"Their Finest Hour: Churchill at Number Ten, June 1940," by Andrew Turner. See page 3.
THE INTERNATIONAL CHURCHILL SOCIETY

A non-profit association of scholars, historians, philatelists, collectors and bibliophiles, the Society was founded in 1968 to promote interest in and knowledge of the life and thought of Sir Winston Churchill, and to preserve his memory. ICS is a certified charitable organisation under the laws of Canada and the United States, is Affiliate #49 of the American Philatelic Society, and is a study unit of the American Topical Association. Finest Hour subscriptions are included in a membership fee, which offer several levels of support in four different currencies.

Membership applications and changes of address welcomed at the business office listed on page 3. Editorial correspondence: PO Box 385, Contoocook, NH 03229 USA. Permission to mail at non-profit rates granted by the United States Postal Service. Produced by Dragonwyck Publishing Inc. Copyright © 1986. All rights reserved.

THE RT. HON. SIR WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL SOCIETY

Founded in 1964 by seven citizens of Edmonton, Alberta, the Society works to ensure that Sir Winston's ideals and achievements are never forgotten by succeeding generations. Uniquely, permission to form the Society was granted by Sir Winston himself. Branches were later formed in Vancouver and Calgary; members are automatic ICS members except in Calgary, where ICS membership is optional. The varied activities of the Society include formal banquets addressed by outstanding people connected with some aspects of Sir Winston's career; public speaking and debating competitions for High School students, the Sir Winston Spencer Churchill Scholarship in Honours History, and other charitable endeavours commemorating the Great Man.

PATRON

The Lady Soames, DBE

ICS HONORARY MEMBERS

The Marquess of Bath
Winston S. Churchill, MP
Sir John Colville, CB, CVO
Martin Gilbert, MA
Grace Hanhlin, OBE
Mary Coyne Jackman, BA, D.Litt. S.
Yousuf Karsh, OC
The Duke of Marlborough, DL, JP
Sir John Martin, KCMG, CB, CVO
Anthony Montague Browne, CBE, DFC
The Rt Hon The Lord Soames, GCMG, GCVO, CH, CBE
The Hon Caspar W. Weinberger

In Memoriam:
Randolph S. Churchill, 1911-1968
The Baroness Clementine Spencer-Churchill of Chartwell, 1885-1977
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, 1900-1979
Dalton Newfield, 1918-1982
Oscar Nemon, 1906-1985
Governor the Hon. W. Averell Harriman, 1891-1986
The Earl of Stockton, 1894-1986

ICS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Australia: Peter M. Jenkins
Canada: Arthur Clod, Ronald W. Downey, John Plumpont.
W.J. Sterling Sunley, George E. Temple
New Zealand: R. Barry Collins
United Kingdom: Peter Coombs, Geoffrey J. Wheeler
United States: W. Glen Browne, Derek Brownleader, Sue M. Heiner, Richard M. Langworth, George A. Lewis, David Marcus

FINEST HOUR

Editor: Richard M. Langworth
Post Office Box 385, Contoocook, New Hampshire 03229 USA

Senior Editor: John G. Plumpton
130 Collingsbrook Blvd. Agincourt, Ontario, Canada M1W 1M7

Bibliographic Editor (Works by Churchill): Ronald %. Cohen
433 Elm Avenue, Westmount, Quebec, Canada H3Y 3H9

Bibliographic Editor (Works about Churchill): H. Ashley Redburn
7 Auriol Drive, Bedhampton, Havant, Hants. PO9 3LR, England

Cutting Editor: John Frost
8 Monks Ave, New Barnet, Herts., ENS 1DB, England

Contributors:
George Richard, 7 Channel Hwy, Taroona, Tasmania, Australia 7006
Stanley E. Smith, 155 Monument St., Concord, Mass. 01742 USA
Sidney Altnu, 2851 NE 183rd St., Miami Beach, Fla. 33160 USA

Composition by C&R Composition, Pittsfield, New Hampshire
Printing by Hazen Printing Co., Penacook, New Hampshire

ARTICLES

Churchill Society International AGM1987 ................................ 7
Registration Details and the Reves Collection by David A. Sampson, USA

Opinion: Two Prophets Crying in the Wilderness ...................... 8

Is Enoch Powell Today's Winston Churchill?
A Review by H. Ashley Redburn, OBE

Churchill in Stamps, Part 12 ............................................. 10
Disaster at Gallipoli by Richard M. Langworth
Road to Victory: A Review .............................................. 12
The Years That Made Us What We Are Today by Derek Lukin Johnston

Churchill Collector's Handbook .............................................
Section 3b, Part 3: Locals and Labels
edited by Peter Buchanan

In Remembrance of a Gentleman: An American Tribute ............ 16
The Rt. Hon. The Lord Stockton, Harold Macmillan, O.M. by Jim Brady

Revising a Revisionist (III) .................................................. 18
Francis Neilson and The Grand Alliance by Stanley E. Smith

Clark Clifford on Fulton, Diplomatic Poker on the Ride Down
Clark Clifford with E.F. Porter, Jr.

DEPARTMENTS

Thoughts and Adventures/3 International Datelines/4 New Members/15 Coming Events/17 Despatch Box/19 Classified/20 Stamp News/20 Reviewing Churchill/21 Action This Day/23 Immortal Words/24

Copyright © 1987 Finest Hour

Produced by Dragonwyck Publishing Inc.


Thoughts and Adventures

A DISAPPOINTMENT

We went into the mails last September with 30,000 recruitment packages, including recommendations by Senator Bob Packwood and Dr. William Manchester — an impressive mailer which I was certain would achieve the 1% response needed to consider it a success.

We failed badly. Whether we used the wrong lists, or stressed World War II nostalgia rather than Sir Winston’s enduring relevance, we had only a 0.2% response, took in US$4000 against US$16,000 spent. Had our own members not raised nearly US$22,000 for this campaign and the Churchill Literary Foundation, we would have had to meet our bills by curtailing Finest Hour and our other projects.

The gamble was lost: a colossal disappointment to me personally, and for weeks we were all in shock. But we have recovered and will live to fight again. All our plans continue to move forward, and you will read of many exciting developments in our next issue.

ELECTION WOES

It was my fault that, while the nominations on page 6 last issue gave a 10 March voting deadline, the ballot enclosed stated 10 February. Great confusion and a handful of angry letters resulted. Accordingly I sent each Branch office a new ballot, a set of address labels and a letter of explanation, to distribute if in their judgment a new vote was advisable.

Whatever situation in your area, please be assured that your vote will be counted even if you send it now. Final results will be announced next issue, and the old Board has formed a "caretaker government" in the best Winstonian tradition. My apologies.

RML

Cover

"THEIR FINEST HOUR: CHURCHILL AT NUMBER TEN, JUNE 1 940" BY ANDREW TURNER FOR THE HISTORY IN PORCELAIN CO. SOLD TO BENEFIT WOUNDED VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II 24 OF THE LIMITED EDITION OF 375 EXAMPLES RESERVED FOR ICS MEMBERS ONLY AT A SAVING OF £ 50 (US$80) THROUGH 31 DECEMBER 1987

A classic porcelain shows WSC in his best-known stance at Ten Downing Street, holding Homburg and cane, his gold Albert hanging from his waistcoat. Turner’s meticulous art correctly represents even the damaged bootscraper (kicked by a horse in 1926). Each 11½-inch-high figure requires 245 hours to hand-paint and finish by a team of former Royal Worcester artisans.

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

The work is produced to raise funds for the "Guinea Pigs" — severely burnt British, American and Commonwealth airmen from the 1939-45 war; and for aging members of the Armed Forces "who tend to be forgotten in the publicity that abounds to assist Third World countries." In view of ICS’ charitable status, 24 of the 375 examples are reserved for members through 31 December at £50 ($80 US) below the public price. A 50% deposit reserves yours. (Balance payable before 30 November, after which allow 8 weeks delivery.) Cheques payable ICS may be sent to branch offices (above left):

The Work (reg. £535 = $860) £485 $785 $998 $1098
Shipping (insured airport*) £18 $40 $52 $56
Polished hardwood plinthe (ppd.) £22 $36 $48 $50

*UK shipment by hand messenger; free with IOMi of Sevenoaks.

3
ERRATA & ADDENDA: FH 54

Page 5: In the last line on the page, the name is Sir Laurence (not "Lawrence") Olivier — the editor's gaffe, not Mark's.

Page 14: We added up Ron Cohen's figures for Colonial Malakands and got 4106 copies, not 4112 as stated in the penultimate line. Ron tells us he is not sure where the missing six are but the error may be in Longman's records.

Page 15: In the third line of the left-hand column, Churchill's earnings should be £44-1-6, not £44-1-6 as stated.

CHURCHILL MAYDAY?

LONDON, 17 FEBRUARY — A group of Conservative MPs launched a campaign today to replace the traditional May Day holiday with a May 10th bank holiday commemorating Sir Winston Churchill. The effort came to naught when it was decided that WSC "was no longer fit to lead the country" and that a May Day bank holiday would not be possible.

A leading daily newspaper took up Mr. Cawte's cause, and another man petitioned The Queen with a million signatures. The effort came to naught when it was decided that WSC "was no longer fit to lead the country" and that a May Day bank holiday would not be possible.

CURRENT EVENTS LESSON

"The temptation to tell a Chief in great position the things he most likes to hear is one of the commonest explanations of mistaken policy." (WSC in The World Crisis, quoted by Sir James Grigg in Prejudice and Judgment, 1948.)

SIR OMAR ALI SAIFUDDIN

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN, BRUNEI — Sultan General Sir Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin, who created a unique Churchill Museum in this oil-rich kingdom on the north coast of Borneo, died recently aged 71. He served as Sultan of Brunei from 1950 to 1967, when he abdicated in favor of his eldest son, Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah, the present Sultan. Sir Omar, who was appointed a KCMG, was a keen admirer of Sir Winston Churchill, and had corresponded with ICS which had hoped he might accept honorary membership. His museum of Churchilliana, featuring artistic dioramas based on Sir Winston's life, opened in 1979.

HE WILL GO DOWN?

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1986 — Interviewed about his famous acquaintances, Lord Rothschild has this to say about Churchill: "Very formidable ... he had times when he was in a very bad mood and then he was unbearable. Other times he was an absolute delight in every way. I remember once at Cambridge, he had to speak at the Union or something, and I invited him for a drink. So he came round, drank a bottle of Champagne, sang a popular tune at the time called 'Run, Rabbit, Run' in a very odd voice and then fell asleep. He was quite eccentric and interfering in everything, but I think he'll most definitely go down as one of the great leaders of this century." (Glad to know that!)

DONALD FORBES, C.B.E.

LONDON, JANUARY 1ST — Congratulations to Donald Forbes of Woodford, Essex, who was made a Commander of the British Empire in the New Year's Honours list. A longtime member of the Society, Donald served for many years on Sir Winston's local committee.

GENTLEMANLY REJOINDER

STOCKBRIDGE, UK, 1986 — Responding to critiques of Verona, Italy in a London paper, Hon. Member Sir John Colville says, "Many years ago my wife and I engaged an Italian girl as a cook. She could not cook and she arrived from Italy pregnant, having heard that the British welfare state provided free maternity services.

"I told the Prime Minister of this unfortunate imbroglio, adding that the girl's condition was due to a chance meeting after dark in a street in Verona.

"Not one of the Two Gentlemen, I presume,' said Sir Winston."

TIME MARCHES ON

BATON ROUGE, LA., 3 MARCH - Derek Brownleader of our USA office has sent the following, with the advice that all ICS chapter and branch officers consider it: 68% of people have no recollection of World War II ... 92% are too young to remember when women couldn't vote ... 74% do not remember the Great Depression ... 65% cannot remember life
before the Korean War . . . 53% are not old enough to recall the first Sputnik . . . 32% are too young to remember when man first landed on the moon. And 42% are too young to remember the death of Sir Winston Churchill.

SAMPSON WOWS ROTARIANS
DALLAS, JANUARY 29TH — Park Row Church of Christ pastor David Sampson, director of the ICS North Texas Chapter, presented an interesting program on the Society to members of the Downtown Rotary Club today, and was euphoric over the response: "A professional speaker can sense when an audience is bidding time until the speech is over and when they are really captivated and interested. There is no doubt but that they were in ICS and, 200 membership applications were taken. A day later people were coming again, expressing how interested they were in ICS and the international meeting in Dallas later this year." Thanks, David.

WAS IT THE ONE?
LONDON, FEBRUARY 9TH — Television viewers in Britain, America and the Commonwealth were variously amazed and amused to find Sir Winston Churchill was being euphoric over the response: "To Derek Brownder, for his faithfulness on behalf of the Society as USA Membership Secretary, with gratitude, from the Board of Directors.

LOST FOR WORDS AT LAST
NUMBER 11 - Television viewers in Britain, America and the Commonwealth were variously amazed and amused to find Sir Winston Churchill was being euphoric over the response: "To Derek Brownder, for his faithfulness on behalf of the Society as USA Membership Secretary, with gratitude, from the Board of Directors.

