IMMORTAL WORDS: THE RUSSIAN ENIGMA

I cannot forecast to you the action of Russia. It is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma; But perhaps there is a key. That key is Russian national interest. It cannot be in accordance with the interest of safety of Russia that Germany should plant itself upon the shores of the Black Sea, or that it should overrun the Balkan States and subjugate the Slavonic peoples of southeastern Europe. That would be contrary to the historic life-interests of Russia. Thus, my friends, at some risk of being proved wrong by events, I will proclaim tonight my conviction that the second great fact of the first month of the war is that Hitler, and all that Hitler stands for, have been and are being warned off the east and the southeast of Europe. Here I am in the same post as I was 25 years ago. Rough times lie ahead; but how different is the scene from that of October, 1914! Then Russia had been laid low at Tannenberg; then the whole might of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was in the battle against us; then the brave, warlike Turks were about to join our enemies. Then we had to be ready night and day to fight a decisive sea battle with a formidable German fleet almost, in many respects, the equal of our own. We faced those adverse conditions then; we have nothing worse to face tonight. We may be sure that the world will roll forward into broader destinies. We may remember the words of old John Bright, after the American Civil War was over, when he said to an audience of English working folk: "At last after the smoke of the battlefield had cleared away, the horrid shape which had cast its shadow over the whole continent had vanished and was gone forever."

—Broadcast, London, 1 October 1939
ICS Annual General Meeting 1984

Society Hosts Ambassador Robinson, Hears Major Gilbert Speech
Launch of Churchill Literary Foundation

Toronto, 30 November - Your Society celebrated Sir Winston's 110th Birthday at the Royal York Hotel, simultaneously accomplishing several firsts: it was the largest ICS meeting in history, with 42 at our luncheon and over 50 at dinner; the first in-person directors meeting, with an easy quorum; the first-ever meeting between longtime directors like Sue Hefner and Dave Marcus; and the launch for the Churchill Literary Foundation, aiming for an endowment of $1 million. At lunch we hosted United States Ambassador to Canada Paul H. Robinson, Jr.; at dinner we heard official biographer Martin Gilbert deliver a major speech. ICS, which contributed 25% of the dinner guests, and had been invited by the sponsoring Churchill Society For the Advancement of Parliamentary Democracy and F. Bartlett Watt, their secretary and an ICS member. Our own events were coordinated by the indefatigable George Temple of Willowdale — who received our thanks in the form of a complimentary life membership for his vast efforts and expense on ICS' behalf in the past three years.

Events began at 10:30 AM, where we gathered to view a display of Churchill books and philatelic material, followed by cocktails with the Ambassador at 11:30. Our guest entertained us after lunch with Churchillian witticisms — and some serious talk about the need for good friends to hang together in a dangerous world, mentioning the improved relations of late between Canada and the US. The Ambassador, an ICS member and bibliophile, was introduced by board chairman Richard M. Langworth, who referred humorously to Robinson's Canadian forbears. Remembering Sir Winston's 1941 remark, Langworth suggested that "had the Ambassador's forbears stayed in Canada, he might have got to Ottawa on his own."

After a three-hour board meeting (see elsewhere this issue), we convened for Martin Gilbert's dramatic speech on Churchill as champion of parliamentary democracy. If you haven't heard Gilbert — and he's been invited to address our group in England next September — you're missing something great. He delivered a closely researched, forceful, scholarly yet amusing talk, exhibiting the depth of scholarship for which he is famed. Martin had excused himself from our lunch, saying he needed the whole day to gear himself up for the talk, and his effort was obvious: he held his audience for a full hour, which took some doing, since he didn't get to start until after 10 PM. It was a privilege to hear in person the man who has captivated us for so long with his precise and authoritative writing.

The Board meeting had a heavy agenda which the chairman kept moving with merciless (merciful?) determination, and it held a surprise. During budget discussions, our three attorneys — Wally Johnson, Ron Cohen, Jon Richardson — moved to postpone discussion of the budget surplus until we got to the Churchill Literary Foundation. When we did, they moved that the entire surplus be used for Phase I — and were carried unanimously. Some $5000 has now been earmarked to produce 500 finely bound editions of "The Dream," WSC's obscure but moving 1948 story (Words C527) in 1985. The books will be tokens of thanks to the first 500 donors of US$50 or the equivalent, to launch the Foundation. Churchill College, which owns copyright to "The Dream," has given permission for its publication. It previously appeared only once, in a 1906 newspaper.

The Churchill Literary Foundation has four major goals: encouraging the return of Sir Winston's out-of-print books; abetting publication of other deserving Churchill-related works; a bequest department for the distribution of fine Churchill libraries, and a computerized Churchill Concordance. The Concordance will be a computerized index to every subject on which Churchill wrote or spoke, with a telephone link for instant data retrieval. The Foundation will make it available to scholars, historians, reporters, librarians, individuals and the academy. Modern technology allows us to program virtually every word of every speech and book. The researcher then has only to feed the computer the subject, and it will return all references to that subject in the canon.

We are confident that the Churchill Literary Foundation — our program to preserve the words of Winston Churchill for future generations — is off to a splendid start. You will be reading more soon, starting with our next Finest Hour.

Our tremendous Toronto success has encouraged more developments: a Philadelphia Chapter will be organized this year by Dr. David Hill; our New England Chapter will hold its first dinner at the Harvard Club, Boston, in November; at least two major figures will address ICS dinners in England in September. We are also heavily represented in the New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco metro areas. If you are interested in organizing a meeting there, please write Richard Langworth, Putney House, Contoocook, New Hampshire 03229. We can promise you a memorable experience — and you will meet many others who agree that there was only one Man of the Century.

Members and Friends at the Toronto Luncheon
Ian Aitchison
Ralph & Mary Alexander
Celwyn P. Ball
Arthur Cload
Ronald I. Cohen
David & Mrs. Currie
William C. Easton
R. S. & Mrs. Gillan
Herbert A. Goldberg
Margaret Graham
David Hill
Sue M. Hefner
Miss Hinchcliffe
Wallace H. Johnson
Mrs. W. R. Kay
Robert Landau
Richard M. Langworth

R. G. R. Lawrence
David & Judy Marcus
D. W. & Mrs. McClellan
Douglas & Marjorie Mcleod
Russell R. Merfield
Sheena Patterson
Amb. Paul H. Robinson, Jr.
John & Carol Ronson
Dr. Seigemburg
George & Diana Temple
Edith Tourgis
Celia Salter Turner
Colin Wackett
Mrs. E. Kay Walsh
P. Bartlett Watt
Margaret & Mrs. Wood
International Datelines

WSC "FEARED U.S. WAR"

London—That’s the UPI headline. According to secret cabinet documents released in January by virtue of Britain’s 30-year rule, Churchill "feared that the United States would start a world war during the 1950s and that U. S. bases in Britain made it a Soviet target . . . Churchill was so worried . . . that he and the cabinet decided in July 1954 to build a hydrogen bomb for Britain . . . to maintain [Britain’s] influence." The Cabinet agreed, UPI says, "after being reminded that Britain had already built an atomic bomb under a previous Labour Party government.

"These records also showed that Churchill quarreled with Foreign Secretary Sir Anthony Eden over British withdrawal from the Suez Canal Zone in Egypt. Eden opposed the pullout [and later] was instrumental in launching the 1956 Anglo-French invasion of Egypt, prompted by the nationalization of the Suez Canal."

"Longtime students of WSC will take these revelations with the grain of salt we must always apply to the media, which is well known for cobbling-up everything from Presidential press statements to football scores. Churchill habitually floated ideas in Cabinet, and sometimes suggested apocalyptic consequences if his own impulses weren’t seconded by his colleagues. In 1954, when these minutes were recorded, WSC was exercised over the idea for a summit meeting with Stalin’s successors, in pursuit of his final goal as Premier—lasting peace. Expressing fear of the alternative would not be out of character, or context.

Of course we all recall WSC’s famous description of Dulles as “the only bull I know who carries his china shop with him.” We should also recall equally the goal of his Premier—lasting peace. Expressing fear of the alternative would not be out of character, or context.

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As for UPI’s conclusion about WSC favoring a Suez pullout, we think those revelations with the grain of salt we must always apply to the media, which is well known for cobbling-up everything from Presidential press statements to football scores. Churchill habitually floated ideas in Cabinet, and sometimes suggested apocalyptic consequences if his own impulses weren’t seconded by his colleagues. In 1954, when these minutes were recorded, WSC was exercised over the idea for a summit meeting with Stalin’s successors, in pursuit of his final goal as Premier—lasting peace. Expressing fear of the alternative would not be out of character, or context.

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COMMAGER PICKS CHURCHILL

New York—The December 1984 issue of American Heritage asks notable historians what event in history they would have liked to have attended. Henry Steele Commager, Professor Emeritus of Amherst College and noted editor of the one-volume Marlborough and English-Speaking Peoples, chose a British rather than American event: the evening of 7 December as Churchill hears about Pearl Harbor.

Commager quotes WSC’s conclusion: “So we had won after all. England would live; Britain would live; the Commonwealth and the Empire would live . . . Once again . . . we should emerge, however maimed or mutilated, safe and victorious. We should not be wiped out. Our history would not come to an end. ” The next day WSC went to the House to make the announcement. Commager wrote: “That is the scene I should most like to have been part of, the address I should most like to have heard.”

Commager made one uncharacteristic mistake, however: WSC heard the news at Chequers, not in London.

ON AGRICULTURE

Toronto — "The young sow wild oats. The old grow sage!" - W. S. C.

BRIEF ENCOUNTER

Beverly Nichols ‘writes in Saturday Night about a small boy taken to tea at Chartwell, but being told that Sir Winston was resting in bed. “It’s a great pity,” his nanny says on taking him home, “that you did not get to see him.”

"Oh but I did!” replies the nipper. The boy had followed the butler with a tea tray into a bedroom, where he saw an old gentleman in bed, studying a mass of papers. "Excuse me, sir,” the boy asked, "but are you the Greatest Man in the Whole World?""

The old gentleman glared at him over the tops of his spectacles. "Certainly!”, he replied. "Now buzz off!"

THE FIFTH GENERATION

Chailey, Sussex — On 3 September 1939 a message was flashed to the fleet raising every sailor’s spirits: "Winston is back."

