Books About Winston S. Churchill
Annotated and edited by Richard M. Langworth

Annotations through 2004 were compiled for Curt Zoller's *Bibliography of Works About Sir Winston S. Churchill*, which has since been reissued. Annotations of later books are based on reviews by the editor and others quoted. Publishing dates and details are provided for first editions only; consult the Zoller bibliography for further details. Annotations are offered only for books personally examined. Readers who wish to contribute further comments, especially on books not examined, are cordially invited to contact the editor.

1905

Scott, A. MacCallum. 

The first biography, written by an admirer when Churchill was only 31. Though untainted by knowledge of future greatness, the admiring author predicted that Churchill would become prime minister.

1907

Leech, H. J.
*Mr. Winston Churchill*. Manchester: Abel Heywood.

Churchill was “deselected” as Member of Parliament for Oldham after he defied its Conservative majority by becoming a Liberal in 1904. Denied the Tory nomination in Oldham for the general election of January 1905, he was invited to stand as a Liberal for North West Manchester, one of nine Manchester seats, with a tiny electorate of 10,000, a third of whom were Jewish. Churchill spoke strongly for Free Trade, popular in Manchester’s mill industries, and was duly elected.

1909

Batchelor, H. Crouch, compiler.
*Mr. Winston Churchill On The Radical Party: Before He Donned Their Livery And Accepted Their Pay*. London: Pall Mall, 4 pp. softbound.

An attack book by a Conservative critic of Churchill’s early career as a Tory before he “crossed the floor” to the Liberals in 1904, dwells on Churchill’s earlier critiques of the party he now spoke for.

1910
Unknown. 
A brief pamphlet-biography praising Churchill in five chapters ending with his advocacy of “The People’s Budget” in 1909. Not a political tract, this was part of a series of booklets designed to encourage personal initiative.

1912

“A Young Scot.”
Mr. Winston Churchill’s New Part. Edinburgh: Darien Press, 16 pp., softbound.
“Mr. Winston Churchill, who advocated Army Reform and economy so eloquently as a Tory in 1900 and 1901...has now come out in all the panoply of a full-blown Jingo.” Churchill had fought for naval economy in 1908-10; as First Lord of the Admiralty beginning October 1911, he viewed the developing German High Seas Fleet with alarm and began advocating more spending, to the disappointment of his Liberal constituency of Dundee.

1916

Scott, A. MacCallum. 
An updated version of Scott’s 1905 Churchill biography; still full of admiration, it includes details on the Dardanelles campaign. The author argues that Churchill’s plan for forcing the Dardanelles and taking Turkey out of the war in 1915 was the correct strategic vision: that it failed through lack of military celerity on the scene and political support at home.

1919

King, Joseph. 
The Political Gambler: Being the Record of Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War. Glasgow: Reformers' Bookstall, 8 pp., softbound.
In the kind of political irony for which he was well known, Prime Minister Lloyd George made Churchill war minister in 1919 after World War I had ended. Undeterred, Churchill supported the “gamble” of Allied military operations on behalf of the Whites against the Bolsheviks in Russia, but was eventually forced to bow to Cabinet pressure and to bring the British troops home. On the plus side, Churchill was responsible for the successful demobilization of millions of troops from the Western Front.

Sitwell, Osbert. 
This anti-Churchill polemic publishes verses by Sitwell in the pro-Labour newspapers *The Nation* and *Daily Herald*. “A Certain Statesman” attacks Churchill’s actions in Russia, Gallipoli, Antwerp and Sydney Street; “More about Morale” and “The Governess of Europe” add criticism over the Allied military operation in Russia.

1924

Captain X [Gibb, Andrew Dewar].
*With Winston Churchill at the Front*. Glasgow: Cowans & Gray Ltd, 112 pp., softbound.

The soldiers of Churchill’s command in Flanders in 1916 received him dubiously as an exiled politician plied regularly with luxury parcels from home. By the end of his tour of duty Churchill had earned their respect. The author, who served with him, expounds favorably on the transformation among the troops.

1925

Keynes, John Maynard.

A powerful and important critique of Churchill’s direction of Britain’s economy as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the post he held from 1924 to 1929. Keynes particularly attacked Churchill’s decision to return Britain to the Gold Standard, although in doing this he was following the prevailing advice of his financial experts.

1927

“Ephesian” [Roberts, C. E. Bechhofer].

One of the earliest full biographies, concluding during his service as Chancellor of the Exchequer: a fascinating view of Churchill in mid-career, with some novel predictions. Later editions updated the story, the last (1940) covering Churchill’s fight against the India Act, the gathering threat of Nazi Germany, and his appointment as prime minister.

1928

A Member of the League to Enforce Public Economy.
Mr. Churchill’s Budget Pledges and Performances. London: Cobden-Sanderson, 18 pp., softbound.

A critique of Churchill as Chancellor of the Exchequer, who by now was viewed by some Conservatives to be spending and taxing at unacceptable levels.

Muir, John Ramsay B.

An opposition critique of the Chancellor of the Exchequer’s proposals to reform the fixing of rates or property taxes.

Sydenham of Combe, Col. The Lord, et al.


1931

Germain, Victor Wallace.

An early but typical critique for its era concludes that Churchill is clever but not wise, and that ventures as the Dardanelles caused consequences “irreparable, disastrous and appalling.” Very reflective of contemporary attitudes in the early 1930s.

1932

Martin, Hugh.

One of only two biographies to appear during the 1930s, when Churchill was considered politically finished. This work should be read alongside Germain’s (1931), for a distinct contrast in views over Churchill’s future. Includes Churchill letters.

1934
Hay, Malcolm V.  
An attack on Churchill’s portrait of King James II in Volume 1 of Churchill’s biography, *Marlborough*. Accuses Churchill’s ancestor, the First Duke of Marlborough, of disloyalty to the King, based on earlier arguments by Macaulay.

1939

Rose, Franz Karl Anton.  
*Das Ist Churchill [This is Churchill]*. Munich & Berlin: J. F. Lehmanns, 96 pp., softbound, text in German.  
The first of many anti-Churchill propaganda works, this one attacking his ancestors as well as himself (“der kleine Marlborough”). It is interesting that he was already considered a menace by the Nazis in 1939, months before he became Prime Minister.

1940

Arthur, Sir George.  
One of the first of many hagiographic songs of praise of Britain’s new war leader, well written, by a soldier who had served in Egypt and the Boer War.

Broad, Lewis.  
First appearance of what would become extensive writings by the biographer Lewis Broad, who would develop his story to comprise eventually two thick volumes.

Buchan, William.  
A brief paean to Churchill’s leadership. “Whether or not you agree with the principles by which Winston Churchill has guided his political life, you will, if you consider his work and writings fairly, be bound to admit that he has been a remarkably true and courageous prophet.”

Cole, Lloyd.  
*Mr. Churchill and the Church*. Sussex, Privately printed, 32 pp., softbound.  
“A praiseworthy commentary on the brilliant eloquence of the nation’s leader.” -press comment. The author draws on Churchill’s speeches for “lessons which I am convinced the Church in some senses needs to learn to-day.” The author’s object is to draw church-folk into support for Britain’s war effort.
Dawson, R. MacGregor. 
*Winston Churchill at the Admiralty, 1911-1915.* Toronto: Toronto University Press, 36 pp., softbound. 
Offers Churchill as an example in considering the role of a cabinet minister.

De Stäel-Holstein, Baron Lage Fabian Wilhelm. 
*Mr. Churchill and the Opinion of America.* Stockholm: Stockholms Bokindustri, 168 pp., softbound, text in English. 
Stresses the importance of America in the political equation of 1940.

Ferrão, Carlos. 
*Churchill: Os Homens a Guerra [Men at War].* Lisbon: Parceria A. M. Pereira, 62 pp., softbound, text in Portuguese. 
Volume II in the collection “Os Homens da Guerra.” Volume I was “Daladier” by Francisco Velloso; volumes promised were “Reynaud” by Artur Portella and “Hitler” by Carlos Ferrão.

Hughes, W. M. 
Brief hagiography.

Kraus, René. 
A European writer working in the United States, Kraus was highly respected as a biographer of modern figures. Although generally without criticism, his best-seller provides some firsthand views of Churchill and Britain at war. A Japanese edition was published just before Pearl Harbor, an interesting sidelight on Churchill’s standing in what was soon to be an enemy nation.

Persich, Walter. 
The title (“Entirely Private”) refers to a series of negative assertions disguised as revelations by the German press. Translations: Czech.

Phelan, James Leo. 
Argues that World War II was Churchill’s opportunity to complete the unification of an Ireland divided by the Irish Treaty of 1921, a fairly wild conjecture.

Schmidt, Wolfgang. 
German propaganda turns mainly on the British Coalition Cabinet.

Sencourt, Robert (pseudonym for Robert E. G. George).  
An excellent account of Churchill's life: racy, readable, highly colored, includes a chapter on the quality and power of Churchill's writings.

Treffz, Hermann.  

Unknown.  
*A List of the Printed Works of the Prime Minister.* London: W.J. Bryce, Ltd., Booksellers, 4 pp.  
An early bibliography catalogue which confirms that *Marlborough* was for £7, a *Malakand Field Force* first edition at 7/6 and *The River War* at 30/-.

Unknown.  

“Watchman” [Samuel Vyvyan Trerice Adams].  
An essay based on the chapter "Mr. Winston Churchill" in the author’s book, *Right Honourable Gentlemen.* Adams was praised by Labour’s *Daily Herald* as an acute examiner of political personalities, but the *Sunday Times* wrote: “Certainly fulfils one of the two objects which the author had in writing it—to entertain.”

1941

“Allan Junior.”  
*The Premier’s Clarion Calls to Courage.* Dundee & London: Valentine & Sons Ltd., 16 pp. softbound.  
A miniature booklet, 2 1/2 x 4,” containing an introduction, poem and commentary by the unidentified author, combined with quotes from Churchill’s 1940-41 speeches.

Broad, Lewis.  
A long-running, often-extended biography. Heavily pro-Churchill, Broad nevertheless convened an impressive number of resource documents in constructing what ended as a good reference work, but not judgmental.

Chaplin, E. D. W.
Winston Churchill at Harrow. Harrow: The Harrow Book Shop, 102 pp.; revised with new introduction, 1941.
   An illuminating little book with extensive details and photographs documenting Churchill’s days as a Harrow schoolboy. The later edition adds new material.

Davis, Richard Harding.
   A reprint of the author’s chapter on Churchill as a war correspondent in his Real Soldiers of Fortune, 1906; published to take advantage of Churchill’s World War II fame. Illuminating and useful.

Ferdi, Katip.
Çöçil Diyor Ki [It Declares Churchill]. Ankara: Cankaya Basimevi, text in Turkish.
   The first biography in Turkish.

Fletcher, J. W.
   Brief and fulsome, “with impressions formed from a study of his Literary Works and from collateral reading.”

Guedalla, Phillip.
   A best-seller in its day, written by a onetime severe critic turned admirer. Lacking in archival documentation but well written, it is a useful example of how Churchill was held by most of his countrymen during his finest hours.

Hronek, Jiří.

MacAlpine, Michael.
Mr. Churchill’s Socialists: the Evidence and Some Conclusions. London: Lawrence, 186 pp.
   A critique of the Labour members of the Churchill coalition.

Manning, Paul and Bronner, Milton.
A physically beautiful binding containing an engaging if uncritical wartime biography, written from the American viewpoint. Very much a period piece in appearance and style.

Moir, Phyllis.  
American Phyllis Moir served Churchill only briefly, on his USA lecture tour in 1931. One of the few staffers not devoted to him, she found WSC rude and oblivious to those around him, but admits that his wife kept him under control. An important personal account, the first by a member of his secretariat.

Nott, Stanley Charles.  
An early attempt on his youth relies too heavily on Churchill’s own autobiography, picking up the errors and exaggerations. Still, it has a more comprehensive approach than Davis’s *Young Winston Churchill* (1941).

Pasemann, Ernest, compiler.  
An attack on everything he stood for, with cartoons to illustrate.

Peralta, Carlos.  
A brief tribute.

Reade, John Collingwood.  
A rare, nicely produced tribute with a scarce portrait by Forbes reproduced in color on the cover, also published in French.

Soward, F. H.  
An uncritical hymn of praise: “Today, with his wealth of experience, Winston Churchill directs war strategy as no British Prime Minister has ever done in history....”

Torriente y Peraza.  
*Cosme de la Winston Churchill*. Havana, Cuba: Historical Academy of Cuba, 20 pp., softbound, text in Spanish.  
As above.
Unknown.
Armed Forces In Iceland, 16 August 1941. Reykjavik, 36 pp., softbound.
An illustrated pamphlet describing Churchill’s visit to Iceland on his way back from conferring with Roosevelt at the Atlantic Charter conference in Newfoundland.

Unknown.
Englische Urteile über den Bolschewismus sind gewiss unverdächtig. Churchill sah ganz klar, Deutschen Sieg oder bolschewistisches Chaos [English judgments about Bolshevism are certainly above suspicion. Churchill saw clearly German victory or Bolshevist chaos]. Strassburg: Oberrheinischer Gauverlag und Druckerei, 1941, text in German.
Disputes published statements by English sources concerning Bolshevism.

Unknown.
A propaganda piece produced in occupied France.

Unknown.
Was wollte Churchill auf dem Balkan? [What Did Churchill Do in the Balkans?]. Berlin: Makadruck, 26 pp., text in German.

Wells, Herbert George.
Undoubtedly extracted from something Wells wrote in English first, likely critical; not examined.

Ya’ri-Polaskin, Jakob.
Winston Churchill. Tel Aviv, Palestine: Ishim u-meora’ot, text in Hebrew.

1942

Cunningham-Reid, Capt.
The author was a Member of Parliament who had been highly critical of the appeasement of the Chamberlain government, yet also critical of its successor: In September 1942, Cunningham-Reid was questioning whether Churchill was unwilling to bomb Rome owing to “Catholic susceptibilities.”

Gallacher, William.

Communist Member of Parliament Willie Gallacher was widely acknowledged a Soviet spokesman. (Churchill: "Shut up, Moscow!") Here he argues for an early launch of the second front, which Stalin was demanding and Churchill, he said, resisting.


A booklet produced by the British Library of Information, containing photographs of Churchill ranged against excerpts from speeches from May 1940 through March 1941.


A scarce wartime biography which, unlike most, spends 80% of its text on Churchill’s life up to World War II. Well written and researched with some new information for the time, and several novel photos.


Looks at Churchill and the ironies of his opposition to Gandhi versus Hitler.


