mailed to Random House!

In short I cannot recommend *The Great Republic* more. Think of it—only \$19 (for members) to experience the accumulated wisdom of Sir Winston Churchill with regard to America. This wisdom is perhaps best summarized in young Churchill's letters to his mother and brother after first arriving in the United States in 1895: "What an extraordinary people the Americans are! Their hospitality is a revelation to me....They make you feel at home and at ease in a way that I have never before experienced....This is a very great country my dear Jack."

Mark Twain's 1900 Introduction

"I shall presently have the pleasure of introducing to you an honored friend of mine, Winston Churchill, Member of Parliament, and although he and I do not agree as to the righteousness of the South African war, that's not of the least consequence, for people who are worth anything never do agree.

"For years I have been a self-appointed missionary for the joining of America and the motherland in friendship and esteem [Applause.] Wherever I have been and whenever I have stood before a gathering of Englishmen or Americans, I have urged my mission and have warmed it up with compliments to both countries.

"Mr. Churchill will tell you about the South African war, and he is competent to tell you about it. He was there and fought through it and wrote through it, and he will tell you his personal experiences. I have an inkling of what they are like, and they are very interesting to those who like that kind of

thing. I don't like that kind of thing myself. I saw a battlefield—once. It was raining, and you know they won't let you carry an umbrella, and when shells are added to the rain it becomes uncomfortable.

"I think that England sinned when she got herself into a war in South Africa which she could have avoided, just as we have sinned by get-

ting into a similar war in the Philippines. Mr. Churchill by his father is an Englishman, by his mother he is an American, no doubt a blend that makes the perfect man. England and America; we are kin. And now that we are also kin in sin, there is nothing more to be desired. The harmony is perfect—like Mr. Churchill himself, whom I now have the honor to present to you."

Churchill Center Book Club Recap



An avalanche of new books by and about Churchill has been thundering off the presses over the past six months. Our New Book Service offers member discounts (substantially below Amazon.com in most cases) on the following, but *Finest Hour's* reviews are not all in. This is a recap to let you know what's available. There are a lot more than this, but here's a start...

- All books may be ordered from CC Book Club, PO Box 385, Contoocook NH 03229. Mastercard and Visa accepted. Shipping anywhere in the world (surface bookpost outside North America) costs \$6 for the first book, \$1 for each additional. E-mail: bookclub@churchillbooks.com or telephone (603) 746-4433.

REVIEWED ON PAGES 33-34:

1008. *The Great Republic*, by Sir Winston Churchill, 460pp., illus. Published at \$26. Member price \$19.

1025. *A Scottish Life: Sir John Martin, Churchill and the Empire*, by Michael Jackson, 280pp. illus. Published at \$40. Member price \$32.

ALSO AVAILABLE

1023. *Five Days in London: May 1940*, by John Lukacs, 236pp, will be reviewed for *Finest Hour* by Michael McMenamin. It concerns the five days Lukacs believes settled the outcome of World War II. Although the author often assumes he knows what Churchill was thinking, his book excels in providing an inside account of War Cabinet debate about what to do after France's fall—and debate there was! Halifax, though he dropped appeasement before Chamberlain, soon became defeatist, arguing that Britain should approach Mussolini to arbitrate. Once even Churchill seemed to lean toward a deal. Lukacs takes the discussion deeper and further than Sheila Lawlor's excellent *Churchill and the Politics of War* (1994)—proving that the differences between Halifax and Chamberlain were much greater than the differences between Chamberlain and Churchill. Published at \$20. Member price \$14.

1024. *Burying Caesar: Churchill, Chamberlain and the Battle for the Tory Party*, by Graham Stewart, 534pp.

continued overleaf..

Churchill Center Book Club...

illus., asks: What were the political machinations that kept Chamberlain in office during the late 1930s and Churchill out? Published at \$45. Member price \$34.

1027. *Winston Churchill*, by Robert Blake, 110pp., trade paperback, reviewed *FH* 103. In just 20,000 words, Lord Blake produces all the undisputed facts while puncturing hoary myths and airing both sides of the more debateable questions. (On Churchill and FDR: "Their relationship, under a veneer of candid friendship, was uneasy and their strategic objects divergent.") Worth a place on your library shelf, this good little book makes a nice gift for a young person who wants a rapid-fire Churchill education. Published at \$10.95. Member price \$8.

1028. *Architects of Victory: Six Heroes of the Cold War*, by Joe Shattan, 374 pp., will be reviewed for *Finest Hour* by Craig Horn. Along with Harry Truman, Ronald Reagan, Konrad Adenauer, Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Pope John Paul, the author includes Churchill among those who helped win the greatest confrontation of the century. Churchill "seized the initiative" at Fulton and thereafter in laying down the constructs for Western response to world Marxism. Published at \$25. Member price \$22.

1029. *Churchill, Munitions and Mechanical Warfare*, by Eugene Bereiger, 188pp, will be reviewed for *Finest Hour* by Chris Bell. This is the first book to concentrate on Churchill's role as Minister of Munitions (July 1917-January 1919), examining the development of his strategic thought and administrative actions in the last years of the war. At the Munitions Ministry, Winston Churchill's greatest contribution was his comprehensive approach to the supply and strategy of mechanical warfare, trench mortars, tanks, and airplanes. His penchant for details allowed him to offer technical and tactical appreciations that challenged traditional military thought. Published at \$40. Member price \$37.

JUST PUBLISHED:

1038. *Pol Roger*, by Cynthia Parzych & John Turner, 168pp. illus. As masterful as their Champagne, this elegant book printed on coated stock is laden with color and b&w photos, recounting the story of the Pol-Roger family and their famous wine, with much on Churchill of course. For connoisseurs, ICS UK member Bill Gunn, Pol Roger's UK distributor, provides an index of the great vintages dating back to 1893. Highly recommended. Published at \$42. Member price \$34.

1030. *Churchill's "Iron Curtain" Speech, Fifty Years Later*, James W. Muller, ed., 250pp. Published in association with The Churchill Center, this important work collects the papers of scholars attending the Center and Churchill Memorial colloquium on the 50th Anniversary of the speech that went down as the opening salvo of the Cold War. Excellent papers view political, strategic and diplomatic aspects of the speech. Margaret Thatcher provides the epilogue—her Fulton speech on the 50th anniversary of Churchill's. Published at \$27.50. Member price \$23.

SOME COPIES STILL LEFT...

1021. *Resolution, Defiance, Magnanimity, Good Will*, Crosby Kemper, ed., 244pp, reviewed in *Finest Hour* 9). A superlative scholarly collection with a foreword by Crosby Kemper that is alone worth the price. Gilbert, Colville, Soames and other respected experts look at Churchill the man; Churchill on history, the Tory Party, India, detente, rhetoric; and how he might see the world today. Published at \$25. Member price \$21

1099. *Winston and Clementine: The Personal Letters of the Churchills*, by Mary Soames, 702pp., illus., was reviewed in *Finest Hour* 102. A masterful compilation of Winston and Clementine's personal letters to each other with interwoven commentary by their daughter. A brilliant and important contribution to history which is a must for every Churchill library. Published at \$35. Member price \$26.

1022. *Under Two Flags: The Life of Louis Spears*, Egremont, 370pp. illus. Spears wrote superlatively of both wars; his friendship with WSC began during Germany's attacks in 1914 and carried through WW2 when he was C's liaison to France and wrote "Assignment to Catastrophe." Reviewed in *FH* 102. Published at \$50. Member price \$38.

1064. *The Young Churchill*, by Celia Sandys. First US Edition. NY: Dutton 1995, 224pp illus., was reviewed in *Finest Hour* 85. The most colorful and interesting book on Churchill's youth, with many fascinating new color and black and white illustrations, written by his granddaughter. Published at \$27.50. Member price \$19.