Today Churchill’s great grandson, Randolph Churchill, son of Hon. Member Winston S. Churchill MP, has shunned the family’s more traditional Army career to take a commission in the Senior Service: He passed out of Dartmouth last summer. According to his father, Randolph has always wanted to join the Navy, though he is the first Churchill to do so for more than 100 years. The connections, of course, are numerous, most notably through his great grandfather’s unique tenure as First Lord of the Admiralty in both World Wars. And after the Navy there’s one more tradition left for 20-year-old Randolph: he hopes to become a fifth generation of his family to enter politics.

ICS adds its congratulations to Randolph upon his commissioning in the Navy and wishes him all success.

DRUCKMAN IN SOUTH AFRICA

Pretoria—On 17 December last, ICS member David Druckman of Chicago left here to follow Churchill’s escape route from the Boers, 85 years ago almost to the day, carrying 40 special covers to be postmarked at towns along the way: Pretoria, Witbank, Middelburg, Belfast, Machandodoorpe, Waterval Boven.

David visited the former States Model Schools where WSC was held prisoner, the Witbank Colliery that sheltered him, and tracked the famous journey to Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, how Maputo, Mozambique. A full report will appear next issue, together with details on how philatelic members may obtain one of the limited edition covers.

WAR DECLARED ON THE PHONE

London — With the reopening of the Cabinet War Rooms came this recollection of Churchill’s talks with Roosevelt.

Aston Martin has invoked WSC in advertising the Lagonda. Fitting...
over the trans-Atlantic "scrambler," then in its early days: Making contact was so complicated that aides were required to get the leaders on the line. An aide would hand the receiver to Churchill and say, "Mr. Roosevelt is on the line, sir."

"Hello, hello, are you there, Franklin?" Churchill would growl. Silence. "There's nobody there." Winston would pout, looking angrily into the mouthpiece and then banging the device on the table.

"I assure you he is, sir."

"Franklin . . . Hello, hello." . . . Bang, bang. So ill-treated was the telephone that it fell to bits. The one on display, cheating history, is a replica.

TRICOLOR AT BLENHEIM
Woodstock, Oxon.—Some 280 years since the Duke of Marlborough's victory at Blenheim, the Tricolor and the Union flag flew alongside each other in the grounds of Blenheim Palace last May.

In an Anglo-French event of entirely cordial nature, the champagne house of Pol Roger chose the palace to launch its special 1975 cuvée, which has been named "Sir Winston Churchill," after Pol Roger's most famous client.

Pol Roger became WSC's favorite champagne in 1944, when he was introduced to it by Mme. Odette Pol Roger during his Armistice Day visit to Paris. On his death in 1965, Odette insisted that her label's carry a black band as a mark of respect, and it remains there on the vintage cuvée to this day.

Among the guests at Blenheim were members of the family, including the 11th Duke of Marlborough and The Lady Soames, both ICS Honorary Members. As she tasted the first drop of the new wine, Lady Soames said: "My father would never leave a bottle unfinished but we never saw him the worse for it. No, always for the better!" ("I have taken much more out of alcohol," WSC said, "than alcohol has taken out of me.")

WHY NOT WILL YOUR LIBRARY TO THE CHURCHILL LITERARY FOUNDATION?
New Hampshire—As the first contribution to the forthcoming Book Distribution Division of the Churchill Literary Foundation, the editor has taken steps to will his entire collection of books by and about Sir Winston, about 1000 volumes, to the Foundation.

The plan is for a Bequest Department, which will receive valuable Churchill libraries together with instructions by executors for their disposition, a scheme proposed some years ago by the late Dalton Newfield.

Noting that the obvious beneficiaries of such books such as Churchill College almost certainly have fine libraries already, Dal wanted to see qualified bibliophiles staff this project, and see that the books get into worthy hands. Instructions in a will might read, for example, "Realize $5,000 for my estate and donate the balance to Lafayette College, Easton."

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With competent people who know Churchill book values in charge, this could be done. Even when a library is donated in entirety to one institution (such as your alma mater), the Book Bequest can assist in disposing of duplicates for the recipient.

Donors may stipulate any instructions they wish for a library, though the Foundation reserves the right to reject bequests which duplicate previous gifts. The editor, for example, has asked that his library be the foundation of a reference library for ICS and housed in one accessible location. Those who have no special instructions may, however, be sure their books will be used to benefit the greatest possible number, and in their names. Legal counsel Jon Richardson suggests this wording in such a case:

"I give and bequeath my collection of books by or about Winston S. Churchill to the Churchill Literary Foundation, a charitable organization with an office in [Baton Rouge, Toronto, etc.], or any charitable organization succeeding thereto."

If you would like further advice and assistance about such a bequest, please contact Jon Richardson at Sheehan, Phinney, Bass & Green, 100 Elm Street, Manchester, New Hampshire 03101, direct telephone (603) 627-8169.

96 CHURCHILL FELLOWSHIPS
London - The Winston Churchill Memorial Trust has awarded 1984 traveling fellowships to 96 people including a young dancer who will study in rural India, a student who plans to cycle in China, an entomologist interested in South American insects, and a 60-year-old housewife studying European folk costumes. Six disabled people are among the new Churchill fellows. The 96 were selected from 3,000 who applied for 1984 grants under the Trust, which was established with a £3 million fund in 1965.

THE CUT-UP
Westerham, Kent—Jerry Belcher, a writer for the Los Angeles Times, heard a new one at Chartwell last year. One of his guides recalled a dressing gown-garbed WSC, crawling on hands and knees in his study wearing a Prime Ministerial scowl, snipping off the fringe of a Khorassan carpet, the personal gift from the Shah of Iran. According to Belcher's guide, the Great Man "liked to dictate his writings while pacing back and forth in his bare feet, but the damned fringe kept getting stuck between his toes and so: snip-snip-snip."

Alas this seems to be the leading impression Belcher got at Chartwell, which means he ought to go back for another visit.

1985 TOUR NEARLY BOOKED
New Hampshire— Churchill's England '85 (last issue, p.3) has booked 30 guests to date, all of them ICS members. We are pleased to announce two guest speakers: Martin Gilbert, in London on 17 September; Anthony Montague Browne, in London the 25th. If you are still hesitating, the time to book is now . . .
Winston Churchill: Master of the English Language

An Address to the Sir Winston S. Churchill Society of Vancouver

BY DEREK LUKN JOHNSTON

Winston Churchill himself once said "There are only two things more difficult to do than make an after-dinner speech - one is to climb a wall leaning towards you and the other is to kiss a girl leaning away from you." To these I would add a third: to address an audience of Churchillophiles on some aspect of the Master himself. You are all familiar with at least some of his works; most of you have read, or ought to have read, My Early Life/A Roving Commission. Therefore it would be repetitive and stale for me merely to extract a few nuggets from that autobiographical goldmine. But I shall try to illuminate some new corners in the house of his capacious mind.

I take it that for this audience there is no need to establish that Winston Churchill was a master of the English language. For those of us of the older generation who heard, and those of the younger generation who have read, those magnificent wartime speeches, particularly the inspiring ones he made in the black and desperate summer of 1940; for those who have read many, or some, of his written works, or even merely picked up a volume to entertain an idle half-hour and encountered the magic of those sonorous paragraphs, this is well established. The striking metaphors; the irony, paradox and pungent wit; the careful but not labored construction of sentences; the rhythm and cadences, the sudden punctuation by a short, stabbing phrase prove that we are indeed in the presence of a genius.

For a professional opinion, let me quote a noted British historian writing in the Twenties, before Churchill had become the Titan of later times. Philip Guedalla was reviewing The World Crisis, Churchill's personal history of World War I (about which Samuel Hoare said, "Winston's written an enormous book all about himself and called it The World Crisis.") Churchill was discussing the despatch by the Admiralty of two fast battle-cruisers (notable for their tripod masts) to catch Admiral von Spee and avenge the defeat of Cradock off Coronel in November 1914.

One can hardly be too grateful for [Mr. Churchill's] lively presentation of the dreary minutiae of naval history. Gunnery grows wildly thrilling under his touch; Lord Jellicoe becomes almost interesting; and there is nothing better in dramatic writing than von Spee's discovery of the battle cruisers at the Falkland Islands: "A few minutes later a terrible apparition broke upon German eyes. Rising from behind the promontory, sharply visible in the clear air, were a pair of tripod masts. One glance was enough. They meant certain death. The day was beautifully fine, and from the tops of the horizon extended thirty or forty miles in every direction. There was no hope for victory. There was no chance of escape. A month before, another Admiral and his sailors had suffered a similar experience."

What lay behind the development of WSC's remarkable, felicitous, and colourful use of language? Heredity no doubt played a part. His father, Lord Randolph, was one of the foremost orators of his day, and had a reputation for chaff and wit; his mother, Jennie Jerome, was a bright and charming conversationalist. But such of their qualities as descended to Winston came down through the process of genes rather than by direct contact, because even by the Victorian standards of nursery routine, young Winston had a grievously neglected childhood. In all his 20 years at various schools, in spite of the boy's repeated appeals, his father never visited him there, and his mother only once. He was, of course, taken to the House of Commons to hear his father, and heard other great parliamentary speakers of the day; no doubt these orations made a lasting impression on his mind.

His education was to say the least spotty, and his record in examinations was, with certain exceptions, dismal. The humorous discussion of his schooling deficiencies in his autobiography is deceptive; the fact is that he was willing to learn the subjects he liked, English and History, and to a lesser extent Mathematics, but was rebellious and obtuse in his aversion to Latin and Greek. In modern languages he tolerated French and became proficient in reading it-the library at Chartwell is stocked with French biographies and histories-but in speaking he was voluble and ungrammatical, and his pronunciation was all but incomprehensible. Once in a meeting with the French Cabinet in the anxious days of 1940, he was overcome by emotion and broke into impassioned French for several minutes. When he had finished Premier Reynaud turned to his interpreter and said "Traduction." Despite some months of tutoring in Germany he rejected any kind of relationship with the language, and his wartime insistence on speaking of the "Nahrezes" was always heard with delight by his Anglo-Saxon listeners.

