Finest Hours: Grace Hamblin and Robert Hardy at the Reform Club Dinner, 4th September
THE INTERNATIONAL CHURCHILL SOCIETY
A non-profit association of scholars, historians, philatelists, collectors and bibliophiles, the Society was founded in 1968 to promote interest in and knowledge of the life and thought of Sir Winston Churchill, and to preserve his memory. ICS is a certified charitable organisation under the laws of Canada and the United States, is Affiliate #49 of the American Philatelic Society, and is a study unit of the American Topical Association. Finest Hour subscriptions are included in a membership fee, which offer several levels of support in four different currencies.

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SIR WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL SOCIETY
Founded in 1979, the Society works to ensure that Sir Winston’s ideals and achievements are never forgotten by succeeding generations. All members of the B.C. Branch are automatic ICS members, while ICS membership is optional to members of the Edmonton and Calgary Branches. Activities include banquets for outstanding people connected with aspects of Sir Winston’s career; public speaking and debating competitions for High School students, scholarships in Honours History, and other activities.

ARTICLES

Martin Gilbert at Vancouver......................... 6
Churchill Society of B.C. Ninth Annual Dinner by Frank J. Smyth & Derek Lukin Johnston

The Companion Volumes: An Appreciation.............. g
Never has one man written so many words so well by John Kenneth Galbraith

Truths and Heresies: That Famous "Wanted" Poster... 10
The Last Word (from Finest Hour 32) by Dalton Newfield

The Sordid History of the "Collected Works", They’re Back! The Question Is, Are They For You? by Richard M. Langworth

"The Dream" is Published.......................... 15
Technical Details and Printing History

Churchill’s Britain 1987.............................. 16
Robert Hardy, Lord and Lady Airlie & Sir Fitzroy Maclean

Churchill Collector's Handbook.................. insert
Section 4, Part 2: All the Editions of All the Books

Opinion: Churchill and the Erosion of British Power ... 18
A Subject of Considerable Debate: Part 2 by Professor Raymond A. Callahan

DEPARTMENTS

Thoughts and Adventures/3 International Datelines/4 As others Saw Him/14 Action This Day/23 Inside the Journals/24 Reviewing Churchill/25 Churchill in Stamps/26 Despatch Box/28 Riddles-Mysteries-Enigmas/28 New Members/28 Woods Corner/30 Poetry/31 Immortal Words/32

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Phrases one thinks forgotten have a way of striding into the consciousness at poignant moments. Hearing on 16 September what I didn't want to hear, but had been warned was almost certain, namely that Christopher Soames was dead, I recalled a line in Great Contemporaries. Asked about the deceased, I paraphrased Ramsay MacDonald's remark about Arthur Balfour: "Lord Soames," I said, "saw a great deal of life from close up."

The truly great are marked by the violent way they react to being told that what they are about is impossible. But Christopher Soames did not know the meaning of the word "can't." I am sure he was told it is hard to please one's father-in-law, let alone manage his farm, especially if one starts with no knowledge of farming and a father-in-law named Winston Churchill; or that no one could succeed as envoy to DeGaulle, as Common Market Commissioner, or as Governor of Rhodesia. He paid no attention and he won, though the realist in him oft confessed (as after Britain was admitted to the EEC) that a certain task was "a damned close-run thing."

Time and again, when his country needed shorter odds, it sent for Lord Soames. "He flattered the members of the European Parliament (as yet selected by their Governments and not chosen by direct election) by taking them seriously," wrote The Daily Telegraph. "His predecessors had tended to read them lectures." When his EEC term ended in 1976 he was showered with honors, but one could almost hear him, with the poet say, "I have promises to keep, and miles to go before I sleep."

The hardest mile of all came in 1979, when he was appointed to a six-month term as Governor of Rhodesia, to supervise elections and to smooth the way toward independence: a role no less fraught with peril than that of Mountbatten as last Viceroy of India. I don't like what happened later in Zimbabwe. Neither, it is fair to record, did a lot of observers. But it is a modern failing to criticize statesmen from positions far removed, physically and mentally, from hard reality. Lord Soames arrived at a time few not present can possibly comprehend. He prevented desperation from evolving to disaster. Always his informality and easygoing ways, combined with an ability to speak his mind when the situation warranted — and a wife of 33 years who won the affection of everyone she met — carried the day. In Salisbury, a month from independence, with things looking blacker than ever, as he sipped a glass of Pol Roger — the only Champagne, his father-in-law had convinced him — someone asked him how much longer the negotiations would take. "Thirty days," replied Christopher Soames, "because, by gad, I have only 30 bottles of Pol Roger left!" As ever, he was as good as his word.

Addressing ICS in 1985, he called Sir Winston "the man I loved most in my life," and said how grateful he was "to those in the Society, who work hard and put a lot into it, one way or another, keeping his memory green." Generous words from the man who had been 20 years Sir Winston's loyal friend, including that time when the Prime Minister was ill, and impatient pygmies bayed for him to go. Christopher, of course thought of those years as work but fun: "Especially for me, who had the luck to marry this pretty gal, and to have thrown in the joy of serving her father." And said how grateful he was "to those in the Society, who work hard and put a lot into it, one way or another, keeping his memory green." He placed in Papa's grave "one last promise Christopher meant to keep, and to have thrown in the joy of serving her father."

The object of his affection told me on 27 September, "His ashes were placed in Papa's grave" — one last promise Christopher meant to keep, and one that evokes a promise in return. The next Finest Hour will celebrate Lord Soames' career, and particularly his relations with Sir Winston.

Duty, honor, country, family — this was the stuff of life to Christopher Soames. And though we his friends are disconsolate, and sad, so sad without him, we are glad that he lived his to the full, and that we were there to know him on his journey.
ERRATA & ADDENDA

Please note the following corrections to the previous issue, Number 56 . . .


P.10: Churchill's uniform is that of a Privy Councillor, not the Army (see also Mr. Oliver's letter, "Despatch Box," page 28). Prof. Callahan's initial is "A."

P.15: The Vimy monument on stamps at lower left is, of course, to the gallant Canadians who made the fourth capture of Vimy Ridge in April 1917. (Unlike the three earlier Allied captures, this one stuck.) While it is true that US colors were first carried into battle at that attack, it occurs to me that these stamps belong on a different page.

P.21: The correct spelling at the center column, top is "Strathcona."

P.23: It hardly needs repeating that "Basingstoke" has no double s! —Editor

COVER 29 HONORS LADY CHURCHILL

LONDON, 12 DECEMBER 1987 — ICS will issue its 29th commemorative cover in memory of Lady Churchill. The cachet carries two portraits of the great lady, a 1974 photo, and the 1940 painting by WSC, along with a moving poetic tribute. Our usual explanatory stuffer is inside.

If you received the previous cover 28 (Abdication of Edward VIII, December 1986), you are on the list and will receive this one automatically. If not, please send a postcard to David Marcus, 221 Pewter Lane, Silver Spring MD 20904. (In UK or Australia, order from your Branch office.) You will then be on the automatic list for future covers as long as you are an ICS member.

PREVIOUS COVERS AVAILABLE

28. Abdication of Edward VIII 10Dec86
27. Fulton Speech 40th Anniv. 27Jun86
26. WW2 Victory, London 2Sep85
26a. As above, Washington postmark
25. Victory-Europe 40th 8May 85
25a. As above, Dominica stamps/pmk.

24. Escape from Boers 85th Anniv. 1984
23. Battle of Bulge 40th Anniv. 26Dec84
22. D-Day 40th Anniv. 6Jun84
21. WSC-CSC 75th Wedding 12Sep83
20. El Alamein 40th Anniv. 4Nov82

To order write a personal cheque payable to ICS for US$3, CS4, A$4, UK £2 postpaid (includes airmail to UK-NZ-Australia). Send to ICS Stores, 134 N. Woodlawn, Lima, Ohio 45805 USA. Please do not order back-issue covers from national Branch offices.

Some earlier covers are available in limited quantity; inquire please.

PAUL ROBINSON

CHICAGO, JULY — ICS congratulates a distinguished member, Paul Heron Robinson, Jr., formerly U.S. Ambassador to Canada, Fellow of the Society and Trustee of the Churchill Literary Foundation, who takes up a new and vital task: chairman of the English-Speaking Union of the United States. Succeeding S. Dillon Ripley, the Ambassador joins a list of past chairmen which includes Anne L. Armstrong, Kingman Brewster, Lewis Douglas, Dwight Eisenhower and John Hay Whitney.

Mr. Robinson heads the Chicago brokerage firm of Robinson, Inc., which is represented in five U.S. cities, Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Of Canadian ancestry, he was born and brought up in Chicago — he could say, as Churchill once did, "I am myself an English-Speaking Union."

He has served on the executive board of the Chicago council of the Boy Scouts, is a member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Capitol Hill Club and Army-Navy Club in Washington, and the Chicago Club. He married the former Martha C. Bidwell in 1953. The Robinsons have one daughter, Virginia Louise, and live in Lake Bluff, Illinois. Paul also serves as chairman of the Chicago Chapter of the International Churchill Society.

STERLING SILVER PERFORMANCE

BASINGSTOKE, ENGLAND, AUGUST — Warm congratulations to our longtime UK director Geoffrey Wheeler, and Christine Wheeler, "who has been with me all the way," on the 25th Anniversary of their electrical business. Begun in 1962 when Geoffrey borrowed £50 to buy a van, Wheelers now occupy a 2000-square-foot area with a fulltime staff of 20. Among their clients have been Lord Pembroke, who engaged them to floodlight Wilton Place before the wedding of Prince Charles and Princess Diana; Lord Porchester, who called them in for the same job at Highclere Castle for The Queen; and ICS Hon. Member Sir John Colville.
U.K. 1986 TREASURY REPORT
(Scene last issue for other reports)

INCOME
Brought forward from 1985 . . . £1,387.72
Membership subscriptions . . . . 2,360.00
Greeting Card Sales . . . . 208.59
Other sales, FHs, etc . . . . 147.80
AGM Income including sales . . . 340.50
£4,444.61

EXPENSES
To USA for Finest Hour . . . £1,000.00
AGM Expenses . . . . 379.34
Bank charges . . . 5.00
Bladon wreath . . . 11.00
Everest grave maintenance . . . 23.00
Printing/stationery . . . 25.80
Miscellaneous postage . . . 54.96
UK postage . . . 126.04
Finest hour . . . 193.21
£1,761.72

CARRIED FORWARD: £2,682.72

OTHER CLUB ELECTIONS
TORONTO, 19 MAY — Murray Milne was
elected to succeed Pat Cassels as pre-
sent of ICS/Toronto; Bernie Webber is
vice-president, and John Plumpton was
reelected in his current role of Program
Coordinator. John announced a com-
mitment by ICS to supply the annual
awards for York University and the
University of Toronto Hart House
Debates Committee for the next five
years. He will pursue the placing of an
article on Churchill and Canada (FH44) in
the newsletter of the Military Institute,
to promote interest in ICS.

There is considerable member support
for holding three meetings per year, and
the directors are now working on that
basis. The winter program will include
an educational discussion on the origins
of the original Other Club by John.

If members have any program sugges-
tions, anecdotes, memorabilia or other
material to share, Mr. Milne will be
pleased to hear from them. His new ad-
dress is 30 Dunvegan Drive, Richmond
Hill, Ont. L4C 6K1, telephone 886-1491.

THREE NEW ICS CHAPTERS
Responding to the editor's call for local
organization in areas of dense mem-
bership, four members have offered to lead
three new ICS chapters. If you would
like to help, and meet interesting people
who share your Churchillian interest,
please contact the following:

Connecticut: Harvey W. Greisman,
93 Richard Place, Fairfield CT 06430
(home telephone 255-6593) is a public
relations specialist and a Churchill book
 collector. He will contact all area
members shortly.

New York City: Charles Wolfe, Op-
penheimer Tower, 200 Liberty Street,
New York NY 10281 (office telephone
667-7868) held a black tie celebration in
honour of Sir Winston at Cafe Gary,
East 73rd Street on 29 October, attended
by a number of members and friends.

Charles is joined by Alfred J. Lurie,
450 East 63rd St, Apt 8A, NY 10021, in
this organizational effort. We hope a
strong chapter for our over-100 area
members will soon be a reality.

San Francisco: Edwin Donaldson-
Clarke, PQ Box 639, Menlo Park CA
94026 hopes to establish a strong chapter
in the Bay Area, with its 50,000 British
transplants. Edwin will be contacting the
local British-American Club with a view
toward joint activities. Bay Area mem-
bers are urged to contact him, and to
help.

HO-HUM AND ZZZZ DEPT.
DAVID IRVING ON
CHURCHILL: IAGO'S HISTORY
OF OTHELLO
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, 17 SEPTEMBER — Herr
Hitler did not know his Nazis were wip-
ing out six million Jews; Churchill was a
drunkard who prolonged the war to
keep himself in power; WSC knew
through Intelligence when London was
going to be bombed and made sure he
was out of town.

Yes folks, step right up, getter true
facts about Churchill, offered up by
noted muckraker David Irving in Chur-
chill's War (Veritas Press, Bullsbrook, W.
Australia) — 600 pages based on private
diaries of Cabinet colleagues and newly
released British archives. "The only
good words I can really say about Chur-
chill are that he was a magnificent orator
and a wonderful writer," Irving remarks.
"Nearly everything else that has been
said about him is a myth — one that
others of his era have been perpetuating
to protect themselves." Oboy, how'll we
ever protect ourselves now our cover's
blown?

"CHURCHILL'S WAR"

Yessir, ladeez and gents, count on
good ol' Doctor Irving for the true scoop.
Why did you know that Churchill set his
sights on the Prime Ministership in 1932,
after he'd been snubbed by Hitler? That
he was aided by the international Jewish-
South African conspiracy to sabotage an
honest understanding of Germany's

needs? That all Hitler wanted from Brit-
tain after Dunkirk was Germany's col-
onies back? That WSC, being of mixed
blood, was a dupe of the ravenous
United States? (I would not be surprised
to learn that the American lives shed in
the same war were offered up by the
same satanic cabal that gave us Chur-
chill.)

Gawd, it's boring.

Irving's technique is well-known — too
well-known. After his other hatchet
jobs, the same tired stuff is simply dull.
This is not scholarly revisionist history
of the type marked by R.W. Thompson
or even Francis Neilson (FH55/53/51).
Littered with misprints, it makes errors
one can only describe as . . . dumb.
(Klaus Fuchs is said to have defected to
East Germany with British atomic
secrets.) The only thing about it that
rings true is what Irving told an
Australian audience about Churchill: "I
hate him."

Anybody who could survive Alan-
brooke and A.J.P. Taylor ought to be
able to handle David Irving. Winston
does.

"Despite a flurry of blows from all
directions . . . Churchill is too large a
to be diminished in pinpricks," writes La
Trobe University political lec-
turer Robert Manne in Melbourne Age.
"Perhaps this is what nettles Irving most
deeply. What he has written is Iago's
history of Othello."

Or, as WSC himself put it: "When the
egles are silent the parrots begin to jab-
ber." 

IN FUTURE COMPANIONS?
LONDON, 1 FEBRUARY — The Queen was so
upset with the 1954 Royal Film Perfor-
ance of "Beau Brummel," which she
thought poky fun at her ancestor
George IV, that she called in the PM for
a good hiding. Churchill's personal
papers reveal that he ordered the Board
of Trade to improve the quality of films.
The 1956 film was "To Catch A Thief
of Trade to improve the quality of films.
Anybody who could survive Alan-
brooke and A.J.P. Taylor ought to be
able to handle David Irving. Winston
does.

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directions . . . Churchill is too large a
to be diminished in pinpricks," writes La
Trobe University political lec-
turer Robert Manne in Melbourne Age.
"Perhaps this is what nettles Irving most
deeply. What he has written is Iago's
history of Othello."

Or, as WSC himself put it: "When the
egles are silent the parrots begin to jab-
ber." 