1078. *His Father's Son: The Life of Randolph Churchill*, by Winston S. Churchill, 514pp. illus., was reviewed in *Finest Hour* 92. By far the latest and best biography of Randolph, constructed largely from his own archives. An authoritative, balanced and well written story of a bittersweet career, with insight into Churchill via his numerous letters to his son. Published at \$40. Member price \$29.

1045. *A Harmony of Interests: Explorations in the Mind of Sir Winston Churchill*, by Manfred Weidhorn, 192pp., reviewed in *FH* 80. The dean of scholars on the literary Churchill considers WSC as polemicist, conservative, warhorse, dreamer, semi-American and Great Man. Published at \$32.50. Member price \$26.

1050. *Churchill on the Home Front*, by Paul Addison, 494pp. trade paperback, illus., reviewed in *Finest Hour* 78. The standard work on Churchill's domestic policies, elections & politics, covers everything through his last term as PM. Published at \$25- Member price \$17.

1080. *Wartime Missions of Harry Hopkins*, by Matthew Wills, 92pp. illus., reviewed in *Finest Hour* 93. An outstanding look at the go-between who fashioned the Roosevelt-Churchill partnership during WW2, and attempted to mollify Stalin while he was at it. Published at \$17.95. Member price \$15. &

<http://www.winstonchurchill.org>

Churchill's Luck and the WW2 Trench Effect

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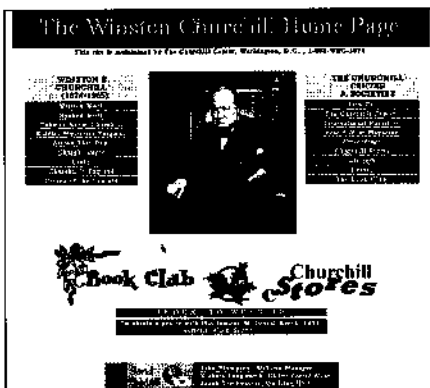
From Brandon R. Sanders
(brs89@aol.com)

I have been in a debate with friends at a dinner party who believed unbiased Churchill admirers might agree that Churchill's success was owed to a lucky roll of the dice more than any superior leadership qualities he possessed over others. Churchill was a very young man when he ran the Admiralty during World War I, while men of similar age were being slaughtered in France. They believe that the pool of men who offered greatness after WW1 was of such a diluted state that men like Churchill had a free rein to mark their spots.

The shadows of the "Lost Generation" lay across the postwar Europe. A settled, secure way of life had been destroyed. The way was clear for great changes, since the German guns made so many vacancies in the seats of power. Someone of Churchill's age and calibre was now rare, and a long, empty void followed that Churchill filled by default.

I think I defended against this hypothesis well enough, but I ask: do they have any argument? Was Churchill lucky enough to have no one of similar talent looking over his shoulder because of the horrors of WW1?

Finest Hour happily publishes interesting snippets from "Listserv Winston," but you really need to subscribe. See box above. Also, if we publish your e-mail address here, "you might get mail..."



From: Scott Palmer
(nspalmer@hotmail.com)

The question is impossible to answer. Great achievements depend both on personal qualities and circumstances. We can never know what might have been achieved by those who fell in the Great War, many of whom were men of remarkable ability. Your friends' argument brings to mind an old "Saturday Night Live" skit which argued that World War II would have gone differently "if Eleanor Roosevelt could fly," like Superman.

From Mark A. Gallmeier
(enigma@exit33.com)

Churchill was 39 in 1914, not very young. Young Churchill the soldier had already campaigned and survived in India, the Sudan and South Africa (a casualty-intensive event for its time) by 1901. Death had many more chances to claim him than his peers. Following his dismissal from the Admiralty, Churchill went back to the Army in France in late 1915 and served nearly a year. So your friends' theory collides with the facts. WW1 was his fourth war, or fifth counting Cuba where he was a correspondent. While WW1 certainly claimed many, Churchill was well established as a first rank politician long before it started. The dominant post-WW1 political personalities, such as Lloyd George, Ramsay MacDonald, Stanley Baldwin, Neville Chamberlain and John Simon, had all entered politics long before WW1. Eden was a

THE CHURCHILL WEBSITE:

Aim your browser at the [wwwaddress www.winstonchurchill.org](http://www.winstonchurchill.org) and the Churchill Home Page will appear. Click on any of the buttons to connect to the latest information on The Churchill Center and Churchill Societies. The Finest Hour button produces the earliest publication of the next issue. If you experience any difficulty please email [webmaster John Plumpton: Savrola@winstonchurchill.org](mailto:webmaster@winstonchurchill.org)

veteran of the war, as was Attlee. The WW1 generation didn't start coming to the first rank of power *en masse* until the 1940s and 1950s. Most of them were under-secretaries during WW2.

Simple arithmetic shows this: A young subaltern of 21 in 1917 + 20 years was 41 in 1937, when Eden became Foreign Secretary. Here's the leading edge of the WW1 generation Bell Curve: +30 years = 1947 (Attlee is Prime Minister) and +40 years = 1957 (Eden has resigned in the wake of Suez). Certainly "lack of greatness" is a hallmark of the latter two decades. Look back to the barbed wire of the German trenches and I agree you'll find the bodies of the men who should have sat where Attlee and Eden sat in the late 1940s and 1950s.

Churchill's leadership and administrative talents were recognized even by his most hostile opponents, and long before WW1. Churchill's selection by Chamberlain as First Lord of the Admiralty in 1939 was like being chosen as U.S. Secretary of Defense, since the Navy was the vital British service.

When I think of all the young regimental officers and soldiers wasted by Haig from the Somme forward, the later impact on Parliament's back benches is obvious. The bravest, most energetic and patriotic spirits were dead and most seats were occupied by the "Second Eleven." Kitchener's Armies (slaughtered in Haig's offensives of 1916 and 1917) were filled with volunteers of "yeomanry" class,

continued overleaf...

the middle class, and the prewar "Territorials" (same classes). Here were the Conservative and Liberal parties' backbones. The loss of 800,000 such men had a decisive impact both directly and indirectly via the effect on surviving relatives' opinions and the subsequent climate of opinion and politics.

I think this demographic disaster cleared the way both for Labour directly (their first government came on a two-fifths minority) and also left the two older parties in "shell shock." This affected Churchill's political standing from the mid-1920s onwards. His talents, tempered by his known Victorian and Imperial predilections, were no longer wanted. The "Wilderness Years" were not entirely self-imposed. If Churchill hadn't broken with the elites over India and Edward VIII he would have over other issues, including German rearmament.

I think your friends' talent-drain theory had more direct impact on the British Army in the mid-1920s and later. Here's one place where Churchill's famous impatience compounded the problem. When one looks at the string of mediocrities (Gort, Ironside, Auchinleck, Percival, Wavell and so on) who filled the regimental and higher levels in WW2, and also the general staff, the impact of the WW1 trench holocaust on Army leadership is obvious. Germany, with a large martial class, didn't suffer from this as much since its base population pool of officers was much larger. The USA, with a small volunteer professional army like Britain's, was in the war just long enough to blood the officer corps and weed out the weaklings, a kind of military "natural selection." But for the British Army WWI was like being hit by the "Dinosaur Killer." Fit, unfit and all in between went into the charnel house.

Consider what would have happened to Americans like Patton, Bradley, MacArthur, Lightning Joe Collins, Howland Smith, Matthew Ridgeway and a host of others, had the United States been in WWI as long as Britain. All of them were noteworthy "Leaders From the Front." How many British "Leaders From the Front" died at the Somme and after? How many of the USA's topflight WW2 leaders would have survived a similar four years in the trenches?