WE AIM TO PLEASE
FT. LEE, NEW JERSEY, FEBRUARY 2ND — When member Gerry Lechter complained of inelegant lettering on his ICS membership card, he did not count on the fact that he and Derek Brownder shared the same faith — or that the editor would suggest Derek send him one in Best Hebrew. Derek's rabbi obliged and Gerry now has the card shown. Derek asks us to observe that this service functions only in extreme cases of hardship.

HOW HE'D HAVE LOVED IT
LONDON, 21 DECEMBER 1899 — Mr. Winston Churchill's servant has an interesting story to tell of his master's bravery. He writes: 'The driver of the armoured train says there is not a braver gentleman in the Army. The driver was one of the first wounded, and he said to Mr. Winston: 'I am finished.' So Mr. Winston said to him: 'Buck up a bit, I will stick to you.' And he threw off his revolver and field-glasses and helped the driver pick 15 wounded up and put them on the tender of the engine. It is rumoured that both Mr. Churchill and the engine-driver will be recommended for the Victoria Cross, which they appear to richly deserve." — Black & White Magazine

WINSTON WEPT, SAYS WILSON
LONDON, OCTOBER 23RD — Lord [Harold] Wilson's memoirs (Weidenfeld, £14.95) state that when he resigned from Attlee's Government in 1951, the most concerned person was the Leader of the Opposition. Churchill, writes Wilson, "recalled the times his wife Clemmie had suffered as a result of his political decisions. Would I, therefore, convey to my wife Mary his personal sympathy and understanding?" Mary received the message "with gratitude and tears," and Wilson was told to send her thanks to WSC.

"This was done, and immediately tears flooded down Winston's face. When I reached home I recounted the interview. Whereupon she burst into tears again!"

DEREK HONORED
BATON ROUGE, LA., JANUARY 23RD — A Unique carved wood Churchill bust by French Canadian artist Jean Baurbult has been presented to Derek Brownleader by the ICS Board of Directors. The carving was donated to the Society for whatever use it saw fit by Gerald McCue of Massachusetts. Derek delightedly added this apparent one-off to his Churchilliana collection.

An inscription on the reverse reads, "To Derek Brownleader, for his faithful efforts on behalf of the Society as USA Membership Secretary, with gratitude, from the Board of Directors.

THE BOSSSOM LINE
VANCOUVER, BC, DECEMBER 7TH — Alfred Bosssom was a fellow architect when I lived in Britain. He became a Tory Member of Parliament and was taken one day to meet Sir Winston. "May I have your name again?", asked Churchill.

"Bosssom — Alfred Bosssom."

"Spell it."

"B-O-S-S-O-M, Bosssom."

"Hmm! Neither one thing nor the other!"

Incidentally, I am a charter member of the Churchill Society of Vancouver, which gives me the pleasure of reading Finest Hour. — Warnett Kennedy

Mr. Kennedy's remarks correct the slightly erroneous rendition of this amusing incident given by Lord Mountbatten in his 1966 speech to the Churchill Society of Edmonton.

ALL THE SAME IN MALDIVE
"The collective Maldive word for any image in human form was 'buddu,' whether it represented Buddha, the Virgin Mary, Popeye, or Churchill."

— Thor Heyerdahl, The Maldive Mystery

SPECIFICATIONS
WSC was about 5'6" tall, weighed 13/13.5 stone, 182-189 pounds.
— A.N. Rodway's "Churchill Facts"
ICS CHAPTER HEADS:
BILL TRUAX - NORTHERN OHIO

Public speaking has long been a vocation/avocation with Bill Truax, who recently addressed a suburban Cleveland Women's Club on his favorite subject: Winston Churchill.

How does a 40-year-old become interested in a man he barely remembers from books on history — a subject he considered something to be avoided?

Bill's interest began with his pursuit of his public speaking career, when he read James Humes' Churchill: Speaker of the Century, and later met Humes in Philadelphia. Utterly hooked, Bill has since built a large Churchill library, attended the Churchill Symposium last year at Fulton, Missouri, and is now organizing our chapter in Cleveland.

"The more I have read of WSC, the more I marvel at the mistakes nations continue to make today," Bill says. He now understands Churchill's words to Humes: "Study history, study history. In history lie all the secrets of statecraft."

To Bill Truax it seems that the lessons of the 1930s have been forgotten. Churchill saw the cause and effect in everything — and addressed it squarely. Bill points to Churchill's straightforward plans of action: "Apportionment policies toward aggressor nations are an absurdity, yet these policies are espoused routinely by many today. They have not studied history."

Truax's presentation sets the stage for WSC's prime ministership by explaining the events that led to war in September 1939 - and Churchill's life from 1874 until 10 May 1940, when he assumed office. The 1940-65 period follows naturally.

The reception at the Women's Club was heartwarming, though Bill scarcely referred to his 43 pages of notes with his knowledge of the facts. Heads bobbed in agreement as he spoke, and a teacher even asked him to speak to her high school honors class. Many were disappointed to learn that he was not a teacher.

Bill lives near Cleveland with his wife and two sons. He is president of Trufield Enterprises Inc., a sales and sales management consulting firm, and teaches corporate sales and management seminars and oral communications workshops for corporate clients, as well as the Weatherhead School of Management at Case Western Reserve University. His many WSC stories and anecdotes help to instruct and to reinforce concepts and ideas, as well as to entertain.

Ohio members of the Society will be hearing from Bill shortly. If you can help our efforts there, please contact him now: 25 Easton Lane, Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022, telephone (216) 248-6242.

— Sue Ellen Truax

Moscow, 8 November 1986 — "Suppose that the July 1944 bomb plot had killed Adolf Hitler, which it surely would have done if Count von Stauffenberg had set his satchel a foot away from that concrete pillar," writes Eugene H. Methvin. "Hitler's successors swiftly round up and execute the plotters, and then sue for peace, retaining control of much of Central Europe, with Scandinavia and the Low Countries remaining in National Socialist Germany's orbit. Today, no doubt, the President of the United States would drink toasts at Summit conferences with aging Nazis."

"By now some scholar surely would have dug out and published an account of the murder of nearly six million Jews during the Hitler era. But there would be many scoffers. Our scholar would be challenged by reviewers who, after all, realize we must negotiate with this aging totalitarian regime, since it boasts nuclear-tipped ICBMs aimed right at Greenwich Village."

So help us, Mr. Methvin did not read the editorial last issue . . .

Lenin called him "the best filing clerk in Russia"; Trotsky dismissed him as "mediocrity incarnate." Yet for 33 years the implacable Molotov survived the shifting winds near the top of the Soviet state. As a revolutionary he gave his name to a famous, non-alcoholic cocktail. As Premier in 1930-33, he faithfully directed the collectivization campaign and with it the greatest genocide of this century: a role that rated just six lines among the 62 column inches devoted to his obituary in The Washington Post.

Molotov (his real name was Scriabin — the pseudonym was from "molot," Russian for "hammer") survived Stalin but was ousted from ruling circles by Khruschev in 1957 and expelled from the Party in 1962, his name scrubbed from the history books.

"Havoc and ruin had been around him all his days," Churchill wrote. "Certainly in Molotov the Soviet machine had found a capable and in many ways a characteristic representative . . . In the conduct of foreign affairs, Mazarin, Talleyrand, Metternich would welcome him to their company, if there be another world to which Bolsheviks allow themselves to go."

Yet Molotov lived on . . . and on. He was never formally disgraced, and in 1984 was reinstated as a party member by Konstantin Chernenko. Just before his death he was quoted by a Moscow English-language weekly: "I am inspired by the changes currently taking place (under Gorbachev)."

And so one thinks of Methvin's poser, and wonders what Nazi counterpart of Molotov we would shake hands with today in the spirit of detente. had Count von Stauffenberg been a better judge of distance.
LAST ISSUE we informed readers about the elegant Adolphus Hotel, HQ for the Churchill Society’s International Annual General Meeting on 31 October/1 November. Now, more about the replica of the Villa La Pausa, which we will visit at the Dallas Museum of Art.

La Pausa is located on several acres in Roquebrune, Cap Martin, overlooking Monaco and the sea. It was built in 1928-30 for Coco Chanel by the Duke of Westminster, a cousin of King George V.

When Emery and Wendy Reves first saw the villa in 1953, its walls were crumbling and the grounds were neglected, but they recognized its classic proportions and fine construction. After a 15-month restoration it became a showplace.

The Hungarian-born Reves established a Paris press service which appeared in 60 countries via 400 newspapers and, through Cooperation Press, published articles by such figures as Leon Blum, Paul Reynaud, Anthony Eden, Austen Chamberlain and Winston Churchill. Cooperation Press was a leading opponent of Nazi propaganda, and was routinely denounced by Hitler. After the Fall of France, Reves escaped to England and, under the auspices of Churchill, Attlee and Eden, became a British subject. From 1941 to 1949 he lived in New York, where he wrote the highly successful Anatomy of Peace, and secured the foreign language rights to Sir Winston’s war memoirs as well as A History of the English-Speaking Peoples.

Wendy Russell Reves, a Texas native, was a fashion model when she met Reves in 1945. Among their guests at La Pausa in the 1950s were Charles de Gaulle, Konrad Adenauer, Paul Reynaud, Andre Malraux, Noel Coward, Aristotle Onassis and Greta Garbo. Sir Winston was a regular guest each year from 1955 through the early 1960s, and a significant portion of English-Speaking Peoples was edited at the villa. The Reves’ mutual interest in art led to the accumulation of the varied collections which have been given to the Dallas Museum of Art. Notable are works of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist masters, and a large collection of decorative arts.

The recreation of La Pausa comprises over two-thirds of the museum’s Decorative Arts Wing. Included are the villa’s great hall, entry hall, library, salon, dining room and a bedroom. Your admission is covered through your registration fee (see below).

Left: Sir Winston Churchill in the library at Villa La Pausa, Roquebrune, Cap Martin, France, working on the proofs of History of the English-Speaking Peoples, photograph by Emery Reves, courtesy of the Dallas Museum of Art. The library is part of the recreation of La Pausa which ICS members will tour as part of their registration, which costs only $129 and includes two fine banquets, featuring southwestern American cuisine Friday the 30th, and courses from Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and the United States on Saturday the 31st.

SPECIAL HOTEL DISCOUNTS
All International Churchill Society members are entitled to a rate of only $95 per night for the six nights from Wednesday 28 October through Monday 2 November. (To attend the convention you should definitely book your room for Friday and Saturday, 30/31 October.)

This price is per-room. There is no extra charge for doubles, and the rate is almost one-third that of the regular rate.

Please Reserve Now! Telephone toll-free: (800) 221-9083 from anywhere in the US except Texas (in Texas ring 800-441-0574). Tell the reservation agent that you are reserving for the ICS meeting. Do it now! You may always cancel later.

AMERICAN AIRLINES DISCOUNTS
If you fly via American Airlines from any point, you qualify for special ICS discounts: 35% off regular coach fare from anywhere in the world, 5% off Super Saver fares.

If we make 50 reservations, American Airlines will give us one free round trip ticket from anywhere in the world. This will allow us to fly guest of honor Grace Hamblin from England at no cost to ICS.

Please fly American Airlines! Telephone toll free (800) 433-1790 anytime from 7 AM to midnight seven days a week. When the agent answers, ask for "Star #S52963." This will alert the agent to the special fares, recording yours as ICS.
"OF THE MAKING of many books there is no end," but the spate of books on Churchill is no burden when they are as thoughtful and simulating as this one. We are taken along at a breathless gallop, but there is nothing superficial or trivial. There are a few minor errors: the Commander of the British forces in the Boer War in 1899 was not Gen. Redvers but Gen. Sir Redvers Buller; the armoured train ambushed at Chievely was not attempting to relieve Ladysmith (p15). And the book cries for an index.

The author's aims are admirably realised: To outline the lives of two patriots, to strip away the myths which distort accepted views and so to enable them to be seen as truly are, to prove they are greater than many admit or realise, and to document their faith in British nationhood.

Mr. Pedraza avers that he is not presenting Churchill and Powell as equals, or men of equal influence, so his study is valid. When he refers to them both as Great Commoners, one naturally thinks of Pitt the Elder as the most suitable comparison with Churchill.

Pitt, Churchill and Powell had as their constitutional bedrock the sovereign power of the Crown in Parliament. Each failed to realise that the British Empire of his day no longer existed as he thought of it and required fundamental organic reconstruction — whether the keystone was America in the First or India in the Second Empire. It is strange that Churchill never applied the historical truism that all empires decline and fall, nor perceived that by 1945. Did "Civis Britannicus sum" ever have the same connotation as "Civis Romanus sum," and what, if anything, does it mean now?

Neither Enoch Powell nor his biographer go into this intriguing yet fundamental question. It is a mistake for politicians to talk to the British people as if they were well-educated, reasoning and reasonable — and most politicians avoid doing so. (To be fair, they do not make that mistake when addressing one another.)