- RML

NORTHERN OHIO CHAPTER
MORELAND HILLS, OHIO, 20 JUNE — Bill and
Sue Truax hosted a meeting at which Dr.
Jessie Hutchinson donated a British
Union Flag and sculptor Bill McVey
brought a spare bronze cigar from his
Martin Gilbert at Vancouver
The Churchill Society of B.C. Ninth Annual Dinner

BY FRANK J. SMYTH, VICE-PRESIDENT, WSCSBC

Toastmaster Derek Lukin Johnston, Martin Gilbert, Mark Steven & Frank Smyth. SWSCS 9th Annual Dinner, Vancouver Club, 14 May.

VANCOUVER, 14 MAY — The Sir Winston Churchill Society of British Columbia was honoured tonight by Professor Martin Gilbert as guest of honour at our Ninth Annual Banquet. The black tie dinner was held in the prestigious Vancouver Club, and the view of the harbour with the North Shore mountains behind complimented a most magnificent evening.

Martin Gilbert has spent 25 years (half his life) researching and writing about Sir Winston. With this impressive background and experience, he was eminently qualified to speak. His talk was one of the best our Society has ever experienced, filled with humour and keen analysis.

This writer and our president, Mark Steven, were privileged to spend a good deal of time with Professor Gilbert, and it was soon obvious to us that he combines the skill of an investigator with the tenacity of a bulldog. He related, for example, how he discovered the secret of locating blind memos, stored in massive archives, which reveal details of WSC’s wartime decisions and directions which eluded other researchers.

Martin Gilbert is a renowned writer of Jewish history and author of The Holocaust. He is active in world councils on Human Rights and, returning to England, stopped in the USA to receive an honorary doctorate in history from Columbia, to visit Washington, and to address the United Nations. He writes 20 letters a day to Soviet dissidents and telephones Russia daily — a busy schedule of a multi-talented man.

Martin Gilbert’s visit to Vancouver was memorable, and we eagerly await a return, when he can again enthral us with the legendary deeds and actions of the man we revere, and to whose memory and ideals our Society is dedicated.

Further details opposite

Northern Ohio, continued

Washington, DC statue of Churchill.
Bill said he modeled the stogie from a genuine one which WSC left in Cleveland in 1929. It was saved by the sister of Kay Halle, a member of the Society who was the key mover in WSC’s honorary US citizenship.

Professor Al Cohoe of Ohio Northern University applied his psychology expertise to a fascinating analysis of Churchill’s character, refuting the overemphasis on WSC’s “Black Dog” or depression. He contends that depression is as normal to human personality as happiness, and that “the achieved” have more reason to experience it.

Al spoke of WSC being an “inner directed” person — “he adjusted no behavior to any situation.” He held no grudges; he was able to learn from others. A creative man, he looked at situations from different perspectives. He had the outlook of a child, a fresh sense of appreciation for all things, and an ability to enjoy the smallest of things. There was never any hint of scandal in his lifetime. He simply did the right thing — period.

— BILL TRUAX

SECOND BATTLE OF BLENHEIM
WOODSTOCK, OXFORD, 10 MAY — Lady Soames, Lord King of Wartnaby and Sir Mark Wienerberg hope to raise a £2 million endowment for the repair and perpetual preservation of Blenheim, adding to £1.5 million already given the fund by the Duke of Marlborough. A bust of WSC by Clare Sheridan, given by Lady Soames, will be displayed at the Churchill exhibit with the names of 80 benefactors.

The upkeep of Blenheim is monumental: since 1950, stonework alone has cost £1.5 million and £2 million more is needed; the Palace needs rewiring (£230,000) and the lake dredging (£300,000). The present discreet appeal is being directed towards those with charitable trusts of their own, but if you are interested, your letter will be forwarded by the editor.

LINK WITH GROUCHO
LONDON, 27 NOVEMBER 1986 — Debrett Goes to Hollywood, by Charles Kidd, reveals that WSC and Groucho Marx were connected by marriage. We are not surprised, but we prefer Winston’s Havanas to Groucho’s El Ropos.
During the long tragedy of the Wilderness Years, when WSC was out of office and unheded, a strange incident occurred. In 1938, an anti-Hitler German general asked Churchill to write a letter of warning he could show his fellow officers. The result was a near-prophesy. The war, Churchill wrote, would be "fought out like the last one, to the bitter end; and you and your colleagues must consider, not what might happen in the first few months, but where we should all be at the end of the third or fourth year ... Believe me also, the worse the air slaughter at the beginning, caused by you, the more inexpiable would be the war to follow."

Gilbert said he could not summarise in a few minutes the course of WSC's war leadership, which had consumed over 2000 pages of the biography. But he noted Churchill's special appreciation of Canada's part, through her forces, financial aid, and the "marvelous" flow of food and supplies across the Atlantic.

He also mentioned the disastrous (except for lessons learnt) raid on Dieppe in August 1942, of which WSC was not informed beforehand, was in Cairo when it occurred, and received too favourable a report on his return. When he read the full details he was aghast at the bungled planning, the heavy loss of Canadian lives and the evasion of responsibility by senior officers. He directed that thereafter any project of such importance should be reviewed by him before it was put into execution. However, Gilbert had never found any instance in which Churchill had over-riden the considered opinion of his chiefs of staff. (See also Professor Callahan’s article this issue.)

Despite the 1945 Tory defeat, Churchill was glad Ernest Bevin was foreign secretary. He had begun to understand the duplicity and aggressiveness of Stalin's foreign policy, and in this he supported Labour. Thus, on becoming Prime Minister again in 1951, he felt that the warnings he had given were by then accepted as a general principle.

Another Canadian story concerned a huge hydro-electric project on the Hamilton River in Labrador, for which Premier Joey Smallwood of Newfoundland had sought Churchill’s advice on its financing. WSC sent Smallwood to see the Rothschilds, with a recommendation for their support, which they gave. On the day of WSC’s funeral, Smallwood and Edmund de Rothschild left St. Paul’s together. Smallwood turned to Rothschild and said, "I’ve made a decision during the service: "It's going to be called Churchill Falls."

Although Churchill retired from active politics in April 1955, he retained his capacity for prophetic vision. When President Eisenhower criticised him for hoping for some sort of ultimate agreement with the Soviets, Churchill wrote him in July 1955: "... It is my belief today that so long as we do not relax our unity or vigilance, the Soviet and the Russian people will be increasingly convinced that it is in their interest to live peaceably with us ..." — a prescient forecast, as Professor Gilbert, remarked, of what may be happening under Gorbachev today.

In 1965, The Queen commanded that Churchill should have a State Funeral — the first for a commoner since the Duke of Wellington's in 1852. Before he died, Churchill had made the wistful comment: "I should like there to be plenty of bands." Indeed there were — five in all.

The last decade of Churchill's life was a sad one, with old age and infirmity casting a harsh shadow. But he was surrounded by the love and warmth of his family. Gilbert ended his speech with letters that two of his children wrote to their father shortly before he died. The first, from Randolph, read in part:

"My dear Papa,

"Power must fly - and vanish; glory, which is achieved by a just exercise of power, which itself is accumulated by genius, toil, courage and self-sacrifice — glory alone remains. Your glory is enshrined forever on the unperishable plinth of your achievements, and can never be destroyed or tarnished — it will grow for centuries."

The second was from Mary, today our Patron, herself a very remarkable lady:

"My darling Papa,

"In addition to the feeling a daughter has for a loving and generous father, I owe you what every Englishman, woman and child does — Liberty itself. Thank-you."

Martin Gilbert received prolonged applause and a standing ovation, with all those present feeling that they had never heard a more memorable eulogy to Sir Winston.
As Martin Gilbert commences Volume 1 of "The Churchill Papers 1939-1965" under the auspices of ICS and the Churchill Literary Foundation, a celebrated economist and historian praises the enduring value of the "Companion Volumes"
was taken over by Martin Gilbert. The senior Churchill, Churchill's personality or judgment.

letters and documents from the archives of contemporaries, expressing views, invariably strong and often adverse, on Churchill's personality or judgment.

These companion volumes I liked the best of all. Up to 1914, seven books in all, the editor was Randolph Churchill. After his death by various self-destructive assaults in 1968, the job was taken over by Martin Gilbert. The senior Churchill, wherever he is, should be reflecting on his extraordinary luck in both editors.

I was hooked by these volumes before they were published when Randolph Churchill showed up in Cambridge one day with the manuscripts on his father's early parliamentary career and asked me to look at that part of his connective tissue having to do with economics. In those days, Winston Churchill was heavily involved with tariff policy — he was a deeply committed free trader — as he was later with Lloyd George in the pathbreaking first steps on social insurance and the welfare state. I read the economics parts and all the rest as well.

Some of the fascination is in the history itself. More is in the political and bureaucratic conflict that swirled constantly around Churchill and of which he was truly a master. His mastery of these terrible arts depended partly on a very commonplace qualification: a truly fearsome certainty that he was completely right. Nothing else, I've often thought, is so important for winning battles in Washington. The men who wanted to bomb North Vietnam were absolutely certain that it would end the war. Those who were opposed only doubted it. Churchill's confidence did not desert him even when he was irretrievably wrong, as in his belief that the old guard feudatories who fought the Bolshevists after the revolution —

Churchill's fearsome certainty did not desert him, even when he was irretrievably wrong.

Denikin, Kolchak, Wrangel, et al - were on the wave of the future and that British India was forever. Churchill lost these battles, and he also lost some when he was right. He has been greatly blamed as chancellor of the exchequer for bringing Britain back to the gold standard in 1925 at the prewar price of gold and the prewar parity with the dollar. British goods, coal in particular, when bought with the expensive pounds were not competitive with those of foreign producers. So British prices had to come down, and one consequence was the General Strike of the following year. Churchill, these papers show, was rightly and deeply suspicious of the official, orthodox, and establishment pressure that forced this decision. He resisted it nearly to the end and regretted later that on economics his self-assurance was not as great as on other matters. Here are his thoughts, as of 1927, on the financial mind at work, functioning (so to speak) as mostly it still does in the United States today:

... The financial policy of Great Britain since the war has been directed by the Governor of the Bank of England and distinguished Treasury permanent officials who ... have pursued inflexibly a strict, rigid, highly particularist line of action, entirely satisfactory when judged from within the sphere in which they move and for which they are responsible, and almost entirely unsatisfactory in its reactions upon the wider social, industrial and political spheres.

But the greater element in Churchill's power was his use of language as a weapon. And that, in the end, is what makes these books so wonderful. That so many millions of words came from one man in one lifetime is remarkable but not, perhaps, totally astonishing. That was because Churchill had a history-writing machine that kept on producing (and also making a great deal of money), even when he was in the most demanding of ministerial offices. He also used assistants, even for his more casual articles. What was remarkable was his ability to make things vital, to implant an air of great excitement in what he wrote himself and in what others had drafted for his amendment and revision. Partly this depended on his ability (and also, one presumes, on that of his staff) to find, select, and organize information so that even the most hostile opponent would be attracted by the instruction involved. Partly it depended on inventive, often extravagant and sometimes reckless, use of adjective and metaphor. Partly it depended on the power, resource, and flow of the language itself. Here he is on the BBC in 1935 opposing legislation to accord greater self-government to India.

Sir Samuel Hoare has thrust upon Parliament the most bulky Bill ever known. If it was as luminous as it is voluminous, it would indeed command respect. But what is this India Home Rule Bill? I will tell you. It is a gigantic quilt of jumbled crochet work. There is no theme; there is no pattern; there is no agreement; there is no conviction; there is no simplicity; there is no courage. It is a monstrous monument of shame built by pygmies.

In 1953, Churchill received the Nobel Prize in Literature. It's hard to think of any misfortune for any politician so honored that would be as devastating as the release of his official prose. Churchill survives.

We have all of this extraordinary writing because Churchill's career, or much of it, antedated the political and bureaucratic use of the telephone. Politicians and public servants in his time persuaded one another by letter and memorandum. Churchill's telephone transcripts would not have been nearly so good. Henry Kissinger is standing himself to considerable legal costs to keep his from being published. On purely literary grounds he is probably right.
One of the most ubiquitous items in the field of Churchilliana is the "£25 Reward" poster represented as being issued by the Boers after WSC’s escape from Pretoria. It very possibly appears in more books and periodicals than any one picture of WSC; it is on display at Chartwell and "original" copies are sold at high prices in quite reputable shops.

There are three sections to this poster: The handwritten reward offer, in Afrikaans, signed by "Lodk. de Haas" as Secretary for the Sub-Commission (for the Preservation of Peace and Order in Pretoria), Fifth Division. The second section is a translation into English, and this is typeset. The third section, which does not appear on the "original" copies up for sale, reads: "NOTE: The Original Reward for the arrest of Winston Churchill on his escape from Pretoria, posted on the Government House of Pretoria, brought to England by the Hon. Henry Masham, and is now the property of W.R. Burton." Let us discuss these in reverse order for clarity:

The "NOTE" indicates that there was, originally, but one copy of the notice. Considering the state of the printer's art in 1899 and the fact that this is handwritten, it is highly unlikely that it would have been reproduced by the Boers at all. Yet every one of these posters we have seen is identical in the handwritten section.

Attached to the poster in Chartwell, dated London, December 26, 1944, is a note by Lod. D. DeHaas (his correct name) stating, "The correct English rendering is not 'on behalf of the Special Constable to anyone' but 'to the Special Constable who ... In other words, the offer was made to the police and not to the general public." The NOTE obviously was not part of the original document.

What then, about the Translation? My early questions were: Why was the Translation printed, while the notice was handwritten? Would it be reasonable for the Boers to affix an English translation — would anyone who could not read Afrikaans, but could read English be expected to turn in an escaped Britisher?

There appears no answer to the first question. The answer to the second is, "generally no — but." There were indeed a
number of Americans and Europeans (particularly Germans) who fought with the Boers and against the British. But taken with the NOTE, it appears obvious that the Translation was added by Masham or Burton to facilitate the display of the poster.

The presumption is that only the handwritten portion could be original. For help in this area we appealed to C.R. Swart, former President of the Republic of South Africa. He, in turn, requested that the Director of Archives Department of National Education, Pretoria, look into the matter for him.

The Director (we regret we cannot read his signature) reported after a long interval to Mr. Swart that a thorough and extensive research was made, but "no such document, or even mention of such a reward, was found in the Transvaal Archives Depot or in the holdings of the 'Staats Model School'." Further, he reported, the De Volkstem, which was published daily in Pretoria during that time . . . makes no reference of a reward offered for Churchill's arrest."

This might tie with de Haas' statement that the reward was offered to the police only and would tend to confirm that there was never more than one copy made. But what of the authenticity of that copy?

The Director stated, "The name of L. DeHaas is not included in the list of members of the Subcommission for the Preservation of Peace and Order in Pretoria which appeared in De Volkstem on the 6th October, 1899." According to the Official Biography, Vol. 1, p. 498, the reward was issued on 18 December 1899, DeHaas might have been secretary at the time. He further states, 'No mention is made in the 'Rules and Regulations of the Subcommission', which was published in the Staats Courant (18th, 22nd, and 29th November 1899) under Government Notice 571, that the sub-commission had the power to offer rewards.' (Italics mine.)

In view of his history, Mr. Swart's comment deserves the most serious consideration. After a statement in which he describes the Archives staff as professional, well-informed and studious, he states, "It seems clear that the poster was not official but merely the prank of some minor official. The £25 reward seems ridiculous and the 'alive or dead' would be quite contrary to the spirit and procedure of our Government at that time. Furthermore, no minor official would have been used to issue such a notice in his own handwriting."

In summary, it would appear that DeHaas, for reasons of his own and which we may never now know, scribbled the poster and put it up on Government House, from which it was taken by Masham, sold or given to Burton, who added the translation and the note and displayed the whole. To this point, it was a harmless prank and achieved what it set out to do: to provide a humorous touch to the whole affair.

