

Second Quarter 1993 • Number 79

FINEST HOUR





THE INTERNATIONAL CHURCHILL SOCIETIES



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Founded in 1968, the Societies comprise non-profit charitable and educational organizations registered under the laws of their respective countries and a branch in Australia which, with the Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S. Churchill Society of B.C., work to promote interest in and education on the life, philosophy and literary heritage of Sir Winston S. Churchill, KG, OM, CH, MP (1874-1965), and to provide their subscribers with *Finest Hour* and other publications. Activities include conferences, addresses by persons connected with or inspired by Sir Winston; academic symposia; Churchill tours; special publications and research aids. ICS has helped republish out-of-print Churchill books, and completion of the Official Biography document volumes. "Teaching the Next Generation" is a program helping students to partake in the above activities. ICS/USA is also developing a Churchill Studies Center at George Washington University, Washington D.C.

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Jonathan Aitken, MP, Chairman
45 Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LT
England Tel. (071) 233-3103

ICS Australia

Peter M. Jenkins, tel. (03) 700-1277
8 Regnans Ave., Endeavour Hills, Vic. 3802

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Revenue Canada No. 0732701-21-13

Garnet R. Barber, President
4 Snowshoe Cres., Thornhill, Ont.
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Charity Registered in England No. 800030

David J. Porter, Chairman
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ICS United States Inc.

Internal Revenue No. 02-0365444

Amb. Paul H. Robinson, Jr., Chairman
135 S. LaSalle St., Chicago IL 60603
Tel. (800) 621-1917

Richard M. Langworth, President
PO Box 385, Hopkinton NH 03229
Tel. (603) 7464433

Merry L. Alberigi, Executive Vice President
PO Box 5037, Novato CA 94948
Tel. (415) 883-9076

Derek Brownleader, Secretary
1847 Stonewood Dr., Baton Rouge LA 70816
Tel. (504) 752-3313

William C. Ives, Vice President Law
Keck, Mahin & Cate, 49th floor
77 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago IL 60601
Tel. (312) 634-5034

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Tel. (914) 365-0414

USA Trustees

Ambassador Paul H. Robinson, Jr., Chmn.
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ICS Stores (Back issues, etc.)

R. Alan Fitch, tel./fax (502) 244-6032
9807 Willow Brook Cr. Louisville KY 40223

Chapter Coordinator

Dr. Cyril Mazansky
50 Dolphin Rd., Newton Center MA 02159

ICS Alaska

James. W. Muller, tel. (907) 272-7846
1518 Airport Hts. Dr., Anchorage AK 99508

ICS Arizona

Marianne Almquist, tel. (602) 955-1815
2423 E. Marshall Ave., Phoenix AZ 85016

ICS California

North: James Johnson, tel. (408) 353-210
24595 Soquel-San Jose Road
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South: Bruce Bogstad, tel. (805) 581-0052
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ICS Illinois

William C. Ives, tel. (312) 634-5034
Keck, Mahin & Cate, 49th floor
77 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago IL 60601

ICS Michigan

Judge Peter B. Spivak, tel. (313) 963-2070
3753 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit MI 48226

ICS Nebraska

Edward W. Fitzgerald
218 So. 94th St., Omaha NE 68114

ICS New England

Dr. Cyril Mazansky, (617) 296-4000x5000
50 Dolphin Rd., Newton Center MA 02159

ICS New York

Helen Newman, (914) 365-0414
77 North Main St., Tappan NY 10983

ICS North Texas (Emery Reves Chapter)

Ann & Richard Hazlett, tel. (214) 742-5487
2214 Sulphur St., Dallas TX 75208

ICS Washington DC Area

Jon Holtzman, tel. (703) 860-4794
1954 Barton Hill Rd., Reston VA 22091



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Second Quarter 1993 Journal of the International Churchill Societies

Number 79

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Twenty-five Years On

"A young Apollo, golden haired
Stands dreaming on the verge of strife
Magnificently unprepared
For the long littleness of life." - Cornford

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looks like the tank's conceiver poking out the hatch.

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"It was not until he became Home Secretary that the
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Cover: Representing the many mentions
in this number of the young Churchill,
we reproduce a striking color painting
by Mortimer Menpes from his book,
War Impressions (the Boer War),
London: Charles Black, 1901. Said
Menpes of Churchill: "He talks
brilliantly, in a full, clear voice...He
can be either epigrammatic or sarcastic,
and is often both."



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Richard M. Langworth, Editor
Post Office Box 385
Hopkinton, New Hampshire
03229 USA
Tel. (603) 746-4433

Senior Editors

John G. Plumptre
130 Collingsbrook Blvd.
Agincourt, Ontario
M1W 1M7 Canada
Tel. (416) 497-5349 (eves)

H. Ashley Redburn, OBE
7 Auriol Drive
Bedhampton, Havant, Hants.
PO9 3LR England
Tel. (0705) 479575

Cuttings Editor

John Frost
8 Monks Avenue
New Barnet, Herts.
EN5 1D8 England

Contributors

George Richard, Australia
Stanley Smith, United States
R. Cynewulf Robbins, Canada
Pat Peschko, United States

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QUALITY CONTROL

We apologize to readers whose copies of Number 78, were defective - miscolated or stuck pages were the main complaints. If you have not exchanged your defective copy, please send it to me for replacement. (I need yours to show the printer.) Also, I hope the cover treatment this issue will prevent curling, while retaining all or most of the cover gloss. Let us know if this issue's cover is an improvement.

"JAPAN REMAINS UNSUBDUED..."

...Churchill said after the surrender of Germany in 1945. As I read the mock-debate on Free Trade between WSC and U.S. Congressman Gephardt ("Trade War," *Finest Hour* #77) I could not help wondering whether Sir Winston would apply his traditional Free Trade formulations to Japan, Inc.

Free Trade arguments advanced by Churchill eight decades ago and echoed by modern advocates presuppose certain givens, one of which is that nobody exports goods on which they don't expect to make a profit. Not so Japan, Inc. Typically, when entering a new market, they "dump," selling below cost, driving out the competition. They take the long view: profits come when they own the market.

Interestingly, the European Community and Canada have reacted to this in various ways, while the USA remains as Churchill said of London, "like a large fat cow tied up for slaughter."

Take televisions. After World War II America was the world's leading manufacturer, with twenty-seven companies from Dumont to Zenith exporting worldwide - except to Japan. They couldn't get in with a crowbar. Anxious to maintain Japan in the Cold War, the US government persuaded its TV companies to license their technology to the Japanese - who at least until recently, were not particularly inventive. Before long, cheap Japanese black and white TVs flooded the US, and by the mid-seventies they owned the market. Then the US licensed color TV technology - and the same thing happened again.

Dumping is illegal, but it isn't stopped. To this day a Toyota arriving in Los Angeles costs less than the identical car in Yokohama because the price is lowered by a Japanese government "export subsidy" to Toyota. Nor have the Americans stopped Japanese price fixing, kickbacks to US distributors selling Japanese products, customs fraud and antitrust violations. True, some lawsuits get filed, but they drag on in the courts, and by the time the cases are resolved, Japan owns the market.

Michael Crichton of *Jurassic Park* fame has a new novel called *Rising Sun*, fiction based on fact. The Americans, he writes, never fight fire with fire: "When Sony develops the Walkman, we don't say, 'Nice product. Now you have to license it to GE and sell it through an American company.' If they seek distribution, we don't tell them, 'I'm sorry, but American shops all have preexisting arrangements with American suppliers. You'll have to distribute through an American company here.' If they seek patents, we don't say, 'Patents take eight years to be awarded, during which time your application will be publicly available so that our companies can read what you've invented and copy it free of charge.' We don't do any of those things. Japan does all of them. Their markets are closed. Our markets are wide open. It's not a level playing field. In fact, it's not a playing field at all. It's a one-way street."

How Churchill would react to modern problems we cannot speculate, but I doubt he would apply the Free Trade principles of 1906 to this one. Think about that before you place your order for a Toyota, Nissan, Lexus or Infiniti. RICHARD M. LANGWORTH, EDITOR

The editor's views are his own and do not necessarily represent the views of the Churchill Societies.

Quote of the Season

What then is the over-all strategic concept which we should inscribe today? It is nothing less than the safety and welfare, the freedom and progress, of all the homes and families of all the men and women in all the lands...To give security to these countless homes, they must be shielded from the two giant marauders, war and tyranny...When the designs of wicked men or the aggressive urge of States dissolve over large areas the frame of civilised society, humble folk are confronted with difficulties with which they cannot cope...I shudder to visualise what is actually happening to millions now, and what is going to happen, in this period."

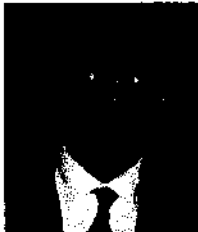
-WSC, FULTON, MISSOURI, 5 MARCH 1946

Stop Press: Winston Churchill, Martin Gilbert Among 1993 ICS Conference Speakers



Winston Churchill, MP speaks 7 Nov.

Martin Gilbert, WSC & Holocaust authority, lectures 8 Nov.



LONDON, MARCH 3 1ST - Two long-time honorary members will be among our guests at the 1993 Churchill Conference in Washington, DC on November 5-8th next, ICS United States announced today. Sir Winston's grandson, Winston S. Churchill, MP, will deliver the main address following a banquet at the Mayflower Hotel on Sunday, November 7th. Mr. Churchill will be accompanied by his wife Minnie. Official biographer Martin Gilbert, CBE, will deliver a special lecture, "Churchill and the Holocaust," at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum on Monday, November 8th.

"We are pleased and honored with the acceptance of both of these fine speakers," said Merry Alberigi, Conference chairman. "This will be the first speech by Winston Churchill to an international conference, and only the second time he has addressed any ICS meeting." WSC, MP first spoke to the Second Churchill Tour Party at the Bear Hotel in Woodstock in 1985. His recent speeches have involved international security issues such as the crisis in the Balkans.

"While we have had the pleasure of Martin Gilbert's company many times," adds Dr. Cyril Mazansky of ICS/New England (whose idea it was to invite Gilbert at this venue), "his appearance in 1993 will be a new departure - the first time he has combined his historical research on Sir Winston with his equally impressive work on the Holocaust, making what we feel will be a signal contribution to our understanding of Sir Winston's role on that grim subject."

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum was dedicated in April and opened to the public shortly thereafter. Though erected on land donated by the U.S. government, it was funded entirely through private subscription and no government allocations were involved.

"Together with Jonathan Aitken, MP, ICS is offering an unprecedented group of speakers on Churchill and Churchillian subjects," Mrs. Alberigi said. "It remains only for one more distinguished individual - who must still remain nameless at this point - to accept our invitation. This will necessarily take a little more time."

Plan now to attend this stellar four-day event, which was detailed at length in our last issue. For an up-to-the-minute synopsis of events planned, write Merry Alberigi (address, page 2). Registration materials will be mailed to all Friends of ICS automatically.



Lord Dowding Memorial

LONDON, MARCH 12TH - AIT1baS-sador Paul H. Robinson, Jr., Chairman of Trustees of ICS United States, read Brian Young's "Flight" at a service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Derek Hugh Tremeneere Dowding, Second Baron of Bentley Priory (1919-1992) at the Church of St. Clement Danes, London, today. Son of the first Lord Dowding, the Second Baron flew with "The Few" during the Battle of Britain, and it was to his gallant service and that of his comrades that Ambassador Robinson addressed his remarks:

Flight

How can they know that joy to be alive

Who have not flown?

To loop and spin and roll and climb and dive,

The very sky one's own.

The urge of power while engines race,

The song of speed.

The rude wind's buffet on one's face.

To live indeed.

How can they know the grandeur of the sky,

The earth below,

The restless sea, and waves that break and die

With ceaseless ebb and flow;

The morning sun on drifting clouds

And rolling downs -

And valley mist that shrouds

The chimneyed towns?

So long has puny man to earth been chained

Who now is free,

And with the conquest of the air has gained

A glorious liberty.

How splendid is this gift He gave

On high to roam,

The sun a friend, the earth a slave,

The heavens home.

>>

Ambassador Robinson continued: "And now I would like to say a few words of my own: Two kills, two shared, one damaged and one probable - an honorable record for an honorable man to take to his grave.

"As a boy of ten in 1940, I greatly admired men like Derek Dowding and many others here present today, who were fighting for their freedom and our own in the Battle of Britain. We in America were late in coming. In the end we paid our way, too. But we will always remember 'The Few.'"

JOHN SPENCER CHURCHILL

We regret delaying notice until now of the death of John Spencer Churchill, Sir Winston's nephew and brother of our friend Peregrine Churchill, on 23 June 1992, aged 83. An artist and sculptor, painter of murals, portraits and frescoes, and a celebrated figure in Chelsea in the 1950s, "Johnny" was above all a Churchill, who lived under the daunting influence of his father and his Uncle Winston.

Wrote Hugo Vickers in the *Daily Telegraph*: "Art was always his first interest. His connections helped him obtain commissions and he was soon undertaking work for Lady Islington and the Maharanee of Cooch Behar. He also adorned Aubrey Herbert's villa at Portofino and relished his work on the battles of the Duke of Marlborough at Chartwell in 1935 (visitors to the Pavilion please note -Ed.). Later he decorated a temple at Blenheim for the Tenth Duke and painted views of London in Simpson's of Piccadilly.

"His memoirs. *Crowded Canvases*, published in 1961, were considered quite advanced - even outrageous - in their content. He did not hesitate to write about the sadism of the senior boys at Harrow, of his own peccadilloes, or his feelings towards his family." (Robert Hardy has told ICS of his 'hilarious stories and riotous

imitations' of his Uncle as he helped Robert come to terms with his role as WSC. -Ed.)

EMPIRE THEATRE RESTORED

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28TH - The colorful, theatrical past of the Empire Ballroom in Leicester Square, where Churchill made his first public speech (in defense of freedom), was not entirely forgotten in its new manifestation as "London's Premier Disco-Tec." The Empire was closed last year for only the third time in 100 years for £1.8 million worth of refurbishing, with a theatreland theme. Flamboyant drapes, theatrical masks and illuminated colonnades were in place by the opening of the newly named "Equinox" on May 28th, 1993.

Churchill might not approve of the new-look Empire, though he was of liberal disposition judging by his intervention in 1894. By then, the Empire had acquired a reputation as a music hall, attracting such artists as Vesta Tilley and John Philip Sousa to its stage, and prostitutes to its bars and promenade. The Purist Party called for its closure. The young Churchill, then a cadet at Sandhurst and a regular visitor, sprang to its defence. The Purists had influenced the municipality to erect barricades, screening the more sordid sights of the Empire from its patrons. Churchill led a charge that tore them down and addressed the crowd from atop the ruins: "You have seen us tear down these barricades tonight; see that you pull down those who are responsible for them at the coming election."

DIRTY DOGS AND PALINGS

LONDON - The death last year of William Paling, Labour MP for Dewsbury, 1945-59, who passed away on 14 April 1992, reminds us of his rank as the butt of one of Sir Winston's most amusing Parliamentary rejoinders.

During his period as Leader of the Opposition (1945-51) Sir Winston was often interrupted

in debate by the rambunctious new Labour MPs, who did not appreciate all the nuances and courtesies of Commons engagement and refused to take the lead from senior Members like Attlee or Bevin. One such newcomer was Paling who, infuriated by one of Churchill's harangues, interrupted WSC with cries of "dirty dog."

Clive Thomas of Wrotham, Kent, recalls what happened next: "The Churchill patience snapped. Peering over his glasses at the hapless MP, WSC retorted: 'I am grateful for the opportunity to remind the Honourable Member for Dewsbury what a dirty dog does to a paling.'"

(For the benefit of those not familiar with this rather archaic term, a "paling" is a picket in a fence ...) -RML

AITKEN LIMNS NIXON

LONDON, JANUARY 11TH -- Weidenfeld & Nicolson today announced *Nixon: A Life*, by Jonathan Aitken, MP, British Minister of Defence Procurement and chairman, Council of Churchill Societies. Mr. Aitken got to know the former President when he visited him in San Clemente only six months after Nixon's resignation following Watergate. The relationship developed and Aitken organised Nixon's journey to Britain in 1978 when he addressed the Oxford Union and other audiences. The visit marked the first milestone on Nixon's road back to his present position as an elder statesman and spokesman on foreign affairs.

Aitken's is the first biography to have had Nixon's cooperation and the first by a non-American author unencumbered by prior positions on Watergate and Vietnam. He draws on a wide range of new sources, including Nixon's own previously closed private papers, to shed light on America's most enigmatic and enduring politician. Thus his book breaks new ground as a major work of political biography. Nixon was 80 years old

on 9 January.

While we have not listed *Nixon: A Life* in the ICS New Book Service, we will certainly obtain copies of the English first edition for readers who require same at the UK retail price of £25 (\$40), inclusive of post; order from the editor but send no money, you will be billed. This offer expires six weeks from the date of receipt of this issue.

WSC'S RACIAL PURITY PROPOSALS

LONDON, JUNE 1992 - Obscured somewhat in the rash of books explaining how Churchill should have fought the war as opposed to the way he fought it (see *FH* #78, page 10, *FH* #74, page 34) was a mini-flutter over papers released by the Public Record Office, showing that Home Secretary Winston Churchill advocated a plan to sterilise the mentally incompetent and to force tramps and wastrels into labor camps in 1910. "The unnatural and increasingly rapid growth of the feeble-minded classes, coupled with a steady restriction among all the thrifty, energetic and superior stocks, constitutes a race danger," Churchill declared. What joy: further proof that Winston Churchill said embarrassing things at one time or another like the rest of us. (Today we're not sterilising the feeble-minded, but creating ever more of them, in part by subjecting perfectly capable young people to what passes for public education.)

The best answer we've seen to this one was William Manchester's remarks on "generational chauvinism"—judging the past by the standards of the present (*FH* #66, page 22). The next best was by Michael Toner in the London *Sunday Express* a year ago:

"Churchill was a rogue all right. He puffed large cigars, never giving a thought for the dangers of passive smoking ... He never went jogging. (He) had reactionary views about women. He was a gung-ho mili-

tarist who liked nothing better than a good old-fashioned cavalry charge. He was an unrepentant imperialist. Worst of all, he thought Britain was the finest nation on earth.

"No wonder so many earnest, well-meaning muesli-eating, Guardian-reading people view Winston Churchill with such sniffy disdain. It must be a sore trial to them that the rest of us continue to thank God for the bravest, most brilliant leader who ever rescued our country in the hour of its most desperate need."

Yep - that'll do. The poor *Guardian*!

TWO MORE

CHURCHILL REMEMBRANCES
PLOEGSTEERT, BELGIUM, 11 NOVEMBER 1991 - ICS honorary member Winston S. Churchill, MP unveiled a plaque to his grandfather in this Belgian village where Churchill did a post-Dardanelles spell in British trenches. English tommies knew the place better as "Plug Street," and Churchill painted some of his earliest oils here.