At Harrow he was a competitive prize in English and History, and a special prize for reciting before the Headmaster the whole 1200 lines of Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome without a mistake. This reveals his astonishing gift of memory, which stayed with him for nearly all his long life. There is a delightful story of Richard Burton, playing Hamlet, who became aware of a murmur in the front row, and soon realized that someone was uttering every word of his lines simultaneously with him. It was Churchill, reciting what he probably had not read for many years. A little later, in an intermission, the actor's dressing-room door was opened; a familiar face appeared and its owner said, "Beg pardon, my Lord Hamlet, may I use your loo?"

Churchill left school with an interest in English history and literature, and more than a passing acquaintance with Shakespeare. These acquirements were fortified by a sound knowledge of military history and other martial arts obtained at Sandhurst, where he passed out eighth in a class of 150.

The next step in his education, occurred in the bungalow of the cavalry subaltern in India where, instead of sleeping like...
TUSSAUD'S WINSTON

While pondering how to illustrate Mr. Johnston's excellent article on Churchill as master of language, we received with much pleasure photographs of the various waxwork effigies of Churchill produced by Madame Tussauds, courtesy L. L. Thomas of Wartlingham, Surrey. Mr. Johnston's article is so illustrated, and as commentary on the waxworks, Mr. Thomas offers us this poem from Departmental Ditties, by Harry J. C. Graham, Mills & Boon, London 1909—just after the first Tussauds Churchill was displayed.

The Model of Mr. Churchill

What a source of satisfaction and contentment
To the man on whom such honours are bestowed,
When he graces with a counterfeit presentment
The Valhalla of the Mary-le-bone Road!
When provincials crowd and scrimmage
For admittance to its portals, And Adore his graven image
In the Hall of the Immortals!
Ev'ry Britisher must treasure
In his heart, I'm quite convic'd, an Extraordinary pleasure
When he catches sight of W-rist-n!

Real fame at last! The first Tussaud's waxwork, 1908, from the cover of The Sketch, 16 September.

his brother officers in the long sultry afternoons, he read omnivorously. In six months he had devoured all Macaulay (12 volumes); all 4000 pages of Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, as well as his Life and Memoirs; Plato's Republic in Jowett's translation, Aristotel's Politics, Schopenhauer's On Pessimism, Malthus' Population, and Darwin's Origin of Species, and was asking his mother to send him Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations. "It was," he wrote long afterwards, "a curious education. ... I approached it with an empty, hungry mind, and with fairly strong jaws; and what I got I bit."

No doubt all these books provided coins of lasting information for the savings bank of his mind; but the most durable influences were undoubtedly the works of Gibbon and Macaulay. In a letter of August 1896 he wrote:

The only great prose writer I have so far read is Gibbon who cannot certainly be accused of crispness. It has appeared to me so far as I have gone that composition is essentially an artificial science. To make a short sentence or succession of short sentences tell, they should be sandwiched in between lengthy and sonorous periods. The contrast is effective.

Of his two-volume history of the Egyptian and Sudanese campaigns of the '80's and '90's, The River War, he later wrote:

I affected a combination of the styles of Macaulay and Gibbon, the staccato antitheses of the former and the rolling sentences and genitival endings of the latter; and I stuck in a bit of my own from time to time. I began to see that writing, especially narrative, was not only an affair of sentences, but of paragraphs. Indeed I thought the paragraph no less important than the sentence. Macaulay is a master of paragraphing. Just as the sentence contains one idea in all its fullness, so the paragraph should embrace a distinct episode; and as sentences should follow one another in harmonious sequence, so the paragraphs must fit on to one another like the automatic couplings of railway carriages. Chapterisation also began to dawn upon me. Each chapter must be self-contained. All the chapters should be of equal value and more or less of equal length... Finally the work must be surveyed as a whole and due proportion and strict order established from beginning to end.

Churchill's admiration of Macaulay, however, was limited to the historian's mastery of words, for Macaulay had committed the unpardonable sin of criticising the first Duke of Marlborough and, in Churchill's words, "decided in the plan of his history that Marlborough was to be presented as the most odious figure in his cast." What particularly excited Churchill's wrath were Macaulay's animadversions on the early morals of his great ancestor, and his sneers at the deep love between Marlborough and his wife Sarah. These provoked Churchill to write, in the eighth chapter of his own biography of Marlborough:

... Lord Macaulay stands convicted of deliberately falsifying facts and making the most revolting accusations upon evidence which he knew, and in other connexions admitted, was worthless, for the purpose of bringing more startling contrasts and colour into his imaginative picture and of making the crowds gape at it. Macaulay's life-work lay in the region of words, and few have been finer word-spinners. Marlborough's life is only known by his deeds...
I have always thought that if an author cannot make friends with the reader, and explain his objects, in two or three hundred pages, he is not likely to do so in fifty lines. And yet the temptation of speaking a few words behind the scenes, as it were, is so strong that few writers are able to resist it. I shall not try.

Is this not characteristic Churchill? Are such remarks not typical of him half a century later—a couple of long sentences couched in deceptively simple terms, and then the short, sharp twist of self-mocking humor? As we read on we find, in the vivid descriptions of the North West Frontier valleys and mountains, and the accounts of the actual fighting, examples of unusually wide vocabulary (surely expanded by his reading of Gibbon and Macaulay). These words were not in everyday spoken use at the end of the 19th Century, but were perfectly descriptive and apt in their context: efficacious, pusillanimous, noisome, jaunty, riparian, destitute, squalid, sombre, valorous, lofty, intricate, contumacious, serene, turbulent, odious, sullen, and (that favorite Churchillian adjective) prodigious.

He had also learned the use of metaphor and simile. Writing of Oriental fanaticism, he says, "Christianity... must always exert a modifying influence of men's passions, and protect them from the more violent forms of fanatic fever, as we are protected from smallpox by vaccination." Describing the Indian Government's mistaken efforts to settle a rebellion by diplomacy rather than by force, he writes, "The inflammation which should have been brought to a head and then operated on, was now dispersed through the whole system...." These are forestastes of his famous medical image of Lenin in 1917, "... transported in a sealed truck like a plague bacillus from Switzerland into Russia."

Churchill's third published book was his one and only novel, Savrola. It is what one might describe as a political romance: the story of a rebellion in an imaginary Ruritanian republic where a liberal leader, Savrola, ousts an arbitrary government and is in turn overthrown and exiled by a socialist revolution. It was not great fiction, though over several years it earned in royalties some £700, the equivalent in today's money of some $35,000, which, for a first novel, a modern author would deem a very considerable success. (Churchill himself wrote long afterwards "I have consistently urged my friends to abstain from reading it.") I will, however, give you one passage from it which is of singular interest—a scene on, was now dispersed through the whole system...." These are forestastes of his famous medical image of Lenin in 1917, "... transported in a sealed truck like a plague bacillus from Switzerland into Russia."

Churchill began his 65-year-long writing career as a fledgling journalist, at age 21 sending back letters for publication in the Daily Telegraph from Cuba, where he had gone to observe the Spanish campaign of 1895 against the rebels. The success of these brought offers from various newspapers to write as a war correspondent, and he joined Sir Bindon Blood's campaign in Malakand on the North West Frontier in the dual capacity of a subaltern on the General's staff and correspondent for the Daily Telegraph. Here he learned the essentials of both professions very rapidly, showing high courage in several skirmishes and writing his despatches rapidly and often under fire. These were widely read in England and earned him such a reputation that he determined to write a book on the campaign. Thus his first-published book, The Story of the Malakand Field Force (1897), came into being. This was written at white heat in two months, all in longhand—I can find no evidence that Churchill ever learned to use a typewriter. I have recently re-read this book, and it is instructive to study the language and see how it forecasts Churchill's idiosyncratic style of the future. Consider for example the first paragraph of the Preface:

"It is beyond our hopes to overtake Lord Macaulay. The grandeur and sweep of his story-telling style carries him swiftly along, and with every generation he enters new fields. We can only hope that Truth will follow swiftly enough to fasten the label "Liar" to his genteel coattails."

Churchill's ideas began to take the form of words, to group themselves into sentences; he murmured to himself; the rhythm of his own language swayed him; instinctively he alliterated. Ideas succeeded one another, as a stream flows swiftly by and the light changes on its waters. He seized a piece of paper and began hurriedly to pencil notes. ... He scribbled down a rough sentence, scratched it out, polished it and wrote it in again. The sound would..."
please their ears, the sense improve and stimulate their minds. What a game it was! His brain contained the cards he had to play; the world the stakes he played for.

Presently he rose, and completely under the influence of his own thoughts and language began to pace the room with short rapid strides, speaking to himself in a low voice and with great emphasis. Suddenly he stopped and a strange violence his hand descended on the table. It was the end of the speech.

Now compare this passage with an extract from Elizabeth Layton Nel's book Mr. Churchill's Secretary, which relates the actual dictation of a speech during World War II:

On these occasions he would walk up and down the room, his forehead crinkled in thought, the cords of his dressing gown trailing behind him. Sometimes he would fling himself for a moment into a chair; sometimes he would pause to light his cigar, which with so much concentration was neglected and frequently went out. For minutes he might walk up and down trying out sentences to himself. Sometimes his voice would become thick with emotion, and occasionally a tear would run down his cheek. As inspiration came to him he would gesture with his hands, just as one knew he would be doing when he delivered his speech and the sentences would roll out with so much feeling that one died with the soldiers, toiled with the workers, hated the enemy, strained for victory.

He would dictate anywhere at any time, in his study, often in the small hours of the morning, or pacing in the garden with a secretary frantically taking shorthand notes as she walked beside him, or in a car driving between Chequers or Chartwell and London. Although the great Parliamentary speeches were usually given two or three days of careful preparation and revision, speeches for lesser, even though public, occasions were sometimes given short shrift, as witness another extract from Elizabeth Nel about one that was to be given to the Lord Mayor's Banquet on November 10, 1941:

I have slid into Oratory from Writing, and this is not surprising, for in Churchill's case the two were often intermingled. From about 1906, when he obtained his first Ministerial appointment as Under Secretary for the Colonies (and also acquired a paragon of secretaries, Eddie Marsh, who was to work for him off and on for over 30 years), he dictated all his major speeches and all his writings. As a result you can pick up any volume of the great works—The World Crisis, Marlborough, The Second World War, or A History of the English-Speaking Peoples—and you can almost hear that unique voice declaiming in measured terms the solemn march of events.