Consider also the effects on the vital non-commissioned officer (sergeants) leadership, who don't get the historical recognition generals do; but they were the men who actually trained and led the following generations of soldiers. Without them a situation arises similar to medical students trying to train themselves without experienced doctor-professors to supervise. The actuarial tables would have scythed through them also, leaving the United States with second-raters like the British had following WWI. The string of morale-based catastrophes that fell on the British Army in 1942 (Singapore, Tobruk, Burma) was a delayed Trench Effect.

I believe Churchill's impatience compounded the problem thusly: Faced in 1940 with a low will to fight in his Army, the Prime Minister responded with his "Commando" policy, creating "nimble, lightly armed" raiders. The Commandos certainly performed sensational exploits at the Lofoten Islands (although the level of resistance didn't warrant their skills), Dieppe, the Balkans and at St. Nazaire, where they did the Royal Marines' job for them (destroying the only Atlantic drydock capable of handling large German warships). But the price tag was to drain the entire Army of men whose martial instincts would have made them squad leaders and platoon sergeants in "line" battalions and instead send them for service as private soldiers in the Commandos.

Elite units like Commandos look for volunteers with physical stamina, aggressiveness, initiative and above par intelligence (among the soldier population). These traits also describe the ideal infantry sergeant. Just one "Commando" contained 470 enlisted men: 470 potential squad leaders and platoon sergeants. There were at least ten "Commandoes."

Now consider this communiqué to Churchill from Wavell at Singapore in early 1942: "He [Percival] should however have quite enough to deal with enemy who have landed if the troops can be made to act *with sufficient vigour and determination.*" (*The Second World War, The Hinge of Fate*, p88, emphasis mine.) That transmission documents a systemic crisis in low level leadership. Making the troops "act with sufficient vigour and determination" is sergeants' business.

Now look at 4700 potential top flight small unit leaders segregated off in a few "nimble, lightly armed" units. How did they get there and who put them there? Were they as productive as lightly armed private soldiers as they would have been as sergeants making ten other heavily armed men at Singapore, Burma and Tobruk "act with sufficient vigour and determination"? A few months later 50,000 fully supplied British and Imperial troops surrendered at Tobruk to 25,000 Germans and Italians at the tether of their supply line. Here again is a lack of "sufficient vigour and determination."

Meanwhile Auchinleck was trying to run the Desert War from an office in Cairo. Here's yet another deficit of "sufficient vigour and determination." All the truly great generals of WW2, like Rommel, von Manstein, MacArthur, Montgomery, Alexander, Wingate, Slim, Stilwell, Patton and Bradley routinely *led from the front*—not the rear headquarters. Patton saw his chief supply officer (the Third Army G-4) exactly twice in ten months in the European Theater of Operations. Rommel was similarly incommunicado with his Afrika Korps Quartermaster. These two are a great contrast to people like Wavell and Auchinleck, who saw their supply officers twice a day at staff meetings and again in the evening at the officers' mess.

So the Trench Effect, at both the bottom and top levels of the British Army, was very pronounced. Churchill in this instance compounded the problem by taking away what quality remained. It was not his finest hour.

From Simon Riordan
(eensjpo@electeng.leeds.ac.uk)

Auchinleck and Wavell were mediocrities? Really. What then were the Italians when Wavell infiltrated two divisions behind them and took out an Italian army five times more numerous? I guess your Tobruk reference is to the second siege, when the Middle East had been stripped of resources precisely because the Japanese had attacked in the East. As for the other Far East losses, where would you have sent the best and worst troops if you were Churchill? To Africa, where there was a war, or to garrison towns? As for Gort, he practically invented Blitzkrieg in 1918. It worked. \$5

MY AFRICAN JOURNEY VARIANTS

EUROPE UNITE'S RAMPANT TYPOS

BRIAN HARDY & DAVID TURRELL

MY AFRICAN JOURNEY

Brian Hardy offers us a discovery we hadn't noticed. In Churchill's African travelogue (first editions, including the American issue), the map plate opposite page 2 appears two ways: neatly trimmed to page size and mis-trimmed, with a large white portion at the bottom and the top folded down to compensate. Brian asked if this constitutes a "state" and which would be first. We don't believe plates, which like errata slips were inserted by hand, are reliable guides to precedence, since in those days they were inserted by hand and by different people. We think this is a case of different workers inserting the map in different ways.

EUROPE UNITE

Dave Turrell writes: I finally got around to finishing up my list of errata from *Europe Unite*. As you may remember, I wrote to you a couple of months ago expressing surprise at the number of typographical errors in the book, given the high standards Churchill usually demanded for his publications, and that Randolph Churchill was editor. By no means do I claim that the following is the result of an exhaustive examination with a fine toothcomb, but rather they are the errors that jumped off the page at me while reading with, what I would assume to be, the level of attention applied by the average reader.

While I have not read all of Churchill's first editions I have covered a reasonable number of them, including most of the postwar output. None of the other firsts has struck me as being such a sloppy production.

Notation guide:

"40.36" means page 40, line 36.

40.36 'month' for 'months'
57.19 'influncce' for 'influence'
60 Note for 14th April Line 2 'formaly' for 'formally'

62.17 'is?' for 'it?'
63.17 'of for 'or'
78.31 'paying-off' for 'paying-off of'
88.36 'however' for ', however,'
114. 34 'houses already' for 'houses as already'
119 Note for 6th August line 5: 'guilty' for 'guilty'
119 The last two lines are reversed
150.15 'hand' for 'and'
152. 37 "sterlings'" for "sterling's-"
153.7 'quack' for 'quick'. This is conceivably correct.
208.2 'guoting' for 'quoting'
216.17 'threequarters' for 'three-quarters'
218.8 'however' for ', however,'
224.19 'of fair' for 'fair'
235.6 'Nazigang' for 'Nazi gang'
243.7 'interst' for 'interest'
282.39 'Socialist' for 'die Socialist'
285.17 'favourable' for 'favourably'
330.17 'for instance' for ', for instance,'
330.26/7 'for instance' for ', for instance,'
336.2: Line is repeated
340.15 is overlaid by line 18. This one is interesting because on line 15 "political" has been uncaptalized indicating that the error is not simply a misplaced line repeat.
356.24/5 'Com-mmunist' for 'Com-munist'
359.6 Antlarctic' for 'Atlantic'
378.1 'Scoalists' for 'socialists'
401.28 'Independant' for 'Independent'
404.6 'is' for 'it'
414.6 'of for 'or'
415.12 'do' for 'to'
438.43 'who who' for 'who'
450.35 '1930' is incorrect; not sure what the correct date is—1939?
452.35 'ysterday' for 'yesterday' !!!!
455A3 'ysterday' for 'yesterday'!!!!!!!!
456.38 'ysterday' for 'yesterday'!!!!!!!!!!!!
459.12 'believed' for 'believe'
463.22 'listened' for 'listened to'
466.30 superfluous comma
483.22 'Opposition' for 'Opposition'
490.9 'reporaches' for 'reproaches'
498.38 'possible' for 'possibly'

Ronald Cohen replies:

Your good turn deserves another: I compared the ultimate re-setting of the volume in the Collected Works. Leaving out your "for instance" examples without parenthetical commas (a taste matter, in any event, I believe), "quack" is uncorrected in the C.W. and in the *Complete Speeches*. I incline toward your view that it is incorrect (though "quack" is a nice if dubious touch). Of the thirty-nine remaining corrigenda, thirty-four were corrected in the C.W. and I have no doubt that you would agree that the five which were not corrected should have been and were simply missed. The C.W. edition missed 62.17, 63.17, 152.37, 450.35 and 463.22.

LENIN AND KITCHENER

Dana C. Niendorf asks, What did Churchill write about Lenin and Kitchener?