BERKHAMSTED, HERTS., UK, 21 JUNE 1979 - Previously unmentioned in these pages, 107 Berkhamsted High Street should be added to our list of Churchill-related sites in England. Here in 1979, Lady Soames unveiled a plaque marking her mother's girlhood home, a Georgian terraced house then occupied by the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers. Clementine Hozier lived here from 1900 to 1903 when she attended Berkhamsted School for Girls. Thereafter she attended the Sorbonne at the age of 19, having excelled in French.

THE BULLDOG CREED

LONDON - A letter to the *Daily Mail* by Mr. N. Edwards of Wimbledon recounts a conversation between two elderly ladies on contemporary affairs: the grim national and international situation, Somalia, Bosnia, Saddam Hussein, un-

employment, crime, drugs and violence. They could see no future for humanity. Then one sighed, "If only we had Churchill now."

The other shook her head. "He wouldn't be able to change anything."

"I suppose not," agreed the first lady. "But he would make one of his wonderful speeches and, suddenly, it would all become bearable."

GILBERT DOCUMENTARY ON VIDEO

ST. PAUL, MINN., USA, MAY 15TH - The recent BBC Churchill documentary, using archival footage and interviews with WSC's associates under the authorship of official biographer Martin Gilbert, is available in a 200 minute video, the Video Catalog announced today. Entitled "The Complete Churchill," the production is contained in four boxed cassettes which sell for \$59.95 (add \$3.50 handling). Order number #22702 from The Video Catalog, PO Box 64428, St. Paul, MN 55164, or order toll-free by dialing (800) 733-2232.

THE REAL LAST CAVALRY CHARGE

NEW BARNET, HERTS., UK, MAY 4TH - Trying to ferret out the last cavalry charge in history is like peeling an onion. We all know it wasn't the one Churchill took part in, at Omdurman in 1898. Mark Weber's proposal of the British charge at Huj, Palestine on 8 November 1917 (*FH* #74, page 5), was quickly trumped by Capt. J. R. Grodzinsky, RCAF, who nominated the Canadian charge at Moreuil Wood in France on 30 March 1918 (*FH* #76, page 32).

Now John Frost, newspaper collector and supplier of most of *Finest Hour's* press clippings, sends us a letter to *The Times* by one Shamus O. D. Wade dated 9 September 1974: "Surely Sir Winston would have been the last to deny greatness to Captain Arthur Sandeman of the Central India Horse and the Indian Sowars of the

Burma Frontier Force, who met their deaths charging the Japanese machine guns at Toungoo in 1942." This is it!

WSC'S GHOST-SPEAKER: IT WASN'T

EARTHA KITT EITHER

LONDON, JANUARY 1992 - The claim (*FH* #72, page 6) by Sensimetrics Inc., the Cambridge, Massachusetts audio analysis firm, to have analyzed three Churchill speeches and come up with voice patterns that are not Churchill's (confirming the late Norman Shelley's claim that he stood in for Churchill on those broadcasts) is being challenged by Peter Barnard in *The Times* of London. The three controversial 1940 speeches are those of 13 May ("Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat"), 4 June ("Fight on the Beaches") and 18 June ("Their Finest Hour").

Writes Barnard: "I have obtained an as yet unpublished article by Peter Orr, Argo (publishers of the Churchill speeches on audiocassette) spoken word consultant. He rejects the American research, as you would expect him to do, on twin arguments: that analysing speech takes no account of slight variations in recording speed and changes in a human voice over the years; and that the speeches can hardly be attributed to Shelley without putting his voice through similar tests.

"Orr also makes a disarmingly bizarre point: he says that 36 years ago, while working for Radio Jamaica, he discovered that a 33 rpm recording by Bing Crosby, played back at 45 rpm, sound exactly like Eartha Kitt. Therefore he could start a learned debate in sound magazines by claiming that all Eartha Kitt records were actually made by Bing Crosby!

"Please, I can't take any more. What I do know is that when audio buffs start mucking about with recordings they will very likely get what is coming to them."



WSC's great-granddaughter Jessica (above, with father Haggis MacLeod) resembles her mother (left) at same age.

JESSICA'S ON THE BALL

GLASTONBURY, SOMERSET, UK - At the age of five, Sir Winston's great-granddaughter Jessica is a proficient tightrope walker - with a little help from her father, juggler John "Haggis" MacLeod, 33, who is married to Arabella Churchill, Randolph Churchill's daughter. Jessica, who bears an uncanny resemblance to Arabella at the same age, "needs a little help" according to her father: "If I don't hold her, she falls off. But she's doing well."

MacLeod, top juggling tutor at the British Circus School, has produced the "Complete Teach Yourself Juggling Kit," subtitled, "More Balls Than Most," including furniture-friendly bean bags. His wife runs the Children's World charity here. MacLeod jokes: "She booked me. I don't think it was my juggling—probably my charm."

IN THE NEWS

HOPKINTON, NH, USA, APRIL 15TH - Out of curiosity, ICS/USA ran a Lexis survey on the number of times the word "Churchill" appeared in news stories for the first three months of 1993. The total was 637 - many of them referencing Pamela Harriman, the USA's new Ambassador to France and Sir Winston's daughter-in-law. Still: quite a number.

HOLOCAUST MUSEUM OPENS; GILBERT CORRECTS CLINTON

WASHINGTON, APRIL 22ND - The United States Holocaust

Memorial Museum, erected with the aid of \$150 million in private subscriptions, formally opened today in the U.S. capital. The Museum, which documents the atrocities resulting in the deaths of nine million people, Jews and Gentiles, during the Nazi period, is scheduled to host a lecture by Martin Gilbert, "Churchill and the Holocaust," during the ICS 25th Anniversary Conference on Monday November 8th next.

We really wish that politicians who lack sufficient understanding of history would not say such things as President Clinton, who, in the opening ceremonies, opined that the Allies "should have done more" to stop the killing at the Nazi death camps. All credit, therefore, to America's National Public Radio, which was canny enough to interview Martin Gilbert shortly after the President's remarks. (In addition to his epic biography of Churchill, Dr. Gilbert is a Holocaust historian, and author of the seminal "Auschwitz and the Allies.")

Gilbert pointed out that (a) most of the Holocaust occurred when Nazi Germany was at its maximum strength and the Allies were at their weakest; (b) a million deaths had already occurred before the United States entered the war; (c) it was not known where the Nazi deportees were going, or what was going to happen to them when they arrived, until one by one, the stories leaked out; (d) considerable confusion surrounded the actual purpose of the most infamous death camp, Auschwitz-Berkenau, until very late in the war, and even then it was not known whether an attack would kill or save more people.

Before world figures speak out on what Churchill or the Allies should have done about the Holocaust, they would do well to get their facts straight; and speaking of doing more to stop atrocities, the Holocaust is history. Bosnia is current events - as Lady Thatcher keeps reminding us. RML M

Celebrating Churchill the Painter in California

BY SHIRLEY GRAVES



President Reagan (l) addressed guests at preview reception opening the Presidential Library's exhibit of Churchill paintings. ICS Vice-President Merry Alberigi with one of the attendees at her lecture January 30th, former Prime Minister Sir Edward Heath.

In late December of 1992, the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library in Simi Valley, Calif., opened a special two-month exhibition of "The Art and Treasures of Sir Winston Churchill." The collection included paintings representative of WSC's range of talent and subjects, as well as artifacts such as a tube of his cobalt blue paint, one of his paintbrushes, and a siren suit.

On the weekend of December 18-20th, ICS vice president Merry Alberigi and her husband Glen were invited to Southern California to attend President Reagan's preview reception for the exhibition, which included a special appearance by Winston S. Churchill, M.P., and Minnie Churchill. With Colin Clark and Bruce and Lisa Bogstad, five people represented ICS that evening. A brief program comprised short talks by President Reagan, Mr. Churchill and Dean Willard of Courtalds Aerospace Corporation - the exhibition's co-sponsor.

At the invitation of the Library's director, Dr. Ralph Bledsoe, Merry presented her slide lecture on Churchill's paintings on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, and addressed the Library's archivists on her research of Churchill's paintings. Nearly 200 people attended the lectures that weekend, including twenty-five Friends of ICS. Glen and Bruce handed out membership applications and *Teaching the Next Generation* excerpts. We greatly enjoyed working with Dr. Bledsoe and the other staff members and volunteers at the Library on this exciting project.

On January 20th, ICS sponsored a tour of the exhibition and another slide lecture on "Sir Winston Churchill

- The Painter and His Art." The Library requested that we open the lecture to the public. We enthusiastically complied and 150 people attended. Among those attending was Britain's former Prime Minister, Sir Edward Heath, who had loaned one of his Churchill paintings for the exhibition. We were fortunate that he toured the Library that same day because he joined us in the auditorium where he captivated the audience with tales of Churchill in Parliament.

On the same evening there was a dinner meeting which included a report on California Chapter activities, the Churchill Center, and the 1993 International Conference. Two students from Calabasas High School, Holly Carey and Allyson Cooper, addressed the group and received a warm response to their reports on Churchill's artwork. It was their Art History class assignment - to critique a painter's work - that brought them to the Reagan Library and introduced them to Winston Churchill and to the International Churchill Society.

Our dinner program also included a Churchill Pursuits platform during which Friends of ICS Tom Dudley and Prof. Frank Mayer spoke of their areas of study. Dudley described his book collection and Mayer shared some of the findings he wrote about in his recently-published book on Churchill in the opposition years. He was without a book to show us but for a good reason. He proudly confided that Sir Edward had asked for a copy to read and he had given him the last one.

Many of the ICS members attending were from out of town and stayed at the Radisson Hotel which catered

the delicious dinner. The hotel was very generous and, under the direction of Mr. Alex Kashani, the hotel's assistant general manager, provided first class service and food. Irene Corn's table favors of paint brushes and metallic ribbon added a very fitting creative touch. All were pleased to have joined the Reagan Library in celebrating the artistic side of Sir Winston Churchill.

This event was coordinated by Bruce Bogstad and James Johnson, and their efforts introduced Winston Churchill to two dozen high school students and their teachers and resulted in a memorable evening. In his letter to Ms. Alberigi, Ronald Reagan personally thanked ICS "for so generously contributing to the special exhibition. ... Thousands of people from across the country and around the world enjoyed the paintings and artifacts on display at the exhibition thanks in part to your contribution." This exhibition of Churchill paintings has now been a success for two presidential libraries (Roosevelt Library, 1992) and for ICS.

We are very grateful to our student sponsors: Glen and Merry Alberigi, Bruce and Lisa Bogstad, Books on Tape, Inc., Colin Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Donald H. Corn, Jefferson and Shirley Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gutman, Gerald Drake Kambestad, Richard and Molley Lowry, T.W. and Marlane McGarry, Michael W. and Ellen Michelson, Marvin and DeEtta Nicely, and William Thompson. And, we sincerely appreciate the support given ICS by the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and the Radisson Hotel. &

Randolphs. Churchill, 1911-1968 Remembrances by His Friends Twenty-Five Years On

"A young Apollo, golden haired
Stands dreaming on the verge of strife
Magnificently unprepared
For the long littleness of life."

FRANCES CORNFORD ON RUPERT BROOKE
CITED BY KAY HALLE IN
RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: THE YOUNG UNPRETENDER



The International Churchill Society's second honorary member died twenty-five years ago, an anniversary upon which it is appropriate to remember him: particularly now, with the biography he began at last moving forward toward completion. Coincidentally, Randolph Churchill was preceded in death only days before by Robert Kennedy, whose brother John he hoped to write about after the biography of his father was completed; and his passing was overshadowed by the tragedy of a second Kennedy assassination. Robert Kennedy's loss will be remembered in various ways in 1993. Randolph's will be here.

He was a combination of two vivid qualities: generous loyalty to those he loved, and an acid tongue and pen for those he didn't — most of the latter, I tend to think, richly deserved what they got. "I am an explosion," Randolph said of himself, "that leaves the house still standing." His public persona was based on the latter quality. (When surgery revealed that a tumor on his lung was benign, his friend Evelyn Waugh made the famous quip at White's: "So they've cut out the only part of Randolph that isn't malignant!" It was Easter, so RSC characteristically sent the devout Catholic Waugh a telegram: "Thanks ... and have a Happy Resurrection.")

This tribute is composed in part from the Editor's review in Finest Hour #49 of the two Randolph Churchill biographies, by Anita Leslie and Brian Roberts, published in 1985. The essays which follow are republished by permission of the authors from The Young Unpretender (U.S. title The Grand Original): Tributes to Randolph Churchill by his friends, Kay Halle, editor, London 1971.

Overriding those two chief qualities was a sense of despair over missed opportunities: the failure to get into Parliament (except in 1940-45 when he held an uncontested seat), and the long delay in being assigned his father's biography. When the "Great Work" finally began, Randolph devoted himself singlemindedly to its completion, knowing that he had already wrecked his body, that the process of disintegration was far advanced. He achieved nearly 5000 pages on his father's early life — wonderful pages as perhaps only Randolph could write them. When his doctor told him that any more hard liquor would kill him in six months he stopped cold — but cirrhosis is not a reversible disease. At his death in June 1968 the doctor didn't know how to put down the cause. "... with Randolph the answer is *everything* ... He's worn out every organ in his body at the same time." Randolph, one of his biographers suggested, would have loved that diagnosis, and didn't mind dying, really: "He had this tremendous curiosity about death. Now he knows what happens."

The seeds of trouble were sown early. Randolph was spoiled by his father, Anita Leslie wrote, who "could not resist holding up his famous cigar for silence whenever Randolph held forth," and worse, who taught him to drink, and drink hard, in the company of famous friends like F.E. Smith. The outspoken, sarcastic and often boorish result of that upbringing alienated his mother, and relations between them were generally frosty. Clementine lived for Winston, Leslie adds, and caring for Winston was full-time work. What no one appreciated, Leslie continues, "was Randolph's craving for affection ... He had to hide his sensitivity, not realizing that others could be as sensitive as he."

He never entered the House through a contested election because, prewar, he insisted on battling official Tory candidates, sometimes splitting the vote and giving the seat to Labour. Party resentment at Winston's prewar role as gadfly was tempered by WSC's wartime leadership, though it never really vanished. With Randolph they had no reason to hide their dislike, and after the war they never forgot. Randolph betimes was unwilling to put up with local committee humbug, and that too prevented him from being assigned the longed-for safe seat. It was a great loss: his debating skills were even sharper than Winston's.

He had all his father's qualities including absolute fearlessness. During the war he nagged for a combat assignment, while superiors kept him sidelined for fear of damaging the PM's son. Finally he talked his way into Fitzroy Maclean's British mission to Tito's partisans and parachuted into occupied Yugoslavia, where his exploits earned him a recommendation for the Military Cross. He had to be satisfied with the MBE: Authority dared not be generous for fear of being accused of partiality.

Randolph had many and varied lady loves, for whom his prewar beauty and his postwar affection were alluring qualities. None of them could really handle him; but those who understood him, like Natalie Bevan in his later years, were indispensable. With his lady friends he was usually absolutely sincere. When Madame Pol Roger resisted his advances, saying jokingly that he needed to lose "Un peu pres douze kilos," he went home, dieted hard and obtained a weighing machine ticket to prove he'd lost 14 kilos. With this, his biographer writes, he raced back to France, accosted her in her garden, "snatched her up and proceeded to carry her into the house looking for her bedroom ... Madame escaped with difficulty and Randolph was very hang-dog. The Pol Roger family dined out on this story for many a year."

My own encounter with Randolph Churchill came almost at the end of his life when I wrote him at Stour, the Suffolk home he loved, asking if he could answer any questions *Finest Hour's* readers might have relating to their philatelic biographies. "I regret to record I know nothing about stamps, but I shall be pleased to assist in any way," he promptly replied. A very small gesture — but he didn't even have to answer. Martin Gilbert said "his highlight was his generosity," and so I learned in 1968. Yet, while generous to a fault, he was also devastatingly honest. Writing the biography, Martin recalls, he would constantly tell his "Young Gentlemen" assistants, "I am interested only in the truth."

That same concern brought him into constant disputes with those less interested in truth, not a few of which ended in court, most of which he won. No one can say honesty wasn't one of his qualities.

As a writer I admire his skill, especially his ability to skewer the opposition, whatever form it might take. Landing once in Johannesburg, Randolph was incensed by an immigration form asking about his means of support while in South Africa. He wrote: "This is an impertinence but you may take it that I am most generously treated by my employer." Then, as a friend relates, he got to the question on race — very important in those days of strict Apartheid. "Damned cheek!," said RSC, and he began writing furiously:

"Race: human. But if, as I imagine is the case, the object of this enquiry is to determine whether I have coloured blood in my veins, I am most happy to be able to inform you that I do, indeed, so have. This is derived from one of my most revered ancestors, the Indian Princess Pocohontas, of whom you may not have heard, but who was married to a Jamestown settler named John Rolfe ..."

Randolph's proper umbrage flooded back recently when I was sent a form by a firm with which we do business, requesting the number of fashionable minorities we employ: African-Americans, Latinos, Indians, Eskimos, and so on. We considered that form just as much an imposition, just as patronizing toward the favored and insensitive toward others — in short, just as racist — as Randolph's immigration form. So I duly wrote on it: "Humans: two. Latvian-Americans: one. Thanks for asking!" I am sure Randolph would have approved: for he was the enemy of hypocrisy and false morality, the ally of liberty, equality and fraternity.

One sees life at Stour through Randolph's biographers as almost quintessentially English-Country-House: the furnishings traditional, comfortable, a bit frowzy at the edges; Captain Boycott, the spoiled pug, making water on the sofa for the umpteenth time; Lady Diana Cooper, magnificently gowned, sitting in the same sofa a few nights later and sniffing vaguely at the pillows; Randolph sparing no expense to provide guests with the best food — "a notable soup" — even though he himself had long since lost interest in eating; the wonderful gardens, lovingly tended (sometimes over-lovingly, as when RSC applied so much fertilizer that the grass turned black); the garden strong room stacked high with archives for the Great Work, where Randolph would direct any sincere researcher of a related subject, usually leaving the key in the door and the researcher alone.

His enemies condemned him for his disregard of their sensitivities, for his blunt speech and writing, and for his egotism. But every great man who ever lived was at times insensitive and blunt and egotistic. Their greatness was that they gave far more than they took for themselves. Those who knew him best miss him the most.

—Richard M. Langworth

"History Became His Task and His Inspiration "

"The only thing that interests me is the *truth*." At two in the morning, in the midst of an intricate discussion about the confused diplomacy of 1938, this dogmatic assertion seemed somewhat out of place. I began once more to explain the obscure point on which I had rather foolishly embarked. Once again Randolph exploded: "In this house we are only interested in the *truth*."