A modest wartime account which spends considerable space on the early adventures in Africa and India; with a good bibliographic note in the back.


Horizontal format comic book for young people, illustrations by Mendoza. Three-quarters of the pages deal with events from birth through the Boer War, with a little on World War I at the end.


Unknown.
The Prime Minister on India: An Examination of Mr. Churchill’s Statement on India in the House of Commons on the 10th September 1942. London: India League, 20 pp.

There was some doubt about Churchill’s final attitude toward Indian independence after the war.

Unknown.

Forward by “Victor” [Arnold Littmann]. German propaganda, quoting Churchill’s anti-Bolshevik writings from pre-World War II years, with reproductions of political cartoons, which offer many a ripe irony indeed. The “Alley” was Stalin.

Viganó, Giacomo Carlo.

An attack on the “trinity of criminals” by the Italian fascists.

Wingfield-Stratford, Esmé Cecil.

A well-written pro-Churchill polemic taking us through the Wilderness Years. Recommended for the contemporary viewpoint of the Labour press.

1943

Alessio Robles, Miguel.

Text in Spanish.

Burbidge, W. F.

A discussion of Churchill’s published works.

Morton, H. V.

The well-known travel writer was one of a few journalists invited to accompany Churchill to meet Roosevelt at Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, for the Atlantic Charter conference in August 1941. He provides a first hand contemporary account. Frontispiece is the illuminated scroll bearing the Longfellow verse “Sail on, O Ship of State,” which FDR had sent Churchill,
signed by them both; about ten of these were signed by the two leaders at Argentia.

Paneth, Philip.

An interesting look back at how Churchill was hated and praised, depending on current events; chapters range from “Glories of the Past” to “Good Old Winnie.”

1944

Arnavon, Jacques.

A friendly account as France was liberated. Text in French.

Balanya, E. S.

Text in Spanish. Interesting praise from Franco’s Spain as the tide of war turned.

Clijmans, Frederik. [Francken, Fritz].

Concerning the liberation of Antwerp in World War II. Text in Dutch; reprinted in Flemish, 1945.

Coulter, John.

A novel effort, this book develops the script for a stage play about Churchill from birth through parliamentary career to war leader.

Duff, Charles.

Concerning Churchill’s speech on British relations with Spain in the House of Commons on May 24, 1944.

Guerriero, Augusto.

Text in Italian.

Jog, Narayan Gopal. *Churchill’s Blind Spot: India*. Bombay: New Book Co., 228 pp., softbound. Reminds readers that the liberator of Europe had different thoughts about the liberation of India.

Khanna, D. N. *Winston Churchill*. Lahore, India: Young People’s Publishing Bureau. Interest in Churchill toward the end of the war ran high in India. Although he had made friendly overtures to Gandhi in the 1930s, his views on the India Bill were far more widely known, and Indians were unsure of his views about their promised independence. Election of the Labour Government in 1945 would shuffle such cares aside, and the new Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, sent Lord Mountbatten to India to be its last Viceroy. Independence came in 1947, with much of the bloodshed Churchill had predicted.


Text in Spanish.

Sá, Renato de.
  Text in Portuguese.

Unknown.
*Winston Churchill Prime Minister: A Selection from Speeches Made by Winston Churchill during the Four Years that Britain has been at War.* Ottawa: United Kingdom Information Office.
  Despite the title, the speech excerpts are brief; the plethora of large photographs make this more of an illustrated documentary than a book of speeches.

Wierzynski, Kazimierz.
  Text in Polish.

1945

Agrafiotis, Chris J., compiler.
  Concerning Churchill's speech of 18 January 1945, explaining his December 1944 trip to Athens, where he engineered a truce between rival factions and installed Archbishop Damoskinos as Regent of Greece. (Manchester, New Hampshire has a considerable Greek population.)

Allary, Jean.
  Text in French, also published in Italian.

Antuña, José Gervasio.
  Text in Spanish. Not reviewed.

Barker, Sir Ernest.
*Winston S. Churchill.* London: Ministry of Information, 72 pp. Translations:
  Danish, French.

Bøgholm, Karl.
One of two Danish biographies published just after World War II. The author, a press editor, had met Churchill personally; he offers a broad picture of Churchill's life to the end of World War II.

Cartier, Raymond.  
Text in French.

Chown, J. L.  

Davenport, John & Murphy, Charles J. V.  
An interesting collection of anecdotes from the Harrow years on up.

Eden, Guy.  
Translations: Dutch, Swedish, Danish and German.  

Evjenth, Håkon.  
One of the first Norwegian biographies, relating the story from his ancestors to the end of World War II. A 1946 Swedish edition was intended for juveniles but is identical in text to another Swedish edition in 1953.

Henderson, Horace W.  
*Poland, Russia and the Future of Europe: An Open Letter to Mr. Winston Churchill*. Glasgow: John S. Burns, 8 pp., softbound.  
A warning that Soviet intentions in Poland and Eastern Europe were as sinister as Hitler’s, lamenting that Churchill seemed to be oblivious to them. Many of the ideas sound like Churchill’s March 1946 warning of the “Iron Curtain” in Fulton, Missouri.

Pelissier, J.  

Rougier, Louis August Paul.  
Suggests that there were secret arrangements between Churchill and the French Vichy government more favorable to Britain than public declarations by London.

Sparron, Budy. *De Man met de Sigaar [The Man with the Cigar]*. Brussels: J. Notez, text in Flemish.


Vol. I runs from Churchill’s birth to 1918, vol. II from 1918 to 1945. Illustrated with black and white photographs, the books were published about two months after the liberation of Denmark, a major undertaking for the publisher.

Wærenskjold, Leif. 

The proliferation of favorable Norwegian biographies after the war is an indication of the esteem in which he was held there.

1946

Brans, A. B. M. & Cancrinus, E. 

Chronicles and depicts Churchill’s visit to Holland, where he made a powerful speeches about the need for a united Europe.

Hazelzet, Kees. 

A pocket sized hardcover in paper covered illustrated boards, containing tributes following World War II.

Hilditch, Neville. 

A pocket size book of tributes following the war, bound in decorated paper covered boards.

James, Ernest W. 

Miyata, Mineichi. 

Richter, Ota Hugo. 

Sztálin, J.V. 
*Churchill, Winston ür Beszédéről: Beszélgetés a Pravda Tudósítójáva [By word of Winston: Talking about the Pravda Correspondent]*. Budapest: publisher unstated, text in Hungarian.

Not examined, but apparently bylined Stalin; further information wanted.
Unknown.
An illustrated documentary on Churchill’s visit to the Netherlands, bound in decorated paper wrappers.

1947

Coote, Colin R. & Batchelor, Denzil, editors. 
The first book of Churchill quotations, and still a model of the genre. Coote, a friend of Churchill’s with a long tenure at London’s Daily Telegraph, diligently sought out the most interesting expressions from Churchill’s speeches and writings, verifying his citations, arranging them by general categories and adding accompanying notes. This is an authoritative source.

Fabre-Luce, Alfred.
Builds a case for United Europe around Churchill’s speeches on this theme at Zürich and The Hague.

Liljencrantz, Wilhelm.

Meyer, Emil, editor.
Mr. Winston Churchill in Bern, Der Besuch Des Ehemaligen Kriegspremier [The Visit of the Former Wartime Prime Minister] von 16 Bis 18 September 1946. Bern, Switzerland: Paul Haupt, 54 pp., softbound, text in German; also published in French.

Moltke, Kai.
Mr. Churchill’s Anden [Other] Front. Copenhagen: Frit Forlag, 168 pp., softbound, text in Danish.
A communist polemic arguing that Churchill did not really favor the Second Front in World War II.

Rude, Hans.
Winston Churchill. Copenhagen, Morton A. Korch Forlag, 236 pp., text in Danish; also published in Norwegian.
1948

   A guide to reading Churchill.

   A critique of Churchill’s remarks on Polish aggression toward Czechoslovakia after the Munich agreement. The author is unforgiving, saying that Churchill failed to recognize the Soviets as the real danger.

   A photo documentary on Churchill’s postwar welcome in Norway, with many unique photographs. The book describes the visit of May 11-14, 1948, when Churchill received an honorary Ph.D. at the University of Oslo. Published in flocked red boards; also a special blue binding for the Olsen Co. of Oslo.

1949


   General Weygand, the Anglophobe commander of the French Army, demanded Churchill send the bulk of Britain’s air force to France in 1940 while acknowledging that the battle was lost. After the war he engaged in vigorous correspondence in the French press, insisting that he had been right about everything.

   Another work taking up Churchill’s theme of a united Europe.

Unknown.
Churchill’s Visit to Norway. Oslo: J. W. Cappelens Forlag, 48 pp., in wrappers, text in English.
An illustrated booklet documenting Churchill’s May 1948 visit to Norway, including some of his speeches.

Unknown.
Winston Churchill. Woking, Surrey: The British Workers’ Information Bureau, 4 pp., softbound; reprinted December 1949 (no data on original date).

1950

Bast, Jørgen Christoffer.
Churchill i anecdoten [Churchill in Anecdotes]. Copenhagen: Branner oc Korch, 64 pp., softbound, text in Danish.

Ginnerup, Jørgen.

Hughes, Emrys.
Socialist MP Hughes was a violent political foe, though he and Churchill had a certain personal affection. Hughes criticizes even Churchill’s Battle of Britain speeches, makes some telling points. An excellent source on how the Labour Party saw Churchill as domestic leader.

Kwasniewski, Tadeus.
Attacks Churchill’s critique of Poland’s participation in the post-Munich dismemberment of Czechoslovakia in his first volume of World War II memoirs.

Unknown.
Fascinating but incomplete, this work is of minor bibliographic interest.

Unknown.
“Topic of today number six….Miniature biographies number 1.”

1951
Amery, Julian. 

Lockhart, John Gilbert 
A dextrously written, compact biography covering Churchill’s life through 1950, dwelling mainly on Parliament and politics.

Thompson, Ex-Detective Inspector W. H. 
*I Was Churchill’s Shadow.* London: Christopher Johnson, 200 pp., five printings through 1959, also published in French and German. 
A generally reliable inside account by Churchill’s bodyguard in the 1920s, who was recalled by WSC in World War II; the best of Thompson’s books on guarding Churchill and other luminaries such as Lloyd George.

Unknown. 
Description of Churchill’s visit to Denmark in October 1950 and his receiving an honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

1952

Campini, Dino. 
*Mussolini Churchill: i Carteggi [the Correspondence].* Milan: Editrice Italpress, 236 pp., text in Italian. 
A recurrent fantasy is over a series of letters supposedly exchanged by Churchill and Mussolini, in which WSC is alleged to have offered Italy concessions to drop out of the war—after Italy had already joined the fight on the side of the Axis. The letters were since exposed as forgeries.

Dubois, Pierre Hubert. 

Mohamed, Hâjinah B. 

Taylor, Robert Lewis.

Outwardly bearing every sign of a postwar potboiler, this is actually an absorbing anecdotal biography in which Taylor found and quoted people who knew Churchill as far back as the Boer War. Though hampered by the lack of footnotes, index and bibliography, it offers many unique sources.

Versteeg, Cor.

1953

Cowles, Virginia.

Cowles recounts her personal experiences with Churchill and interviews many who knew him as early as the Boer War. Comparatively little attention to the Second World War period, but a detailed biography from birth to the “Wilderness Years.”

Eade, Charles, editor.


Though inevitably uneven, this is a remarkable compendium, the first of its kind, of contemporary comments pro and con by friends, enemies, rivals, and family on many aspects of Churchill’s character and career. Balanced and comprehensive, still an essential text.

Stewart, Herbert Leslie. 

Considers Churchill’s literary corpus—books, articles and speeches. A handy book of some interest to bibliophiles; equally a rambling, sermonizing work which only occasionally focuses on its primary subject.

Stojiljković, Dragan. 

An interesting juxtaposition of Churchill with Middle Eastern leaders including the Iranian premier Mossadegh, overthrown by the West in favor of the Shah in 1953.

Thompson, Ex-Detective Inspector W. H. 

A collection of anecdotes by Churchill’s longest-serving bodyguard; at 92 pages it is quickly read in a few hours.

1954

Coote, Colin R. 

The final evolution of Coote’s classic Maxims and Reflections (1947), organized under headings: Himself, Likes, Dislikes, Russia, War, Britain, Monarchy, Foreigners, America, Politics, English & Human Conduct. The American edition is printed on larger type and much better paper.

“Fieldfare” [Percy Fearon].

A short but interesting cartoon biography by the newspaper artist, with fifty cartoons by the author and a sprightly text.

Gatti, Armand et Joffroy, Pierre.


A special edition of the famous weekly, published as a book, bound in decorated heavy red card wrappers, profusely illustrated with large-scale photos in color and many sketches. Very rare is a limited edition hardbound in half-leather, with extra color plates tipped in.


A superb collection of twenty tributes from friends and colleagues on Churchill’s 80th birthday. Dust jackets contain tear-out birthday card which the reader could mail to Churchill.


A brief life by the Gallipoli historian, with balanced criticism.


One of the first postwar attack books, by a radical who claimed to have known Churchill from early in the century. The author has nothing good to say, but his invective disrupts his logic. Dominated by a turgid critique of Churchill’s war memoirs.

Royo Villanova y Morales, Ricardo.  

Stevns, Arne, editor.  
“Hasselbalchs Kultur-Bibliotek” library. A small book of quotes in the style of Coote’s *Maxims and Reflections*, including Churchill on himself, other people, politics and parties, foreign affairs, war, humor and philosophy, with an erudite foreword by the editor.

Stewart, Herbert L.  
An early attempt at examining Churchill’s literary and oratory talents.

Tsunoda, Jun.  

Unknown.  
*Canada’s Tribute to Sir Winston Churchill*. Toronto: Canadian Club of Toronto.  
Proceedings at the Royal Hotel, Toronto, November 29, 1954.

Unknown.  
*Churchill de Man van het V-teken [the Man with the V-sign]*. Antwerp: De Goudvink, 252 pp., text in Dutch.

Willans, Geoffrey and Roetter, Charles.  
A collection of Parliamentary ripostes by Churchill at Question Time including, significantly, his Labour foes, Bevan and Shinwell.

1955

Churchill, Randolph S. & Gernsheim, Helmut, editors.  
A large-scale big photo-documentary with over 400 illustrations, all accurately captioned by Randolph Churchill, working with the photographer Helmut Gernsheim. A limited (3000) edition was bound in full red morocco with a
facsimile signature of WSC on the front cover; some of these contain faked Churchill signatures on half-titles or title pages. Except for a tipped-in leaf describing the edition, it is internally identical to the trade edition.


