Finest Hour

PUNCH'S "ADMIRALTY CHRISTMAS CARD," 1912

NUMBER 37 • AUTUMN 1982

"I'm the sweet little Cherub that sits up aloft, To keep watch o'er the life of poor Jack."
International Updates

"CHURCHILL'S ENGLAND"
TOUR IS "GO"

With 37 definite bookings as we go to press, the ICS/Churchill Memorial tour of England is safely on for May 1982. By the time you read this, judging by bookings still coming in, we will have reached our limit. It is shaping up as a memorable event, which your editor and Ron Golding look forward to hosting. Our thanks for your support.

TWO NEW FINEST HOUR STAFFERS

Allah be praised who sends more help than we need! Our call for a new editor to fill the late Dalton Newfield's shoes on "Action This Day" received two, not one, responses. John Plumpton (130 Collingsbrook Blvd., Agincourt, Ontario, Canada MIW 1M7) has the job, as he applied first. John’s excellent first installment is on page 12. Our second applicant; Peter Sluys (address with his column), kindly agreed to take on "Riddles, Mysteries, Enigmas." Many thanks, John and Peter.

RENEWALS EXCEED 80 PERCENT!

We had 159 members due to renew after FH 1/82. To date, over 80 percent have done so—a grade-A renewal rate for any magazine, and one which makes us deeply appreciative of your strong statement of support. Combined with over 70 new members since May, ICS is now nudging the 300 mark. Keep ‘em coming!

PATRON MEMBERS

Our very special thanks to those who made an extra contribution with their renewal, and who received a gift of Albanian Churchill/FDR labels as a small token of our appreciation. There are 30 of you, and we want to mention your names.

In the USA: Harvey Wachman (NY), Richard Langworth (NH), Charles Valsing (Penna.), Herbert Goldberg (Md.). Hillel Samisch & Marcia Rachy (Va.), Otis Jones (NC), F. L. Anduze (Fla.), John David Marshall (Tenn.), William Kidd (Wis.), Henry Kohorn (111.), Josephine Wood, Jim Nettmann & Janet Wallin (Mo.), Merrill Culver, Jr. (Tex.), Robert Hastings (Calif.), and Yvonne Henry (NJ).

In Canada: G. W. Kay, Christina Fletcher & John Edison (Ont.), D. E. Norman (B.C.) and Ronald Cohen (Quebec.)

In Britain: Jack Darrah (Belfast), Robert Fincher (Herts.), Sidney Shipton (London), H. J. White and Ashley Redburn (Hants.)

In Australia: Ralph Dorman (N.S.W.) and George Richard (Tasmania).

The extra US$10 Patron Members contribute (and one contributed $35), amounts to half the printing cost of one issue of Finest Hour. It is directly responsible for the 20-pager you’re now reading. Our profound thanks to our Patrons.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

For a long time we have wrestled with our constitutional requirement to keep our membership list confidential (for privacy purposes), and the need for member communications. With ICS' rapid growth, you will be surprised how many members are near you.

Accordingly, with our next issue, we will publish the names and home towns of our entire membership, but not their full addresses. You may then simply lift the telephone and get a number from “information”, or if that fails, write us for the full address. We’d like to get more of us together—it is great fun and an added dimension to our interests.

COVER: "Well-earned Increment," cartoon by Bernard Partridge in Punch, 11 December 1912. First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill rebuilt the Royal Navy, but did not forget the welfare of "Jolly Jack Tar," and his Naval Estimates of this period were the highest in British history.
Dial by ICS member Ted Morgan, author

WSC VS. HIS PUBLISHERS

A modest tale of WSC's capture and escape and in the PBS TV show in Masterpiece Theatre, starring Robert

WILDERNESS YEARS

A decade or more, and this is the first reprint of LONDON TO LADYSMITH VIA PRETORIA (Woods A4)-the dra-

reprint of LONDON TO LADYSMITH BACK IN PRINT!

of YOUNG MAN IN A HURRY. Hardy as WSC. Look for articles on the

January

SET FOR

have been made into endpapers), it is

SMITH hardbound at under $20! See "Churchill Book Club" on page 17.

LONDON TO LADYSMITH BACK IN PRINT!

The T. W. Griggs Company of Durban, South Africa, has produced a facsimile reprint of LONDON TO LADYSMITH VIA PRETORIA (Woods A4)-the dramatic tale of WSC's capture and escape from the Boers, one of his best books.

LADYSMITH has not been in print for a decade or more, and this is the first facsimile ever. Although Ashley Redburn says it is not an exact copy (the maps have been made into endpapers), it is modestly priced. We have obtained copies at a discount for ICS members. LADY-

SMITH hardbound at under $20! See "Churchill Book Club" on page 17.

WSC VS. HIS PUBLISHERS

Maurice Ashley's brilliant CHUR-

CHILL AS HISTORIAN (NY-Scribners-

68) describes WSC's literary demands, virtually always met, as enough to turn modern authors green. Churchill first insisted on tremendous advances: £5000 each from Harrap and Scribners for MARLBOROUGH, e.g.-say 5250,000 in 1982 money. He also made them pay for up to six typeset galley proofs, which he continually corrected and reset because he wanted to see his drafts in type, not merely in manuscript form. The publisher must have breathed a sigh of relief when a set of galleys arrived marked "final revise," Ashley writes.

Churchill also exercised authority over book design, insisting on numerous, clear, uncluttered maps and large type. When a paper shortage caused Cassell to go from 13 to 12 point type on the first volume of THE SECOND WORLD WAR, WSC was furious, demanding immediate revision to the larger size. Ashley explains why American editions were often out first: WSC kept correcting British editions to the last possible moment. When UK publishers complained, Churchill "expressed complete indifference over what the Americans did. It was the British edition that was to be the definitive one." (A word to the wise, bibliophiles.)

ICS CONVENES AT FULTON

The weekend of 9/10th October was a full one for ICS members, who were royally hosted at the Churchill Memorial by Janet Wallin, Coordinator of Friends, and Warren Hollrah, manager of the Memorial. We attended a buffet at the home of Westminster College President Harvey Saunders and Mrs. Saunders, a party at the Wallins followed by a banquet at the Stables Restaurant in Fulton, and a private dinner at the Fulton Country Club with Mrs. Saunders, Warren and the Wallins. We toured the Memorial, the Church of St. Mary Aldermanbury, marveled at the large book collection in the Clementine Churchill Reading Room, and had a private viewing of "Young Winston," the well acted (if terribly narrated) 1974 film covering WSC's 1874-1901 years. Our thanks to Janet, Warren and the Saunders for their kind hospitality. ICS members attending were George Temple and John Edison from Toronto, Richard Langworth from New Hampshire, Mr. & Mrs. Ron Hunt from Rogersville, Missouri, along with Janet Wallin, Jack Marshall, Russ Jones and Frank Owen, all of Fulton.

WELCOME JOSH ROGERS

Joshua T. Rogers of Concord, New Hampshire, has the honor of being our youngest member at age 12—a very encouraging development, and one we hope our older members will press for with young people interested in the epic story of Winston Churchill. Josh has recently finished a school project on WSC's life and times—certainly an unending subject! ICS has established a "student" subscription of only 310 US or the overseas equivalent. Why not buy a young person a membership?

XPD = RUBBISH

Ron Golding left us his copy of Len Deighton's XPD, the jist of which is a secret meeting between WSC and Hitler at Briare, France in June 1940, where WSC offered unconditional surrender. WSC reneged, XPD goes on, because FDR promised to enter the war. Aside from these two bits of license, it's just another spy-thriller. But Deighton made the mistake of challenging anybody to prove WSC was doing something else on the day in question. Martin Gilbert took him up on this: WSC was at Briare, meeting with Eden, Dill, Ismay, Spears, Reynaud, Weygand, Petain and DeGaulle. From Briare he flew straight back to London for a War Cabinet meeting.

LADY AUDLEY, R.I.P.

Sir Winston's daughter Sarah, third of five children born to WSC and Clem-

tine, passed away in September. Aside from her own accomplished career as an actress. Lady Audley wrote notable ac-

counts of her visit with her father to Teheran and Yalta, where she recorded penetrating observations of the Big Three. Her three books, KEEP ON DANC-

ING, A THREAD IN THE TAPESTRY and PAPA (1981). add vital information to the "saga." In our letter of condolence to her sister, Lady Soames, the Society wrote: "She was a great lady who will be remembered, not only for her own career but for her contributions to our store of knowledge about Sir Winston."

WALT MEETS RON IN CORNFIELD

Member Walter Goeppinger of the Iowa Corngrower's Association was spotted in a cornfield discussing crops with President Reagan this summer. We wondered casually if Walt had the opportunity to duplicate that wonderful one-liner of an Iowa farmer when Queen Wilhelmina remarked on a 1946 tour that she had never seen so much corn in her life: "You said a mouthful, Queeni!"