Ronald Cohen replies (quoting numbers in his developing Bibliography):

Churchill's principal Lenin essay was "Lenin: The Mummified Symbol of Communism" in *Everybody's*, 13Apr57, pp. 10-11 (Cohen C695; not in Woods). A likely less biographical piece was "Russia and Lenin: Grand Repudiator" in *The Aftermath* serialisation in *The Times*, 18Feb29, pp.13-14 (Cohen C319.7; not broken out under Woods C135).

WSC's Kitchener articles include "The Real Kitchener: Fatal Dilemma of His War Administration," *Illustrated Sunday Herald*, 25Apr20, p. 5 (Cohen C260; Woods C75); "Kitchener—The Empire's Man of Destiny," *News of the World*, 12Jan36, p. 5 (Cohen C486.1; Woods C284/1); and "Kitchener," *Sunday Chronicle*, 31Oct37, pp. 6, 14 (Cohen C556; Woods C357). The last two are in the *Collected Essays* (London: 1975).

Less biographical is "My Difference with Kitchener," *Cosmopolitan*, Nov. 1924, pp. 601, 1357, reprinted in *Nash's-Pall Mall*, Jan. 1925, pp. 467, 1114, as "A Difference with Kitchener" (Cohen C300a and C300b; Woods C1 18 logs both of these but incorrectly applies the *Nosh's* tide to the *Cosmopolitan* article). "The Eve of Omdurman" (Cohen C303b.1) in the following issue of *Nash's-PallMall*, Feb. 1925, pp. 467, 1247, described Kitchener's 1898 campaign. There are also two letters in *The Times* and several other articles touching on Kitchener. \$5

Churchill in Stamps: Calf of Man to Iso

Pages 289-94: FURTHER APPENDICES

Catalogue numbers are from Gerald Rosen, A Catalogue of British Local Stamps, published 1975. A slash mark (/) indicates a set with a common design from which any value is usable. Carus and Minkus catalogue numbers, when mentioned, are identified by name.

ANYBODY who wants to stump U.S. presidential candidates with the names of holes-in-the-wall and out-of-the-way places has only to turn to the issuers of "locals," those "stamps" purportedly produced to cover the cost of transporting mail to the nearest regular post office. Four of the six represented here are British islands, but except for Herm, the use of these labels for genuine postal purposes is doubtful. A lot of these "governments" also seemed to share the same stamp artists, which will become apparent as we sift through the list.

289. Calf of Man is a 1 1/2x1 mile islet off the southwest coast of the Isle of Man, and the Manx government did authorize the issuance of carriage labels. But the Calf people took advantage and produced hundreds of different varieties and overprints, and also used an odd currency. The "Murrey" (24 to an English shilling) was named for John Murrey, who issued the first Manx coinage in 1668. Shown are rosen CA36-39.

290. Travel down the Argyll peninsula and you'll find the isle of Davaar, which issued a few Churchill overprints starting in 1965 like most everybody else... Rosen D19-22 and D22a are shown.

291. Dhufar is altogether too far, but the irony here is that it was a leftist province of Muscat and Oman which declared independence from the Sultan—and immediately issued "stamps" honoring Western leaders and space technology. Go figure.

292. Lindisfarne or Holy Island produced unholy bogus locals picturing Scottish soldiers, some with Churchill overprints.

293. Herm Island, off Guernsey, had a thriving local post service, mostly for the tourists who flocked to the place after it had been revived and built up as a sunny summertime attraction by the Tenant of Herm, Major Wood. The Major worked hard on his stamp operation, commissioning many original designs, all of which hold their own with the stamps of independent countries. Herm's May 1965 issue of five values (Rosen H86-91) marked Churchill's death; the same stamps were overprinted on the first anniversary of his passing, 24th January 1966 (Rosen H92-97).

294. One of the few issuers of European locals outside the British Isles, Iso is a Swedish offshore island which did have a mail service ferrying the post to the mainland. Churchill was the first of their four famous statesmen issue of 1970, joining Kennedy, Hammarskjold and Adenauer.

(To be continued)

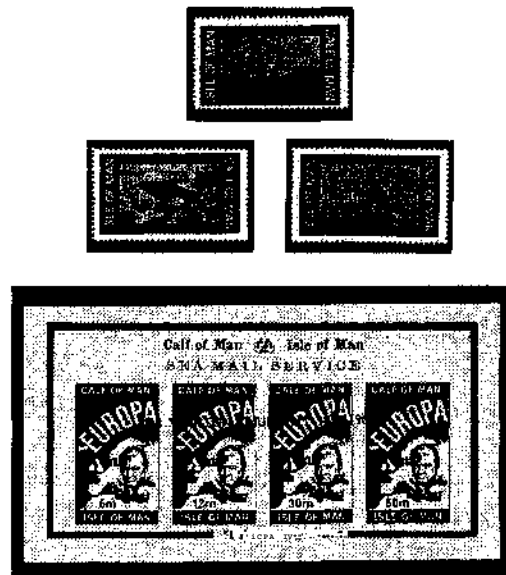
APPENDIX

K2 OAIJ OP MAN

An islet 1 1/2 x 1 mile long and wide off the southwest coast of the Isle of Man. The Manx government legalized a carriage service to be used from the Calf, so the basis of Calf "stamps" exists in law. The "Murrey," named for John Murrey who issued the first Manx coinage in 1668, was the unit of value; 24M equaled 1/4. Calf of Man locals were eliminated by the establishment of regular postal facilities on the Island. The vast quantity of issues suggests that in any case, most examples were spurious.

First Churchill Commemoratives, March 1966 (Rosen CA36-38)
Also extant as imperforates.

289.



APPENDIX

4.3 DAVAAR

At the mouth of the Cambeltown Loch, Argyllshire, Davaar Island has a permanent population of under ten, but hosts summer visitors. Mail is conveyed to the mainland by a private boat, and some early locals may have been used on it. The vast number of commemoratives and overprints does, however, make Davaar a very doubtful claimant of postal genuinity.

Churchill Commemoratives, 8 April 1965 (Rosen D19-22)
Double overprint: Europa 1964, Churchill 1965.
Also extant imperforate.

290.



Churchill Miniature Sheet, 8 April 1965 (D22a)
Double overprint with bust of WSO.



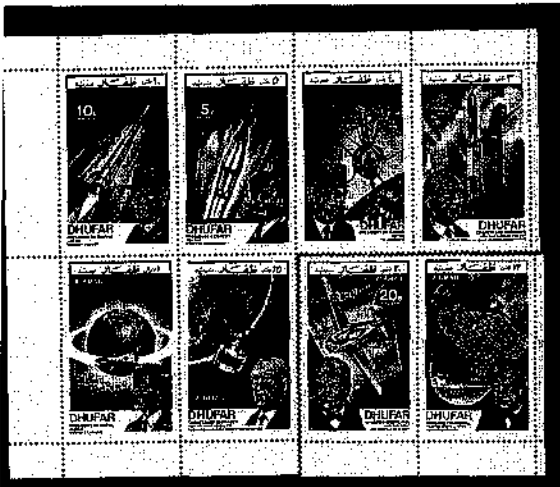
APPENDIX

4.35 DHUFAR

Temporarily, this was a leftist-controlled province of Muscat and Oman in revolt against the Sultan, who put down the uprising with the help of the Shah of Iran. With this claim to legitimacy Dhufar issued several topical stamps, most of them tying-in several disparate themes. Postal validity highly doubtful.

Space Définitives, circa 1972 (DF9-12)

Produced in se-tenant miniature sheets of eight, with WSC occupying the lower left quarter. A label-tribute to NATO space technology by a left-leaning rebellion. Note press-flaw on De Oaulle's cheek; 4B value.



291.

APPENDIX

4.6 HERM ISLAND

Located off the east coast of Guernsey, Herm is populated by 50 residents permanently, 250 from March to October, and several thousand daily visitors in the summer. Local stamps covering the cost of transporting mails to Guernsey were issued from 1949 through 1969, when they were suppressed by the new Guernsey postal service. With Lundy, Herm has a reputation for legitimacy in its local issues, all of which have been used on mail.