But it was apparently then copied without investigation, shown elsewhere, usually without the NOTE (which would have destroyed its credibility), and reproduced in hundreds of books and periodicals since, without question!

Unfortunately, it has also been sold as an original, with the translation but without the note, for very high prices. In 1974, an ICS member purchased an "original" from one of the most reputable and respected dealers in Churchilliana for £300. We asked this dealer to comment on our information and he replied "... I fear that I cannot offer any further information." He had, undoubtedly, also been fooled.

One more question: Where is Burton's copy, the sole original?

And one postscript: There is current, printed in English, a poster headed REWARD / £25 / IN STERLING. This is flagrant humbug, from top to bottom, where De Haas' name is misspelled!

A copy of this blatant fraud was sent by the London auctioneer, Phillips, to the successor to The Morning Post, The Daily Telegraph, which published it. But a typographer, Eric Ferguson, then pointed out that one of the typefaces employed, Gill Sans Bold, was not designed by Eric Gill until 1928 — some 29 years after WSC's escape. •

The editor would appreciate the comments of readers on this subject, particularly their analyses of any copies of the poster in their possession. For the full account of the great escape, see London to Ladysmith via Pretoria (Woods A4), which is available for $18 from the ICS Churchill Book Club.
The Sordid History of the "Collected Works"

They're back again. The question is: are they for you?

BY RICHARD M. LANGWORTH

THE RECENT resurfacing of the 34-volume Collected Works of Sir Winston Churchill, offered in these pages and lately by Sotherans and Josephs in London, occasioned avid, acquisitive interest among bibliophiles. But when Churchillbooks received a letter from a Los Angeles client, offering to barter his precious first editions for the Works, I wrote to dissuade him from a step I was sure he would regret. In the sure knowledge that others share his impulse — and as the bookseller responsible for the three-year effort which ended in their rediscovery — I write to say that the Collected Works are not for everybody. Their history is a fascinating but sordid tale.

"A GREAT VENTURE"

In 1973 on the eve of the Churchill Centenary, word broke of the first collected edition of Sir Winston’s books, edited by Frederick Woods, published by the Library of Imperial History in London, limited to an edition of "no more than 3000 copies," and selling for a princely £945, then about $2500. Aesthetically, the set was magnificent: handbound in natural calf skin vellum with the titling in 22 ct. gold, gilt-edged with each book in a deep green slipcase stamped with the Churchill Arms, printed on special 500-year archival paper with marbled endpapers. The specifications were titanic: five million words in 19,000 pages, weighing 90 pounds, 4 1/2 feet long.

To achieve publication, 11 publishing houses in Great Britain, the United States and Canada agreed to release their individual copyrights for 3000 sets only, and that no other complete edition of Churchill’s works would be published until the expiration of international copyright in 2019.

The Works were promoted with a set of impressive testimonials. Lady Churchill, who wrote the Foreword to Volume I, said the books would have given Sir Winston, "enormous pleasure." She presented the first set to Prime Minister Edward Heath, who called it "a great venture which will at once mark the centenary of his birth and preserve the memory of his life and his writing for future generations." Lord Avon referred to "this splendid edition." John Diefenbaker said it was "the finest tribute there could be." Sir Robert Menzies wished it "great success," and Prime Minister Norman Kirk of New Zealand said that free men everywhere would "cherish these wonderful volumes."

REATIONS

Quite a set of recommendations. Yet opinion among bibliophiles was less uniformly enthusiastic, and not long in coming — notably in Finest Hour, over the byline of editor Dalton Newfield.

In issue 29 of December 1973, under the heading "Triumph? No, Tragedy!", Newfield said the Works were "tragic news. Thousands of Churchillophiles and students of the Great Man’s life will never own this wonderful work, indeed few will ever even see it: Few libraries will find $2500 for an edition so expensive that they cannot give it general circulation. Up to now there has been no library in which one could find all of Sir Winston’s works, and this edition bids fair to change the situation hardly at all."

By limiting the edition to 3000, Newfield continued, the publishers "reveal their hand completely." The Works were "obviously canted toward the speculator, and even the claim that 'a substantial part of the proceeds . . . will be used to further the work of the Churchill Centenary Trust, Churchill College, Cambridge and the Winston Churchill Foundation in the United States' helps very little. 3000 x $2500 = $7,500,000 and for that kind of money the promoters can (and obviously have) said 'to hell with ordinary people.' There is no valid reason why the plates could not be used on ordinary paper, in ordinary binding, for an ordinary profit in addition to the deluxe binding, except that the deluxe could not be sold for such an inordinate price if this were done."

Newfield ventured to hope that the publishers might see fit to issue individual volumes in ordinary bindings: "How fine it would be to have even a reprint of Mr. Brodrick's Army on the shelf!" (This thin hope was not, as he expected, satisfied, but we were all gainers: Dalton went on to publish himself beautiful facsimiles of Brodrick and Free trade which are still available today.)

"What pains most is that it is all so un-Churchillian," Newfield concluded. "WSC was not unconscious of money — quite the contrary — but he did put out abridgements, cheap editions, etc., so that people at all levels could enjoy his works. I am more than a little surprised that the Churchill Family gave their support to this money-grubbing project and look forward to learning what 'a substantial part of the proceeds' really means. It would be wonderful to own such a work. It would be wonderful if my libraries could own such a work and let me use it. It would be wonderful if greed were not..."
so rampant in this world of ours."

Then as now, Finest Hour exerted an influence somewhat greater than its modest press run would suggest. The reaction was not long in coming. The Churchill Family quickly made it known that they were not involved in the decision to publish the Collected Works approval had come from the Churchill Trust, run by Fleet Street publishers and others for the benefit of the Estate. And in Finest Hour 30 Dalton Newfield, gentleman that he always was, apologized to the Churchill Family. But not for his evaluation of the Works.

Aside, indeed, from the Churchill Family’s non-involvement, Newfield’s criticisms were spot-on. Reaction from ICS members was uniformly in agreement. "It’s a cynical attempt to trade on Churchill’s reputation," wrote the owner of one of the most complete WSC private libraries — "fake scholarship, phoney advertising." A respected London bookseller and Churchill specialist wrote, "I am keenly disappointed in the whole set-up and wholeheartedly agree with your comments."

Our angry editor sent copies of his remarks, which he clearly labeled his own despite universal member approval, to Churchill College, Frederick Woods and the Library of Imperial History. Only the L.I.H., necessarily interested in quashing a bad press, bothered to reply. The Library argued that, after all, the edition was not meant for students or scholars, both by reason of its cost and content. "But ICS represents not only the collector but the student and the scholar," Newfield replied. "... and as one of our prime objectives is the perpetuation of the memory of the Great Man, a speculator’s edition tying up the capabilities of this edition even considering the availability of interest above 6%." So much for "a substantial part of the proceeds."

In addition to the moral questions Newfield raised, there were very real problems of scholarship. Here again we quote from Finest Hour 30 ... "1. Sir Winston’s works are being re-edited in this edition. Presumably by Frederick Woods, who is known to the writer only as the compiler of the fine, but incomplete and sometimes erroneous Bibliography and the collector of WSC’s despatches into Young Winston’s Wars. I concede that WSC’s works can stand a lot of editing, particularly his maps and quotations, but such editing, of course, makes the issue useless for student and scholar."

2. What editions were reproduced? All are said to be first editions or editions issued in the year of the first edition excepting Malakand (1916 Nelson Shilling Edition); River War (1933 3rd); Lord Randolph (1952 Odhams); Brodrick’s Army (2nd); Marlborough (1947 2-vol); Great Contemporaries (1938 Enlarged); War Speeches (1952 including Epilogue). I should add that this means the one-volume abridged River War, and a re-edited Marlborough, neither of which is a true-bill representation of the complete original texts.

3. What is meant by ‘Collected Works’? The advertising was misleading. Instead of the complete literary works of WSC, only his books and some of his speeches are included. No forewords and contributions to other books, no contributions to press and periodicals, and most of his speeches are omitted. (It bears mentioning that the Library of Imperial History reacted to this criticism when it issued, in 1976, the Collected Essays of Winston Churchill a four-volume compilation of most major Forewords and periodical contributions not appearing in the Works. This set, also found again recently by Churchillbooks, was the first appearance of these works in volume form — a true contribution to the Churchill canon.)

BOOM AND BUST

We have now to limn the sad, but perhaps predictable, fate of “this great venture.”

Shortly after the first announcement the price went up to £1060 in Britain and $3000 in America. This, of course, did nothing to encourage sales, and by early 1976 all signs pointed to somewhat less than the sell-out the Library of Imperial History had promised. In a much less deluxe prospectus issued that year it was admitted that only 1750 of the authorized 3000 sets “have been published." As I have since learned, the actual press run of sheets was never 3000 but well under 2000, and books were bound only as orders were taken.

Its high-sounding name notwithstanding, the Library of Imperial History was nothing more than a small office; indeed it had never before published a book. It had been set up for this specific project. Purchasers of the Works were duly given the option to add the four-volumes of Essays, although it was noticed that an inexpensive clothbound set of Essays was offered as well as the luxurious vellum variety. Somebody was getting wise — or desperate.

If they did manage to sell 1750 copies at $3000, the firm should have grossed over $5 million, which one would suppose was enough to keep it going. But by the late 1970s the Library of Imperial History declared bankruptcy. The receivers relocated from London to Royal Tunbridge Wells, and litful efforts were made to dispose of further sets, without much success.

By 1982, when this writer and member L.L. Thomas in Surrey attempted to locate the Tunbridge people, both they and the remaining copies of the Works and Essays had vanished. I had word that someone unnamed had bought the stock and moved it to New York, but letters to the given address went unanswered, and when a New York bookseller colleague went personally to the location he found it an “accommodation address.”

For a year or more I tried without success to rediscover the thread of the “great venture,” mainly because of the Collected Essays. These, I realized, were truly important contributions — the only collection in volume form of Sir Winston’s wonderful magazine articles which, even if all the magazines could be found, would probably cost $20,000 to compile using originals. In despair, I even considered publishing all the WSC material in Works Section B under the title, Collected Contributions. (Happily I didn’t; Section B is not only incomplete, but laden with entries that really belong in Section C!)

FOUND AGAIN!

Then, suddenly, I found a firm of London solicitors who had been involved in some phase of the L.I.H. liquidation. They had no clue as to the whereabouts, but suggested that the bindery might know. The bindery did. For the past

continued overleaf
AS OTHERS SAW HIM:

KING ABDULLAH OF TRANS-JORDAN

I think I must say something now about the man who played so great and important a part during the two world wars, especially as concerns his attitude to the Arab cause when he was Colonial Secretary in the Government of Lloyd George.

Winston Churchill was unique among the men Great Britain has produced in recent times, and it fell to his lot to preserve the United Kingdom and the Empire by what seems like a miracle. He carried the burden or responsibility with complete awareness of Germany's strength and gigantic preparations, and of the hatred which every German had for Great Britain. He also knew that the United Kingdom was unprepared as a result of the ill-judged policy of its Government from the fall of Lloyd George's Cabinet to the time of Chamberlain when the war began.

How many times did he warn his people about Germany! How prophetically he spoke without getting a proper hearing, till eventually he had to bear the burden of the very disasters of which he had given the nation so clear a warning. The British people had to endure enormous sacrifices and hardships during this terrible war, and without their loyalty and supreme efforts even a Churchill would have failed.

England is a country which can bear every kind of misfortune and catastrophe and in Churchill she found an effective leader of her quiet, hardworking gentle and courageous people. She gave the world an example of true nationalism, of patient endurance, of defence in a righteous cause, of sacrifice of life and property in the interests of the country, of national pride and honour. Britain fully deserved the laurels of victory and Churchill's leadership was an inspiration.

Excerpted from The Memoirs of King Abdullah of Transjordan (Cape, 1950), and brought to our attention by Peter Coombs, Oxford, UK.

Collected Works continued

several years they had been warehousing some 180 unbound sheets of Collected Essays and about 40 sets of Collected Works. The quarry had been brought to bay at last!

The unknown New York entrepreneur had apparently bought the sheets from the receivers and had persuaded the bindery to make up 20 sets of Collected Works — not in vellum, but in red morocco, with matching slipcases. Although the gilt lettering and coat of arms on the books exactly matches the original, the new slipcases are red, not green, and do not carry any stamping. Still, it was a sensational discovery. There were enough sets of Essays to satisfy everyone who needed them, and many collectors thought the morocco-bound Works were more handsome and durable than the vellum.

Alas, the process of making them available was a test of will, strength, computer time and patience that would do justice to a James Bond thriller.

The bindery, while anxious to rid itself of an unwanted store of heretofore useless paper, told me they were not allowed to sell! The owner of the sheets had disappeared — even a private detective hired by the bindery could not find him — leaving them with a bill for £12,000, expended in binding the 20 sets of red morocco Works.

British law moves slowly, and the bindery was told that seven years must go by before it could consider the books its own to dispose of, without risk of the owner surfacing and accusing them of dealing in stolen property!

Frustration. But not much longer.

I kept at them. "Isn't there some way you can meet the law and still get rid of the books?" I asked. In the Summer of 1987, three years after I had located the trove, they thought of one: sell the books, but keep the proceeds in an escrow account for the prescribed number of years. In this way the bindery would meet the letter of HM Law, and the Churchill world would get sets of books which some had waited 12 years to own.

A few sets of the red morocco Collected Works still remain, and the unbound sheets can be had that way or in the original vellum with gold-stamped green slipcases if desired. The Collected Essays can be ordered in quarter-morocco or full vellum, although I have to say that I think the price asked is outlandish. On the other hand, the bindery will probably never break even, and so cannot be greatly blamed.

EVALUATIONS

Why then did I warn off my Los Angeles friend, who has pinned for a set of Collected Works since 1974, and was willing to trade first editions to get it? Because, as Dalton Newfield wrote in 1973, lovely as they are, the Works are only expensive reprints. Rich man's toys. Luxurious, yes. Durable, sure. But reprints.

Nor are they, in many cases, even the original text. The six volumes of The Second World War, for example, were completely re-edited, with 300 maps and charts redrawn. Nice — but not Churchill's work. Since the true collector likes to hold in his or her hands the work in the form Sir Winston first gave it to the world, these luxurious volumes will never — ever — replace the first editions. Not in value. Not in desirability.

True, for the price of the Collected Works today ($1880 — well down, happily, from the original $3000), you can't buy a complete set of Churchill first editions. One decent Malakand will eat up most of that, and the most recent copy of Mr. Brodick's Army sold cost £10,000. But give me $1800 and let me spend it as I wish, on postwar first editions and fine prewar trade editions, and I will create a better, more interesting, more textually correct Churchill library than this made-to-order collector's item. I have never worked so hard not to sell an item in my catalogue! But I am happy to say my friend saw the light and kept his fine first editions.

The Collected Essays are something else entirely — unique, valuable, important, despite their tall price. But the Churchill Literary Foundation is investigating the copyright, if any, and some day I hope we may be able to reprint these works in a form which colleges, students, scholars and libraries everywhere can afford.

The author is an antiquarian bookseller, a longtime Churchill specialist, editor of Finest Hour, and admits to having fallen for a set of the works: "Caveat emptor!"
"The Dream" is Published:

Technical Details and Printing History

THE DREAM is published! Supporters of past and present fund appeals who have given a cumulative total of $100, £65 or $135 Canadian/Australian, have already received their copy. We discussed the story's background last issue; herein, some details on the technical side of the production.

If we define "book" as any work in a board binding, The Dream is Sir Winston Churchill's 44th single title and 64th individual volume. In our expanded "Woods" list (see handbook this issue), it will carry the designation A149. It is the second new Churchill book published since the author's death. I daresay it is not the last.

The significance of the occasion, and the limited nature of this first edition, required as fine a product as possible within our budget of £6/£ per volume (Quite generous, really; modern publishers consider that selling prices should be at least eight times actual production costs; The Dream, if produced commercially, would therefore have to sell for about £50/$80).

