

## *Chartwell Bulletin #81, Churchill Quiz, First Quarter 2015.*

Each Quiz includes four questions in six categories: Contemporaries , Literary matters; Miscellaneous; Personal details; Statesmanship; and War . The easier questions first.

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Viewing tips:

- Press the F8 key to hide the toolbar items
- Press the F9 key to hide the menu-bar
- Ctrl and - to reduce the screen size
- Ctrl and + to increase the screen size

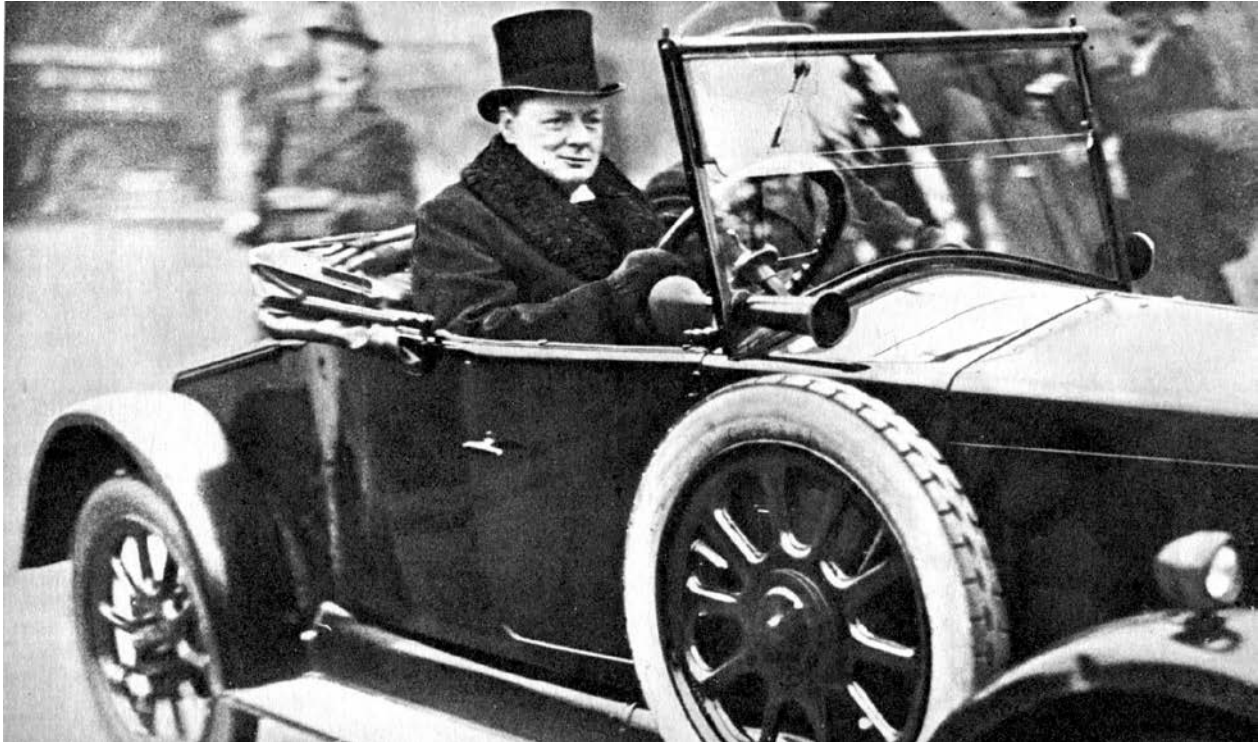
## **START OF THE QUIZ**

### **Question 1**

Winston Churchill was born in the 38th year of whose reign?

[Answer](#)

## Question 2



Churchill driving to the House of Commons to deliver his first speech as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

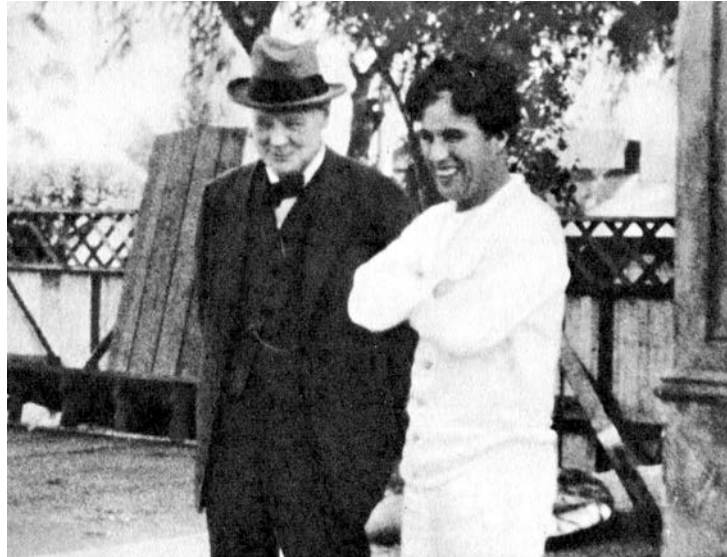
In which decade was this photo taken?

(Source: Randolph S. Churchill and Helmut Gernsheim *Churchill His Life in Photographs* plate 113)

Answer



### Question 3



Hollywood, 1929.

Who is on Winston's left?

Answer



Question 4

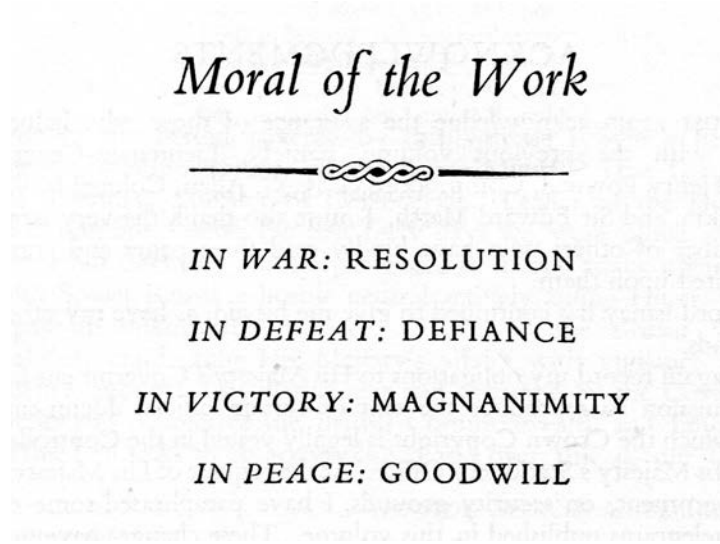


This photo was taken on Good Friday April 7, 1939,  
the day when Mussolini invaded Albania.  
Who is standing on Winston's left?