For his historical and biographical works Churchill em-ployed a succession of research assistants, often quite young graduates from Oxford, who did a lot of reading for him and provided him with precis or memoranda on different aspects of the subjects under composition. After assimilating and perhaps substantially altering these, he would dictate a draft for the printers; he much preferred correcting typeset proofs rather than typed drafts, and this was a whole new exercise, for the proofs would not only be given to the research assistants to correct (Marsh to pay particular attention to commas and hyphens) but would also be sent to historians like G. M. Young, and to political friends, for review. Their original marginal notes and comments rarely survived, however Martin Gilbert and Bill Deakin in letters, and Maurice Ashley in his book Churchill As Historian, have testified that every word of Churchill's books was his own; his assistants were there to provide him with intellectual sustenance and support and to check the accuracy of the final achievement. As a result the proofs in final form looked as if several ink-stained spiders had wandered across the pages. The printers must have been driven mad.

Churchill liked both polysyllables and short blunt words, using each as they suited his purpose. We are all familiar with his celebrated remark made in 1906 during the House of Commons debate on the question of exploitation of Chinese laborers in South Africa when he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies; but it is worth repeating in its context: "[Such a labour contract] may not be a desirable contract, may not be a proper or healthy contract, but it cannot, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, be classified as 'slavery' in the extreme acceptance of the word, without some risk of terminological inexactitude."

Other examples are numerous—I select a few from the first volume of A History of The English-Speaking Peoples. William Duke of Normandy's invasion force is described as "a gathering of audacious buccaneers;" King William Rufus' taxes be-
come "shameless exactions"; and the youthful lapses of Henry the Fifth were the "vehement ebullitions of his nature."

In contrast, notice this passage from Lord Halifax's autobiography Fullness of Days. As Foreign Secretary in July 1940, he was scheduled to do a broadcast shortly after Hitler's so-called "peace offer" made earlier in that month, and in view of its importance, he consulted the Prime Minister. Halifax wrote:

My argument was not original, but tried to emphasise the point that whatever succeeds Hitler might achieve in Europe or elsewhere, unless and until he could make an end of the British Navy, Army and Air Force, his problem was not solved. I told Churchill that it was obviously awkward, from the point of view of style and presentation, having to mention the three Services, though it was no doubt unavoidable. He thought for a moment or two, walking up and down the long room, and then replied, "Why not say 'unless that man can sap the might of Britain?' As of course I did. But what an example of how to use language—and nearly all monosyllables."

Another passage that illustrates Churchill's ability to use short sentences with telling effect comes from My Early Life. The scene is just after the action against the Boers at Spion Kop in December, 1900. (The Colonel Byng mentioned became our Lord Byng of Vimy, Governor General from 1921 to 1926): "The night was chilly. Colonel Byng and I shared a blanket. When he turned over I was in the cold. When I turned over I pulled the blanket off him and he objected. He was the Colonel. It was not a good arrangement. I was glad when morning came."

Perhaps I may now mention the occasion when I heard Churchill speak in the House of Commons. It was 23 March 1933, just short of two months after Hitler had come to power. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of the then National Government, had been in Europe trying to sell his disarmament plan, of which a principal feature was equality of armies between France and Germany, requiring a reduction by France and allowing an increase by Germany.

My father, A Canadian journalist in London and a member of the Press Gallery, invited me to come as his guest. He met me at the door of the Press Gallery, and as we went in he said, "You're in luck—it's a debate on foreign affairs. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of the then National Government, had been in Europe trying to sell his disarmament plan, of which a principal feature was equality of armies between France and Germany, requiring a reduction by France and allowing an increase by Germany."

My argument was not original, but tried to emphasise the point that whatever succeeds Hitler might achieve in Europe or elsewhere, unless and until he could make an end of the British Navy, Army and Air Force, his problem was not solved. I told Churchill that it was obviously awkward, from the point of view of style and presentation, having to mention the three Services, though it was no doubt unavoidable. He thought for a moment or two, walking up and down the long room, and then replied, "Why not say 'unless that man can sap the might of Britain?' As of course I did. But what an example of how to use language—and nearly all monosyllables."

Then came an instance of Churchill's manner of laying a trap: after a long indictment of the Prime Minister's responsibility for the failure of Britain's foreign policy, his voice rose to a peroration as he said "I repeat what I have said—that, with the best of endeavours, with the most praiseworthy exertions, the right honourable Gentleman's efforts have not been attended at any point with a measure of success." At this, there were several cries of "Lausanne" from the back benches. Churchill pounced on the word: "LAUSANNE!" he shouted. "All right. Under [the] Lausanne [agreement] we have now accumulated the gold to pay an additional instalment to the United States. Under Lausanne we have already told the French and the Germans that they need not pay us anything. Is that a great success? If eventually you reach good results and all War Debts are forgiven and forgotten, then will be the time for these perfervid tributes to the Prime Minister. Then will be the time for honorable Gentlemen to range themselves up on the platforms of railway stations [to greet him]. But that is not the position now. The position now is that we have let everybody off, and we are going to pay everything ourselves."

One other point that I will mention before I pass from this small personal experience of hearing Churchill: he spoke from notes—a sheaf of papers about 8x4". On these, as I later learned from Elizabeth Nel's book, were typed not only headings, and points on which he wished to elaborate, but particular phrases that had pleased him during his previous dictation—the notes which the secretaries called "Speech Form." At one moment during the speech, he found his notes out of order, and had to look through and shuffle them to find his next point. Although he spent at least a full minute in this search, perfect silence reigned in the House. None dared complain of the delay or interrupt a man who had been a Member for a third of a century, and a Cabinet Minister when many of his hearers had been boys.

I come now to Humor, although, as you will have observed, with Churchill we are never very far from it. His jests and repartees have been repeated so many times in so many papers
Section 3: Directory to the International Churchill Society With Members of Record As Of March, 1985

ICS MEMBERSHIP OFFICES

Australia:
8 Regnans Avenue
Endeavour Hills, Victoria 3802

Canada
20 Burbank Drive
Willowdale, Ontario M2K 1M8

United Kingdom
88A Franklin Ave, Tadley,
Basingstoke, Hants. RG26 6EU

United States
1847 Stonewood Drive
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70816

ICS UNITED STATES CHAPTERS

New England
47 Old Farm Road
Bedford, New Hampshire 03102

Philadelphia
3419 Baring Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Southwest
6221 E. Camelback Road
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

ICS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Constitution provides nine four-year elected board seats, all seats proportioned according to total membership in the United Kingdom, United States and Dominions, with a minimum of one seat for each nation. The Board of Directors for 1985-86 consists of the following individuals, representing the nations indicated. An asterisk (*) indicates an elected position for the period 1983-86.

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Peter M. Jenkins*

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Ronald I. Cohen
John Plumpton
George E. Temple*
R. Barry Collins

New Zealand (1j)

Ex-Officio Board Members
Wallace H. Johnson
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Putney House
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Canada M2K 1M8

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Sue M. Hefner
134 North Woodlawn
Lima, OH 45805 USA

General Treasurer
George E. Lewis
268 Canterbury Road
Westfield, MA 07090 USA

Australia Office
Peter M. Jenkins
8 Regnans Avenue
Endeavour Hills
Victoria 3802

Canada Office
George E. Temple
20 Burbank Drive
Willowdale
Ontario M2K 1M8

New Zealand Affairs
R. Barry Collins
16 Hill Street
Warkworth

U.K. Office
Geoffrey J. Wheeler
88A Franklin Avenue
Tadley, Basingstoke
Hampshire RG26 6EU

Membership Secretary
Derek Brownleader
1847 Stonewood Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70816 USA

Bibliographic Committee
Ronald I. Cohen, Chmn
5 Murray Avenue
Westmount, Quebec
Canada H3Y 2X9

Covers Manager
David Marcus
221 Pewter Lane
Silver Spring, MD 20904 USA

ICS Stores Manager
Sue M. Hefner
134 North Woodlawn
Lima, OH 45805

ICS Membership List 1985

The Society By-Laws, Article VI, read as follows:

1. The membership list of the International Churchill Society is restricted, and shall not be released to any other organization, public or private, without the consent of each member individually.

2. Members of ICS who are also members of either the American Topical Association or the American Philatelic Society may be asked to grant ICS permission to release their names to ATA or APS, in order to establish and maintain minimum joint memberships for Unit status.

3. Any individual member of ICS may request, at any time, a list of names and addresses of other members in his or her immediate area, for purposes of local meetings or personal communications.

In accordance with the By-Laws, we publish herewith the names and locations (city or town, state or province) of all members of record as at 1 January 1985. We have omitted street addresses and telephone numbers in order to meet the requirements of the By-Laws and protect our members' privacy.

Any ICS member is encouraged to contact the Membership Secretary or his nearest ICS office for a list of fellow members in his or her area, either for the purposes of a meeting, or for personal information.

CCH 3.01
language. Who else but Churchill could have written, about he was aroused to anger. But in the written word he remembered Gibbon, who wrote, "My English is chaste, and all licentious passages are left in the decent obscurity of a learned language." Who else but Churchill could have written, about badly wrenching his shoulder when climbing out of a boat on to the dock when he first arrived in India, "I scrambled up all right, made a few remarks of a general character, mostly beginning with the earlier letters of the alphabet, hugged my shoulder and thought no more about it."

Then there is the reply he made in the House of Commons during a 1927 debate to a member who suggested that the Government should consult the trade unions:

... it was the fashion in the Army when a court martial was being held and the prisoner was brought in that he should be asked if he objected to being tried by the President or to any of those officers who composed the court martial. On one occasion a prisoner was so insubordinate as to answer: "I object to the whole bloody lot of you." That is clearly illustrative of the kind of reception which, at this stage, consultation of the trade unions by the Government would meet with.

I conclude with a report of the speech with which Churchill, as Chancellor of the Exchequer in April 1926, wound up the debate on the Budget. This is extracted from Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's daily letter to King George V:

Mr. Churchill was in his happiest mood and imparted that happiness to the House in full measure. Obviously revelling in his task, he delivered a joyous and slashing attack on his opponents. The debates, he said, had revealed the hopeless insincerity of the Liberal and Socialist platitudinous pleas for economy. As a matter of fact the Socialists did not wish for economy—their policy had always been in favour of prodigality of expenditure.