The actual printing is by traditional letterpress rather than modern photo-offset. This method, involving the making of metal plates which impress each sheet individually, has almost completely disappeared. Its advantage is clarity—an ultra-sharp appearance that photo offset cannot quite match.

Combined with traditional printing is the most modern, acid-free archival paper, Mohawk Superfine, an eggshell finish which has also been used for all three works published by the Churchill Literary Foundation to date. Its working life of 300 years means that your descendants will still have a fine copy of The Dream in the year 2250 and beyond.

While padded leather was selected because it seemed the only "right" material, other binding details of The Dream are expressly symbolic. The gilt border is an original design, but based on the title page of David Kirkwood's M> Life of Revolt, which was published by Harrap in 1935 and contains a Churchill introduction (Woods B26). Harrap, who also published Uarliborough, produced what I think were the most aesthetically beautiful trade volumes of the 1930s.

The author's signature is from the first edition of the one-volume abridged World Crisis, London and NY 1931 (Woods A3 lb).

The Churchill Coat of Arms was debossed purely by accident, but we are delighted with the result. We had planned to stamp this in gold like the rest of the cover devices, but it was too detailed to give a sharp image, for alignment purposes, the bindery had "kissed" one cover with the plain die. When we saw how clean the resulting image was, we decided that all covers should take this form. Thus each book had to be run through the stamping machine twice: once for the gilt, once for the debossment.

Handmade French marbled endpapers were used on 20 special editions of The Dream for Lady Soames (who received the proof copy), certain honorary members and Foundation trustees. French paper was chosen in remembrance of Sir Winston's special affection for that country. Copies will also be sent to Christian Pol-Roger, whose Champagne-producing family was so close to WSC; the President of France; the President of the United States; and Her Majesty the Queen.

Four hundred eighty copies use moire pattern cloth endpapers, and the number-one proof copy was presented to longtime ICS secretary and "Stores" manager Sue Hefner.

One disappointment was that the cloth endpapers were brighter than the samples, which were dark red to match the satin page marker and covers. My suggested "fix," replacing them with new endpapers by hand, was considered too heroic by the bindery, which was afraid the regluing process would cause glue spillage. It is possible to stain the endpapers black using a broad felt-tip and great care, but I hope you will understand why I say that is up to the individual!

Other technical lessons were that 48-page books are very hard to work into padded boards, and that cloth headbands (the red and yellow cloth rolls at the spine ends) do not easily affix to the rounded gatherings. The Dream is composed of three 16-page signatures; the next similar book will use 4-page signatures for a "squarer" binding end.

The Dream is strictly limited to 500 copies in this first edition. While we may some day render a cheaper edition for schools and libraries, it will never be reproduced in its present form again. I hope those of you who now hold this wonderful story in your hands will consider it an appropriate token of our thanks for your support of our goals.

HOW TO OBTAIN YOUR COPY
About 250 individually hand-numbered copies of The Dream are still available, for anyone whose total contribution to ICS and the Churchill Literary Foundation reaches US$100, $135 Canadian or Australian, or £65 Sterling. (Donations are cumulative. If you supported us with $50 last year, another $50 is all it takes. If you don't remember, ask the Foundation, via the editor.)

Donations are tax-deductible in the USA and Canada. They may be sent to ICS c/o any national branch office listed on page 3. ICS and the Literary Foundation are off to a flying start—thanks to you. We still have a long way to go, many noble things to accomplish; but we are certainly at "The End of the Beginning."

I have written our Canadian members, and will soon be writing others, about the challenges immediately before us. To the many Canadians who have already responded—and to everyone who aided us last year, thank-you. This book would certainly not exist without you.

AN ORIGINAL PAINTING TO GO WITH IT
The 27x19-inch framed original oil painting, color plates of which are hand-tipped into The Dream and appeared on the cover of our last issue, is offered for sale to reimburse the artist, Sal Asaro. He created it without charge, but we think he deserves the reward of the sale. To bid, or for further details, simply contact the editor at Box 385, Concord, NH 03229 USA, telephone (603) 746-4433 business hours.
THIRTY-EIGHT American and Canadian members and 50 Britons took part in the third ICS visit to "Churchill's Britain," September 3rd through 13th. The tour party came from all points: New Brunswick to British Columbia, New York to California, with both the Edmonton and Vancouver Churchill Societies represented as well as ICS. Twelve were returnees from previous tours: Lorraine 4k Bill Beatty (NY), Aileen & Bob Wilson (MQ), Margaret &. Tommy Brooks (FL), Barbara 6k George Lewis (NJ), George Temple (Ont.), tour hosts Barbara &. Richard Langworth (NH), and Betty Newfield, from Lodi, California, taking part in her third of three ICS journeys.

We welcomed 26 newcomers: Sue 6k Mort Andron, Leo Fialkoff, Barbara Oster and Bud McElwaine (Calif.); Pat 6k John Bell (New Brunswick); Dorothy Boyd and Marie 6k Lorin Smith (III); Barbara 6k Ben Cardozo (NY); Joanne 6k Dick Danby and Barbara 6k Don Kettyls (BC); Woody Keeney (DC) and his parents Phyllis 6k Norwood (NH); Barney Lawrence (Ont.); Eileen 6k Wally Ross (Alberta); Gerry 6k Ed Rothman (Penna.); Peg 6k Dan Treacy (Mich.)

We gathered at the Waldorf, London, toured most of the sites in Martin Gilbert's Churchill's London, and held a welcoming banquet on the 3rd. Next morning found us at Chartwell: a private tour hosted by Grace Hamblin and Jean Broome; a look at a restored Bedford Army Truck and the "Finest Hour" porcelain (FH55 cover) courtesy David Porter and Mrs. Kaye. Back in London, we just had time to dress for the ICS Bi-annual London Dinner, in the magnificent Library of the Reform Club, arranged for us by Dr. James Scales of Wake-Forest University. We were honored by the presence of Celia Sandys 6k Gen. Ken Perkins; Bill Gunn, representing Christian Pol-Roger; our dear friend Arthur Simon of Hoe Farm (where WSC learned to paint); Grace Hamblin; and master of ceremonies Stefan Terlezki, the MP who introduced the Churchill National Day Bill.

A Royal Artillery band played Sir Winston's favorites and, after the respective toasts, the British, American and Canadian national anthems. Midway through the five courses, and Pol Roger Cuvee Sir Winston 79 (kindly provided by Christian Pol-Roger), we were sure we heard the theme song from "All Creatures Great and Small." Indeed we did, for guest of honor Robert Hardy, known to all as Siegfried Farnon or Winston Churchill, had come to tell us about the excitement and challenge of playing Sir Winston in "The Wilderness Years."

It was a memorable account, filled with wit and penetrating insight. Mr. Hardy focuses...
Part 2: All the Book-Length Works of Winston S. Churchill

Amplified List of Section A Editions from the Woods Bibliography

BY RONALD I. COHEN AND RICHARD M. LANGWORTH

Woods Numbers © St. Paul's Bibliographies 1979 (Bold Face) • Amplified Numbers © International Churchill Society 1987

The continuance of the Woods Bibliography, for the present, as the only reference to the works of Sir Winston Churchill, is the reason behind this section of the Churchill Collector's Handbook.

While covering major ground in his discovery of Churchill's works (particularly the obscure pamphlet material), Woods was less than complete and consistent in his identification of editions, issues and impressions of the book-length volumes. This has left readers with less than full knowledge. More than one collector or scholar has returned a book to a dealer or library believing that he did not receive the 'genuine article' because the description did not match (or was not in Woods). The need for some amplification of Woods' volume descriptions is therefore obvious.

The following "Amplified List of the Volumes" avoids confusion by retaining all of Woods' own "A" numbers — even when research indicates that Woods' numbers are chronologically or otherwise inaccurate. It retains all Woods "A" numbers presently found in the 1975 Second Revised Edition in bold face. The amplified numbers have been added in regular face — together with appropriate notes as to the edition, state and date, etc. We have also listed, whenever known, the impressions and their dates. We welcome additions and corrections which may be sent to the editor, Finest Hour.

Of course, by adhering precisely to Woods' numbers, we cannot help but repeat Woods' errors. For instance, by retaining Woods' number "A40(c)" for Blenheim (1941), we are forced to bunch the Harrap "Presentation Edition" of 1938 under A40(a). Correctly it does not belong here, since the text of the first edition was altered and this 1938 appearance constitutes a new edition preceding Blenheim. But this was the only way to avoid confusion.

As long as these ground rules are borne in mind, we believe this amplified list of book-length works by Churchill will prove indispensable to scholars, librarians and bibliophiles, until the appearance of an entirely new Churchill Bibliography.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A1 THE STORY OF THE MALAKAND FIELD FORCE</th>
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<tr>
<td>A1(a) The First Edition (1898)</td>
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<tr>
<td>A1(aa) The First State</td>
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<tr>
<td>A1(ab) The Colonial Issue First State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: The Colonial Issue exists in cloth (sewn) and card wraps; there are also variants.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A1(ac) The Second State</td>
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<tr>
<td>Note: There is a variant of the second state with a first state catalogue and another without any catalogue at all, the latter possibly constituting the American Issue.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A1(ad) The Colonial Issue Second State</td>
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<tr>
<td>A1(ad.1) — (ad.4): four impressions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Note: There are stated to be four impressions but only two have been examined to date.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A1(b) The Silver Library Edition (1898)</td>
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<td>A1(b.1) — (b.2): two impressions</td>
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<th>A2 THE RIVER WAR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A2(a) The First Edition (1899)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2(a.1) — (a.3): three impressions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: It is well known that the volume was also issued without any catalogue, which may well be the American issue. The rumoured existence of a variant catalogue lacking the 7/8 leaf is unfounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2(b) The One-Volume Edition (1902)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: Copies may exist without the catalogue and if so may constitute the American Issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2(c) The Nelson Shilling Library Edition (1915)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2(d) The Second Cheap Edition (1933)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2(da) The British Edition (Eyre &amp; Spottiswoode)</td>
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<tr>
<td>A2(da.1) — (da.5): five impresssions 1933/40/49/51/65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: The 1965 &quot;impression&quot; is more likely a remainder binding of the 1951 impression, though bound in gray (not tan) cloth. Its jacket is distinguished by a &quot;Sir&quot; in the byline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2(db) The American Edition (Scribner, 1933)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2(f) The Sphere Paperback Edition (1964)</td>
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<tr>
<td>A2(g) The Award [American] Paperback Edition (1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2(h) The New English Library Edition (1973)</td>
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<tr>
<td>A2(h.1) — (h.4): at least four impressions</td>
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<tr>
<th>A3 SAVROLA</th>
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<tr>
<td>A3(a) The First [American] Edition (1900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3(a.1) — (a.2): two impressions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3(b) The British Edition (1900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3(b.1) — (b.3): three impressions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: later impressions state &quot;New Impression&quot; on their title pages.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A3(ba) The [General] Colonial Issue (1900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3(bc) The Canadian Colonial Issue (Copp Clark, 1900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3(c) The First Illustrated [Newnes Paper] Edition (1908)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3(d) The Hodder &amp; Stoughton 7d Library Edition (1915)</td>
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<tr>
<td>A3(g) The Cedric Chivers Edition (1973)</td>
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<th>A4 LONDON TO LADYSMITH VIA PRETORIA</th>
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<tr>
<td>A4(a) The First Edition (1900)</td>
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<tr>
<td>A4(a.1): first impression, 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>A4(a.2): second [&quot;New&quot;] impression, 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>A4(ba) The American Edition (1900)</td>
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<td>Note: This issue is found in both cloth and card.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>A5 IAN HAMILTON'S MARCH</th>
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<tr>
<td>A5(a) The First Edition (1900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5(b) The Second Edition</td>
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<tr>
<td>A5(ca) The American Edition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Note: This issue is found in both cloth and card.</td>
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<tr>
<th>A6 MR. BRODRICK'S ARMY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A6(a) The First Edition</td>
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<tr>
<td>A6(b) The Second Edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A6(c) The First American Edition (Churchilliana Co, 1977)</td>
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<th>A8 LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL</th>
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<tr>
<td>A8(a) The First Edition (1906)</td>
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<tr>
<td>A8(ab) The American Edition (1906)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A8(ac) The Times Book Club Edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A8(b) The One-Volume Edition (1907)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A8(c) The Second One-Volume Edition (1952)</td>
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A31 THE WORLD CRISIS
A31(a) The First Edition (1923-31)

Note: Woods groups both American and British Editions under this category.
Volume 1/1911-1914: at least two impressions
Volume 11/1915: at least two impressions
Volume in/1916-1918 (two parts): one impression found

Note: Confusingly labeled “Volume I” and “Volume II”
Volume IV/THE AFTERMATH: one impression found
Volume V/THE UNKNOWN WAR: three impressions, 1931/31/32

Note: Placement of the American Edition first is conjectural, and the editor’s responsibility. The preponderant evidence unearthed by Mr. Cohen indicates that Vol. I was published first in America; Mr. Cohen wishes to note, however, that the Thornton Butterworth records on this subject have yet to be examined. RML
A31(ab) The British Edition (Thornton Butterworth)
Volume 1/1911-1914
Three editions with 1,2,5 impressions respectively.
Volume n/1915
Two editions with 3 impressions each.
Volume m/1916-1918 (two parts)
One edition, five impressions.

Volume IV/THE AFTERMATH
One edition, three impressions.

Volume V/THE EASTERN FRONT
One edition, one impression.

A31(ac) The Canadian Issue (Macmillan) from US plates
A31(ad) The Australian Issue (Australasian) from UK plates

Note: Volumes I and II only, Thornton Butterworth furnished the British volumes for the balance of these Australian sets.

A31(b) The One-Volume Abridged Edition (1931)

Note: Woods mentions but does not distinguish between the American and British edition. Again, research indicates the American came first.
A31(ba) The American Abridged Edition (Scribner, 1931)
A31(ba.1) — (ba.2): at least two impressions, 1931/49/?
A31(bb) The British Abridged Edition
A31(bb.1) — (bb.3): three impressions, 1931/32/37
A31(bc) The Canadian Abridged Issue (Macmillan), US plates
A31(bd) The Second British Edition (Macmillan, 1941)
A31(bd.1) — (bd.4): four impressions, 1941/42/43/44

A31(c) The Sandhurst Edition (1933)
A31(da) THE GREAT WAR (in 26 parts, 1934)

Note: Woods mentions the work (p. 51) but does not indicate it is the first illustrated edition, with text taken from Volumes I-III.
A31(db) THE GREAT WAR (3 Volumes, Newnes, 1934)

Note: Issued in half red morocco, royal blue cloth, tooled red cloth and plain cloth bindings, the spines bearing both Roman and Arabic numerals, sometimes mixed within the same set.
A31(dc) THE GREAT WAR (4 Volumes, Home Library, 1934)
A31(e) THE UNKNOWN WAR (Keystone Library, 1937)
A31(f) The Two-Volume Abridged Edition (Odhams, 1939)

Note: Issued in three leatherette bindings: plain blue, plain red with marbled endpapers, delux red with marbled endpapers, gilt cover signature, multiple gild spine rules, red stained top page edges.
A31(g) THE AFTERMATH (Macmillan, 1941)
A31(g.1) — (g.2): at least two impressions, 1941/44
A31(h) THE UNKNOWN WAR (Macmillan, 1941)
A31(i) THE UNKNOWN WAR (Hodder & Stoughton, 1941)
A31(j) The Four-Volume Abridged Edition (Odhams, 1950)
A31(k) The First American Illustrated Edition (1963-64)

Note: Complete original text in volumes numbered 1 through 6, published by Scribner.