Answer



Question 5



This epigram appears in the frontispiece of which of Churchill's books?

[Answer](#)

**Question 6:**

How did Churchill earn his living?

[Answer](#)



### Question 7

Who said of Churchill on January 9, 1963?

“By adding his name to our rolls, we mean to honor him — but his acceptance honors us far more.”?

Answer

### Question 8

Name the King who called Churchill 'impossible' during the First World War.

[Answer](#)

### Question 9

What did WSC describe as the 'supreme world event' in 1941?

Answer

### Question 10

Of whom did Winston write in his book *My Early Life, A Roving Commission*, first published in 1930?

All my dreams of comradeship with him, of entering Parliament at his side and in his support, were ended. There remained for me only to pursue his aims and vindicate his memory.?

Sources: *My Early Life* (Thornton Butterworth, 1930, page 76.

In America *A Roving Commission*, with an Introduction by Dorothy Thompson, Charles Scribner's Sons, New Edition 1941, page 62

(editorial note: In addition to the *Introduction* by Dorothy Thompson, the Scribner's new American edition, published in 1941, has an *Author's Preface*, which is of great interest. Churchill expands the story of the Jerome family, starting with Timothy Jerome who sailed for America in 1717, plus the story of Winston's maternal Grandfather, Leonard Jerome, who made a fortune in newspapers and real estate, and was known as the founder of the American Turf (the Jerome Park Racecourse in the Bronx).

Answer

### Question 11

On which occasion did Churchill tell Stalin “In war-time, truth is so precious that she should always be attended by a bodyguard of lies.”?

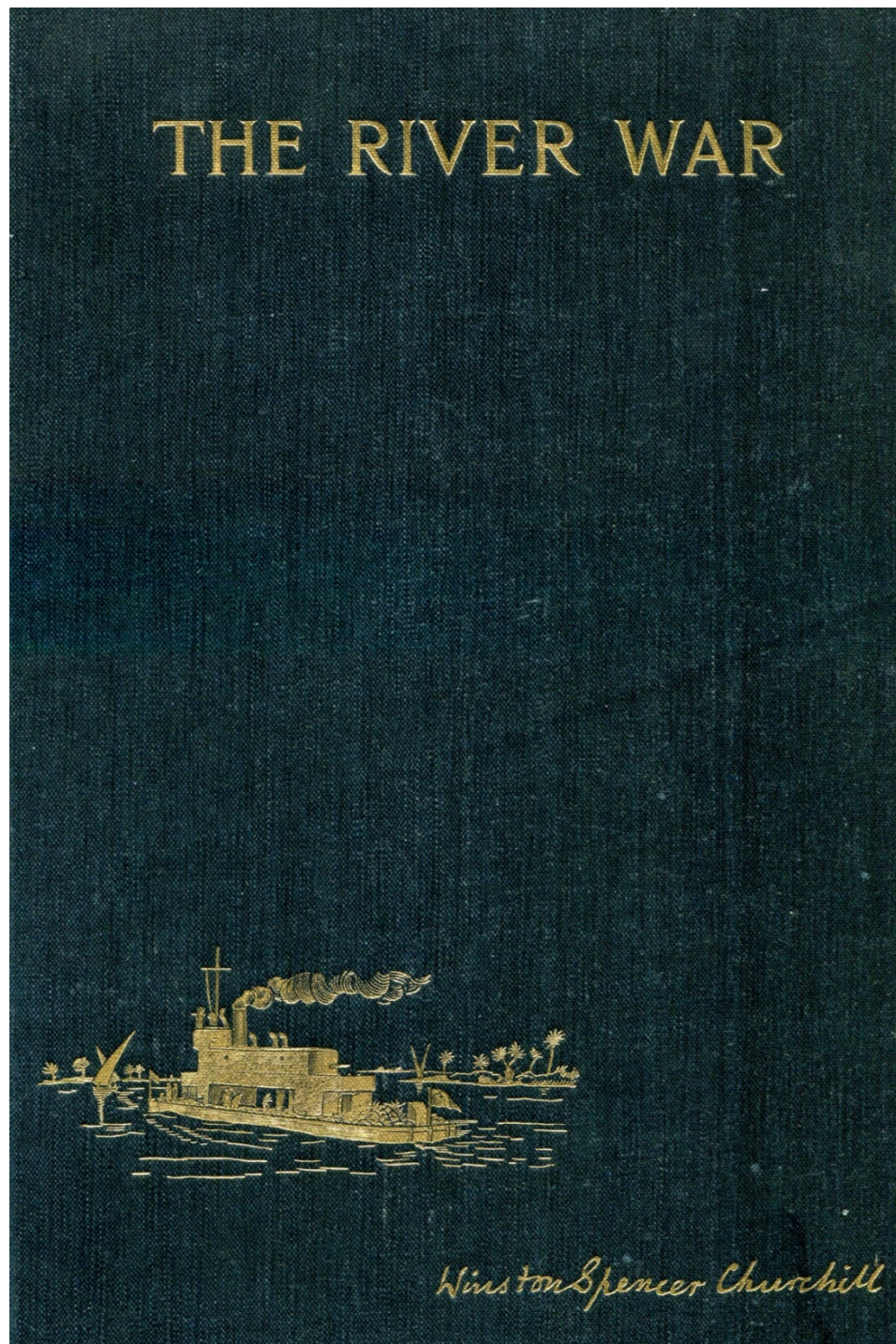
(Source: Winston Churchill *The Second World War* page 338 in the Cassell edition, page 383 in Houghton Mifflin.)

[Answer](#)



### Question 12

What is the full title of Churchill's second book *The River War*?



[Answer](#)



### Question 13

What was the relationship between Pamela Plowden and young Winston Churchill in the 1890s?

Answer

#### Question 14

In the third volume of his *The Second World War* memoirs, Churchill wrote:

One afternoon in late July (1941) Harry Hopkins came into the garden of Downing Street and we sat together in the sunshine. Presently he said that the President would like very much to have a meeting with me in some lonely bay or other. I replied at once that I was sure the Cabinet would give me leave. Thus all was soon arranged.