When Powell made a speech on immigration, saying, "I see the River Tiber foaming with much blood," he not simply stung to utter his defiant "I have not become the King's First Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire" by his perception (unexpressed publicly) that the aim of the USA and Roosevelt was to destroy colonialism and the British Empire. It is possible he was right to persist in the delusion of Empire as a better hope than the UN for those within the Empire — and for the world in general. Certainly there is as yet no counterbalance to the two great powers in a most dangerous world. The Commonwealth is a chimera, useless as an entity, and as divided and feeble as the UN.

Britain must have dominion or she has nothing. Without the Empire she becomes once more an offshore island adjacent to but apart from Europe. Pedraza makes clear why Churchill could advocate European unity yet without British participation. He contrasts this succinctly with Powell's ceaseless campaign against British membership in the European Economic Community — the same dilemma, faced once more.

Under Churchill, it was the possibility of conquest which threatened national sovereignty. Today, as Powell sees it, the threat is action by a minority of the people, ill-advised and ill-informed. By joining the EEC Britain is no longer sovereign, and no longer controls her own laws or her destiny.

Since, by definition, a nation is a distinct race or people characterised by common descent, language or history, can we truly speak of the English or British as a nation today? Is the "nation" of Powell the same as that of Churchill — not simply in 1900, but in 1945? Is America today the nation it was in 1783? Did "Civis Britannicus sum" ever have the same connotation as "Civis Romanus sum," and what, if anything, does it mean now?

It is not simply that the Marxist/Revisionist interpretation of events has to be countered. It is a fact that history is no longer taught in British schools as Churchill was taught it. Indeed, the history of the nation is rarely taught at all — or only as part of social studies. In our Universities the teaching of history has fragmented so that students complete their courses with little comprehension of the political, constitutional and economic record of their country. Mr. Pedraza’s warning is timely, for politicians and teachers increasingly tend to distort history to serve the ends of ”social justice” through sociology and current affairs — or to use history as a vehicle for moral propaganda.

History should be the record of what happened in the context of the times in which the events occurred. Professor Trevor-Roper has said, however: ”History is not what happened; it is what happened in the context of what might have happened.”

This seems to permit interpretations with the benefit of hindsight, or subjective judgements in the manner of the American ”Monday-morning quarterback.” But even without Trevor-Roper’s eccentric viewpoint Mr. Pedraza, as an orthodox historian, does a more than adequate job of demolishing myths about Churchill and Powell.

The actual incompetence of Asquith, Kitchener, Admirals ashore and afloat, and finally of Ian Hamilton wrecked a thoroughly orthodox military solution to the problem of attacking the enemy’s weak point and thereby turning his flank in the Dardanelles. A simple, brilliant conception was muddled through to failure. But the author of the plan must take the blame. The shifting of blame from the right shoulders is as old as Biblical man, as Adam whined: ”Lord, the woman . . . gave me of the tree and I did eat.” (It is interesting that Britain’s present-day Eve, the Prime Minister, is similarly blamed for all Britain’s ills, real and imagined.)

Churchill was likewise made to bear the burden of guilt for the Conservative electoral defeat by his ”Gestapo speech.” Both Hailsham and Lord Blaker, historians of the Conservative Party, blamed him. Harold Macmillan did not, and was right: the plain fact is that the Tories lost the election in the 1930s. Anyone who troubles to read the ”Gestapo speech” of 4 June 1945 will be rewarded with an exposition of socialism (a word with as many skins as an onion) which, while never intended to be a description of an Attlee-Labour Government, was yet a startling prophecy of what could take place in Britain.

Today, 13 percent of Britain’s population is governed by local Councils controlled by the ”Militant” Left — socialists whose aim is plainly to impose socialism in the manner outlined by Churchill, Revolutions, of the Right or Left, are brought about by a determined minority who know what they want and how to obtain it, and who dominate even a large majority which is indifferent or ignorant. The parts played by Sam Adams and Patrick Henry leading to American independence amply sustain this view, as do the Bolshevik Revolution and Hitler’s rise.

Greek myths are not the same as modern historical myths. Tonypandy, Gallipoli, the ”Gestapo Speech,” the ”River Tiber foaming with much blood,” all produce the Pavlov-dog reaction of jaws dripping saliva.

This book distills the essence of two philosopher-statesmen and gives intriguing insights into two apparently dissimilar, un-English Englishmen. The one is Cavalier, rotund and orotund, warm, passionate, at times volatile, dark and brooding. The other is Cromwellian (how apposite he should choose Ireland as, presumably, his final political battlefield), lean, austere, precise, self-controlled, quietly humorous yet constantly, darkly anxious about mankind.

Both are deeply knowledgeable, powerful thinkers of independent mind, brilliant advocates of their cases, regarded with deep suspicion and fear, at odds with their Party on fundamental issues. The lives of both are characterised by moral rectitude — rare in politics and private life: the one agnostic yet full of Pauline charity, the other a sincere, practising Christian. Each, despite the odds and against reason, has deep faith in the British nation. Neither represents the nation, but both have marked out a path for the nation to follow.

Churchill learned he must use a Party” to attain or maintain supreme power in government. In that he is the superior realist of the two. As Mr. Pedraza points out, only a great crisis could bring Powell back into a position of power under a Conservative Government. Since all things are possible in politics the crisis is possible, but history is against Enoch Powell. The Tories did not send for Churchill in 1940; they will not send for Enoch Powell. And it seems to me highly improbable that he will become the only man in British Parliamentary history, apart from Chatham, to become Prime Minister outside a Party.

Churchill loved the battle but did not wish or expect to die in battle. Powell, who was denied action in battle despite rising from second lieutenant to brigadier in World War II, said recently that his great regret was that he had not been killed in action.

Was this not the echo of Churchill’s end-of-life despairing cry, ”I have done a great deal, to achieve so little” — the anguish of a disillusioned man, at last recognising the futility of all human endeavour? Powell wished to die for his country, Churchill to live for it. Does the country really care about either? Do they know when there is ”a prophet in Israel”? Q
DISASTER AT CALLIPOLI

PAGES 67-72

Here again, Churchill-related stamps are invaluable to the philatelic biographer: not one is a Churchill commemorative. But what a subject: defeat at the Dardanelles extended the war, led to Churchill's downfall and altered history. (For detailed commentary on C-K stamps of this period, see Finest Hour #22 and #23.)

Numbers are Scott (#) and Gibbons (sg). A slashmark (/) means a set from which any stamp may be used.

67. Rather than cut maps from atlases (p65 in this series), you can often rely on stamps. Pitcairn #5 (sg5) is handy for Corinna/Falklands; Chile #210 (sg?) is a good-up. Falkland* #73-77 (sg215-18) commemorates the British victory and is an obvious choice for use here.

68. Turkey #994 (sg1413) is scarce but crucial. Yavuz, as Goeben arrived safely at Constantinople, influenced Turks to join the Germans (see FH #15, pp4-5). Dardanelles are shown on a recent Greek stamp (cat.#?)—yes, I did draw lines on it! Russia #B5-7 (sg143-45) is a WWI patriotic set. The imperf is a Latvian forgery.

69. Cyprus #522 (sg?) is the only stamp depicting Kitchener, whose inaction was devastating (bottom). Turkey #424 (sg924) and #428 (sg?) show a lighthouse at the Bosphorus (Royal Navy's objective) and Dardanelles. Sultan Mohammed V is on Turkey #437/39 (sg?), while the Arms of Bulgaria, which fell like a plum to the Germans post-Gallipoli, are represented by Bulgaria #122 (sg186).

70. From the "Ya/'" set comes Turkey #992 (sg1411): also, Turkey #1147 (sg1557; bottom shows Dardanelles artillery loaders). The brilliant commander Mustapha Kemal, later president of Turkey, is depicted on many stamps, including #837 (sg249) and #612/63 (sg207-30). Armor-piercing shells as used against the British are shown with a soldier on Turkey #434 (sg?).

71. Kemal (Ataturk) and his artillery lead this page off. Turkey #1149 (sg1559) and #436 (sg916). Kaiser Wilhelm, who allied himself with the Turks, appears with Kemal on Turkey #549 (sg549). I don't have all the early stamps, including #837 (sg249) and #612/63 (sg207-30). Armor-piercing shells as used against the British are shown with a soldier on Turkey #434 (sg?).

72. An Austrian anachronistic shows Simpson and his Donkey. The Fontana State of Redoubt, 1916, Melbourne, Australia #387-388, Christmas Island #21 (sg21). Cocos #7 (sg7). Norfolk #69 (sg69). Papua NC #203 (sg201). Christmas Island #2 (sg21). A Turkish memorial in Melbourne, Australia #152/3 (sg152/3). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish memorial in Melbourne, Australia #152/3 (sg152/3). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?). A Turkish #210 (sg?)
On 3 January 1915, Churchill telegraphed Eastern Mediterranean commander Admiral Sir Sackville Carden: "Do you consider the forcing of the Dardanelles by ships alone a practicable operation?" Carden said he did and then, Ted Morgan wrote, "retired to his novel." This was the crucial telegram in the Dardanelles affair.

The prizes were great. A British fleet off Constantinople would almost surely cause the Turks to surrender, or revolt. Control of the Straits; it meant freeing up Russian wheat and taking pressure off the Czar's army. It meant the likely addition of Bulgaria to the Allied ranks.

Crux of the problem was Lord Kitchener. Initially enthusiastic, he promised the crack 29th Division to follow-up the Navy by occupying the Gallipoli Peninsula and the Asiatic shore after the Turks were routed. Churchill went ahead, but in late January—when the operation set—Kitchener refused to let the 29th Division leave England. A critical failure was that Britain planned separate Army and Navy operations—not combined.

The Navy lacked howitzers to truly demolish the Turkish forts and the Turks had them, to fire at the ships. Though Carden reduced the outer defenses to silence on 25 February, he and his successor de Robeck failed to penetrate much farther. When HMS "Irresistible" was mortally damaged and other ships had hit mines on 18 March, de Roebuck abandoned the "ships alone" strategy. The plan had failed.

Suvla Bay was held by ANZAC—the Australia-New Zealand Army Corps. They had a four mile front, the sullen advance ahead of them, the sea at their backs. Storming attempts in April and August were terrible slaughters. By December 1915, the British abandoned Gallipoli.

Clement Attlee, who served there, called Gallipoli "the only imaginative concept of the war." Churchill had demanded that de Roebuck renew the naval attack on 19 March—Lord Fisher and the other Sea Lords opposed him, and Asquith refused to overrule them. His instincts were right. Even the Germans were prepared to abandon the Dardanelles forts on the 19th when the last shell was fired.
1. The Story

LONG AFTER the tumultuous second week of December 1941, with which this volume begins, and which saw the devastating Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, their sinking of HMS Prince of Wales and Repulse, and the German and Italian declarations of war on the United States, Churchill wrote in The Grand Alliance (1950) "To have the United States at our side was the greatest joy." He was as relieved as Wellington at Waterloo when the Prussians arrived to turn the French flank, and the allies swept Napoleon into history. Churchill now felt that the war must be won, though he knew that the road to victory would be long and arduous, and in a sober speech to the House of Commons on 11 December 1941 he said, "War is very difficult, especially to those who are taking part in it or conducting it."

But he was deeply anxious lest the United States should divert too great a portion of their resources to the war against Japan. He therefore requested an early meeting with Roosevelt, and with this accepted, he left for Washington on 12 December in a battleship, accompanied by Lord Beaverbrook, his Minister of Supply. On arrival, they were greatly heartened to find that the President and his advisers agreed that the defeat of Germany had the higher priority and would provide the key to victory, of which Churchill now felt assured. In his public speeches, in Washington and Ottawa, he expressed cautious optimism.

But the first eight months of 1942 brought a series of disasters. The Germans, stopped before Moscow, turned south and overrun huge tracts of Russia, reaching almost to the vital Caucasus oilfields. They shook the British public by their daring run of the battlescruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau from Brest through the Channel, trumpeting this as a victory, although in fact the ships were seriously damaged by mines before they reached harbour in Germany. Rommel drove the British Desert Army back to within 90 miles of Alexandria, retaking much-fought-over Tobruk in his stride. Japan "ran wild" in the Pacific, capturing Malaya, Singapore, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, and Burma, up to the very frontier of India. The only gleams of light in this long dark tunnel of defeat were the American naval and air victories of the Coral Sea and Midway, and the heroic resistance of Malta.

In mid-August Churchill assumed the unpalatable task of flying to Moscow to advise Stalin that it would not be possible for Anglo-American forces to invade Europe in 1942; instead, they would enter French North Africa, join hands with the Eighth Army and drive the Axis armies from that continent. This journey, fraught with danger over the Mediterranean and the Caucasus, was successful in so far as Stalin grudgingly accepted the Allied plans, emphasizing however the enormous contribution of the Soviet armies on the Eastern Front. Churchill returned via Cairo, where he fired Auchinleck and appointed Alexander and Montgomery to lead the offensive of the Eighth Army against Rommel.