A thin but workmanlike photo documentary taking the story to the end of Churchill’s peacetime premiership. The 1965 edition adds an “Appreciation” but deletes many original photos while adding photos of the state funeral.

Humble Scot, A. C

Cuts and Comments: A Set of Linocuts with Appropriate Comments Illustrating Some of the Activities of the Prime Minister during the Period 1948-1954.

Edinburgh: Home Press.


A juvenile illustrated with cartoons, containing a fine foreword by Leo Amery. The dust jacket of the hardbound first edition depicts Young Winston in his 4th Hussars uniform.


Written in connection with a series of radio broadcasts on Swedish radio.


A chatty sequel to the author’s I Was Churchill’s Shadow.


Published to mark Churchill’s 80th birthday, this is still the standard work on Churchill political cartoons. Sources run from Nazi to Tory, Liberal to Bolshevik, tracing Churchill’s entire career from youthful war correspondent to postwar Prime Minister. Explanatory notes by the editor place each illustration in context and credit the artist and publication.

1956
Bibesco, Princess Marthe Lucie.
Churchill: Ou, le Courage [or, Courage]. Paris: Éditions Albin Michel, 246 pp.,
text in French. Translated into English as Sir Winston Churchill : Master of
Japanese, Swedish.
A cousin by marriage to Elizabeth Asquith, the daughter of Prime Minister
H.H. Asquith, the author first met Churchill in 1914. She relates examples of his
courage from childhood through resignation as PM in 1955. The English edition
contains a chapter not in the French edition, and the French softbound contains

Chastenet, Jacques.
Paris: Arthème Fayar, 584 pp., softbound; revised, 1956. Translations: Spanish,
Italian.

Connell, John.
Winston Churchill. London: Longmans Green for the British Council and National
“Writers and Their Work” series. A much sought-after booklet on Churchill
as author, with a bibliography of his books.

Czarnomski, F. B., editor.
The Wisdom of Winston Churchill: Being a Selection of Aphorisms, Reflections,
Precepts, Maxims. Epigrams, Paradoxes and Opinions from His Parliamentary
An excellent quotations book, mainly distilled from his speeches, carefully
attributed and arranged alphabetically by subject, plus a useful chronology of
WSC’s life and book list. The introduction is a memorable piece of writing on
Churchill’s continuing importance.

Rabinowicz, Oskar K.
The first specialized work on Churchill and the Jews is a well-written, pro-
Churchill account using mainly WSC’s own words to demonstrate his support for
Zionism in Palestine and attempts to combat the Holocaust in World War II.

Tabori, Paul.
Bei Whisky und Zigarre [With Whisky and Cigar]. Zürich: Diogenes Verlag, 64
pp., text in German.

Wibberley, Leonard.
reprints through 1965.
The first of numerous juvenile books published around this time, when Churchill had resigned as PM; includes excellent illustrations.

1957

Andrews, Charles Titus.  
*Senior Statesman with a Future: A Discussion of Sir Winston Churchill's Endeavours for European Union, American-British Alliance and World Peace.*  

Broad, Lewis.  
*The Adventures of Sir Winston Churchill: Presented as an Adventure Story.*  
An early biographer reduces the story to its essentials for young people.

Colonial Williamsburg, Trustees of.  
Text of the presentation of the first “Town Crier’s bell, symbol of the people’s vigil,” to Churchill “for services on behalf of freedom”; includes the presentation speech with WSC’s response and illustrations, some in color.

Czarnomski, F. B., editor.  
*The Eloquence of Winston Churchill.*  
Differs from the more familiar *Wisdom of Winston Churchill* (1956), arranging quotes by general subject, with a good index. Useful but less comprehensive than the editor’s earlier work.

De Mendelssohn, Peter.  
*Churchill sein Weg und seine Welt [Churchill: His Way and His World]*.  
Freiburg im Breisgau: H. Klemm, text in German.  
First appearance of Churchill material by the eminent German author (see following entry).

De Mendelssohn, Peter.  
Freiburg im Breisgau: H. Klemm, text in German.  
Advance text leading to the author’s 1961 English language account of Churchill’s first 40 years.

Feis, Herbert.
A balanced account of the varying objectives of the Big Three in their wartime alliance. The author offers malice toward none and charity toward all.

Higgins, Trumbull. 
A brilliantly written critique, still cited in many modern studies, concludes that Churchill’s concentration on the Mediterranean and foot-dragging on an invasion across France was the result of “colonial” thinking and a desire to minimize British casualties.

Malkus, Alida Sims. 
A well-illustrated juvenile work for ages 8-12.

Norris, A. G. S. 
“A biographical study based on 15 years of research, includes detailed astrology chart.” An odd book purporting to measure Churchill’s life as influenced by the stars and planets, and said to be “tested against tabulated scientific data.”

1958

Bocca, Geoffrey. 
One the best of its genre, this biography for young people is profusely illustrated, with David Low’s charming 80th birthday cartoon decorating the endpapers.

Booth, Arthur H. 
Another admiring juvenile work.

De Muynck, Gust & Connell, John. 

Farmer, Bernard J. 
The first serious bibliography of Churchill’s works, this pioneering study is much in demand, though it is incomplete and commits many errors, the worst of which is assigning a title to Churchill that he never wrote: “The Risings on the North West Frontier.”

Makins, Clifford, narrator.  

McGowan, Norman.  
No man is a hero to his valet, except apparently Sir Winston. An inside account by the only personal servant who wrote of his experiences. Author’s name is misspelled “MacGowan” on some dust jackets, on the softbound’s title page and on the French edition.

Nel, Elizabeth.  

Tsurumi, Yûsuke.  

Unknown.  
*Catalogue of an Exhibition of Paintings by the Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill*. Kansas City, Mo.: Hallmark Cards, 48 pp., softbound; a limited number were also issued hardbound. Souvenir catalogue of the first exhibition of Churchill’s paintings in North America, containing original material about Churchill: Foreword by Dwight D. Eisenhower, comments by Alfred Frankfurter. A Canadian edition substitutes a foreword by Mackenzie King.

1959

Birket-Smith, Kjeld.

Green, David.
   Specialized and illustrated account of Churchill’s experiences at Blenheim from birth through marriage and beyond

Ishikawa, Kin’chi.

Miller, H. Tatlock & Sainthill, Loudon.
   An impressive coffee table tome with hundreds of large format black and white photographs.

**1960**

Broad, Lewis.
   By Churchill’s most faithful early biographer, this book was published to answer Alanbrooke’s charges in his memoirs, *The Turn of the Tide* (1959) that Churchill was meddlesome, vexatious and domineering. Special emphasis on the divisions between Churchill and Roosevelt over policy toward the Soviets.

Carrington, Norman T.
   “Notes on Chosen English Texts” series. A reading and study guide for advanced students who have been assigned to read *My Early Life*. Includes background notes, glossary of terms, questions for study on each chapter.

Coolidge, Olivia.
   A good appreciation, not without errors, written by a sometime Labour foe who admired Churchill’s “supreme character for a crisis.”

Hisa, Tomoka.
   A complete biography.

Moorehead, Alan.

The author of Gallipoli weaves cartoons, manuscripts, numerous uncommon photos into this excellent little documentary.

Yamanoue, Shotarō.

1961

Black, Edgar.

Published only in softbound form; a scarce, readable biography.

De Mendelssohn, Peter.

Two more volumes were planned, but never published. An excellent biography. Contains many stimulating comments on Churchill’s writings.

Gudme, Sten.
Winston Churchill. Copenhagen: Stig Vendelkærs Forlag, 142 pp., text in Danish.

The author, a newspaper editor who supported the Danish liberation movement, lived in London and met Churchill during World War II.

Vicuñia, Alejandro.
Winston Churchill a través de sus Memorias [through His Memoirs]. Santiago, Chile: Editorial Universidad Católica, 398 pp., text in Spanish.

Unknown.

1962

Clark, Ronald W.

Juvenile.

D’Aroma, Nino.
Another volume purporting to reveal the alleged Churchill-Mussolini letters.

Farrell, Alan.
Juvenile. A clear and lively account with emphasis on the World Wars.

Harrity, Richard & Martin, Ralph G.
A slickly produced photo-documentary with many unique images, but the captioning is not always reliable.

Le Vien, Jack & Lord, John.
Published to follow up the television series of the same name, produced by Jack Le Vien, a longtime admirer. The London edition is unique, being a coffee table book replete with photographs; the American editions are ordinary octavo size, illustrated mainly with maps and plans. Texts are identical although some chapter titles vary.

Sims, Victor, editor.
PA novel approach: anecdotes about Churchill told by “ordinary people”; some may be apocryphal.

Staub, Herbert Ulrich.
Sir Winston S. Churchill: Versuch eines Portraits [Attempt at a Portrait].
Winterthur: P.G. Keller, 306 pp., text in German.

Webb, J. E.
Not reviewed; readers’ comments are most welcome.

1963

Desai, Vasanta Santarama.
Vinstana Carcila. Bombay: R.A. Maramkar, text in Mahrati.

Higgins, Trumbull.

The author's second work on Churchill examines his role in the Gallipoli fiasco—a critical work worth reading, well researched with extensive footnotes.


Certain of these essays appear to have been reprinted from Churchill by His Contemporaries (1953).


Not a travelogue, as the title implies, but a very good, semi-juvenile pictorial with interesting black and white photographs.


Although based heavily on the diaries of Churchill’s naval aid Cdr. “Tommy” Tompkins, the text includes interviews with more than 60 people who had close contact with the Churchill, “Col. Warden,” his code name on many travels in World War II.


A well-written juvenile.


A handsomely produced juvenile, issued shortly before Churchill’s death, ably recounts the saga.

Staub, Robert and Gudenus, Johann B.
Thompson, R. W.
   A critique perhaps overly based on recollections of Churchill’s rueful ex-friend Desmond Morton, who was dropped by WSC and never got over it. Thompson contends that WSC’s American blood gave him energy, his British blood romance, but Kirkus Reviews dissented: “That Churchill is egocentric is not a new charge, but that his was a narcissism so complete that the only person capable of interrupting his self-adoration was his Nanny is a charge repeated and examined at ridiculous length. Churchill is not supposed to have ever felt true friendship, all others in his life existed to be used, etc. The author was evidently fascinated by, rather than admiring of, the man on whom he took notes for years. As a personality portrait, this is sketchy—even naive—guesswork. As a biography of the public man, it is a denigration.”

Woods, Frederick.
   The first serious bibliography, this work discovered numerous titles not even remembered by Churchill or his family, but was eclipsed in 2006 by Ronald Cohen’s majestic trio of volumes. The first edition suffered from a surfeit of detail errors, particularly in descriptions of American editions; many were corrected in the revised editions.

Wrinch, Pamela N.
   A published dissertation arguing that Churchill pursued the same strategy in both world wars, namely, the “back door” approach through the Mediterranean: the Dardanelles in WW I and Greece and Italy in WW II.

1964

Bauwens, Jan. Winston
Churchill. Antwerp: Uitgeverij de Goudvink, text in Flemish.

Berlin, Isaiah.
An eloquent discussion of the role of the past in Churchill's outlook and a comparison and contrast with Roosevelt. Many critics hold this famous essay the finest single piece written about Churchill, while others call it contrived and verbose.

Bromage, Mary C.  
*Churchill and Ireland*. South Bend, Ind.: University of Notre Dame Press, 222 pp.  
The first study of Churchill’s bittersweet experiences in Ireland and with the Irish. Covers everything from his earliest years in Dublin through the Irish revolt in World War I, his efforts in drafting the Irish Treaty in 1921, and the problem of Eire’s neutrality in WW II. Well indexed and comprehensive, but alas now difficult to find.

Bruce, George.  
A large magazine format photo documentary with many interesting illustrations; one of the numerous memorial souvenirs published in the wake of Churchill’s death.

Gollin, Alfred M.  
Juvenile.

Hastings. Robert Pusey.  
An address by the author delivered to the Sunset Club in Los Angeles, March 25, 1964.

Le Vien, Jack and Lewis, Peter.  
Derived from the Jack Le Vien’s film by the same title.

Silberschmidt, Max.  

Sykes, Adam and Sproat, Iain, compilers.  
Translation: Danish.  
A useful collection of quips and photos, chapters including war, politics, family, “the wit of abuse” and “on eating, drinking and smoking.”
Tickell, Jerrard.  
softbound This is the story of Churchill’s wartime flights to visit the front in Africa and Stalin in Moscow in the DC3 named “Ascalon.” The journeys would have taxed a younger man, let alone an aging statesman. Very good, gripping and humorous stuff.

Unknown.  

1965

Adler, Bill, editor.  
A thin quote book with many photographs; quotes are arranged by subject: politics, the man, the war (World War II), and America.

Améry, Jean.  

Bonham Carter, Violet.  
Despite Churchill’s ups and downs with Prime Minister Herbert Asquith, his daughter Violet (later Violet Bonham-Carter) remained devoted to him from the early 1900s and knew him like few others. Her remembrances comprise a modern classic, beautifully written with many perceptive observations; unfortunately, they end in 1914.

Brennand, Frank.  
Published only in softbound. Contains novel line-art illustrations and a passable brief biography.

Cawthorne, Graham.  
Not so much about the legend but on how it grew: a companion volume to the many collections of Churchill’s own quotes, this work collects anecdotes about him by others, arranged by general topic.

*Country Beautiful*, editors of.

Folio size, profusely illustrated in color and black and white, with an anthology from his writings and speeches, tributes on his death and full text of *Painting as a Pastime*. Sometimes found slipcased with another *Country Beautiful* volume dealing with John F. Kennedy.

Daetwyler, Hans W.
*In Memoriam: Winston Churchill*. Zürich: Römerhof Verlag, 32 pp., text in German.

Daily Mail, staff of.


Dilks, David.

First work on Churchill by the author, who was still researching, speaking and writing about WSC fifty years later.

Eisenhower, Dwight D.


Elliot, Ronald, editor.

Still photographs from ITV’s coverage of Churchill’s funeral.

Ernst, Alfred.

Godinho, Padre.
“*Sir* Winston Spencer Churchill Discours proferido pelo Deputado Padre Godinho: em nome da Maioria na sessão de 10 de fevereiro de 1965 [Speech of
Father Godinho to the Brazilian Congress. Sao Paulo: Congresso Nacional, Camera dos Deputados, 12 pp., text in Portuguese.

Graebner, Walter.  
An excellent inside account by Churchill’s Life editor during the magazine’s serialization of his war memoirs. Graebner, a close observer at Chartwell in the late 1940s and early 1950s, provides a valuable account of Churchill as writer and country squire.