(Winston S. Churchill *The Second World War* volume 3, page 380 in the Cassell edition, page 427 in Houghton Mifflin)

Which lonely bay was chosen for the meeting?

[Answer](#)

### Question 15

To whom did Churchill cable, on New Year's Day 1945?

“I shall be waiting on the quay. You will also see the inscription of your noble message to Malta of a year ago. Everything can be arranged to your convenience. No more let us falter! From Malta to Yalta! Let nobody alter!”?

(Source: Churchill's *The Second World War* vol 6, page 295 in the Cassell edition, page 338 in Houghton Mifflin)

Answer

### Question 16

Who was the Israeli leader who wrote a charming letter to Churchill on October 2, 1961, thanking him for his greetings telegram on his 75<sup>th</sup> birthday, 27 September 1961? The 'thank-you' letter ended:

“Your words and deeds are indelibly engraved in the annals of humanity. Happy the people that has produced such a son.”?

(Martin Gilbert's *Winston Churchill* volume VIII page 1329)

Churchill, in his reply, wrote:

“My Dear Prime Minister, I am indeed obliged to you for your graceful and charming letter. It gave me great pleasure to read what you said, and I would like to assure you again of my very warm good wishes both for the State of Israel and for you personally.”

(Martin Gilbert's *Churchill and the Jews* pages 304-5)

### Answer



### Question 17

Whom was Winston describing in a letter to Clemmie, headed Barstow, California, 29 September 1929:



“He is a grave simple child—with no doubt a nasty temper—playing with the most costly toys. A vast income always overspent: Ceaseless building & collecting not vy discriminatingly works of art: two magnificent establishments, two charming wives, complete indifference to public opinion, a strong liberal & democratic outlook; a 15 million daily circulation, oriental hospitalities, extreme personal courtesy (to us at any rate) & the appearance of a Quaker elder — or perhaps Mormon elder.”?

(Source: Martin Gilbert *The Churchill Documents volume 12 The Wilderness Years 1929-1935* pages 96-97.

The reference to a ‘Mormon elder’ brings to mind the amusing story of an occasion at Chartwell, during Churchill’s retirement years, when Winston was introduced to two Mormons. The story was recounted by Anthony Montague Browne, Churchill’s last private secretary, in his splendid book *Long Sunset*:

Some of the Chartwell visitors were distinctly odd. A venerable German brewer from Tübingen ... wrote a polite and diffident letter asking for ten minutes with WSC... When he arrived, he was accompanied by two young Americans, whom he had picked up en route. They were missionaries of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, i.e. Mormons, and were somewhat dazed to be swept into WSC’s presence in the garden. He rose nobly to the occasion, and showed them round, finally suggesting a whisky and soda. The brewer accepted with alacrity, but the Mormons said no.

‘May I have water, Sir Winston?’ one asked, ‘Lions drink it.’

‘Asses drink it too,’ replied his host, sotto voce.

‘Strong drink rageth and stingeth like a serpent,’ said the other, austerely.

‘I have long been looking for a drink like that,’ WSC muttered.

After they had left, I congratulated WSC on his side of this cross-talk. ‘None of it was original. They just fed me a music-hall chance,’ he replied with a grin.

(Anthony Montage Browne *Long Sunset* page 305)

Answer

### Question 18

Who said in the House of Lords on January 25 1965:

“It is hard for us to realize that that indomitable heart to which we all owe our freedom and our very existence, has fought its last long battle, and is still”

(Martin Gilbert *Winston Churchill* volume VIII, page 1361)

(editorial note: Churchill had died the previous day, January 24<sup>th</sup>)

Answer



### Question 19

In his book *Savrola* Churchill quotes a 'sublime passage' from Macaulay. The text in *Savrola* is:

A volume of Macaulay's *Essays* lay on the writing-table itself; it was open, and that sublime passage, whereby the genius of one man has immortalised the genius of another, was marked in pencil.. *And history, while for the warning of vehement, high, and daring natures, she notes his many errors, will yet deliberately pronounce that among eminent men whose bones lie near his, scarcely one has left a more stainless, and none a more splendid name.*

(*Savrola* Chapter 3, page 34, in the 1990 Leo Cooper edition)

In which of Macaulay's essays can we find this 'sublime passage'?

Answer

### Question 20

Which prominent member of the Labour Party did Churchill describe as having been 'a squalid nuisance in time of war'?

Answer

### Question 21

Whom did Churchill appoint as Minister of Aircraft Production on May 14, 1940?

Answer

## Question 22



Where was this photo taken?

Answer



### Question 23

In which volume of Churchill's war speeches will we find the speech which ended with these words:

“Come then, let us to the task, to the battle, to the toil — each to our part, each to our station. Fill the armies, rule the air, pour out the munitions, strangle the U-boats, sweep the mines, plough the land, build the ships, guard the streets, succour the wounded, uplift the downcast, and honour the brave”?

### Answer

### Question 24

Churchill on his way to the House of Commons to deliver his first budget on April 29, 1925.



(photo: Randolph S. Churchill and Helmut Gernsheim  
*Churchill, His Life in Photographs*  
Weidenfeld and Nicolson 1955, plate 114)

Whose despatch box is Churchill carrying?

Answer





























































## Answer

**Queen Victoria.** Winston was born in the 38th year of the reign of Queen Victoria.



Queen Victoria at Osborne House in the Isle of Wight in 1866,  
a few years before Winston was born.

The man holding the reins of the Queen's horse is the legendary ghillie Mr Brown ('ghillie' is a Scots term for a manservant who helps his employer with fishing, hunting etc.)

The British film *Mrs Brown* (1997) portrayed the relationship between the Queen and Mr. Brown — Judy Dench won the Best Actress Academy Award for playing Queen Victoria. Mr. Brown was played by Billy Connolly. The film made 13 million dollars.