Of these hazardous flights General Douglas MacArthur said, "If disposal of all the Allied decorations were today placed by providence in my hands, my first act would be to award the Victoria Cross to Winston Churchill... A flight of 10,000 miles through hostile and foreign skies may be the duty of young pilots, but for a Statesman burdened with the world's cares, it is an act of inspiring gallantry and valour." Churchill was to make many more wartime voyages by sea and air, all with elements of danger, in efforts to coordinate the strategic and political plans of the Allies. Doubtless he enjoyed getting away from the domestic and administrative problems of Whitehall, and entering areas of war where he could order, dominate or cajole. As to the physical risks, his feelings are exemplified by the tale of his browbeating his way over military objections to go right up to the front line in Italy, where a Canadian battalion was exchanging small-arms fire with the Germans. "Ah," said Churchill, "the welcome shound of musketry!"

After Montgomery's victory at El Alamein, the successful "Torch" landings in North Africa, and the cutting off of the German Sixth Army in Stalingrad, the tide began to turn. Nevertheless the year 1943, beginning with the high hopes expressed between Churchill and Roosevelt in Casablanca, dragged on in frustration and disappointment. True, the Russians captured Stalingrad; Tunis was taken with 250,000 prisoners; Sicily fell, and the Italian Government surrendered. But the conquest of Tunis took place six months later than originally hoped; the Germans fought strongly in Sicily, and then managed to evacuate 60,000 of their troops and thousands of tons of weapons, equipment and vehicles; and in Italy the "soft under-belly of the Axis" presented instead the hard backbone of the Apennine mountains, ideal for defence in a protracted, costly campaign.

Furthermore, the decision made by the Anglo-Americans in May 1943, that the cross-Channel attack must be postponed until 1944, infuriated Stalin, who sent angry and

Mr. Johnston is hon. toastmaster of the Churchill Society of British Columbia, hon. secretary of the Round Table, and a resident of Vancouver.
1974: CHURCHILL CENTENARY
Obviously prepared by same entity who produced Dhufar's "Centenary" labels. WSC silhouette.
ICS Value Subject
D200 2c Renault 1904
D201 3c F.N. 1910
• 202 5c Delaunay-Belleville 1911
• 203 10c Arrol-Johnston 1917
• 204 30c Mercedes Model K 1925
• 205 40c M.G. "M" Type 1930
• 206 50c Frazer Nash Lem Replica 1934
• 207 60c Cadillac Sixteen 1935
• Set-8 imperforate
• 208 2.00 souvenir sheet

1975: CHURCHILL CENTENARY
ICS Value Subject
D209 2c Deluge 1907
D210 3c Nijhoff 1913
• 209 5c Dornier 1918
• 210 10c Delage 1922
• 211 20c Lancia 1928
• 212 10c Mercedes K 1929
• 213 5c Alfa Romeo 1931
• 214 10c 1932

1965: CHURCHILL OVERPRINTS
Rosen Value Subject
• PA33 3d Shrimp
• PA34 6d Hermit crab
• PA35 1/ Shore crab
• PA36 1/6 Lobster
• PA37 3/6 min. sheet, seals
• PA38 3/6 as above, imperforate
• PA39 3/6 Del. min. sheet, black ovpt.
• PA40 3/6 Del. min. sheet, red ovpt.

1965: CHURCHILL COMMEMORATIVE (F)
Mezzotint photo, sheets of 50.
ICS Value Subject
• 1 60c Churchill photograph

1965: CHURCHILL COMMEMORATIVE (F)
Mezzotint photo, sheets of 50.
ICS Value Subject
• 1 60c Churchill photograph

NEW ATLANTIS
A fabulous curiosity, the Republic of New Atlantis consisted of a raft anchored in a shallow part of the Caribbean near Jamaica, commanded by Leicester Hemingway, brother of Ernest, who died in 1982. Leicester issued not only stamps but currency, which he liked to present to friends. A correspondent of several ICS members in the 1970s, he greatly admired Sir Winston.

OMAN
See "State of Oman"

PABAY (PABBAY)
The name means "Priest Island," and the one-square-mile atoll lies two miles at sea off Broadford, Isle of Skye. Its population varies from ten in winter to 30 in summer. Mail was hauled to and from Skye by an "Allowance Deliverer," who was ostensibly paid from funds received from the sale of local stamps. But Pabay has a doubtful reputation, having issued 246 labels during 1962-72. When ICS Dalton Newfield of ICS investigated in 1971, he was told the issuer of the labels had "regretfully" disappeared. See Finest Hour 53, page 20.
24 Jan 1970: CHURCHILL OVERPRINTS II
Ovptd. as above. Error later corrected, see below.

Rosen Value Subject
• PA137 4d Chow
D PA138 5d Spaniel
D PA 139 1/3 Basenji
D PA140 1/2 Whippet
• PA141 2/ Wire Haired Fox Terrier
D PA 142 2/6 Alsation

24 Jan 1970: CHURCHILL OVERPRINTS III
Ovptd. as above. Error later corrected, see below.

Rosen Value Subject
• PA 143 4d Cod
• PA 144 5d Herring
• PA145 1/ Plaice
D PA146 1/3 Skate
D PA 147 2/ Mackerel
• PA 148 2/6 Stickelback

Feb 1970: CHURCHILL OVERPRINTS IV

Numbers 137-142 corrected with silver dot obliterating "6th" with "5th" superimposed.

Rosen Value Subject
• PA155 4d Cod
• PA156 5d Herring
• PA157 1/ Plaice
• PA158 1/3 Skate
• PA159 2/ Mackerel
• PA160 2/6 Stickelback

Feb 1970: CHURCHILL OVERPRINTS V

Numbers 137-142 ovptd. in black, "5th Anniversary of the death of Sir Winston S. Churchill/24th Jan 1970"

Rosen Value Subject
• PA161 4d Chow
• PA162 5d Spaniel
• PA163 1/ Basenji
• PA164 1/3 Whippet
• PA165 2/ Wire Haired Fox Terrier
• PA166 2/6 Alsation

Feb 1970: CHURCHILL OVERPRINTS VI

Numbers 143-148 ovptd. as above.

Rosen Value Subject
DPA167 4d Cod
D PA168 5d Herring
D PA169 1/ Plaice
D PA170 1/3 Skate
DPA171 2/ Mackerel
• PA 172 2/6 Stickelback

Jan 1971: POSTAL STRIKE OVERPRINTS
Numbers 80-83 overprinted in red "EMERGENCY/STRIKE POST/INTERNATIONAL MAIL" and red bars to strike out "ISLE OF MAN".

Rosen Value Subject
• PA 197 6d WSC, Parliament, St. Paul's
D PA198 2/ Westminster Abbey
D PA199 2/6 "
DPA200 5/ imperforate
DPA201 10/ imperf. M.S., black ovpt.

Feb 1970: CHURCHILL OVERPRINTS III

An island off the coast of New Zealand, from which local mail was posted via Auckland.

1965: CHURCHILL OVERPRINTS

ICS Value Subject
• 1-4 unknown. Overprinted in honor WSC

POLAND (EXILES)
The Polish Government-in-Exile in London produced numerous patriotic labels. Ultimately their hope for return to Warsaw was prevented by Soviet establishment of a Communist government and refusal to allow participation of London Poles.

1943: NALEPKI "TAJNEJ POCZTY POLSKIEJ" (Znaczki tajnej poczty wydane przez organizacje Miecz i Plug)

ICS Value Subject
DVII-11 10Kz Winston Churchill
(Others shown: Roosevelt, Raczkiewicz, Sosnkowski, Sikorski, battle scenes in the set of 16. This is the first label — and, we think, the first "stamp" of any kind, depicting Churchill.)

1943: SANDA

An island off the coast of Argyllshire, Scotland, with sea mail service to Cambeltown supported by a small permanent and summer day-trippers. Mail was conveyed by boatmen privately hired by the island owner. The vast quantity of topical issues suggests, however, that most were exploitive and of dubious genuinity.
9 Jul 1968: EUROPA OVERPRINTS I
Rosen Value Subject
- S108 1d Expo, Montreal, Canada
- S109 2d Churchill Forest, Israel
- S110 3d Chichester’s "Gypsy Moth"
- S11 2/6 WSC portrait from Karsh
- S11 4 imperforate
- S108a-Hla imperforate
- S12 2/9 min. sheet of S10 & S11
- S118 5/ min. sheet, JFK-WSC

21 Jul 1969: MOON LANDING
Churchill issue in new orange and purple colors, overprinted as indicated below.
Rosen Value Subject
- S146 1d "FIRST/MAN"
- S147 2d "ON THE/MOON"
- S148 3d "JULY/1969"
- S149 2/6 "JULY/1969"
- S150 2/9 min. sheet of S149 ("MOON/
LANDING") & S148 ("JULY/1969")
- S156 5/ min. sheet, JFK-WSC

15 Oct 1969: EUROPA OVERPRINTS II
Ovptd. "EUROPA 1969" on S97
Rosen Value Subject
- S159 2/9 min. sheet of two
- S161 5/ min. sheet, JFK-WSC

1970: CHURCHILL DEFINITIVES II
Original design in blue & yellow.
Rosen Value Subject
- S177 1d Expo, Montreal, Canada
- S178 2d Churchill Forest, Israel
- S179 3d Chichester’s "Gypsy Moth"
- S180 2/6 WSC portrait from Karsh
- S181 2/9 min. sheet of S179 & S180
- DS187 5/ min. sheet, JFK-WSC

1970: BOY SCOUT OVERPRINTS
Ovptd. "50th ANNIVERSARY/1st BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE/G. BRITAIN 1920-1970"
Rosen Value Subject
- O S210 5/ min. sheet, JFK-WSC

9 Oct 1974: CHURCHILL CENTENARY
New design using Karsh portrait of WSC.
Rosen Value Subject
- S259 3p WSC, deep purple
- S260 25p WSC, light blue
- S260 2 imperforate

SARK
Shipping labels used as proof of payment for parcels carried by Commodore Shipping Company between Sark and other Channel Islands. These had genuine purpose, although they did not frank letter mail. Establishment of the Guernsey Post Office in 1929 put an end to Sark locals.

1970: BOY SCOUT OVERPRINTS
Ovptd. "50th ANNIVERSARY/1st BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE/G. BRITAIN 1920-1970"
Rosen Value Subject
- O S210 5/ min. sheet, JFK-WSC

9 May 1965: LIBERATION ANN. OVPTS. (F)
Ovptd. WSC/Karsh head & "LIBERATION/9th MAY/1945" in reddish-brown ink.
Rosen Value Subject
- S66 4d Sark map
- S69 8d Alderney map
- S70 1/ Jersey map
- S71 1/ Guernsey map
- S72 3/ Hydrofoil
- S69 imperforate
- S70 center printing omitted
- S72 center printing omitted

50TH ANNIVERSARY
1ST BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE
G.BRITAIN 1920-1970
CCH1.31
7 May 1966: CHURCHILL DEFINITIVE OVPTS.
(F) Ovptd. WSC/Karsh head & "SIR WINSTON/CHURCHILL/1874-1965" in black.
Rosen Value Subject
D SR85 4d Saro Cloud
• SR86 8d D.C.3
• SR87 1/ Dart Herald
D SR88 1/3 Heron
• SR89 3/ Viscoun
• set-5 imperforate
• SR89 error inverted overprint
Jan-Mar 1971: POSTAL STRIKE OVPTs.
Ovptd. "BRITISH POSTAL/STRIKE 1971"
Rosen
• SR131-35 set
• SR136-40 set
D SR146-50 set
DSR151-53 set
Subject
On SR68-72 perforate
On SR68-72 imperforate
On SR85-89 perforate
On SR86-88-89 imperforate
1965: CHURCHILL OVERPRINTS
Rosen Value Subject
DSY17 1d Sandpiper
DSY18 3d Ringed Plover
DSY19 6d Curlew
D SY20 1/ Oystercatcher
• SY21 1/6 Black-headed Gull
DSY22 2/6 Herring Gull
• set-6 imperforate
• SY23 5/ min. sheet, Cormorant*
D SY24 5/ min. sheet imperforate*
DSY25 5/10 Deluxe m.s., ovptd black.*
DSY26 5/10 Deluxe m.s., ovptd red*
•Note: miniature sheets contain the overprint, "SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL/1874-1965" (2 lines).

"SPAIN"
At least five varieties of overprint on a label from the Spanish Civil War period were produced in 1965 by unscrupulous dealers or others hoping to take advantage of collector interest. It should be added that there is no indication that the overprints originated in Spain.

STAFFA
Off the west coast of Mull to the north of Iona, Staffa is much visited for its caves, especially Fingal’s Cave, which Jules Verne used in his adventure tale "The Green Ray." It is better known for Mendelssohn’s Hebrides (Fingal’s Cave) Overture, a memorial of his visit in 1829. Postal genuinity of these labels is highly doubtful.

SLANIA
The designer Slania issued 100 prints commemorating Churchill in 1965.

