

# One Section In Speech Personified Great Leader

By REILMAN MORIN  
Associated Press Correspondent

In all of Winston Churchill's mighty speeches during the Second World War, one blazing passage most fully personified him and the spirit of Britain at the time.

It was the famous "we shall fight on . . ." speech.

It was designed to steel his countrymen in a critical hour when all hope of victory seemed shattered and Adolf Hitler's armies were coiled for invasion, across the narrow English Channel.

Churchill also considered the speech supremely important because, in his view, it had a profound effect in the United States.

These were the circumstances leading up to it:

In the early summer of 1940, the German armies collapsed the left wing of the Allied defence lines. Presently, at Dunkerque, in France, the British found themselves trapped. The only escape route remaining was by sea.

Evacuation began. Initially, it was thought that perhaps 30,000 men, at most, could be rescued.

But, in a brilliant operation, the total was 335,000.

On June 4, 1940, Churchill delivered the memorable speech in Parliament. "It was my duty to lay the story fully before them," he said later.

He began by tracing the course of the battle that came to a climax, so far as Britain was concerned, at Dunkerque.

"The struggle was protracted and fierce," he said. "Suddenly the scene has cleared. The crash and thunder has momentarily, but only for the moment, died away. The miracle of deliverance . . . is a manifesto to us all."

But in spite of the huge number of troops snatched from the jaws of the German trap, Churchill said Dunkerque was not a victory. "Wars are not won by evacuations," he said.

LOSSES WERE HEAVY

British losses in weapons and equipment were heavy. Churchill candidly set forth the bitter facts. As for the larger consequences, he said:

"The whole of the channel ports are in his (Hitler's) hands, with all the strategic

consequences that follow from that, and we must expect another blow to be struck almost immediately at us or at France."

Utter silence gripped the House of Commons.

Churchill then painted a grim picture of the methods that probably would be used in the invasion. Nonetheless, he said, he believed Britain could defend itself.

"At any rate, that is what we are going to try to do. That is the resolve of His Majesty's government, every man of them. That is the will of Parliament and the nation."

THUNDERED AND GROWLED  
Finally, in a voice alternately growling and thundering, he came to the immortal peroration:

"We shall not flag nor fail. We shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France and on the sea and oceans; we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air."

"We shall defend our island whatever the cost may be; we shall fight on the beaches, the landing grounds, in fields, in

streets and in the hills. We shall never surrender."

There is a story that Churchill, breathless and panting after this long passage, muttered, "and, if need be, we shall bash their heads with bottles, for this is all we have now."

If he did say this, it was drowned in the mighty roar of cheering and applause that exploded in the House. The members of Parliament rose, as a man, clapping and shouting. No other speech surpassed this one in power and impact.

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THE CHURCHILLS AT HOME

## In Spite Of Forecast Marriage Was Happy

By CAROL KENNEDY

LONDON (CP)—When Winston Churchill, a pugnacious 34-year-old politician, married Clementine Hozier in the society wedding of 1908, Lord Rosebery, a family friend, commented: "The union will last—six months, with—husb."

Their marriage will fall because Winston is not the marrying kind."

The marriage not only endured for more than 50 years, it was a triumph—in Lord Rosebery's words probably "the most ideal marriage there has ever been." Churchill's autobiography, *My Early Life*, published in 1930, ended with the words: ". . . Until September, 1906, when I married and lived happily ever afterwards."

The triumph was due almost entirely to the devotion and diplomatic tact of Clementine Churchill. Right from the start of their marriage, the shy, dignified society beauty had to plunge into the whirl of publicity and controversy in which her husband revelled.

She shared his unpopularity as home secretary before the First World War, the bitter accusations of "traitor to his class" that Tory peers hurled at Churchill when as president of the board of trade in the Liberal government of Herbert Asquith, he attacked the House of Lords as an outmoded institution.

In 1922, when Winston was

ill and unable to fight his Dundee by-election campaign, Clementine went on the hustings and faced a hostile mob who yelled, "your husband is a warmonger" and, "how could you bring up a bairn on a shilling a week?"