(Illustration : Robert Wilson *The Life and Times of Queen Victoria* (Cassell 1901) Volume IV, facing page 480)

[Go to Question 2](#)



**Answer**

**The 1920s.** Churchill was Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1924 to 1929.

**Go to question 3**





## Answer

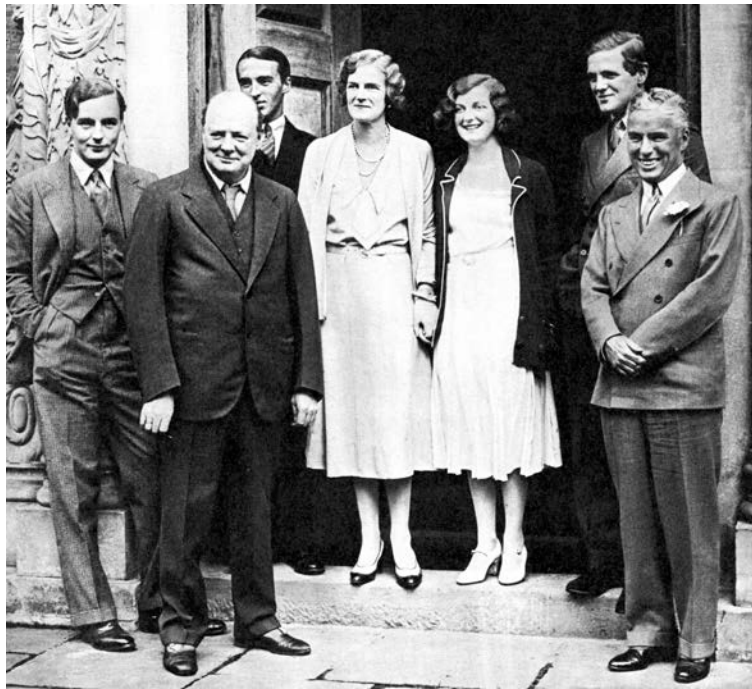
### Charlie Chaplin.

two footnotes by Martin Gilbert :

1. Charles Spencer Chaplin (1889-1977). Born in London. Actor and film producer. Built the Chaplin Studios, Hollywood 1918. Among his films — *The Gold Rush*, *Modern Times*, *The Great Dictator* and *Limelight* (Oscar 1973). Knighted in 1975.
2. On 21 September 1929, Randolph Churchill wrote in his diary: “After dinner Charlie impersonated Napoleon, Uriah Heep, Henry Irving, John Barrymore as Hamlet, and many others. .. Papa & Charlie sat up till about 3. Papa wants him to act the young Napoleon and has promised to write the scenario.”

Source: Martin Gilbert *The Churchill Documents* volume 12, page 97, footnotes 1 and 2 (extracts)

Two years later, on September 19, 1931, Churchill entertained Charlie Chaplin at Chartwell:



Mr. and Mrs Churchill entertaining Charlie Chaplin at Chartwell, 19 September 1931. With them in the party are the Hon. Tom Mitford (the second Earl of Birkenhead, who had succeeded his father the previous year). Diana Churchill and Randolph Churchill.

Source: Randolph S. Churchill and Helmut Gernsheim

*Churchill His Life in Photographs* plate 142

[Go to question 4](#)



## Answer

### Brendan Bracken (1901-1958)

A largely self-taught Irishman from Tipperary, notably mischievous and irrepressible, Bracken first met Churchill at a meeting in 1923 when he was working for the imperialist journal *Empire Review*. Since Churchill used to write articles for the *Empire Review*, J. L. Garvin, the Editor of the *Observer*, invited them both for dinner. Bracken was captivated by Churchill's conversation — the captivation was reciprocated. Thus began a relationship which was to last until Bracken's death in 1958.

Throughout the 1930s Brendan Bracken was Churchill's staunchest supporter. Stanley Baldwin, no doubt influenced by his cousin Rudyard Kipling, called Bracken 'Winston's faithful *chela* ('chela' is the Hindustani word for 'disciple'.) Winston usually called his disciple 'Dear Brendan!'

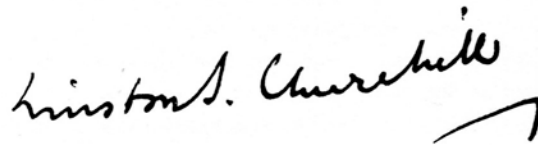
- Readers interested in reading more about Brendan Bracken could start with the profile by John Colville in his book *Churchillians* pages 42-51.
- *The Letters of Brendan Bracken to Lord Beaverbrook 1925-1958*, edited by Richard Cockett, includes a good profile of Brendan Bracken between pages 1 and 18.

Two excellent full-length biographies:

1. Andre Boyle *Poor, Dear Brendan* (Hutchison, 1974)
2. Charles Lysaght *Brendan Bracken* (Allen Lane, 1979)

*Portraits and Appreciations 1901-1958*, a book of tributes following the death of Brendan Bracken on August 8, 1958, was privately published in August 1958. This book is very rare, hence very expensive. It opens with a *Foreword* by Winston Churchill:

IT IS most fitting that the tributes paid to Brendan Bracken with such distinction by all his friends should be collected together in a volume. They give further evidence, if that were needed, of his rare and brilliant qualities, the breadth and diversity of his interests and the affection which his friendship inspired. His friends and the country are lasting sufferers from his untimely death.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Winston S. Churchill". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent flourish at the end.

*Chartwell, Westerham, Kent*

[Go to question 5](#)



## Answer

All six volumes of his *The Second World War*, in the Cassell, Houghton Mifflin and Chartwell editions, as also in the Denis Kelly one-vol abridged edition.

Edward ('Eddie') Marsh, Private Secretary to Churchill when Churchill held Government office between 1905 and 1929, in his book *A Number of People* page 152. explains:

When the Great War was over, he (Churchill) produced one day a lapidary epigram on the spirit proper to a great nation in war and peace: **'In war, resolution; in defeat, defiance; in victory, magnanimity; in peace, goodwill.'** (I wish the tones in which he spoke this could have been recorded — the first phrase, a rattle of musketry; the second, grating harsh thunder; the third a ray of sunshine through storm-clouds; the last, pure benediction.)

[Go to question 6](#)



## Answer

### As a writer:

“I have been a journalist, and half my lifetime I have earned my living by selling words and, I hope, thoughts.”

(Source: the late Lady Soames in her Introduction to Ron Cohen’s three-vol bibliography *The Writings of Sir Winston Churchill*, volume I, page xi).

Professor David Reynolds in his book *In Command of History, Churchill Fighting and Writing The Second World War* (published in 2005) includes an excellent summary of Churchill’s long and remarkable career as a professional writer (Chapter 2: *Contracts, Churchill against the publishers*, pages 15 to 23.)

Churchill’s career as a Member of Parliament ran virtually unbroken from 1900 to 1964 — almost two thirds of the twentieth century. But although Churchill’s life was politics, he lived by writing. (page 15).

[Go to question 7](#)





## Answer



**President Jack Kennedy** conferring Honorary US Citizenship on Sir Winston Churchill on April 9, 1963. Since Churchill was too frail to attend the ceremony, he was represented by his son Randolph.