A37 MY EARLY LIFE/A ROVING COMMISSION
A37(a) The First Edition (1930)
A37(aa) The First State (11 titles on title page verso)
A37(ab) The Second Edition (12 titles on title page verso)
A37(ab.1) — (ab.6): impressions 1930, one 1940
Note: A copy of A37(a) has been discovered with a dustwrapper imprinted “George Newnes, “Toronto, and a price of $4.50 instead of 21/. However, the book itself is a conventional British First.
A37(ac) The Canadian Library Issue
A37(ab.1) — (ab.3): three impressions, 1934/37/40

A37(b) The American Edition, A ROVING COMMISSION
A37(bh) The Second American Edition (1939)
A37(c) The Second American Edition (1939)
A37(d) The Second British Edition (Macmillan, 1941)
A37(e) The Third American Edition (1941)
A37(f) The British Reprint Society Edition (1944)
A37(g) The Odhams Edition (1947)
A37(g.1) — (g.7): 1947/48/49/57/58/65/66 minimum
A37(h) The Canadian Reprint Society Edition (1948)

Note: Possibly an Issue of A37(f)
A37(i.l) - (i.6): 1958/60/63/65/66/68 minimum
Note: First American use of MY EARY LIFE as the main title.
We have examined 1958 and 1968 impressions hardbound and
the rest paperback; there may be many more.

A37(j) The Odhams School Edition (1958)
A37(j.l) — (j.13): thirteen impressions minimum

A37(k.l) — (k.17): seventeen impressions to date


A37(n) The Scribners Hudson River Edition (1977)

A38 INDIA
A38.1 — A38.2: two impressions, both 1931
Note: Clothbound in two binding variations (spine titles reading
across and down) and two impressions. Card wrapped in
two impressions, the first invariably in orange and the second
most commonly in green, although copies of the second
impression are known in orange also.

A39 THOUGHTS AND ADVENTURES—
AMID THESE STORMS
A39(a) The First Edition (1932)
A39(a.l) — (a.4): at least two impressions of the regular edition,
at least two of the Keystone Library issue

A39(b) The American Edition, AMID THESE STORMS
Note: Apparently only one impression, since none of hundreds
of copies examined has ever been found with the title page code
"A," which after 1930 indicated Scribners first editions.
All lack the "A" code.
A39(c) The Macmillan Edition (1941)
A39(c.l) — (c.2): 1941/42 impressions minimum
A39(d) The Odhams Edition (1947)
A39(d.l) — (d.3): 1947/48/49 impressions minimum
A39(e) The Books For Libraries (1972)

A40 MARLBOROUGH
A40(a) The First Edition
Note: Woods does not distinguish between the limited, trade
British Vol. III. Volume VI published in blue/gold jacket equivalent
in British Vol. IV. In 1938, the entire set was jacketed in blue and gold and sold boxed.
A40(aa) The First Edition (1933-38)
Note: Includes 155 signed and numbered copies in orange
morocco. At least two binding formats are known for Volumes I and IV.
A40(ab) The Canadian Issue of the First Edition
Note: Under the Ryerson imprint for Volumes I-III and a uni-
formly bound Harrap imprint for Volume IV.
A40(ac) The Harrap "Limited Presentation Edition" (1938)
Note: Despite above blurb on the jackets this was not a pre-
sentation edition and limited only by demand. It consists of the
revised Volumes I and II and first impressions of Volumes III and
IV, bound in uniform plum cloth with silver lettering and
tars to indicate the volume sequence.
A40(b) The American Edition (6 volumes, 1933-38)
Note: Volumes III and III/IV published in green lettered plain
white jackets in slipcases and equivalent to British Vols. I and
II. Volume V published in white/red/black jacket equivalent
to British Vol. III. Volume VI published in blue/gold jacket equivalent
to British Vol. IV. In 1938, the entire set was jacketed in blue and gold and sold boxed.

A40(b.l) — (b.4): at least four impressions
A40(b.m) BLENHEIM (1941)
A40(d) The Two-Volume Revised Edition (Harrap, 1947)
A40(d.l) — (d.5): 1947/49/55/58/63 impns. minimum
Note: first text set by photo-lithography.

A40(f. l) — (f.2): at least two impressions
A40(g) The Four-Volume Scribner Paperback Edition (1968?)
A40(g.l) — (g.2): at least two impressions
A40(h) The Scribner Abridged Edition (1968)
A40(h.l) — (h.5): at least five impressions

A43 GREAT CONTEMPORARIES
A43(a) The First Edition (1937)
A43(a.l) — (a.5): at least five impressions
A43(ab) The American Edition (1937)
A43(ab.l) — (ab.3): at least three impressions
Note: Not mentioned by Woods.
A43(b) The Second (Revised & Extended) Edition (1938)
Note: There are two binding formats.
A43(c) The Reader's Union Edition (1939)
A43(d) The Keystone Library Edition or Issue (1940)
A43(e) The Reprint Society Edition (1941)
A43(f) The World Books Edition (1941)
A43(g) The Macmillan Edition (1943)
A43(h) The Odhams Edition (1947)
A43(h.l) — (h.4): 1947/48/49/58 impns. minimum
Note: Woods' date "1958" for the first Odhams edition is incorrect.
A43(i.l) — (i.5): at least five impressions through 1972
A43(k) The University of Chicago Edition (1973)
Note: exists in cloth and paper wraps.

A44 ARMS AND THE COVENANT—WHILE ENGLAND SLEPT
A44(a) The First Edition (1938)
Note: general issue blue jacket followed a variant red-on-
yellow jacket which was quickly superceded.
A44(b) The American Edition, WHILE ENGLAND SLEPT
A44(b.l) — (b.3): three impressions
Note: Woods' mention of an Odhams Edition is unfounded.

A45 STEP BY STEP
A45(a) The First Edition
A45(a.l) — (a.4): at least four impressions
A45(b) The American Edition
A45(c) The Macmillan Edition
A45(d) The Odhams Edition
A45(d.l) — (d.3): 1947/48/49 impressions minimum

A66 INTO BATTLE - BLOOD SWEAT AND TEARS
A66(a) The First Edition (1941)
Note: There are 12 impressions, called "editions" by the pub-
lisher. Woods' dates for these are incorrect.
A66(b) The American Edition, BLOOD SWEAT AND TEARS
A66(b.l) — (b.3): at least three impressions
A66(c) The Canadian Issue of the American Edition
A66(c.l) — (c.2): at least two printings
A66(d) The Australian Issue of the British Edition
A66(e) The Odhams Edition, CHURCHILL IN HIS OWN WORDS
A66(f) The American Issue of Above (Capricorn, 1966)

A89 THE UNRELENTING STRUGGLE
A89(a) The First Edition
A89(a.l) — (a.4): four impressions
A89(b) The American Edition
A89(b.l) — (b.2): two impressions
A89(c) The Canadian Issue of the American Edition
A89(d) The Australian Issue of the British Edition
on the greatness of Churchill as easily as he duplicates him on film (once at Chartwell, a member of the family caught her breath at his appearance in full make-up, and had to sit down). Mr. Hardy was presented with the Ninth ICS Blenheim Award for his work in preserving the Heroic Memory.

Leaving London, we arrived at Harrow on the 5th for a royal lunch in a bright marquee, a visit to Harrow School and the UK annual meeting; and at Blenheim the 6th, for a tour of the palace and another lunch with British colleagues. Then ... on to Scotland.

Churchill's Scottish ties were examined with tours of Edinburgh and his old constituency of Dundee (a city not used to tour coaches — especially those that stop at derelict assembly halls where 1908 Churchillian rhetoric is read); and the Old Course at St. Andrews, where WSC once dug divots. (Barney Lawrence and Ed Rothman made symbolic drives at the 17th tee.)

The 10th found us at Kirriemuir, Angus, the guests of Lord and Lady Airlie, he the Lord Chamberlain of Great Britain, she the vivacious former Virginia Fortune-Ryan, who warmly welcomed us to their home (Cortachy) and the ancestral home of Clementine Churchill (Airlie), culminating with a sumptuous luncheon. We are so grateful to the Airlies, and to Lady Soames for suggesting we pay this visit.

Crossing Scotland east to west brought us to seaside Oban. Here we ferried over to Mull, a lovely Hebridean Isle, lunched at romantic Tobermory Bay, and were welcomed at Churchill-haunt Torosay Castle by a lovely lady named Mrs. Guthrie-James, sister of Pamela Harriman. By now everyone had stopped asking, "Can you top this?" It was well they did, since the 12th brought us via Inverary Castle and its WW2 Combined Operations Museum to Loch Fyne, Strachur, the Creggans Inn, and a gentle giant of history and letters, WSC's wartime representative to Tito, Sir Fitzroy MacLean.

After a reception at Strachur House, Sir Fitzroy led us to the Inn for a phenomenal feast of local salmon and venison, his favorite local malt, MacPhunn (equal stature), and a warm and humorous speech about Sir Winston Churchill.

We finished on Loch Lomond: a boat cruise with bagpipes, drams, afternoon teas; and one last black tie evening, at the Lomond Castle Hotel. By then your hosts were willing to admit that they had shot their quiver. It was, yes, an Unrelenting Struggle; but 18 months of planning, the help of so many people we cannot possibly list, and the participation of 38 good friends, allowed us to go Onwards to Victory.
Whether the future of Britain would be molded by British hands and ideas seemed to be precisely the issue at stake when at about 6 PM on 10 May 1940, Churchill received the King's commission to form a government. This moment, and the results that flowed from it, are at the heart of both the Churchill legend and any serious historical assessment of him. There can be no doubt that the economic history of 20th century Britain would have been substantially the same without him. Nor was the pace of social change either much accelerated or retarded by his pre-1940 career. Recent scholarship has tended to refute the argument that his rearguard action against Baldwin's India Bill made much difference in the last chapter of British rule on the subcontinent.

Nor can Churchill have been said to have made any fundamental difference to the evolution of British Conservatism during his 15 years (1940-55) as party leader. (This is less surprising, perhaps, when one realizes that in many ways he was not much of a Conservative himself.) But if Mario Constansino's car had been traveling a bit faster on New York's Fifth Avenue that December night in 1931 — or if Churchill had been less tough — a great deal of history, and not all of it British, might have been very different.

I say "might" because of course here we are on delicate ground. Historians deal customarily — and comfortably — with what has been. Here we move into the area of what could have been. Because 1940 and its consequences are crucial in any assessment of Churchill, it is a voyage of exploration that is nonetheless necessary. First one must ask whether the British had any realistic option in 1940 other than the one they actually chose. If they did, it remains to consider whether, under Churchill's leadership, they made the right choice — and with what consequences to themselves and others.

In Their Finest Hour, Churchill treated the whole question of whether or not Britain should fight on when France fell as essentially unreal, painting a vivid word-picture of himself telling a group of ministers on 28 May, "Of course whatever happens at Dunkirk, we shall fight on," and being swept off his feet by the unanimity of resolve they all displayed. It was not quite that simple. French generals and politicians, desperate to blame someone — anyone — for the failures of French leadership and institutions, were not alone in arguing that the
sloughing off the legacy of the appeasement years, had now become — although that, of course, is the explanation that Churchill not only favored and gave, but (at least in part) believed. It was overwhelmingly because there seemed sound reasons for the British to behave the way they did.

The first law of the nation-state's behavior is to prolong its own existence. Britain in 1939 was ruled by an elite that understood perfectly well the degree to which an all-out war against Hitler, even if successful — and success seemed quite problematic — would certainly put at risk and very likely destroy much that constituted the British they knew and served. Total war meant financial exhaustion and consequent dependence on the United States. It would certainly bring in its train social change at least comparable to that of 1914-18 and, in all probability, much more sweeping. It would accelerate the disintegration of the Empire-Commonwealth which, in their eyes, made Britain a power of the first rank.

Against all this could, of course, be set the odiousness of Hitler's regime. But Britain had made peace, temporarily, with ideologically repugnant, dominant continental powers, before — Spain and France in the 16th and 17th centuries, Napoleon in the early 19th. While the evil that was at the core of the Third Reich put it on a different plane from the regimes of Phillip II, Louis XIV, or the Corsican Ogre at their worst, and while some, including Churchill, understood this, many did not. Among those many were, almost certainly, Chamberlain and Halifax.

With so much at stake, it would have been surprising if there had been no voices raised for negotiations with Hitler. That such voices were raised in May and June is clear from the records. Churchill claimed in his memoirs that the British public would not have tolerated any parley with Hitler. Perhaps. But the fact remains that elite leadership and deference were still powerful forces in British political life — and the Conservatives still dominated Parliament. If Churchill had not become prime minister, or had been unseated as a consequence of the fall of France, the alternative was not likely to have been another of the “anti-appeasers” (most of them, apart from Churchill, figures of the second rank at this time) but one of the Conservative hierarchy. Told they had to end the war, the British electorate might have decided that Dunkirk proved they had not lost, but had been let down by their allies, and accepted a negotiated peace as their ancestors had accepted the Treaties of Utrecht or Amiens, neither unanimously nor happily, but solutions for the time being.

Obviously this scenario could be elaborated upon until it took on the dimensions of science fiction. Perhaps fortunately, there is not time for that here. The point, I believe, is firmly grounded. There was a "policy option" for Britain in 1940: to accept, from a bargaining position still reasonably strong, German hegemony in Europe — for the time being. This option was rejected primarily because Churchill was there to lead and focus sentiment for fighting on. It is a tribute to his toughness and determination as a politician, and his guile as a memoirist, that he imposed for a generation his version of events — that things happened as they had to.

Why did he take the position he did — victory at all cost? The question-begging answer is, that was the sort of person he was: a pugnacious opponent of any derogation of Britain's power. More to the point, he sensed, at an early date, that Hitler was not Napoleon or the Kaiser, but something far more sinister — and that to connive at his mastery of Europe would be to soil before history all that Britain stood for. (And here we must remind ourselves that however simplistic A History of the English Speaking Peoples may seem to the professional historian, Churchill believed in what he wrote there with an almost religious fervor.) Finally, whether Hitler's terms would in fact leave the essentials of Britain's power intact — as Amiens had — was, in Churchill's mind, more than questionable.

And so, as we know, the British fought on. Exactly what was the price of that decision? In the first place, the forebodings of all those who, in the 1930s — and, indeed, in May 1940 — had feared the consequences of another total war were amply realized. An economy already laboring was driven to collapse: An Empire already weakened began to unravel: A society in transition had that process dramatically accelerated. In short, a world power, albeit a declining one in 1939, became by 1945 something less — perhaps Correlli Barnett's striking phrase "a warrior satellite of the United States" comes closest to what that something was.

Now, it was no part of Churchill's purpose, as he himself so dramatically said in November 1942, to preside over the end of British power. But to accomplish the goal he set himself and the British nation on 13 May 1940 — victory at all cost — Britain needed the aid and ultimately the participation of the United States in the war. (Russian participation was important as well, but Churchill could do little to bring this about; fortunately Hitler took care of the matter for him.)

Churchill's campaign for American support in 1940-41 was waged with a tenacity — and a skill — which belies the charge that he lacked subtlety. Now what is clear in retrospect — and what was far from opaque even at the time — is that a partnership with the United States was no more likely to leave Britain a world power than acceptance of a German-dominated Europe. (Whether this was a conscious American aim is a question I leave to other analysts).

British policy-makers faced a problem in 1940 to which there simply was no solution that would leave British power intact. Churchill thought he saw a way out: a partnership with the United States so intimate that it would transcend the mere alliance of nation-states and become something quiet different, perhaps an Anglo-American condominium over at least part of the postwar world.

Meanwhile Churchill intended to fight to retain or regain every inch of imperial territory. To hold her own in a partnership with the United States, Britain needs the makeweight provided by empire. (To the end, Churchill remained remarkably faithful to many of the ideas about the utility of empire that were widespread in his youth.)
Of course, it did not work out this way, but given his premises, Churchill made a remarkably persistent effort to force events toward the conclusion he wanted.