FLOWERS WITH FLAIR

WSC, on an American visit, was passed some cold chicken. "May I have a breast?" he asked. "Mr. Churchill, in this country it is the custom to ask for white meat or dark meat," replied a ruffled hostess. The next day she received a corsage, bearing a small card in WSC's handwriting: "I would be most obliged if you would pin this on your white meat."
THE GOOD, THE BAD, THE AWFUL

From a Dal Newfield book bulletin we learn that Hatch Mansfield, WSC's wine merchants, bought up all the '28 and '34 Pol Roger champagne in France after the war for WSC's exclusive consumption. In 1954, they investigated Chartwell's cellars and pronounced them a "shambles." Ralph Mansfield threw out the dross and instituted a cellar book, but WSC told him not to touch some bottles of white burgundy WSC had personally bottled with Hilaire Belloc, said to be "awful." Most of the cellar was filled with Pol Roger, vintage Hine and Black Label. Hatch Mansfield revealed also that WSC refused to pay for Clemmie's gin. Though it was a mere occasional bottle, she had to pay for it herself.

WSC TO A "T"

Former Canadian PM Diefenbaker remembered when WSC was told that his deadly political enemy, Aneurin Bevan, was dead. WSC bowed his head, shaken. "A great man, a brilliant man. A tragic loss," he muttered. Informed that the press was waiting outside for his comments on Bevan, WSC looked up warily and said: "Are you sure he's dead?"

FAIRBAIRN JOINS N. Z. SWEEP

Stuart Fairbairn, our "other" member in New Zealand, also triumphed at Palm Beach with Mat. Newland (FH #36). Stuart won a bronze medal for his collection of Churchill-related) N. Z. King George VI issues. Both our NZ members, by the way, hope to dovetail UK trips next May to meet our party along the way. There will be several opportunities for UK members to join us on the weekends, too.

"CHURCHILL ON STAMPS"

AT FULTON

Your editor was honored to provide a 350-page exhibit of his biography of WSC illustrated with stamps, locals and labels, which will be on display at the Memorial in Fulton, Missouri, through early January. Photos will appear in FH #38.

DON'T FORGET TO VOTE!

Formal elections are now being held for the ICS Board of Directors, which will itself appoint your officers for the next two years. Members are requested to vote for candidates to represent their home country. See ballot on page 19.

NEW CHURCHILL AND C-R STAMPS ISSUED

For the third straight year, Sir Winston has made his way onto postal emissions, this time courtesy of Turks & Caicos Islands in the West Indies. An attractive souvenir sheet, encompassing the $2 commemorative marking the 21st birthday of the Princess of Wales, contains a reasonable likeness of WSC and a long list of his and HRH's relations, including a remarkable 17 American presidents. Mint copies of this souvenir sheet are available—see our classified section.

Great Britain in June released an attractive "Maritime Heritage" set including at least two important Churchill-related subjects: Admiral Lord Fisher and HMS Dreadnought, the remarkable revolution in battle cruiser design which he fostered; and Admiral Cunningham with his WW2 flagship, HMS Warspite. Fisher was of course intrinsic to the Churchill story, having played a fatal role in the Dardanelles fiasco. Cunningham was in charge of Royal Navy operations during the North African campaign and met with (and disagreed with!) WSC on several occasions. These stamps are readily available and should be acquired now.

VANCOUVER SOCIETY MEETS

The Sir Winston Churchill Society of Vancouver, B.C., Canada, held its fourth Annual Banquet on 13 May, with former private secretary to WSC Mr. Anthony Montague Brown, CBE, DFC as guest speaker. The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia joined 180 other individuals; music and fanfares were provided by the band of the 15th Field Artillery Regiment. Medals and prizes were presented to high school students for a Society-sponsored speech competitions.

Mr. Montague Browne had many anecdotes. WSC liked to play bezique, he said, and played well but was not lucky. "This," said the speaker, "made quite a useful addition to my modest income." Mr. Montague Browne was presented with a miniature whale in British Columbia jade and a cheque for the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust, of which he is chairman.

NORMAN'S COLUMN

The Housekeeper of the famed Midland Hotel in Manchester recently retired at a formidable age, having looked after a galaxy of famous visitors including WSC. She told me that after two visits WSC summoned her about the pillows of his bed, which he declared to be the finest he'd ever found. She thereafter asked that similar pillows (full of goose feathers contained by Ulster linen) should be used at his various residences. The Wooldridges have just followed suit.

For intermittent good stories about WSC, see LADY DIANA COOPER, just released by Hamish Hamilton at £9.95 ... for a philatelic illustration of the German vessel Emden, see Cocos Islands #24. A 1969 stamp of Seychelles depicts the "Konigsberg II", though it should be the Konigsberg I and dated 1914, not 1915 ... Here are some personages important to any Churchill stamp collection: Balfour (Israel 1967), Curzon (BAT 1980), Kitchener (Cyprus 1979), Lloyd George (Bardsey local, 1980); Attlee (DDR/Potsdam issue, 1970); Smuts (South Africa premiers issue, 1960); Eden (Egypt 1935, at Anglo-Egyptian Treaty signing).

-Norman Wooldridge
72 Lexham Gardens, London W.8

AUTOGRAPHS: PRICEY

A flyer received from Goodspeed's, 7 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108, last March lists two Churchill autographs for sale: a 6x8" photograph of WSC with Australian statesman Herbert V. Evatt, signed by both on the mat, $450; an 1899 letter from WSC in Capetown to Sir George Allen, advising of a delay in his despatches for the Pioneer of India until his return from South Africa, SI 500.

BRENDAN BRACKEN

The false rumor that Brendan Bracken was WSC's illegitimate son has surfaced for decades. Ronald Tree writes in When the Moon Was High: The stories "circulated to such an extent, Lady Churchill recounts, that she asked her husband if they were true, to which he replied: 'I've taken the trouble to look the matter up, but the dates don't coincide.'" (Students of WSC will find this hilarious; those of lesser schooling may not.) (CBC 81 -2)
Despatch Box

I suppose the spirit of Sir Winston is something one has to be born with. Certainly it was one of his great blessings. Another was his friendship with FDR, with whom he forged the most unsordid alliance between two great states in modern history—so necessary to overcome the machinations of that tyrant whom we had all grown to despise.

Nineteen forty-five was the year of another great battle for Churchill, this time at the polls. The big day arrived—Eric Mole, New Baltimore, N. Y.

Many thanks for your letter. I was, of course, a member of ICS for several years while I was writing CHURCHILL IN AMERICA, and I am glad to learn that the organization is still fighting the good fight. In this age of the anti-hero a man like Churchill tends to be pretty declasse; we seek, rather, to explore the less savory sports of human evolution. But perhaps that is the inevitable concomitant of what passes for Peace in Our Time: where, after all, would Churchill have been had it not been for the Second World War?

-Robert Pilpel, New York

Probably the author of a dozen more fine histories, the painter of 200 more canvasses, and the layer of 10,000 more bricks.

My mention in "Despatches" in FH #35 took a few liberties with the last sentence! I wasn't in London in 1945—I was in Paris. It wasn't three flags fluttering in the breeze, but the chevelure of Messrs. Churchill, Morrison and Eden. Of course, nobody but I knows the diff!

-William E. Beaty, Rochester NY

I wish to thank you and your many friends for putting together a wonderful remembrance to Dalton. It is a pity that those who leave us are not always aware of how much they are liked, or to what extent they have brought delight to others in sharing the work of a hobby. I might add that it brought tears to my eyes, and I hope you can thank all his friends for their kindly expressions.

—Eleanor Dalton-Newfield, Sacramento

A NEW-OLD PHOTOGRAPH

I thought you would enjoy this "photo of a photo"—WSC, of course, circa 1918. There's an interesting story behind it.

Churchill's tour as First Lord of the Admiralty saw the formation of the Royal Naval Flying Corps, and he himself took up flying in 1912. One of the first naval officers to fly a plane catapulted from a battleship was Lt. Sydney Walne. Churchill met Lt. Walne on several occasions during WW1, and at a function toward the end of the war, gave a photo of himself to the young flier. "Keep this," WSC said, "it will be valuable one day."

WSC considered the 4x3 black and white print a good likeness, and had himself tinted it with water colors. He also autographed it for Lt. Walne.

Walne migrated to Australia in 1920 and became one of the first officers in the new Australian RAF. He served in WW2 and retired in 1950 with the rank of Wing Commander. He died in 1979 at age 91 and left the photo to his niece, Mrs. Shirley Campbell of Canberra, who had always admired both the subject and the photograph.

Lt. Walne had the photograph framed in Melbourne shortly after his arrival in Australia. The frame is scrolled metal and, as the back is sealed by brown glued paper, it was photographed through the glass to avoid attempted removal and possible damage. It is the intention of Mrs. Campbell to keep this unique memento within the family.

-Peter Jenkins, Victoria, Australia

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-Peter Jenkins, Victoria, Australia

Dear Mr. Langworth:

I wanted personally to thank you and all the members of the International Churchill Society for your kindness in sending me the volume of Sir Winston's speeches entitled For Free Trade which I am honored to accept for the Library of the Presidential Library.