I first met Randolph after he had begun to write his father's Life. Perhaps he had had an earlier career or two, as a pugnacious young man fighting to enter politics, as a journalist in search of a story, or as a soldier in search of war; but if he had really been any of these things, then they belonged, in Hindu fashion, to a previous existence. Few Oxford historians were ever as single-minded as he was about history. At night when the rest of mankind was asleep, or at weekends when the world was relaxing, Randolph was at work. He had never taken a university degree or written a graduate thesis; yet in less than seven years he produced two volumes of narrative and five volumes of documents, nearly 5000 pages in all, a life's monument for most writers. Much of this was done during his declining years, while his enormous energies were already slipping away.

Randolph was often impatient with the earlier periods of his father's life; but he did not intend to neglect them. Throughout the Great Work he aspired to high professional standards. He had a fine library and a magisterial set of reference books, which he consulted continually. He could sniff out dubious facts like a bloodhound. He believed that nothing need remain obscure for long. In search of unknown documents, he sent his research team to the very ends of archival earth. His own detailed knowledge was formidable. Above all, he had enormous enthusiasm for recent British history. He demanded at all times to be fed with new material. I once sent him what I knew to be a fine diamond from New York, a complete set of the letters which his father had written to the American politician Bourke Cockran at the turn of the century, and awaited with some complacency his warm approval. To my chagrin I received a telegram which, while starting "COCKRAN STUFF EXCELLENT," continued imperatively: "PLEASE GET MORE." He was quite right; no research ever really comes to an end.

Some wondered if Randolph would really stick to his new profession. Did he still, in 1961, hanker

after a political career, once the Great Work was done? "You will make a fine show for yourself about the book," his father said to him early that year, "but don't give up politics." To which Randolph replied: "Well I am happy with the book and my garden, and we might let politics skip a generation. Perhaps Winston might get interested." After 1961 politics took second place - so did the garden. A politician might still be rebuked on the telephone for failing to "stand up and be counted" on some current issue; but it was just as likely that the aim of the call was to seek out a brother's archive or an uncle's diary. Randolph sent off hundreds of letters from East Bergholt in search of new material. He interviewed his father's contemporaries, even the girlfriends of pre-Boer War days. History became his task and his inspiration.

-Martin Gilbert

Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; research assistant for RSC's biography of Sir Winston; appointed to succeed RSC as official biographer in 1968.

"You Have Sent Us Your Son "

Thanks to Randolph we heard for the first time about the secret agreement between his father and Stalin on the division of Yugoslavia into 50-50 spheres of influence. At the beginning, as sincere Marxists, we could not believe this. We regarded Stalin at that time as a pure revolutionary and the leader of the oppressed in the world, but the information we got from Randolph was soon confirmed by other sources.

Partisans cherish fond remembrances of Randolph. I once asked Tito what he thought of Randolph. He answered,

"On 12 August 1944 I met Winston Churchill in Naples. He said that he was sorry he was so advanced in years that he could not land by parachute, otherwise he would have been fighting in Yugoslavia."

"'But you have sent us your son,' I said.

"At that moment tears glittered in Churchill's eyes."

—Vladimir Dedijer

Yugoslav author; fought with Tito's Partisans; Yugoslav Delegate to the United Nations 1945-52.

"His Courage Was In His Journalism "

Randolph the man was there in his writing; and, just as there was nothing small, at his best, about the

man, there was nothing small, at its best, about his journalism. Neither needs any false excuse: he could, in his journalism as in his life, stoop to conquer. But, more often than not, one found in his journalism a vivid impression of the remarkable qualities which, in his personal life, made it irrelevant for his friends to ask themselves if they could forgive him, because it was enough that they knew that they would not forget him.

—Henry Fairlie, *Journalist*

Randolph's favorite photo of himself, December 1958



"A Staunch and Loyal Friend"

He was liable to suit the action to the word more or less instinctively, which led to consequences which were, at times, counter-productive.

I remember that one afternoon, just before the celebrated Fulton Address delivered by his father in the late spring of 1946, the door of my office in the British Embassy in Washington was flung open, and Randolph appeared, dishevelled, with one of his trousers slightly torn at the knee. He was violently flushed, and was pressing a handkerchief to a bleeding wound just below his left eye. In answer to my inquiry, he said - so far as I now recollect - something like this:

"I went to see a man in the State Department, called, I believe, Braden [Spruille Braden]. He seems to have occupied some kind of post in the Argentine. I believe he was American Ambassador there. I tried to interview him about Latin America. In the course of the interview he made highly offensive remarks about England and her policies. I struck him at once. I always do that to anyone who attacks my country; don't you?"

Randolph was not entirely suited to peacetime conditions. But he was rich in military virtues. His views were sometimes those of a very young, un-grown-up undergraduate, but he was brave, simple, uncalculating, truthful, loyal, eccentric, and at times wildly entertaining. There was something arresting about him; he was given to romantic fantasies both personal and political, and these seemed to me to spring from appalling frustration and misery. His violence and lack of control which sometimes took alarming forms, were at the same time pathetic, disarming and childlike. Sober, and in the company of those with whom he felt secure, he was peaceful and courteous. He drank a good deal and could then be a terrible bore: yet even then he could inspire affection, and was capable of deep affection himself. There was something at once disturbing and sweet about his expression in repose. His world was as black and white as his father's. He believed in the simple maxim of being amiable to his friends and appallingly rude to his opponents. He was a staunch and loyal friend; his enemies (as opposed to those who merely found his behaviour on occasion offensive or embarrassing or barbarous) were, on the whole, men a good deal inferior to himself.

—Isaiah Berlin

*Historian and writer, Fellow of All Souls College;
President Wolfson College, Oxford. Deceased.*



April 9th, 1963: Randolph's Day

(To Kay Halle)

I can't write what I feel about Randolph.
He was my friend.

You know how Jack and Bobby loved him - but
did you know my son John loved him?

It started when John was 4 or 5 and Randolph
came to the Cape. He was fascinating to children —
at least to John. He was completely himself — and
never changed gears for them.

Randolph had decided to have first editions of all
Winston Churchill's books beautifully bound, and
was going to give them to Jack's Library. He told me
that at the time of Runnymede.^f

But one day after he had left Hyannis Port he
wrote me that he disapproved of giving things to in-
stitutions - and he sent them all in a painted tin
trunk, to give to John. They are 49 volumes and
they are in the bookshelves in the dining room,
beside Jack's *Marlborough*, which he read when he
had scarlet fever as a boy, and the Churchill books
he had at Harvard.

At supper the children have invented a guessing
game — "which of Winston Churchill's books are they
thinking of?" They used to stump Bobby with it, and
be so delighted, as he would always guess the ones
we have all read — and they would rattle off, *London
to Ladysmith via Pretoria*, *Painting as a Pastime*, *Savrola*,
Liberalism and the Social Problem, *Malakand Field Force*,
The Sinews of Peace, etc.

John is always taking one out and asking me what
it is about. It is because he enjoyed Randolph that
he cares about the books.

If, when he is older, he finds in them what his
father found in them - that would be this strange,
touching legacy of Randolph's. Winston Churchill
and Randolph outlived Jack - but maybe Randolph
will be the one to draw John to the books that
shaped John's father.

^fBritain's memorial to President Kennedy, adjacent to
the site of the signing of the Magna Charta.

That sounds too sentimental. Maybe John won't
like books at all - but it touched me so when Ran-
dolph did that - and I thought you might not know
it.

Sometimes you hear people describe him as such
a flamboyant character - but all I can ever think of
about Randolph is his incredible sweetness.

I remember Randolph, on a spring day after rain,
with the afternoon sun streaming into the Green
Room.

We sat around a table - Randolph and young
Winston, Sissie and David Harloch, Kay Halle and
Jean Campbell, with glasses of warm Champagne —
and I was so happy for Randolph, I wished that
moment to last for ever for him.

It was the day Jack had proclaimed Sir Winston
Churchill Honorary Citizen of the United States.
There had been the ceremony in the Rose Garden,
a reception in the White House. Now Jack had gone
back to his office, the last guest had wandered out,
and we had gone to sit in the Green Room to un-
wind together.

Jack had cared about this day so much.

We met in his office. Randolph was ashen, his
voice a whisper. Someone said he had been up most
of the night. "All that this ceremony means to the
two principals," I thought, "is the gift they wish it to
be to Randolph's father - and they are both so ner-
vous it will be a disaster."

The French windows opened and they went out-
side. Jack spoke first but I couldn't listen - every
second was ticking closer to Randolph. Then the
presentation.

Randolph stepped forward to respond: "Mr. Presi-
dent." His voice was strong. He spoke on, with al-
most the voice of Winston Churchill, but while others
could imitate Sir Winston, Randolph's voice was
finer.

He sent his words across the afternoon, that most
brilliant, loving son. His head was the head of his
son beside him - Randolph and Winston - those two
names that would for ever succeed each other as
long as Churchills had sons. And Randolph speaking
for his father. Always for his father.

But that afternoon, the world stopped and looked
at Randolph. And many saw what they had missed.

After - in the Green Room - the happy relief -
Randolph surrounded, with his loving friends - we
so proud of him and for him - he knowing he had
failed no one, and had moved so many.

I will for ever remember that as Randolph's day.

—Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis 13

WSC as Fictional Character

JANET DANIELS

I have just been reading a book entitled, *The Originals: Who's Really Who In Fiction*, by William Amos (London: Sphere Books 1990, ISBN 07221-10693) and was fascinated to see that Sir Winston Churchill had been used as the model for at least four fictional characters.

The first was in a book called *Men Like Gods*, by H.G. Wells, published in 1923, in which there appeared a character called "Rupert Catskill." Apparently this fictional personality spoke and acted in a way so like Churchill that even Wells acknowledged that he could see the resemblance. Next, I found that *Storm in the West* by Sinclair Lewis and Dore Seřary, written in 1943 but published in 1963, contained the character "Walter Chancel": clearly Winston Churchill in thin disguise.

Then I discovered that Arnold Bennett's *Lord Raingo*, published in 1926, had a character, "Tom Hogarth," within its pages who had obviously been based on Churchill. This resulted in an attack on Bennett by Lord Birkenhead in the *Daily Mail* that turned into a public row. Some time after this had blown over (with Bennett the victor), Churchill is said to have met Bennett at a dinner where he allegedly uttered, "Receive the congratulations of Tom Hogarth"!

Finally, although not necessarily acknowledged by the author, the character, "Sir Henry Merrivale," in the Carter Dickson detective novels (commencing with *The Plague Court Murders* in 1935) is remarkably similar to Churchill. This view is shared not only by William Amos but by David Holloway, the *Daily Telegraph* literary editor.

No doubt there have been other instances of a Churchill double being used in fiction. Can any ICS member come up with further examples?

-JANET DANIELS. PINNER, MIDDLESEX, UK

EDITORS NOTE: Adding one to Janet Daniels' list, I recommend *Eleven Were Brave*, by Francis Beeding (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1940). Officially fiction, but actually close to the mark, this novel deals with eleven patriotic French cabinet members who refused to go along with the 1940 surrender. The British P.M. is named "Algernon Woodstock," but is obviously WSC; several figures, like Gamelin and Mussolini, play themselves. Beeding dedicated his novel to WSC "with his consent," so Churchill probably read and enjoyed it. So did I. **RML**

OTHER CHURCHILL-HOLMES APPEARANCES

Publication by ICS/USA of "The Boer Conspiracy," a Sherlock Holmes pastiche involving young

Winston Churchill in 1900, has produced the following list, sent to us by Friend of the Society Lee Karrer in Omaha, Nebraska, of earlier Sherlockian pastiches in which Churchill appears. The editor would appreciate receiving photocopies of any of these:

"The Earthquake Machine," by A. Mitchelson & N. Utechin, Belmont Tower Books: 1976 (paperback).

"The Curse of the Nibelung," by M. D'Agneau, Arlington Books: 1981 (hardbound; WSC on cover).

"Enter the Lion," by M.P. Hodel & S.M. Wright, Hawthorn Books: 1979 (hardbound); Playboy Paperbacks: 1980 (paperback).

CHURCHILL IN FICTION: "The PALADIN"

Some years ago I read a novel entitled *The Paladin* by Brian Garfield, published in 1979 by Simon & Schuster, New York and in 1980 by Macmillan in London. It is a compelling adventure story about an Englishman who was supposedly engaged by WSC at a very young age at the outset of World War II to serve as his personal covert agent. According to the dust cover, title page and foreword, the book is "based on fact."

All but one of the episodes in the novel concern events and people which are either historically unidentifiable or whose identities are disguised - of course it is impossible for the reader to tell which is the case with any certainty, or even whether they are purest fiction. One episode is an exception to that - the assassination of Admiral Darlan, which is accomplished by the novel's hero (but leaving the appearance that a Frenchman did it) under direct orders from WSC.

It seems to me that both author and publisher were taking great legal risks if they were not certain that they could defend that episode as historically factual - or at least feasibly consistent with fact. Surely WSC's heirs, and perhaps Darlan's as well, have interests here that might have been defended vigorously had they any evidence to the contrary.

Historically, WSC's well-recorded relief upon hearing of the Admiral's murder, "however criminal," leaves one with ambivalent feelings.

I am unaware whether that book caused any stir when it first appeared. Are you aware of it, and do you have any questions about its accuracy, especially the episode concerning Darlan? I look forward to your reply. - *Bruce F. Bond*

We are intrigued, but a long way from convinced. We do not know if *The Paladin* caused a stir. See our review (approving) in *FH* #48.

Fact or Fish Story?

A Look at Salisbury Hall

Did the pike WSC caught at his mother's country home really inspire the famous RAF Mosquito aircraft? And how did Winston kill the fish? A Churchillian investigates.

BY HARRY E. CROOKS

In our Battle of Britain Number (TH #68, page 6), the author related how a pike killed by Winston Churchill at his mother's country home was alleged to have inspired the design of the great de Havilland Mosquito wartime aircraft. Mr. Crooks has dug further into the story, and now summarizes the state of expert opinion. -Ed.

Since my initial article on the de Havilland Mosquito in *Finest Hour* #68, doubts have been raised that R.E. Bishop's design for the famous aircraft was really inspired by a pike caught by Winston Churchill at his mother's country home. Moreover, it has been suggested that Churchill did not kill the fish in the normal manner, but used a rifle to despatch the monster. To paraphrase Sir Winston, while we "are not lucky in the coincidence of fact with truth"¹, here is "an honest and unprejudiced attempt"² to set the record straight. As Salisbury Hall has been given relatively little notice in these pages, we also take opportunity to provide a short history of the familial association of the Churchills with it, and to consider Sir Winston's direct World War II involvement with the Mosquito.

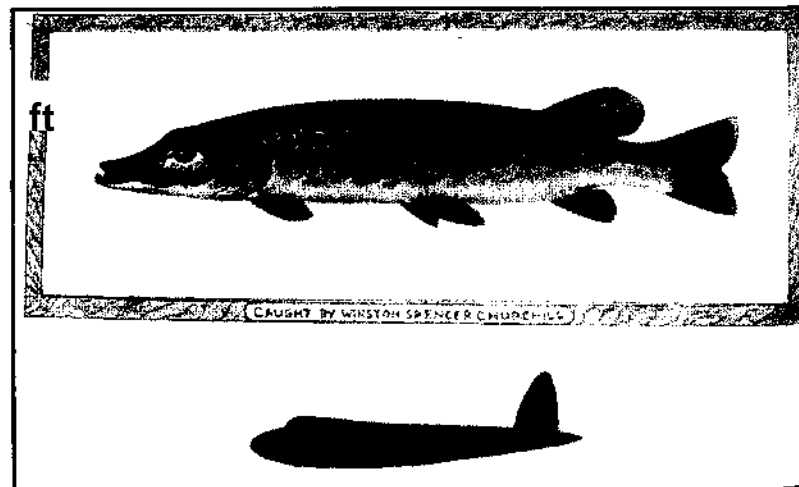
Salisbury Hall

Lying five miles southeast of St. Albans, due north of London, Salisbury Hall was built by Henry VIII's treasurer, Sir John Couttes, on a site moated since Norman times. At the time of the Domesday book it belonged to Sir Geoffrey de Manderville, and was known as the manor of Shenley. The name derives from the Montagues, Earls of Salisbury, and dates from 1380.³ Modernised in the late 17th Century, the house was a "comfortable quiet haven for family and

Mr. Crooks, a longtime Friend of ICS/UK, would welcome comments at 4 Upthorpe Drive, Wantage, Oxon. OX12 7DF, England.



(1) Salisbury Hall. (4) The Pike and the Mosquito (author drawings).



friends and contained a beautiful carved staircase, superb fire places, wood panelled rooms, several adjoining cottages and an elaborate servants wing." King Charles used it as a "home away from home" for his mistress, Nell Gwynne, and it was said that "her ghost still haunts the place." A story goes that Nell threatened to drop their son into the moat unless Charles gave the babe a title; he was said to reply, "Do

not kill the Duke of St. Albans."

When Lady Randolph (then Mrs. George Cornwallis-West) moved into the Hall in 1904, "Winston helped her to decide which flowers to have and where to plant them and the two of them spent one day getting the duckweed out of the moat. The more practical Jack Churchill advised on the bathroom renovations, and George had his own place for pheasant shoots. Winston "had an aerial summer-house" built in an old lime tree, and there practised his speeches to an audience of sky and leaves. He had also begun writing a biography of his father and he prodded his mother constantly to remember things that she perhaps would rather have forgotten: "how you first began in Charles Street ... then the row, I suppose in 1877, then Ireland"⁴ King Edward VII frequented the hall when, as a guest, certain features of the house had to be modified to suit the King's figure. Figure 1 shows the south aspect of the Hall, possibly about the time of Lady Randolph's occupation.

I was particularly pleased (as a member of the Gresley Society) to learn that Sir Nigel Gresley, the famous railway engineer, was the occupant in the thirties. During this time he found pleasure in feeding the family of Mallards resident in the moat. Figure 2 shows Sir Nigel in this activity at the South aspect of the Hall. It is significant that he named the world breaking London and North East Railroad A4 Pacific steam locomotive, "Mallard"; this steamer obtained a speed of 126 mph on 3 July 1938.

The Mosquito airplane design team moved to the Hall in some secrecy from Hatfield in October 1939, and we are grateful to Ralph Hare, one of the original members, for much valuable information. The plan of the cloakroom, from his approximate layout, is shown in figure 3, which gives the position of the stuffed pike. Mr. Hare also gave me the approximate dimensions of the case (24x7x4"), the inscription, and the description of the fish. From this I have prepared figure 4 which gives some impression of the original. The side view of a Mosquito is shown for comparison.