If he was mistaken about Britain’s ability to wage total war and emerge with its power reaffirmed, he was absolutely correct in his perception that a Britain which refused to surrender had also the possibility of gathering about itself the coalition needed to defeat Hitler. Churchill saw clearly that to bring such a coalition into existence, Britain had not just to survive, but to be seen to be fighting back. Through all the arguments over strategy in 1940-41, and amid all the disappointments that the British army’s inferior operational skills caused, Churchill clung to the simple maxim: In war armies must fight. If they do not, it is hard to win allies or to keep the level of national effort up to the pitch that prolonged total war requires.

It is in this context that Churchill’s insistence on an aggressive policy in the Middle East in 1940-41 must be seen. Germany’s conquests and the Nazi-Soviet pact had virtually negated the blockade, and only the enthusiasts for strategic bombing believed that Bomber Command’s gallant pinpricks were doing any real damage to the Reich. Only in Southeast Europe and the Mediterranean could British arms hope to accomplish anything. Moreover, Britain had to hang on in the Middle East for economic, imperial and psychological reasons. "Ultra," perhaps the best-kept intelligence secret of modern times, gave the British at least reasonable expectation that they could penetrate their opponents’ designs.

The problem was that, however much Churchill’s grand strategy needed victories, the British army could not produce them, at least against Germans. This was not a matter of being outnumbered nor of poor equipment, but primarily of inferior tactics and training and, all too often, inept command. Churchill, incidentally, said this rather bluntly in his memoirs (the generals blamed politically-inspired strategy in theirs — military historians have, by and large, come to agree with Churchill).

Throughout 1941 Churchill hectored and hounded his generals in the interests of action by an army about whose combat skills he had begun to have grave doubts. In the autumn he summed up his thinking in one of his famous minutes: "... he is an unwise man who thinks there is any certain method of winning this war, or indeed any other war, between equals in strength. The only plan is to persevere."11

In the end, Churchill’s tenacity was rewarded.12 Aided by Hitler’s mistakes, the British and their leader saw the winning combination taking shape. Hitler plunged into Russia — and then declared war on the United States. From that moment, as Churchill realized immediately, the fate of the Third Reich was sealed. The British did not of course win the war alone — it is a grim tribute to the martial and organizational skills of the Germans that none of the victorious coalition can make that claim.13

There is, however, another claim Britons can make with. I think, fair confidence that history will sustain them. Britain created, in 1940-41, the conditions without which it is hard to imagine the Grand Alliance ever coming into existence. No one did more to energize and to guide Britain’s war effort towards this great consummation than Winston Churchill.

The heart of the story, then, lies not just in the war years, but in the crucial 18 months between the Franco-German armistice and Pearl Harbor. After that, Churchill’s role in the management of the war inevitably suffered as American resources and the massive Russian effort overshadowed a Britain whose war effort began after 1942 inexcably to decline.14 There is, of course, the argument that, while this was true of coalition strategy, which was shaped from mid-1943 on largely by the views of Roosevelt and his generals, there was another area where Churchill strove mightily, although in the end largely in vain, to shape alliance policy. This, of course, is that whole issue of relations between Russia and the West. Much has been made, and continues to be made, of the prime minister’s alleged prescience in anticipating the postwar confrontation and of his efforts to shape Anglo-American strategy in 1944-45 with this in mind. About this only a few things need be said. The degree of flexibility in coalition strategy in the war’s last year was small, and Churchill’s leverage slipping.

More to the point, despite his growing fears, there is no evidence that Churchill became thoroughly pessimistic about future relations with Russia until perhaps the spring of 1945. His persistent efforts to sustain the Italian campaign owed as much to his concern for the prestige of British arms in the only “British” theatre in Europe — and his Greek concerns as much to determination to preserve an area of traditional British influence — as to any prevision of the Cold War.

Churchill, of course, was concerned with the shape of postwar Europe — no British leader conscious of Britain’s looming postwar weakness and her long-term interest in the European balance of power could have failed to be. But he was also interested in restoring and sustaining Britain’s world position. That meant concerning himself with a multitude of other issues as well in 1944-45. It is important to remember that most of Churchill’s enormously influential memoirs were written at the height (or depth) of the Cold War by a party leader who hoped again to be prime minister. He wrote to put his case before history and to remind his American allies — who were already proving forgetful — of how much British effort and guidance had given to the wartime alliance. He was certainly not above suggesting that British guidance might have produced an even more satisfactory result if it had been followed.15 But what Churchill wrote in retrospect had, we ought to remember, a clarity not always present to those tired few, himself included, who guided the Grand Alliance in 1945.

* * *

How finally to sum up Churchill in such historical perspective as we have managed to attain? In some ways he was a man out of touch with his times — versed in economic problems, unaware of the degree to which the
"Britain created, in 1940-41, the conditions without which it is hard to imagine the Grand Alliance ever coming into existence. No one did more to encourage and to guide Britain's war effort toward this great consummation than Winston Churchill."

imperial idea was losing its grip on the British imagination. His Tory paternalism, powerful imagination, and basic decency made him receptive to many reforms, if not to the concept of a radically altered society. But on the great question of his life, he was right: Germany, under Hitler, was a menace, not only to British power, but to European civilization, and it was necessary to fight to prevent that Germany's triumph. The decision to fight, of course, brought other problems in its train, but they, he thought (or hoped), could be dealt with (or postponed). Meanwhile, there was a necessary war to win. Until the unlikely day arrives when historical revisionism reaches the point at which it no longer seems that Hitler had to be fought, Churchill's role in making Britain the fulcrum on which the war against the Third Reich turned must be acknowledged as his great claim to the recognition and honor of posterity.

LJ

**FOOTNOTES**

1. Chamberlain, of course, understood this very well. If any members of his War Cabinet did not, a February 1940 paper by Lord Stamp, an advisor to the Treasury, should have opened their eyes. In it, Stamp pointed out that at the rate Britain was spending money, its foreign exchange reserves would soon be exhausted. What then?

6. The sense of the war as the end of a world pervades Harold Nicolson's diaries and the letters exchanged between him and his wife, Vita Sackville-West. This is only the most polished expression of a sentiment widespread in establishment diaries and memoirs of the period.

7. Of course, it is possible to argue that by the 1930s the Empire, far from being a source of strength, was exactly the opposite. Correlli Barnett has developed this idea very powerfully in *The Collapse of British Power* (London, 1972). But the key point here is the attitude of contemporaries.
Callahan, continued

8 A great deal has been written about French anger at the British during the 1940 campaign. It is important in this context to stress that the British had as many causes for complaint, some of them better founded. The diaries of Ironside, Spears, and Brooke are full of them. If the British had decided to negotiate a peace, many of them could have done so with the conviction — which would not have been without foundation — that they had done all they could, and that defeat was the fault of the French.

9 It is interesting, indeed startling, to read in the War Cabinet minutes for late May the speculations of Halifax and Chamberlain about the sort of peace they might be able to make with the Axis. Halifax thought that Hitler would understand that a European equilibrium was in Germany's interest, while Chamberlain, at one point, seemed to contemplate negotiating away Malta.

10 It is worth noting that in the speech which links Churchill's name forever with Westminster College, he spent as much time talking about Anglo-American relations as he did discussing the advance of Russian power.

"Churchill to Chief of Air Staff, 7 October 1941. Cited in The Grand Alliance (Boston, 1950), pp. 508-509. In many ways, of course, Britain and Germany were not equals in strength, which was the core of the strategic dilemma with which Churchill had to cope in 1940-41. Churchill's remarks on the operational failings of the British Army are in The Hinge of Fate (Boston 1950), pp. 34-35. Montgomery's success was based on his determination to fight only the sort of battle that the British army could fight. To discuss this issue is to bring up the whole matter of Churchill's relations with the professional military. In the context of this paper, all that needs to be said is that during the crucial years 1940-41, Churchill was right on the large issues, however wrong he may have been on details. Britain needed allies and was not likely to find them by doing nothing. Churchill's principal strategic advisor in this period was Sir John Dill — a pessimist whom Churchill ultimately ignored. The last decade's revelations about "Ultra" have in fact made Churchill's relations with the generals look more, not less, defensible.

12 It might not have been, had Hitler chosen the strategic option for 1941 urged upon him by Admiral Raeder — a full-scale onslaught on Britain's precarious position in the Middle East. If successful — and it nearly was, even with a minimal commitment of German resources — it would have so disrupted the imperial war effort that Britain might have been driven out of the war.

13 Of course, as Churchill acknowledged even at the height of the Cold War, the Red Army tore the heart out of the German war machine, but whether the Russians would have been able to do it quite so successfully without Anglo-American aid and the diversion of German resources by the other coalition members is questionable. It is no denigration of Russian sufferings and triumphs to point out that they, like their coalition partners, needed all the help they could get to win.

14 I would, however, argue that Churchill made one more great contribution to the ultimate success of the coalition when he prevented Anglo-American lives, resources and emotional energy from being squandered in a premature assault on northwestern Europe in 1942.

15 He also certainly provided American polemicists with a quarry from which ammunition is still being hewn for use in contemporary controversy. On this, see Theodore Draper's "Neoconservative History," New York Review of Books, January 16, 1986.
AUTUMN 1887 - AGE 13

The Headmaster of Harrow, the Rev. J.E.C. Welldon, promised to find a room for the boy "somewhere." Although six generations of Marlboroughs had attended Eton, it was decided that Harrow-on-the-Hill would be a healthier environment for Winston after his recent bout of pneumonia. Winchester had also been considered but Winston was happy that Harrow had been selected because he anticipated that the entrance examination would be less demanding. He was also pleased that he would be near the top of his History class and his "Conduct Marks" were the best he had ever had.

Winston hoped that his parents would come down for his birthday, but Lord and Lady Randolph were busy preparing for a seven-week visit to Russia. This journey caused some anxiety in both Court and Cabinet circles. The Queen informed Lord Salisbury, "Think it of great importance that the Foreign Government and the country should know that Lord Randolph is going simply on a private journey in no way charged with any message or mission from the Government." The Prime Minister assured Her Majesty that the "Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg has been instructed to let it be known that Lord R. Churchill does not represent opinions of either the Government or the country."

Young Winston had his own concerns about his parents' journey. Noting that he must now spend the holiday without them, he wrote that he would make the "Best of a bad job."

AUTUMN 1912 - AGE 38

Disputes with high personages marked this season for the First Lord of the Admiralty.

One was with the Admiralty's senior commander, Sir Francis Bridgeman, whom WSC urged to retire on the grounds of ill-health because the "burden may be more than you could sustain." Bridgeman did not wish to go quietly but acquiesced when told that Churchill's conclusion "must necessarily be final." The Bridgeman resignation became a major political problem for Churchill in the House and the Press. Five Sea Lords had been retired by Churchill who was accused of wanting to run the show himself. He appointed Prince Louis of Battenberg as the new First Sea Lord and Sir John Jellicoe as Second Sea Lord.

The greatest personage with whom Churchill disputed was King George V over the naming of the Royal Navy's capital ships. Louis of Battenberg advised the First Lord that Kings historically had the last word in naming ships. Oliver Cromwell became Valiant.

His cousin, "Sunny," Ninth Duke of Marlborough, wrote from France that he had purchased Winston a Christmas present, a bathrobe, because "I have been shocked at the manner in which you display your person when travelling to and from the bathroom, and I am making an effort to find you an appropriate leaf."

AUTUMN 1937 - AGE 63

While rejecting the charge that he was an enemy of Germany, except in wartime, Churchill expressed the view that he liked neither the new institutions nor the racial and religious intolerance of the Nazis, but he was willing to co-exist. What he most feared was a rearmied Germany "which almost single-handed fought nearly all the world and nearly beat them."

He looked to the United States for economic as well as political and military leadership of the Free World. He worried about the zealous New Dealers who, by waging a ruthless war on private enterprise, were actually leading the world back into a depression.

Sir Maurice Hankey, a sometime confidante, expressed grave concern that Churchill had so many informants within the military, government and civil service. "It shocks me not a little that high Officers in disciplined Forces should be in direct communication with a leading Statesman who notoriously patriotic beyond criticism, is nevertheless in popular estimation regarded as a critic of the Departments under whom these officers serve."

An international conference, naturally boycotted by Germany and Italy, was held in Switzerland to discuss Italian interference in Mediterranean shipping lanes. While Churchill cautioned against assuming the role of policeman for all ships, he also believed that a show of strength would influence Italy. "The danger from which we suffer is that Mussolini thinks all can be carried off by bluff and bullying, and that in the end we shall only blether and withdraw."

Great Contemporaries was published and work progressed rapidly on volume four of Marlborough.

AUTUMN 1962 - AGE 88

A prolonged recovery period from his fall during the summer "marked another definite stage in his slow decline."

Because his mobility was impaired, alterations were made to the Hyde Park Gate residence. His office at No. 27 was converted into a bedroom, with bay windows looking out over the garden. An elevator was installed in No. 28 to permit access from the bedroom to the dining-room and the garden.

The events of the summer and autumn exerted considerable strain on Lady Churchill and friends rallied to her side. Violet Bonham Carter wrote: "It is though you alone could reach him with comfort and amusement. Your 'private line' with him has remained intact. Most people can be brave in short spasms - but the steadfast endurance of the 'long haul' is attained by few. You have had so many years of - sometimes intermittent, sometimes continuous - anxiety and strain with never a let-up - and now W. needs you and claims more from you than ever before . . . ."

Lady Violet organized a group of friends to dine and play bezique with Sir Winston while Clementine had some time to herself or with her friends.

In October Sir Winston celebrated the completion of 60 years in politics, uninterrupted except for two years in the 1920s. Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and Lord Mountbatten came to lunch.

Although Churchill's deafness and decline contributed to an increasing number of silent meals at home, he did rally himself to dine with the Other Club in November. He is reported to have given an excellent off-the-cuff speech and did not leave until midnight.

25 Years Ago . . .

Sir Winston, ably supported by Det. Sgt. Eddie Murray, pays his last visit to Harrow for "Songs," 1962. At the left is the headmaster, Dr. R.L. James. The gentleman at right is not identified.

Among the aspects of power in British society revealed by the political struggle over the Budget of 1909 were the personal and political identities of David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill — the only two members of the Cabinet totally committed to Lloyd George's Budget.

The Gladstonian tradition of reform-minded Liberals was still strong in the Liberal Party in 1909. Liberalism had an individualistic rather than social emphasis, and Liberalism meant freedom from governmental control; but to Lloyd George and Churchill, governing least was not what they intended to do. They intended to change Britain.

When the House of Lords, without modern precedent, rejected the Budget, Lloyd George and Churchill set out to destroy the power of the Lords and of the landed aristocracy which controlled it.

The hostility between Lloyd George and the Peers was mutual. Churchill, a scion of the great House of Marlborough, may have winced when his friend referred to the eldest sons of Peers as "the first of the litter."

Throughout his life, Churchill prided himself on his commoner status. Born Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill, as a young man, he settled gradually upon Winston Spencer Churchill, a dignified and distinctive commoner's name. In 1945, he declined the offer of George VI to make him Duke of Dover, and also refused to become a Knight of the Garter. Later, he decided against becoming Duke of London, but finally accepted the offer of a knighthood.

In 1944, ill with cancer, he felt unable to run for reelection but in order to speak out on the forthcoming peace settlement. So the Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, offered a peerage: "Earl Lloyd-George of Dwyfor."

On 28 March 1955, Sir Winston Churchill rose to speak one last time in the House of Commons as Prime Minister. It was to move approval of a statute of the late Member for Caernarvon Boroughs. Today, statutes of David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill flanked the Churchill Arch, entering into the Chamber of the House of Commons. There is no memorial to their lives in the House of Lords, except for the idle chatter of the powerless.

Peter Fraser, "Cabinet Secrecy and War Memoirs," History 70(230), October 1985: 397-401.

As Ministerial memoirs proliferate, the handling of the secrets of Cabinet has become a growing issue with a present pragmatic solution comprised of an absolute ban balanced by some time limit.