Churchill & Liberation Commemoratives, 9 May 1965 (Rosen H86-91)
Also extant as proofs and imperforates.



Anniversary of Churchill's Death (overprints), 24 January 1966
Also extant with proof overprints. (Rosen H92-97).



293.

APPENDIX

4.4 EYNHALLOW (HOLY ISLAND OR LINDISFARNE)

A large island off the coast of Northumberland in the Scottish border area, just south of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Here in the Seventh Century, monks built a castle and brought Christianity to England. The island is connected to the mainland at low tide, and local postage stamps, though attractive, were spurious.



292.

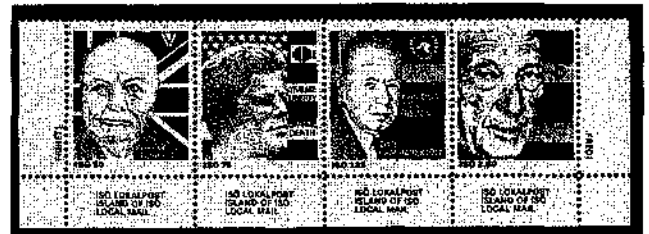
APPENDIX

4.7 ISO

One of the few local-issuing entities in Europe outside of the British Isles, the Swedish offshore island of Iso has produced its own stamps to prepay the cost of ferrying mail to the mainland for some time. Nevertheless, this entity has indulged in a plethora of issues obviously aimed at the topical philatelic market, and there is considerable doubt about their validity.

Famous Statesmen Commemoratives, 1970

Issued in se-tenant strips of four, these designs depicted Churchill, Kennedy (with a quote from Patrick Henry), Dag Hammarskjöld and Konrad Adenauer. Also known as imperforates.



294.

RIDDLES, MYSTERIES, ENIGMAS



Send your questions to
the Editor

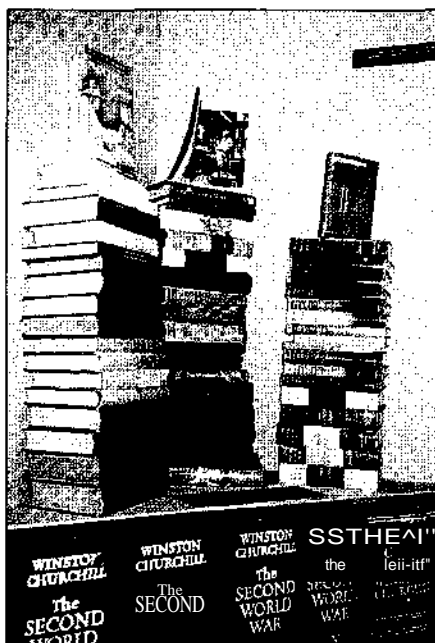
Q In the recipe for "Potatoes Anna" (FH 103), Barbara Langworth said she didn't know who "Anna" was...

A In Julia Child's *Mastering the Art of French Cooking*, Vol. 2, I found this historical note about Pommes Anna: "It was created during the era of Napoleon III and named, as were many culinary triumphs in those days, after one of the *grandes cocottes* of the period. Whether it was an Anna Deslions, an Anna Judic, or simply Anna Untel, she has also immortalized the special double baking dish itself, *la cocotte à pommes Anna*, which...you can still buy..." -Clarence Martin

• Note: Mrs. Landemare baked the potatoes in an omelette pan, not the tight-fitted, lidded pot or casserole mentioned in other recipes I've seen. -BFL

Q A visit to Chartwell torched my interest in Churchill's library. I wanted to stay and look through the books. Is there an inventory or published bibliography of the books that he owned there at Chartwell—as well as those books that are still at Chartwell, but obviously not available for research? -Pat Walker

A Unfortunately the books at Chartwell are mostly not books Sir Winston owned. His own collection was willed to his son Randolph, who sold off some and presented some to his son Winston, who has them still. (The ones Randolph sold regularly crop up on the secondhand market bearing Randolph's bookplate and another plate reading "from the library of Sir Winston Churchill.") Chartwell's books today number many foreign language editions and duplicates, used to fill up shelves. I recall for example a row of the same issue of *The Anglo-Saxon Review*. However,



The Churchill Center provided this Chartwell display.

many very fine books have been acquired by Chartwell over the years—notably displayed in the handsome glass fronted cabinet in the study. Also, The Churchill Center and Societies have provided the permanent exhibit of his books, many in dust jackets, in the display area located next to the kitchen as you leave the building at the end of your tour.

2 Aside from the worthy archives at Churchill College Cambridge (from which I have recently received almost 150 copies of letters relating to one of my cousins, a friend of Sir Winston's), what are some other major repositories/collections of Churchill correspondence, documents, etc. (unpublished)? -Pat Walker

A www.winstonchurchill.org, our website, offers "Links" to various other sources of material, including Chartwell, the Cabinet War Rooms, the Beaverbrook Archives in Canada and the Churchill Memorial in Missouri. Other possibilities (which may have websites) are the Presidential Libraries (Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower) and, if you're interested in his books, certain publisher's archives. For instance, the Firestone Library at Princeton houses the Charles Scribner papers which include quite a lot of correspondence between Churchill and his major 'tween-wars American publisher. Finally, check with the Churchill Archives at

Cambridge for any leads they might provide in areas you are interested in; their holdings include the papers of a number of Churchill contemporaries, and they undoubtedly know of other UK archives in allied areas.

GINNING THINGS UP
Q Suzanne Sigman (ssigman@mediaone.net) brought our attention to the August 1999 issue of *Food & Wine*, which included an article, "The Gin Crowd" by Pete Wells, detailing gin's discovery, early usage and current popularity. Suzanne quoted this passage, asking if Wells had it right:

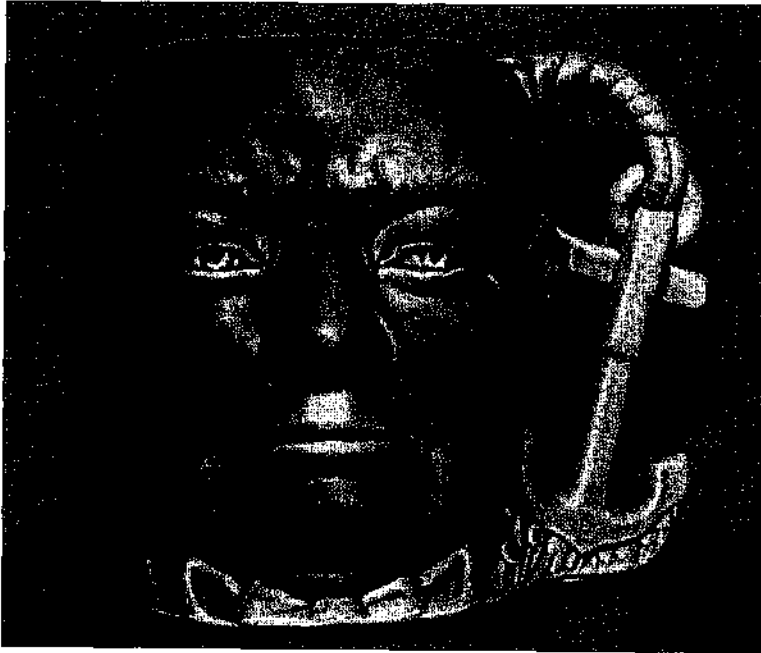
"Churchill's Choice:...One of the oldest English gins is Plymouth, which was created in 1791. One authority states that Plymouth was used to mix the first dry martini. It's a controversial point, but Plymouth certainly became a martini standard. It was the gin preferred by Winston Churchill, who, when supplies of French vermouth ran short during World War II, would respectfully bow in the direction of France when mixing his drinks. Because I'm the kind of person who lies awake at night wondering what Winston Churchill's martinis tasted like, I searched for Plymouth gin for years. Finally I concluded that the company that makes it must have gone out of business. But it turns out that Plymouth had simply been neglected. Until two years ago, that is, when a couple of British entrepreneurs bought the brand and brought it back to market. (It's now available in [the USA] for the first time in twenty years). The new owners redesigned the bottle, but they haven't changed the formula—which means that now I know what Churchill's martinis were like. They were fantastic."