SOAY
Labels from this island have the distinction of being the only locals pronounced definitely bogus by the British Philatelic Traders Association. The 3 sq. mi. islet lies at the entrance to Loch Scavaig on the southern coast of Skye — its name means "Isle of Sheep." Until July 1953, Soay had its own post office. The population was then evacuated to Mull, but one family stayed on; undoubtedly, they did not use Soay’s "stamps."

1965: CHURCHILL OVERPRINTS
Rosen Value Subject
DSY17 1d Sandpiper
DSY18 3d Ringed Plover
DSY19 6d Curlew
D SY20 1/ Oystercatcher
• SY21 1/6 Black-headed Gull
DSY22 2/6 Herring Gull
• set-6 imperforate
• SY23 5/ min. sheet, Cormorant*
D SY24 5/ min. sheet imperforate*
DSY25 5/10 Deluxe m.s., ovptd black.*
DSY26 5/10 Deluxe m.s., ovptd red*
•Note: miniature sheets contain the overprint, "SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL/1874-1965" (2 lines).

1972: CHURCHILL-SPACE COMMEMORATIVES
Rosen Value Subject
• SF46 25p WSC & Lunar Rover
• SF47 35p m.s., WSC, Landing Module

1972: CHURCHILL COMMEMORATIVES
Ovptd. "IN MEMORIAM [SIC]/WINSTON CHURCHILL/7th Anniversary/January 24th 1965" in silver or gold, and revalued by overprinting.
Rosen Value Subject
Silver overprints:
• SF20 3p Staffa Coat of Arms
• SF21 5p Cross, Queen Victoria
• SF22 10p Mendelssohn, Queen Victoria
• SF23 25p Queen Victoria
Gold overprints:
• SF24 3p Staffa Coat of Arms
• SF25 5p Cross, Queen Victoria
• SF26 10p Mendelssohn, Queen Victoria
• SF27 25p Queen Victoria

1974: CHURCHILL CENTENARY-SPACE
Produced by the same source of similar labels of Dhufar, Nagaland, Oman and Eynhallow, in se-tenant mini-sheets of eight.
Rosen Value Subject
• S F203 1p Apollo Command Module
D SF204 2p Explorer, USA
• SE295 3p Viking, USA Mars project
• SF206 4p Mariner, USA Venus probe
• SF207 10p NATO Communications
• SF208 15p Apollo Lunar Module
• SF209 20p Mars 3, USSR
• SF210 25p Astronaut spacewalk, USA
• SF211 50p min. sheet, Apollo landing
• SF212 1£ Luxe sheet, Saturn rocket

CCH1.32
even insulting telegrams to Roosevelt and Churchill protesting that this created "quite exceptional difficulties for the Soviet Union" which was combating "nearly single-handed" the bulk of the German Army. He was also much put out over the suspension of the Arctic convoys of supplies to Murmansk, largely dictated by the 1942/43 winter crisis in the Battle of the Atlantic. With the destruction of the Tirpitz and its surface threat to these convoys, they could be resumed; so the three Allied leaders were able to meet in Teheran in November 1943 in an atmosphere of comparative goodwill. Agreement on military policies — cross-Channel invasion ("Overlord") in May 1944, to coincide with a Russian offensive; continuation of the campaign in Italy; and an Allied landing in southern France ("Anvil," supported by Churchill at this time, although he later changed his views) — was fairly easily reached.

The political discussions of postwar Europe were much less satisfactory, and on the future of Poland the Anglo-Americans had to be content with vague promises by Stalin of a democratic government which, as later became apparent, he never intended to keep. Still, at the close of the Conference, Churchill felt able to telegraph cheerfully to the Cabinet in London that "relations between Britain, United States and USSR have never been so cordial and intimate." Save in military affairs, this was not to last; and as Churchill must have known in his heart, the British Empire had already lost its status as an equal partner in the Grand Alliance, which was now dominated by the other two, with their far greater resources of manpower for the field of battle. With the success of the "Overlord" landings in Normandy in June 1944 at a much lesser cost in casualties than forecast, and the August sweep of the Allied armies through France, it looked as if victory over Nazi Germany might come that year. But Churchill was dismayed by many factors. "Anvil" in southern France, which he and his military advisers had supported at Teheran but turned against when they realised that many of its divisions must be drawn from Alexander's armies in Italy and thus handicap his campaign, had done precisely that: An acute shortage of landing craft precluded the possibility of amphibious landings at Trieste to link up with Tito's Yugoslav partisans. Stalin's refusal to assist the Warsaw rising, when his leading divisions were only a short distance away, had made a mockery of his benign remarks at Teheran about the Poles. The Germans, who ought to have collapsed after their catastrophic losses in France, were putting up an unexpectedly stubborn resistance in Belgium, Alsace, and the Channel ports.

But the most serious problem in Churchill's eyes was the politico-military situation in Greece. In October 1944 the Germans, fearing to be cut off by a pincer movement of Tito from Yugoslavia and the Russians from Bulgaria, had withdrawn from the country. They left a vacuum which was being rapidly filled by the Communist-led EAM and its military arm ELAS, who advanced on Athens, where there was only a weak royalist government force and a token British brigade to oppose them. Churchill was determined that the Communists should not take over in Greece, as seemed certain in Roumania and Bulgaria (to which, after all, he had himself agreed with Stalin), and he insisted that British military force should restore order in the Greek capital. Reinforcements were sent, but the situation remained chaotic until on Christmas Eve Churchill took a bold and controversial decision to go to Greece himself. There he managed to persuade both royalists (despite much foot-dragging by the King of Greece in London) and Communists to accept an armistice and a temporary Regency under Archbishop Damaskinos.

This success did not avoid an uproar of hostile criticism of Churchill's "monarchistic views" by left-wing members of the House of Commons, and in the British and American Press. That his intervention was deeply appreciated by the Greek people was abundantly shown when, on his return from Yalta in February 1945, he stopped briefly in Athens and appeared on a balcony above the main square, which was jammed by a huge crowd who gave him a tremendous ovation.

But Yalta, site of the last meeting of the three original Allied leaders, has since become a symbol for all the lost hopes for a cooperative and peaceful world. At the time it did not seem so. The military defeat of Germany was certain; Japan was being forced back everywhere; the Soviets had agreed that within three months after Germany had surrendered they would enter the Pacific war. Stalin was an affable host, made minor concessions, and suggested postponement (or reference to a later meeting to be held by the three Foreign Secretaries) of several contentious issues.

The vital question of the independence of Poland, however, was an ulcer over whose treatment the three surgeons could not agree. Churchill, supported (less than wholeheartedly) by Roosevelt, fought hard for inclusion of members of the London-based Polish Government in the Provisional, Communist-inspired, Lublin Government; free elections with secret ballots; and Allied observers to "see fair play." But Stalin's armies had overrun Poland, were within 40 miles of Berlin, and he knew that he would have the "pa-
tient" in his care; so he signed a joint bulletin of the Big Three, which incorporated pledges that within weeks he cynically disregarded, with results that the Poles, and a divided Europe, are still burdened with after 40 years. The memory of the splendid banquets, the glowing speeches of friendship, and the fulsome toasts, remains only as a mockery of the "Spirit of Yalta" which in fact never existed. The volume ends on 8 May 1945, when Hitler was dead and the Germans had laid down their arms, with Churchill's elated broadcast of victory, clouded though his mind was with deep concerns about the Soviet domination of Eastern Europe, and painful apprehensions for the future of the British Empire, of which he had long been a champion.

2. The Telling

Professor Gilbert has had to face the onerous task of continuing his detailed life of Churchill and compressing, in one volume, the course of three and a half years of the largest war in history, in which his subject played a central part. He has had access to great quantities of published and unpublished wartime documents, letters and diaries. In the years since he took over the biography after the death of Randolph Churchill, he has been able to interview numerous persons (many of whom have since died) who were in close contact with Churchill during those years.

Of particular interest are extracts from a number of letters that WSC wrote to Clementine Churchill from his missions abroad, and unpublished letters of secretaries who accompanied him, especially those of Elizabeth Layton Nel, who wrote a delightful book "Mr. Churchill's Secretary" (1958), long out of print. We have heard much about the late hours generals and politicians were often obliged to keep by the Prime Minister; but frequently, after they had been permitted to go wearily to bed at two o'clock in the morning, a secretary would be summoned to take dictation that might go on until four, and then be expected to produce a draft or a clean copy by the time WSC woke up. Sometimes, when the war was going badly, these sessions would be difficult, and Churchill would growl angrily over a minor error; but then at the end there would be a charming apology "for having kept you up so late," and "the old darling" would toddle off to bed. Small wonder that, like Queen Victoria's ladies-in-waiting, they adored working for their slavedriver.

He displayed incredible energy at an age when most people are glad to be retired. Even when he was so seriously ill in Tunisia in December 1942 and his doctor Lord Moran was near to despairing of his life, Churchill insisted on seeing important messages and dictating telegrams and minutes in reply. When the crisis had passed, he would have gone back to work as usual, had not Clementine arrived and enforced proper rest and recuperation. Truly he was a man who threw on action.

As an almost day-by-day chronicle of Churchill's activities, and as a vivid portrait of this extraordinary man in action, debate, diplomacy, family life, and in sickness and health, the book is fascinating. What one misses is some critique — some appraisal of Churchill's strategic and foreign policies. Was he always right, as the biographer seems to suggest? This is not done directly, for Gilbert is scrupulously fair in giving the responses of others, whether positive or negative, to Churchill's proposals. But there is little by way of opinion, analytical comment, or discussion of criticisms made by some historians of the war.

To take some examples: Was not Churchill too naive in his dealings with Stalin, allowing their personally amicable relationship, founded on plain speaking at their first meeting in August 1942, to overcome the doubts fostered by mounting evidence of the Soviet leader's duplicity? Eventually he saw the truth; but it was a long time coming. And the Italian campaign — was it really worth all the emphasis he placed on it, when the Germans fought so hard and skillfully for every mile of the mountainous peninsula? The Allies became like the fabled monkey with his fist clasped around the nut in the gourd: they could neither extract an all-out victory nor let go and release German divisions for other fronts. John Grigg, in 1943: The Victory That Never Was (1980), has argued strongly that the capture of Sicily and the assault on Italy itself, successfully advocated by Churchill and General Alan Brooke, squandered troops, ammunition, guns and, in particular, vital landing craft which could have been used for a cross-Channel invasion that might have brought the German war to an end that year. The argument is debatable enough to have deserved Professor Gilbert's serious consideration.

Again, much severe criticism of Churchill's handling of, and interference in, naval matters is to be found in Churchill and the Admirals (1977) by the well-known historian Captain Stephen Roskill, R.N. Granted, this author's views are rather biased and over-censorious, but some examination and rebuttal by Churchill's biographer is surely called for.

There is no sign that Professor Gilbert has read either of these books; and unfortunately, there is no bibliography, save for brief mentions in the footnotes. Also the latter no longer give, as they did in Volumes I through V, the helpful capsule biographies of each new important character named. Perhaps the publishers felt that such frills must be rejected for reasons of space: a bad decision, for a host of
characters appear for the first time in this and the previous volume.

Some of the larger issues at stake are given too little emphasis: for example, the Battle of the Atlantic, which Churchill himself described as the dominating factor of the German war and devoted many pages to in his own memoirs, receives only a few scattered references. By contrast, in the Indian Ocean theatre, much space is allotted to a dubious scheme for landings on the tip of Sumatra, while Churchill's reactions to General Slim's brilliant advance through the jungles of Burma get no mention at all.

Nevertheless this is an extremely readable and indispensable addition to the author's previous volumes. What one will hope for, in the next and final volume of his monumental biography, is that Professor Gilbert will stand back, survey the whole great scene of World War II from his unique background of study, and give us his considered assessment of Winston Churchill's policies, and his execution of them in the cataclysm of 1939-1945.

Although Churchill's hopes for the postwar world were to be blasted by later events, these cannot detract from his greatness as a wartime leader; nor can it be denied that he was the prime architect of the defeat of Nazi Germany, even if in the end the vast resources of Roosevelt and Stalin supplied the principal means of final destruction.