Figure 5 is a plan of the Hall and moat at the time of Lady Randolph's occupancy. Mr. Hare has indicated the spot where the office boy was rescued after he had fallen into the moat off a downed tree during an escape. The moat must have been in very bad condition

for, as Mr. Hare recounts, cleaning the boy up by the kitchen staff was a major operation.

The condition of the moat must have also caused Winston's mother some concern, hence his help in clearing the duckweed. He wrote from Valois, Switzerland, on 22 August 1904, "I am astonished to think I have been here a week, it seems three days since we cleared the duckweed from the Elizabethan Moat."⁵ With reference to his tree house, he writes from HMS *Vernon* near Aden 12 October 1907, "I hope you admired my aerial summer house"⁶ A painting by Edmund Miller (figure 6) shows the Hall, and the tree (top right) where remains of a wooden structure was found.

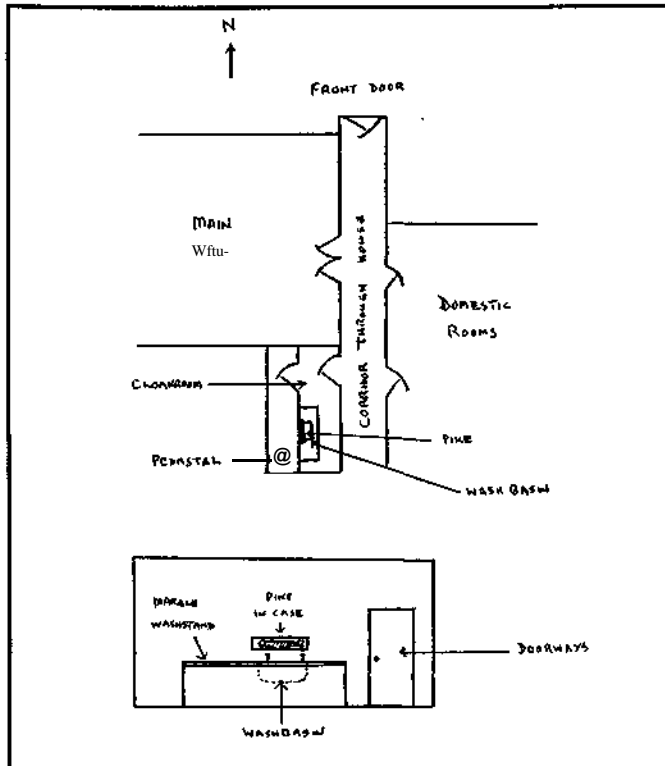
Both Lady Randolph and Winston found the peace at the Hall conducive to thought and study - also, no doubt Sir Nigel Gresley and R.E. Bishop for their brilliant brainchilds, "Mallard" and the Mosquito aircraft. Lady Randolph's beautifully written *Reminiscences* and some of Winston's biography of his father were researched and written there. To his mother in September 1904 WSC wrote: "Here I can get my proofs day by day from the printers and my material is at hand. This staying in one place - such a nice place - without continual disturbances has comforted me very much"⁷ Earlier, from the Colonial Office on 21 August he had written, "I spent a very peaceful Sunday with Jack at SH and am going there again on Saturday when I return from Lancashire"⁸ (He was a Member of Parliament for Oldham and had just crossed the floor of the House in his celebrated shift from the Tory to the Liberal Party.) Edward Marsh writes in his reminiscences, "There was a delicious garden surrounded by a moat where for long summer hours I sat storing my memory."⁹

On April 12th, 1908 Winston invited Clementine Hozier to Salisbury Hall. This was their third meeting, the previous in 1904 and March 1908; but at Salisbury Hall, cupid's aim was true, as their letters shortly afterwards show. On August 11th of the same year at Blenheim Palace, they became engaged. This very significant happening at Salisbury Hall is often overlooked. Lady Soames, in her delightfully written *Clementine Churchill*, gives added details.

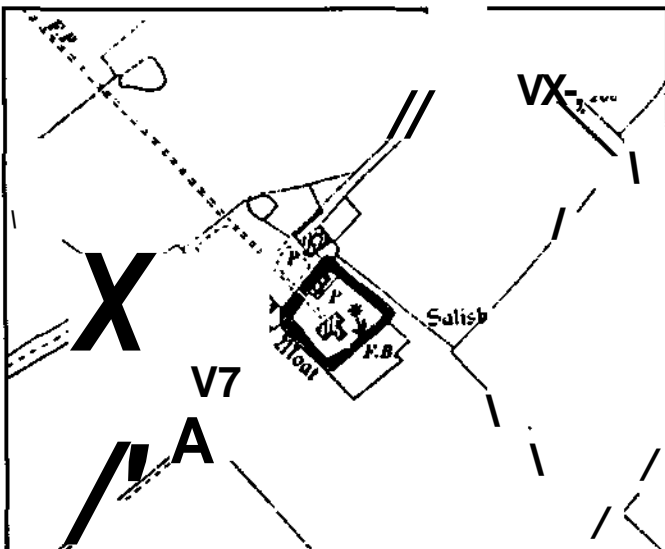
The nearest railway station to Salisbury Hall is Radlett, some three miles away. I am told by Ralph Hare that his father, who was living at Radlett before 1913, several times said that Mr.



(2) Sir Nigel Gresley feeding the mallards, which inspired the name of his famous locomotive.



(3) Above: the plan of the cloakroom showing the stuffed pike's position. (5) Below: plan of the Hall and moat; asterisk shows where office boy tumbled.



Winston Churchill was to be seen arriving at Radlett Station enroute for the Hall.

After the war, the Hall passed into the hands of W.J. Goldsmith and it was he who initiated the adjacent Mosquito museum to which visits can be made on Thursdays and Sundays during the summer months.

On a visit to the museum, Peter Waxman of the museum staff kindly allowed me to copy Goldsmith's recollection of the pike: "On the cloakroom wall was a large stuffed pike in a glass case with a label stating 'Caught by Winston Churchill in the moat 1909.' This was the only time I saw this interesting relic, for on my next visit it lay on the floor - smashed to pieces by vandals." The date is questionable. It would be safe to assume that the catch was made in 1904, during the duckweed clearance operation; moreover, I cannot find anywhere a mention that Churchill visited the Hall after he was married in 1908. Since "9" and "4" look similar, the taxidermist who stuffed and mounted the fish may have confused the year. Salisbury Hall is now occupied by a Japanese company.

Fact or Fiction?

Figure 4 may give readers some assistance to form an opinion if the pike could have inspired R.E. Bishop's aircraft design. I am grateful to Graham M. Simons, author of *Mosquito: The Original Multi-Role Aircraft*, (Armour Press: 1990) for a letter which goes into the subject in some detail.

"Without doubt," Mr. Simons writes, "the Mosquito fuselage (especially fighter variant) strongly resembles a pike from certain angles! However I cannot see how the shape of a fish could dictate the shape of a fuselage - there were strong structural, mechanical and aerodynamic reasons for the shape being as it was, mainly that of crew size and position and the 'caraspace' method of construction. Having said that, nature streamlined the fish with least resistance through the water, so we are back where we started. It could be possible, as a result of a fresh look; and although I still have no firm evidence that Bishop did take the basis of the streamlining from the shape of the pike, the general shape, the width across the cockpit/eyes, the step of the windscreen and slope of the fish's 'forehead' are just too close to be of coincidence." (I might add that the Mosquito fin

is more forward than on most aircraft.)

Views by two original design team members are interesting. One is convinced that the pike's lines influenced Bishop in designing the Mosquito; the other is more conservative, and feels the story is apocryphal, made after the event (see Simons, later). A Mosquito pilot of some eminence feels that "there may be something in it," but a Mosquito navigator closely associated with the Mosquito Museum will only give odds of 50/50. However, R.E. Bishop's obituary, crediting Churchill's pike with the design inspiration (*Finest Hour* #68, page 60) has a ring of truth. So perhaps I may be ombudsman, and give the honours to *Esox lucius*. Or, in the words of a recent Prime Minister, "there are very considerable grounds for cautious optimism" that the story is true.

By Rod, Rifle, Rake or Bill Hook?

The size of the Salisbury Hall pike or the challenge it offered (or both) may have earned the taxidermist's attention. This, and the method of capture employed by Winston Churchill, may never be known. I doubt even if Sherlock Holmes, who was around at the time, having just solved "The Hound of the Baskervilles," could solve this problem. But here are some clues.

Winston and his mother might have come across the pike while clearing the duckweed and, being well aware of the pike's ferocity, may have wished to deal with the menace then and there. Since WSC could have been armed with a large duckweed rake and perhaps a bill hook, these implements would have been used for the execution. If this was not possible, a rifle might be the next expediency, Winston using his step-father's gun. He has been credited with this method, as Graham Simons writes: "The story [of shooting the fish] has been around in de Havilland circles for at least thirty years. As to locating the hard facts, well, that's a different matter. I've a strange feeling that this is one of the many myths and legends that have grown up around aircraft designs. However, no matter how hard I researched the episode, I could not discredit the story, so I eventually decided to include it [in the book] ... Everyone I talked to [at the 50th anniversary celebrations, Mosquito Museum 25 November 1990] - said more or

less the same thing - there *was* a pike in the Hall in a glass case, and Churchill shot the bloody thing. Nobody, but nobody could recall who told them. Hard evidence is very difficult to tie down, but it seems that the information originally came from de Havilland's house newspaper. I remain convinced that the fish was shot - or caught - by Churchill. We have already discussed Churchill's fishing/shooting prowess and the difficulties of hitting such a target, taking into account water diffraction. Having spent many hours sorting out fact from fiction in terms of how propaganda worked during the war years, I have the distinct impression that we are now up against someone's attempt to raise moral points."

I have discussed the gun-versus-rod issue with Jonathan Webb, a friend who is angling correspondent to the *Oxford Times*. He tells me that shooting pike with a 12 bore is fairly common since in the summer, the fish often lies on the surface of clear water, its back out of the water. Sir Winston's early life could have included angling or fly fishing but it is reasonable to suppose that he would not resort to the sport during his visits to the Hall. He was by then heavily engaged with politics and writing the biography of his father; moreover, pike fishing with fly, spinner or live bait demands time and expertise, neither of which WSC likely possessed.

Churchill and the Mosquito in World War II

The recorded date of Prime Minister Churchill's direct involvement with the Mosquito aircraft in World War II is rather scanty. We can be certain that he would enthuse about the plane, and perhaps remember his remark in 1917: "Machines save lives." (His daughter Sarah, who was a photographic interpreter during the war, might have studied the photographs taken of the German nuclear research facility at Peenemunde by the Mosquito.)

Churchill *was* directly responsible for sending two Mosquitoes to North Africa for reconnaissance purposes at the urgent request of General Montgomery. Another example of his involvement is told by Graham Milson: "Although Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris opposed the idea of taking the best of his bomber crews to form a *corps d'elite* in the shape of a separate

Pathfinder Force (preferring instead the suggestion of 'raid leaders' or target finders), he was ordered to do so by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in August 1942. No's. 105 and 139 Squadrons were soon equipped with 'Oboe Mk II'. Milson adds, "Flying in the No. 3 position of Batesons port side [on a low-level Copenhagen raid] was a certain Airman Smith. This was in fact, Air Vice-Marshal Basil Embury who had instigated the raid, who obtained authorisation for it to take place from Churchill himself. Embury had been forbidden to take part."

The Prime Minister would of course have detailed knowledge of the success Group Captain Cunningham and his colleagues achieved with the early radar night detection device using Blenheims and Mosquitoes - the older generation will remember being taken in (I certainly was) that an infusion of carrots into the pilot's diet improved their night vision, a hood-wink used to obfuscate the presence of the new detection device.

Churchill regretted the early shortage of Mosquito fighters, and probably that Southern Ireland could not be used by Mosquitoes and other aircraft to protect allied shipping, but was no doubt gratified that Mosquitoes preceded his overseas flights and carried out high speed long distance courier service between London and Moscow during the Moscow conference in 1944. Subsequently, Mosquitoes provided an efficient communications service across Europe. A friend on the staff in Moscow remembers the arrival and departure of the pilots and the greetings exchanged between the office staff and the high flying and intrepid travellers.

Sir Winston made reference to the Mosquito in his account of the Second World War, in Volume V: "Pathfinders flew ahead and a small force of Mosquitoes was sent over the capitol to mislead the enemy. Later, eight Mosquitoes dropped target indicators using the blind bombing device oboe." Finally in Volume VI: "It was fortunate that the Germans spent so much effort on rockets instead of bombers. Even our Mosquitoes, each of which was probably no dearer than a rocket, dropped on the average 125 tons of bombs per aircraft within one mile of the target during their life, whereas the rocket dropped one only, and with an average error of 15 miles."

Probably with many memories in mind, the Prime Minister visited Salisbury Hall and saw a

demonstration of the aircraft in 1943. The King also made a visit and met many of the team. Later, in 1958, the Queen Mother opened the Mosquito Museum. The ash tray, figure 6, was made by de Havilland workers from metal used in the manufacture of the Mosquito.

Postscript

I hope this presentation is found interesting and perhaps adds to the biographical data of life and times of Winston Churchill. We should be grateful to Salisbury Hall for its association with two world beaters: "Mallard," the great locomotive and Mosquito - the great RAF aircraft, and for setting the stage for Sir Winston and Lady Churchill's fifty-seven year partnership.¹⁰

References

1. House of Commons July 14th 1954. (R.H.S. Crossman's difficulty in coinciding fact with truth.)
2. Preface to *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*, 1897.
3. From letters of 1982 from W.J. Goldsmith to Dr. Geoffrey Hughes.
4. 'Jennie' The Life of Lady Randolph Churchill Vol. II by Ralph Martin 1971. Prentice-Hall International.
5. 6, 7, 8. *Winston S. Churchill* Vol. II. Randolph Churchill. William Heinemann.
9. *A Number of People*, Edward Marsh, 1939. William Heinemann.
10. From a tribute to Lady Churchill by Margaret Thatcher, *Daily Telegraph* Dec. 13, 1977. \$



(6) Ash tray made with metal from Mosquito.

Teachers Make the Difference

A Churchill speech we cannot locate in the canon offers a weighty moral lesson and a testimonial to teachers the world over; attribution is requested.

BY WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

This story was taken from a speech given by Winston Churchill in the House of Commons. We can find no references and would appreciate any attribution or comment by our readers.

IT SEEMED that Teddy Stallard would never make a contribution to his fellow man. He was one of those disinterested, un-motivated children in school with an expressionless face and an un-focused stare. He responded in monosyllables. Although Miss Thompson said she loved all the students, she had to admit she was not being truthful. It was with a flair that she put the "E" at the top of his paper, denoting failure.

She knew a lot about Teddy from his record for it read:

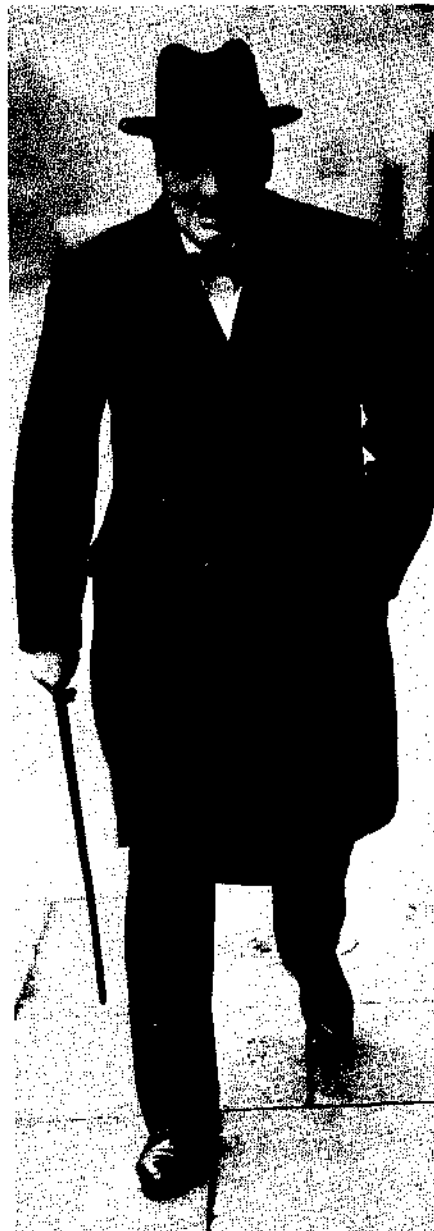
- 1st Grade: Teddy shows promise with his work and attitude, but poor home situation.

- 2nd Grade: Teddy could do better. Mother is seriously ill. He receives little help at home.

- 3rd Grade: Teddy is a good boy, but too serious. He is a slow learner. His mother died this year.

- 4th Grade: Teddy is very slow, but well-behaved. His father shows no interest.

It was Christmas and the students brought presents. Among them was one wrapped in brown paper on which was written: "For Miss Thompson from Teddy." When she opened it, out fell a gaudy rhinestone bracelet with half of the stones missing, and a bottle of cheap perfume. The students began to giggle at Teddy's present, but Miss Thompson put



WSC leaving for the Commons,
11 January 1934

on the bracelet and dotted perfume at her wrist. "Doesn't it smell lovely?," she asked. The students agreed with "oo's" and "ah's." When

the students had gone that day, Teddy said softly, "Miss Thompson, you smell just like my mother and her bracelet looks real pretty on you." When Teddy left, Miss Thompson humbled herself before God and asked Him to forgive her.

The next day, the students were welcomed by a new teacher because Miss Thompson had become a different person. She was committed to doing things for her students that would live on after her. She helped the slow ones, especially Teddy. By the end of the year he showed dramatic improvement.

Miss Thompson didn't hear from Teddy for a long time. Then one day she received a note that read:

"Dear Miss Thompson: I wanted you to be the first to know. I graduated second in my class.

Love, Teddy Stallard"

Four years later, another note came: "Dear Miss Thompson: They just told me I would be graduating first in my class. I wanted you to be the first to know. The university has not been easy, but I liked it.

Love, Teddy Stallard"

And four years later: "Dear Miss Thompson: As of today, I am Theodore Stallard, M.D. I wanted you to be the first to know. I am getting married next March 27th. I want you to sit in my mother's seat. You are the only family I have now. Dad died last year.