Before 1914, the Cabinet operated on a basis of personal confidentiality. Discussions were often tentative and inconclusive with no record being kept of decisions apart from the somewhat evasive summary which the prime minister sent to the sovereign.

When Winston Churchill left the government in 1915, he took away copies of the Admiralty minutes, memoranda and telegrams and added further documents later. The publication of the final report of the Dardanelles Commission in late 1919 was his cue to seriously commence his memoirs. He had his confidential documents printed "with all proper regard to secrecy" by Sir Frederick Macmillan, and commenced his connecting commentary.

On 30 January 1922, the Cabinet favourably responded to Churchill's plea that ministers be allowed to "vindicate their actions" against misrepresentation, "by publishing the necessary documents."

When the first part of Churchill's war memoir, The World Crisis, began to be serialized in The Times in February 1923, the Conservative Prime Minister, Andrew Bonar Law, had to face a fusillade of parliamentary questions probing the means by which Cabinet disclosures could be controlled. But Churchill's magnificent narratives, acclaimed on all sides, had far too wide an appeal for any quibbles about his use of official documents to carry weight. Getting at the real truth about the War was deemed to be more important.

Later, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin was pressed hard by some sections of the press and Members of Parliament to curb the journalistic activities of Lloyd George, Churchill and Lord Birkenhead. His ruling of 3 March 1927 banned ministers in office from writing in the press but not from writing for magazines on literary, historical or scientific questions. Churchill's serialized extracts from The World Crisis attacking Admiral Fisher were not included in the ban.

The government attempted to obtain all government papers dated after 1919. Out of 87 ex-ministers, only ten declined to hand in their copies. Winston Churchill was among the non-responders.

On 23 May 1945, Churchill reminded his outgoing ministers to return their documents but allowed them to take away those they had written themselves or signed. His own Second World War was a repeat performance of his 1920s practice. In some respects, Churchill's example has had retrograde results because it merely postponed any serious discussion of the principles that should govern official secrecy and cabinet confidentiality.

Secrecy is the legacy of war, but the greatest war leaders, Churchill included, have not had much use for it in peacetime.
THE WORLD CRISIS
1911-1914


Mr. Churchill's book is incomparably the best "war book" that has yet appeared. Mr. Churchill had first-hand information of supreme interest and importance, and he can write. He held what was in many respects the finest post in the world, as supreme controller of that supreme naval instrument, the British Grand Fleet. His mind, of course, is the mind of a War Minister, not of a Peace Minister. His comments on political issues are sometimes almost childish in their naivete, just as were his extremely dangerous and expensive views on the necessity of intervening militarily against the Bolsheviks. But when the War came he was in his element, and he proved his peculiar capacity convincingly enough to those who were in close contact with him. He interfered too often — from the strictly professional point of view — in technical naval decisions, but he did not interfere wrongly, and when he left the Admiralty, those of his subordinates who mourned his departure, and continued to mourn it, were, we believe, in the very substantial majority.

Mr. Churchill, apart from his capacity for work and his penchant for war, has an odd knack of inviting detraction. Of all the more prominent British statesmen of the present generation he is the most unpopular, but it is difficult to assign any specific reason for his unpopularity. Public opinion has magnified his supposed blunders until they have assumed dimensions that would be enough to destroy for ever any politician less pugnacious or less resilient.

History will vindicate the reputation of Mr. Churchill, who was one of the very few men in England who really had the "War mind." But for the moment we are concerned primarily with the merits of his book as a book: and certainly they are very high. One feels in reading his book that if the facts told against him they would be recorded all the same, and that his bias is not a calculated bias. It is offered frankly as his own account of the early stages of the War as he saw them but, after all, Mr. Churchill was First Lord of the Admiralty at a crisis of unprecedented naval danger, and even his thoughts, adequately recorded, are the proper and indispensable material of history. He has written a book which is markedly egotistical but which is honest and which certainly will long survive him.

Mr. Churchill's book is of three-fold interest: its vivid and skilfully constructed narrative, the reasoning he employs to defend his political, strategical and administrative work, and, lastly, in his portrait of himself. To the historian of the future, this complete expression of himself will be of great value. Churchill considers it his right and duty to tell how he tried to perform his duties of high office. It is his right; of his duty we are less sure, for he does not say whether he owes the duty to the public or himself.

In 1909 Mr. Churchill was an opponent of the Admiralty program of construction, but Agadir in 1911 furnished a complete awakening.

Mr. Churchill brought new ideas and new methods to the Admiralty. He began the organization of a Naval staff. Construction appealed greatly to Mr. Churchill and he allied himself to the school that called for larger ships and larger guns.

Mr. Churchill takes exception to the Cabinet's indignation at the expense. "In the midst of this," he remarks, "lay the existence of our naval power." But did it? Thoughtful men may ponder whether cruisers or destroyers might have enabled an offensive to be adopted at Jutland.

In preparing plans for war we see the intention to cut off German commerce from the world by closing the exits from the North Sea. We see no sign that German commerce would be stopped from coming through neutral harbours. It is strange to see the First Lord informing the staff on trade rather than the staff, if it had any corporate existence, informing the First Lord.

Mr. Churchill believes in the theory of hunting the enemy down in war while Admiral Mahan had compared that to looking for a needle in a bundle of hay.

War was declared on August 4; and we find that on August 5 a council of war met to arrive at a decision on the question. How should we wage the war that had just begun? It seems almost incredible that such a decision should have to wait until the day after the declaration of war. To what end, then, had all the study of the staff been directed, if not towards how to wage this expected war, in these expected conditions?

Once war began, Mr. Churchill became something of an "Admiralissimo." "I decided immediately to strike or search the ocean." Miscarriages arose from faults in staff work or errors of commanders.

The military campaign interested Mr. Churchill deeply and led him into the Antwerp expedition. A very large question arises out of the whole incident — the degree to which it was the function of the Admiralty to raise a Naval Division, or of the First Lord to take part in the military campaign.

Whether we agree or disagree with Mr. Churchill's views, we have no doubt of the value and importance of his book. What is the main impression it leaves upon our minds? We retain a picture of a strong, courageous personality, possessed of military instincts and a vivid imagination. But less conspicuous are the complementary qualities of sound knowledge and a capacity for forming a balanced judgment.

The British and American First Editions of Volume I (1911-1914)
Churchill in Stamps

BY RICHARD M. LANGWORTH

PAGES 79-84: WINSTON IS BACK

Our philatelic biography now moves on to the period of Churchill's "rehabilitation" with the Lloyd George Coalition and the Bonar Law Tories' reluctant acceptance of him as Minister of Munitions. Ironically, he then became Minister of War — just as the war ended — and simultaneously directed the Air Ministry.

Again, this period is documented by no Churchill commemorative, and we rely as before on "Churchill-Related" (CR) issues.

79. Versailles is depicted on France #668-69 (SG 1587-88) and Great Britain #794 (SG 1558). Clemenceau (France #371,SG 687) and Wilson (USA #1040,SG 1038) are easily found on stamps but Lloyd George appears only on Bardsey (Wales) label. USA #2546, notes WWI victory with stamps of Britain, France and USA.

80. New states born at Versailles include Lithuania #77-80 (SG 747-50), breaking her chains. Latvia #59-62 (SG 313-16) calling her Parliament to assemble. Estonia #34-7 (SG 80-1) marking her seafaring history, and the Free City of Danzig #62-65 (SG 44-47) at lower right. German label, lower left, bordered black in mourning: "Danzig ist Deutscher!" became a battle-cry.

81. Representing countries that would ultimately survive are Thomas Masaryk. Czechoslovakia #212-14 (SG 335-37) and USA #1147-48 (SG 1361-62), Finland #83-107 (SG 187-230) and King Alexander, Yugoslavia #102-13 (SG 305-319). The Baltic port of Memel, wrested from Germany, used overprinted French stamps during Allied administration. In 1923 it was turned over to Lithuania.

82. Heads of state and wartime leaders of the immediate postwar period are gathered here, but the Churchill stamps are necessarily portraits of WSC from 20 years on, since on Churchill commemoratives with circa 1919 portraits exist. This crucial period must be recorded with CR stamps. CRs include the chief surviving monarch, of World War I, King George and Queen Mary, though George V was still Prince of Wales when this stamp, Canada #96 (SG 188) was issued in 1908. Isolationist President Harding succeeded Wilson (USA #184, SG 1036) while Rich (France #259, SG 663) warned that Versailles was merely "an armistice for 20 years." Ironically, this is one of the last stamps issued by France in 1940 before surrendering to Germany.

83. As Churchill went to the War Office, the Bolsheviks barely controlled Moscow and surrounding areas. The Czarist eagle (Latvian label) had now become a slain dragon (Russia #187, SG 199a). The imperforates are provisional stamps issued by Denkfrei, "White Russians," and are not catalogued.

84. The importance of Air is marked also by WWI Victory issue of 1919. Churchill as Air Minister participated in honoring the first non-stop flight Atlantic Rivers (Lock and Browne) commemorated by Newfoundland #156, #175, #186 (SG 394, 395, 396) and Canada #394, #395 and GB #588, #795. (This was the first UK/Australia non-stop flight known on GB #588, #795 on November/December 1918.)
Three nations which were destined to survive that came out of the Versailles Treaty were Czechoslovakia (carved out of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire), Finland (one Baltic State which would fight repeatedly to retain its independence) and Yugoslavia (an amalgam of the former independent states of Serbia and Montenegro plus former provinces of Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slovenia and Voyvodina.

Three Masaryk proclaimed the Republic of Czechoslovakia on 30 October 1918, jointly with Eduard Benes. Finland declared her independence in 1919. King Alexander was the first Yugoslav monarch.

Mersel, a Baltic port, was taken from Germany, administered by the Allies and assigned to Lithuania in 1923.

Churchill felt, as he later wrote, that independence movements were not the best avenue to peace in Europe. "What was needed," he said, "was unity and larger groupings." But a fragmentary urge was upon the victorious leaders. Everywhere they sponsored and aligned themselves with national aspirations.

All the ancient monarchies which, for good or ill, had kept the fabric of civilization intact for 100 years before the war, were shattered—all but Britain's.

President Wilson's successor was the isolationist Harding.

Marshal Foch said, "This is not peace. It is an armistice for 20 years..."

In January 1919 Churchill was appointed simultaneously to the War and Air Offices. Many of his enemies were thunderstruck—he didn't deserve any Cabinet post, and now Lloyd George had given him two! War Offices were quiet generally in 1919, but not WSC's. He championed the cause of the anti-Bolsheviks in Russia, who were receiving British and American aid—but not, he said, much.

The Czarist eagle had by now been replaced by the hammer and sickle. Early Soviet stamp shows the Czarists as a slain dragon.

Provisional stamps issued, but probably not used, in areas controlled by anti-Soviet General Deniken. WSC pushed for more aid to Deniken, but Lloyd George felt "the General was little better than the Bolsheviks."

Winston was convinced that a separate Defense Department would be needed soon, in which Air would play a far greater role than at present.

Among his more happy duties as Air Minister was the awarding of honors to pilots Alcock and Brown, who made the first non-stop Trans-Atlantic flight on 14 and 15 June 1919. He called it "a most wonderful and valiant achievement" which might "unite the English-speaking Peoples."
LETS GET BEHIND THIS
I would be pleased to introduce a Bill commemorating the 25th Anniversary of Sir Winston Churchill’s honorary American citizenship, and wanted to share some thoughts on what this would involve.

This type of legislation generally directs the President to proclaim a certain day, week or month for the purposes of commemorating the matter at hand. We need your advice as to when such an observance should take place, and for what duration. Another aspect is the “where as” clauses, which serve as findings of Congress and add to the significance of the resolution. Such findings would include statements relative to Sir Winston’s outstanding contributions to freedom, his role in history, etc.

Bills of this nature are referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, which has a rule that they will not consider such a Bill until it has a minimum of 218 cosponsors. Once the Bill is introduced we would have our work cut out for us in getting 218 Members signed on. Grassroots efforts on the part of the International Churchill Society would be crucial to the success of this Bill, as Members of Congress, generally, will only sign on as cosponsors if they have been contacted by their constituents.

Another aspect of the strategy would be to have a counterpart introduced in the Senate. I am sure that we would have no problem in obtaining a sponsor once the House version is established.

— REP. JUDG GREGG (NH)
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON

We naturally replied that JCS would pull out all the stops — and we are capable of pulling a great many — toward the proclamation of “Winston Churchill Week” during the week encompassing 30 November 1988. Will any member who can assist in this Congressional process please contact the Editor?

AND WE SHOULD KNOW

The photo caption on page 10, Summer issue (56) is incorrect. Churchill is wearing the undress or Windsor uniform of a Privy Councillor, together with the King George V Coronation Medal 1911 (out of its proper place — it should appear after his campaign medals), India General Service Medal 1895, Sudan Medal 1896-97, Queen’s South Africa Medal with six bars, Spanish Order of Military Merit and the Kedive’s Sudan Medal 1896 with bar.

It was customary until World War II for members of the Privy Council to appear in uniform on State and semi-State occasions.

— H.A.D. OLIVER, QC. VANCOUVER, BC

And the editor of all people should have known, since I picked out a similar photo of WSC and Morley for JCS Cover 19, marking the anniversary of WSC’s Privy Councillorship, in 1982.

QUOTATION CORRECTION

The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations ascribes “soft under-belly” not to a talk with Stalin but to WSC’s speech in Parliament, 11 November 1942. But neither The End of the Beginning nor Volume I of the War Speeches record the word “soft.”

— GERALD MC CUE. LEXINGTON, MASS. USA

“SEVEN STAIRS” AND WSC

Our home was well known to Sir Winston though never in the public eye. He used the house during the war and was visited by Monty, who stayed in Ramsgate. At that time he slept in the butter’s room, as it was considered safer by the back stairs. WSC last used the house during the Conservative Conference at Margate in the 1950s.

— MRS. B.B.S. BRENNER
“SEVEN STAIRS,” BROADSTAIRS. KENT, UK

CHURCHILL’S BRITAIN 1987

I thank you most sincerely for expressing your hope that I return to the House of Commons. I am looking forward to receiving “The Dream.”

I am trying very hard to find a Member of the House who will take over the Sir Winston Churchill National Day Bill, and hopefully have it on the statute book.

As mentioned in my speech at the Reform Club. I have been and have done all sorts of things in my life, but never was Master of Ceremonies. However, I hope I did not let anyone down, and sincerely hope that the International Churchill Society will go from strength to strength.

— STEFAN TELEZKI. CARDIFF. WALES

We want to thank you for including us at the last minute in the tour — loved every moment. We were particularly pleased to be with such a pleasant group. They were so easy to get along with!

— DOROTHY BOYDEN AND MARIE LORIN SMITH. CHICAGO, USA

I must tell you how delighted I am with my first issue of Finest Hour. This is obviously a journal par excellence. Do you have back issues available?

Can you give me the mailing address of Lady Soames? I would like to write her.

— JUNE E. TIMM. MC MINVILLE, ORE. USA

Back issues are available for US$3 from ICS Stores, 23 Easton Lane, Chagrin Falls, OH 44023, Canada, Australia and UK, they may be ordered from Branch offices at CS4, AS5 and £2 ppd. ICS Stores, operated by Sue Trux, issues lists of available items in every other issue; this one should contain it.

The editor will gladly forward any letters from members to Lady Soames or other ICS Honorary Members.

Q. Can you give us the source of Churchill’s remark, “We shape our houses, and afterwards our houses shape us?”

A. Speech to Parliament, 28 October 1943, on the rebuilding of the House of Commons after earlier bomb damage.

Q. Our foreign desk is doing a story about a Minister of Trade admitting he lied about a helicopter manufacturer, and we seem to recall Churchill, having misled the House, admitting it. Can you reference this?