Mr. Churchill then set the House rocking with laughter with an analysis of the epithets which had been used by Opposition speakers during previous debates. The words robbery or robbed had been used 67 times, confiscation 10, plunder 10, steal 3 — it had been used once more since by Mr. Thomas but that addition had arrived after the list was closed — theft 2, filch 1, grab 1, cheat 1, breach of faith 19 and so on.

He himself had also received the following compliments: the villain of the piece, robber, marauder, burglar and artful Dodger. As, however, the Labour Party had for some years saluted him with the expression murderer, the title robber seemed to him to be a form of promotion.

Having set the House in a thoroughly good and exhilarating humour by this extremely amusing analysis Mr. Churchill, taking full advantage of the atmosphere which he had thus created, delivered a first rate fighting speech in justification of the Government's policy, and, having dealt devastatingly with the ... Opposition's arguments, wound up on a note of defiance by declaring that the Government would be judged not by the violence of their opponents' language but by the consequences of their own actions. ...

It was a crushing rejoinder delivered in Mr. Churchill's best manner, with all the rhetorical power and devices which make him one of the most formidable debaters in the House of Commons.

With these warm and admiring remarks by Baldwin—a master Parliamentarian himself, sometimes a political colleague, sometimes an opponent, but always a personal friend—let us leave Winston Churchill—the brilliant, coruscating author, the warrior, the historian, the orator and statesman—whose works, in my opinion, will be read as long as the English language is spoken on earth.

The author wishes to thank for their kind and informative letters during the preparation of this article Sir William Deakin and Martin Gilbert—and to acknowledge published works by Martin Gilbert, Elizabeth Layton Nel and Maurice A shley.

The editor wishes to thank the Sir Winston S. Churchill Society of Vancouver, for permission to reprint Mr. Johnston's talk, which was delivered to the Society on 30 November 1983.
Churchill in Stamps

BY RICHARD M. LANG WORTH

PAGES 19-24: PRE-INDIA ADVENTURES

To the philatelic biographer, Churchill's life between Harrow and his arrival in India requires imagination and ingenuity. No stamps at all were issued which depict any of the key events between Harrow and WSC's arrival at Bangalore, except those showing WSC in uniform as a cavalry subaltern, which were already catalogued on page 18. The answer? An almost total resort to "Churchill-Related" (CR) stamps. The ICS CR Checklist provides a rich and interesting variety. Numbers are Scott ($) and Stanley Gibbons (sg).

19. Antigua #349 (sg 408) and its Barbuda overprint. Minkus 19201 (sg 203), along with Fujiera Minkus 67 (sg 67), provide a few more Harrow-related views. It's a fine opportunity to contrast the pugnacious young Winston with his ancestor the First Duke of Marlborough, using three New Zealand CRs, #327-29 (sg 772-74). These stamps commemorate the Centennial of NZ's Marlborough.

20. French definitives in use at the time Churchill spent his Christmas holiday in Versailles (1891-92) are readily available and make an appropriate display. Versailles postmarks would be ideal, but they're scarce. Lord Randolph toured Bechuanaland in 1892, and the stamps Winston asked his father to send included the three overprints shown. Both stamps and postmarks have been executed in heavy, permanent ink. The First Duke is shown in the right hand column, without fear, his greatest youthful hero was his ancestor the First Duke of Marlborough!

21. The same approach-definitives in use at the time-documents Churchill's hike through the Swiss and Italian Alps while he waited the results of his third try for Sandhurst. The low-value Italian stamps are common, but the beautiful Swiss definitives are scarce and fairly expensive, particularly mint. These fine 19th Century stamps do much to enhance the Churchill biographic collection.

22. Newfoundland's 1897 Royal Family issue (Scott #18-30, sg 84-94) shows the Prince of Wales, King Edward VII, Queen Alexandra and, of course, the future Edward VIII. These stamps are essential for Newfoundland philatelic collections.

23. In 1899, Lord Randolph toured South Africa and introduced Churchill to the Boer War, the Boer War. He also learned to enjoy cigars and the pleasure of his third try for Sandhurst. The low-value South African stamps are common, but the beautiful South African definitives are scarce and fairly expensive, particularly mint. These fine 19th Century stamps do much to enhance the Churchill biographic collection.

24. The Cuba campaign is easily documented by any contemporary definitives (Cuba#13285) showing the same general and Allied flags that WSC would encounter in the United States. #22-25 (sg 240-45) portray the three revolutionary leaders of Cuba, the three Commonwealthead leaders, and the three Commonwealthead leaders. The cemetery scene of the United States. #22-25 (sg 240-45) portrays the portrait of the three revolutionary leaders of Cuba, the three Commonwealthead leaders, and the three Commonwealthead leaders. The cemetery scene of the United States. #22-25 (sg 240-45) portrays the portrait of the three revolutionary leaders of Cuba, the three Commonwealthead leaders, and the three Commonwealthead leaders. The cemetery scene of

To be continued.
YOUTH

SWITZERLAND, ITALY

While awaiting the results of his third "Further", Winston and his brother Jack holidayed in Switzerland, where they hiked the Alps, and then in Italy as far as Milano. It wasn't until he published MY EARLY LIFE in 1930 that Churchill revealed he had narrowly escaped drowning in Lake Lausanne during the trip.

Definitive Swiss stamps from the issue current from 1882 to 1904.

Definitive Italian stamps from the issue current from 1881 to 1896.

YOUTH

ROYAL CONNECTIONS

There was much curiosity about Lord Randolph's son in Royal circles. Lord Charles Beresford arranged an invitation for WSC to a weekend party given by the Prince of Wales, and Churchill distinguished himself by arriving late. Since his absence made the party an unlucky 13, Prince Edward refused to sit down to dinner. Despite this inauspicious start, WSC did meet with the approval of the future Edward VII.

The Royal Family in 1897, shown here because Churchill was to have much to do with them as the years passed.

Top to bottom, the future Edward VIII; who abdicated; HM the Queen; The Prince of Wales; The Princess Alexandra; the future Queen Mary; the future King George V, son of Edward VII.

AMERICA, CUBA, AND CIGARS

Just before his regiment sailed for India, Churchill found time to visit America, where he toured West Point. Then he traveled to Cuba to observe the revolution there—and was fired upon for the first time. It was Cuba where he smoked his first cigar—acquiring a lifetime habit and his most remembered trademark.

West Point cadets "are not allowed to smoke or have any money...I think such a state of things is positively disgraceful..."

WSC always fancied pure Havana, and admirers often mailed cigars to him, which in later years had to be sampled for fear of poison or booby traps.

Often depicted with his cigar, Churchill quite commonly mouthed his stories for the sake of the photographers, not lighting up.

The Cubans were ruled by King Alfonso XIII, then only nine with his mother as Regent. The rapacious rule of Spain had driven the islanders to several revolts.

Though Marshall Campos gave WSC the Cruz Roja for his service, Churchill sympallized with the rebels and predicted the outcome would rest with the United States, as indeed came to pass.

The great Cuban revolutionary leader, Maximo Gomez, who always told his forces to "melt into the Jungle" after a strike. Not much has changed in guerrilla tactics...
NEW ISSUES: ANTIGUA, NEVIS

The latest Churchill commemoratives were issued by Antigua and Barbuda on 19 November 1984, in a "World Leaders" set designed to pick the pocket of those of every political persuasion. The set of eight stamps, totaling ECS6.40, contains two values each for WSC, Kennedy, Mao Tse-Tung and Gandhi. (It's interesting that only Churchill could claim a relationship of sorts with all the others!)

The Churchill issues are slickly produced, a 60c value using the ever-popular Karsh photo as basis for artwork, the $1 value showing WSC walking under the Arc in Paris with De Gaulle on Armistice Day 1944. For those who insist on having everything, Antigua & Barbuda offers an ECS5 souvenir sheet containing all four portraits grouped and the flags of their respective nations. The issue was designed by American graphic artist Joel Iskowitz and printed by Format International Security Printers. The editor obtained the mint set for US$3.78 and the souvenir sheet for US$2.96 from Gerson's, 817 SW 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204, which he can recommend with every satisfaction.

I also obtained at the same time the Nevis steam locomotive issue of November 1983, which cost me $9.60, all for the sake of two ECS1 values illustrating the L&NERR 4-6-2 loco "Winston Churchill" in % front and plan views. It is part of a monumental issue which is only obtainable complete, at least from US sources, as are the Antigua items. (You might also try the Philatelic Bureaus in the two places, but I've had limited luck in getting answers from these Caribbean bureaus, or even my money back.)

We may conclude that Barnum is once again proved right, because Nevis has recently issued a follow-up set of the same pricey proportions, illustrating classic cars. It's fortunate that we Churchill collectors aren't specializing in a "popular" topic these days, though we all remember the onslaught from "Sand Dune" non-nations during the late 1960s and early 1970s, and the Churchill commemoratives from various Black Africa dictatorships whose policies hardly coincide with Sir Winston's concepts.

BARDSEY OVERPRINTS

As mentioned in an earlier issue, two silver overprints of Bardsey (Wales) local post labels occurred in November 1983, marking the unveiling of a Mountbatten statue (where?) by The Queen. ICS/UK purchased a few covers through the help of L. L. Thomas, and we can offer you FDCs while the supply lasts for $3. The overprints are on the Bardsey Churchill and Mountbatten labels, which were simultaneously revalued to 16p and 5 Op respectively.

Bardsey is, of course, an entirely non-postal issuer of labels, but receipts do go to a worthy cause: assisting the preservation of the island in its natural state for visitors. In Britain they are available from Rembrandt Philatelies, 21 High Street, Botley, Hants. SO3 2EA.

ICS COVER #23: BULGE BREAKOUT

Our 23rd commemorative cover salutes the break-out from the Battle of the Bulge by Gen. Patton's troops on 26 December 1944. Postmarked Patton, Calif., it's an overprinted D-Day cachet with US Veterans, Army, WSC, FDR stamps. Available for a recommended $3 donation, from ICS Covers, 221 Pewter Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20904 USA. Also available: a few Bulge covers with Smithsonian Institute cancel; also, 30 D-Day covers (#22) with the Hyde Park, New York cancel. Donations in equivalent Commonwealth currencies welcome as usual.