Graham, Alexander J. P.  
An elusive account of the adventures Churchill himself described in his books, London to Ladysmith via Pretoria and My Early Life.

Grunwald, Henry Anatole, editor.  
One of the more comprehensive memorial books, laden with color and black and white photos, quotes from speeches, Parliamentary repartee, Churchill paintings, with the connecting paragraphs by Time-Life editor Henry Grunwald, an admirer of Churchill’s since the war years. With laminated color covers, it was sold with and without dust jackets.

Haller, Adolf.  
Juvenile.

House, Jack, introduction.  
“A record of some of his sayings and writings,” with chapters on Inspiration, A Soldier’s Life, Famous Men, Politics, Peace, America, the two World Wars and their interregnum Includes “Churchillisms,” and “Life and Death.” Commonly seen in gift shops, long in print.

Howells, Roy.  
The author was Churchill’s male nurse in his declining years. He offers a light account, shedding little light on Churchill’s medical history. The English edition is the only one with photographs; texts are identical.


Includes an obituary, “The Prophet Lives” by Francis James and the obituary printed by *The Times*, January 25, 1965. This work reproduces the text of three dozen letters Churchill wrote to *The Times*.


An account of the state funeral and Churchill’s life and times, with many singular color plates.


Not reviewed; information requested.


The author uses Churchill to support his personal views; Churchill defies pigeonholing and is not a good model for polemics.


Juvenile.


Menzies, one of Australia’s wartime prime ministers and rumored by some to have angled for Churchill’s premiership (as improbable as that seems), pens a fulsome tribute on the occasion of Churchill’s funeral, which stands in contrast to his acerbic remarks during the early years of the war. This work is, however, in keeping with Menzies’s “final view” in his memoir, *Afternoon Light*.

Miers, Earl Schenk.

A magazine format juvenile which offers some novel photos, including one of a watery eyed Churchill waving from his window on his 90th birthday, just a few weeks before his death.


A mass market magazine format documentary, of a type published in vast quantity after Churchill’s death.


A folio size documentary, handsomely bound in mottled red boards blocked gilt, with a good collection of black and white photos, some not often seen.


An evocative collection of watercolor scenes at Churchill’s state funeral, from leaving Westminster Hall to the Thames cruise of the launch Havengore bearing his coffin.


A modest illustrated biography, with much to be modest about.


A brief photo documentary, profusely illustrated, recommended for its accurate text and captions.


Excellent chapters by Attlee, Acheson, Winterton, Jacob and political arch-enemy Nye Aneurin Bevan (who is more generous than all the rest); contains also a collection of WSC epigrams; recollections by his valet; and a 20-page biography.

Paris Match, editors of.

Another of post-funeral documentaries, produced in magazine format with color and black and white photos.

Reade, John Collingwood.
A Tribute To Sir Winston. Toronto: Canadian Association of Broadcasters, softbound.

This booklet may be related to, or a new edition of Reader’s 1941 work.

Reader’s Digest, editors of.

A very useful anthology from sixty sources: books by and about Churchill, his contemporaries and newspaper accounts, with a “Key to Contributors.” A comprehensive index adds to its value.

Reader’s Digest, editors of.

Sixty pages of stories, quips and anecdotes as reported over the years by the Reader’s Digest. Foreword by Lord Attlee.

Sato, Ryōichi.

Silverman, Al, editor.

Magazine format documentary tribute.

Smith, Torolf.

Sparrow, Gerald.
Numerous unique photos and a good text in a funeral-era production.

*The Times*, editors of.  
An elaborate coffee table production packed with large-format black and white photos and a foreword by Lord Butler. Not always an approving colleague, “Rab” Butler puts private quibbles aside in a fulsome tribute.

Towers, Frederick, editor.  
A thin hardbound funeral documentary with an array of photos.

Undasynov, Iskander Nurtasovich.  

United Nations, Members of the.  
Collected tributes of the representatives of U.N. members upon Churchill’s death.

United States Congress, Members of the.  
“House Document No. 209.” A collection of tributes by senators and representatives following Churchill’s death, with two of his three addresses to Congress and President Kennedy’s remarks at the presentation of Churchill’s honorary American citizenship in 1963.

Unknown.  
Unsigned introduction. Brief, attributed excerpts from Churchill’s speeches juxtaposed with full-page photographs; more photos than quotes.

Unknown.  
Large format transcript of tributes from Britain, the Commonwealth and the world upon Churchill’s death, plus personal impressions of Fitzroy MacLean, Violet Bonham-Carter, Ian Jacob, Herbert Morrison, Robert Boothby, Bill Deakin, Dwight Eisenhower and others, including “tributes from ordinary people.” A comprehensive documentary.
Unknown.  
*His Greatest Years.* Toronto: Swan, 48 pp., softbound.  
The first publication to contain a hitherto unknown Karsh photo of WSC with MacKenzie King, taken after the two famous photos following Churchill's speech to the Canadian Parliament in 1941. Some have pronounced WSC's countenance in this third photo the truest depiction.

Unknown.  
Not reviewed; information sought.

Unknown.  

1966

Cárcano, Miguel Angel.  

Churchill, Randolph S.  
Distilled from the official biography to relate Churchill's youth in a juvenile package.

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Approaching ten million words, these volumes now published by Hillsdale College Press constitute the most comprehensive biography in history. For clarity and simplicity, we list first the eight basic biographic accounts, followed by the accompanying document volumes. For ordering details please visit:  

Churchill, Randolph S.  
The term "official" does not mean that the authors were obliged to take an authorized line or avoid certain subjects. Volume I is wonderfully readable, based on thousands of papers in the Churchill archives and other sources, Randolph Churchill's work was received with general praise. Generally positive, though not
without criticism, it reflects the theme of the work, "He shall be his own biographer," but Randolph added his own literary style.


The last volume written by Randolph Churchill traces the story of his father’s entry into Parliament, early debates over Free Trade, crossing the floor to the Liberals, cabinet positions in the great Liberal governments of 1906-14, appointment to head the Admiralty and the growing threat of war with Germany. It drew more criticism than Volume I; Robert Rhodes James called it a restating of Churchill’s own “case for the defence” as presented in his books.


Martin Gilbert, who had been an assistant to Randolph Churchill, was appointed biographer after Randolph’s death in 1968 and began an almost day to day chronology of Churchill’s life. Volume III concentrates on just three years: Churchill at the Admiralty, the Dardanelles debacle, Churchill’s fall from power and his exile in the trenches of Flanders as “the escaped scapegoat.”


Churchill returns to power as Minister of Munitions, then Minister for War and Air, then Colonial Secretary. Includes his role in the Versailles Treaty, important work in demobilizing the army, intervention against the Bolsheviks in Russia, the Chanak Crisis with Turkey, his key work in remaking the Middle East at the Cairo Conference of 1921, and the negotiation of the Irish Treaty.


This installment covers eighteen years as Churchill becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer, defends the government during the 1926 General Strike, leaves office with his party in 1929, and enters a ten year sojourn in the political wilderness while reaching his zenith as a writer. Moving into the 1930s, Churchill opposes the India Bill, champions Edward VIII in the Abdication crisis, and warns
of trouble to come from Hitler’s Germany. The volume ends as war is declared in September 1939 and Churchill becomes First Lord of the Admiralty almost exactly twenty-five years since he last held that post.

Gilbert, Martin.

A precisely written narrative puts the reader at Churchill’s shoulder over the most critical three years in his life and the world’s, as the early events of World War II unfold: Hitler’s triumph on the continent, Britain’s victory in the air, the Blitz, the U-boat war, Hitler’s attack on Russia, Churchill’s first personal contact with Roosevelt at the Atlantic Charter conference in August 1941, Pearl Harbor and the forging of the “Grand Alliance.”

Gilbert, Martin.

This volume covers the balance of World War II: the great power conferences at Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam, the waxing of American and Soviet power and the decline of Britain’s role as a partner; closing the ring around Germany; arguments over invasion routes; growing concerns about postwar Soviet expansion; the atomic bomb, the election and Churchill’s fall from office in July 1945.

Gilbert, Martin.

The final biographic volume covers Churchill’s last twenty years, including the opposition period (1945-51), the “Iron Curtain” speech at Fulton, the postwar premiership (1951-55), mixed relations with Truman and Eisenhower, failure of Churchill’s attempts to hold a summit meeting with Stalin’s successors, resignation, retirement and death, seventy years almost to the hour of his father’s death in 1895.

The Churchill Documents
• Hillsdale Editions

Churchill, Randolph S., editor.

“The Churchill papers, perhaps the largest archive ever assembled relating to one man, are only fractionally represented in the main biography. Here Randolph Churchill begins his collection of Companion Volumes, publishing all the main documents relating to Volume I on Churchill’s youth. Where an extract appeared in the Main Volume, the complete document appears here. Where space prevented the inclusion of a contemporary letter, it is included here. Rarely--if ever--has such a collection been preserved; rarely has such a collection been made available to public scrutiny.” —Publisher’s note


“This volume starts with Churchill’s maiden speech in the House of Commons and proceeds from that point to illuminate every stage of his political career: as back-bencher, Unionist Free Trader, then crossing the floor to join the Liberals; as Junior Minister (Undersecretary of State for the Colonies) and Cabinet Minister President of the Board of Trade, Home Secretary and First Lord of the Admiralty. The manner in which Churchill’s restless mind was made up on all the great questions of the day is plainly spelt out in his correspondence....many other interests also assert themselves: books, travels, courtship, marriage.” —Publisher’s note


“More than half of these documents, relating Churchill’s experiences as head of the wartime Admiralty, his resignation over the Dardanelles campaign and his time in the trenches of Flanders, come from the Churchill Papers; the remainder come from over seventy different sources public and private, not restricted to Churchill’s own writings. The context in which he was putting forward his opinions, and the part played by colleagues--and opponents--in influencing policy, are illustrated throughout by other people’s writings.” —Publisher’s note

Gilbert, Martin, editor.


“The documents herein [are] drawn from the Churchill papers and more than sixty other archival sources...Churchill’s personal life underwent many sadesses, including the death in action of friends, the death of his mother and of his youngest daughter, and a growing personal awareness of the strong forces of disruption and chaos with which the 20th century was being threatened.”
—Publisher’s note


The massive and sadly now rare companions to Volume V were the first to appear individually, rather than a set. As with past companion or document volumes, they support the main volume with papers relating to the material covered. This volume involves Churchill’s two years out of office 1922-24, and his return to the Conservatives as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Baldwin Government of 1924-29.


Documents herein testify to Churchill’s growing conflict with his party leaders over the India Bill, his departure from Baldwin’s Shadow Cabinet, his lecture tours of America, financial problems following the stock market crash, and his amazing literary output, led by the massive biography of his ancestor, John Churchill, First Duke of Marlborough. His growing awareness of the Nazi threat is strongly evident.


The most important, and until Hillsdale’s reprints the hardest to find, volume of documents published to date, work is concerned mainly with
Churchill’s urgent warnings about Hitler and admonitions for Britain to rearm, his hopes for return to office, and his frustration with the reluctance of his colleagues to accept either him or his arguments. Included are key documents tracing Churchill’s sources of information about the state of German war preparations and, finally, his return to the Admiralty as First Lord as war is declared in September 1939.


After a decade’s hiatus, the companion volumes resumed under the War Papers title, thanks to the generosity of Wendy Reves, an old friend of Sir Winston. Documents cover Churchill’s recall to the government as First Lord of the Admiralty at the outbreak of war in 1939; his failed attempts to take the offensive; the failed British attempt to stop the Nazi invasion of Norway; and the fall of the Chamberlain government. Gilbert examines Churchill’s second stewardship of the Admiralty in unprecedented detail, through his writings and those of others.


Churchill’s burdens from the moment he became Prime Minister were daunting. The German juggernaut swept across the Low Countries and France, which fell one by one; the British Army and thousands of French were rescued at Dunkirk, but arrived in England almost unarmed; the Battle of Britain raged in the sky and the Blitz ravaged English cities. Reading these key documents, one reviewer wrote, “is like peering over Churchill’s burly shoulder” as the most frightening and decisive months of the 20th century unfold.


By 1941 the war had engulfed the world, beginning with Britain still standing alone, and ending with Pearl Harbor and the Anglo-American-Soviet “Grand Alliance.” The editor adds a 70-page itemized index enabling the reader to “read this volume as a mini-narrative of its own, and refer easily to the different documents through it. The work includes all of the 1941 Churchill-Roosevelt Correspondence, and numerous other complete correspondence records.
Gilbert, Martin, editor.


  This volume, the first extension of the document series in thirteen years, covers the year 1942, which Churchill in his war memoirs referred to as “the Hinge of Fate.” The war could still go either way, but the Grand Alliance, hitherto engulfed in a storm of military failure, began to see signs of future success and ultimate victory against the Axis powers. By year's end, the Soviets had defeated the Germans at Stalingrad, the Allies had gained a key victory in Africa at El Alamein, and Churchill was politically secure.

Gilbert, Martin and Larry P. Arnn, eds.


  Eliot A. Cohen: “The United States is thoroughly engaged in the war and the Allies have landed in North Africa after an acrimonious debate, but the campaign there is far from won. The Soviets might still desert the cause if the Anglo-Americans do not invade mainland Europe in 1943, or so Churchill and Roosevelt think. The French exiles under de Gaulle are impossible to deal with, but the old Vichy generals and admirals are probably worse. The great week to ten-day conferences—in this volume alone, at Casablanca, Washington, and Quebec—to settle the future course of the war must be prepared, staffed, conducted and followed up. Churchill’s 69-year-old body is showing the strain of it all.”

1966, continued…

Gilbert, Martin.


  The official biographer’s first book about Churchill, much in demand, now borders on the rare. It contains a brief, concise biography.

Halle, Kay, compiler.


  Kay Halle, the Cleveland heiress who almost married Randolph Churchill and became a noted Washington socialite, spent thirty years in company with the Churchill family. Her journalist instincts are responsible for this rich, well-researched compendium of Churchill wit and wisdom which, unlike many of its
ilk, is carefully attributed and organized for ease of reference. The first edition is superior; later editions were off-printed from the original and are no less complete, but contain a much less comprehensive index. One of the three or four top quotation books.

Jones, R. V.  

MacKay, James A.  
An illustrated guide to Churchill depictions on postage stamps, commencing with Colombia’s “Big Three” overprints of the war years. Reasonably complete through 1966, but hundreds of Churchill commemorative stamps and postal stationery have been issued since.