Photo: Barbara Leaming *Jack Kennedy, The Education of a Statesman*, between pages 352-3

Kennedy's remarks included these well-known phrases:

In the dark days and darker nights when Britain stood alone — and most men save Englishmen despaired of England's life — he mobilized the English language and sent it into battle. The incandescent quality of his words illuminated the courage of his countrymen...

By adding his name to our rolls, we mean to honor him — but his acceptance honors us far more. For no statement or proclamation can enrich his name now — the same Sir Winston Churchill is already legend.

[Go to question 8](#)





## Answer

### King George V.

In April 1915 George V wrote to the Queen: “I am glad the Prime Minister [Asquith] is going to have a National Government. Only by that means can we get rid of Churchill at the Admiralty... He is the real danger.... I hope Balfour will be the First Lord of the Admiralty in place of Churchill, who has become impossible.”



(Source: Kenneth Rose *King George V*, page 189. Photo: dustjacket of the book.)  
(Painting of King George V by Lance Calkin, National Portrait Gallery, London)

[Go to question 9](#)





## Answer

**The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941.** Churchill ended his speech in the House of Commons on December 8, 1941, about Pearl Harbor, with these memorable words:

“We have at least four-fifths of the population of the globe on our side. We are responsible for their safety and their future. In the past we have had a light which flickered, in the present we have a light which flames, and in the future there will be a light which shines over all the land and sea.”

(Winston Churchill *The Unrelenting Struggle*, page 319 in the Cassell edition, page 337 in the Little, Brown edition)

[Go to question 10](#)



**Answer**

**His father Lord Randolph** who died on 24 January 1895.



Winston's father Lord Randolph Churchill (1849-1895)

(photo: Ben Tucker *Winston Churchill His Life in Pictures*, page 20)

(editorial note: Winston Spencer Churchill was to die on January 24, 1965,  
the seventieth anniversary of the death of his father.)

**[Go to question 11](#)**





## Answer

**At the Teheran conference in November 1943.** In his later account of the meeting, Churchill added: “Stalin and his comrades greatly appreciated this remark when it was translated, and upon this note our formal conference ended gaily.”

(editorial note: Teheran (or Tehran) is 60 miles south of the Caspian Sea. It is the capital city of Iran (formerly Persia).



Churchill shaking Stalin's hand at Teheran on November 28, 1943.

Two days later, on November 30,  
Stalin proposed a toast on Winston's sixty-ninth birthday.

(photo: Martin Gilbert *Churchill, A Photographic Portrait*, photo #296)

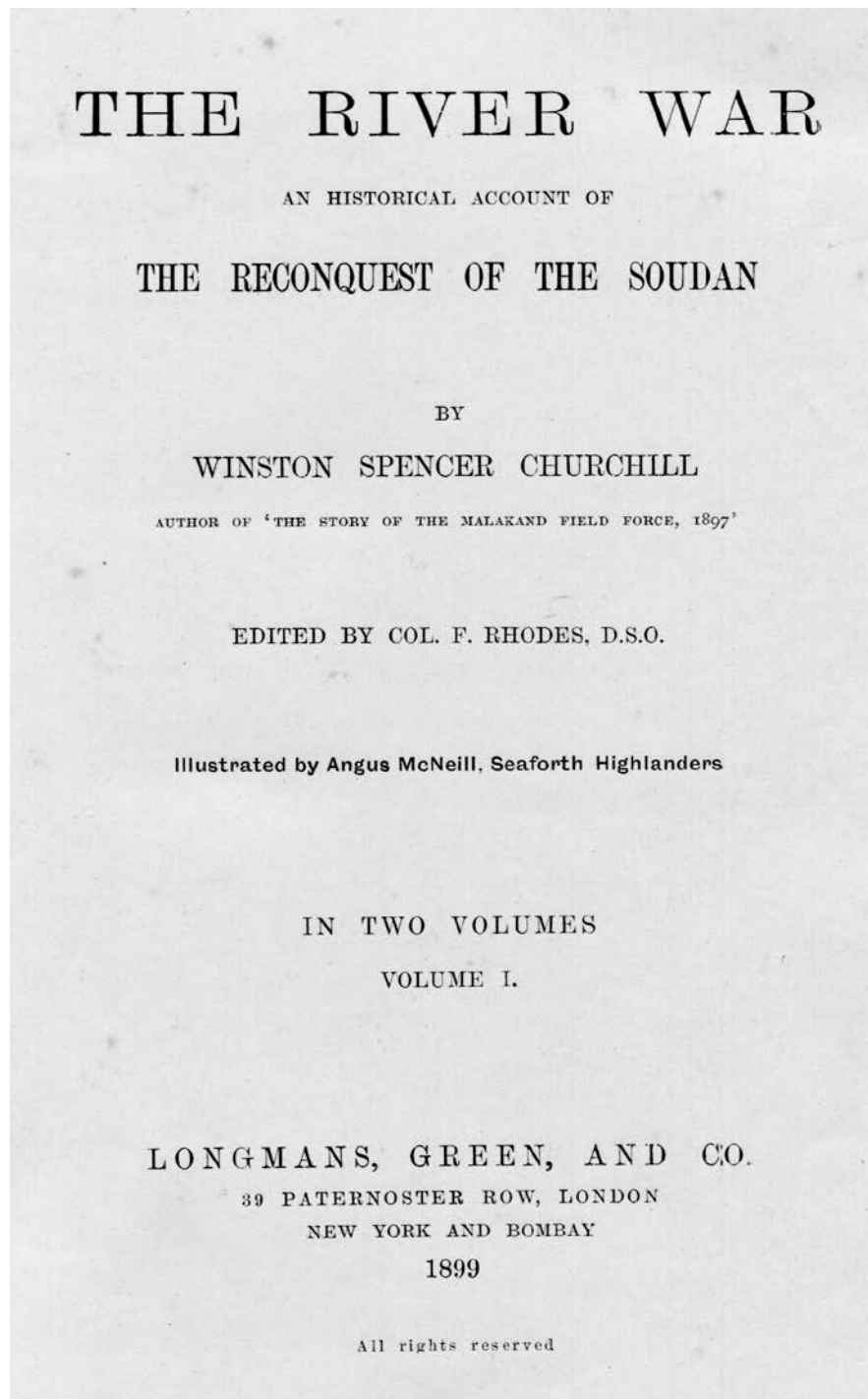
[Go to question 12](#)





Answer

*The River War, An Historical Account of The Reconquest of the Soudan*



[Go to question 13](#)





## Answer



PAMELA  
PLOWDEN 1892

Two drawings by  
Lady Granby (later  
Duchess of Rutland)



WINSTON  
CHURCHILL 1900

(Photo: Randolph Churchill *Winston S. Churchill, Youth 1874-1900* page 505)

**Pamela Plowden was Winston's first love.** She was the daughter of Trevor Chichele Plowden, Resident of Hyderabad in India.