A We referred this story to Sir Winston's grandson, who replied: "I never saw WSC drink gin, nor indeed CSC whose tippie, at least in later life, was Dubonnet. Have just bounced this one off Lady Soames, who thunders: Absolute b—s; and you may quote me! [But we will not!] Of course he would have had the odd Martini, especially when staying with the Roosevelts—FDR mixed a mean one—but he was certainly not a gin-drinker by habit." So once again the media has it wrong and *Food and Wine* is contributing nonsense. M>

LONGER, SHORTER

A Skort List of Artkur Skorter's Ckinaware; A Longer Skort List of UK Ckurckill Puks, Hotels and Restaurants

DOUGLAS J. HALL



Arthur Shorter worked as an artist for Minton before establishing his own workshop in Hanley in the year of Churchill's birth, 1874. The business became Shorter & Son in 1906 and Shorter & Sons Ltd. in 1933.

Shorter's specialised in middle market novelty wares and Mabel Leigh's work as an adventurous designer during the 1930s has become very collectable. In 1939 Shorter's were one of the first potteries to commemorate Winston Churchill's reappointment as First Lord of the Admiralty in the form of a large size character jug with an anchor for a handle. Although quite crisply moulded, the jug was very inaccurately painted with jet black hair and eyebrows.

Later S. Fielding & Co., another Shorter family company which used the trade name "Crown Devon," reissued the jug with a musical movement incorporated in the base. Fielding's version was much more sympathetically

decorated with Churchill given reddish-brown hair and eyebrows.

Fielding's closed down in 1982 and many of their moulds were acquired by Staffordshire Fine Ceramics. The latter specialise in exporting to the USA and in 1989 they marked the 50th anniversary of the commencement of World War II by reissuing the Churchill jug in a limited edition of 1000!

Making the most of their purchase Staffordshire then adapted the Shorter moulds to make a quite grotesque teapot in their collectors' range.

But sixty years on and Shorter's original moulds are still seeing service. From an unknown source, freshly potted and often crudely painted in a variety of colourways, or with an "aged" finish (illustrated), the Churchill character jug bearing Shorter's impressed mark is widely available. It is usually priced at a probably reasonable £20-30 but, for the unwary, sometimes as much as £225.

PUBS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS

This list is not necessarily exhaustive.

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, Annersley Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire.

CHURCHILL'S BAR and WINSTON'S RESTAURANT, Babbacombe, Devon.

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, Bamford, Lancashire.

CHURCHILL'S, Bingham, Nottinghamshire.

THE WINSTON CHURCHILL, Madingley Road, Cambridge.

CHURCHILL'S, Chatham, Kent (has 'Winnie's Bar,' 'Randolph's Room').

THE CHURCHILL, Churchill, Somerset.

THE WINSTON CHURCHILL, Debden, Essex.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, High Street, Dunstable, Bedfordshire.

CHURCHILL'S, Wharf Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

WINSTON'S, Osborne Street, Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, Rayleigh Road, Hutton, Essex.

WINSTON'S, Henrietta Street, Leigh, Lancashire.

THE LORD WARDEN, London Road, Liverpool. (Fine portrait inn sign).

THE CHURCHILL ARMS, Kensington Church Street, London.

WINSTON'S, Coptic Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE CHURCHILL HOTEL, Portman Square, London.

CHURCHILL'S, Silvertown, Woolwich, London.

THE CHURCHILL ARMS, Long Crendon, Oxfordshire.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, Chorlton Street, Manchester.

THE CHURCHILL INN, Paxford, Gloucestershire.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, Ide Hill, Sevenoaks, Kent.

THE CHURCHILL ARMS, Sturminster Marshall, Hampshire.

THE CHURCHILL, West Lavington, Wiltshire.

CHURCHILL'S, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

THE SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, Wretton, Norfolk.

\$

continued from page 4...

EUROPE UNITE?

Wendell Mauter's "Churchill and the Unification of Europe" (*FH* 102, "Inside the Journals") takes a highly measured view of Churchill's position on European Union when he called for a "United States of Europe" after World War II. Actually Churchill coined the phrase as early as 1930, but it makes no reference to a single currency, the question which will likely define Britain's future role in the world, particularly in Europe and North America.

Churchill was not nearly so equivocal. He saw Britain's commitment to European unity strategically as limited. Despite the fact that as early as 1940 (albeit in difficult circumstances) he mentioned Franco-British political alignment, from then onwards his public utterances saw Britain as standing independent, one of the "friends and sponsors of the new Europe."

In Churchill's memo to his cabinet of 29 November 1951, Mauter does not include that part of the quote which indicates that Churchill never contemplated the UK's joining the Schuman plan on the same terms as the continental states: "Our attitude towards further economic developments on the Schuman lines resembles that which we adopt about the European Army. We help, we dedicate, we play a part, but we are not merged with and do not forfeit our insular or commonwealth character."

Churchill *did* foresee a single currency, and as early as 1933: the pound/dollar or the dollar/pound.

ELIZABETH SNELL, HALIFAX, N.S.

ROBERT RHODES JAMES

Thank you for sending *Finest Hour* 103 with your tribute to Robert and the quotes from his letters to you. We appreciated what you had to say about Robert and are glad that, after a rocky beginning, you and he found much to agree about.

LADY RHODES JAMES, SANDY, BEDS.

I must thank you for your very kind reference to me in your admirable tribute to Robert Rhodes James. Although I knew he was terminally ill, it was a great shock to me that he died so quickly. My wife and I went to visit him just after Easter, found him in good if slightly feeble form, and left feeling that he had another year or two and one more book in him. As you probably know I have embarked (which I never thought likely a year ago) on the very rash project of a single volume new life of Churchill, seeing

it as to some extent a companion volume to my 1995 life of Gladstone: the greatest Prime Minister of the 20th Century to match the greatest of the 19th. This makes me even more interested in the fascinating detail of *Finest Hour* than I was previously. Every number gives me something new and of value.

THE RT. HON. LORD JENKINS OF HILLHEAD, OM
HOUSE OF LORDS, LONDON

Congratulations on your CBE, well deserved. Congratulations also on the article on Robert Rhodes James. I knew Robert at the University of Sussex in the early 1970s and I was most impressed with him. He was certainly outspoken. But he always had something worthwhile to say and he was a keen observer. And he never bore a grudge against someone who disagreed with him. He died far too young. I am sure that there were plenty of books left in him to write.

KEITH SUTER,
UNIV. OF NEW SOUTH WALES, SYDNEY

USS WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

To experience the unique affinity among our members at the 16th International Churchill Conference was most heartening and enduring, thanks largely to Chairman Nigel Knocker and his committee. But the highlight to me was your presentation of a USS *Winston S. Churchill* commander's cap. Though unexpected and undeserved, it was very much appreciated.

I had sometime previously expressed the view that it would be only right and proper to include the middle initial "S" in the ship's name, and I remain convinced that through his good office and assertiveness, together with that of Ambassador Paul H. Robinson, Jr., the Secretary of the U.S. Navy was persuaded to take the suggestion on board, thereby heeding the maxim to avoid "spoiling a ship for a ha'porth of tar."