Sir Winston Spencer Churchill stands unrivaled as the preeminent statesman of our century. The volume you enclosed demonstrates what you so aptly describe as "Sir Winston's powerful writing, immortal speeches, matchless humor and prevailing optimism. The English-speaking peoples whom he loved, and all who cherish freedom, owe a lasting debt to this superbly gifted man, who played such a vital role in leading the free world from the "gathering storm" to its "finest hour."

I am deeply complimented by your statement that I share the values for which Sir Winston stood and ask you to accept my heartfelt thanks for this special gift.

Sincerely,

Ted Morgan, New York
The Painting in the Attic

"The Coast Near Antibes" Rediscovered

BY RONALD E. GOLDING

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL died on 24 January 1965. In October of that year, I was preparing for a journey which would take me to 16 countries. It was part business, part pleasure, and included my first visit to England since I had emigrated to New Zealand 15 years before.

On 22 October I read in the evening newspaper that Miss Horatia Seymour wished to auction a painting that Mr. Churchill had given her many years before. Miss Seymour was an old friend of Lady Churchill and had been a bridesmaid at her wedding. The Newspaper reported that Miss Seymour, then over 80 and in reduced circumstances, had asked Lady Churchill if she had any objection to the painting being sold. There were no objections and the painting fetched £5000, about US$12,000 at that time.

I was interested, as I had known Horatia Seymour and had often taken afternoon tea with her when I was on protection duty to the then-Mr. Churchill in 1946-47. She lived on the Chartwell estate, about 300 yards from the main residence. The Churchills had provided her with a "grace and favour" home, a delightful country cottage situated between the walled orchard and the Churchill studio. The cottage was notable for the fact that WSC had done some of the construction work during his "brick-laying period."

I went to bed that night in a reminiscent mood when suddenly I remembered my own Churchill painting! The following is a record of the subsequent events.

My son Derek is 6'2" and awkward. He came down from the attic bruised and dusty, but in his hand was a tightly rolled canvas. "Is this the thing you were looking for?" The tinge of bad temper in his voice was pardonable: it is a very small attic.

I unrolled the canvas. It was indeed the painting I'd been looking for. Really, fate does inspire mysterious events. Whilst Winston Churchill was on holiday in the south of France in 1925—and with his characteristic genius was changing the raw material of paint and canvas into a work of art—I was a schoolboy in London. Twenty-one years later, in 1946, he was sitting in the Long Room at Chartwell, looking through a pile of old canvasses. And I was by his side.

It was my job to be by his side—always. At this time, as a result of his Party's defeat in the 1945 election, he was Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition. The lessening of the political load had given him more time, when he used to write his memoirs and to indulge in his major relaxation—painting.

Occasionally, when the fancy took him, Mr. Churchill would gather up a stack of old canvasses from his studio and, at leisure, sift through them. This night was such an occasion. He was examining the paintings one by one, looking for a scene that would evoke, perhaps, pleasant memories—or, perhaps, an imperfect work that he could now bring to a glistening completion.

The day had been memorable. We had journeyed to ancient Dover Castle where, with appropriate pageantry, Winston Churchill had been installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. This is a centuries-old title which once carried with it the responsibility for the defense of southeast England, but which is now a sinecure; an honor bestowed by the Monarch to a great man. It is a picturesque title in the British tradition, and allows the Lord Warden to sport a most unusual uniform. Part of the appeal to Churchill was the acquisition of this uniform, which was made even grander by a wonderful fore-and-aft admiral-type hat—WSC was, of course, an inveterate collector of headgear. (See Finest Hour $2Q.-Ed.)

I had been with him since early morning and it had been a full and tiring day. At his invitation I joined him an an after-dinner brandy. With the rich smell of his Havana pervading the Long Room, a rare rapport had developed. I do not wish to exaggerate this in any way, but for a few memorable moments the social chasm that separated the Great Statesman from the Lowly Policeman seemed to disappear. Instead, two men who had shared a busy day were relaxed in each other's company.

Conversation with Churchill was seldom easy, as he had no time for small talk, yet it was usually presumptuous to indulge in anything else. But this night, conversation flowed. It was about painting—and in this atmosphere it appeared natural to express admiration for his skill as an artist.

Suddenly, to my genuine surprise, I heard myself saying how much I would like one of his paintings. He took the cigar from his mouth, studied its rather sodden end, looked at me over the top of his half-moon spectacles. Then, taking the very next canvas from the pile, he said, "You may have it. One day when I'm painting I will sign it for you." (Before giving away paintings it was his custom to brush over a copper stencil cut with the initials "WSC"). That night we were not in the studio, so neither paint nor stencil were at hand.

I looked at the floppy canvas—it was not even on a stretcher. It had not been retouched during the past 21 years and was,
except for dulling by time, much as it had been the day it was taken from the easel in the south of France. Of course I expressed my sincere thanks, but the painting, later to be known as "The Coast Near Antibes", did not impress me. As it happened, I never did have it with me when Mr. Churchill was painting, so it was never signed. Eventually I rolled it up and forgot it.

Now, 19 years after receiving it and 40 years after it had been painted, I was holding it again in my hands. The thought came that it just might have some value. I was very unsure. I decided to get the opinion of an expert.

I took it along to the Curator of the Wellington Museum, telling him only that the work had been in my possession for a number of years. He looked it over and without much enthusiasm labeled it a run-of-the-mill landscape. It was unsigned—but by someone who understood painting. We had some desultory conversation and then he asked if I knew the name of the artist. "Yes," I said—"Sir Winston Churchill." "Really!" The Curator took the work and rolled it out again on the table. This time he studied it with heightened interest: "Yes—excellent perspective. And those trees show quite superior brushwork." I needed to be told no more.

Realizing that the lack of a signature might present a problem, I wrote Lady Churchill in London, enclosing a photo of the painting and requesting her to authenticate it. I then went to the U.S. Consulate in Wellington and obtained the names of several art dealers. Cables were sent to three, advising that I would be in the States with the work and my bona fides in the near future. One of the three, the Howard Willoughby Gallery in San Francisco, expressed interest.

Soon after booking into my hotel in Union Square I telephoned Howard Willoughby. He came to my room and I explained my earlier relationship with Sir Winston. I produced two volumes of THE WORLD CRISIS inscribed to me by the author, and of the three, the Howard Willoughby Gallery in San Francisco, expressed interest.

A week later Willoughby phoned to say he had a potential purchaser, and asked me to return to San Francisco before traveling onward to Europe. I did so, and saw in pride of place at the gallery an easel bearing an incredible landscape—fresh, sparkling, as if it had been painted yesterday—in a beautiful gold frame. Joseph Toschi had done a magnificent job. The original paintwork had been carefully lifted and bonded to new canvas. The telltale vertical cracks had disappeared.

For a moment I thought, "It is too beautiful—I must not sell." But I really had little choice. Harry Kay, the prospective buyer, arrived in a few minutes. He liked the painting and agreed to pay an amount which until very recently was the highest price paid for a Churchill painting.

Kay also pressed for my two inscribed volumes of THE WORLD CRISIS and one of my precious stock of Churchill banded cigars, which I'd brought along to help establish my bona fides. I reluctantly agreed to part with them.

(Here I must enter a plea: If anyone comes across the two volumes, please let me know. I would very much like to get them back!)

Harry Kay, an art dealer, took the picture on tour throughout the States. He did ask that I try to obtain signed documentation from Lady Churchill personally. She had not been able to sign the first letter, because she had been convalescing. She was walking in Hyde Park when some children playing football kicked the ball and it struck Lady Churchill, breaking her arm.

I duly called on "Clemmie" at Flat 7, Prince's Gate, Hyde Park. It was our first meeting in 18 years. She was, as always, charming and gracious. We drank a glass of port together—her ritual elevenses—and enjoyed some reminiscences. When I left I carried with me a photograph of the painting, on the back of which was typed the following:

"To Ronald E. Golding:
This is a photograph of a painting by my husband Winston Churchill and I believe is of a scene near Antibes in the South of France."
(Dated 1st December 1965. Signed Clementine Spencer-Churchill). The above certification was made by Lady Churchill in her apartment at 7, Prince's Gate, London, S.W. 7 in my presence. (Signed, Ronald E. Golding.)

This document was sent to Harry Kay and will no doubt accompany "The Coast Near Antibes" down the years as it passes to successive owners.

I am proud to have been one such owner, but regretful that I parted with such a beautiful work of art, with such wonderful associations.

Note: CHURCHILL/HIS PAINTINGS, a catalogue compiled by David Coombs (Hamish Hamilton, London, 1967) carries a photograph of this painting on page 132. The last sale of which Mr. Golding is aware was to Mr. Richard Sampson of Maine.

Churchilphilately:
The Rhodesia Forgeries

The most valuable regular Churchill issue is Rhodesia’s 1965 commemorative overprinted for the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in January 1966 (Scott #222, SG #373). Of 436,000 original Churchills, only 20,000 were overprinted. Scarcity and value potential (US price is presently $125) led to a series of forgeries of this and other UDI overprints by one Alexander Binda, who was convicted in Salisbury of forging official government material.