UNITED KINGDOM
Leics.: Leicester/Lt.Col. R.E.H. Ward, MC, TD
London: Denis Kelly, E.G. Slattery, G.R.C. Tickler/Natl. Farmers Union
Somerset: Taunton/Tony Ellard
Surrey: Richmond/The Hon. Mrs. Celia Sandsys Perkins
Works.: Nuneaton/R.W. Tebbett

UNITED STATES
Arizona: Phoenix/Stephen W. Pogson, Dr. Warren Sherk, Richard C. Wilson
Colorado: Denver/James D. Arundel, Greeley/Howard Johnson
Connecticut: Darien/Christopher P. McClaney, Wallingford/Dr. Gail S. Chandler
Florida: Ft. Lauderdale/James B. Perry, Jacksonville/Donald C. Jones, Miami/Donald B. Hathorn, Pompano Beach/Maria C. Bowers
Georgia: Dunwoody/Michael Fitzgerald, Marietta/Robert D. Green
Illinois: Naperville/Mark Griffin, Palatine/F.W. Channer, Wooddale/Anthony R. Cichanek
Kansas: Hutchinson/Peter M. MacDonald, Iola/Clyde W. Toland
Kentucky: Shelbyville/Margaret M. Cowan, Mark J. Searce
Louisiana: Metairie/Toby W. Lewis
Mass.: Manchester/Eric H. Ericson III
Michigan: Berkeley/S. Brynes, Rochester/Mrs. L.B. Arscott
Minnesota: Rochester/Dr. Ralph A. Kilby, St. Paul/Betty A. Gorham
Nebraska: Omaha/Edward W. Fitzgerald
New Hampshire: Nashua/Margrethe J. Birch
New York: Jackson Hts/Lucy P. Posik, NYC/Roy N. Stephens
N.C.: Charlotte/Dwight S. Spreng
Oregon: Lake Oswego/Jeffrey M. Gudmen
S.C.: Mt. Pleasant/John P. Wheelwright
Tennessee: Nashville/Calvin Pastors
Texas: Corpus Christi/Edwin A. Durham, Goodfellow AFB/Marc R. Hess, Irving/James H. Field
Virginia: Arlington/Peter F. Schweizer
Wisconsin: Madison/Lamont C. Colucci

WORLD WIDE
Denmark: Havdrup/Hans Nydam Bueh
France: Epernay/Christian Pol-Roger
South Africa: Pt. Elizabeth/Hillel Schnaps

With De Gaulle in Paris, 11 November 1944. "At far left is Harry Battley, Scotland Yard, attached to Eden, later killed in plane crash returning from Moscow after Eden." (R. Golding)
An American Tribute to The Lord Stockton

In Remembrance of a Gentleman

Harold Macmillan, O.M.

BY JIM BRADY

Harold Macmillan had been just about forgotten by many by the time he died toward the end of December, at the fine age of 92.

Which is too bad. He was never one of the "giants" on the world stage, no Churchill or Roosevelt or even de Gaulle. But he was an important political figure for a long time and, more to the point, he was the kind of gentleman we don't find often enough anymore, in politics or anywhere else.

He was Prime Minister from 1957 to 1963, two of those years being the time when I lived and worked in London as a correspondent. But his career as an Englishman had begun a long time before that and would endure a long time after. And that career, and that life, convey lessons from which we can still learn today.

He was born in London of money. The family business was the Macmillan publishing house. His mother, like Churchill's, was an American. He went, as monied young men did in those days, to Eton and Oxford. If Evelyn Waugh didn't know him, he would surely have understood him.

He was 20 when the Great War began and he went to it as a Guards officer. That was what fit young men with the right school tie did in 1914. In 1916 he went over the top at the Battle of the Somme, one of those splendid battles on paper. On the maps it looked fine. On the first morning of the attack 60,000 British troops were killed, wounded or captured. Macmillian was badly wounded in the pelvis and lay out in no-man's-land for a day before they got him back. He walked ever after with a sort of carpet-slippered shuffle.

Perhaps formed by the war and his wounding and the Somme, he limped away from the book business to become an aide to the Governor General of Canada, a year later Macmillan wed his daughter, and entered the give-and-take of elective politics in 1923 with an unsuccessful campaign for Parliament. In 1924 he won his seat, lost it in '29, returned to book publishing and after being voted back into Commons two years later, combined publishing with politics during the 1930s.

In 1936 he was one of the few Members of Parliament to stand with Churchill in raising the alarm when the Nazis marched into the demilitarized Rhineland while England and France, which could have brushed them aside with a few regiments, did nothing. It was the beginning of Hitler's road to war but only a few realized it.

When the Second War began, Macmillan held several minor government jobs and then in '42 was sent to Algiers as Resident. It was here that he met de Gaulle and Eisenhower, all three men future heads of state or of government. He was voted out of office, with Churchill, in July 1945, but returned again to Parliament later that year. Key Cabinet posts followed and when Anthony Eden resigned out of ill health and the Suez disaster in 1956, Macmillan, then seen as an interim pope, became Prime Minister. He lasted nearly seven years.

In the one British general election I covered, in 1959, he told the electorate, "You've never had it so good," and was christened "Supermac" by the cheeky Fleet Street press. Proclaiming, in a watershed speech, "the winds of change" were blowing across Africa, he nimbly got Britain pretty much out of the colony business, while retaining strong links with the newly independent African states.

Suez had set up tensions between the U.K. and the U.S., and Macmillan and Eisenhower, old friends from North Africa, met in Bermuda to patch them up. I am indebted to The New York Times for providing this Macmillan quote, in which I delight. Asked what it was like, settling things with Ike, Supermac recalled, "Very pleasant, very friendly, very encouraging, but not at all like an experience in the modern world. More like meeting George III at Brighton.

But looking back on it today, little of Macmillan's Prime Ministry seems very modern. He used to meet occasionally for lunch with the American correspondents in London, he would go out to lunch at fashionable London hotels and make gracious little speeches, he walked about with a man from New Scotland Yard as a single bodyguard.

He was getting older now, slightly stooped, with the drooping walrus mustache of his time and class. He wore dark suits with vests and when he was photographed out shooting, he wore a tweed suit and cardigan and tie, and sat on a shooting stick, waiting for the grouse. Lord Marchmain would have had him in for a whisky against the damp.
H.M.: His Wit and Wisdom

On Eisenhower:

"Very pleasant, very friendly, very encouraging, but not at all like an experience in the real world. Rather like meeting George III at Brighton ..."

His government fell over a doxy. Her name was Christine Keeler and, as The Times put it so deliciously, she was "seeing" both a member of Macmillan's Cabinet and a Soviet naval attaché. While Macmillan, by now 69 and suffering from prostate, would not have known a doxy if he tripped over one, and was in no wise implicated in the scandal, he was the First Minister of the Crown, and he took the responsibility and resigned.

No one, of course, resigns anymore. They have to be pitched out. But Macmillan was old school and he went, to be succeeded by Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

It was time to call it a life and to go off to shoot birds and kill salmon on the Tweed and accept a seat in the House of Lords. But he wasn't finished yet. He turned down an Earldom from the Queen and started writing books. He wrote and published six volumes of memoirs and a couple more war diaries, all the time managing the great house of Macmillan and finding time withal to stalk the pheasant and lure the trout.

His wife died in 1966 and he raised his daughters and helped with the grandchildren and lived to see seven great-grandchildren born. A couple of years ago, on his 90th birthday, he bowed to the inevitable and ascended into the Lords as The Earl of Stockton. Even then, he wasn't finished. During the terrible coal miners' strike in 1984 he made his maiden speech to the Lords: a graceful and emotional one, assailing the strike while lauding the miners, calling them, "the best men in the world, who beat the Kaiser's and Hitler's armies, and never gave in."

The old Etonian, the wealthy publisher, the Conservative Prime Minister, never forgot the men with whom he served on the Somme on that hideous day in 1916 when a generation of Britons died.

He was buried the first week of this New Year, alongside his wife, in a private ceremony in the churchyard of St. Giles in Horsted Keynes, Sussex.

Not the stuff of front-page stories or of lead items on the evening news. But I think it is consoling in some ways to remember that even in this troubled time there were still men who worked at the family trade and yet found time to serve and, when something had happened, took responsibility and submitted resignations of honor and didn't go out then into the world to peddle their connections and their influence, but sat down, alone, to craft gracious and serious books for future schoolboys and politicians to study, all the while finding an hour to flip the occasional dry fly toward a promising eddy in the stream.

---


Coming Events

18 May/Chicago
Get-acquainted meeting to help organize the Illinois Chapter of ICS: The Chicago Club. 4-6:30PM. Invitations to local members will be sent. Hosted by Ambassador Paul Robinson & Wm. C. Ives. 8300 Sears Tower. Chicago IL 60606.

Spring/Northern Ohio
The new Northern Ohio Chapter of ICS will be organized this spring or summer by Bill and Sue Ellen Truax, 25 Easton Lane, Chagrin Falls OH 44022. If you would like to assist, take part in Cleveland-area activities and meet like-minded people, please write them or telephone at (216) 248-6242.

13 June/Detroit, Michigan
Queen's Birthday celebration and garden party to organise the Michigan Chapter of ICS, co-sponsored by local members of the Rolls-Royce Enthusiast's Club. Contact Dr. Wm. Winstanley, 90 N. Berkshire Road, Bloomfield Hills, MI 48013.

23 August/New England
Third Annual New England Chapter luncheon plans Hoe Farm menu: "cold Champagne, hot baths (opt.), new peas & old brandy." (Also good food.) $6 per adult, $3 per child to Barbara Langworth, Putney House, Contoocook, NH 03229.

4-14 September/Churchill's Britain
Ten seats remain for the 3rd Annual UK tour: Chartwell, Harrow, London, Hurley, Blenheim, Bladon, Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, Oban, Mull, Loch Lomond, Glasgow. Formal dinner at The Reform Club, London, 5 Sept.; a visit to Airlie Castle (CSC's ancestral home) as guests of Lord & Lady Airlie; Penshurst, Kent with Viscount De L'Isle; many other Churchill sites public and private. Contact the New England Chapter, Putney House, Contoocook, NH 03229. In UK, members will be able to join the events individually; details will be announced.

6 September/Harrow, Middlesex
Annual General Meeting, ICS/UK, in conjunction with the visit of overseas members, with a special performance of "Songs" tentative. Information: Geoffrey Wheeler, 88A Franklin Ave., Tadley, Basingstoke, Hants. RG26 6EU.

12 September/Chicago, III.
The Chicago Chapter of ICS will hold a buffet dinner at Shoreacres, residence of Ambassador Paul H. Robinson, Jr., with a noted guest speaker. Invitations will be sent to local members. For more information contact Wm. C. Ives, 8300 Sears Tower, Chicago IL 60606.

30 Oct-Nov/Dallas, Texas
THE CHURCHILL SOCIETY'S INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, Adolphus Hotel, with guest speakers the Hon. John Lehman, retiring Secretary of the Navy, and Grace Hamblin, OBE, first Administrator of Chartwell. SEE PAGE 10 THIS ISSUE.

20-21 August 1988
The Churchill Society's International AGM, White Mountain Hotel, Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA.

Autumn 1989
The Churchill Society's International AGM, Sydney, NSW, Australia, hosted by the Australian Branch, ICS.
Revising A Revisionist (III)
Francis Neilson and The Grand Alliance

BY STANLEY E. SMITH

In *The Grand Alliance*, the third volume of his war memoirs, Winston Churchill chronicles the unrelenting British efforts and momentous developments of 1941. The first half of the book features the Battle of the Atlantic, the Balkan campaigns, and the Middle East, concluding with the German invasion of Russia in June. The second half centers on Churchill’s efforts to develop a solid alliance with beleaguered Russia and to cultivate further his friendly ties with Roosevelt. It ends with America’s entry into the war in December and Churchill’s Christmas visit to the White House.

Francis Neilson, in his review, breaks the bounds of the book and wanders at random from the consequences of the war to its antecedents and then back again. Some of the points he raises along the way have therefore been dealt with in earlier articles in this series, while a fuller discussion of others is better postponed until it can take place before the backdrop of the appropriate volume of memoirs.

Neilson’s criticisms of war histories are difficult to pin down. Sometimes he seems to believe that nothing written by any participant of the war can have a particle of truth in it. At other times, he is rigidly but arbitrarily selective, riddled with skepticism about Churchill’s account as a matter of course, but accepting as gospel the accounts of two or three generals, including Nazi generals. The possibilities that generals may have reputations to protect, or that historians with no axes to grind may nonetheless make mistakes, or that a politician’s account may be very largely accurate, never seem to occur to him.

Some sections of the review seem to be more an anthology of Neilson’s “Tragedy of Europe” pieces than a discussion of Churchill. In his section on the Balkan war, he makes entirely too much of Colonel Donovan’s intelligence mission. Britain was then in no position to open a strong second front in the Balkans, and Neilson’s depiction of Hitler’s invasion of Yugoslavia as a defensive measure is so exaggerated and oversimplified as to be untenable.

In his section on the Russo-German war, Neilson is correct in pointing out the aggravating influence of the Russian occupation of Bucovina and Bessarabia. He is incorrect, however, in calling it a primary cause of the war, and in castigating Churchill for beginning his account of it with Hitler’s “Barbarossa” directive. He apparently forgets *The Grand Alliance* deals only with 1941. In fact, Churchill devoted a chapter to the development of Nazi-Soviet tensions in his previous volume, *Their Finest Hour*.

The question of the extent to which Stalin was aware of Hitler’s intention to attack is argued. Churchill, in a convincing chapter, maintains that Stalin was in “amazing ignorance” until the moment of attack, despite British warnings. Neilson counters that Stalin was “fully warned” and “had suspected German intentions from the first.” The only evidence he offers is the Soviet invasion of Poland. This is no proof, however, for the division of Poland was a direct result of the secret terms of the Nazi-Soviet Pact. The telling unpreparedness of the Soviet army at the time of the German invasion speaks more eloquently of Stalin’s heedlessness than the journalistic speculations that Neilson reprints.