Furthermore, Lady Soames kindly wrote after the launch that the capital "S" incorporated in the ship's name was "absolutely right" (*FH* 102). In conclusion, may I take this opportunity to wish USS *Winston S. Churchill* every possible good fortune and success in all her endeavours with, I trust, quiet waters and always a safe anchorage.

ARMIDO I. VALORI, NORWICH

• We forwarded Mr. Valori's letter to *Winston S. Churchill's* commanding officer, Cdr. Mike Franken, who wrote him, "I see that we think along the same lines. Thank you for being part of the *Churchill Team*."

NOMINATIONS TIME

To the editors of *Time*

I would like to submit the name of Winston Spencer Churchill in nomination for Person of the Century. I have only one reason to make that nomination. We could have done without the likes of Hitler, Stalin, Hideki Tojo, and the lesser evils of Khadafi and Saddam Hussein. Certainly there are good and famous people who have made a difference: Roosevelt, Gandhi, Eisenhower, MacArthur, Einstein, Salk, Teller, Mother Teresa and many others, and nothing should be said to minimize their contributions. For Churchill, however, one has only to think for five minutes along the lines of what would the world be like today had he not lived. I have many times thought of writing a book along that thesis. I would begin in early to mid-Thirties and carry us through today. As the recipient of this letter, you can second my nomination by simply reflecting for a few minutes on the century as it would appear had there been no such person as Winston Churchill.

J. W. BRASHER, VICE PRESIDENT
INGALLS SHIPBUILDING, PASCAGOULA, MISS.



• *Editor's note: Mr. Brasher's firm recently launched the predecessor to the USS Winston S. Churchill, the USS Roosevelt (DDG-80).*

By 1901, Churchill had served gallantly in battles on two continents; was captured and then escaped; published three books; and joined Parliament. Over the next six decades, he led several important ministries, including the top military post in World War I; wrote numerous acclaimed books; and won the Nobel Prize. But these deeds pale to his early recognition of the evils of Hitlerism and Stalinism, and the horror they would spawn, before nearly any other prominent person, while, at the same time, those who would have made peace with the devil laughed at him. Then in their darkest hour, as Prime Minister, he rallied his people to make a stand, alone, against a seemingly invincible Nazi foe, while cajoling supplies from the U.S. two years before U.S. forces participated directly in the war. He is this century's indispensable man,

continued opposite...

without whom the world would be unspeakably more terrible, and to whom hundreds of millions of its inhabitants owe their freedom. No one—not Hitler, not Stalin, not even the great Franklin Roosevelt—has been more significant than the man who saved the future, Winston Churchill.

MICHAEL E. BERUMEN, LAGUNA NIGEL, CALIF.

Much has been written about Churchill the soldier, correspondent, Nobel Prize winner and, of course, the man who saved Europe and the Free World. But I would put forth a word for Churchill the ordinary man, who excelled only because of sheer desire and tenacity in the face of all the heavens could throw at him: an ordinary man who wrung every ounce of "I will achieve" out of every waking moment—an average man, placed by fate into above-average situations of unconscionable gravity. Volumes about him continue to flow and Churchill's accomplishments shine ever brighter. The world as we know it is a much better place because he passed briefly through it. Clarify the past. Install Churchill in the prominent roll as representative of all humankind: for this century, in which his life encompassed sixty-five fruitful years.

JOSEPH L. JUST, BURR RIDGE, ILL.

MALKUS, COWLES, IRON CURTAIN

In *FH 103*, George Richard mentions that *Winston Churchill: The Era and the Man* by Virginia Cowles included "the rarely mentioned rescue of a Sudanese baby after the Battle of Omdurman." Coincidentally, the same day that I read this I was also leafing through a juvenile biography, *The Story of Winston Churchill*, by Alida Sims Malkus (1957) and was surprised by a half-page description of the same incident! The pleasures of small coincidences....

In *FH 102* you discuss origins of the "iron curtain" phrase, which you've done before. However, you didn't mention Churchill's use of the words in his 16 August 1945 speech in the House of Commons, in which he said: "...it is not impossible that tragedy on a prodigious scale is unfolding itself behind the iron curtain which at the moment divides Europe in twain."

STEVE WALKER (VTA INTERNET)

FIGURES IN THE PANELING

Philip Battaglia in "Despatch Box" in *FH 94* asked if anyone knows whose faces are depicted in the paneling behind Lord Randolph Churchill in the painting by Edwin A. Ward (not Edward Ward). This painting, now at Chartwell, was commissioned with other portraits around 1887 by

Sir Henry Luce, who gave them to the Reform Club. A 1927 black and white image of the painting, forty years after its creation, clearly shows that behind Randolph are four window panes reflecting drapes on the opposite side of the room, giving the impression of linen-fold paneling. Also reflected are the face and figure of Lady Randolph with young Winston, then aged thirteen, at her shoulder. More recent images do not seem to show the window clearly, but without examining the painting personally I cannot say whether it has been altered. Winston himself was painted by Ward in 1901 at the same desk. He is depicted from the front, allowing the viewer to see the other side of the room. The background behind him shows the same drapery.

JEANETTE GABRIEL, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

"LOYAL NEIGHBOURS"

In *FH 94*, page 36, was a photo of a picture of Roosevelt and Churchill promoting Stanfield's underwear, a Canadian product. I have the same picture but this one states, "Loyal Neighbours...The Hotel Oakwood." I have no idea where this hotel was or is, although Toronto does have an Oakwood Avenue and an Oakwood Crescent. Perhaps other readers may have insights?

TERRY REARDON, ETOBICOKE, ONT. M>

Recipes from No. 10: Fruit Cake

by Georgina Landemare (*Churchill Family Cook*, c. 1940s-50s)

Updated & annotated by Barbara Langworth <b_langworth@conknet.com>



During a recent visit to Chartwell I picked up the restaurant's catering brochure and found this note interesting: "When Sir Winston knew that visitors would

eventually have the opportunity to visit Chartwell, he was anxious to provide them with the appropriate facilities and himself laid plans for a tearoom and visitor centre." Among the offerings was "Mrs. Landemare's fruit cake as served at No. 10."

In *Recipes From No. 10* Mrs. Landemare offers three recipes for fruitcake, each with slightly different ingredients. I've made Fruit Cake #2 since the ingredients are usually available year round and it would make a delightful addition to afternoon tea.



FRUIT CAKE #2

1 lb. butter
6 eggs
1 lb. currants
2 oz. ground almonds
6 oz. glacé (candied) cherries Seina Kemfipoff
1 lb sultanas (or white raisins)
1 lb. (2 cups) caster (granulated) sugar
1 1/2 lbs. (5 cups) plain (all-purpose) flour

Cream butter and sugar together, beat in the eggs one at a time with a little of the flour. Mix in the fruit with the remainder of the flour. Add to the mixture and beat well.

Line two 8 1/2" x 4 1/2" loaf pans with parchment paper letting it hang over the edges for easy removal. Divide mixture between pans.

Bake in a 350° oven for 1-1 1/4 hours. Use a cake tester to make sure the center is done. \$5

By Curt Zoller (zcurt@earthlink.net)

Test your knowledge! Most questions can be answered in back issues of *Finest Hour* or other Churchill Center publications, but it's not really cricket to check. 24 questions appear each issue, answers in the following issue. Questions are in six categories: *Contemporaries (C)*, *Literary (L)*, *Miscellaneous (M)*, *Personal (P)*, *Statesmanship (S)* and *War (W)*.