Binda obtained the assistance of a former employee of the original stamp printer (Messrs. Mardon Printers Pvt. Ltd.), and a printer in a nearby town. They obtained the actual type from Mardon’s, using it on numerous sheets of stamps bought from the Post Office in such a way as to make the stamps philately unique—by either printing on the gummed side or fading or omitting parts of the impressions on parts of sheets. In some instances the printing was inverted or set out-of-register.

As the original type had been used, these forgeries were difficult to detect. Fortunately, Binda’s nefarious activities were confined to making defective overprints, which are easily identifiable. Any overprinted stamp which is patently defective should therefore be regarded as suspect. All the stamps exhibited in Court were confiscated, but it is possible that some copies of the forgeries are still extant. To protect the public the Court expressed the wish that details of the forgeries be published. It is hoped that the illustrations here will assist in this regard. It is of course possible that other varieties may exist which were not exhibited at the trial, but sufficient examples of the forgeries have been given to illustrate the techniques employed.

It should be noted that a small number of printing defects did occur with the genuine stamps—such as the dropping of a spacer bar, offsets, and double-overprinting. A sheet of 5/- Churchill double overprints is known to exist. Two sheets with out-of-register overprints are also known to have been inadvertently sold by the Post Office. The print quality is of a high standard, and no variation occurred between the relative positions of the overprints.

Any overprint with letters or figures missing, missing printing at the top of the stamp, "fades" or printing on the back of a stamp, can with confidence be regarded as a forgery. Where such stamps are produced on FDCs bearing the date of issue (17 January 1966), this should not confuse the examiner. Binda was able to have these cancellations "arranged" through a friend in the Post Office.

—R.C. Smith, FCIS, FCWA, PS, M. Inst.
of Alexander Bin da

ICS Cover #20 Available Free to Members

Our latest cover marks the 40th Anniversary of the Battle of El Alamein, turning point of the war, on 4 November 1942. Franked with the USA Churchill commemorative and post-marked Battle Ground, Washington, the cachet incorporates a photo of WSC viewing the Alamein position, a symbolic palm tree, and WSC's famous quote on this historic occasion. Printing of the cachet and explanatory "stuffer" is in tropical green.

Covers are free to ICS members. To order yours send a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope to Dave Marcus, 221 Pewter Lane, Silver Spring, Maryland 20904.

Outside USA, send the same SSAE to your Branch Director.

You'll find his address listed on page 19.

WSC SIGNS AN ALBUM PAGE

The photo herewith is of a page from my collection: the 1946 Victory omnibus Great Britain 2½d ultramarine and 3d violet. The latter illustrates symbols of Peace and Reconstruction: a dove bearing an olive branch; a set square and compass; and a trowel over a brick wall.

I was on protection duty with Mr. Churchill about three months when these stamps were issued on 11 June 1946. Of course I was already familiar with the famous brick wall which he'd built in the vegetable garden at Chartwell, and was aware how proud he was of his brick-laying prowess. His handiwork still endures—a tribute to yet another of the numerous Churchillian skills.

On the first day of issue I bought the two British stamps, hinged them in the center of an album page and surrounded them with a black ink line. That afternoon, 36 years ago though it seems like yesterday, I was in Mr. Churchill's study at 28 Hyde Park Gate. We were talking about a coming trip to Europe. At a suitable moment I produced this page. "I am interested in stamps, Sir, and today the Post Office came out with the Victory issue."

He looked at the page. I was sure he would be interested in the trowel and the brick wall, so I pointed out this feature. "You have been described as the 'Architect of Peace'," I said. "I think it would be very appropriate if you signed this symbolic Peace issue."

He reached for his fountain pen, paused, then repeated musingsly, "The Architect of Peace ..." I don't know what was in his mind but the words had undoubtedly struck some sympathetic chord. He wrote his name above the line I had prepared and finished his signature with the characteristic arrowhead. We continued to discuss security plans for his European visit. I was happy to have engineered this unique philatelic item and proud to add it to my Churchilliana collection.

-Ronald E. Golding
In 1759 the first Josiah Wedgwood, FRS, founded a pottery company at Etruria, which was succeeded by a new works at Barlaston, near Stoke-on-Trent. For over 200 years Barlaston has attracted the finest craftsmen in Britain, many of whose families have worked for Wedgwood for generations. The factory is set in a beautiful 500 acre estate, and is well worth visiting. Rather than arrange factory tours, the Wedgwood Company have created a "crafts display" in which the huge variety of skills employed in the creation of their pottery are demonstrated on a rotating basis by volunteers. It is a splendid sight, and well worth a detour to the Stoke-in-Trent area when you are in the vicinity.

Our knowledge of Churchill Wedgwood is unfortunately incomplete, because we have not been able to document every piece by press time. Whether any likeness of Sir Winston was used on Wedgwood prior to 1965 is not, therefore, known. The Great Man's death inspired the first issue, his Birth Centenary in 1965 the second.

The most familiar type of Churchill Wedgwood is of course the famous blue jasperware, a rough-finish material best known for its white basalt designs taken from Greek sculpture. Identifying the 1965 vintage Churchill jasper from the 1974 is a simple matter. The former uses a bust of WSC with the butt of a cigar and a conventional necktie; the latter bust shows no cigar and shifts to the more typical bow tie. The 1965 designs also employ a somewhat more intricate pattern of laurel leaves and berries for the borders. Unfortunately Wedgwood do not appear to have "got it all together" by combining the cigar with the bow tie!

The following is a checklist of Churchill Wedgwood known to date. We would be glad to hear from members as to additions to this list, which in final form will appear in the ICS Churchill Collectors Handbook.

Churchill on Wedgwood

Barlaston's Beautiful Commemorative Chinaware

BY MICHAEL RICHARDS
Memorial) plus shipping. This is one of the finest small sculptures handful of these are being offered by the Churchill Memorial in supplied with a numbered certificate. Height 6%". A mere Machin, OBE, RA, was created in limited edition of 750 in black years of Churchill's occupation. (It was actually 1922-65). Not backgrounds. On the bottom is a facsimile signature of WSC There were two versions: a plain black basalt plate with raised Tankard bearing a black and white Jasper cameo of Sir Winston of WSC and would seem to be reasonably valued at present. portrait medallion were also produced for the Centenary, only .in blue and white jasper as tie tacs, cufflinks and pendants.

Machin Bust (1974): The most ambitious Wedgwood Churchill commemorative piece is a foot-high version of the smaller Churchill Plate (1974): This 6V/2" diameter commemorative plate was issued in large quantities (exact numbers unknown). There were two versions: a plain black basalt plate with raised relief portrait of WSC; and the same item complete with a gold inscription: "Winston Churchill, 1974-1965-Author, Statesman, Soldier, Artist." The pieces bear a special gold backstamp. Value about $25 for the plain, $35 for the gold.

Churchill Miniatures (1974): Small 1" oval replicas of the portrait medallion were also produced for the Centenary, apparently in large quantity. These appear to have been issued only in blue and white jasper as tie tacs, cufflinks and pendants.

Churchill Plate (1974): This 4V/2" high with a 3V2" diameter top and bottom, this large glazed tankard illustrates the Karsh-based portrait of WSC on a dark blue background with the southern elevation of Chartwell against dark blue and green backgrounds. On the bottom is a facsimile signature of WSC and a note about Chartwell, erroneously giving 1927-65 as the years of Churchill's occupation. (It was actually 1922-65). Not as rare as the glazed blue tankard, this item should command about $50 (£28) on the current market. Quantity unknown.

Glazed Tankard (1965): One of the rarer pieces, this handsome piece measures 4V4" high with a 3V7/" diameter at top. The "cigar-type" bas-relief of WSC is accompanied by a lion rampant on the opposite side, both in white against a blue background. Along the bottom in black is the quote "... Give us the tools and we will finish the job," from WSC's broadcast-reply to Roosevelt's "Sail on, O Ship of State" message in 1941. On the under side is an inaccurate quote from 1940: "... We will fight on the seas and oceans. We shall fight on the beaches. We shall fight on the landing grounds, in the fields, in the streets and in the hills—We shall never surrender." We can set no exact value on this piece, but are informed that examples are not expensive at $100 (£57). There was also a limited edition of this tankard, carrying a number.

Chart well Tankard (1965): Measuring 4V/2" high with a 3V2" diameter top and bottom, this large glazed tankard illustrates the Karsh-based portrait of WSC on a dark blue background with the southern elevation of Chartwell against dark blue and green backgrounds. On the bottom is an inaccurate quote from 1940: "... We will fight on the seas and oceans. We shall fight on the beaches. We shall fight on the landing grounds, in the fields, in the streets and in the hills—We shall never surrender." We can set no exact value on this piece, but are informed that examples are not expensive at $100 (£57). There was also a limited edition of this tankard, carrying a number.

Jasper Cameo Tankard (1974): We have not seen this item. Wedgwood's brochure describes it as a "hand made Topaz Tankard bearing a black and white Jasper cameo of Sir Winston Churchill." The edition was limited to 750, and the height was 3V4". Each piece was accompanied by a numbered certificate.