Manzona, Rafael.  

Mearns, Martha.  
A juvenile with illustrations by Raymond Renard.

Moran, Charles [Lord Moran].  
Despite the title, coverage ends in 1960. An important source work by Churchill’s doctor, this work is tainted by the fact that Churchill was almost always ill when Moran saw him. John Colville remarked: “Lord Moran was never present when history was made, but he was sometimes invited to lunch afterward.” Researchers including Sir Martin Gilbert have found that the diary entries in the book do not coincide with the Moran diaries he examined; for some entries the actual diary is blank. Withal, this is a key primary source extensively quoted by Gilbert and others.

Nobel Prize Library, editors.  
Half this book contains the Nobel Prize presentation to Churchill “for his mastery of historical and biographical description,” with large excerpts from My Early Life and The Island Race. Maps by Rafael Palacios.

The author, a well-known Swedish historian, spends a significant part of the book on analyzing the situation in May 1940 when Churchill took over as Prime Minister. His choice of “seized” seems bizarre.


The standard work on a famous friendship which survived the vicissitudes of many political disputes and disagreements. “Some people take drugs,” Churchill once quipped. “I take Max.” Beaverbrook accompanied Churchill on key wartime visits including France and America, and successfully served as Minister for Aircraft Production in Churchill’s World War II coalition government. A balanced account.

1967


The only specialized work on Churchill’s Parliamentary career, with thirty chapters exploring his long career in the House of Commons, scene of his greatest dramas, loftiest achievements and most humiliating defeats. A new and deeper study is needed in the light of sources unavailable when this was written.


Considers Churchill’s heading the Admiralty in the two World Wars.


The standard catalogue of over five hundred Churchill paintings then known, each illustrated in color or black and white. While some paintings did not make this compilation, Coombs has documented over ninety percent of them, and offers an expert text to go along with the illustrations. The 2003 and later
editions vastly expanded the list of known paintings while retaining Coombs’s original catalogue numbers.

Churchill, Sarah. 

Churchill’s daughter Sarah’s account of her thoughts during the funeral of her father in 1965, including the texts of various past conversations, accompanied by sketches.


A “Spectrum Book” in the “Great Lives Observed” series. An outstanding brief life penned by Martin Gilbert when he was still Randolph Churchill’s assistant on the official biography.


Brief but opinionated, the author calls Churchill a fascist hoping to crush the 1926 General Strike through civil war. Haffner criticizes WSC’s stances on India and the Abdication, but admires Churchill’s books. He says history would be little different absent Churchill until 1940, which he concedes was his subject’s finest hour.


A study of Churchill's relations with the United States during World War II, the birth of the “special relationship,” and divergences of policy. Not examined; if this is the notorious North Korean dictator (1912-1994), who allegedly wrote over 10,000 books, speeches and treatises, we would be delighted to know.


The John Murtagh Macrossan lecture, delivered at the University of Queensland, Australia, September 27, 1966.
Price, Dorothy & Walley, Dean.  
Introduction by Dwight D. Eisenhower. Joyce Hall of Hallmark was a longtime friend of Sir Winston, published several series of Christmas cards bearing his paintings, employed Sarah Churchill on the television program “Hallmark Hall of Fame,” and owned a notable collection of WSC’s canvases. This distillation of quotes is accurate, though it lacks attributions.

Schneebeli, Robert J.  
The author was the longtime president of the Swiss Winston Churchill Society, which hosted many distinguished former Churchill colleagues at its annual meetings. Here he collects anecdotes, praises, and excerpts from speeches, and offers a brief biography.

Stromberg, Kjell.  
*Kleine Geschichte der Zuerkennung des Nobelpreises an [Brief History of Awarding the Nobel Prize to] Winston S. Churchill.* Zürich, text in German.  
Concerns the award of the Nobel Prize for Literature to Churchill in 1953.

Thompson, R. W.  
The second of Reginald Thompson’s quartet of revisionist works, this one concentrates on Churchill’s relationship with Montgomery and dispels what the author considers false accounts of Monty’s conduct of the war. Thompson’s first book, *The Yankee Marlborough*, was certainly his best, but many years later his criticisms seem relatively mild.

Unknown.  
*A Salute to Winston Churchill*. New York: Publisher’s Association of America, 1967.

Unknown.  

Weil, Ursula & Otto.  
*Churchill und der britische Imperialismus [Churchill and British Imperialism]*. Berlin: Buchverlag Der Morgen, 2 vols., 364 pp and 464 pp, text in German.

1968

Ashley, Maurice.

The only specialized work to date that relates how Churchill wrote history, by his literary assistant on Marlborough. Endpapers are color reproductions of edited manuscript pages. Ashley carefully describes how Churchill wrote his historical works and summarizes his conclusions on key issues in the light of history, but provides little analysis of the themes in, or final evaluations of Churchill’s works.

Dolan, Ellen M.
A juvenile extract from the text by Anthony M. Merthens.

Fedden, Robin.
The official National Trust guidebook, with an expert text, numerous photos and a genealogical chart, and a list of paintings hanging in the house at Chartwell. Foreword by Lady Churchill.

Fedden, Robin.
A hardbound deluxe edition of Churchill and Chartwell containing the same text (less the list of paintings at the house), plus seven color plates of the house and grounds; larger format, larger type, but only one small printing.

Gardner, Brian.
Though it claims to be impartial, this is a mainly critical collection of articles which purports to tell “why he never regained his 1940 popularity, which had reached its nadir by 1942 and caused him to be turned out of office in 1945.” Denounced as “journalistic rubbish” by The Times Literary Supplement (November 28, 1968), it nevertheless offers useful, not-often-consulted source material.

Gretton, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter.
A positive account of Churchill at the Admiralty and in other naval affairs in both World Wars. Regarded by some as too uncritical, this is a standard work which deserves to be read alongside Roskill, Churchill and the Admirals.
Hyam, Ronald.  
The only study of its kind looks at Churchill’s first government position in the famous Liberal administration of 1906-08. Given unrestricted access to the Elgin papers, the author analyzes Liberal colonial policy under Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Herbert Asquith.

Matejka, Jaroslav.  

Richards, Kenneth G.  
A large format juvenile for ages 8-14, nicely written and illustrated.

Thomson, George Malcolm.  
Solid account, by a Beaverbrook protégé, of the 1942 Commons vote of no confidence, moved following British military reversals in 1941 and early 1942. Churchill won handily. A well-researched book, not by any means pro-Churchill.

Trukhanovskii, Vladimir G.  
A very interesting, rather balanced biography up until World War II, when Churchill evolves from a wise statesman and Russian ally (1941) to imperialist running dog and capitalist tool (1945). By Yalta and Fulton, Churchill has become a hopeless warmonger, making wild accusations over postwar Soviet aims; indeed it was he not Stalin who first broke the Yalta treaty. Title is also found spelled as Uinston Cercill in some bibliographic catalogues.

Wheeler-Bennett, Sir John, editor.  
This top primary source book, written at the behest of Clementine Churchill by six close colleagues of her husband, to refute the thesis expounded by Lord Moran (*Struggle for Survival*) that Churchill’s performance was seriously affected by his health. Important primary source material.
1969

Kimura, Takeo. 
   The 1971 edition was extensively abridged.

Langworth, Richard M. 
Churchill in Stamps. Camp Hill, Pa.: Churchill Study Unit, softbound.
   Stapled pages photocopied from the author’s Churchill biography using Churchill and related stamps to illustrate the story. Distributed by members of the Churchill Study Unit of the American Topical (philatelic) Association; the final version was serialized in Finest Hour from issue 43 through 107.

Reid, Percy G. 
   The author, a Westerham resident, worked for London newspapers and kept an eye on comings and goings at Chartwell, covering events and visitors of importance. He kept a close watch on Chartwell life, and here offers a unique look at Churchill as neighbor and villager.

Taylor, A.J.P. et al. 
   These leading authorities take a mildly revisionist look at Churchill the politician, strategist and historian. Anthony Storr offers a controversial psychological profile, which has been criticized for overplaying Churchill’s periods of depression on the grounds that Storr never knew WSC.

   Demolishes the myth, foisted by Rolf Hochhuth’s play, The Soldiers, that Churchill was implicated in the “murder” of Polish General Sikorski. (His death was an accident.) Thompson, a friend of Hochhuth’s, became alienated by the latter’s sensationalist charges and wrote this book to refute them.

Urumese, K. P. 
Malayalam is a Dravidian language related to Tamil, spoken on the Malabar Coast, southwest India.

Webb, Robert N.  
Juvenile.

Wilson, Theodore A.  
The standard work on the first official meeting between Roosevelt and Churchill at Placentia Bay, Newfoundland in August 1941. The author believes the main result was Churchill’s acceptance of the Atlantic Charter (worded vaguely when it came to the British Empire) in return for FDR’s support of Britain “short of war.”

1970

Bloncourt, Pauline.  
*An Old and Young Leader: Winston Churchill and John Kennedy.* London: Faber & Faber, 168 pp., softbound.  
A study in contrasts, noting many similar characteristics between the two statesmen.

Dupuy, Trevor N.  
“Military Lives” series. Hagiographic but interesting, the book argues that Churchill is criticized by military historians but not by the public; and that Churchill was a military genius who qualified as one of the “Great Captains.”

Georghallides, G. S.  
*Churchill’s 1907 Visit to Cyprus: A Political Analysis.* Center for Scientific Research, 54 pp.  

Halle, Kay, editor.  
Foreword by Lady Churchill, Preface by Averell Harriman. Sequel to Halle’s quotations book, *Irrepressible Churchill* (1966), this is her distillation of his remarks on “the two great English-speaking organisations.” Well indexed, it
covers his views of life and history, significant speeches in and about America, articles on America from 1898 through the late 1930s and his famous alternate history, “If Lee Had Not Won the Battle of Gettysburg.”

Haller, Adolf.
Am Steuerrad der Weltgeschichte [At the Wheel of World History]: Churchill. Zürich: Schweizerische Jugendschriftenwerk, 40 pp., text in German.
A brief account for young people.

Nelson, James, editor.
Transcript of Alistair Cooke’s television interview with Eisenhower at Gettysburg, asking for Eisenhower’s view of Churchill as war leader and strategist. The answers suggest that Eisenhower believed Churchill’s chief value was inspiration rather than war strategy.

Ray, John.
Lloyd George and Churchill. London: Heinemann, 42 pp., softbound.
“Men Who Made History” series. A study of Britain’s two world war prime ministers, but less of an attempt at comparison as might be desired.

Rhodes James, Robert.
Still one of the best critical biographies, this work dispassionately examines Churchill’s mixed career through 1939, concluding that had he died that year, he would have gone down in history as prominent but not crucial to 20th century history. Well written and researched. The sequel on 1940-65, A Study in Triumph, was forestalled by the author’s death.

Brief work for young people.

Rodriguez, Lázaro, Jesus.

Starcke, Grà.
A university report analyzing Churchill’s war speeches, published when the author was studying at Copenhagen University. Duplicated in copy paper and
bound with black tape, the first edition was available only through the University bookshop.

Wolff, Michael. 
“Great Nobel Prizes” series. An ably-written illustrated reference handbook by a onetime assistant to biographer Randolph Churchill. Part 1 is a brief biography. Part II considers Churchill as novelist, eyewitness, biographer, historian and orator. Part III evaluates his achievement. Appendices provide timelines of Churchill’s life alongside political and cultural events; a bibliography; a family tree and essay on the Marlborough family; notes on WSC’s method of writing history; and brief biographies of Kitchener, Fisher, Franklin Roosevelt, and all the Prime Ministers under whom Churchill served from Campbell-Bannerman to Chamberlain. This work richly deserves a reprint.

1971

Epstein, Sam & Beryl. 
A well-written juvenile.

Liebfeld, Alfred. 
*Churchill*. Warszaw: Czytelnik, 536 pp., text in Polish.

Macrae, Robert Stuart. 

Sauter, Max. 
Produced by the Swiss Churchill Society to mark the 25th anniversary of the “Europe Unite” speech; issued with a phonograph record.

1972

Andrén, Georg. 
The author, a researcher in English politics, intended to write a long biography but died before finishing the first volume. Published after his death, this book comprises the first six chapters, bringing the story up to World War I.

Briquebec, John. 
A juvenile for classroom teaching purposes.

Churchill, Winston S., M.P.  
*Commencement Day Address*. Fulton, Mo.: Westminster College, 16 pp., softbound.  
Text an address marking 25 years since the author’s grandfather delivered his famous “Sinews of Peace” or “Iron Curtain” speech on the campus in 1946.

Dzélépy, Éleuthère Nicolas.  
A communist view of how Churchill was ruining the peace and threatening a renewal of worldwide conflict after WW2.

Engstrom, J. Eric.  
A standard work on Churchill commemorative coins and medals through 1972, illustrating each item, describing the designs and metals used, and stating 1972 market values. Printed on high gloss stock for maximum clarity, the work is indispensable to collectors, though sadly now incomplete.

Eppler, Elizabeth E., compiler.  
A positive view of Churchill as a Zionist.

Marder, Arthur.  
Churchill’s conduct of the Admiralty during WW2 by the great naval historian.

Mason, David.  
*“Pan/Ballantine Illustrated History of World War II, War Leader Book No.9.”* A good account, mainly stressing Churchill’s military involvements.
Schoenfeld, Maxwell Philip. 

An study by a noted academician on Churchill’s wartime service from an administrative viewpoint. Pro-Churchill, the author debunks some of the rumors about WSC meddling with service chiefs and micro-managing the war.

Yamanoue, Shōtarō. 

1973

Albjerg, Victor L. 

Twayne’s “Rulers and Statesmen of the World” series, number 22.

Bodle, Donald Graeme. 
*Winston Churchill and the German Question in British Foreign Policy, 1918-1922.* The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 194 pp., softbound, text in English.

Frewin, Leslie. 

A “wit and wisdom” compilation by a Churchill cousin, Leslie Frewin, in twenty-one chapters on everything from war to women to religion. The 1974 “Centenary Edition was published in larger format with a special gilt-decorated white dust jacket.

Guillemot, Pierre. 

Lima, Alencar Bastos Guimarães. 

Lewin, Ronald. 

A character analysis based on personal interviews and published sources, which examines Churchill’s failures and successes. A stylish piece of writing on Churchill’s character, tracing the background that made him the supreme war leader in 1940.
   A positive examination of Churchill during World War I.


   An account based on the film of the same title.

   An account of Churchill and his times with questions of interpretation and evaluation that have not been resolved at the time of writing. Extensive revisions are incorporated in the second edition.