Love, Teddy Stallard"

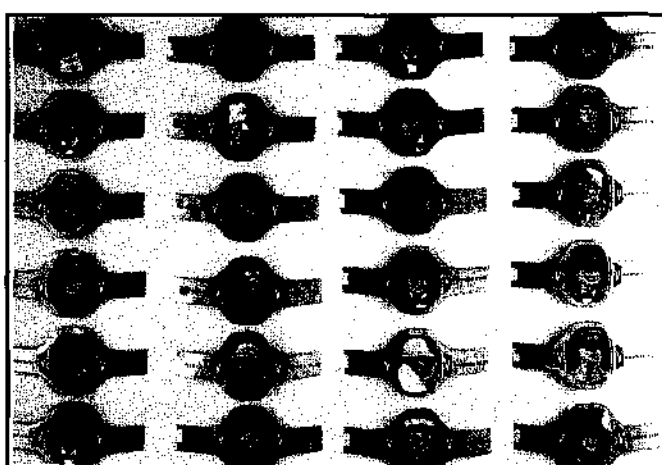
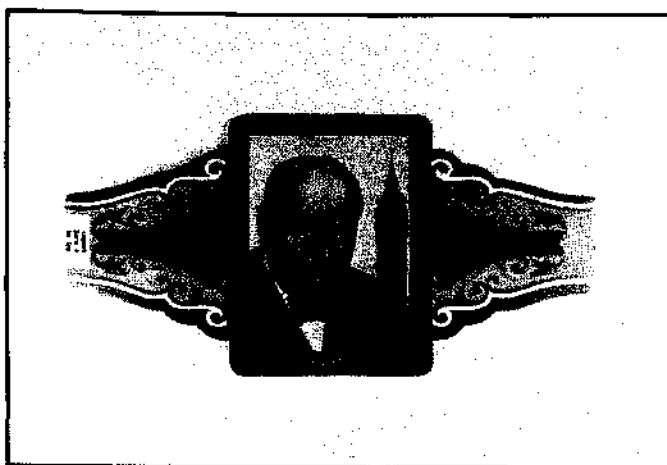
Yes, teachers make the difference!



Bric-A-Brac: A Review of Churchilliana

Discoveries by readers range from a set of illustrated cigar bands to printed cloth, a sterling silver plate and a hitherto unlisted World War I tank - with what looks like the tank's conceiver poking out the hatch.

BY PAT PESCHKO



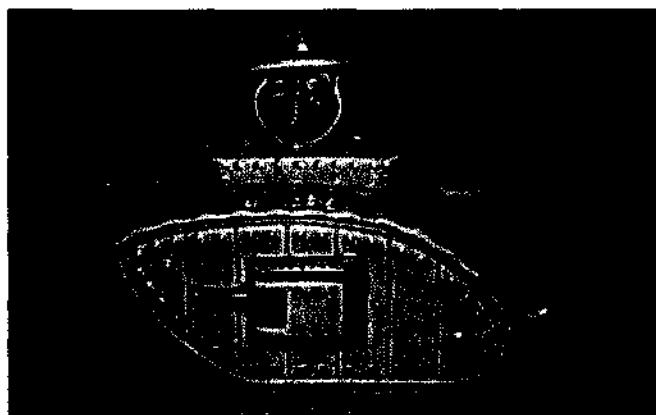
Above: box fastener and cigar band collection of Tom Thomas; below: Bill Ives's tank. Michael Dukakis take note.

TWENTY-FOUR CIGAR BAND CHURCHILLS

I so liked the set of twenty-four cigar bands and cigar box top fastener which originated in Holland that I've had them photographed. The bands are numbered on the reverse with the date of the photograph of WSC, and are in colour. The band at top left is from the photograph of Churchill wearing his Order of Merit (and, not visible, his Order of the Garter). The words "Lugano" (on the top fastener) or "Mercator...Vander Elst" (bands) probably refer to the cigar style and the manufacturer. I was delighted to get these in A-1 condition for a mere £3, postage free. I have tried to obtain other sets without success.

L.L. 'TOM' THOMAS, EMSWORTH, HANTS. UK

The object of this column is to generate additions to our knowledge that will help produce a future ICS publication on Churchilliana. Send your comments and discoveries (together with good clear prints, preferably black and white) to our Bric-A-Brac editor, Pat Peschko, 9807 Willow Brook Circle, Louisville KY 40223.



THE TANK WITH ITS FATHER?

Wandering through an English curio shop recently, I asked the proprietor if they had any Churchill. "Nothing at all," he said, "it comes and goes very quickly." But while rummaging around I found this ceramic tank. The chap in the tommy's helmet, poking his head out the top, certainly looks like the man who conceived the tank in the first place. If not, it's a pretty close resemblance. Can anyone confirm or deny that the figure is supposed to be Churchill?

WILLIAM C. IVES, CHICAGO, ILL, USA



"THE HOUR OF DECISION"

Two artists in WSC's family, Sarah Churchill and her cousin John Spencer Churchill (see obituary, International Datelines this issue) collaborated to create the "Churchillian Heritage" solid silver plate in 1972. The plate design was by Johnny, while Sarah created the illustration for the satin-lined presentation case. Both works were signed, and the plates were numbered. Contemporary advertisements read as follows:

"During the devastating blitz of London in World War II, Sir Winston Churchill's most dramatic speeches to the free world were made as the hands of the clock at St. Stephen's Tower [usually known for its bell, the famous Big Ben -Ed.] approached the hour of noon. Aptly, the first in this five-year commemorative series is entitled "The Hour of Decision." [We do not believe any succeeding plates were issued. Readers please confirm.]

"Brilliantly sculptured in a precious metal, Churchill's dramatic role in history is relived, as John Spencer Churchill depicts his famous uncle as he stands before the Parliament he so honorably served. This prized commemorative series will be produced in London and hallmarked by Britain's leading silversmith. Each plate measures nine inches in diameter and contains more than 5000 grains of solid sterling silver, making it one of the largest and heaviest collector plates ever struck." (The plate originally sold for \$150 in the USA; we do not have information as to the UK price.)

I have two of these plates that I would be willing to sell. I have had them since 1972; one is still in the original box and is wrapped in the original plastic envelope. I have the papers and certificates and the original presentation boxes. Being that there were only 10,000 of these plates for the American market, I thought that maybe they were not that well known and might be greatly desired. [We are not so sure about that; 10,000 is quite a large number for commemorative items. -Ed.]

SHIRLEY MAY VAVRA, TEL. (312) 763-6611
6659 N. OCONTO AVE, CHICAGO, ILL 60631 USA

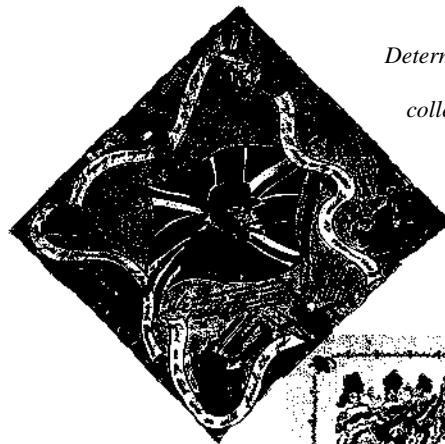
Far left: "The Hour of Decision" silver plate designed by Johnny Churchill; left: Dartington's crystal tribute, 1974.

DARTINGTON'S BRILLIANT CRYSTAL

To commemorate the Churchill Centenary in 1974, Dartington Glass of London commissioned the distinguished Swedish sculptor and engraver, Rune Strand, to create an impressive image for this unique occasion. Wrought by hand in crystal, only 5000 were made. Though each was advertised as individually numbered and signed, an extra one in my possession carries no number or signature; it is possible that these were polished off by a former owner.

The crystal image, measuring about six inches wide by an inch thick, was made for Dartington Glass by Hovmantorp in Sweden. Each carried a certificate of authentication from the Churchill Centenary Trust. The original price was only 15 guineas (£15.75) inclusive of VAT, and prices have escalated considerably since. This is a lovely piece, the Churchill illustration rather better than is suggested by this photo; it looks especially nice when illuminated from behind.

-EDITOR



*Determination booster, c
World War II,
collection J.Convisser.*

*Postwar high
spirits at
Churchill's
Club. (J. Watt)*



FABRIC TRIBUTES

Many handkerchief-size Churchill items were produced during World War II, among them this colorful patriotic affair, silk screened on rayon, illustrated in a London newspaper's Sunday magazine section. The colors are purple, red, black and buff, and the design is self-explanatory. A similar item from the postwar period is a serviette for Churchill's Club, Bond Street - though the theme is hardly Churchillian!

Churchill in Stamps

BY RICHARD M. LANGWORTH

PAGES 175-180: THE INVASION OF RUSSIA

Our last installment expanded coverage of this period with new pages made with a computer and laser printer. The following represent more of the same, and convey the layout flexibilities computers offer the philatelic biographer. This period offers ample opportunity for a good mix of Churchill commemorative and "C-R" (Churchill-related) stamps.

Catalogue numbers are Scott (#) and Stanley Gibbons (sg). A slash mark (/) indicates a set with a common design from which any value may be used.

175. A vast quantity of C-Rs exist to mark the European underground movements against the Nazi occupation. They combine nicely with Churchill's instruction to Admiral Keyes to "Set Europe Ablaze." Line 1: Poland's government in exile issued #3K15 and #3K16 (sg 497-98), depicting an underground press and saboteurs; France #1030 (sg 1568) shows the Resistance Heroes Monument at Vercors. Line 2: Italian Resistance commemoratives of 1955 and 1965, #653 and #903/4; France #1031 (sg 1569) shows the He de Sein monument. Line 3: Israel #364 (sg 392), Italy #906 and France #B377 (sg 1644) show guerrillas. Line 4: Italy #905 shows victims trapped by swastika and #907 has marchers with Italian flag.

176. Revising an earlier page, we chose a sand dune semi-nation's souvenir sheet (Manama Minkus 335, Carus 399) and the USA Roosevelt #930-33 (sg 926-29) to illustrate FDR's Longfellow message to WSC in 1941. Since this was delivered by Wendell Willkie, a Willkie campaign stamp is added. The computer helps by delivering Longfellow in large type.

177. Churchill's "Give Us the Tools" reply to Roosevelt is quoted in part on a Canadian wartime patriotic sticker and Pitcairn Islands #145 (sg 156). Sharjah's 1972 souvenir sheet (Minkus 822A, Carus 931) and a British V-sign sticker round out the page.

178. "Whipped Jackal" Mussolini and his protector are shown on Italy #413-18 (sg 553-58); Fujiera, another sand dune country, provides a good view of WSC and Parliament (Minkus 444, Carus 540).

179. Pitcairn's other 1974 Churchill issue picks up another memorable broadcast, "All Will Come Right" with this stamp, #144 (sg 155). Paraguay Minkus 1361/68 are among the host of stamps showing WSC and Parliament, though using them here is an error—the photo is certainly postwar. St. Vincent Grenadines #54 (sg 55) shows WSC in Trinity House cap, an all-purpose illustration.

180. Germany's assault on Russia. German stamps: gun engineers and a map of the area, #B222, #B209 (sg 223, 209). Russian stamps: the Kremlin, #1063; Sevastapol, #912 (sg 1046); Red Square, #1065; Stalingrad, #911 (sg 1045). Lenin and the Red Flag are from a 1956 set, #1797-98 (sg 1037-38).

(To be continued)

Apogee

"SET EUROPE ABLAZE"

During 1940 Churchill appointed Sir Roger Keyes as chief of Combined Operations and Hugh Ballon head of the Special Operations Executive (S.O.E.), which WSC nicknamed "the Department of Ungentlemanly Warfare." He charged Dalton to "set Europe ablaze" by a series of raids on the continent, to harry and disturb the German occupiers.

While Dalton and Keyes organized their programs, Churchill simultaneously urged captive peoples in Europe to commit acts of resistance, reminding them of how they were being treated by HI tier

"Every week his firing parties are busy in a dozen lands, Monday lie shoots Dutchmen; Tuesday Norwegians; Wednesday, French or Belgians stand against the wall. Thursday it is the Czechs who must suffer. And now there are the Serbs and the Greeks to fill his repulsive bill of executions. But always, all the days, there are the looks..."

Long after the war was over, many nations would remember those who gave their lives in the resistance movements across German occupied Europe.

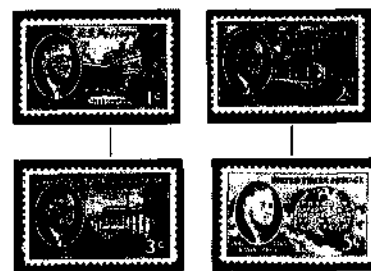


Apogee

A LETTER FROM AMERICA

"The other day President Roosevelt gave his opponent in the late Presidential Election* a letter of introduction to me, and in it he wrote out a verse in his own hand, from Longfellow, "which," he said, "applies to you people as it does to us." Here is the verse:

Sail on,
O Ship of State,
Sail on O Union
Strong and great;
Humanity,
with all its fears,
With all the hopes
of future years.
Is hanging,
breathless,
on thy fate."



Franklin Delano Roosevelt
1882 - 1945

* Wendell Willkie



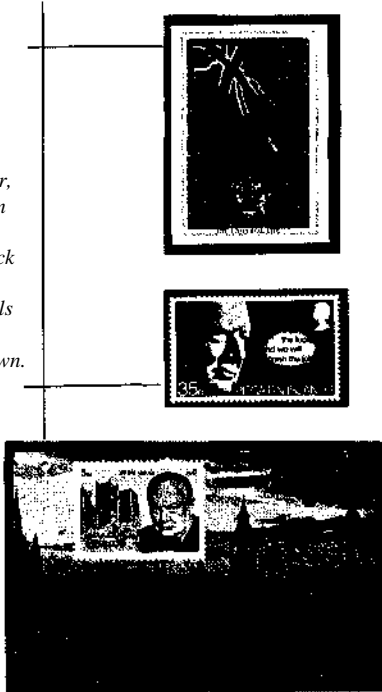
CHURCHILL'S REPLY TO ROOSEVELT

"What Is the answer I shall give, in your name, to this man, the thrice-chosen head of a nation of a hundred and fifty millions? Here is the answer which I shall give to President Roosevelt:

"Put your confidence
in us.
Give us your faith
and your blessing
And under Providence
all will be well.
We shall not fail or falter,
we shall not weaken
or tire.
Neither the sudden shock
of battle,
Nor the long-drawn trials
of vigilance
will wear us down.
Give us the tools
and we will finish
the JobV

177.

Winston Spencer Churchill
World Broadcast
7 February 1941



ABOUT ILDUCE

"This whipped Jackal Mussolini, who, to save his own skin, has made all Italy a vassal state of Hitler's empire, comes frisking up at the side of the German tiger with yelpings not only of appetite—that can be understood—but even of triumph! This absurd imposter..."

WSC. World Broadcast. 27 April 1941

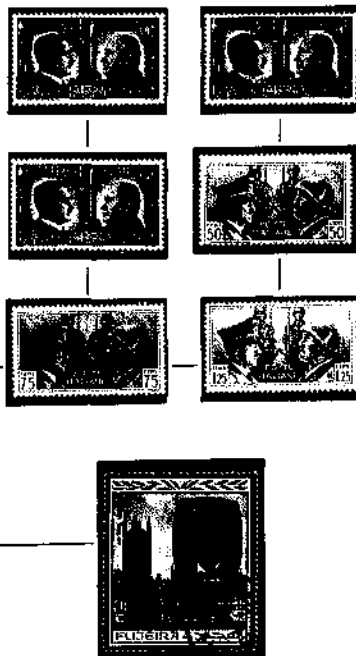
178.

A MESSAGE
TO THE
ITALIAN PEOPLE:

"We have never been
your foes, until now.
It is all because of one
man (who) has
arrayed the trustees
and inheritors of
ancient Rome on the
side of the pagan
barbarians..."

"There stands the
crime of Italian
history; and there
stands the man who
has wrought the deed
of folly, and of
shame."

-WSC, 1942



"ALL WILL COME RIGHT"

"This then is the message which we send forth to all the states and nations bond or free, to all the men in all the lands who care for freedom's cause, to our allies and well-wishers in Europe, to our American friends and helpers, drawing ever closer in their might across the ocean. This is the message:



179.

"If ^{UP} your hearts. All will come right. Our of the depths of sorrow and sacrifice will be born again the glory of mankind."

-WSC, World Broadcast June 1941



OPERATION BARBAROSSA (I)

The Gennan plan for the invasion of Russia in June 1941 had been well known many months in advance to Hitler's high command and Churchill (through the Enigma decrypts)—but not Stalin. Only days before the *Wehrmacht* onslaught on a thousand-mile front, Stalin was angrily rejecting Churchill's urgent messages warning him of the coming Nazi assault.

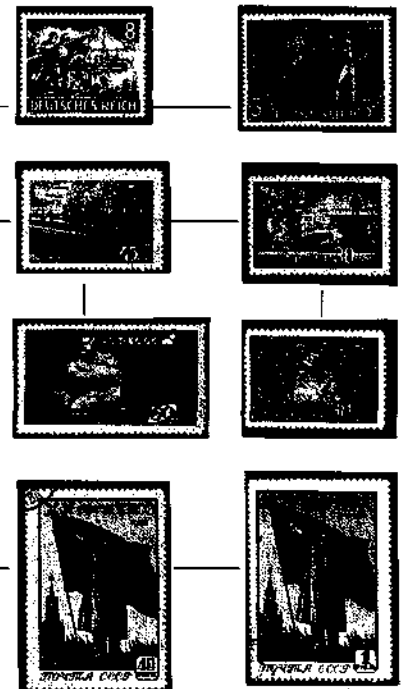
Churchill to
Roosevelt, 15 June:

"From every source at my disposal, including some most trustworthy, it looks as if a vast German onslaught on Russia is imminent. Should this new war break out we shall of course give all encouragement and any help we can spare to the Russians..."

180.

Diaries o/Sir
John CcAville,
PPS to Churchill:

"I asked whether for him, the arch anti-communist, [siding with Russia was not] bowing down in the House of Rimmon. Mr. Churchill replies. 'Not at all. I have only one purpose, the destruction of Hitler, and my life is much simplified thereby. If Hitler invaded Hell I would make at least a favourable reference to the Devil in the House of Commons.'"



Churchill in Cuba, 1895

Cuba #240 et al: On the Trail of Maximo Gomez

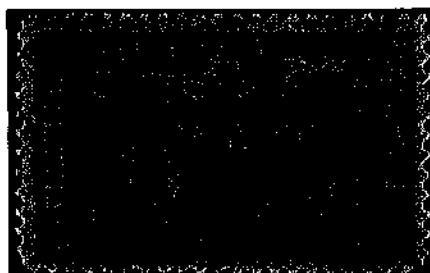
DALTON NEWFIELD

AT THE end of October, 1895, Churchill was enroute to Cuba together with a friend, Reginald Barnes. It was his first attempt to take part in serious military action. The way to Cuba lay via New York. Churchill scheduled three days there but hoped to cut his stay to a day and a half. Lady Randolph had told him that New York was "fearfully expensive" and that he would be "bored to death there - all men are." But she reckoned without his cousin "Sunny" (Charles, later ninth Duke of Marlborough) who had, just three days before Churchill landed, married Consuelo, the daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Also awaiting Winston were Lady Randolph's nieces and Congressman Bourke Cockran, a prominent attorney who had met Lady Randolph in Europe.