(editorial note: circa 1900, a Resident was ‘the agent or representative of the British Government in a semi-independent native territory.’ (Oxford English Dictionary))

Winston first met her in Hyderabad in 1896. In a letter to her dated 28 November 1898 he wrote:

‘One thing I take exception to in your letter. Why do you say I am incapable of affection? Perish the thought. I love one above all others. And I shall be constant. I am no fickle gallant, capriciously following the fancy of the hour. My love is deep and strong.’

(Randolph Churchill *Winston S. Churchill, Youth 1874-1900* page 425)

But two years later she married Victor, Earl of Lytton, the son of the first Earl of Lytton who had been Viceroy of India from 1876 to 1880.

In 1905, as the Countess of Lytton, she told Winston’s secretary Eddie Marsh:

“The first time you meet Winston you see all his faults, and the rest of your life you spend in discovering his virtues.”

(Source: Edward Marsh *A Number of People*, published by Heinemann in 1939, page 149.)

[\*\*Go to question 14\*\*](#)





## Answer

**Placentia Bay in Newfoundland**, was chosen...and our latest battleship the *Prince of Wales* was placed under orders... I had the keenest desire to meet Mr. Roosevelt, with whom I had now corresponded with increasing intimacy for nearly two years.

(editorial note: In 1940 construction started on the new US Naval Air Station Argentia (in Little Placentia Sound, Newfoundland).

In 1941, the island of Newfoundland was a colony and a dominion of the United Kingdom. Newfoundland and Labrador became the tenth province to enter the Canadian Confederation on March 31, 1949, as Newfoundland.)



Placentia Bay is in the south-east corner of this map of Newfoundland.



Churchill watching the **USS *Augusta***, with President Roosevelt on board, leaving Placentia Bay on August 24, 1941, at the end of the Atlantic Charter meeting.

(photo: R. G. Grant *Winston Churchill An Illustrated Biography* page 173)

**Go to question 15**





## Answer

**President Franklin Roosevelt**, who replied: “We plan to arrive Malta early afternoon February 2, and hope to proceed at once by plane *‘without faltering’*” (The President’s italics)

Churchill’s reference in his New Year’s Day cable to ‘the inscription of your noble message to Malta of a year ago’ refers to President Roosevelt’s message when he visited Malta on December 7, 1943 (editorial note: the second anniversary of America’s entry into the war.)

IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA, I SALUTE THE ISLAND OF MALTA...



This illuminated scroll is in the National Library of Malta in Valletta, the capital of Malta.

Churchill wanted to use the meeting in Malta to work out a common Anglo-American policy about a World Organization (the United Nations), before meeting Stalin in Yalta. In his cable to the President, dated January 10, 1945, Churchill wrote:

“I do not see any other way of realizing our hopes about World Organization in five or six days — even the Almighty took seven.”

(editorial note: Churchill was wrong about the Almighty creating the world in seven days — The Book of Genesis, chapter 1, verse 31):

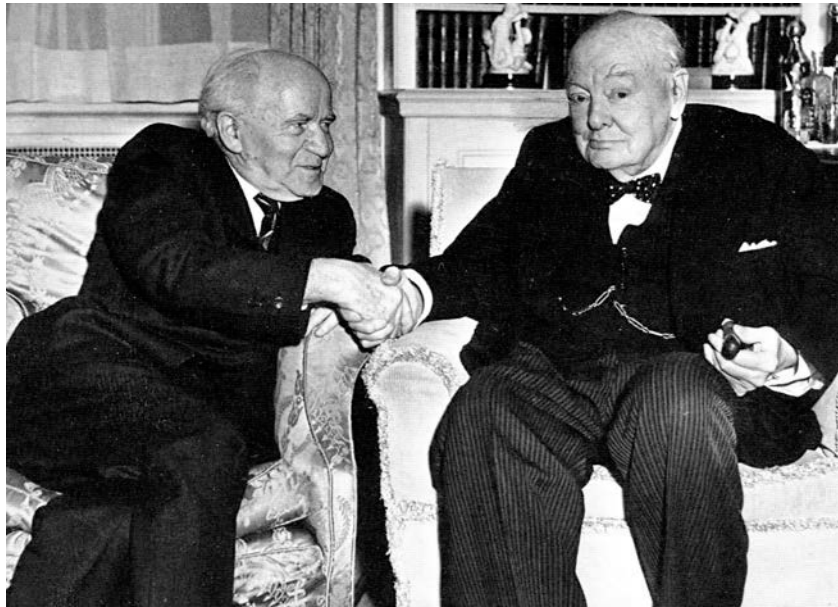
And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, *it was* very good. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day.

**Go to question 16**



## Answer

**David Ben-Gurion** (1886-1973), founder of the State of Israel, on May 14, 1948, and the First Prime Minister of Israel.



Ben-Gurion and Churchill at Churchill's London home, Hyde Park Gate, on June 2, 1961.

(photo: Martin Gilbert's *Churchill and the Jews* facing page 205)

**[Go to question 17](#)**



## Answer

**William Randolph Hearst** (1863-1951); newspaper proprietor.

By 1928 Hearst had built the largest newspaper and magazine empire in the world. But it all went pear-shaped in the stock market crash of 1929, when he lost the control of his holdings.

(editorial note: The date of Winston's letter to Clementine, 29 September 1929, is not without significance — it was exactly one month before Black Tuesday, October 29, 1929 — the great Wall Street Crash when the market lost \$30 billion in two days (Monday the 28<sup>th</sup> and Tuesday the 29<sup>th</sup>.) Churchill did not return to England from his American trip until November 5, 1929. He immediately broke to Clementine the news that he had lost most of his substantial American investments during the 'crash'.)

**[Go to question 18](#)**



**Answer**

**Lady Violet Bonham Carter**



The Bassano portrait, circa 1945, of Violet Bonham Carter, Winston's faithful friend for many years.