   This work collects many fine papers, some critical but all worth reading, on aspects of Churchill’s career, including his work as a writer, with some summary views of the total picture.

   Thompson’s third of four critical works expands his military analysis of Churchill from Montgomery to all the World War II generals, concluding that Churchill should have left war direction to the military. Should be compared with Pitt’s *Churchill’s Generals*.

Magazine format, published to promote and document the film by the same title, starring Simon Ward in the title role.

1974


A pamphlet containing the text of a lecture delivered in March 1974 at Hillel House, London, based on material the author had been collecting for his book, *Churchill and the Jews*.

**Kavanagh, Dennis.**
*Crisis, Charisma and British Political Leadership: Winston Churchill as the Outsider.* London and Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications, 42 pp., softbound.

**Longford, Elizabeth.**

A dramatic folio documentary with many new photographs, commissioned by Churchill family interests. Well-presented and without criticism.

**Payne, Robert.**

In a nasty piece of criticism, the author sees the worst in everything, magnifying Churchill’s faults and ignoring his virtues, with sweeping overstatements and generalizations. Ironically, the book offers a good, detailed chronology of Churchill’s life and is beautifully bound, with family tree endpapers that form a useful reference.

**Pelling, Henry M.**

A balanced work, widely considered one of the best one-volume biographies, Pelling’s biography later had a new lease on life in a softbound reprint with a new introduction by the author.

**Reid, Robert.**

Handsomely bound in brown leather with quality coated paper containing excellent line illustrations and a potted biography. Issued with platinum or gold sets of twelve commemorative ingots struck by the Pobjoy Mint.

**Schmid, Alex Peter.**

A critical account of Churchill’s activities as Secretary of State for War during the Allied military expeditions in support of the White Russians against the Reds.

**Tames, Richard.**

Unknown. 
On Churchill’s leadership in war.

Unknown. 
A survey of ups and downs with British newspapers.

Weidhorn, Manfred. 
The first comprehensive study of Churchill’s literary output shows how Churchill’s temperament, background and experience influenced his writings. Despite its age it remains among the best sources on the Churchill canon: erudite, balanced and wise, strongly recommended for its inciteful, accurate observations.

Whittington-Egan, Richard. 
The Greatest Man in Living Memory. London: Associated Newspaper Group, softbound.  
Centenary tribute.

1975

Aigner, Dietrich. 
Winston Churchill: Ruhm und Legende [Fame and Legend]. Göttingen, Zürich & Frankfurt am Main: Muster-Schmidt, 152 pp.; 1990, softbound, text in German.

Harriman, W. Averell & Abel, Elie. 
Based on Harriman’s personal recollections and private papers, Elie Abel describes decisions affecting the war and the controversies that followed. An important source. Harriman is careful to note he was not present at the “Tolstoy” conference with Stalin where Churchill proposed Soviet and British spheres of interest in eastern Europe to Stalin.

Loewenheim, Francis L., Langley, Harold D., Jones, Manfred, editors. 
The first attempt at publishing the voluminous Roosevelt-Churchill correspondence, some of which was still under wraps at the time; eclipsed by

West, Bruce.
Bill Vanderkloot piloted Churchill on many of his wartime journeys. Through the pen of Canadian journalist Bruce West, he provides a fascinating account of what happened on all the flights.

1976

Cohen, Gavriel.

Colville, John.
Essentially autobiographical with emphasis on the author’s involvement, as a senior civil servant, with Churchill, whom he joined from Chamberlain’s government when Churchill became Prime Minister. The greater part of the book covers World War II, during most of which Colville served as one of Churchill’s private secretaries.

Jacobs, William J.
Churchill. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Benzinger, Bruce & Glencoe, 96 pp., hardbound and softbound.

Lash, Joseph.
An eminent Roosevelt biographer comprehensively surveys the most significant alliance of the 20th century. Less critical than Kimball’s *Forged in War* and worth reading as a contrast.

Lavirotte, Pierre.

Pilpel, Robert.
An account of each of Churchill’s sixteen visits to the United States: from 1895, when he arrived in New York en route to Cuba, to 1961, when he passed through New York too ill to see the anxious President Kennedy. Finely written, with humor and verve, not without errors.
Schneider, Robert W.

Thompson, R. W.

The fourth and final Reginald Thompson Churchill critique reveals Thompson's main source for his *Yankee Marlborough* and later writings: Desmond Morton, Churchill's prewar and wartime intelligence collaborator. This is a sad story: Morton became less useful to Churchill as intelligence became more formalized, Churchill paid decreasing attention to him, and Morton never forgave him for it.

1977

Ardemagni, Mirko.
*Processo a Churchill [The Questioning of Churchill]*. Milan: Editione Negard, text in Italian.

Hägglöf, Gunnar.
*Tre män i Jalta [Three Men in Yalta]*. Stockholm: Norstedt, 248 pp., text in Swedish; also likely published in Finnish.

Kano, Ryu.

Roskill, Stephen.

A well-known critical account of Churchill's often stormy relationship with Britain's top naval leaders World Wars I and II. For a balanced understanding this is best be read alongside the more positive naval accounts by Bell, Gretton and Hough.

Smith, Jr., Arthur L.

Unknown.

Considers the role of Churchill at the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States in 1941.
Unknown. *Painting as a Pastime.* London: M. Knoedler & Co., 16 pp., card wrappers with many color illustrations

A catalogue of Churchill painting exhibitions at the Knoedler Gallery on Bond Street. See also the Wylma Wayne catalogue, 1982.

**1978**


Key resource to the relationship between Churchill, his foreign secretary and Roosevelt during World War II. Among the arguments covered are policy toward de Gaulle vs. Giraud of France, and the Morgenthau Plan for defeated Germany. An important sourcework.


**1979**


Eggleston, George T. *Roosevelt, Churchill and the World War II Opposition.* Old Greenwich, Conn.: Devin-Adair, 256 pp. The author was with Lindbergh on the America First Committee, which opposed U.S. involvement in World War II, and he was put on trial after Pearl Harbor. This is an interesting insider’s account, not without humor.

At first glance a potboiler, this book is an important reference with plentiful, accurately captioned illustrations, many in color, including numerous examples of fine Churchill first editions. A must for bibliophiles.

Kawai, Hidekazu.  

Moore, Robin James.  

  Stafford Cripps was a key Labour member of the Churchill wartime coalition, successively British ambassador to the Soviet Union and Britain’s liaison with India’s Congress Party leaders. This book critically examines his relationships with Churchill and the Congress and how they affected Anglo-Indian relations.

Neilson, Francis.  
*Churchill and Yalta.* Brooklyn, N.Y.: Revisionist Press.  
“Revisionist Historiography” series. Second to none in his dislike of Churchill, the author suggests that WSC was solely responsible for all the ills that came out of Yalta. Some bibliographers question whether this book, and the following, were ever distributed. It is listed in the Library of Congress, catalogue number 81002695.

Neilson, Francis.  
*Churchill’s War Memoirs.* Brooklyn, N.Y.: Revisionist Press.  
“Revisionist Historiography” series. See note to previous entry. Library of Congress catalogue number 81000567.

Weidhorn, Manfred.  
“Twayne’s English Author” series. An erudite account of Churchill’s writings by a leading scholar of the canon.

1980

Butler, William Vivian.  
Juvenile.

Finlayson, Iain.  
Juvenile.

Humes, James C.
Churchill: Speaker of the Century. New York: Stein & Day, 334 pp., several later printings, the last a softbound.

This book is not about Churchill’s oratory, but a well-written, potted biography with many quotes and views by Churchill’s contemporaries, not all of them accurately transcribed or cited.

Jones, Madeline.
Juvenile.

Lee, J. M.
A scholarly study of how Churchill put the wartime coalition government together, and how it worked (most of the time) as a team.

Patterson, Tony.
The only specialized work on Churchill’s political career at Dundee, Scotland, where he held a seat in Parliament from 1908 to 1922, surviving the tumult of the great reform battles, World War I and the postwar recession. Profusely illustrated with many novel photos. Recommended.

1981

Bailey, Eva.
Juvenile.

Biber, Dusšan.
A detailed account, well researched including documents from the Public Record Office, London.

Colville, John.
Churchill’s best known private secretary breaks the so-called Inner Circle into categories or areas of association. Colville is biased, but scintillating (and sometimes damaging) on Churchill’s political and social friends and colleagues from 1939 to 1955. A notable primary source.

Gilbert, Martin.
A rare work based on a lecture by the official biographer, this book uniquely captures Churchill’s attitudes toward politics and government. His overriding doctrine, Gilbert says, can be summarized in a sentence: “His quarrel was with tyranny.”


Nicely written and illustrated by the official biographer to go with the television documentary of this name, ably condensing Gilbert’s research on this subject from the official biography, volume 5.


Sixteen essays from leading conservative thinkers, notable for Jaffa’s demolition of the myth that Churchill engineered the sinking of the *Lusitania*. The book concludes that Churchill’s conservative ideas were spurned and his long-term advice unheeded.


For many years the leading work on the subject, this well balanced work is a thoughtful examination of a complex relation, very worth reading. A mini-furor occurred later, when newly released documents showed Churchill was willing to write off de Gaulle as an ally if necessary to placate Roosevelt, but Kersaudy made this clear long ago in his book.


Juvenile.

Pitt, Barrie.

Published in conjunction with a BBC television play written by Ian Curteis, this is the first sweeping review, generally positive, of Churchill’s World War II relations with his military commanders. Should be read with Thompson’s Generalissimo Churchill. This book is not often seen.

Seldon, Anthony.

A standard work on Churchill’s 1951-55 Conservative Government distinguished by numerous first-person interviews.

Stevens, Lawrence.

“World History” series; juvenile.

Wallin, Jeffrey D.

A wholly positive account of the attempt to force the Dardanelles by a naval task force, championed (though not conceived by) Churchill, which ended in a naval retreat and the subsequent failure of an attempt on the Gallipoli peninsula by a seaborne assault. Wallin maintains that the concept was strategically sound and would have worked; that ruination came because Churchill lacked the plenary authority to control events.

1982

Morgan, Ted.

An exciting and learned work on the period, especially thorough on the Dardanelles attack, which cost Churchill the Admiralty. Handsomely bound with illustrated map endpapers. Although Morgan projected two more volumes he was unable to convince his publisher to accept them; a shame, because this is a well written, deftly argued work.

Schwinge, Erich Jr.
Churchill und Roosevelt aus kontinentaleuropäischer Sicht [from the Perspective of Continental Europe]. Marburg, Germany: N.G. Elwert, 106 pp., text in German.

Soames, Mary.

Ranks with Gilbert’s Photographic Portrait (1974) as one of the two best illustrated documentaries. Handsomely bound and printed, with 429 illustrations including many never-before-seen photos and news cuttings, many from family sources, expertly captioned by Sir Winston’s daughter.


Catalogue of an extensive exhibition of paintings by Sir Winston, in color and black and white exhibited at the Wayne Gallery. Also includes paintings by his daughter Sarah (Lady Audley) and his nephew John Spencer Churchill, as well as sculptures by Oscar Nemon. Included is a list of owners and a bibliography.

1983


An exciting but fanciful account of a World War II female spy who allegedly reported directly to Churchill. Butler’s claims were dispatched in Nigel West’s Counterfeit Spies (1998, Chapter 12).


Originally provided as four-page installments with holes punched for looseleaf binders, stapled within issues of Finest Hour, journal of the International Churchill Society. Sections include membership roster, lists of the Society’s commemorative covers, checklists of Churchill stamps and books by and about Churchill. Later the bibliographic checklists were gathered in volume form in a grey wrapper entitled Churchill Bibliographic Data.
Louroso, Nikolaos Konstantinou.  
\textit{He Hygeia tou Tsotsil [The Health of Churchill]}. Athens: Ekdoseis Philippote, 74 pp., text in Greek.  
In Greek and Roman mythology, Hygeia (also Hygiea or Hygieia) was the daughter of the god of medicine, Asclepius, and Epione. She was the goddess/personification of health. A review is most welcome.

Manchester, William  
Manchester’s lyrical biography makes for fabulous reading; the prologue accurately captures the vanished world into which Churchill was born better than any other work. Given short shrift by academics, the author was accused of hagiography (which he is in parts, though in other parts quite critical), purple prose and mistakes large and small. Manchester has nonetheless brought more people to Churchill than any writer save Martin Gilbert.

In a powerful polemic, Manchester takes Churchill’s part as Germany arms and the statesman’s message goes unheeded. Excoriating the “Men of Munich,” the author nevertheless comes close to accusing Churchill of racism over India. The prologue, “Chartwell, 1932,” is a time capsule which takes the reader as close as possible to what life there must have been like.

Manchester, William and Reid, Paul  
The long awaited finale to Manchester’s original volumes, completed by Manchester’s friend Paul Reid, who writes well. But the book was criticized for “historical isolationism”: failure to consult the vast body history published since Manchester’s volume 2 in 1988, and for rushing through the post-1945 years (a period Manchester had intended to omit). Warren Kimball wrote: “Paul Reid has not written a biography, but rather an old-style ‘life & times’ narrative with guns and bullets, political conniving, oft-repeated (but worth repeating) anecdotes, lovely touches of the personal, and the most important asset—a hero. It is a nice cruise down a rather lengthy river that you’ve sailed before. There is nothing new or exciting; it is reassuring rather than challenging. Still, it is a lovely and literate view of familiar territory that massages old stories, nurtures legends, and points gently to miscalculations and mistakes of the hero—who flawed though he was, remains a hero.”

An Australian author argues that Churchill’s *The World Crisis* was at least a partial distortion of facts, omitting opposing views to justify Churchill’s own positions. While this renders it “a flawed work,” Prior concludes, “genuine efforts were made by Churchill to take a more detached view [and] it raised the whole intellectual level of the discussion [with] a thread of humanity and breadth of vision which together with the power of the writing will ensure it remains one of the classic accounts of the war.” Recommended.


A study of Churchill’s underlying principles and goals behind his concepts of power, politics and diplomacy, collective security and practical morality, demonstrating the relevance of his views to modern times.


A nasty polemic by authors determined to say nothing good about Western leaders, who succeed in their goal. Their thesis is that Roosevelt gave only lip service to Indian independence, while Churchill took advantage of FDR’s lukewarm advocacy. On Indian independence there are things to criticize both in Roosevelt’s hypocrisy and in Churchill’s outdated concepts of empire. But Hitler had worse things in mind for India, Gandhi ended life favorably disposed toward Churchill, and there are more balanced critiques than this one.