--Dave Marcus

CROSSWORD FOR CHURCHILLOPHILES

We publish herewith a crossword puzzle designed by Hillel Shnaps, our man in Israel, who is offering a small prize for the first correct entry he receives six weeks after the despatch of this issue. Send your entry to Hillel Shnaps, Kibbutz Ma'Agan Michael, D.N. Menashe 37-805, Israel. (The prize is an unmounted set of Russia Scott #907-8, the Teheran issue, a key Churchill-related pair.)

Hillel has been collecting stamps since age 12, and Churchill since 1973/4. His WSC collection is in 12 looseleaf albums, mounted in Havid, and captioned with Letraset. Volumes include propaganda issues, covers addressed to 10 Downing Street, "V for Victory" covers and all "forerunners" up to 1965; 1966 Omnibus stamps, FDCs and varieties; 1966 foreign and Commonwealth non-
omnibus designs including FDCs; 1974 Centenary stamps and FDCs; Arab-Trucial States; British and other locals; and post-1974 issues and postcards. Some of the "gems" include a signed menu of a dinner given by WSC on board RMS Queen Mary in 1946, autographed by WSC, CSC, Sarah Oliver and others; Nazi propaganda postcards by Asholm; "Fuches Reich" Hitler skulls; the 1946 Nicaragua Roosevelt set of specimens; an unissued proof of the El Salvador 1946 FDR souvenir sheet; and progressive proofs of the Aden Paintings issue (72 stamps in all).

Crossword Clues Down:
2. Why did Bermuda overprint 2 stamps in December 1953? (3 words.)
3. WSC on Mendelsohn—where?
4. How many numbers appear on the 5p 1974 Ascension Island WSC issue?
5. This Prince was at Placentia Bay in 1941. (3 words.)
7. Who issued 11 diamond shapes?
8. This André designed one for Mali.
9. Gold coins are to be found in this "Sand Dune."
15. What country issued a set of 10 stamps featuring English Rulers, Statesmen?
16. This African country is spelled with and without the letter T‘.
17. Little Man with many WSC issues.
19. Swedish locals commemorating WSC.
21. How many searchlight beams frame St. Paul’s Cathedral?

Crossword Clues Across:
1. Gilbert's first frame.
6. Uncle Joe.
7. They must be lifted up, and all will come right.
9. How many stamps in the Cook Islands WSC set of 1974?
10. Did Lady Macbeth try to remove this Berlin suburb?
12. How many WSC stamps were issued by Malta in 1974?
13. Action This.
14. Which country celebrated "Pameran Peringatan Churchill"?
18. The Big Three were overprinted on a 5p value from where?
20. WSC traveled from London to visit this lady.
22. What kind of elephant is found on a local issued by Sanda Island?
23. How many volumes make up A123 in the Woods Bibliography?
24. What is the color of the 3rd value in the Omnibus of 1966?
25. ... -

Hillel found this Israeli cover marking Churchill’s death in a Tel Aviv stamp shop. Has anyone seen anything like it? (See also back cover, FH#36.)

A typical example of what can be found for next to nothing is Hillel Shnaps’ cover sent from Italy to the “English Government,” London. The cover was readdressed “His Majesty’s Government c/o Houses of Parliament” and once again sent to Downing St. SW1, with House of Commons postmark 30 January 1952—all this for just a few pence! It’s been a long time . . .

Mr. Shnaps is presently developing his collection of “V for Victory” slogan cachets and labels: “I find it very interesting and hope to let you have an article on this facet of WSC collection.” Note re-use of Canadian cover, reposted in England.
Three forms of The Great War. Left to right, 3 and 4-volume English editions, 2-volume Danish edition.

FURTHER DETAILS ON "THE GREAT WAR"

Under entry A31, the Woods Bibliography notes but does not fully describe The Great War, which was the first (and I think only) illustrated edition of The World Crisis. Woods states that the publisher, George Newnes, issued this work in 26 parts, then produced binding cases in three different materials, and finally issued a quarto three-volume bound set. Woods also mentions a number of sheets bound by the Home Library Book Company in four volumes. This is only the tip of the iceberg. Wallace H. Johnson and the editor have now come up with 10 variations of The Great War. (By the way, as an entirely re-set text, this will definitely have its own number in the next edition of any Churchill bibliography.)

1. The 26 individual parts.
2. The parts in half-crimson morocco binding case.
3. The parts in royal blue cloth binding case.
4. The parts in red cloth binding case.
5. Three volumes quarto in plain red cloth.
6. Three volumes quarto in royal blue cloth, gilt trimmed with "exploding world" motif, spines with Roman numerals.
7. As above, spines with Arabic numerals.
8. Three volumes quarto in tooled red morocco.
9. Four volumes quarto, Home Library with "sword and wreath" motif gilt. Only Roman numerals found.
10. Danish edition (Den Store Krig), two volumes, contains only 89 chapters, dated 1935. Mr. Johnson wonders why the Danes stopped short? (English editions contain 98 chapters.) The answer is probably that the Danish publisher considered Chapters 90-98 extraneous, since they follow Churchill's account of the Peace Treaties and involve peripheral or background matters like the Russian Revolution, Balkan war, etc.

FOREIGN TITLES

As readers of Woods know, the author mentions the existence of foreign language editions by Churchill but gives no details. He hasn't told you yet, but Ronald Cohen has created a computer program designed to ferret out essential data on these volumes: country, publisher, date, translator, etc. Starting with a mostly blank program, with entries only for foreign editions mentioned by Woods, Ron has now added many not known to Woods, with complete information for 50 percent of the total—a staggering achievement. If you own foreign editions of Churchill's works, drop Mr. Cohen a postcard with the titles. They may include one he hasn't listed yet.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE "SAVROLAS"

I recently, finally obtained the French edition of Savrola, published in Monaco in 1948—but was disappointed. It's a paperback with a pictorial cover. I had in mind that it was a deluxe, hardbound edition with wonderful illustrations, as described by several members who own copies. The deluxe edition was published in 1950, and is thus the second French edition.

Another Savrola I've acquired is the Spanish edition, published in Barcelona, 1956, 160 pages with pictorial cover. It is subtitled "La Unica Novela del ex-Premier."

PORTUGUESE "EARLY LIVES"

We can also add to the list Memorias da Minha Juventude, Lisbon 1948, 274 pages in wrappers, the first Portuguese edition of Woods A37. A later edition was published in Lisbon in 1974 entitled A Minha Juventude, and is described by the seller (I have not seen it) as 469 pages. This is either a large-type edition, or WSC wrote a hitherto unknown sequel!—RML

SECTION C REVIEW, CONTINUED by R. L. Cohen

In the last installment of this column, I explained the slight gloss on the Woods numbering system which I employ in Section C. Any reader who has a question regarding a designation, such as C150A/I, need only look in FHf45 to understand all. I will now pick up where I left off in entry notes.

C10/VIII: Incorrectly designated C10/C11 in last issue.
C45/1: I promised date verification: 26 December 1914.
C45/3: I promised date: January 1916 issue, Current History.
C140: Correct title The Palestine Crisis; page 16, not 17.
C147/1: Correct title A Great Big Idea!
C150A/I: Correctly Mr. Churchill on the Abuse of the "Dole."
C176: The Victim of Serajevo. Spelling error is original.
C189C: Fifty Years Hence: another version published in Popular Mechanics, March 1932, pp. 390-7, not noted in Woods.
C190(a): Correctly My New York Misadventure.
C194: Correctly Some Plain Speaking about Geneva.
C204: Britain Must Hear the Truth appears p.14, not p. 12.
C225: Whither Britain?-IV% correct title.
C228/I: The Road to World Suicide is correct title.
C229/4: Is the Private Member a Public Nuisance? Correctly.
C152B/II: Every Working Man Will Be Affected If Roosevelt Fails is the complete title. Woods' title incomplete.
C266: The King's 25 Years pagination of articles 2-7 incorrect. Respectively published at pp. 12-3; 21 and 28; 12-3 and 20; 23 and 27; 23 and 27; and 23 and 26.

C301 A: Soapbox Messiah: correct pagination is 11, 44, 46.
C317/I: Mr. Churchill's Statement not in Woods. Published in The Times, 7 Dec 36 at p.8. No indication of general or limited issuance.
C331: The Great Reigns pagination of articles 1, 3, 5 and 6 is correctly: pp. 7 and 10; 7 and 23/22-3; and 14-5.
C359: Snapshots at Banquets is the correct title.
Vital Speeches: The following speeches published in this periodical have been found. None are in Woods:

Number  Issue Date  Pages  Speech Title & Date
C459/1  15 Oct 42  11*  Allies War Gains, 12 Oct
C460/1  15 Nov 42  11*  Victory in Africa, 10 Nov
C460/2  1 Dec 42  98*  Victory in Egypt and African Campaign, 11 Nov
C461B  15 Dec 42 ?  Warning to Italy, 29 Nov
C461/1  1 Mar 43  294-01  Coming Allied Offensive, 11 Feb
C462B  15 Apr 43  386-91  Post-War Councils on World Problems, 21 Mar 43
C463/1  1 Jun 43  482-7  Full Aid to United States Against Japan, 19 May (to US Congress)
C463/2  15 Jun 43  515-8  Ambitious Operations Approach, 8 June
C463/3  15 Jul 43  581-4  "We Seek No Profit," 30 Jun
C463/4  15 Aug 43  645-7  Developments in Italy, 27 Jul
C464B  15 Sep 43  707*  Troops Will Cross Channel, 31 Aug
C464/1  15 Sep 43  713*  Alliance With U. S. After War, 6 Sep (Harvard), see also A95/1.

• beginning this page.
C469/1: In God's Mercy We Outran Germany not in Woods. Published in The Daily Express 7 Aug. 46 pp. 1 and 3.
C476/1: // We were an American, Woods' pagination incorrect. Appeared at pp. 106-8, 110, 112, 115-6, 118, 121, 123.
C481: The Conservative Case for a New Parliament is the correct title.
C482: Woods mentions 3 serializations of Vol I of The Second

World War, without details on any; it is inexplicable and unjustifiable that Woods doesn't record the appearances in Life of the 6 parts of The Gathering Storm, between 19 April and 24 May 1948. First, they were the most widely circulated appearance; second, some parts were undoubtedly the first appearances. While the serialization began in The Daily Telegraph on 16 Apr 48, 3 days before Life, the newspaper serialization ended 17 June, 24 days after the last part ran in Life. Further, the Editors' Note in the first Life installment indicates that Life's "exclusive U. S. magazine publication" was appearing "concurrently with the New York Times and publications in 42 other countries." (Italics added.) RML note: magazine dates typically ran in advance of actual release date, so we may presume that Life appeared up to 5-6 days sooner than the cover date.