Neilson lambastes Churchill for identifying the Russian danger with Western danger in his 22 June 1941 “I see” broadcast. Perfect hindsight is a great convenience not granted to those fighting in the thick of the times. Hitler, not Stalin, was then the chief threat to the free world, and Churchill properly welcomed a strong and strategically vital ally. The sympathy in the “I see” speech was entirely for the denuded Russian people, not for their Communist government. Neilson’s appellation of Churchill’s rhetorical appeal as “the wildest notion that ever sprang from the mind of a politician” ignores its simple common sense. His acquaintance with politicians must have been very limited.

In his section on the destruction of Hitler, Neilson gives some amazing interpretations of the causes of the war. According to him, the chief cause of the war was purely economic; namely, the German threat to trade, particularly in the coal, textile, wool, and automobile industries. To imagine that worries over the wool industry drove Chamberlain to give a guarantee to Poland, or that Churchill was determined to “fight in the fields and in the streets” merely to defend the coal mines, is to cling to a very narrow, distorted view of national interest and human motivation.

The school of economic determinism includes a number of historians, but those who choose the Second World War to illustrate their theories choose poorly.

Neilson repeatedly asserts that the destruction of Hitler was purely a “personal matter” with Churchill, and states that he did not consider the cost of pursuing this mission. Both points are completely false. Churchill was not a personally vindictive man; he simply perceived that no secure peace was possible with Hitler or his regime, and in his speeches he conveniently and properly used Hitler as the focal point for rallying the war effort. Furthermore, the nation was wholeheartedly behind him. Under parliamentary democracy, he could never have dragged Britain along unwillingly, like Ahab in pursuit of Moby Dick.

Regarding the second point, no one was more fully aware of the costs of the war than Churchill, who had to deal with them every day. In innumerable speeches, he braced his listeners to bear “the cost and the agony” of the war.

Neilson goes on to condemn the British guarantee to Poland, blaming it, rather than Hitler’s subsequent invasion, as the cause of the war. He approvingly quotes Liddell Hart: “The last thing that Hitler wanted to produce was another European war.” This, of course, is true, as it is true of all aggressive dictators. As Churchill later said of Stalin, Hitler wanted the fruits of victory without fighting for them. He had secured just that in 1935-1938. This time, not everyone in power was willing to oblige him.

Several pages are devoted to arguing that, because the postwar world is imperfect, the war was wrong and should never have been fought. The picture Neilson paints of the situation in the summer of 1939 is irrelevant; if he wants to compare postwar Europe with a Europe of appeasement, he should examine the plans for Hitler’s New Order of repression, terror, and genocide throughout the Continent. The lessons of Munich were obviously lost on Neilson, and his statement that no victory was gained in the war is completely illogical.

Neilson closes with a sweeping condemnation of what he calls “political warfare,” though his application of this term to the Second World War makes it difficult to distinguish this kind of warfare from the violent kind. While all deplore the destruction and tragedy of war, few Churchillians are likely to accept Neilson’s formula of peace at any price. Very likely he would have been an early victim of the New Order that would have resulted from such a policy.

*Part III of a six-part series*
"NEVER GIVE IN"  
Thank you for your circular letter to UK members, wherein we read of the failure of the direct mail campaign [see also page 3 — Ed.] with much disappointment for you, especially after so much effort.

This event and the other contents of the letter set us to once more discussing the degree of unreserved devotion that must have been required from the founders during the early days of the Society. To have got ICS thus far is a very considerable achievement. It has demanded not only thought, determination, quality leadership, a huge amount of time and energy; but in the long formative years also, the persistent expenditure of a great deal of their own money. It is good to know and to be able to support you.

—Norman & Judith Rogers, Ipswich, Suffolk, UK

Concerning your recent letter to contributors, I am enclosing an additional contribution, which brings my total to $100. Never give in! May I add the following thoughts, questions and comments?

(1) Would you consider furnishing each member a few membership blanks? I know of several prospects and would find it helpful to have a single piece of literature including an application blank to hand them.

(2) Because of the Society's obvious value to stamp collectors, have you advertised in stamp collector publications?

(3) Have you considered placing membership material in the Churchill Memorial in Fulton, Mo.?

— Joe Cannon, Veneta, Ore. USA

I am most grateful to the many who wrote letters of consolation and encouragement following the recent direct mail debacle, of which the two above are typical. They mean a great deal to us all.

Mr. Cannon's suggestions are well taken, and we have already begun distributing copies of our all-nation membership flyers to present ICS members. If you have not received any yet, do write your branch office for some in advance. We get a good regular press from philatelic periodicals but will be trying some small ads as well. ICS material is indeed placed at the Memorial from time to time, and we recently donated a supply of Sec. Weinberger's "Uncomfortable Hero" address. What a splendid man he must be. As you pointed out there is a good deal of WSC in him.

—Radm. Ian H. Richards, C.E.O.
Churchill Memorial Trust, Canberra

CHURCHILL & THE BALTIC

I read "Churchill and the Baltic" with great interest and pleasure. I like your style very much; your English is a joy to read, a rare pleasure these days where everybody tries to murder the language, especially on radio and television.

I also tend to believe that the Western Allies could have done something about the dilemma they helped create for the Baltic. Yet very often my good Latvians forget that there are always several sides to history, depending where you are. Your analysis is objective and you used good sources.

—Elsie Thomas, Univ. of Nebraska & American Latvian Association

WINSTON CHURCHILL, ENOCH POWELL AND THE NATION

Privileged as I was to read Ashley Redburn's stimulating review of this new book well in advance, I confess to disagreeing somewhat, for the first time in memory, with my friend and colleague.

Which is not to deny Enoch Powell vast credit for his honesty. James Humes said, "Churchill told people not what they wanted to hear but what he thought they should hear." So does Powell, damn the torpedos, devoid of that hypocrisy which marks so many modern politicians. Mr. Powell's judgments about the dangers of unlimited immigration and Britain's membership in the European Economic Community are certainly worth pondering.

But Enoch Powell also seems negative on the Anglo-American special relationship (he claims, incorrectly, that America failed to take Britain's side in the Falklands). It is not clear to the writer what he would substitute. Mr. Pedraza kindly relayed my curiosity, and Mr. Powell replied that he does not advocate Britain leaving NATO — perhaps I am "confusing alliance with political amalgamation," which he is against. Not at all. Only Churchill ever dared hope for a political amalgamation. It does seem however that Churchill and Powell would differ over US relations. Churchill thought that, while there was room for differences, a general unanimity in thought and action was vital for the sake of the world.

Sadly there was no such unanimity over Suez. And America has experienced many misadventures caused, as Powell says, by "delusions of grandeur," which might have been avoided had she acted in concert and consultation, instead of unilaterally.

Do not those events support Churchill's idea of "fraternal association" among the English-Speaking Peoples, and illustrate the relative ineffectiveness, from the United Nations to NATO, of less homogeneous arrangements? If there is any bedrock left to us in this brave new world it is, to paraphrase Bismarck, that the British, Americans, Australians, New Zealanders, and at least many Canadians, speak the same language, share the same laws and values.

It is this Fraternal Association which the International Churchill Society has the privilege to refract. Some of us even regard it as a mission. For in that greatest and climactic dream of Sir Winston Churchill may well lie the destiny, and indeed perhaps the salvation, of we English-Speaking Peoples.

RML
SUGGESTIONS
We are new members of ICS but longtime admirers of Sir Winston. There are two things we would like you to promote.
(1) A television program, to include as much as is available of the old news clips of Mr. Churchill himself (not an actor). I would like a commentator (not imitating WSC's voice) to tie it all together and when possible include any speech or comment made by Churchill himself.
(2) A limited edition (say 1000) of prints of Mr. Churchill's paintings, sold to benefit the Society.
— Isabel Morrison, Victoria, BC, Canada

It is always encouraging to receive good ideas and advice. Several members of ICS are in fact producers, and we know of one prospective documentary involving "Churchill's England" and a London stage play (see FH53 p.6) already in process.

We anticipate selling a print of the fine painting we have commissioned to illustrate "The Dream." Prints of WSC's own paintings are often sold to benefit the National Trust/Royal Oak Foundation and other worthy charities, and we will bring such items to your attention when known.

POETIC TRIBUTE
As my wife and I were "antiquing" back east in Carrying Place, Ontario, we found a scrapbook of clippings from Canadian newspapers circa the funeral of Sir Winston. The enclosed poem was among them. I didn't know if it was widely known, and thought members might enjoy it.
— Chris Krisinger, Edmonton, Alberta

We heard in our pub:
Some went off their beer
And some off their grub.
They loved him, they did
Without much ado.
He reckoned they owed
So much to so few.
We agreed 'cos we saw
Our boys in the sky.
They fought like the tiger
Who knows he must die.
He roared out his challenge
To those evil blokes
Who dropped bombs on England.
Then made silly jokes.

He's a good 'un, our Winston,
We see him a lot.
He's often around
Where the last bombs are dropped.
He spoke to the missus,
It real cheered 'er up.
We'd just lost our neighbors
And our little pup.
We'll get even, he tells her.
When we have the tools.
We got men with guts.
Not bloody fools.
Now he's laying up there.
In Westminster Hall,
We'll all go to see him.
Take kids and all.

'Cos I want him to know
What a good 'un he was.
With our backs to the wall
It made us fight harder,
With no grub in our guts
And no grub in the harder.
We made it alright.
He reckoned we would.
But now he's not with us
We don't feel so goad.
We'll miss him no end
When they lay him to rest.
This great man of England
Who gave us his best.
— C.A. Brown, Downsview, Ont.

Copy deadlines: Winter 1 Dec, Spring 1 Mar., Summer 1 June, Autumn 1 Sep.

Churchill Memorabilia: ICS member can supply WSC busts, jugs, plates, stamps, coins, autographs, etc. Send your wants list to D.G. Andrews, 4, Violet Farm Close, Corfe Mullen, Wimborne, Dorset, England, telephone (0202) 697389.

Free: We will donate several sets of good hardbound copies of The Second World War (complete in 6 volumes) to libraries, students, veterans groups, shut-ins, etc. as long as we have them. Churchillbooks, Burrage Rd, Contoocook NH 03229 USA.

Stamps: A small batch of duplicate Churchill stamps and locals, plus numerous Churchill-related issues for use in philatelic biographies. Write the editor, FH.

CHURCHILL BOOK CLUB
18/1: Churchill/Your Questions Answered
18/2: Churchill's World Crisis as History
18/3: Winston Churchill, Enoch Powell and the Nation (reviewed this issue)
18/4: Menzies and Churchill at War
American members have been advised separately, but if any members in the UK or Australia require copies, please contact us. Note: what with the postage, nos. 1-4 may be obtained as cheaply from new bookshops in UK, and no.4 is currently on sale in an Australian edition. Churchillbooks, Burrage Rd, Contoocook NH 03229 USA.

BY SIDNEY ALTNEU

NEW ISSUES
Anguilla: issued last summer was a set of six commemoratives marking the Statue of Liberty Centennial. A 75c (ECS) value depicts the training sailboat Sir Winston Churchill, which took part in the 1986 celebrations in New York harbor.

Beguia: issued 30 September 1986 was a locomotives set of four, the highest value ($3) depicting the Battle of Britain Class 4-6-2 steam locomotive Sir Winston Churchill. The design was by Court House Studios for Format International printers.

CHECKLIST ADDITIONS
Fujiera: The 1972 deGaulle commemoratives exist in a light blue imperforateset of four, the highest value — for only $5 through 15 December last. We are not sure if they can still provide the stamps but suggest you write mentioning ICS. (Sellerss helped us restart the Society in 1981 by donating a large number of these sets to renewing members.)

DEPARTMENT OF UTTER NONSENSE
(From F/##22, Nov-Dec 1971)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of birth</th>
<th>WSC</th>
<th>Hitler</th>
<th>FDR</th>
<th>// Duce</th>
<th>Stalin</th>
<th>Tajo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of war: age</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944: Yrs in office</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yr took office</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL:</td>
<td>3888</td>
<td>3887</td>
<td>3888</td>
<td>3888</td>
<td>3888</td>
<td>3888</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last full year of war: 3888 divided by 2 = 1944
End of war: 3888 divided by 4 = 972 = 972/2 = Sep 7, 2PM
The above supreme commanders' initials: C-H-R-I-S-T

Stamp News
Reviewing Churchill


THE BOOKMAN, LONDON, (VOL. 35, NO. 208), JANUARY 1909.

Mr. Churchill gives us a readable account of the expedition which he made through British East Africa during the latter part of 1907, while still officially connected with the Colonial Office as Under-Secretary. The record of his wanderings which he here gives us takes the form of a popular narrative of travel... What the average reader desires is to obtain with as little mental exertion as possible a vivid picture of lands which he will probably never see, but which constitute a not unimportant part of the British Empire.