(photo: Mark Pottle, editor of *Daring to Hope, The Diaries and Letters of Violet Bonham Carter 1946-1969*, facing page 224)

When Violet Bonham Carter was created a Life Peer on December 4, 1964, Churchill had sent her the following telegram:

“Warmest congratulations dearest Violet, Winston.”  
(Martin Gilbert *Winston Churchill* volume VIII, page 1358)

**[Go to question 19](#)**



## Answer

### Macaulay's essay on William Pitt the Elder, First Earl of Chatham (1708-1778)



Highly respected for his parliamentary oratory, the main legacy of the 'Great Commoner' was the foundation of the British Empire in the Americas and in India.

To put Winston's quotation, (in his novel *Savrola*, from the great Whig historian Macaulay), in context, it is appropriate to read an extract from the last paragraph of Macaulay's long essay, 75 pages, on *The Earl of Chatham*, written in October 1844:

Chatham sleeps near the northern door (of Westminster Abbey), in a spot which has ever since been appropriated to statesmen... In no other cemetery do so many great citizens lie within so narrow a space. High above those venerable graves towers the stately monument of Chatham... his effigy seems still, with eagle face and outstretched arm, to bid England be of good cheer, and to hurl defiance at her foes. The generation which reared that memorial has disappeared. The time has come when the rash and indiscriminate judgments which his contemporaries passed on his character may be calmly revised by history. *And History, while, for the warning of vehement, high, and daring natures, she notes his many errors, will yet deliberately pronounce that, among the eminent men whose bones lie near his, scarcely*

*one has left a more stainless, and none a more splendid name.*

(Source: The Longmans, Green 1897 'Edinburgh Edition' of *The Life and Works of Lord Macaulay*, Volume VII, page 279 — As in *Savrola*, Winston's 'sublime passage' is in italics.)

(editorial note: In January 1859, Macaulay also wrote a long essay, 55 pages, on Chatham's famous son Pitt the Younger (1759-1806)

**Go to question 20**



## Answer

### Aneurin Bevan.



‘Nye’ Bevan (1897-1960) photo: Cecil Beaton, 1940.

Churchill made his remark about Bevan being ‘a squalid nuisance’ in his long speech in the House of Commons on December 6, 1945:

The Minister of Health (Bevan) presents us with the term ‘crystal gazing’... I say today that unless the right hon. Gentleman changes his policy, he will be as great a curse to this country in time of peace, as he was **a squalid nuisance** in time of war.

Source 1: Winston Churchill *The Sinews of Peace* (post-war speeches) page 70.

Source 2: Robert Rhodes James *Winston S. Churchill, His Complete Speeches* page 7269.

Bevan’s acerbic manner and rudeness in the House of Commons during the wartime coalition Government caused great offence, not only with the Tories whom he described as ‘lower than vermin’ but also with the Labour Party. Hugh Gaitskell called Bevan the ‘Tito from Tonypandy’. In 1944 Bevan was forced to give the Labour Party a written assurance of loyalty, or be expelled. He gave the written assurance of loyalty.

In addition to the ‘squalid nuisance’ remark, Churchill also referred to Nye Bevan as a ‘merchant of discourtesy’ (Martin Gilbert *The Churchill Documents*, volume 15, page 1049, footnote 1.)

(editorial note: Churchill usually pronounced the name Bevan with the emphasis on the second syllable — i.e. BeVAN. This was to make a clear distinction between the insolent Welshman and the respectable Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour in the wartime coalition Government, and Foreign Secretary in the 1945 Labour Government.

**[Go to question 21](#)**



**Answer**

**Max Aitken (Lord Beaverbrook)** Churchill's long-time friend, the Canadian press baron



Beaverbrook on May 14, 1940  
his first day as Minister of Aircraft Production

(photo: A. J. P. Taylor *Beaverbrook* facing page 334)

It was a very successful appointment, and at a critical time — there was no time to lose.

Churchill had known Beaverbrook since he invited him to be Director of Finance at the Ministry of Munitions in January 1918.

In his book *Politicians and the War 1914-1916*, published in 1928, Beaverbrook had written a short profile of his friend Churchill:

If Churchill was avid of power and office during the war, and intensely depressed whenever he was excluded from actual participation in its conduct, the blame can only be attached to his assurance and self-confidence. He cared for the Empire profoundly, and he was honestly convinced that only by his advice and methods could it be saved.... He suffered tortures when he thought that lesser men were mismanaging the business.

I do not say that he was always wise — but his patriotism burnt with a pure flame throughout. Hard fighter as he is in debate, he is a man almost devoid of rancour...And he possesses another virtue ... He is strictly honest and truthful to other people, down to the smallest details of his life.

(Beaverbrook *Politicians and the War 1914-1916* pages 132-3)

Beaverbrook — Appointed Minister of Aircraft Production in May 1940 — the figures speak for themselves:

	Total production of aircraft	Fighter aircraft
February 1940	719	141
March 1940	860	177
April 1940	1,081	256
May 1940	1,279	325
June 1940	1,591	446
July 1940	1,665	496
August 1940	1,601	476

(Source: Denis Richards *Royal Air Force 1939-45* volume 1, page 152)



Beaverbrook and Churchill in Downing Street 1944  
(photo: A. J. P. Taylor *Beaverbrook*, between pages 334 & 335)

[Go to question 22](#)





## Answer

**On the terrace of the Citadel, Quebec**, August 24, 1943 — Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, President Roosevelt and Churchill.

(editorial note: the Citadel in Quebec is the summer residence of the Governor-General of Canada.)

The main objective of this conference — codename ‘Quadrant’ — was to co-ordinate plans for Operation Overlord, the invasion of France in 1944.

The conference ended on August 24. After a few days’ rest, he delivered a world broadcast on August 31. His opening words:

Here at the gateway of Canada, in mighty lands which have never known the totalitarian tyrannies of Hitler and Mussolini, the spirit of freedom has found a safe and abiding home.