1984


A French entry in the who-sold-out-the-West sweepstakes, outlining the authors’ belief that Churchill and Roosevelt lost the peace and caused the Cold War by their errors in dealing with their Soviet wartime ally.

A study of Churchill’s reluctance to launch the second front Stalin wanted so badly after Hitler attacked the Russians.


A miniature portrait with fulsome criticism by a former Keeper of the Churchill Archives, Cambridge. Brendon represents the revisionist case on a number of issues, particularly Churchill’s conduct of military strategy. H. Ashley Redburn: “It is news to learn that Churchill’s greatest single contribution to the Second World War was his oratory. Among numerous examples of the ‘demi-god’s’ failure is the despatch of tanks to North Africa [where the author says] ‘Churchill had not ensured proper testing.’ The Premier must also be a mechanic.”


The author sets out to explain how, contrary to his wishes, Churchill did end up presiding over the dissolution of the British Empire. But the book is also a review of his entire career, with emphasis on World Wars I and II. Recommended.


Juvenile.


This seminal three-volume achievement collects all the Roosevelt-Churchill correspondence, carefully arranged and footnoted. Kimball adds

Trory, Ernie. *Churchill and the Bomb.* Hove, Sussex: Crabtree Press, 128 pp., softbound. A polemic by an activist in the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), who excoriated Churchill for not opposing Truman’s decision to drop the atom bomb in 1945. In fact, Churchill could not have vetoed Truman's decision, though he would not have if he could.


1985


One of the most important primary sources, and the most comprehensive of three books by Churchill’s best-known private secretary (1939-44, 1951-55). Colville came over from Chamberlain’s office, sharing the prevailing doubt over the “half-breed American” who had become prime minister; as the diaries progress his doubts change rapidly to admiration. The biographic sketches in the back are literate, pungent, and withal not what you’ll read in *Who’s Who.* An invaluable book, strongly recommended.

Dilks, David.
The author later wrote a masterful account of Churchill and Canada, and here he looks at Churchill and his two predecessors who visited Canada. Dilks’s balanced observations are always worthy of attention.


Produced by the White-Burkett Miller Center for Public Affairs, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. and Lanham, Md.


A balanced and mostly favorable survey of Churchill at the Admiralty in both wars. Should be read with Roskill’s more critical Churchill and the Admirals and Bell’s more recent Churchill and Sea Power.


Another book concerning the purported letters between Churchill and Mussolini in which Churchill supposedly proposed conciliation. The story is pure fantasy; see: http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu/larma-segreta-del-duce-by-mimmo-franzinelli/


An account of the Moscow, Cairo and Teheran conferences and the handling of China by the Big Three.


Not entirely about Churchill, but worthy of mention for the fighter pilots who saved Britain in her finest hour.
Day, David.  

The Australians have held a diffident attitude toward Churchill, at least since his failure to send an armada to defend Australia when Japan entered World War II, and many still blame him for the Gallipoli debacle in 1915. Here an Australian academic offers the unlikely thesis that Prime Minister Menzies, who differed with Churchill over war policy involving Australia in 1941-42, was a serious candidate for prime minister of Great Britain. Well written and interesting, despite exotic theory.

Gietz, Axel. 

“American Studies” vol. 61.

Harbutt, Fraser J. 

The author argues that Churchill’s hand of friendship to the Soviet Union, extended in 1941, was quickly withdrawn, and his long background as an anti-communist led to the hardening America’s attitude toward Stalin.

Johnson, Ann Donegan. 

Juvenile.

Karski, Jan. 

Marrinan, Patrick. 

Four of Britain’s leading World War II generals—Brooke, Auchinleck, Montgomery and Alexander—were Ulstermen. Did that give them anything in common in their experiences with Churchill? This Ulster author is certain, writing “of an erratic political genius pitched against the superb craftsmanship of the Irish professional soldier, and of those resultant relationships which affected the destiny of all mankind.”

Pedraza, Howard.

An admirer of Powell and Churchill, the author argues that each shared a belief in the greatness of Britain, and were opposed and ultimately thwarted by the “Little Englanders” among their colleagues.


Juvenile.


A useful little booklet collecting information and facts about Churchill based on questions most often asked by tourists at Chartwell. Many personal and health details are related.

Soames, Mary. \textit{Winston Churchill: The Father Figure}. Zürich: Schweizerische Winston Churchill Stiftung, 12 pp.

The seventeenth Winston Churchill Memorial Lecture presented by the Winston Churchill Stiftung at the University of Zürich, 19 September 1986.


Text of the then-U.S. Secretary of Defense’s speech to the 1986 International Churchill Conference in Boston. The Churchill Literary Foundation was a publishing arm of the International Churchill Society.

\textbf{1987}


Illustrated text of an address to a London dinner of the International Churchill Society. The author discusses Churchill’s homes and other obscure places in London which played key roles in his story, including the onetime London Magazine on the Serpentine, which Churchill had defended when war
threatened with Germany in 1911. Churchill's prompt action helped convince Prime Minister Asquith to name him First Lord of the Admiralty.


A unique catalogue to Churchill's allusions to great literature from the Bible to Shakespeare and Macaulay in his writings and speeches, cross indexed by key words, including "unknown allusions." It could have been more comprehensive, but this is a useful reference.


Highly critical and without serious credibility. Denounced by one reviewer as "a farrago of crappola," yet filled with fascinating footnotes that can be found nowhere else, like "Mrs. Goering to the author." Everyone is entitled to be heard.


Prior to publication, the author took up one of his themes, Churchill's alleged cowardice during the London Blitz: "When he knew that London was going to cop it, he hopped into his Daimler and had himself driven out to Dytchley [sic] in Oxfordshire, for the night." This was contradicted by everyone who spent time with Churchill: he went to Ditchley all of seven times, not to avoid London but to avoid Chequers (official country house of prime ministers), which could be easily spotted from the air on moonlit nights. Luftwaffe raids over London were more numerous, and expected Churchill insisted on staying there. This vignette summarizes the kind of reporting contained herein.


Though autobiographical, most of this book by the late Churchill bodyguard covers his years as Churchill's detective, 1950-65. Murray writes sensitively with much inside information, and insights to Churchill's painting as a fellow artist. Includes some unique photographs.


The first book on Churchilliana, from toby jugs to pub signs, coins, stamps, chinaware, metal objects, glass, pins, sculpture, busts, standing and
seated figures, bookends, bric-a-brac, and kitsch. The well-researched book proceeds chronologically rather than grouping the items by type, thus is difficult as a ready reference. Though its brief biography contains many errors, it is accurate and authoritative when it comes to describing the items, though the prices quoted may be out of date.

Weidhorn, Manfred. 
Produced by the White-Burkett Miller Center for Public Affairs, University of Virginia. An erudite guide to Churchill’s use of language in his persuasive oratory.

1988

Matthews, Rupert. 
Juvenile.

Miner, Steven Merritt. 
This scholarly work looks at Churchill’s refusal to recognize Soviet takeover of the Baltic States in 1941-43, how his Cabinet prevailed on him not to interfere with Stalin’s plans, and how that in turn only whetted Soviet appetites. A fresh analysis that is restorative rather than revisionist.

Savel’ev, Vladimir. 

Williams, Brian. 
Juvenile.

Yao, Guang-Chen. 

Young, John W., ed. 
Should be read alongside Seldon’s Churchill’s Indian Summer (1981), which was comprehensive on domestic politics. This work provides one of the
few studies of Churchill’s 1950s ministry, covering the Soviet Union, Korea, relations with the USA, and events leading up to the 1956 Suez Crisis.

1989


Because of his special knowledge, Freddie Birkenhead was to have contributed two biographic volumes on Churchill, keeping pace with Martin Gilbert’s official biography. His death prevented him writing beyond 1922, and the task was taken up by his son Robin, who had progressed to 1940 when he suddenly died aged only 47, in 1985. Robin’s mother arranged for this private publication of all Robin had written. It “has neither a beginning nor an end; nor did he have his father’s advantage of personal knowledge....It is only a first draft....his friend will agree it would be wrong to let it languish in the file, unset and unseen.” Not in the class of his father’s work, it nevertheless completes the task the Birkenhead family set itself.


Collects some of Churchill’s best speeches, combined with connecting commentary, often waspish. Churchill’s speeches reveal “a man completely self-absorbed and egotistically uninterested in the opinions of anyone else.” (But included are three famous Churchill appreciations of Lloyd George, Chamberlain and Roosevelt.) The speeches were “ultimately ineffective” in that they did not achieve their objective, “his supreme ambition of becoming prime minister.” How many of his speeches had the Premiership as their objective? Readable for the speeches, if not the interpretations.

Dumova, Natal’ja Georgievna and Trukhanovskii, V. G. *Cercil’ i miljukov protiv Sovietskoj Rossii [Churchill’s Actions Against Soviet Russia]*. Moscow: Nauka, 202 pp., text in Russian.


Emmert, Kirk.

Produced in association with the Claremont Institute for the Study of Statesmanship and Political Philosophy. The author takes a sympathetic view of Churchill’s attachment to what Emmert considers a “civilizing empire,” claiming that its object was needed to prepare subject peoples for responsible nationhood.

Gilbert, Sir Martin ed. 

First publication in volume form of the letters Churchill wrote his wife about politics and life in Chartwell while she was voyaging to the South Seas in 1935. From his septic tank backing up to the Nazi threat to Europe, from his son’s political gaffes to the latest machinations in Parliament, Churchill shares every detail of his life at Chartwell with his absent wife. The letters, never intended for publication, add greatly to our understanding. Sir Martin provides detailed footnotes on people and places mentioned.

Grant, R. G. 

An artistic potted biography with much new illustrated material along with absorbing historic photographs and artwork, many in color. Infinitely readable, an ideal introduction to Churchill, especially for the young.

Gunev, Georgi. 

Lie, Fu-Xie. 

Not examined.

Yamanoue, Shōtarō. 

1990

Blake, Robert. 
Winston Churchill as Historian. Austin, Tex.: College of Liberal Arts, Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center, University of Texas, 16 pp., softbound.

Boyle, Peter G., ed.
A compilation of the fairly limited correspondence between the two leaders after Eisenhower became President. There are few revelations, though the correspondence is fascinating. Some of Eisenhower’s letters to the aging Churchill in the 1950s, probably written by State Department hands, proclaiming the end of empire and refusal to consider any accommodation with the Russians, are almost painful to read. This work demonstrates the divergence of opinion between Churchill and Eisenhower over the possibility of a change in Soviet attitudes after the death of Stalin.

Bradley, John.  
Juvenile.

Bradley, John.  
Translations: Danish.  
Juvenile.

Driemen, John E.  
Juvenile.

Hough, Richard.  
A mildly revisionist tract, well researched but not as thorough as the Clementine Churchill biography by Mary Soames (1979) which deserves priority as the leading work on Lady Churchill.

Italia, Bob.  
Juvenile.

Jablonsky, David.  
In this thorough and well-written work, the author provides insight into the use of espionage and the involvement of entire populations in the wars of the 20th century, where Churchill, he says, was influenced by his Victorian upbringing.
Jablonsky, David.  
Jablonsky fuses the interrelationship between strategy and the life of Churchill into a valuable monograph with a clear explanation of the multidimensional nature of twentieth century warfare. This essay is also reprinted in the author’s *Churchill and Hitler* (1994).

Lukacs, John.  
Starting with the not altogether novel idea that the first two and a half months of World War II’s active phase were a personal duel between Churchill and Hitler, the author states that the whole course war was decided during those eighty days. Paramount, Lukacs says, was the “duel of minds” between the two antagonists.

Martin, David.  
Attacks Churchill’s decision, prompted by the advice of his Special Operations Executive (SOE) and Fitzroy Maclean, to shift British support from Mihailovic to Tito in the Yugoslav guerrilla war against German occupiers.

Nadeau, Remi.  
Published version of a dissertation which generally views Stalin as the victor in the division of Europe after World War II.

Newfield, Dalton.  
A philatelic biography covering Churchill’s youth, featuring definitive stamps of the countries he passed through in his journeys through age 24, and other stamps depicting relevant people and places.

Russell, Douglas S.  
A comprehensive review of the circumstances surrounding Churchill’s decorations from governments or heads of state for military or government service. Each medal is depicted and its background described; major orders are
depicted in color. The author provides a chronology of the times and a medalllic history of Great Britain from Queen Victoria’s little wars through World War II.

Soames, Mary.  
Accompanied by excellent large-scale color plates, Churchill’s daughter provides a sense of what her father’s personal life was like as she weaves his hobby of painting into his years as a statesman, husband and father. Well written and researched; a good book to read alongside the painting books by David Coombs and Minnie Churchill.

Thompson, K. W.  
_Foreign Policy and Arms Control: Churchill’s Legacy._ Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 142 pp.  
A positive account of Churchill’s contribution to modern concepts of peacekeeping and arms control.

Verrier, Anthony.  
“Behind the mystery of Admiral Darlan’s presence in Algiers in November 1942 was a conflict between Roosevelt and Churchill on which hung the fate of France. Drawing on interviews and new-found primary sources the author tells the full dramatic story of a turning point to recapture Europe.” Not examined.

1991

Edmonds, Robin.  
A well-documented history explaining the war through the personalities and activities of Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin. The author offers a readable text and a useful reference work.

Franz-Willing, George.  
_Roosevelt, er wollte den grossen Krieg: Churchill, Verteidiger und Zerstörer des Empires [Roosevelt, He wanted the Great War: Churchill, Defender and Destroyer of Empires]._ Rosenheim: Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, text in German.  
The approach is clear from the title.

Gilbert, Martin.  
Not an abridgement, but a ground-up biography including much information not known when the original volumes were written, especially the early ones. An important and vital work that must be consulted for information not contained in the early volumes of the official biography.

Golland, Jim.  
*Not Winston, Just William?: Winston Churchill At Harrow.* Harrow, Mddlesex: The Herga Press, 40 pp., softbound.  
The author, a Harrow teacher, delves into school records to show that Churchill’s schoolboy failings were greatly magnified, by himself and by biographers who accepted what Churchill wrote. In fact, he was a particularly good student in several areas, even wrote an essay accurately predicting some of the events of World War I.

Harmon, Christopher C.  
“Are We Beasts?”: Churchill on the Moral Question of World War II “Area Bombing.” Newport, R.I.: Naval War College, 34 pp., softbound.  
Making effective use of published sources, Harmon concludes that bombing Germany would have been less troubling after the war had British political and military elites ceased doing it as soon as their superior power permitted. This is perhaps much easier to judge in hindsight. The author shows that Churchill, far from glorying in the bombing campaign, had deep regrets over it and several times questioned its necessity.