In Mr. Churchill's book the picture is vividly and attractively drawn. Here and there he employs a somewhat extravagant language to describe matters of insignificant detail... but on the whole there is little to criticise and much to praise in the story which he unfolds.

"Every white man in Nairobi," we are told, "is a politician." But East Africa, Mr. Churchill thinks, can never be a white man's country in the true sense of the word, for proof is wanting that "the pure-bred European can rear his children under the equatorial sun and at an elevation of 6,000 feet. The desire of the white man to make East Africa a white man's country does not bring him into collision with the black aboriginal [because] "the white man absolutely refuses to do black man's work."

But the brown man from India is another matter. In all manner of occupations: the trading, farming, banking, contracting, engineering, building, accounting, the Asiatic steps in and ousts the European.

Mr. Churchill recommends reserving the highland areas for exploitation at the hands of the white man, while at the same time encouraging the Asiatic to trade and settle in "the enormous regions of tropical fertility to which he is naturally adapted."

Of the entrancing scenery of Uganda, Mr. Churchill writes with undisguised admiration. "The Kingdom of Uganda is a fairy tale." In the rich domain between the Victoria and Albert Lakes "an amiable clothed, polite and intelligent race dwell together in an organised monarchy." Everything grows here better than it grows anywhere else — cotton, rubber, hemp, cocoa, coffee, tea, oranges, pineapples.

Mr. Churchill trekked north, passing from the regions of equatorial luxuriance to the two great deserts, emerging finally in the tourist-ridden land of Egypt. Speeding down the White Nile to the Sudan and Egypt, he opines that "the best lies behind. Uganda is a pearl."

When he sums up his conclusions as a result of the journey, they comprise the words: "Concentrate upon Uganda," and the steps which should be taken to develop the immense latent wealth of the country are summed up in the three words: "Build a Railway."


THE NATION, NEW YORK, (VOL. 90, NO. 2341), MAY 12, 1910.

The humanitarian trend of British Liberalism may be studied very satisfactorily in the 22 addresses collected by Winston Spencer Churchill and called Liberalism and the Social Problem.

Of old-age pensions, unemployment and disability insurance and readjust-
The president had a private car, called The Magellan. It had an observation platform on the back and it was equipped so that in the rear portion you walked into a very attractive living room, furnished as you might furnish a man's club — there was a series of closed-in state-rooms with separate baths, and at the other end of the car, there was a dining room and what the Navy would call a galley. So those two lived on that car and the rest of us lived on the car in front, which was a standard Pullman.

The reason they went by train was to give Churchill and Truman an ample opportunity to talk. Mr. Truman wanted the opportunity to visit with Churchill, and Churchill, who had been very close to Franklin Roosevelt, felt he had no relationship with Truman and wanted to develop one.

My recollection is that we left Washington around noon, and we all came in and sat down in the living room. I remember Mr. Churchill said, "Mr. President, we're going to be together now for a week or so. I would like to dispense with formality, and I would like to have the privilege of calling you Harry."

And Truman said, "Mr. Churchill, I would be honored if you would call me Harry."

Then Mr. Churchill said, "Well, if I am going to call you Harry, then you must call me Winston."

Mr. Truman, as you know, was a very modest fellow, so he said, "That would be very difficult for me to do, Mr. Churchill. I have such a high regard and enormous respect for you."

But Churchill said, "You must do it, or I can't call you Harry."

And Mr. Truman said, "All right, then. It's Harry and Winston."

Then the next thing Truman said was, "About six weeks ago, Clement Attlee came over to see me."

"There was a very chill silence. Then Churchill said, 'There is less there than meets the eye.' Mr. Truman, knowing that he'd kind of put his foot in it, just bravely felt he had to go on. So he said, 'Well, he seems to be a very modest fellow.'"

"Yes," Churchill said, "He has much to be modest about."

Then Churchill said, "Harry, I've read in the press over a period of years that you play poker."

And Truman said, "Yes, I guess I've played poker for a good many years, Winston." Then Churchill proudly said, "Well, I first learned to play poker in the Boer War. I love the game."

Well, my God, that was very impressive; none of us could remember when the hell the Boer War was.

And Winston said, "Do you think we might have the chance of playing poker on this trip?" Harry said, 'I will guarantee that we'll play some poker."

Then we all had lunch and Churchill retired. He took a nap after lunch each day. While he was gone, the president called us all in together, and said, "Men, I know this man is very smart, and he's probably a very good poker player. I want to impress upon you the fact that the reputation of American poker is at stake. I expect every man to do his duty."

So after dinner that night — there were five of us, and the president and Mr. Churchill made seven — the Filipino mess boys put a green felt cover on the dining-room table and we began.

Now, this group played a reasonably stiff game. The president liked to play a game that was really poker, with a decent element of skill in it.

So Mr. Churchill was carefully acquainted with the stakes. You got your first stack of $500, and if you lost that, you got a second stack of $500. But after you went through your second stack, you went "on poverty." Each pot was pinched of a few chips, which were put into a silver bowl, so that by the time anyone went broke, why, that silver bowl was almost full of chips, and you'd get $100 to start again. Not a loan, an outright grant.

The group used to play regularly. I've seen any number of fellows end up winners at the end of a game, or the end of a weekend, after having been "on poverty" two or three times. That meant you could lose $900 because if you lost the last pot, you still got your $100 grant from the silver bowl.

We played dealer's choice: stud, draw, seven-card stud and high-low, which is a great gambling game because it keeps everybody in the pot.

Well, we played about an hour and a half, and Mr. Churchill excused himself to go to the men's room. And the president looked over to his staff and counsellors and said, "Men, Mr. Churchill has lost $850. Now, remember, he is our guest. We certainly are not treating him very well."

And Charlie Ross (a former Post-Dispatch Washington correspondent, then Truman's press secretary) spoke up, and said, "Boss, you can't have it both ways. Which do you want us to do, play poker or carry this fellow along?"

So the president said, "Boys, I want
Mr. Churchill to have a good time. I recognize the standards of poker as played in Great Britain aren't nearly up to the standards in the United States. But I want him to have a lovely time.

So he was nursed along, and he won some wonderful big pots. I saw some people drop out with three aces, and he'd win with a pair of kings. He had a marvelous time, and yet he couldn't go back and say he'd beaten this group playing poker. When the last game was over he'd lost about $80.

We played going out and coming back, and it was really a great deal of fun because it would be interspersed with comments by Churchill, philosophical musings mostly.

There's only one that I remember. One evening, we stayed up late. Everybody else went to bed, and Charlie Ross and I stayed up and talked to him afterwards. And he was kind of mellow by that time.

He had the reputation of being a fairly formidable drinker, and I think I know the reason why. It was because he always had a Scotch highball in front of him. But he would nurse the highball, and it would take him about an hour and a half to drink it. I did not find him to be a heavy drinker at all.

This evening, he said, "If I were to be born again, I would wish to be born in the United States. At one time, it was said that the sun never sets on the British Empire. Those days are gone. The United States has the natural resources; they have an energetic, resilient people. The United States is the hope of the future."

The occasion was the opportunity of a lifetime. Here we were, encapsulated in this railroad car — and having meals during the day, the poker at night. I don't know anybody else who had the opportunity of spending that kind of time with Mr. Churchill unless they'd been a boyhood chum of his, you see.

---

**Action This Day**

**SPRING 1887 • AGE 12**

After precipitously offering his resignation to Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph was now out of power. Winston loyally supported his father's interest in the Primrose League, a Conservative organization founded by Lord Randolph and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff in 1883 to honour the memory of Disraeli. On 24 May Winston wrote to Lady Randolph, "About a dozen boys have joined the Primrose League since yesterday. I am among the number and intend to join the one down here, and also the one which you have in London. Would you send me a nice badge as well as a paper of Diploma, for I want to belong to yours most tremendously."

**SPRING 1912 • AGE 37**

In late March Churchill went to England to review the Fleet, conquering his seasickness with a medicine called Mothersill.

Winston greatly admired the counsel of Admiral "Jackie" Fisher, but he offended the great man with three of his naval appointments. Fisher thought that the First Lord had been unduly influenced by the King to appoint Court favourites. On 22 April he wrote Churchill: "I fear this must be my last communication with you in any matter at all ... I am sorry for it but I consider you have betrayed the Navy ..."

Nevertheless, when Churchill and Prime Minister Asquith toured the Mediterranean on HMS Enchantress, Fisher was pleased to come aboard at Naples.

In addition to wooing Fisher, the purpose of this extensive voyage with a considerable entourage was to provide information for Churchill in his campaign to alter the disposition of the Fleet from the Mediterranean to the North Sea, to counter the growing German naval challenge.

**SPRING 1937 • AGE 62**

Anticipating Neville Chamberlain's succession of Stanley Baldwin as Prime Minister, Churchill told his wife that he planned to leave politics for business and writing two long works — Marlborough (Woods A40) and A History of the English-Speaking Peoples (Woods A138).

Before a Royal Commission on Palestine, he testified on his actions as Colonial Secretary in 1922: "We did not adopt Zionism entirely out of altruistic love of starting a Zionist colony ... It was a potent factor on public opinion in America." Privately, he told David Ben Gurin that after England woke up and defeated Mussolini and Hitler the Jews' hour "will also come" and a Jewish state in Palestine would be created.

In March Austen Chamberlain, a former Cabinet colleague and longtime friend, died, followed by Freddie Guest, a cousin and life-long friend, and a former Cabinet colleague and long-time friend, died, followed by Freddie Guest, a cousin and life-long friend, in April.

On 26 May Neville Chamberlain succeeded Baldwin as Prime Minister. Although keenly disappointed at not being offered a Cabinet post, Churchill, as the senior Conservative Privy Councillor in the House of Commons, seconded the nomination of the new Prime Minister as Leader of the Conservative Party. He noted that "the House of Commons still survives as a great parliametary and a House of Commons man, not resent honest differences of opinion arising between those who mean the same thing, and that party opinion will not be denied its subordinate but still rightful place in his mind."

He worked daily on volume IV of Marlborough. His research assistant, Bill Deckin, was a constant visitor. Later he remembered Churchill's "ruthless partition of the day, the planning of things all the time. There was never a wasted moment. He had intense control."

**SPRING 1962 • AGE 87**

A very large household looked after Sir Winston's needs. His private secretary and press officer was Anthony Montague Browne, who had also served him at 10 Downing Street. He commuted between Chartwell and London, 25 miles away.

Miss Grace Hamblin, who had begun secretarial work for Churchill in 1932, became secretary to Mrs. Churchill in 1939 and was placed in charge of the secretarial and accounts duties at Chartwell in 1945. She later became Administrator at Chartwell for the National Trust in 1965 and was secretary to the Churchill Centenary Exhibition in London in 1974. She lived in her cottage on the grounds at Chartwell.

Two junior secretaries attended to Sir Winston's personal mail. One worked during the day, the other throughout the evening. They also arranged all trips, handled the telephone, organized the film showings and selected Sir Winston's books at the library.

Private nurses were constantly in attendance to look after Sir Winston's health, but his personal attendant was a male nurse, Roy Howells, who later wrote Churchill's Last Years or Simply Churchill.

A young Swiss boy, Walter, served as butler, later he was replaced by a Spaniard named Enrique.

A chauffeur, Joe Bullock, maintained and drove the fleet of cars D...
The War of the Unknown Warriors

And now it has come to us to stand alone in the breach,
and face the worst that the tyrant’s might and enmity can do.
Bearing ourselves humbly before God,
but conscious that we serve an unfolding purpose,
we are ready to defend our native land
against the invasion by which it is threatened.

We are fighting for ourselves alone;
but we are not fighting for ourselves alone.
Here in this strong City of Refuge
which enshrines the title-deeds of human progress
and is of deep consequence to Christian civilisation;
here, girt about by the seas and oceans
where they Navy reigns;
shielded from above by the prowess and devotion of our

we await undismayed the impending assault.

Perhaps it will come tonight.
Perhaps it will come next week.
Perhaps it will never come.
We must show ourselves equally capable of meeting a sudden violent shock —
or what is perhaps a harder test —
a prolonged vigil.

But be the ordeal sharp or long — or both —
we shall seek no terms;
we shall tolerate no parley;
we may show mercy —
we shall ask for none . . .

But all depends now upon the whole life-strength of the British race
in every part of the world
and of all our associated peoples
and of all our well-wishers in every land,
doing their utmost night and day,
giving all, daring all, enduring all to the utmost,
to the end.

This is no war of chieftains or of princes,
of dynasties or national ambition;
it is a war of peoples and of causes.

There are vast numbers,
not only in this Island but in every land,
who will render faithful service in this war,
but whose names will never be known,
whose deeds will never be recorded.

This is a War of the Unknown Warriors;
but let all strive without failing in faith or in duty,
and the dark, curse of Hitler
will be lifted from our age.

-BROADCAST, LONDON, 14 JULY 1940