Portrait Medallion (1974): Noted by Wedgwood as pale blue and white Jasper, this has also been reported in black and white. A limited edition of 1000, the medallion was inscribed in gold on the reverse and individually numbered, then clay framed, pierced and slotted for hanging. Accompanied by a numbered certificate, the medallions measure 4V/4 x 4V/4". Value about $25 today.

Sweet Dish (1965 & 1974): Issued in both pale blue and black jasper with hand-applied white bas-relief cameo of Churchill and laurel border, diameter 4V2". The more common blue variety sells for roughly $20 (£11.50), while the black variety is 50 percent more expensive. In both cases, the 1965 design is the rarer. What can we say of him who has already Spoken, himself, all the superlatives? — Whose mighty heart itself beat out the steady Rhythm of history, and whose valor gives A greater human lustre to the ages— Now, for all time, as long as freedom lives, Wherever man with tyranny engages, Courage will leap to him from this book's pages.

The book is closed—the last page written, signed, But here it stands, for us to read forever; And we who seek to praise it only find Our words but candles to his sunlight—clever, Perhaps, beside his wisdom, wit and heady- Eloquence, his magnificent endeavor.

The late Robin Lampson was born in California when the memory of the Forty-niners was still fresh. He fashioned some of the best prose and poetry to come out of the Golden State, LAUGHTER OUT OF THE GROUND (Scribners, 1935) being perhaps his best known work. A longtime member of ICS, Mr. Lampson wrote this terza-rima sonnet on the day of Sir Winston's death. This is the second time it has seen publication. The first was in FH #19.
AUTUMN 1882: AGE 8
With Lord Randolph's illness in a remission stage, he was active in the campaign against dual control of the Conservative Party by Salisbury in the Lords and Northcote in the Commons. In December he rested on the Riviera and in Algiers. Jennie remained in London, having contacted what was eventually diagnosed as typhoid.

Winston, meanwhile, had been enrolled in St. George's School at Ascot. Although he wrote his parents that "I am very happy at school," he later recalled (in MY EARLY LIFE, Woods A38) "how I hated this school . . . . He certainly made little progress. In his first term report in December he placed last in his class. His parents were informed that Winston was "a regular pickle" who must treat his work far more seriously.

This unhappy period was presaged by Winston's rather unpleasant experience the first day he met his Form Master. He was asked to learn the declensions of mensa, the Latin word for "table." When he had the temerity to ask the meaning and use of the vocative case, he was told he would use it when addressing a table. "But I never do," he replied. He was then sternly informed: "If you are impertinent, you will be punished, and punished, let me tell you, very severely."

Thus began what he called a "hateful servitude" and a distaste for the classics "from which, I have been told, many of our cleverest men have derived so much solace and profit." He Winston clearly did not enjoy this experience. Seeing no reason to ever use strange tongues, he never learned to write a Latin verse. Nor did he accomplish any Greek, except for the alphabet. He was deemed a very naughty boy, and was among the school leaders only in receiving birchings. At St. George's, these were administered with a harshness that was singular—even for the Victorian Age.

AUTUMN 1907: AGE 33
After observing French Army maneuvers in September, Churchill traveled through Italy to Vienna, Syracuse and Malta, where he was "installed in much state" in the palace of the Grand Masters of the Knights of Malta. Then the cruiser Venus was placed at his disposal for travel to Cyprus and Africa.

From Nairobi, he traveled north, partly on the Nile, visiting Omdurman where he'd fought 12 years before, and Khartoum, where his manservant Scrivings died suddenly of food poisoning. This startled WSC, who realized "... how easily it might have been me."

Though thousands of miles from home, Churchill never left the limelight. Punch published an article, "Winston Day By Day," and colleagues followed his journey in the press. He kept in touch with his mother and brother Jack, and inundated the Colonial Office with correspondence, much to the chagrin of permanent undersecretary Sir Francis Hopwood, who warned Lord Elgin: "Churchill is most troublesome . . . and will I fear give trouble as his father did." (London would have been more upset if it had known that WSC, as he wrote confidentially to Jennie, was involved in a plan to extend the jurisdiction of the Empire without consulting Elgin.) He also was permitted to write directly to King Edward VII about his experiences.

An offer from Strand Magazine for five articles brought him £750, and the £500 for book rights to MY AFRICAN JOURNEY (Woods A12)—a widely read account of his experiences—resulted in an unexpected profit from the expedition.

On his return to London, Churchill was guest of honor at an 18 January 1908 dinner of the National Liberal Club, which he harangued skillfully and at great length. His topic was ostensibly his African journey, and the prospects for Britain's vast new dominions in East Africa. But in reality his speech signified his return to the domestic political wars, into which he plunged with happy vigor.

AUTUMN 1932: AGE 58
Churchill used his convalescence at Chartwell to continue work on MARLBOROUGH, with the aid of Maurice Ashley. But a recurrence of paratyphoid occasioned a severe hemorrhage and hospitalization. Although the illness prevented active participation against the Government's India policy, his hostility was influential and Party leaders were concerned.

While still midway through MARLBOROUGH, he contracted "to undertake to write A HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES, their origins, their quarrels, their misfortunes and their reconciliation." This was not to see publication until the 1950s, but with this contract, GREAT CONTEMPORARIES (Woods A43a), and numerous magazine and newspaper articles, Churchill's literary activities occupied his time and energies (and provided him with a substantial income.)

Meanwhile, Hitler was gaining a grip on Germany, which was insisting on the right to rearm despite the Treaty of Versailles. In articles and speeches, Churchill challenged the German demand. Shocked by the sympathy Germany received in Britain, he pointed out that every concession was followed by a fresh demand. He warned about "all these bands of sturdy Teutonic youths . . . with the light of desire in their eyes to suffer for the Fatherland . . . ."

Churchill's differences with the leadership of the Conservative Party were increasing. The National Government was looking for ways to disarm; WSC demanded increased powers of self-defense—particularly in the Royal Air Force. But his warnings were seen as alarmist and much of the public and press was out of sympathy with him.

In England the Oxford Union voted "that this House refuses in any circumstances to fight for King and Country." In Germany, Adolf Hitler became Chancellor. The Union would soon find the sincerity of its resolution sorely tested.

AUTUMN 1957: AGE 83
Since his retirement, Sir Winston's way of life had changed considerably, but he still went to bed rather late and remained there until lunch time. He was greatly interested in newspaper articles and books about himself.

During the summer, Beaverbrook had told him that "there will be a tremendous literature about you. There will be many, many volumes." Replied WSC, "That is easily understood. I wrote about 40 myself." This production was unabated even in retirement, the most notable example being the publication of the third volume in A HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES, entitled THE AGE OF REVOLUTION.

Since Lord Moran published none of his entries for this period, we can deduce that WSC was in reasonably good health. However, this was not a good time for Clemmie. She spent a week in hospital for a minor foot operation and had recurring attacks of influenza. Time was spent shuttling between Hyde Park Gate and Chartwell. Christmas and New Year's were celebrated at Chartwell; then preparations were made to finish out the winter in the south of France.

Churchill continued as M. P. for Woodford, although he rarely made speeches in his constituency. Any Parliamentary questions on behalf of his constituents were raised by the Conservative Member from the neighboring constituency. Lady Churchill continued her role of attending constituency functions. Sir Winston did, however, address the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference at Geneva. He told this meeting that the success of the British Parliamentary system was due to the fact that "in the fiercest clash of debates we have jealously guarded the right of every Member freely to speak for his constituents and for himself . . . . He continued to paint, if occasionally, and began finalizing galleys for THE GREAT DEMOCRACIES, last volume of the HISTORY.
Q: Can you supply any details about the vessel Sir Winston Churchill, shown on Bermuda Scott #340 and British Virgin Islands Scott #241-2?

A: She was a steel hulled twin-screw training schooner, designed by Camper & Nicholson, Southampton, built by Richard Dunston, owned by the Sail Training Association, London, and registered at Hull. Tonnage was 218.4 gross, 34.6 net; measurements 135' o.a., 103' at the waterline. Her maiden voyage was from Portsmouth on 29 March 1966. Named by Mrs. June Goodson, wife of the chairman of the S.T.A., the ship was dedicated by the Bishop of Hull. Her maiden voyage was to Dover, Dartmouth and French ports. She was the British entry in the 1966 Tall Ships Race, and had an all-girl crew in the 1972 competition. Despite heavy weather, during which a staysail carried away, she finished that race. She also participated in Op-Sail during the U.S. Bicentennial in 1976.

—Arthur Mears, St. Stephen, N.B.

Q: How many exams did WSC need to pass into Sandhurst?

A: He failed the entrance exams twice, passed on his third try, but scored too low for the infantry, as Lord Randolph had desired, and settled for cavalry.

Q: WSC ranked as Col. in World War I. Tid he ever use the title?

A: As far as we can discover, no. He was, however, referred to as "Colonel Churchill" in The Daily Mirror of 9 March 1916, reporting WSC's disastrous campaign for the return of Lord Fisher as First Sea Lord. Also, WSC used the pseudonym "Colonel Warden" during WW2 as a code-name when he wished to keep his own name out of the headlines—as noted in the excellent book, THE WAR AND COL. WARDEN, by Gerald Pawle.