ADVISED CHURCHILL

She was the only person who could handle the unpredictable Churchill: soothing tantrums, ensuring he had precious hours of relaxation during the Second World War, sometimes advising him on a course of action or a speech, but always so tactfully if he drafted a fiery speech: "Winston, I wouldn't say that." He usually took her advice.

Shortly after Churchill became premier, in May, 1940, Clementine suggested he make a speech to rally the women of England to warwork as he had called the men to battle with his famous "we will fight on the beaches. . ."

He took her advice and the speech he delivered in Manchester drew more than 1,050,000 women to factories to make munitions, to the land, and to dozens of other vital civilian jobs.

It was Clementine who, with the dynamic Canadian-born Lord Beaverbrook, arranged for London's subway stations to be turned into a gigantic air raid "dormitory" during the 1940 blitz, with 2,000,000 bunks set up along the platforms.

## Churchill's Dual Heredity Left Him At Ease With Yanks

By JOHN P. GALE

LONDON (AP)—Sir Winston Churchill knew and understood Americans and Americans understood him. He was their sort of Briton.

It was often said that had Churchill been U.S.-born, he one day would have become president. For Americans saw in his courage, pugnacity and mastery of the spoken word all the qualities they admired in their political leaders.

As it was, Churchill was half American and became on April 9, 1963 an honorary U.S. citizen—an unparalleled distinction bestowed by Congress on no other person.

In his special proclamation of the event, president John F. Kennedy called the former British prime minister "the most honored and honorable man to walk the stage of human history in the time in which we live."

Churchill's British-American relationship began at his birth. His mother was Jenny Jerome of New York, wife of Lord Randolph Churchill.

WAS AT EASE

The element of dual heredity left Churchill at ease with Americans throughout his long life. Never did this rapport play a more significant role than in the early days of the Second World War.

The emergence of Churchill as prime minister on May 10, 1940 brought an immediate hardening of U.S. support for the British.

Churchill, in one of his historic wartime broadcasts, told the U.S.: "Put your confidence in us. Give us your faith and your blessing and under providence all will be well. . . give us the tools and we will finish the job."

Americans understood and admired this straight talk.

On the night of Dec. 7, 1941, when he heard over the radio that Japan had attacked Pearl Harbor, accounts said Churchill jumped from his chair and wanted to phone his foreign office to declare war on Japan "within the minute."

He was talked out of it on the reasonable grounds that one country does not declare war on another on the strength of a news bulletin alone.

APPLAUDED BY CONGRESS

When Churchill went to the U.S. last month, members of Congress broke into a storm

of applause as he hurled his memorable jibe at the Japanese: "What kind of people do they think we are?"

When he was made an honorary U.S. citizen, Churchill responded with a thank-you letter read at the Washington ceremony by his journalist son, Randolph.

"Mr. President," he wrote, "your action illuminates the theme of unity of the English-speaking peoples to which I have devoted a large part of my life."

## Wife, Son 2 Daughters Survive

LONDON (AP)—Sir Winston Churchill is survived by his wife, a son and two daughters. Although his own marriage was a long and happy one, those of his children frequently ended in divorce.

Sir Winston married Clementine Ogilvy Hozier Sept. 12, 1908. Their only son, Randolph, was born May 26, 1911. His marriage in 1939 to Pamela Bigby ended in divorce. He later married June Osborne. He is a journalist.

The Churchill's eldest daughter, Diana, was born July 11, 1909. She was married in 1932 to John Milner Bailey, son of a South African millionaire, and later divorced. In 1935 she married Duncan Sandys, a member of Parliament and later a cabinet minister. This marriage ended in divorce in 1960.

She died in October 1963, at 54. A coroner held she took her own life with a massive dose of sleeping pills.

Sarah, an actress, was born Oct. 7, 1914. She was married in 1936 to comedian Vic Oliver, and subsequently divorced. In 1940 she married Anthony Beauchamp, a photographer. He died in 1957. She married Lord Audley in April, 1962. He died in July 1963.

The youngest daughter, Mary, was born Sept. 15, 1922. She was married in 1947 to Christopher Soames, also a member of Parliament and a cabinet minister.

The Churchills had another daughter, Marigold, who was born in 1918 and died before her third birthday.

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