Cockran provided WSC with a Fifth Avenue apartment and his cousin, Eva Purday, supplied a valet. On the day he landed he was taken to the Waldorf and he dined later with a dozen or so judges. Next day, he wrote, he would "lunch with Eva at 1 — call on the Hitts at 3 — the Cornelius Vander-

bilts at 4 & dine with Kitty [Mott, another cousin] at 8." On the following day the 20-year-old second lieutenant was given an official tour of all the forts and barracks in the harbor and inspected the ironclad *New York*, then attended the opening of the Horse Show in the evening.

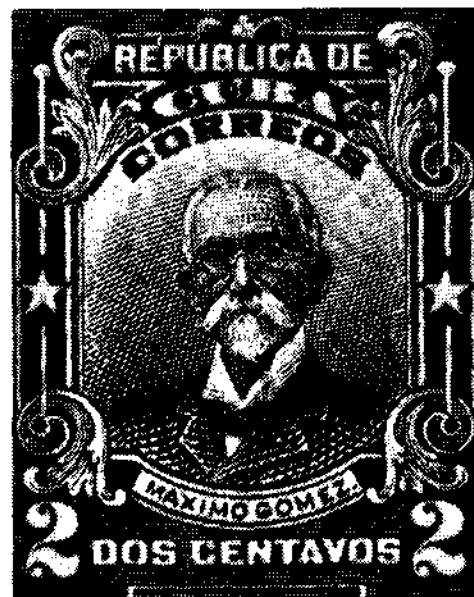
The next day Winston was given an official tour of West Point. Of the cadets he wrote, "They are not allowed to smoke or have any money in their possession nor are they given any leave except two months after the first two years ... I think such a state of things is positively disgraceful and young men of 24 or 25 who would resign their personal liberty to such an extent can never make good citizens or fine soldiers."



United States Scott #789

On the day following he sat on the bench at a notorious trial while the judge explained the proceedings. He found the trial very different from English ones, but said "... they manage to hang a man all the same, and that after all is the great thing."

He toured the city, crossed the Brooklyn Bridge, used his first paper money (he despised it), admired the transportation system and, altogether, cut a very wide swathe. Cockran pleased him by "alarming" four or five fire stations while Churchill watched the great horses rush into the shafts,

Cuba
#240

the harness falling upon them while half-dressed firemen slid down poles from the sleeping rooms and the whole apparatus boiled into the street in 5V₂ seconds. He found it an unforgettable sight.

There is no evidence that he was in the least bored, nor that he spent any of his own money. It is amazing that he found time to write letters, but he did, and he probably used the US definitive stamps of the time for local and overseas mail.

Churchill described Cockran's conversation: "... in point, in pith, in rotundity, in anthesis, and in comprehension [it] exceeded anything I have ever heard." He later said that he modeled his speaking style, a style that won worldwide admiration, on that of this almost unknown American congressman's.

King Alfonso XIII, whose picture appears on the Cuban stamps of the day, was nine years old in 1895. Spain was ruled by his mother as regent. Cuba, the "Pearl of the Antilles," was thought to be the richest island in the world, but

"CR" or Churchill-Related stamps are issued not depicting Churchill but closely related to events in his life. Finest Hour has been writing about them to the amusement of readers for twenty-five years.

We offer herewith CR stories from very early issues, with the suggestion that, if you like this approach, you help by sending us some new material and loaning us the stamps to illustrate your own "CR" stories. Numbers are from Scott (#) and Stanley Gibbons (sg) postage stamp catalogues.

the insensitive and rapacious Spanish rule had driven the Cubans to one revolt after another.

On November 20th, Churchill disembarked at Havana. After filling up on oranges and trying cig-



Cuba #150, 254, 356 & C38 show Alfonso XIII, map, cigar & rebel conference with Gomez



ars (a lifelong habit he acquired at this moment), he proceeded to Marshal Martinez Campos' headquarters at Santa Clara. There, because of his letters of introduction, he was welcomed as an important emissary of a mighty power and ancient ally. He was attached, as a guest, to the staff of General Suarez Valdez, whom he joined in Sancti Spiritu after a circuitous detour made necessary by a rebel attack on the railroad line.

The plan was to convoy a shipment of food to Iguara, a small, fortified, village with a heliograph station, and to try to get the elusive rebels, headed by Maximo Gomez, to stand and fight. (Maximo Gomez was but one of many Cuban leaders, but the only one that Churchill mentioned in his writing at the time.) The roads were primitive and the Spanish were forced to proceed in almost single file. The country was full of rebels and some parts of the col-

umn were under fire almost from the beginning. On Churchill's 21st birthday he heard his first shots fired in anger.

In Iguara, news was received that Gomez had encamped with about 4,000 of his men a few miles to the east. Valdez turned his forces in pursuit. On the second day the Spaniards were fired upon. The bullets were aimed at the beautifully uniformed staff, which delighted Churchill despite his danger. The column camped at a place called Las Grulla. Here Churchill persuaded some of the staff to join him in a swim in the river. They were dressing when they were fired upon from about 200 yards. According to Churchill, they remained cool and collected and finished dressing while fifty Spanish soldiers grabbed their Mausers and drove the rebels off. That night the camp was fired upon again, an orderly was wounded outside Churchill's hut and one shot came through the building. He admitted he was quite content that the hammock between him and the rebels was occupied by a very fat officer.

The day following it appeared that the sought-for battle would develop. Gomez occupied the crest of a hill, in front of which was a wide and open area. The Spanish infantry formed a front and crossed the area under fire, closely followed by General Valdez in a resplendent white and gold uniform and mounted on a grey horse. Naturally, his staff was with him, and this group was the most attractive target on the field. But after a few minutes the rebels, in accordance with Gomez's tactics, melted into the jungle and "The Battle of La Reforma," as it was afterwards named, was over.

Marshall Campos awarded Churchill the "Cruz Roja" (the Order of Military Merit, First Class) for his bravery, Churchill said good-bye and departed for Fifth Avenue. He wrote that the revolution had the support of almost all Cubans, but that he

thought the Cubans would be unable to govern themselves if they won their independence. He wrote that the only answer lay in the United States taking over, a conclusion that eventually came to pass as is illustrated by the USA "occupation" stamp of 1898.

US Cuba occupation overprint, 1899.



This junket (for that is exactly what it was) was to bring Churchill unfavorable notice in England. He was never officially permitted to wear the Cruz Roja, but the *Graphic* paid him five guineas for five letters he wrote, his first earnings as an author.

PRESS NOTES

London, December 7 (*New York Times*)

No one understands here whether young Winston Churchill is with the Spaniards or with the rebels in Cuba, but in either case it is not seen how he can escape a wiggling from the Army authorities here. His friends would not regard it as a misfortune if it meant his leaving the Army, they have high hopes that he will do remarkable things in politics. His excited speech to the midnight swell mob who rioted in the Empire Theater last year to show their disgust with the County Council Puritans, though hardly adaptable for publication, is still recalled fondly by them as revealing oratorical talents hardly inferior to those of his father.

New York, December 8 (*Times of London*) A cabled dispatch is posted here today from Mr. Winston Churchill, son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, who has been with the Spanish forces in Cuba:

CR Comer . . .

"The idea of trouble resulting from my visit here, as suggested by a London newspaper, is absurd. I came to witness a war. There is no truth in the statement that I have taken part in the fighting against the Cubans. I have not even fired a revolver. I am a member of Gen. Valdez's staff by courtesy only, and I am decorated with the Red Cross only by courtesy. I start for home today, December 7th."

Havana, December 15, (New York Times) Lieut. Spencer Churchill and Lieut. Barnes of the British Army, who have been with the Spanish forces in the field for two weeks, sailed from Havana yesterday for New York. Each wore a cross presented by Gen. Martinez Campos, for gallant conduct in the engagement near Santa Clara - at least, such is the official version. But the truth of the matter is that the young Englishmen came to Cuba with the desire of visiting the camps of the rebels. To conceal their intentions, their services were offered to the Spanish commander and accepted. They were made lieutenants and attached to the infantry arm of the service. The Spanish officers were suspicious, however, and a close watch was maintained. On Wednesday of last week, about dark, they secured horses and attempted to ride through the lines, but were arrested and brought before Gen. Suarez Valdez. They loudly protested against such treatment, but that officer told them in plain Spanish that they were deserters, and that he proposed to punish them as such. Gen. Martinez Campos, however, took another view of the matter, released them, presented the Cross of Military Merit to them, and gently hinted that their services were no longer needed. The Englishmen were indignant, and after obtaining passports, took the first steamer for New York. A3

ICS PEOPLE

Renaissance Man: Cyril Mazansky

Dr. Cyril Mazansky of Newton Centre, Massachusetts, who certainly qualifies as a renaissance man, has been a Friend of the International Churchill Society since 1985. That year marked his first attendance at an ICS Conference (Boston); he has missed few of them since. He has been the director of ICS/New England for the past three years, joined the national board of directors in 1990, and has recently been named chapter coordinator and a member of the Executive Committee. Aided by his wife Harriet and daughters Ruth and Janet, Cyril has organized several notable events, including Martin Gilbert's Boston appearance on his 1991 lecture tour, Lady Soames' nostalgic return to Hyde Park for the exhibit of her father's paintings in 1992, and James Humes' "Language of Leadership" address to Boston area students and ICS Friends at the Ritz Carlton Hotel last March. He is the kind of individual who reminds you of the adage: "when you need something done, ask a busy man."

Born in Johannesburg in 1944, Cyril was educated in South Africa and received his B.S. degree in Microbiology in 1965 and M.B.B. Ch. (M.D.) in 1969 from the University of Witwatersrand. His internship and residency occurred in Johannesburg, where he was engaged in pediatrics and private family practice commencing 1971. Receiving a radiology residency to Boston University's School of Medicine in 1972, he became a Board certified radiologist in 1975 and followed this with a fellowship. Cyril subsequently joined Boston's Carney Hospital, where he has practiced as a radiologist since 1976; his present post, among others, is coordinator of the Radiology Quality Assurance Program.

Cyril Mazansky has contributed manifestly to the life of Carney



Harriet & Cyril with Lady Soames, Hyde Park ICS dinner, 15 August 1992.

Hospital. He has served as director of the Hospital Foundation, president of the Medical Staff, member of the Corporation and officer of the Board of Trustees. He is on the Finance Committee of the Board and serves as chairman of its Strategic Planning Committee. Yet he has managed to find time for the Prozdor Committee of Hebrew College, for building an impressive Churchill library, and for an increasing workload of ICS projects.

It was Cyril's idea to invite Martin Gilbert to lecture on "Churchill and the Holocaust" at the new United States Holocaust Memorial Museum during the International Churchill Conference, November. The Churchill Society is only one phase of his extra-curricular activities. An expert on British political and military cigarette cards (he wrote the piece on Churchill cards in *Finest Hour* #70), he has published numerous articles on the subject; a collector of British antique swords, he has produced thoughtful analyses of several specific types; an enthusiast of metal soldiers, many of which he finishes himself in British Imperial and Colonial dress, he has written on aspects of Victorian military history. In between he finds time for the hobby of photography, where his work has been cited by the Boston Camera Club and Photographic Society of America, winning numerous awards in national and international photographic salons. ss

LAST LION III

Q: When will William Manchester publish the third and final volume of his Churchill trilogy, "The Last Lion"?

-Numerous and repeated inquiries

A: "That won't be soon. Every week brings, on the average, five or six inquiries about Lion III. Wait another four years, I say."

"Four more years? Yes. Although I am doing nothing else, I am an author, with all that entails. Martin Gilbert is a superb historian, and he writes superb history. Despite my title, which was not my choice, I am not a historian. Rather I create biographical literature, and that takes longer. I have deliberately adopted a style just below Churchill's, and I believe, and am told, it works admirably."

"Last October I brooded over my manuscript-in-being. I had written 100,000 words, with 362 citations. After much soul-searching I shredded the lot. It simply wasn't good enough. So I'm starting over."

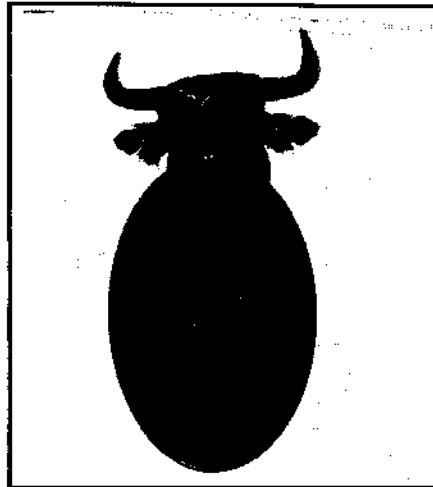
"This is going to be my last big book, and I want it to be the best. But readers are incredulous. The nighttime telephoners are the worst. They have no concept of what goes into a work of literature. Last Thursday I heard from a barrister in New Zealand. He said he hoped to read it before he died. I replied that I hoped to finish it before / die." *-William Manchester*

"THE TURNIP"

Q: What is known about the watch and chain seen so prominently in photographs of Sir Winston? I would like to know its make and model. Was it a gift from his father? I recall reading that he was known to carry a few unusual objects around on the chain, but the references have slipped my mind.

-Rev. Raymond J. Ferrick

A: My recollection is that WSC and/or his family called this ponderous pocket watch "The Turnip," but whether it was the one his



It's no bull! "El Toro de la Victoria" (this column last issue) is on the Chartwell studio wall, writes Douglas Cairns of California, who sent this photo.

father gave him (which he subsequently lost in a lake at Sandhurst, dredged the lake to recover it, only to have his infuriated father promise it to his brother) I am not sure. This is another question to Edmund Murray or a family member, and has been referred for further reply.



"THE GESTURE"

Q: What is the origin of the two-fingered gesture of contempt (one finger in North America) as opposed to the victory salute (with palm forward) originated by Sir Winston?

A: Just before the Battle of

Agincourt in 1415, the French soldiers, confident of victory, promised that after they won the battle they would cut off the index and middle fingers of every longbowman so that they would never be able to use their weapons again. On hearing this threat the English began using the two-fingered salute to the enemy as a gesture of defiance which has carried on to this day. The problem for WSC was that he used the two different two-finger salutes indiscriminately! Careful examination of photos showing him using the "wrong" one suggests that he did not do so on purpose, since the audience "saluted" is invariably one of which he highly approved.

WSC'S CIGAR BOX?

Q: About that cigar box (FH #76, p35) bearing WSC's name and address: was it really Churchill's or a publicity stunt?

A: "The editor in his answer is quite frank: he does not know, nor do I. But I can be a bit more specific. Sir Winston did smoke Romeo y Julieta cigars that were produced commercially and most of the time were given to him by friends. I remember one or two boxes about 8x11", plain on the outside but with a glossy paper colour picture of the title characters, "Romeo y Julieta de Alvarez y Garcia, Habana" printing glued to the inside of the box, covering the cigars. I have never seen any boxes with WSC's name inscribed, but this doesn't mean they never existed. I was with him only for the last fifteen years of his life. I shall drop a line to Alvarez y Garcia in Havana - you never know. As I am on the ICS/UK Committee I think I should try and find out ... before it is too late."

"I do not see why they should not be collected as a sort of indirect WSC memorabilia!"

*-Edmund Murray,
WSC's Bodyguard 1950-65*

As Others Saw Him: "The Churchill Danger"

"It was not until he became Home Secretary that the cloven hoof appeared ... We must with one voice insist that Churchill must go."

BY B.N. LANGDON DAVIES
IN THE *DAILY HERALD* (LABOUR PAPER), 2 MAY 1919
RESEARCHED BY DAVID A. PERKINS

It was not until he became Home Secretary in 1910 that the cloven hoof appeared. Without a moment's delay he openly adopted that policy of "blood and iron" which belongs to the militarist mind, and which, unless he is forthwith removed from office, will shortly plunge this country, and with it Europe, into chaos. Faced with industrial unrest, he concentrated on Tonypandy, Llanelly, Liverpool, or wherever the storm centre of the moment was, police from other parts of the country. When this, as might have been expected, made matters worse, he at once sent soldiers and machine-guns to settle the disputes. Again, when the police had difficulty in arresting three or four criminals in the East End of London he pursued the same policy. First masses of police, then soldiers, then even the horse artillery, under orders against three or four men in a slum in Mile End, and, finally, by the aid of fire and sword, victory! [In fact, WSC specifically forbade the use of troops in these instances. -Ed.]

Black Friday

But the incidents of what the women remember as Black Friday are even more damning. The Suffrage movement was troublesome to the militarist mind. It must be stamped out. For a whole day the women in Whitehall and Parliament Square were subjected to violence and outrage. When at last

some of them were arrested, the Home Office, responsible as it was for the treatment of them and for the arrests, to the anger of the magistrate, withdrew the charges of obstruction rather than allow the evidence to come out. As that day marked the beginning of the organised destruction of property by the women, so any day now may mark a similar or even worse revolt against some piece of repression on the part of this militarist at the War Office.

When the secrets of the Cabinet are disclosed on the day of judgment, we shall learn that these incidents contributed to Churchill's rapid transference to the Admiralty. There his capacities found scope. Year by year the Navy grew bigger and stronger, year by year he thundered out his maxim that "the way to make war impossible is to make victory certain," year by year he declared that war was more imminent. In 1914 he had the proud distinction of introducing the highest known estimates for the Navy. Then the war came.

Now Churchill, unlike Caesar or Napoleon, or Wilhelm, is not so dangerous (save, perhaps, to his own country) in war as in peace. Despite his experience and, indeed, distinction as a soldier, such incidents as Antwerp and the Dardanelles indicated that it would be better that he should not be in control of operations. He was removed from the Admiralty, and, later, misdirected Munitions.

At the War Office.

Such is the record of the man who, when the world is to be made safe for democracy and there is to be no more war, is called to the War Office. Already he has thrown over the pledges of Ministers and Candidates on conscription. First it was to last till the war ended, then till the settlement was complete, now till our terms are realised: first it was for the Army on the Rhine, then for the needs of the British Empire, now, if not yet openly, for the defeat of Bolshevism in Russia.

We have before us a few years, perhaps it may be but a few months, in which it will be decided whether the social order of Europe, is to take a finer and a better form or is to perish, and whether we are to learn from the ghastly tragedy of the last four years or to make its recurrence swift and inevitable. Upon Britain more than upon any other country does it depend whether that decision is made rightly or wrongly. With Churchill in command at the War Office we shall approach the decision a conscript and militarised nation, we shall have within our own borders repression and violent revolt, we shall be dispatching all over the world the armies of Imperialist aggression. If we are to have any hope for the future, if we are to save not only our own people, but the peoples of stricken Europe, we must make up our minds and act now. And as a first step to action we must with one voice insist that Churchill must go.