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Q: The Liberia 1965 Churchill issue includes one value showing WSC "in Admiral's Uniform" according to Scott. What is the uniform, and what is the lighthouse? The number is Scott #433.

A: Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports (see FH #20), where WSC was installed on 14 August 1946. There is more gold on the cuffs and cocked hat than on a straight-Admiral's uniform. The lighthouse appears to be Belle Taub near Dover, whose white cliffs are visible in the illustration, as Belle Taub is round, as in the stamp. Our. earlier guess was South Foreland light, but this is a square structure. Thanks for this information to Don Gary and the Lighthouses Study Unit, ATA.

COMING UP IN FH #38:

This photo of JVS and WSC reminds us that we'll feature a major piece on the Potsdam Conference—how the revisionists see it, how we see it. And, an article on Churchill medals/coins. And more:

Stamps: Section 1 of our all-new, updated, illustrated checklist of WSC stamps; C-R stamps Part 4; Davaar Island and its locals, Greek Enosis.

Books: SAVROLA, WSC's only novel reviewed, plus the usual unusual books about WSC. And: how to build an inexpensive WSC library.

Plus: IMMORTAL WORDS and AS OTHERS SA W HIM.
We had a great deal of doubt about this one. Advance word from England was that WILDERNESS YEARS was another spin-off from the official biography, culled out to digestible 278-page form for the masses. We are pleased to tell you that it is anything but that. It is a scholarly work in the best Gilbert tradition, accompanied by numerous photographs not found in the official biography, well indexed, and able to provide what the o.b. does not: a rapid education on any important political event surrounding WSC’s sojourn from the citadels of power. Its main purpose, of course, is to complement the WILDERNESS series on Masterpiece Theatre in early 1983. But we recommend it for the shelf of graduate Churchillophiles because it provides excellent summary of this crucial decade, new photographs and quick-reference at a low price. And we love the dust jacket.

Richard M. Langworth

TWIN TRIUMPHS BY THE LADY SOAMES
"Clementine Churchill" by Mary Soaines, Houghton-Mifflin 1979, $14.50 postpaid from Churchilliana Co., 4629 Sunset Drive, Sacramento, CA 95822.

"Family Album/A Personal Selection From Four Generations of Churchills" by Mary Soanes, $19.50 from C.B.C. (see p. 17.)

This reviewer should begin by admitting to serious prejudice, which influenced his judgment: he thinks Lady Soames is, to borrow a piece of Georgia vernacular, a peach. But the most critical reviewer would be hardpressed to complain about CLEMENTINE CHURCHILL, a tour de force in a class by itself; or about her sequel, FAMILY ALBUM, just released by the same publishers. Both books are in their way "standard works," mandatory for any Churchill bookshelf, and so far ahead of similar works as to be incomparable.

CLEMENTINE CHURCHILL is of course the second "Clementine" biography, but Fishman’s MY DARLING CLEMENTINE was justifiably criticized as a potboiler. Perhaps this has to do with the fact that CSC was still alive when Fishman wrote it, and CSC was a very private person. Her daughter Mary undertook a really authoritative biography on the understanding that it would not be published in Lady Churchill’s lifetime.

All that aside, it is a tremendous, inspiring story, a love story first and foremost, for the wonderful relationship between Sir Winston and Clementine must be labeled thus; yet is is also a professional, well researched, competent history, with Clementine’s faults not expunged from the record, though they were overwhelmingly exceeded by her virtues.

Lady Churchill was, of course, first and foremost, the perfect mate and foil for her complex genius-husband: "Clementine had no hobbies, such as gardening—that great solace and refuge for countless Englishwomen. For her it was more a matter of administration—not an absorbing or satisfying occupation; and her own active involvement stopped after deadheading roses and irises. Nor did tapestry, knitting or embroidery... appeal to her... she had lost the habit of driving along with its blissful measure of independence... Throughout her married life, Clementine’s first priority had been to run her home. Her standards of perfection never altered, nor her attention to minute detail."

The great strain of being Mrs. Churchill, the recurrent grappling with what WSC called the Black Dog—depression-following the Dardanelles, Plug Street, the loss of office in 1929, the bitter sweet Thirties, the 1945 election, the 1955 retirement, are all measured here, and one gets the impression that each took its toll on Clementine. But the real lady is here too: the determined loyalist, the closet radical, the saviour of social occasions otherwise likely to be Winston-monologues, with that all-pervading interest in those around her. No one can know without reading this book the true greatness of Lord Churchill, nor appreciate the crucial role she played in delivering, unsullied by events, an ebullient Winston, time after time, crisis after crisis, to inspire and ennoble the world.

Lady Soames has now rewarded us again with another epic work of high value to Churchillophiles. FAMILY ALBUM is unquestionably one of the three best photo-documentaries in a veritable sea of the things. (The other two are Randolph Churchill’s 1955 effort, CHURCHILL/HIS LIFE IN PHOTOGRAPHS, and Martin Gilbert’s more recent CHURCHILL/A PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT). One expects this to be so. A family member is possibly the only person left who could add new photographic history to the Churchill saga. Most photos in the public domain have been used so many times that to publish them again seems somehow careless. Lady Soames, with few exceptions (and these are needed for continuity), has no truck with old chestnuts. There are over 400 photographs in this beautifully designed book, and the acknowledgements indicate that no ordinary picture library could have produced them. The largest entries in the credits are Lady Soames herself, the Baroness Spencer Churchill Collection, and the Historical Newspaper Collection of ICS member John Frost.

Together they provide a heartwarming and personal glimpse of the Churchills from Jennie and Randolph to Sir Winston’s grandchildren. There is an infant snap of WSC which I think predates any published previously (WSC, perhaps anticipating Karsh, is not smiling); there are marvelous photos of young Jack and his brother and their wives and children; of Sunny Marlborough and his Duchess Consuelo, of Clementine from babyhood up; of the homes the Churchills lived in or frequented; of notes between CSC and WSC, adorned with the now legendary pug dogs and pussy kats; of the Churchill children, and their children’s children; of friends, colleagues and enemies, at work and at play. Lady Soames invokes once again in photographic memory of those wonderful yet terrifying years, from the placid age of Victoria and Edward VII to the slaughter of Armageddon, the fervent hopes that followed Versailles, the sombre warnings, the new plunge into disaster, the brave, new, but ever so worrisome world that dawned in 1945, the prospects for which harry us still. All are connected by long
WINSTON AS RUNNING DOG

"Winston Churchill" by V. C. Trukhanovsky, Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1978. $9 postpaid from Churchilliana Company, 4629 Sunset Drive, Sacramento CA 95822.

In 1941 Churchill brought the house down in Congress with the rhetorical query, "What kind of people do they think we are?" He referred, of course, to the Axis, but doubtless he had occasion later to wonder the same about the Russians. This book would have told him. He would not have liked it.

Trukhanovsky, a Marxist historian who has written extensively on British history, presents a Churchill not always recognizable. The view is interesting, and a boon to understanding the Soviet mind. The author repeats the charge of duplicity in the Hess affair; he believes that had Hess not insisted on WSC's ouster as prelude to an Anglo-German rapprochement, Britain and Germany would have combined against Russia. Further to this theory he accuses Sir William Stephenson ("Intrepid"), of planting false documents to make the Germans think Stalin was about to attack them, forcing Hitler to attack first. But it's not all old propaganda: there is some new as well. We are told that though WSC was for most of his life a very wealthy man (??), he used tax avoidance schemes to cheat the tax man and thus the people. WSC's books fostered the idea that Britain, not Russia, won the war; the Battle of Britain gets short shrift, as a "diversion" which helped the Soviets gain the upper hand in the East. Not discussed are the consequences of a British defeat. Where would the USSR have been without the British convoys in 1941-42? Though WSC's love of freedom seems above challenge, Trukhanovsky makes an attempt. Against the 20th Century struggle for liberation, he says, WSC did all he could to stop the USSR from liberating the peoples of Eastern Europe. He actually sent troops to halt the liberation of Greece. He supported Tito against the liberating Red Army. He objected to the Hungarian put-down of 1956 and fought socialism's rise in England. Etc., etc., etc.

While I cannot recommend this volume as an unerring purveyor of fact, I will at least call it an important addition to our references from behind the Iron Curtain. It is biased, sometimes comical, often historically inept, and designed to promote the Soviet view. Whereas here in the West, truth has many faces, in the Soviet Union she has only one. And that's official.

—Richard M. Langworth

WINSTON AS ACTION MAN!

"Churchill/Young Man in a Hurry 1874-1915" by Ted Morgan, Simon & Schuster, 1982. $22.95 (available at discount: see p. 17.)

The first biography of Winston S. Churchill, WINSTON CHURCHILL: THE WAR TO DATE by Arthur Scaife, was published in 1900 when WSC was 26 years old. The most recent addition by Ted Morgan, the former Sanche de Gramont, appears 17 years after WSC's death. The Churchill story remains a fascinating one, however many times it is told. And it has been told a goodly number of times. Concentrating on what many consider the most exciting, action packed period of Churchill's life, Morgan chronicles the subject's unhappy childhood and unspectacular school years; his service as soldier and war correspondent in India, Cuba, the Sudan and South Africa; his election to Parliament; and Churchill's performances in all his offices from undersecretary of state for the colonies (1906-1908) to Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (1915). There is heavy concentration on the Admiralty, and the failure of the Dardanelles.