— NY TIMES

A. ICS and the Fulton Memorial regularly bounce this type of media question back and forth. This time Fulton tipped Friend of the Memorial and ICS member John David Marshall, who quoted from page 102 of the original edition of Irrepressible Churchill, by Kay Halle:

“Asked for embarrassing statistics in the House, WSC, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave assurances he would have figures the following day. True to his word he poured forth a dazzling array to the House. His amazed staff confessed it would have taken them six months to produce them. ‘And,’ said WSC, ‘it will take the Opposition six months to prove I am in error!’”

0. I have a so-called first edition of Robert Sherwood’s Roosevelt and Hopkins which I am told is not a first after all. Can you tell me how the publishers, Harper & Bros., identified firsts? Mine has a verso code of “A-Y.”

A. Not all Harper firsts contain the verso statement “first edition,” but the complicated Harper code indicates yours is not a first. The two-letters stand for month (A = Jan-Sep, K = Oct-Dec) and year (w = 1947, X = 1948, Y = 1949, etc.). Since Roosevelt and Hopkins was published in 1948, a first would have to contain a code ending in “X” not “Y.” The earliest edition I have seen is coded “M-X” meaning December 1948, but I am not sure this is a first either.

Q. I have been quoted prices for two rare Alderney and Sark Churchill locals with inverted overprints (see ICS Churchill...
**New Members**

**AUSTRALIA**

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VIC: Blackburn/S/Churchill Fellows
SA: ; S. Yarra/John Elliott

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BC: Vancouver/Public Library
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ON: Don Mills/Judith Mattingley; Newbury Pk/Thomas McClintock; Pleasant Hill/John Marana; Saybrook/Wm. R. Davis; Stratford/Jack Downs
NS: Kasson/Matthew Tordoff; Minnetonka/Dennis E. Burke; Rochester/Lloyd Wells
ON: Cobham/Jamie de Sola; Kenley/Mr & Mrs J. Reed; Worcs
UK: Kensington/Archibald Johnstone

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ESSEX: Loughton/Graham Forbes; Southend/Jane Gosling
HANTS: Basingstoke/George Steib
KENT: Beckenham/M.J. Kay; Broadstairs/Mrs. B.B.S. Brenner; Bromley/Mr & Mrs E. Joyce; Dartford/G.E. Skinner; Gravesend/Alan Ridgers; Welling/Lcdr F.W.J. Strong RNR; Westgate/Christopher Downs; W. Wickham/ Joseph Walker
LONDON: Mr & Mrs H.L. Bell, C.C. Brown, Cdr. Winston G. Churchill, Barbara Cooper, C.R. Perioli, James Thomas
SURREY: Cobham/Jamie de Sola; Kenley/Mr & Mrs J. Reed; Worchestr
UK: Kensington/Archibald Johnstone

**SUSSEX**

Bexhill/Prof. P.S. Gardner; E. Grinstead/David Merritt
WARKS: Nuneaton/Peter McIver

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CA: Carmel Valley/Lois Harlow; Hillsborough/Hubert I. Ziman; Huntington Beach/Robert Gick; Newbury/P. Thomas McClintock; Pleasant Hill/John Marana; Sacramento/Robert Bell, William E. Saracino
CT: Fairfield/Harvey W. Greisman; Old Saybrook/Wm. R. Davis; Stratford/Jack Hughes
CO: Aurora/Kenneth S. Coors; Parker/Robert W. Hatch II
DC: Washington/Steven J. Lambakis, Christopher Nyce, Charles W. Snyder, Arthur Sullivan
FL: Clearwater/M.M. Pique; Leesburg/Margaret L. Lewis; Orlando/William P. Johnson; Miami/Sarah/Maureen Blum; Sarasota/John F. Hawkridge
GA: Atlanta/Thomas Hughes
IL: Chicago/Jane Crowley, Fred J. Harris, Anthony M. Ryerson, Garrison A. Southard, Mrs. Gardner H. Stern; Deerfield/George Mitchell; Galesburg/James W. Hill; Naperville/Jeff M. Boggan
KY: Louisville/James M. Caldwell
KS: Wichita/Tim Rives
LA: Shreveport/J.L. Frost
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NY: Buffalo/Richard Tobe; Fresh Meadows/Peter Wynne; Hamburg/Barbara Brandes; Mt. Kisco/Charles L. Carrick; NYC/Angela M. Painter
OH: Cleveland/Mr & Mrs P. Knaack; Columbus/Norman M. Spain
OR: Portland/Ladis K.D. Kristof
PA: Bloomburg/Dr. Curtis W. Vickers; Natrona/His/Norman R. Wash; Philadelphia/Bernard Wojciechowski; Pittsburgh/Peter Flocos
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TX: Austin/D.R. Buxton; Dallas/Michael W. Huddleston; Ft. Worth/Stephen P. Christie; McAllen/Mrs. Ray Moore; Mo. City/Dr. Gerald M. Reed; San Angelo/William A. Buche DDS
UT: Salt Lake City/Robt. S. Campbell Jr.
VA: Arlington/ Joseph A. Esposito; Lexington/Adam T.R. Pantaze
WA: Seattle/Dzidra Razevska-Upan
WI: Wis.Rapids/Henry W. Bennett

**WORLDWIDE**

GERMANY: Berlin/Michael Segal
SINGAPORE: Leonard Sebastian
SO. AFRICA: Rondebosch/john Coull

**FREE TO MEMBERS**

ChriKil's London: Spinning Top of British Stamps

ICS published in September Martin Gilbert's outstanding address, "Churchill's London." If you did not receive a copy (28pp, blue cover) in the general mailing, simply write the editor.

**RECORD GROWTH IN '87**

Congratulations all round! ICS has enjoyed its greatest growth on record, a huge 50% gain over this time last year, and is still evenly divided between the USA and Commonwealth. If we borrowed the practice of counting couples as one member each, we could boast of 2000 members already.

Canada retains the title as best-represented in ICS, with membership far exceeding her percentage of the population. But the most spectacular gain was registered by Australia — over 300% up through the hard efforts of Peter Jenkins and Bill Galvin.

Contrary to our expectations, the $16,000 USA direct mail campaign has continued to pay off — not through further mass mailings but through our use of the materials, some of which were reprinted. While this still represents a net loss, the cost is far smaller than it was once, and continues to diminish.

This does not mean we will contemplate another pricey direct mail campaign — but we are benefiting from lessons learned. Members will be sent application forms for distribution to friends shortly. Help ICS reach 2000 strong in 1988.

**MEMBERSHIP 22 OCTOBER 1987**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Now</th>
<th>Pet. YrAgo</th>
<th>Change</th>
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<td>Australia</td>
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<td>33</td>
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<td>+5</td>
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**COLLECTED WORKS OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL**

Available again: a small remainder from this 1974 Centenary Edition limited to 1850 copies. All WSC's book-length works, 5 million words, 4½ ft long, 90 lbs. Luxurious red morocco, gilt page edges & embeddings, each volume in matching slipcase. Complete details from Churchillbooks, Burrage Road, Con-tocook, New Hampshire 03229
Woods Corner

BY THE EDITOR

A continuing forum on corrections and additions to the Woods Bibliography of the works of Sir Winston Churchill. Readers are invited to send their observations to the editor for publication here.

A31(a): Scribners' *The Unknown War* had at least three impressions, two in 1931, one in 1932. The latter is dated "1932" on title page, with no special codes on verso; bound in reddish-brown smooth cloth with same gilt type as usual on spine and cover, and in addition, a blind rule around the edges of the top board.

A40(b): Scribners republished the six-volume Marlborough during 1950. The books have the usual green binding, a shade darker, but are only about 2/3rds as thick owing to thinner paper, and have no verso codes. The date on all title pages is "1950." We have not seen Volumes 4-6 as yet.

A44/A45(DA): A single volume in half blue morocco was published containing the Danish *Mena England sov og Skridt For Skridt* bound together. Since each has its own pagination they must have been issued separately, yet this almost seems like a publisher's variant or perhaps a deluxe edition.


"C880/1": A Cabinet Minister as Art Critic /Winston Churchill on the Art of the Laverys, was published in Arts & Decoration, NY, December 1921, Volume 16, page 169. This would appear to be the "C" counterpart to B8/1, whether complete or not I don't know. Although preceded by a paragraph of introduction and itself set off in quotes, it is a better contribution than many "B" items already listed.

C482: Canadian appearance. *The Second World War* serialization: *The Standard*, Montreal, carried a six part serialization of THE GATHERING STORM, as follows:

- Part I, 24Apr48, pages 1-8, 10, 12-14, 16-17, 19-21, 23, 25-30.
- Part II, 1May48, pages 1-10, 12, 14, 16-17, 19-21, 23-25, 27-29, 31.
- Part IE, 8May48, pages 1-10, 12-14, 16-17, 19-20, 23-25, 26-29, 31.
- Part V, 22May48 but I had only the cover to look at.
- Part VI, 29May48, pages 1-6, 8-10, 12-14, 16-18, 20-21, 23, 25, 27-31.

Part VI mentions at the end that the next volume would be serialized, but these are the only issues examined.

"D(a)10/l": Peace Aims/British Official Statements/A Chronological Record, from September 2, 1939, to September 24, 1941, published by British Library of Information, apparently in late 1941 (printed by Rumford Press, Concord, NH), is not mentioned by Woods. Contains these WSC reprinted speech excerpts, some of which (*) may be first appearances:

- p10, Commons, 13May40, excerpt (You ask what is our aim?)
- pl0, Commons, 18Jun40, excerpt (All will be restored)
- pl2, Commons, 3Sep40, excerpt (re Rumania)
- pl2-13, Broadcast to Czechs, 30Sep40, excerpt
- pl4, Mansion House, 9Nov40, excerpt (enslaved nations)
- pl4-15, Commons, 21Nov40, excerpt (war aims)
- pl8, Commons, 22Jan41, excerpt (postwar problems)
- pl8-19, Commons, HFeb41 (answer to question)
- p24-25, Atlantic Charter text, 14Aug41
- p25, Broadcast, 24Aug41, excerpt (Argentina meeting)
- p28-29, Commons, 9Sep41 (peace and war aims)
- "D(a)19/2": Winston S. Churchill/Ord Paa Vejen, edited by Arne Stevens, Copenhagen: Hasselbalchs 1954, Number 137 in "Hasselbalchs Kultur-Bibliotek." Another of the "Wit and Wisdom" books (indeed this is I think the title) but not a reprint of one of the English works. Intro plus 7 chapters: Churchill on himself, on others, on politics and parties, on "Udenrigspolitik og fremmede lande," on war, Churchill's Humor and Churchill's Philosophy. 68pp hardbound in decorative paper covered boards.

**Coming Events**

20/21 August 1988/New England
International Churchill Society Annual General Meeting, White Mountain Hotel, Bretton Woods, NH, USA.

Autumn 1989/Australia

**Events Past**

23 August 1987
Our third New England luncheon offered "cold Champagne, hot baths, new peas and old brandy" to 35 guests, the largest gathering yet. The "Hoe Farm Menu" was heartily enjoyed by all. Right: Some of the hungry.

**MISS PEACH**

(© King Features Syndicate Inc.)

Sent to us by Derek Brownleader

"TEAM, WE'RE FACING A VERY TOUGH GAME TODAY... WILL WE WIN?"

"WINSTON CHURCHILL SAID: "I CANNOT GUARANTEE VICTORY, BUT I CAN GUARANTEE THAT WE'LL DESERVE IT.""

"WHAT POSITION DOES HE PLAY?"
AT THE FUNERAL PROCESSION
OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

Who was this knight whom we salute with pride
Wiping our tears —
As he sets out upon his last long ride?
He was the chosen voice, the lion's roar,
Roll'd down the years,
That roused our Nation in the grip of war,
Inspired and strengthened by that unseen Power,
Bless'd by his God.
He was the emblem of our "finest hour".
He was the sword that smote upon the rock
(Like Aaron's rod)
Of numb'd bewilderment and reeling shock.
As with unerring strokes he cleft the stone,
Surg'd forth the flood
Of England's greatness as she stood alone.
"Blood, sweat and tears" he warned us to foresee
Tears, sweat, and blood
We shared, before the final victory.
Alike to humble home and lonely post,
Scorning retreat,
His trumpet call went out from coast to coast.
Now, to that greatest 'venture of them all,
Mission complete,
He rides obedient to God's clarion call.

BARBARA BURTON

Ed. Note: Mrs. G.W.S. Burton, who composed this poetic
eulogy to Sir Winston, wrote it just before his State
Funeral. This is the second time it has been published, the
first being in Finest Hour #32.

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Last Call!

"THEIR FINEST HOUR: CHURCHILL AT NUMBER TEN, JUNE 1940"
BY ANDREW TURNER FOR THE HISTORY IN PORCELAIN CO.
SOLD TO BENEFIT WOUNDED VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II
10 OF THE LIMITED EDITION OF 375 EXAMPLES
LEFT FROM 24 ASSIGNED TO ICS MEMBERS
AT A SAVINGS OF £50 (US $88)
THROUGH 31 DECEMBER 1987

A classic porcelain shows WSC in his best-known stance at Ten
Downing Street, holding Homburg and cane, his gold Albert hanging
from his waistcoat. Turner's meticulous art correctly represents even
the damaged bootscraper (kicked by a horse in 1926). Each 11V2-inch-
high figure requires 245 hours to hand-paint and finish by a team of
former Royal Worcester artisans.

In a world of inaccurate and sometimes even degrading images of Sir
Winston, Turner's work is certified authentic by The Lady Soames,
The Lord Home, Sir John Colville and a member of the household staff
Lily Friend. Certificates of accuracy, signed by these authenticators'
are sent to each purchaser.

The work is produced to raise funds for the "Guinea Pigs" - severely
burnt British, American and Commonwealth aircrews from the
1939-45 war; and for aging members of the Armed Forces "who tend to
be forgotten in the publicity that abounds to assist Third World coun-
tries." In view
of ICS' charitable status, 10 remaining examples are
reserved for members through 31 December at £50 ($88 US) below the
public price. A 50% deposit reserves yours. (Balance payable before 30
January, after which allow 8 weeks delivery.) Cheques payable ICS
may be sent to branch offices.

More photographs from Churchill's Britain continued from page 17

Above: Barbara Langworth, Pol Roger's Bill Gunn, Dr. James Scales, Reform
Club sponsoring member. Below: Airlie Castle, Lady C's ancestral home.

Above: R.H. with Stefan Terlezki, former MP, our master of ceremonies.
Below: The Canadian-American delegation at Loch Fyne Hotel, Argyll.
This effort of the Germans
to try to secure daylight mastery of the air over England
is, of course, the crux of the whole war.
So far it has failed conspicuously . . .
Nevertheless, all their preparations for invasion on a great scale
are steadily going forward . . .
Therefore, we must regard the next week or so
as a very important period in our history.
It ranks with the days when the Spanish Armada
was approaching the Channel,
and Drake was finishing his game of bowls;
or when Nelson stood between us
and Napoleon's Grand Army at Boulogne.
We have read all about this in the history books;
but what is happening now is on a far greater scale
and of far more consequence
to the life and future of the world
and its civilisation
than these brave old days of the past.
These cruel, wanton, indiscriminate bombings of London
are, of course, a part of Hitler's invasion plans.
He hopes, by killing large numbers of civilians,
and women and children,
that he will terrorize and cow the people
of this mighty imperial city,
and make them a burden and an anxiety to the Government. . .
Little does he know the spirit of the British nation,
or the tough fibre of the Londoners,
whose forebears played a leading part
in the establishment of Parliamentary institutions,
and who have been bred to value freedom
far above their lives.
This wicked man,
the repository and embodiment of many forms of soul-destroying hatred,
this monstrous product of former wrongs and shame,
has now resolved to try to break our famous Island race
by a process of indiscriminate slaughter and destruction.
What he has done is kindle a spark in British hearts,
here and all over the world,
which will glow long after all traces
of the conflagration he has caused in London have been removed . . .
and until the Old World — and the New —
can join hands to rebuild
the temples of man's freedom and man's honour,
upon foundations which will not soon
or easily be overthrown.