Three States of the American "African Journey"

For a long time it has been known that there were two states of *My African Journey* in the American issue, although the information on this subject in Frederick Woods' pathfinding *Bibliography* is somewhat in error. (Woods states, page 41, that the American was published by Doubleday, Doran, which did not exist until 1929, and the American publication history is somewhat more complicated.)

Now, recent comparisons by collector Professor Patrick Powers of Assumption College, a member of the ICS Academic Advisory committee, have cleared up confusion caused by outwardly identical copies of the American issue which were in fact different: contrary to common belief there are three, not two, states of this issue.

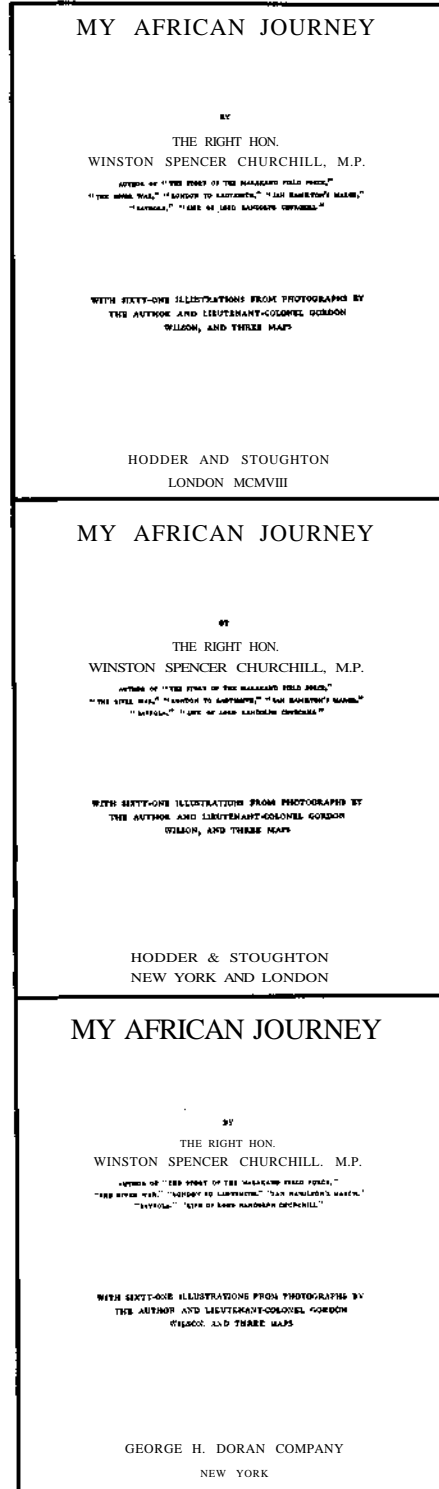
The First State

The English publisher, Hodder & Stoughton, initially sought to distribute *My African Journey* in the United States under their own imprint. Sheets from the English edition were therefore bound and issued, with title pages identical to the English edition, reading HODDER AND STOUGHTON/LONDON MCMVIII at the bottom. These books were identical to the English on the inside. They were bound, however, in plain dark red buckram, and lacked the attractive woodcut illustration of the author and his bagged white rhinoceros, which makes the UK edition so colorful.

The Second State

Here is our new information. Dr. Powers has discovered an interim state between the first and final state of *My African Journey*. In this version, a title page cancel appears in accord with Hodder & Stoughton's decision to distribute the work in the United States. The title page now reads: HODDER & STOUGHTON/NEW YORK AND LONDON.

There is no roman numeral date. This state was previously unknown



Thr three states of "African Journey": title pages from the H&S state, H&S undated state, and Doran state, dated 1909.

to the editor, and to anyone else with whom we checked. It certainly falls between the first state, and the better-known one which follows.

The Third State

Ronald Cohen of ICS Canada has, we believe, written in these pages earlier of Hodder & Stoughton's relation with Doran, stating that the English publishers helped set that individual up in business and assigned him distribution rights to H&S titles in the United States. Mr. Cohen ventured, as we recall, that *My African Journey* may have been Doran's first title. (Doran was merged into Doubleday in 1929, explaining the error in Woods.) This conjecture is supported by the well-known third state, whose title page reads, GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY/NEW YORK. Again there is no date.

Conclusions and Questions

The lack of a date on the second and third states suggests that they may have come in 1909 rather than 1908, but this still has to be determined, perhaps in research at Doubleday, Doran. Woods gives a clue here by stating that the American issue was published on 17 April 1909, which may well refer to the second or (more likely?) the third states. Unfortunately we do not know which version of *My African Journey* Woods examined, though it would not appear to have been the first state with its 1908 date. We are in touch with Mr. Woods on this and other matters and have queried him.

Examiners of these different volumes have discovered no other variations between them. All are bound in plain dark red buckram, stamped in gilt on the spines only. All spines read at the bottom, HODDER & STOUGHTON, regardless of whether they were labeled DORAN on the title page. IS

Charmley's Vision: Peace in Their Time

(The following letters are in response to "John Charmley's Tabloid Winston" in the previous issue, reporting on Professor Charmley's thesis that Churchill should have backed away from fighting Hitler after the invasion of Russia. See also "Immortal Words," back cover.)

I have begun to suspect that British graduate students are being recruited from homes for the cerebrally handicapped. A half-century ago donnish ranks glittered with men like Bill Deakin, G.M. Young and Alan Bullock. Now we have Mr. Charmley. The poor fellow should take a sedative.

Churchill, almost singlehandedly, had stiffened Britain's backbone, altering the national character as he led Englishmen in a historic crusade against the greatest evil ever to infect western civilization. Had he turned *volte-face* - ceasing, in effect, to be Winston Churchill - and entered into negotiations with "That Man," as he called the Fuehrer, he would have confronted an open rebellion, both in the country and in the House. Charmley seems to believe that Parliament could have been manipulated as easily as Hitler's Reichstag. Can this man actually be considered a scholar?

WILLIAM MANCHESTER,
MIDDLETOWN, CT, USA

As an ardent admirer of Winston Churchill, and as one who has participated in various efforts to keep his memory and accomplishments alive, it is extremely disturbing to see that anyone as hopelessly biased and ignorant about Mr. Churchill's real views should be given such a platform. It seems to me that nothing but major damage can come by such an appointment, and that the real memory of what Churchill accomplished would be tarnished by the extraordinary position that we should have joined

the aggressors and let Hitler have his way. I had thought even revisionist historians understood that.

HON. CASPAR W. WEINBERGER,
WASHINGTON

Your report on Professor Charmley's theories reminds me of a Churchill saying that "where there is free speech there is also a certain amount of foolish speech." Unless you assume that Britain (or America, for that matter) could be safe in a world dominated by either a Hitler or a Stalin, the Charmley argument must fall into the category of foolish speech. Churchill's decision to fight Hitler in 1940 (like the U.S. decision to fight the Cold War) was an act of both great moral courage and profound strategic insight. Fortunately for all who cherish freedom, Churchill was not Charmley.

GEN. ALEXANDER M. HAIG, JR.,
WASHINGTON



Our new British historians view history through a keyhole. If they took a wider view of the world,

rather than just the Little England angle, they would see just how vital it was that the appeasers were defeated and that Churchill prevailed. We who were adults then knew what was happening to the Jews under Hitler. Fighting in the war, we knew what all the sacrifices were for.

At the 40th anniversary of the wartime raid on St. Nazaire, an old dockworker came up to me at the war cemetery and asked me to do him the honour of going to his home to take a glass of wine with him. "Before you came that night," he said, "we thought we would never be rescued from the most appalling oppression. After that night, we knew you would come back. Thank you, thank you."

Disengagement with Hitler would have meant the victory of the worst possible kind of racism, which would have spilled over very quickly across the Middle East and into Africa. Churchill knew that, we knew that, everyone in Europe except the appeasers knew that. Only a very narrow view of history fails to see it.

JOHN MAY,
OXSHOTT, SURREY, UK

Your *Elvis Lives* article was devastating. I remember John Charmley's theatrical performance in England and I agree totally with your description of his style of oratory. More importantly, I agree fully with the contents of your cogent article. I think you have bulldozed, smashed and overrun the hedge-rows of his fable.

I think your argument is precisely the same one Churchill himself would have used. As a compliment to your writing skills, I am not sure even Churchill could have improved the syntax and clarity of your argument.

W. MORGAN LEWIS,
N. MYRTLE BEACH, SC, USA

LETTERS TO OTHER EDITORS

As reported in the *Toronto Star*, John Charmley argued that Churchill should have let the world's "nastiest dictators face each other like two great overweight heavyweight boxers." Charmley sadly displays a total lack of understanding of Churchill's clear view of a very complex situation.

On 22 June 1941, Churchill reminded the British House of Commons that there had been no more consistent opponent of communism than he had been and that the worst features of communism were undistinguishable from the Nazi regime. But the Germans had already conquered most of Europe and an invasion of Britain was still a possibility. Churchill believed that Hitler was "the worst monster of wickedness in his lust for blood and plunder" who had built a war machine that had to be used or it would rust.

Churchill also distinguished the communist dictatorship of Stalin from the millions of Russian peasants and workers who had toiled in their native land from time immemorial. There could be no limit to the help provided to them.

JOHN PLUMPTON, PRES.,
ICS/CANADA, TORONTO

How easy it is with 20/20 hindsight to look back fifty years after the events and criticize the actions of Winston Churchill as World War II Prime Minister and Minister of Defense, especially more than a quarter century after his voice has been stilled and he can no longer speak in his own behalf. I shudder to think of the consequences if Churchill, and after him Roosevelt, had taken the easy way out through appeasement. Would Britain's and America's Jews have been transported to the death camps as were 90,000 Jews of France, 8000 Jews of Italy, three million Polish Jews and so many others? Perhaps Professor Charmley (*New York Times*, 9 January) would have found that price not too dear as the cost of Britain retaining her Empire. I for

one am thankful that Churchill thought otherwise.

JONAH TRIEBWASSER,
RHEINBECK, NY, USA

Professor Charmley (Letters, 12 April) should not presume to lecture *National Review* on what conservatives ought to be thinking, since he scarcely qualifies for their ranks.

1. American commentators are perfectly able to read and reject his arguments right now. The legion of America-haters have given him gallons of ink already. They'll love his next book, which will show how Britain sold her soul to the barbarous Yanks *after* the war.

2. While Charmley does not "say" Britain should have made peace with Hitler, what he *says* — that Churchill should have disengaged from active opposition — amounts to the same thing. The result would have been world Nazi hegemony, which Charmley asks us to believe preferable to a world half dominated by the Soviets and half by the Americans. This is not a "conservative" opinion.

3. No conservatives think the results of World War II were "admirable." What most of them think is that things could have been worse, had it not been for people like Churchill. The problem is, as one reviewer wrote, "Charmley's withering contempt for Churchill is at times so indiscriminate that it builds resistance in his readers." Yes - resistance to taking Charmley seriously.

RICHARD M. LANGWORTH,
HOPKINTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE PROF PROTESTS

Dear Mr. Langworth,

Your catalogue of errors and tissue of misrepresentations, all based upon my lecture to the ICS rather than upon a study of my book, was quite amusing as an example of "tabloid" journalism. Indeed, had it not been for the fact that you called me "middle aged" (which precludes me applying that term to

yourself), I should have been tempted to use Churchill's apothegm about the satisfaction to be gathered from seeing middle-aged men in a state of fury.

It would be tiresome to list all your errors without some guarantee that you actually possess the courage to see them corrected in print. Any of your readers can, by the simple expedient of reading my book, see how inaccurate your misrepresentation of it was. Mind you, if they wish to buy the signed copies you ordered they had better do so quickly, for I see that you are not restocking (did you think that I would not sign any more bookplates for you, or could it be that, despite your disclaimer, you really are only interested in sycophancy and refuse to sell any more copies of a book which is not sycophantic?).

However, there are some silly mistakes which you really ought to be aware of. In the first place you describe me as carrying on my campaign from the Winston Churchill Memorial; this is nonsense. I had written the book before I came here. The Churchill Memorial might respond, with about equal accuracy, that I began my "campaign" under the auspices of the ICS, since I gave the first lecture on my thesis to you. Your desire to tarnish the place which currently has the finest Churchill library in the world may, of course, stem from your own ambitions, but that does not absolve you from trying to get your facts straight. Anyone who follows your admonition about writing to the College might well feel angry that your inaccurate reporting of the zip code might send their letter astray. Why, incidentally, do you encourage people to write in to the College? I can assure you that its authorities are aware of my presence, and, as serious professional academics (and none of these three words could be used about yourself), they are able to appreciate that there can be more than one view of a great historical character. You also get the name of

the current senior Churchill fellow wrong, and make mistakes about the character of my professorship. I am actually at Westminster College for a year in a Chair endowed in memory not of Churchill but of the College's founder, Dr. Robertson.

If you have the intestinal fortitude to grant me an uncensored right of reply we shall see that your devotion to the Churchillian spirit is more than rhetorical.

PROFESSOR JOHN CHARMLEY
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, FULTON MO.

R.S.V.P.

Dear Professor Charmley:

My commiserations upon reaching the ranks of the middle-aged. You know what they say about people over 35 ...

Of course you may write a letter correcting my "errors and misrepresentations." Being an expert on such things, you will know it is more likely to run "uncensored" if it is compact. Judging by the magnitude of the errors you cite thus far, I will be delighted to publish it. I am hono(u)red by your personal attention!

Though I hate to burst your bubbles, the ICS New Book Service - which, like ICS Conferences, welcomes all Churchill authors without discrimination — is not restocking your book simply because of lack of sales. We bought our copies from ICS/UK, who were overstocked and calling for help; but since we didn't advertise signed bookplates, we have failed to miss this distinctive accessory.

I am not sure what qualifies you to evaluate my esteem for the Churchill Memorial, though I can see this is a handy perch to climb on; or what certifies you to judge who might or might not be interested in what our readers think. Then again, you are quite a famous assumer these days.

But since you would rather deal with "serious professional academics" than infuriated old men, I am

happy to convey an offer: Professor Dan Mahoney of Assumption College is willing to meet you in debate at any time and place of mutual convenience. I hope you will get together - might help sell more books!

RML

ICS CLAIMS NO PARTIES

You are a good fellow but why the heck did you pad *Finest Hour* #77 with a speech by Slick Willie? Good grief, even the slimiest of politicians and other undesirables will use Churchill in their speeches. Al Davis just recently quoted WSC in his acceptance speech to the NFL Hall of Fame. Slick Willie is the antithesis of WSC. It's very insulting to his memory to publish this type of cheap pandering. I'm surprised at you.

STEPHANIE C. HART,
BELMONT, CALIF. USA

Editors quote Churchill too - in this case, "Never Despair." Look at what we did to the President's fellow Democrat, Congressman Gephardt, in the same issue! ICS sides with no parties: Republican, Labour, Democrat, NDP, Tory, Liberal or whatnot. But our main subject is a politician — which makes politics difficult to avoid. The last time we criticised an American President (issue #62, page 3) we were chastised for meddling (even though we accurately predicted what happened to him three years later). We will make no early predictions about this one, but when he uses Churchill as a reference to frame his arguments, we feel obliged to take notice — and will complain if he's wide of the mark.

28 HYDE PARK GATE

I notice that the Society has republished an estate agent's catalogue showing the interiors of Churchill's London home, but I have not received one. Why not?

SEVERAL READERS

"28 Hyde Park Gate" was reprinted in a limited edition of 1000 to thank

supporters of the ICS/USA 1992 fund appeal, and was not distributed automatically, although copies continue to be sent to those who renew at the \$100 level or more. If you are unable to renew at this high level, we will be glad to furnish a copy to anyone who donates \$10, and ICS/USA will also supply copies to the UK, Canada and Australia Societies for anyone who donates similar amounts to them.

"MR. CHURCHILL'S SECRETARY"

We omitted to publish this mid-1991 letter from Elizabeth Nel, one of WSC's wartime secretaries and a faithful correspondent, who has written several pieces in these pages. Elizabeth Layton Nel wrote the charming "Mr. Churchill's Secretary" (1958) and is a longtime and loyal Friend of the Society. She married Frans Nel and moved to South Africa after the war, which she spent with WSC's private secretariat.

In 1990 Frans and I had a very wonderful experience. The then-Mrs. Thatcher invited us to the dinner at Number Ten to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Mr. C. becoming PM, which occasion was mentioned in your numbers #67 and #68. All the surviving staff from those days were there except for Sir John and Lady Martin - you will know that he, alas, died some months ago, such a very dear man he was - as well as members of the Churchill family. It was the most wonderful and inspiring occasion, and afterwards I had a lovely letter from the PM, who had not realised we had travelled from Port Elizabeth to be present. I had not thought to be inside Number Ten again, and you will know that the memories which came flooding back were very precious. I think that very dear lady Mary Soames was responsible for our being on the list, and we shall never cease to be grateful to her. So you see, I feel life has been very good to us.

ELIZABETH NEL,
PORT ELIZABETH, SOUTH AFRICA

COMPILED BY JOHN G. PLUMPTON

Their Finest Hour.

"He should be the last in a line that includes Gibbon, Macaulay, Frode and Tevelyan ..."

The Second World War, Vol II, Their Finest Hour, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, (Woods A123a); London, Toronto, Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington: Cassell and Co. Ltd., (Woods A123D), 1949. (Reviewed by Crane Brinton in *The Saturday Review*, April 2, 1949.)

This second volume of Mr. Churchill's memoirs of the War of 1939-45 - which for our lifetime at least will probably be known as the Second World War - has had the same extraordinary circulation in newspaper and magazine form as the first volume. "Their Finest Hour" has had about as thorough pre-publication airing as ever a book has had. Mr. Churchill here writes of the period from his assumption of power in May 1940 to the end of the year. After a brief prefatory passage, accompanied by statistics, in which he argues that over the whole course of the war the British "effort" was in any measurable way quite up to the American, he launches full into the details of this year of British greatness: the French debacle and its unhappy consequences at Mers el Kebr and Dakar, the Battle of Britain, the Blitz, Wavels shoestring victory in the desert, the deal involving fifty destroyers and the Atlantic bases, and the beginning of lend-lease.

This is vintage Churchill. The great phrases are all here, dramatically, lovingly prepared for: "Well might I say in the House of Commons, 'Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.' ...

I repeat the prayer around the lous d'or, 'Dieu protege la France.'" ... We are reminded that another famous phrase was "blood, toil, tears, and sweat," not, as it is still commonly quoted, perhaps from a Freudian wish to forget the unheroic, "blood, sweat, and tears." Unlike the recent collection of Mr. Churchill's maxims made by Colin Coote and Denzil Batchelor, this volume also gives us the routine Churchill (incredibly, perhaps, to the real romantic, there was - and is - such a Churchill). It gives us the Churchill who not only inspired but governed and administered, who led the House of Commons, who, as "Former Naval Person," wrote all during the war a fascinating series of cables to President Roosevelt.