Chronicling all this and much, much more, Ted Morgan provides a well-rounded and candid account of the first 41 years of the life—public and private—of one of the most complex, colorful and charismatic personalities of this or any other century. Morgan's CHURCHILL should appeal to both specialist and generalist. The general reader will find that Morgan skillfully combines narrative and interpretation with readability. The academician should be more than satisfied with Morgan's documentation. There are 1476 unobtrusive footnotes which reveal the variety of primary and secondary sources consulted. From this fact one should not conclude that Morgan's biography is footnotious. It is not.

This reviewer eagerly awaits the completion of Morgan's portrait of what might be the last great man of the Western world.

—John David Marshall

Excerpted with permission from The Tennessean Sunday Bookcase, page 10F, 18 July 1982.

Editor's note: Devoted bibliophiles who have not yet read Morgan's book may be interested in my impressions from reading it in tandem with the highly comparable CHURCHILL/HERITAGE AND ADVENTURE 1874-1911, published in 1961 by Peter de Mendelssohn. This was to have been followed by two more volumes, but the author never published. Mr. Morgan answered my (and John David's) hope that his own sequel was underway with the thought that he was perhaps more willing than his publisher—so YOUNG MAN IN A HURRY may not, much to our regret, be the first of a series.

Through 1911, it is illuminating to read each episode in WSC's career alternately in de Mendelssohn and Morgan. There is no doubt at all that Morgan's is the more gripping, dramatic, and far more daring work. The possible parentage of two prominent figures in the Churchill story is discussed, though to my mind not adequately documented—de Mendelssohn in 1961 carefully avoided such controversy. Morgan is also far more authoritative, despite a higher word-count-per-episode provided by de Mendelssohn. The latter, after all, did not have at his disposal the marvelous Companion Volumes of the official biography, which Morgan acknowledges in his preface. In sum, Morgan's is by far the better book: more skillfully written (if too closely paralleling the earlier work on occasion, even down to the same quotes, which are perhaps unavoidable), more exciting, a far "easier read," and accompanied by better illustrations, not a few of them new. To me, Ted Morgan has revealed more of the private Churchill than any other biographer to date. This is immensely valuable. It is a stunning portrait which reveals WSC "warts and all," yet it left me respecting the Great Man all the more.

—continued overleaf —RML
WINSTON CHURCHILL saw the potential horrors of the nuclear age much earlier than most. Writing in 1924 he warned us: "Without having improved appreciably in virtue or enjoying wiser guidance, [mankind] has got into its hands for the first time the tools by which it can unflaggingly accomplish its own extermination . . . Death stands at attention, obedient, expectant, ready to serve, ready to shear away the peoples en masse; ready, if called on, to pulverize, without hope of repair, what is left of civilization. He awaits only the word of command. He awaits it from a frail, bewildered being, long his victim, now — for one occasion only —his Master."

Churchill also feared nuclear proliferation. "It may well be," he said in 1946, "that in a few years this awful agency of destruction will be widespread, and the catastrophe following from its use by several warring nations will not only bring to an end all that we call civilisation, but may possibly disintegrate the globe itself."

But Sir Winston was also a realist. Whenever I hear someone advocate a nuclear freeze—and someone always does these days—reply as I think WSC might: "You are quite right; now, what is the first step?" This invariably reveals the proponent as (a) a unilateral disarmer or (b) a mouther of platitudes who has not looked beyond the slogans for the substance. It is rarely necessary to add that a "freeze" is the official position of the USSR—yet when 100 Russians turned out at the same date as a half million Americans to demonstrate for it, the Russians were jailed.

Another old chestnut of the freeze movement is that "both sides have enough bombs to destroy each other many times over." To use the Left's own rhetoric, this is a simplistic argument. The problem is not the quantity of bombs, but the unrelenting improvement in the technology of delivery systems and defenses. The loss of HMS Sheffield off the Falklands last Spring, due to her lack of the latest anti-missle defenses, demonstrated the danger, even to a superior power, of failing to accomodate modern technology.

We may, I think, safely conclude that the Great Man would oppose the freeze movement—not through lack of horror for the bomb, but out of his famous respect for history. He would implore us not to ignore the mistakes of the past. Churchill had faced well-meaning disarmers before, as for example in March 1938 . . .

"I have watched this famous island descending incontinently, fecklessly, the stairway which leads to a dark gulf. It is a fine, broad stairway at the beginning, but after a bit the carpet ends. A little farther on there are only flagstones, and a little farther on still these break beneath your feet . . . If mortal catastrophe should ever overtake the British Nation and the British Empire, historians a thousand years hence . . . will never understand how it was that a victorious nation, with everything in hand, suffered themselves to be brought low, and to cast away all that they had gained by measureless sacrifice . . . "

Sir Winston advanced an argument that has never been answered by today's advocates of a nuclear freeze: that the bomb is ironically an agent of peace: "These fearful scientific discoveries cast their shadow on every thoughtful mind. But nevertheless I believe diplomatically an agent of peace: "These fearful scientific discoveries cast their shadow on every thoughtful mind. But nevertheless I believe ..."

"Churchill and de Gaulle," by Francois Kersaudy, Collins/London and Atheneum/New York, 1981. £12.95 in Britain, $19.95 in USA. Presently out of print in USA according to Atheneum.

This is the first book on the WSC-de Gaulle relationship and I can best commend it by hoping that Dr. Kersaudy will satisfy us with a much-needed sequel on Roosevelt and de Gaulle, whose relations are only partly covered here. John Buchan says in his CROMWELL, "Great men throw upon posterity the obligation of understanding them." Inevitably we have to rely on historians and biographers for the knowledge on which to base such understanding. Thus, a main duty of a biographer is to enable his subject to be seen as he was, rather than to interpret him for us. The biographer must be accurate and impartial and base his work on thorough research. On these counts Kersaudy succeeds extraordinarily well. He corrects the memories of both men in their own writings and is particularly severe on de Gaulle's L'UNITE, L'APPEL and MEMOIRS. His work lacks both bias and chauvanism, and his English is of such high quality that one might think he was writing in his native tongue.

Kersaudy details the enormous stresses which de Gaulle callously imposed on a desperate Prime Minister, which transformed Churchill's initial friendship into a state of near-enmity. Both men loved France passionately, and at times blindly: only one loved England. It was a misfortune that de Gaulle did not have Clemenceau's perception of Churchill's enduring attachment to France, and that this cultured General remained so prejudiced.

The events immediately prior to D-Day and afterward provide one of the most absorbing chapters, and give point to the lesson to be drawn from the story. The author shows how de Gaulle knew he had gained the support of the British press and public opinion, and did not hesitate to use this strength. He recognized the diminishing British role after American entry into the war, and sensed the demise of British—but not French—imperial power. De Gaulle himself admitted that he could have done little without Churchill's help. It was Churchill alone who pressed at Yalta for a French zone of occupation in Germany. Only Churchill defended and spoke up for the French at Potsdam.

De Gaulle did not carry Churchill's awesome responsibilities, was not subject to Parliamentary scrutiny nor answerable to a nation—and at that, a nation alone for two years. He did not have to deal with mighty and difficult allies like Stalin, FDR and Chiang Kai-shek, nor with a host of refugee governments in London. One can only conclude from his conduct in Britain that de Gaulle was developing into an astute, even ruthless politician, relentlessly in pursuit of his own political ends, consciously tormenting the PM. In essence he was a blackmail of the worst kind: he blackmailed a friend who had rescued and taken the exile into his own house.

As Brendan Bracken would have said, "Poor, dear Winston."
ished, or at least have become more remote. I say this in spite of the continued growth of weapons of destruction such have never fallen before into the hands of human beings. Indeed, I have sometimes the odd thought that the annihilating character of these agencies may bring an utterly unforeseeable security to mankind.

"When I was a schoolboy I was not good at arithmetic, but I have since heard it said that certain mathematical quantities when they Pass through infinity change their signs from plus to minus-or the other way round... [Laughter]... It may be that this rule may have a novel application and that when the advance of destructive weapons enables everyone to kill everybody else, nobody will want to kill anyone at all. At any rate, it seems pretty safe to say that a war which begins by both sides suffering what they dread most—and that is undoubtedly the case at present—is less likely to occur than one which dangles the lurid prizes of former ages before ambitious eyes."94

What then would Churchill call for? He would urge peace through strength—and a willingness to negotiate. "I do not hold that we should rearm to fight," he said—"I hold that we should rearm to parley." And he went on: "From what I have seen of our Russian friends and allies during the war, I am convinced there is nothing they admire so much as strength, and there is nothing for which they have less respect than we, especially military weakness. For that reason the old doctrine of a balance of power is unsound. We cannot afford, if we can help it, to work on narrow margins, offering temptations to a trial of strength."95

To America, Sir Winston would have a special message: "Those same deep, uncontrollable anxieties which some of us felt in the years before the war recur, but we have also a hope we had not got then. That hope is the strength and resolve of the United States to play a leading part in world affairs. There is this mighty State and nation, which offers power and sacrifice in order to bring mankind out of the dark valley through which we have been traveling. The valley is indeed dark, and the dangers most menacing, but we know that not so far away are the broad uplands of assured peace. Can we reach them? We must reach them. This is our sole duty."97

FOOTNOTES & RECOMMENDED FURTHER READING ("CS" = COMPLETE SPEECHES)

1. "Shall We All Commit Suicide?", Pall Mall Sep 1924; THOUGHTS AND ADVENTURES, Thornton-Butterwurtli 1932, p. 248.