Humes, James C.  
Humes’s best book about Churchill. The author, a former presidential speechwriter, offers a how-to manual discussing Churchill’s oratorical precepts: begin strongly, focus on one theme, use simple language, draw a picture in the listener’s mind, and end with emotion.

Jefferys, Kevin.  
Although Labour, Liberal and Conservative members of the wartime coalition were of one mind on winning the war, their domestic differences were never entirely absent, and always kept in mind, most successfully by Labour.

Keegan, John.  
An outstanding review of Churchill’s relationships with his military chiefs by the defense correspondent of *The Times* (London). Highly recommended.

Lamb, Richard.

The author sets out to exonerate Churchill from many popular condemnations, such as the failure of the Dieppe Raid, the bombing of Coventry and the attack on Pearl Harbor. His book was criticized for inadequate research in some areas, such as Churchill’s relations with Tito and failing to differentiate between broad concepts and specific actions. Nevertheless, this is an interesting and readable account which casts Churchill’s actions in a fresh light.

Parker, Michael St. John.
   A compact photo documentary.

Pearson, John.

The author purports to explain why Churchill’s children, except for Mary, turned out so “bad,” but this is a vitriolic, one-sided piece of research and an example of the depths to which Churchillophobia can sink, full of misquotes and out of context excerpts. It cannot be taken seriously.

Rusbridger, James & Nave, Eric.

A conspiracy theory, suggesting that Churchill knew in advance about the Pearl Harbor attack and let it happen to draw America into war. This is a longstanding myth that has never survived serious research.

T’ien, Chüng-jen.

Unknown.

1992

Addison, Paul.

A classic, standard work on Churchill’s domestic policies, elections and politics, covering everything from entry into Parliament in 1901 to his last term as Prime Minister, which ended in 1955. The author is evenhanded, and has documented his work with plethora of sources. This work won the Farrow Award
for excellence in Churchill Studies. Strongly recommended for the essential Churchill library.

Alldritt, Keith. 

Written to recount “the career of a professional writer,” this book had mixed reviews: some called it among the best on Churchill’s literary career, others considered it light and frothy, offering nothing new. Should be read alongside similar works by Weidhorn, Ashley, Woods, Langworth and Rose.

Ben-Moshe, Tuvia. 

An Israeli revisionist argues that Churchill was a habitual believer in back-door strategies such as the Dardanelles in World War I, Europe’s “soft underbelly” in World War II; that he lacked skill as a strategist; that he deceived his allies and designed his war memoirs to obfuscate his mistakes.

Churchill Archives Centre. 

Defined by its title, a comprehensive catalogue of the archives notably including Churchill and Margaret Thatcher.

Kettle, Michael. 


This work collects two sections of the _Churchill Handbook_ (1992), namely “All the Books of Winston S. Churchill” by Richard M. Langworth and “A Bibliography of Works Concerning or Relating to The Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill” by H. Ashley Redburn. The latter contains only biographies and studies strictly about Churchill. To it Langworth provided a foreword, “The 30 Best Works About Churchill.”

Mayer, Frank A.

The author contests the broad conception that Churchill in opposition took little interest in postwar domestic policy, bit that he put the people and policies in place to convert the defeated Tories to a modern welfare party, enabling them to regain power. Critics complained that the author gave Churchill too much credit for the transformation.

Mein, Margaret. 

William John Shepherd wrote: “A scholarly juxtaposition of Churchill’s and de Gaulle’s speeches with elements of the Anglican Liturgy, this work is designed to explore themes of Christian fellowship and common citizenship. The author mobilizes a vast array of quotes (there are more notes than text); but suggestions regarding Churchill’s spirituality are perhaps overstated and misdirected. One could argue that his religion was a civic one, perhaps even Deistic, based upon a rational ideal of western civilization.”

Robbins, Keith. 

“Profiles in Power” series. The book aims to show what made Churchill’s “commanding role in national and world affairs” possible. Said to be another “study in failure” (over loss of the Empire), this book praises more than criticizes. Compact, readable and good.

Sutcliffe, J. A., editor. 
The Sayings of Winston Churchill. London, Duckworth, 64 pp., softbound.

Introduction by Robert Blake. A vest-pocket compilation of quips and quotes, with attributions, on youth, politics, socialism, parliament, contemporaries, war, history, Britain, America, Russia, foreigners, books, painting and himself. Also a section on “repartee.”

Weidhorn, Manfred. 

Considers Churchill’s political philosophy from six aspects: Polemicist, Conservative, Warhorse, Dreamer, Semi-American and “Great Man?” Is Churchill great because he was great, or because he wrote about his greatness? For those who enjoy Weidhorn’s other books, this is of the same high order.

Woods, Frederick. 
Perhaps not the same league with Weidhorn’s *Sword and Pen* (1974), this is a useful reference to Churchill’s books. Too much is made of the assistants who penned some of Churchill’s advance manuscripts: after all, nothing was published that Churchill didn’t sign off on, and some drafts were rejected outright.

1993


Twenty-nine essays by mostly well qualified contributors, notably including Addison, Pelling, Ziegler, Blake, Kimball, Ambrose and Jenkins. Inevitably uneven, the essays sometimes cover new ground or challenge outdated conclusions, but many other chapters reiterate standard arguments based on widely available sources or revisionist theories already deeply plumbed.


What publicized this work was a section arguing that Churchill should have backed away from fighting Germany in 1940 in order to preserve Britain’s wealth, power and empire. (Charmley did not say “make peace with Hitler,” as some reviewers stated.) Per the author, Churchill chose instead to make Britain a client state of America, allowing Soviet power to wax and the British Empire to wane. Whatever we may think of that argument, this is a well written, critical
biography from a self-described “Thatcherite” historian. The bibliography lists every significant book in English relating to the political Churchill, but is light on foreign works.


After World War II, the author says, Churchill was a statesman attempting to achieve the high-minded international and domestic political tasks he had worked so vigilantly to keep alive during the war. The author lays out a frame of reference for understanding Churchill’s aspirations, efforts and accomplishments.


In this partly autobiographical work, the author says Churchill’s dream was to invade Europe from the southeast before or perhaps instead of the cross-channel invasion. Parish suggests that Churchill was betrayed by his allies, especially Roosevelt, and the result was Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe.


1994


A critique of the revisionist writer David Irving and his book, *Churchill’s War.*


Another in the growing line of conspiracy notions unproven by facts: the cabal of Churchill and Roosevelt brought about Pearl Harbor, while MacArthur lost the Philippines and won the Medal of Honor.

David, Saul.

In this history of the 51st (Highland) Division in France in 1939-1940, the author concludes that Churchill “needed to sacrifice” the Division to provide a concrete example of Britain’s determination to stand by France to the end.


The main subject is Gilbert’s fascinating adventures and interviews in the process of compiling the official biography. This is also Gilbert’s answer to critics over the years who accused him of being uncritical about a man others have spent years denouncing. Having examined more evidence than anyone in writing the official biography, Gilbert states that he came away even more impressed with Churchill’s intellect, generosity, statesmanship and humanity. Cited by many as the best Churchill book of 1994. Especially useful to the scholar interested in primary source material.


Foreword by Richard M. Nixon. Interesting chapters entitled “Orations and Opinions,” “Coiner of Phrases,” “Saints and Sinners,” “Escapades and Encounters,” with appendices on milestones in Churchill’s life and his writings. Unfortunately, the quotes are not attributed, and quite a few are either apocryphal or inaccurate.


A mildly revisionist and somewhat technocratic presentation analyzes aspects of the style, thought, and actions of Churchill and Hitler as they apply to the direction of total war. Jablonsky presents a thoughtful, persuasive, and well-written examination of the leadership abilities that made Churchill a hero and Hitler a villain.


The author argues that Churchill tricked Hitler into attacking the Soviet Union, a deception that led to the deaths of twenty million Russians, unleashed the Holocaust and resulted in the Cold War. The author should have read Mein Kampf.

A juvenile in the “Importance of” series.

Lawlor, Sheila.
*Churchill and the Politics of War 1940-1941*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 270 pp., softbound and a limited number hardbound.

Analyzes conflicting views and reactions to events among Britain’s leaders. Lawlor consults diaries and private letters to show how Chamberlain joined Churchill in concluding there was no compromise with Hitler after the fall of France, while Halifax leaned toward a negotiated settlement. Her book demonstrates that latter-day hindsight is no substitute for primary source material recorded at the time.

Marshall, John David.

Limited to “about 101 copies.” In a self-published monograph, the author tells how, as a high school student in 1946, he gained admission to hear Churchill’s “Sinews of Peace” speech at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri.

Ponting, Clive.

A compendium of vitriol which is hard to beat for twisted facts and out-of-context quotes, sorely lacking in scholarship. A leading example of what William Manchester called “generational chauvinism”: condemning figures of the past for failing to measure up to the moral standards, such as they are, of the present. Recommended for the library that must have everything.

Riott, Pat.

This must be the ultimate conspiracy theory: Churchill helped cause the Wall Street debacle that wiped him out financially.

Rose, Norman.

This book by an Israeli historian gleams with unfamiliar quotations, although the copy editor could have done a better job. Rose’s book is a model among political biographies: fair, judicious and well crafted.

Sainsbury, Keith.

Described by a reviewer as “Charmley Lite,” this scholarly collection of essays aims to reexamine and reinterpret the Churchill-Roosevelt relationship,
particularly over the issues of France, China, Poland and the World War II Second Front, to show how Churchill presided over the decline of British greatness.

Sandys, Celia.  
A colorful and interesting book on Churchill’s youth by his granddaughter, with many fascinating new color and black and white illustrations. Though the ground is well-trod by other works, this uncritical book provides useful insight into Churchill’s formative years.

1995

Alldritt, Keith.  
An account of a colorful relationship between two formidable and complex personalities, with its rich vein of wit, poignancy and hubris, and its parade of successes and failures, betrayals and jealousies, tiffs and snubs. Some readers find it fairly light, with little that was new.

Ashizawa, Yoshiko.  
Juvenile.

Cavalleri, Giorgio.  
Surely more ink has been wasted on the non-existent or forged Churchill-Mussolini letters than any other Churchill red herring. See: [http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu/arma-segreta-del-duce-by-mimmo-franzinelli/](http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu/arma-segreta-del-duce-by-mimmo-franzinelli/)

Charmley, John.  
The author argues that Churchill and his successors rendered Britain the vassal state of America. Charmley’s argument that has a degree validity, though many of Britain’s wounds were self-inflicted. For example, the author ignores the many instances, such as India, where Churchill successfully opposed Roosevelt’s initiatives and prescriptions. Nevertheless, this book is a solid critical history, well researched and welcome to thoughtful readers.


   Michael Richards: “Explains eloquently why Britain lacked Churchill’s will during the rise of Hitler, but the influence of religion is seriously overdrawn. Churchill ‘never felt obligated [crassly to] advertise himself as a believer’ (perhaps because he wasn’t one). There are also many incorrect statements about Churchill’s wife, son, mother, even Chartwell Farm. Churchill was indeed, ‘a noble spirit.’ His nobility of character still deserves exposition.”

Mieder, Wolfgang and Bryan, George B. *The Proverbial Winston S. Churchill: An Index to Proverbs in the Works of Sir Winston Churchill*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press; London: Cassell, 436 pp. Softbound reprint. The authors track Churchill’s use of proverbs, folklore and famous expressions in his writings and speeches. (Look up “blood, toil, tears and sweat” and you find Churchill joined “blood and tears” in 1900 and added “sweat” in 1931.) When Churchill used quotemarks around an expression, the authors find the source. But they display little knowledge of Churchill’s canon, make many errors, and use a clumsy numerical reference to Churchill’s books, following no bibliographic order. The book does show how Churchill’s photographic memory helped him cast back for proverbs in his writings and speeches.
Montague Browne, Anthony.  

An intimate memoir of “life on the inside,” eloquently written by his 1952-65 private secretary; forthright and at times blunt, eminently readable and exciting. Also covers Montague Browne’s career in the wartime RAF, the postwar Foreign Office, and as a courtier to HM the Queen.

Parker, R. A. C. ed.  


A diverse international collection of Churchill studies, produced in association with Correlli Barnett and Churchill College Cambridge. Contributors are from Poland, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Canada, the USA and UK. Papers range from the daughterly observations of Lady Soames to Churchill’s relations with Adenauer and his approach to such abstracts as “the European Idea.”

Rachev, Stoian.  
*Church, Bulgaria i Balkanite 1939-1945 [Churchill, Bulgaria and the Balkans]*. Sofia: S. Rachev, 500 pp., text in Bulgarian.

Ramsden, John A.  

Volume No. 4 in the series “The History of the Conservative Party,” this important work naturally contains numerous political references to the premierships of Churchill and Eden.

Ratnu, Inder Dan.  

Part fiction. World War II is recounted accurately until May 1940, when the author fashions an alternate history: Chamberlain remains prime minister, loses the Battle of Britain; Russia falls to the Germans; America is isolated, then
subdued with the help of atomic bombs; the Third Reich triumphs; Churchill ends his life in exile in the Falkland Islands, where he sparks a guerrilla movement. The text wanders and English is not the author's first language, but this is an imaginative and chilling account of what might have happened.

Rintala, Marvin. 

A good book on the subject is needed, but this isn’t it. There is much about Lloyd George and Churchill, some of it incorrect, some written in poor English; but the main fault is insufficient comparison between them and analysis of their complex relationship. There is nothing, for example, on their pre-World War I collaboration on defense, and little on their post-1917 political relations.

Shogan, Robert. 

In the destroyers-for-bases swap with Churchill, the author writes, Roosevelt helped keep Britain in the war in 1941—but he also laid groundwork for an Imperial Presidency, which led in time to Korea, Vietnam, Iran-Contra, Desert Storm and Haiti. Despite its hair-raising title, this book comes with notable endorsements and is worth a look.

Thomas, David A. 
*Churchill: The Member for Woodford*. Iford, Essex: Frank Cass, 224 pp., hardbound and softbound.

A detailed history of Churchill and the constituency he represented from 1924 to 1964. The author, a naval historian, takes time out from his usual pursuits to compile the results for every Churchill election, summarizing the campaigns and tracing the history of Churchill’s career as a local MP.

Wilson, Thomas. 
*Churchill and the Prof*. London: Cassell 247 pp., softbound.

In an impeccably researched and well written book, Professor Wilson, who worked in his twenties under Professor Lindemann, presents the first study of Churchill’s scientific adviser in thirty years. The main subject is Lindemann’s role in World War II, which naturally closely involves the prime minister.