(Winston Churchill *Onwards to Victory*, page 173)

**Go to question 23**

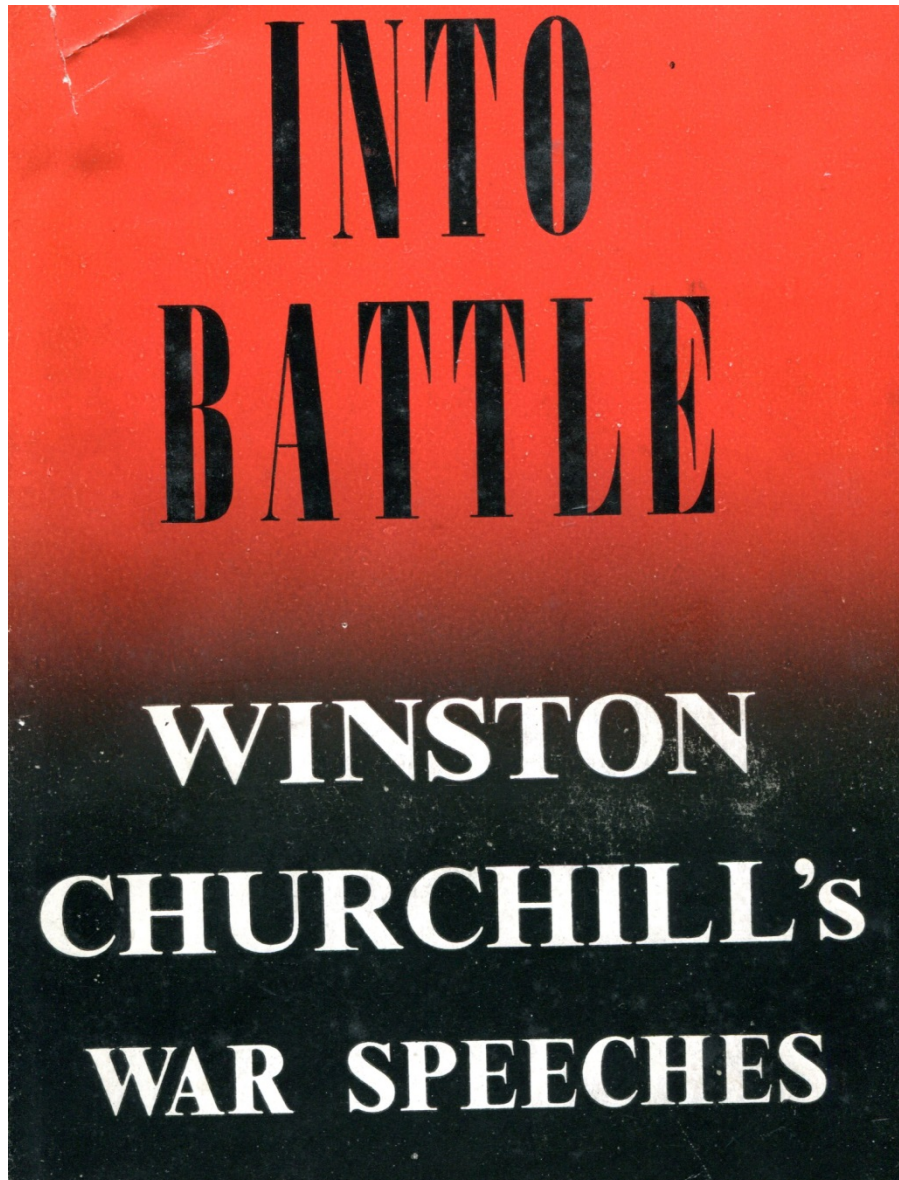




## Answer

***Into Battle***. This was Churchill's address at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, January 17, 1940 — *A Time to Dare and Endure*. At the time, Churchill was First Lord of the Admiralty; he did not become Prime Minister until May 10, 1940.

*Into Battle* (the Cassell edition) page 169



*Blood, Sweat and Tears* in the Putnam edition (USA) page 225

*Blood, Sweat and Tears* in the McLelland & Stewart edition (Canada) page 265

**[Go to question 24 \(last question in the Quiz\)](#)**

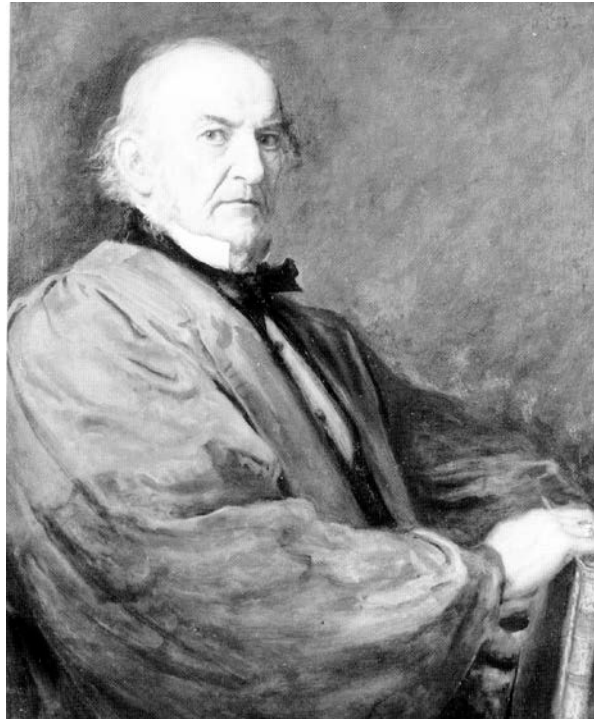


**Answer**

**Gladstone's despatch box**



**THE RT. HON WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, M. P.  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES**



William Ewart Gladstone (1809-1898)  
by Sir John Everett Millais, for Christ Church, Oxford, 1885

### **The History of Gladstone's Despatch Box:**

Gladstone became Chancellor of the Exchequer in December 1852, delivering his first budget in April 1853. In the next 30 years he presented many budgets as Chancellor, some of them when he was Prime Minister, acting as his own Chancellor. His last budget was in 1882 during his second Government (1880-1885). Gladstone served four terms as Prime Minister.

Circa 1860 Gladstone ordered a special despatch box to be made in wood, lined with black satin, and covered with red leather. By tradition, this despatch box was subsequently used by all Chancellors throughout the twentieth century.

Churchill first used Gladstone's despatch box when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies from February 1921 to October 1922. It was used subsequently by all Chancellors until George Osborne, the current Chancellor, ordered a new red-leather despatch box in 2011.

Following the death of Lady Soames, Churchill's last child, on May 31, 2014, there was an auction at Sotheby's in London in December 2014 of some of the items which she had collected in her long life. One of the items was Gladstone's battered red despatch box. Pre-sale estimate was about £6,000. It sold for £156,000 on December 17, 2014.

**END OF THE QUIZ**

[Return to question 1](#)