C484: Volume II published in 7 parts in Life between 7 Feb 49 and 21 Mar 49.
C492: Volume III published in 3 parts in Life between 6 Feb 50 and 27 Feb 50.
C516: Volume VI published in 5 parts in Life between 26 Oct 53 and 23 Nov 53.
C525/1: Message to the Primrose League not in Woods. Published in Times and West Essex Star, 10 May 63.
C525/2: Letter not in Woods. WSC's letter to Mrs. Doris Moss, Chmn, Woodford Branch of Conservative Party, on standing down at the next General Election. Published in Times and West Essex Star, 10 May 63 at p. 12.
C529: King Henry VIII not in Woods. Published in Mankind, Feb 69, Los Angeles. Excerpted from Heroes of History, (See also C331/IV.)

There will be many other "C" items added between now and publication of the revised Bibliography. To some degree, the items found to date reflect a failure by Woods to review Churchill's contributions to American periodicals, the most salient of which is Life. However, many lapses have been found in coverage of The Times as well.

Please let us know if you discover any other omissions or errors, and do write with any questions on any section of Woods. We will return to a full, up-to-date review of addenda and corrigenda for Section A in the next column.

ICS Annual General Meeting

MINUTES

The meeting was called to order at 1430 hours on 30 November by the chairman with nine directors attending: George E. Temple, Arthur Clod, John Plumpton and Ronald Cohen (Canada); Jon Richardson, Sue Hefner, Richard M. Langworth, Wallace H. Johnson and David Marcus (USA). Regrets were read from Peter Jenkins (Australia). Letters were read from HRH the Seri Begawan Sultan of Brunei (questions relative to accepting hon. membership), the Hon. Caspar Weinberger, Grace Hamblin OBE, and Anne Myers of Book-of-the-Month Club, which has sent a new Chartwell Edition of The Second World War to Chartwell.

R. M. Langworth and G. E. Temple reported a total of about US$5000 in current assets. Other reports: MEMBERSHIP: close to 700. FINEST HOUR: issue #45 coming January; issue #46 March, issue #47 May. HANDBOOK: Redburn bibliography will require several more supplements; as a break, we will issue a checklist of locals and labels to be added to the first (Philatelic) section before continuing Redburn Section II. ICS STORES: stock report was read by S. M. Hefner (see addents this issue). AUCTION: Most everything sold from the auction #84/2, a large new selection for #85/1. ADVERTISING: Our ad in The Daily Mirror was noted: magazine dates typically ran in advance of actual release date, so we may presume that Life appeared up to 5-6 days sooner than the cover date.

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Branch reports followed. AUSTRALIA is up by two members; RML has asked retired Churchill Trust chmn Roy Morant to become more active in Australia but has not had a reply. CANADA reports 212 members including 140 from Vancouver and about 40 to date from Edmonton. NEW ZEALAND: It remains impossible to contact former director Mat Newland and to ascertain status of our (small bank account there. [Post the meeting, R. Barry Collins accepted the NZ directorship and will attempt to contact M. Newland. ] UNITED STATES: Attending member David Hill offered to try to hold an ICS dinner in Philadelphia, and a New England Chapter will be organized by Jon Richardson and Richard Langworth this Fall. UK: No report.

OLD BUSINESS
By voice vote the Board approved honorary membership, if he accepts, to HRH Seri Begawan Sultan of Brunei, and the same membership for Oscar Nemon. By unanimous vote the Board decided not to act on regularity issues offered by Martgmul Industries to consider purchase by GWI and similar firms. RML reported no word on the restoration of Mrs. Everest’s grave, a project which is now 18 months old; he will again contact Mr. Wooldridge in London, who made the preliminary arrangements.

NEW BUSINESS
W. H. Johnson moved, G. E. Temple seconded, nomination of Richard Langworth as chairman of the board for 1985-86. No other nominations were made. Election was unanimous. [RML has since submitted a letter to directors expressing his desire to hand over to a new chairman at the end of 1986, in order that his time might be further devoted to Finest Hour and the ICS Literary Foundation. Mr. Langworth wrote, “I am now a bookseller specializing in Churchill... While I deal only with ICS members, there’s no denying that I operate a Churchill-related business, and would step down if any director feels this represents a conflict of interest... Further, too much responsibility in one person’s hands does not work to the advantage of the organization. As Churchill said, ‘we must keep marching forward with strong battalions.’ We have plenty of leaders.”] By voice vote the following officers were elected for 1985-86: G. E. Temple, vice-chairman; Sue M. Hefner, executive secretary, Derek Brownleader, membership secretary; George Lewis, general treasurer; Peter Jenkins, Australia Office; W. Glen Browne, auction manager; Dave Marcus, covers chairman; G. E. Temple, Canada Office, David Hill agreed to take on the Press and PR duties vacated by Ken Phillips, whose board seat expired at the end of 1985. Mr. Phillips’ services are deeply appreciated.

Subscriptions: The Board decided to make no changes in rates or delivery methods, except that W. H. Johnson will try to hand-carry UK copies of Finest Hour on his frequent trips to London, and post locally to save funds. The collapse of the pound continues to pose serious problems for our UK members but it is hoped that WHJ’s effort will ease the financial burden on ICS. RML explained the reasons behind higher overseas subs (see also FH#45 “International Datelines.”)

Budget for 1985: The board approved a budget for calendar 1985 as follows: Finest Hour printing, layout, and postage $6000; Baton Rouge office expense $1000; Chairman/Editor expense $1700; Advertising $500; new membership cards $200; new membership brochures $500; ICS Stores mailing labels $100; total $10,000, with an anticipated surplus of $5000-7000. W. Johnson moved, J. Richardson seconded, a motion to defer discussion of the surplus until the Literary Foundation. Carried.

Projects: GWI Inc. has provided brochures showing their enameled badges and jewelry. JSR suggested discussion be tabled until directors have a chance to examine the brochure. Carried. The Board expressed willingness to publish Roy Morant’s guide to Churchill Memorials if Mr. Morant (Australia) is so interested.

Printed Matter: Peter Coombs (UK) and James Bell (London) have “vetted” prominent brochure copy to better appeal to Commonwealth style and spelling. RML said he would submit new brochure copy to all directors before any typesetting, aiming for a more “Churchillian” text, and eliminating any words that are spelled differently in the USA and the Commonwealth. Sue Hefner asked for ICS Store mailing labels; RML will provide Sue with some appropriate artwork.

Churchill Doll: W. Johnson moved, R. Cohen seconded, that ICS offer the Effanbee Churchill doll, which Judy Marcus said would retail for about $90-100, to members for $60, plus postage and handling, which would net ICS about $15-20 if we obtain a minimum $1000 order. Carried unanimously and so ordered. (See advert FH#45).

Chartwell Admissions: RML and JSR reported a discussion with Peter Thompson at Chartwell about their admitting any holder of an ICS membership card free, with ICS reimbursing them at the end of the season. RML thought this might be an inexpensive bonus which would not unduly favor UK members provided no group visits were allowed. D. Marcus moved, S. Hefner seconded, that we try free Chartwell admissions on this basis for 1985 and see how it goes. Carried. RML will follow up.

Churchill’s England 1985: RML gave an itinerary of the tour. (See FH#45 page 3). The Board informally approved the plans.

Canadian Societies: GET reported that the Vancouver Society has not only agreed to retain ICS membership for all its members, but to do so at a higher “volume” rate of Can$18 to help ease our postal burden. Vancouver member labels will now read “V98”, so that they will not think their memberships have expired every 4th issue. Directors expressed deep appreciation to Ron Downey, Bill Easton and the Vancouver Society for their continued support. Arthur Cloud reported that the Edmonton Society has elected to make ICS membership optional, and to date over 40 of their members have joined. Appreciation was expressed to Mr. Cloud.

Fulton Symposium 1986: W. Johnson moved we defer action on the nature of ICS participation in the proposed Fulton Memorial symposium in April 1986 until Fulton has finalized plans, but that we encourage some form of ICS participation. RML will follow up.

Churchill Literary Foundation: Messrs. Richardson and Johnson discussed legal aspects, RML the basic goals (see this issue and FH#47), and R. Cohen his and RML’s meetings with Fred Woods and his publisher anent a new edition of the Woods Bibliography. RIC is concerned about insuring that all our additions/corrections are included, and that the new edition may well be entitled the labor of himself and not of Woods. RML appointed a Bibliographic Committee consisting of W. Johnson, R. Cohen, J. Richardson and William C. Ives, all attorneys, to represent ICS to St. Pauls Bibliographies and determine the future role, if any, of ICS in the new edition, or whether ICS should endeavor to produce a new bibliography separately.

W. Johnson moved, J. Richardson seconded, that the budget surplus for 1985 be used to create a fine edition of The Dream, to be given to the first 500 donors of US$250, to launch the Churchill Literary Foundation. This amount was formally fixed at $5000. Carried unanimously. RML was directed to proceed with planning the initial fund appeal and to confirm copyright permission with Churchill College Cambridge and the Hon. Winston S. Churchill, MP.

RML stated that in his opinion the successful launch of the Foundation depended on Canadian as well as USA support, and that ICS non-profit status in Canada was absolutely essential.

RIC reported that after consultation with his attorney, ICS can in fact qualify as a non-profit charitable organization in Canada, through only minor modifications to its constitution and By-Laws. RIC was directed to promulgate the application.

Collected Contributions: RML discussed the tentative plans of his company, Dragonwyck Publishing Inc., for a complete collection of WSC’s contributions to other works (Woods Section B.) RML was asked to proceed. His hope is that a standard royalty will be realized from sales of this work can be paid over to the Foundation.

OTHER BUSINESS
Douglas McCleod offered to contact the Toronto English-Speak ing Union to determine if there were any interest in ICS activities. The Board discussed the need for an ICS chapter in New York City and environs, where we are heavily represented. C. P. Ball offered to help edit the Locals and Labels section of the Collectors Handbook (RML will send him the draft). The Redburn bibliography was discussed and reasons stated why its final form should be in chronological order. [RML has sent this discussion to the author Mr. Redburn, who has agreed.]