Churchill Book Club
Discounts Available for ICS Members
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The Churchill Literary Trust

A Proposal for a New Kind of Churchill Memorial

WE HAVE LONG DESIRED to contribute our own memorial to Sir Winston. The one thing which seems to be unattended to, in our judgment, is the Churchill Literary Heritage. Nearly all pre-1940 books are out-of-print. So are the COMPLETE WORSES, COMPLETE ESSAYS and COMPLETE SPEECHES. Students, researchers, libraries are increasingly unable to acquire for research, study, reference or syllabus-basing some of the finest written and spoken words in the English language. A CHURCHILL LITERARY TRUST seems highly desirable. This is our preliminary proposal. We request your comments, advice and suggestions.

-A NEW BIBLIOGRAPHY, accurate and illustrated, listing all English, American and Commonwealth editions of the works of Sir Winston is sorely needed. Six ICS members are already at work on segments of this project, including two college professors, two librarians and two bibliophiles. Estimated cost for 2500 copies of a new bibliography: $20,000.

-NK EDITIONS of out-of-print works should be undertaken, beginning with MALAKAND FIELD FORCE—not in expensive "collectors bindings" but in facsimile form to the first edition (though MALAKAND would best use the revised Silver Library typescript.) The objective: to bring the now-unavailable or extremely expensive early works of WSC to everyone, rich and poor. Good facsimile new editions are not expensive. Estimated cost of a MALAKAND reprint, $20,000.

-COMPLETE WORKS should be assembled from existing works and reprints for libraries and institutions in need. Estimated cost of assembling 1000 sets of complete works using various editions, and reprinting all out-of-print titles: $500,000.

-PAMPHLETS. Opportunities exist to pamphletize specialized studies of Churchill's life and times, and to republish in pamphlet form unpublished manuscripts (like THE DREAM) or long-out-of-print essays (like MAN OVERBOARD). These should be published and distributed on a regular basis. Estimated cost for 20 pamphlets over five years: $30,000.

-BOOK DISTRIBUTION. The trust should be set up to receive bequests of Churchill books and distribute them to needful libraries and institutions, so that the efforts of donors—involving thousands of hours and great expense—shall not be squandered. Estimated costs of storage, cataloguing, secretarial aid and shipping for five years of operation: $20,000.

-SYLLABUS. Westminster College's syllabus on Churchill, and others like it, should be brought to the attention of other institutes of higher learning for course construction or reference, particularly in the teaching of English and modern history. Estimated costs of publishing and promoting such syllabuses to liberal arts institutions worldwide: $5000.

-A CHURCHILL CONCORDANCE, referencing the written and spoken words of Sir Winston is the single most important goal we foresee. Nothing like it exists—something like it is vital. Computer technology now allows this to be assembled, either in published or program form, for much less than previously contemplated, with telephone link-up for instant retrieval of references to any subject, keyed to every edition of every Churchill book. Est. cost of programming and setting up: $200,000.

ICS ALREADY HAS the talent among its members to begin the more modest steps in this program. What we need now is (1) a serious discussion among members, patron and honorary members as to whether these goals are vitally needed, whether anyone else is already engaged in them, and (2) assistance in organizing a Trust and planning for its funding. The latter is not as daunting as it sounds. But we must first PROVE the need and DEMONSTRATE our ability to deliver.

Please comment to your Branch Director or to ICS, P0 Box 385, Contoocook, New Hampshire 03229 USA.

ACTION THIS DAY STICKERS: Identical in size & typeface to WSC's famous World War II labels, very close in color, gummed. Perfect for IRS refund requests! Pad of 100, $3 postpaid. Two pads $5.50 postpaid.

LIBRARY CREDOS $8x10" parchment with WSC silhouette and the quote, "BOOKS in all their variety are often the means by which CIVILIZATION may be carried triumphantly forward." Donated by John David Marshall. $2.50 postpaid. Very frameable!

CHURCHILL MEMORIAL POSTCARD Lovely 5x7" Art Craft card showing WSC, raised facsimile autograph, with USA Churchill stamp cancelled for Churchill Memorial Dedication, 7 May 1969. Donated by Arthur Davidson of Westminster Supply! Limited! $5 postpaid.

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To bid: Send postcard with lot number and your bid to George Lewis, 268 Canterbury Road, Westfield NJ 07090. Please bid in US dollars; if you win you may pay in your home currency. Increments are 50c to $10, $1 from $10 to $50, $5 over $50. To sell: Pack carefully, send to George with full description & reserve price.

Lot 1; LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, 1st English Edn, 2 Vols, VG condition, RESERVE $85
Lot 2: MARLBOROUGH, 5 of 6 1st American Edns + 1-Vol Abridged Edn to complete, RESERVE $35
Lot 3: WHILE ENGLAND SLEPT, 1st Am Edn, VG, sl. spine fade, o/w fine, RESERVE $35
Lot 4: THE SECOND WORLD WAR, 6 Vols, Book Club Editions, six sets available, bid $15 ONLY
Lot 5: CHURCHILL/COMPLETE SPEECHES (8 Vols, 8917 pages, 18" shelf space), RESERVE $175
Lot 6: NEMON BUST of WSC, Alvastone, (1974), 8" high, nice, RESERVE $110
Lot 7: EDUADOR 1965 MNH,RESERVE $3
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Lot 9: ALBANIA FDR/WSC labels(8) $5

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- W. GLENN BROWN, Calif.: FH Philatelic Editor, Editor of Churchill Stamp Checklist to begin in FH38. Member since 1969.
- SUE M. HEFNER, Ohio: ICS Secretary, compiler of FH's forthcoming index, officer since the early 1970s, member since 1969.
- RICHARD M. LANGWORTH, N.H.: ICS Chairman, Editor of FH, founder of the original Study Unit, 1983 tour host, member since 1969.
- GEORGE E. TEMPLE, Toronto: ICS-Canadian Director, member of present board, bibliophile & collector, ICS member since 1981.

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BRONZE SCULPTURE by William McVey, creator of the Washington Statue of WSC (FH36).
- $1 Three-dimensional mask (14x9x6”) based on Washington statue, unmounted, $105.
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SECOND WORLD WAR by WSC (Houghton-Mifflin), 6 volumes, full black leather with fleur de lis design on board: $125 or trade.

BRONZE RECORDS (78 rpm) : "In a Solemn Hour," "The War of the Unknown Warriors", "Every Man to His Post"... The 1982 Churchill commemorative souvenir sheet from Turks & Caicos Islands (see PHOTOS of WSC and other 20th Century statesmen, 60 Churchill pix to choose from, each priced at $10 postpaid. Selections sent on approval. Send your wants to Ray Fardy, 7 Boxwood Lane, Hicksville, New York 11801 USA. Mention periods and individuals required.

SECOND WORLD WAR YOUNG WINSTONS WARS. Richard Langworth, Burrage Road, Contoocook, New Hampshire 03229 USA.

- "by" & "about" Stamped long return envelope brings my six-page list of duplicates for sale or trade. Prices from $1 to $475 rare, out-of-print, mundane editions, biographies, photo documentaries, special studies, all subjects and People related to Churchill. Among Sir Winston's own books, I have first editions available of SAVROLA, LONDON TO LADYSMITH, "AFRICAN JOURNEY: LIBERALISM & THE SOCIAL PROBLEM, LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, THE WORLD CRISIS, MY EARLY LIFE, MARLBOROUGH, GREAT CONTEMPORARIES: ARMS AND THE COVENANT, WHILE ENGLAND SLEPT, INTO BATTLE, BLOOD SWEAT & TEARS, UNRELENTING STRUGGLE, SECOND WORLD WAR YOUNG WINSTONS WARS. Richard Langworth, Burrage Road, Contoocook, New Hampshire 03229 USA.
"Add-On"
First Day Covers

I don’t know how other cover collectors feel about “add-ons”, but for my part, they are the highlight of a collection. I don’t believe there is anything more disappointing than spending the time, effort and money to make a beautiful cachet, sending it away to be canceled on the first day of issue, and having it returned dirty and beat up. It is far better to process 10 or 20 blank covers for the F.D. cancellation, and then “add-on” cover designs to those that are returned in good shape. Pictured here are several Churchill covers which have been so handled. Other covers of mine appeared on the front of FHs #6 and #7.

-Richard Stevenson

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