985. When Churchill first went to America in 1895 he was met at the quay by what friend of his American relations? (C)

986. Who wrote the introduction to the abridged (1968) edition of *Marlborough*? (L)

987. Lord Randolph Churchill placed all his papers under a trusteeship. To whom were these papers consigned upon his death? (M)

988. In 1943 Roosevelt and Churchill met in Casablanca. What was Churchill's code name during the first part of the trip? (P)

989. What did WSC see as the two main objectives of Boer strategy in the Boer War? (S)

990. In one of his articles, Churchill wrote about a war: "The French not yet revised, the British water-logged, the Americans remote. Thus the year closed." What year was it? (W)

991. About which one of his friends did WSC comment: "He had all the canine virtues in a remarkable degree—courage, fidelity, vigilance, love of chase." (C)

992. *The River War* was generally praised, but which weekly said: "Only this astonishing young man could have written these two ponderous and pretentious volumes..."? (L)

993. What were the horse racing colours of Lord Randolph Churchill (and his son)? (M)

994. In one of his early writings, published by *Pall Mall*, Churchill described a day at Sandhurst. He signed it with what pseudonym? (P)

995. What was WSC's opinion of Ladysmith's tactical position during the Boer War? (S)

996. Young Churchill wrote to his mother about a sham battle he participated in with about 12,000 regular troops. His "army" consisted of 3500 men, two batteries of guns and a regiment of cavalry. Did they win? (W)

997. Why did T. E. Lawrence refuse the Commandership of the Bath and the Distinguished Service Order from the King? (C)

998. In January 1947 Churchill wrote an article on the chance of another world war. What was its title and where did it run? (L)

999. Churchill's biographer, Sir Martin Gilbert, is credited with over 46 books in his latest publication, *History of the Twentieth Century*. How many did he write entirely about Churchill: 10, 16, 26 or 46? (M)

1000. Accepting leadership of the Conservative Party in 1940, Churchill claimed to have "always faithfully served two public causes." What were they? (P)

1001. In what year did Churchill say in a Commons speech: "A European war cannot be anything but a cruel, heart-rending struggle, which if we are ever to enjoy the bitter fruits of victory, must demand, perhaps for several years, the whole manhood of the nation, the entire suspension of peaceful industries, and the concentration to one end of every vital energy in the country"? (S)

1002. Which famous battle was Churchill referring to when he wrote about "the looseness and flexibility of all formations...and the encircling movement of the Allies, foreshadowing [the battle of] Tannenberg"? (W)

1003. What newspapers did Lord Beaverbrook control? (C)

1004. In what year did the American popular magazine *Collier's Weekly* publish Churchill's first article, and what was its title? (L)

1005. Before extracts of Churchill's books appeared in *Life*, he wrote many articles for what other popular American weekly? (M)

1006. In *Thoughts and Adventures (Amid These Storms)* Churchill expresses his opinion of people who get drunk. What was it? (P)

1007. In *Marlborough*, Churchill comments on the interaction of military and political instruments of power in grand strategy, declaring, "His life is a ceaseless triple struggle." What were the three struggles? (S)

1008. In his speech in Liverpool on 23 April 1901, what were Churchill's three critiques of St. John Brodrick's Army Reform? (W)

ANSWERS TO LAST TRIVIA (#961-984)

(961) Churchill never spoke with President Kennedy. Anthony Montague Brown spoke with JFK. (962) The revolutions discussed in *HESpare* the Glorious Revolution of 1688 in

Britain, the American Revolution of 1776 and the French Revolution of 1789. (963) The statue unveiled by Queen Elizabeth and President Jacques Chirac is in Paris, beside the Seine. (964) Winston's brother's name was John Strange Spencer Churchill. (965) The only major Cabinet post WSC didn't fill was Foreign Secretary. (966) USS *Winston S. Churchill* (DDG 81), is a guided missile destroyer.

(967) Prime Minister Mackenzie King met Churchill in 1900 during WSC's tour of Canada. (968) The "locust years" comment was based on the Bible, Joel 3:25: "...and I will restore to you the years that the locust hath eaten." (969) Churchill's coffin was carried up the Thames on the launch *Havengore*. (970) Churchill London residences with the blue historical plaque are: 33 Eccleston Square; 2 Sussex Square; 11 Morpeth Mansions; and 28 Hyde Park Gate. (971) Churchill said at Teheran, "In war-time, truth is so precious that she should always be attended by a bodyguard of lies." (972) WSC commented about Admiral John Jellicoe's contributions to the success of World War I.

(973) "It would have been better had he never lived" referred to Stanley Baldwin, whom WSC blamed for Britain's lack of preparedness at the outset of WW2. (974) A letter under "flying seal" was a Foreign Office notation, meaning the recipient should read it and send it on. (975) Churchill's complaint about America was "...toilet paper too thin, newspapers too fat." (976) His prescription called for "the use of alcoholic spirits at meal time...the minimum requirement to be 250 cc." (977) Churchill declared, "I believe from the bottom of my heart that no Socialist system can be established without political police," which allegedly contributed to his 1945 defeat. (978) The quotation is from "Shall We All Commit Suicide?" in *Thoughts and Adventures (Amid These Storms)*, page 245.

(979) The first woman Member of Parliament was Nancy Witcher Langhorne Astor (Viscountess Astor). (980) Churchill referred to his father, Lord Randolph, as a boy and as a man. (981) The three government leaders who met at the 1953 Bermuda Conference were President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Churchill and French Prime Minister Joseph Laniel. (982) Churchill's dark moods were called "Black Dog." (983) In 1937, Churchill spoke in support of non-intervention in the Spanish Civil War. (984) The "Zuckerman Plan" stressed concentrated, precise attacks on rail targets in France prior to the D-Day invasion. \$S



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And for future generations.

For more information contact:
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AMPERSAND

Moments in Time: Coventry,
Friday, 26 September 1941

Photographs courtesy Dale Weber



Churchill spent the night of September 25th, 1941, "in a quiet siding, half a mile from a stone marking the centre of England and a few miles short of Coventry," his private secretary, Jock Colville, wrote in his diary, later published as *Fringes of Power*. "The PM dictated half of his speech for the House of Commons next Tuesday. It promises to be his best." (On the 30th Churchill would say: "Only the most strenuous exertions, a perfect unity of purpose, added to our traditional unrelenting tenacity, will enable us to act our part worthily in the prodigious world drama in which we

are now plunged. Let us make sure these virtues are forthcoming.")

On the morning of the 26th, Churchill's train pulled into Coventry, where he was met by a reception headed by the Lord Mayor, J. A. Moseley. Colville continued: "the PM was not dressed. He always assumes he can get up, shave and have a bath in 1/4 hour whereas in reality it takes him 20 minutes. Consequently he is late for everything. Mrs C seethed with anger.... We went to the centre of the town.... The PM *will* give the V sign with two fingers in spite of the representations repeatedly made to him that this gesture has quite another significance!

"We toured very thoroughly the Armstong Siddeley factory, where aircraft parts and torpedoes are made, and the PM had a rousing reception. As we entered each workshop all the men clanged their hammers in a deafening welcome. I drove with Jack Churchill whom some of the crowd took for [Soviet Ambassador Ivan] Maisky! The

Whitley bomber factory is a hotbed of communism and there was some doubt of the reception the PM would get. But his appearance with cigar and semi-top-hat quite captivated the workers who gave him vociferous [sic] applause.

"We saw the lines of finished bombers and amongst them a rickety biplane built in the same factory during the last war. A new Whitley took off and flew past, a Hurricane pilot did stunts, and No. 605 squadron of Hurricanes flew over in astonishingly tight formation. When we drove away the men and women of the factory quite forgot their communism and rushed forward in serried ranks to say goodbye. But I was disgusted to hear that their production-tempo had not really grown until Russia came into the war."

Dale Weber sent us the accompanying photographs capturing that moment fifty-nine years ago. In the top photograph, from left to right: Lord Mayor of Coventry J. A. Moseley (wearing chain), Armstong-Siddeley managing director Cyril Woodhaus, WSC, chief test pilot Charles Turner Hughes, chief designer A. Lloyd (in raincoat) and RAF Captain W. S. Strickland. \$