NEXT MEETING
RML proposed that the next AGM be set for London, the Strand Palace Hotel on 25 September 1985, during the UK tour. Great objection occurred based on the fact of wanting to lower our low turnout at the last UK Branch meeting, the general state of UK membership, etc. The Board decided to set no formal date for the next AGM, but to hold it if and when the opportunity arises. An informal meeting for London on this date was approved, but business will not be conducted.

Sue Hefner moved the meeting adjourn, Dave Marcus seconded. The motion was carried unanimously. Respectfully submitted, Richard M. Langworth, Chairman of the Board.

[Telegram to ICS Meeting, Toronto, not delivered in time for announcement] Best wishes and success from heavenly and earthly Churchilliophiles.

- Eleanor Dalton Newfield, Sacramento
Winston Churchill was an 'excellent choice to review The War Memoirs of Lloyd George for the Daily Mail. Not only was WSC a close friend of the author, but he was an active participant in the events, knew all the main characters well, and had written his own version of the story. In early drafts, Lloyd George wrote a rather scathing character study of Churchill, but he was Uncomfortable with it and agreed with Lord Hankey's suggestion to tone it down. Although they were still personal friends, in private Lloyd George told his secretary-mistress Frances Stevenson that Winston "would make a drum out of the skin of his own mother in order to sound his own praises." Churchill does not comment on L-G's evaluation of himself (WSC) in the books, nor does he show commensurate vitriol.


The first volume deals with three topics: Firstly, could the war have been averted if Sir Edward Grey had taken strong action? Secondly, the munitions crisis and its solution. Thirdly, the dispute between the "westerners" and "easterners" on the main strategy of the war.

Lloyd George believed that had the Government informed the Germans that Britain was firm in its commitment to defend Belgium's neutrality, the Germans would have recoiled. Churchill disagreed, countering that Cabinet solidarity would have disintegrated and government confusion and chaos would have encouraged German aggression. More importantly, the week before the invasion of Belgium, Lloyd George had vigorously led the opposition to Britain's involvement in the struggle.

Lloyd George played very little part in the conduct of the war during 1914 and this allowed him to take a detached view denied those who were daily involved in executive decisions. It left him free to criticize. But Churchill rejects his criticism that the pre-war plans of the Great Powers had been exhausted by Christmas. The Expeditionary Force had decided the Battle of the Marne and the fleet commanded the seas and penned up the German navy: "By the end of 1914 Britain was in a position of complete security, able to feed herself, and carry on her trade at a war insurance risk of only one percent, and sure of being able eventually to develop and marshal the entire strength of the British Empire."

L-G's initial contribution was his masterly conduct of the finances at the outbreak and his comprehension of the problems that would eventually face Britain. Russia's weakness, the impending shortage of munitions, the discrepancy between the number of volunteers and equipment, the limitations of Kitchener, and the impossibility of breaking German lines in the west.


This volume surpasses its predecessor. It has high literary quality but its great importance is what it reveals about its author.

No longer an observer, L-G is now a participant. As Minister of Munitions he is responsible for marshalling the whole mighty industry of Britain to the war effort. Later production dwarfed Lloyd George's effort but the seeds sown in these early years produced the later harvest.

Lloyd George had intended to accompany Kitchener to Russia but Asquith asked him to remain home to deal with Ireland. How ironic that the Irish Rebellion unintentionally helped the Empire by keeping L-G from going to his death in the HMS Hampshire with Kitchener.

Lloyd George claims that he did not want the War Office. Churchill comments that "it only becomes every public man to make out that every post he obtains is forced on him, and how much rather he would grow potatoes, or supervise the multiplication of swine." Nevertheless, L-G was determined to have the War Office for one purpose-namely, the control of the supreme conduct of the war.

The decline of Kitchener's prestige within the Cabinet had resulted in increased power to Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Had Asquith given L-G the authority he deserved and the country needed, he would have been content to wait and to remain War Minister. However, unable to abide the government's subservience to "the soldiers," he beat them all. WSC says, "Well was it for Britain that he did so?"

Did Lloyd George really want the premiership? He may have thought it was beyond his grasp, but Churchill clearly believes that his friend meant to have control in one form or another.


This book is quite characteristic of its author. It has native pith and eloquence; but there is no straining at literary effort. There is no terse compression. There is little, if any, structure, and chronology is a jumble. Mr. Lloyd George has made no attempt to court popularity or conciliate contemporary opinion. His judgments are almost invariably severe and occasionally unduly patronizing, but always searching and worth to be weighed.

The generals were stupid and ruthless at the expense of the soldiers. The admirals were timid and some of them defeatist. The Tory politicians were hidebound and, with the exception of Arthur Balfour, a poor lot. The Liberals were more intelligent but even less effective. The Allied commanders and statesmen receive merciless and shrewdly administered castigation. Joffre and Briand share the fate of Haig, Robertson and Asquith. Clemenceau has not yet appeared on the scene, but already we see the "rods in pickle" for President Wilson. The one triumphantly successful leader in the Great War is supremely conscious of the infirmities and shortcomings of his collaborators.

No great leaders like Napoleon, Frederick the Great, Marlborough or Cromwell existed. On the whole, the men were small, dwarfed by the superhuman scale of events. The Great War was a people's war, decided by avalanches and tides.

The balance of this account, with notes on the Review of Volume IV, continues next issue.
Action This Day

WINTER 1884-1885: AGE 10

Winston prospered in his new school at Brighton. He wrote Lady Randolph that he was quite happy and other family members commented on his improved demeanor. His grandmother, Mrs. Leonard Jerome, wrote that his Aunt Clara had informed her that he was "such a nice, charming boy."

But Winston obviously perceived his behavior somewhat differently. After his Christmas visit home he wrote his mother, "You must be happy without me, no screams from Jack or complaints. It must be heaven on earth."

He wrote his mother frequently. She did not often reply but she did visit his school in February. He also attempted to open a correspondence with his father who was visiting India. None of the letters were answered. His letters show a growing fascination with his father's prospering political career and a beginning of a lifetime interest of his own in the Indian subcontinent. One letter compared India's warmth with the winter cold at home, requested information on a tiger hunt, and asked whether or not the Indians were "very funny." He wishes his father well in the land of ants and mosquitoes.

All members of the Churchill family were fascinated with their famous relative. Leonard Jerome wrote Jennie from New York that "I have watched with wonder Randolph's rise in the political world." With similar wonder, fascination and with much love, young Winston followed his father's career and shared it with his school friends. Such was Lord Randolph's popularity that his son informed him that everybody wanted his signature and would he please send a few for Winston to pass among his friends.

WINTER 1909-1910: AGE 35

Winston and Clementine (with baby Diana) spent Christmas at Blenheim and then resumed campaigning in Dundee. Polling took from mid-January to mid-February but Churchill was finally victorious over four opponents. He was, perhaps, aided by the publication of two volumes of his speeches Liberalism and the Social Problem (Woods A 15) and The People's Rights (A 16).

The election left a minority Asquith Government dependent on the votes of the Irish Nationalists and Labour. Moreover, the issue between the Liberals and Tories was unresolved and another election was inevitable. Churchill's view was unequivocal. He circulated a memorandum to his Cabinet colleagues which argued that "no election can be fought with enthusiasm except upon the abolition of the principle of hereditary legislators. I am for adopting the policy of an elective second chamber ..." In January he visited each of the seventeen Labor Exchanges he had established to find work for the unemployed, and then assumed the post of Home Secretary.

Eventually the Home Office appointment would involve him in a number of contentious issues but, for the moment, he devoted his energies to the battle with the Lords. He even presumed to assume that King Edward VII was an ally. But when he announced that the Crown and the Commons were acting together against "the encroachments of the Lords," the King's secretary responded unfavorably to "the somewhat nebulous allusions to the Crown in Winston Churchill's speech," and advised that the King wanted the Prime Minister told that Cabinet Ministers should refrain from mentioning His Majesty's name in their speeches.

WINTER 1934-1935: AGE 60

Throughout the winter Churchill used public speeches, private letters and BBC broadcasts to fight the Conservative leadership's proposal to create a strong central government in India. Clementine left for a several-months journey to the Dutch East Indies aboard Lord Moyne's yacht. Winston remained at Blenheim working on volume three of Marlborough (A 40), and returned to Chartwell for New Year's.

In January, son Randolph's entry into a by-election split the Conservatives and helped elect Labour. Although "vexed and worried" about what he considered a rash act, WSC wished his son well publicly and counselled him privately. Despite the political acrimony, his personal relations with many Conservative leaders remained reasonably cordial and he cautioned Randolph not to widen the breach by attacking Conservatives in addition to the National Government.

Despite The Times' resentment with the Churchills, "who seek to destroy the system of National Government," an undaunted Randolph, now against his father's wishes, immediately announced entry into another by-election. This time he was defeated by a future Churchill son-in-law, Duncan Sandys.

In January WSC began a weekly series of articles in News of the World entitled "My Life" (C 253). Earlier, Collier's had published a portrait of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, "While the World Watches" (C 250). Although Roosevelt was only in his second year as President, Churchill commented, "it is certain that Franklin Roosevelt will rank among the greatest of men who have occupied that proud position."

When Lord Morant called on his birthday, Churchill told him, "I feel very well. I hope I don't go on feeling very well. I don't want to waste time reading novels and playing cards." But as the faculties waned the crowds and press gathered outside Hyde Park Gate to celebrate his 85th birthday.

The Government and family members, recognizing the inevitable, discussed Sir Winston's funeral arrangements with him. On one major issue the old man changed his mind. He changed his burial site from Chartwell to the churchyard at Bladon, near his father and mother. It has been pointed out that in visits to the gravesite Sir Winston often measured distances by careful pacing, and stipulated exactly where his grave should lie. From this spot, one could see in an unobstructed straight line the window of the room where he was born at Blenheim.

At Christmas, Sir Winston received a gold pocket watch which his father had previously given him in 1893. Five years later in 1898, he had given it to an aide whose widow eventually sold it at Christie's. An admirer purchased it and the watch returned home after 67 years.