Memoirs based as closely on the documents as these, as cogently and effectively composed, are in fact history. There is no use in the academic professional historian's maintaining that according to his formula these memoirs are sources of history, and not the finished product. Personal memoirs of lesser actors - an ambassador, a correspondent - may perhaps be classified as no more than sources, but not the memoirs of Winston Churchill, it is as absurd to deny the name of history to this book as to deny it to the work of Thucydides, who was also a contemporary writer.

Mr. Churchill has in this volume a central and most dramatic theme, Britain alone against her enemies, alone against our enemies, against the enemies of civilization. He

makes the most of his theme, with no concessions to the academic notion that the historian is above moral judgments as he is above emotion. Around this central theme he fits in an amazingly complete account of these seven months in 1940. It is not the account of the social or the intellectual historian but a sort of political staff history, an account of great events seen from a coordinating center of authority. This account, of course, touches on a thousand subjects men still dispute angrily about, and notably on the complex circumstances of the French dbbacle. Here again it's clear Mr. Churchill's real emotional attachment to the French, an attachment far deeper, one guesses, than his feeling toward Americans. Yet he abates nothing of his condemnation of French leaders in 1940, and accepts in no way the French thesis that the RAF ought to have tried harder to save France in May.

it would, of course, be rash to say that Mr. Churchill is sure to survive as a great historian. History is most clearly an art rather than a science in that only the verdict of time can separate great writing from near-great writing. But the reader should come to *Their Finest Hour*, as to other volumes in the series, in the full realization that he is reading no gossipy memoirs, no easy reflections on life, but history in the grand manner - a kind of history of which Mr. Churchill seems to be one of the last practitioners in these days of textbooks, surveys, theses, and lay versions of the "City of God." But Mr. Churchill should be used to being the last in a number of categories, it is quite fitting that he should be the last in a line that includes Gibbon, Macaulay, Froude, and Trevelyan \$

Time With Clemenceau; The Trident Conference

100 YEARS AGO

Second Quarter 1893 • Age 18

Winston spent the term with Captain James preparing for his third attempt to get into Sandhurst. As always, mathematics was a struggle for him. "I am assured [that mathematical skills] are most helpful in engineering, astronomy and things like that," he wrote, "and I am glad there are quite a number of people born with a gift and a liking for all this." He was not one of those people.

Calling for single-minded devotion to studies, Dr. James was worried that Winston was distracted by his father's political fortunes. However, by May he noted progress and in June he predicted success. He had forecast correctly. Winston came 95th out of 389, four places too low to get into the infantry, but enough to qualify for a cavalry cadet. Appropriately, he would not receive a charger promised by Aunt Lily, Lord Blandford's widow.

75 YEARS AGO

Second Quarter 1918 • Age 43

Churchill was in France where he spent much time with French Premier Clemenceau. Although very impressed with the old man, he was also cautious. To Clemenceau he wrote: "He makes the same impression on me as Fisher: but much more efficient, and just as ready to turn round and bite! I shall be very wary."

From France Churchill successfully conveyed the need for additional military support, first to Lloyd George and then to Woodrow Wilson. Soon 480,000 more U.S. troops would be sent to Europe.

After the surrender of Russia, the Germans had launched a massive assault in the west. In response, Sir Douglas Haig issued an 'order of the day' to his troops: "There is no other course open to us but to fight it out! Every position must be held to the last man: there must be no retirement." Churchill never doubted the end result. He wrote to his friend the Duke of Westminster: "... the English-speaking world is settling down to war and becoming more fiercely devoted to it month by month. Presently the British will be more bitter than the French. Later on, the Americans will be more bitter even than the English. In the end we shall beat the heart out of Prussian militarism."

Churchill had established munitions factories in France and in order to be nearer to them he established continental offices at Chateau Verchocq. The biggest problem, however, was manpower, and the Ministry of Munitions was releasing 1,000 men per day to serve in the army.

Early in June the German advance reached the Marne, from which they had been expelled nearly four years ago. Churchill wrote Clemenceau: "The fate of the capital hangs in the balance - only 45 miles away." With the help of the newly arrived Americans, British, French and Canadians held the line. The German attack did not progress beyond Chateau Thierry.

In *The World Crisis*, Churchill analyzes why he thought that victory was inevitable: For forty days "the main strength of Germany had been ceaselessly devoted to the battery and destruction of the British Army ... Doggedly and dauntlessly [the men] fought without a doubt that, whatever their

own fate, Britain would come victoriously through as she had always done before ... the British inflicted upon the Germans losses even greater than those they themselves endured, losses irreparable at this period in the war, losses which broke the supreme German effort for victory at the outset, and range the knell of doom in the ears of the overwrought German people."

On 1 June sixty-four-year-old Lady Randolph married Montagu Porch, a member of the Nigerian Civil Service, who was three years younger than Winston.

50 YEARS AGO

Second Quarter 1943 • Age 68

Churchill's tensions were often manifested in his treatment of his staff. A secretary, Elizabeth Layton (now Nel), wrote her parents that "sometimes he is just as merry and on edge as he could be and barks at you for nothing at all." On another occasion she told her parents that they had a grand time at Chequers because "the boss was in a grand temper and ... he treated us like human beings for once!" Churchill had earlier told another secretary, Marian Holmes, that "you must never be frightened of me when I snap. I'm not snapping at you but thinking of my work."

He had much both to snap about and to be in a grand temper over. Relations with Russia were strained by the news of the discovery of the remains of 8,000 Polish officers executed in the Katyn forest near Smolensk. Polish General Sikorski accused the Russians of the atrocity. An angry Stalin retaliated by breaking relations with the Polish Government-

in-Exile. Churchill was caught in the middle between his two allies. Acknowledging that the Russians could be very cruel, he argued that the Poles must "shift the argument from the dead to the living and from the past to the future." There was no use, Churchill wrote Eden, "prowling morbidly around the three-year-old graves of Smolensk." He successfully softened the public wrath of the Polish communique.

At the same time Churchill learned that the Germans had developed rockets capable of hitting London and it appeared that Operation Sledgehammer, the invasion of Europe in 1943, was not going to happen. The good news was that the Allies were advancing in North Africa. Churchill wrote his son: "What a change this is from the days when Hitler danced his jig of joy at Compiegne." [Actually there was no jig, as has since been noted. -Ed.]

His attention was drawn to the Pacific Theatre by a fear that the Americans were going to give it more attention, despite their professed "Germany first" policy. He felt that a meeting of Pacific commanders in Washington required his presence. On 5 May Churchill, accompanied by Brooke, Beaverbrook, Harriman and the Chiefs of Staff, boarded the *Queen Mary* for America. En route, Churchill and the Chiefs discussed future strategy now that victory in Africa was imminent. He had no illusions about the challenges in the Pacific: "Going into swampy jungles to fight the Japanese is like going into the water to fight a shark."

On 12 May the Trident Conference began at the White House. Churchill suggested sending the victorious armies from Africa against Sicily and then Italy and the armies in India against the Japanese forces in Malaya and Sumatra.

While in Washington Churchill received a message from General Alexander: "Sir, it is my duty to report that the Tunisian campaign

"J was speaking from where the cries of Christian virgins rent the air whilst roaring lions devoured them - and yet I am no lion and certainly not a virgin." -WSC

is over. All enemy resistance has ceased. We are masters of the North African shores."

One of the great deceptions of the war involved putting a body ashore with false documents indicating Greece as the probable next target. This deception was later made famous in the film "The Man Who Never Was."

On 19 May Churchill spoke for the second time to the U.S. Congress. He warned that only a lack of will or a dispute among the Allies would provide hope to the Axis and that much blood must still be shed before victory.

Two momentous decisions came from Trident: the date of the cross-Channel invasion was set for 1 May 1944 and the US agreed to share more information on the development of an atomic bomb.

Churchill flew to Algiers via Newfoundland and Gibraltar for a meeting with Eisenhower, Marshall, Montgomery, Brooke and Alexander which reached final agreement on an invasion of Sicily. He also mediated a reconciliation between the French Generals Giraud and de Gaulle.

Before leaving Africa Churchill spoke to troops in a Roman amphitheatre in Carthage. Later he said: "I was speaking from where the cries of Christian virgins rent the air whilst roaring lions devoured them - and yet I am no lion and certainly not a virgin."

After being unable to decide whether to back Tito's partisans or the rival Chetnik army of General Mihailovich, Churchill chose Tito and parachuted emissaries into Yugoslavia, including his pre-war research assistant, Bill Deakin.

On a June evening at Chequers, Churchill viewed films of the bombing of German towns. "Are we beasts?" he asked. "Are we taking this too far?" In his heart he knew how far they must go. On receiving the Freedom of the City of London at the Guildhall he said: "We, the United Nations, demand from the Nazi, Fascist and Japanese tyrannies, unconditional surrender." But, he insisted, this demand must not come from a "mere lust for vengeance."

25 YEARS AGO

Second Quarter • 1968

On the night of 6 June Randolph Churchill died, as his son Winston announced, "peacefully in his sleep." He was fifty-seven years old. Randolph had been the second honorary member, after his mother, of the Churchill Study Unit, forebear to ICS. His son accepted the honor in his place.

Ironically, the newspapers at the time were full of news of the tragic assassination of Randolph's friend, Robert Kennedy. His regret in his final days was that he was not to finish the great biography of his father, or 'Project K,' a biography of John Kennedy.

His funeral was held at East Bergholt and family and friends returned to his home at Stour for a luncheon. He was buried beside his father and grandparents at Bladon in Oxfordshire.

Lady Diana Cooper later wrote: "I fear that the dear boy was a bitter disappointment to himself. His confidence and ambitions suffered cruel frustrations. There was everything in his favour except his stars. Some bastard meteor crossed the fortunate pattern." *Mi*

Part 20

BARBARA F. LANGWORTH

Test your skill and knowledge. Virtually all questions can be answered in back issues of FINEST HOUR or other ICS publications (but it's not really cricket to check). Twenty-four questions appear in each issue, the answers in the following issue. Questions fall into six categories: Contemporaries (C), Literary (L), Miscellaneous (M), Personal (P), Statesmanship (S), and War (W).

457. Who was Churchill's Parliamentary Private Secretary in 1926 and later Minister of Food in Churchill's 1940 coalition government? (C)

458. In this quote: "So long as you are all right, firmly in your saddle, your horse in hand, and well armed, lots of enemies will give you a wide berth," WSC was comparing a calvary charge to what? (L)

459. What was the holster made of that WSC kept his Mauser in when in Omdurman? (M)

460. In 1946 Lord Camrose organized a group of benefactors to purchase Chartwell. How many, besides himself, provided the funds? (P)

461. In 1940 which three Labour Party leaders said they would serve a national government only under Churchill? (S)

462. What was "Operation Jupiter"? (W)

463. With whom did Churchill lunch most Tuesdays for the duration of World War II? (C)

464. When and where did "Painting as a Pastime" make its first appearance? (L)

465. Name at least one of Churchill's London Clubs besides the Other Club. (M)

466. What was Winston's brother Jack's full name? (P)

467. Except perhaps for the "Iron Curtain" speech, Churchill was not much criticized after the war. What book, published in 1957 and based on the

diaries of Alanbrooke, broke this trend? (S)

468. What was one purpose of the conference at Casablanca in 1943? (W)

469. "Impossible to be present for the first performance. Will attend the second — if there is one," is a famous reply to which playwright's invitation? (C)

470. Churchill liberally quoted from literature. Name three of the more common sources found in his writings. (L)

471. After failing to pass his initial entrance exam for Sandhurst, to whom was Churchill sent in order to "cram" for a reexamination? (M)

472. In 1952 one of Sir Winston's relatives married Anthony Eden. Who was she and what relation? (P)

473. Complete this Churchill quote, "Is it better to have _____ at the price of poverty or well-being at the price of _?" (S)

474. In 1914 as First Lord of the Admiralty, Churchill commandeered two battleships being built in England for which country? (W)

475. In 1958 what famous leader requested that an exhibition of WSC's paintings be arranged in the United States? (C)

476. *Great Contemporaries* was first published in 1937 with essays on twenty-one people. In later editions WSC added and subtracted certain people. How many different texts are there? (L)

477. Clementine Churchill authored only one book, a thin volume published in 1945. Can you name it? (M)

478. How old were Winston and Clementine when they were married? (P)

479. Why did the "Primrose League" (a group of Conservative canvassers founded by Lord Randolph, of which Winston was later a member) choose that flower as their symbol? (S)

480. In 1914, before the Dardanelles episode, Churchill had another experience which was used by his enemies to deride him and his military judgment. Where was it? (W)

ANSWERS TO LAST TRIVIA

(433) Churchill wanted Lawrence of Arabia to help him in the Middle East. (434) WSC was 79 when he received the Nobel Prize for Literature. (435) The constellation Orion helped orient WSC in Egypt and South Africa. (436) Lord Camrose organized the purchase of Chartwell for £95,000. (437) On 24 April 1953 Churchill was invested with the Order of the Garter. (438) WSC's gun at Omdurman was a Mauser. (439) Churchill called Eleanor Roosevelt's footsteps "golden." (440) *The Gathering Storm* deals with the period between the wars. (441) Churchill served six monarchs: Victoria, Edward VII, George V, Edward VIII, George VI and Elizabeth II. (442) Mr. Lobb was the name used by WSC when he went to Florida to recuperate. (443) Churchill wanted to see the American eagle's neck (on the presidential seal) on a swivel. (444) Code name for the invasion of the Cherbourg Peninsula was "Operation Sledgehammer." (445) Bernard Baruch was Chairman of the US War Industries Board in 1942. (446) Czech, Danish, Finnish, French, German, Hebrew, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian, Portuguese, Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Swedish and Turkish translations exist of Churchill's works. (447) The five "flying fools" were Chartwell geese. (448) Winston's brother Jack's wife, Lady Gwendeline Teresa Mary Bertie, was called "Goonie." (449) Churchill's final political affiliation was the Conservative Party. (450) In 1941 Hitler invaded Russia even though they had signed a non-aggression pact in 1939. (451) William Stephenson was "Intrepid." (452) *Mr. Brodrick's Army*, published in 1903, was Churchill's first book of speeches. (453) In 1965 Clementine became a Baroness. (454) Almost half of Churchill's paintings were done in the 1930s. (455) WSC declined the title of Duke of Dover in 1945 and later the title of Duke of London. (456) WSC did not promote longtime ally Robert Boothby. \$

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ANNOUNCEMENTS



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JUST PUBLISHED

1045. *A Harmony of Interests: Explorations in the Mind of Sir Winston Churchill*, by Manfred Weidhorn. Every Weidhorn is mandatory reading. 192pp (\$33).....\$26

1046. *Churchill, The End of Glory*, by John Charmley (see EH 78 p10). The latest revisionist biography, to be reviewed when published in the USA. English editions: 740pp, illus. We have four copies remaining. This title will not be restocked. (£30).....\$45

Companion Vol 6, Part 1

Publication dates: 10 May (UK), 12 June (USA)

966. *The Churchill War Papers, Vol 1: At the Admiralty, September 1939-May 1940.* Edited by Martin Gilbert, sponsored by ICS, the first of the ten final document volumes of the Official Biography. First American Edition, NY: Norton, 1400pp. (\$75).....\$60

967. *As Above*, the British Edition, London: Heinemann. Note, this work is neither bound nor jacketed uniform with previous Companion Volumes. (£75).....\$100

Books By Churchill

1001. *India: Defending the Jewel in the Crown.* 1st US edition, facsimile to 1st ed., 168pp, illus. (\$35).....\$25

1003. *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*, Norton, first American edition, 234pp (\$19).....\$16

1004a. *The Boer War*, combines *London to Ladysmith* and *JanUamilton's March*, US edn., 408pp (\$19).....\$16

1004b. *The Boer War*, first edition, London: Leo Cooper 1989, 408pp, illus. (£15).....\$25

1005. *My African Journey*, Cooper English Edition, 134pp, illustrated with photos (£15).....\$25

1006. *My Early Life: A Roving Commission*, Cooper English Edition, 388pp, illustrated (£16).....\$25

1007. *The World Crisis: One Volume Edition* (ICS A31bg). New York: Charles Scribners Sons, 868 pages, maps, charts & plans. An important book. (\$35).....\$28

1008. *Blood, Toil, Tears & Sweat: The Speeches of Winston Churchill.* Has all the great speeches. Ignore the carping editorial comments and enjoy the originals. Paperback edition (\$8).....\$5

1015. *Savrola*, WSC's only novel, Cooper special English Edition, ICS A3i, 214 pages (£15).....\$25

1026. *Thoughts and Adventures (Amid These Storms)*, Norton edition, 238pp, illus. (\$23).....\$19

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IMMORTAL WORDS

THE INVASION OF RUSSIA

At four o'clock this morning Hitler attacked and invaded Russia.
All his usual formalities of perfidy were observed with scrupulous technique.
Under its cloak of confidence, the German armies drew up...
Then, suddenly without declaration of war.
German bombs rang down from the air upon Russian cities...
All this was no surprise to me.
In fact I gave clear and precise warnings to Stalin...
I can only hope that this warning did not fall unheeded.
Hitler is a monster of wickedness, insatiable in his lust for plunder...
Now this bloodthirsty guttersnipe
must launch his mechanized armies
upon new fields of slaughter, pillage and devastation.
The Nazi regime is indistinguishable from the worst features of Communism.
It is devoid of all theme and principle
except appetite and racial domination.
It excels all forms of human wickedness
in the efficiency of its cruelty and ferocious aggression.
No one has been a more consistent opponent of Communism than I have
for the last twenty-five years.
I will unsay no word that I have spoken about it.
But all this fades away before the spectacle which is now unfolding.
The past with its crimes, its follies and its tragedies/ashes away.
I see the Russian soldiers standing on the threshold of their native land,
guarding the fields which their fathers have tilled from time immemorial...
I see also the dull, drilled, docile, brutish masses of the Hun soldiery
plodding on like a swarm of crawling locusts.
I see the German bombers and fighters in the sky,
still smarting from many a British whipping,
delighted to find what they believe
is an easier and a safer prey...
Can you doubt what our policy will be?
We have but one aim and one single, irrevocable purpose.
We are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of the Nazi regime".
From this nothing will turn us - *nothing*.
We will never parley, we will never negotiate with Hitler or any of his gang.
We shall fight him by land,
We shall fight him by sea.
We shall fight him in the air,
until, with God's help, we have rid the earth of his shadow.
Any man or state who fights on against Nazidom will have our aid.
Any man or state who marches with Hitler is our foe.
It follows, therefore, that we shall give whatever help we can
to Russia and the Russian people.

BROADCAST, LONDON, 22 JUNE 1941