## **Lord Lexden**

Conservative peer and historian

A solid, thorough book, Charles Stephenson's account of Winston Churchill's brief period as home secretary should satisfy those with the strongest of interests in the great statesman's career

## **Churchill as Home Secretary**

Suffragettes, Strikes, and Social Reform 1910-11

By Charles Stephenson
Publisher Pen & Sword History

here are around a thousand books about Winston Churchill. Yet another one requires a clear justification. Charles Stephenson, a well-established author specialising chiefly in military history, has not uncovered serious errors in the

famous creator of the Metropolitan Police, in the 1820s. He lasted just 20 months in the post, one of the four great offices

of state, before prime minister Herbert Asquith demoted him to the Admiralty, much to the satisfaction of the Conservatives whom he had deserted for a new home with the Liberals six years earlier. His former party loathed him.

Success mingled with failure in the young home

the total prison population, something that has eluded most of his successors.

Like most other home secretaries, however, he was unable to curb police misconduct. On 18 November 1910, some 300 suffragettes, with Mrs Pankhurst at their head, descended on Parliament. The police treated them with unsparing brutality, vividly described here.

Some women were knocked to the ground; others were pushed into

threat to the country's future, caused by the growing number of people thought to be mentally ill, "the feebleminded", as he called them, who "presented a very terrible danger to the British race".

He commended the idea of compulsory sterilisation to the cabinet. It was not a proposal of which he wanted to be reminded later in his career.

One name above all dominates the history of Churchill's time at the Home Office: Tonypandy. He is execrated in Wales to this

day for sending troops to shoot striking miners in this Rhondda Valley town in November 1910.

He did nothing of the kind. Serious disorder was suppressed without anyone being shot with the help of 300 unarmed London bobbies dispatched on Churchill's orders. The troops arrived later.

The reason why the Tonypandy myth has proved indestructible is that it reflects a lasting sense of grievance. As an expert quoted in this solid, thorough book explains, "the bitterness towards Churchill, which has been passed down the years, stems from the fact that the troops' presence made picketing impossible, and effectively broke the strike".

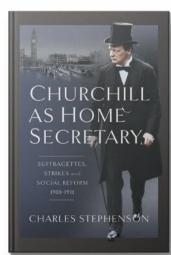
## "Unlike many writers about Churchill, he is not an uncritical admirer"

existing accounts of Churchill's brief period as home secretary in 1910-11. He seeks to supersede what is already in print about this short episode in Churchill's career because he has delved into it more deeply than anyone else. In 200 pages, with another 60 listing references, he should satisfy the strongest appetite for detailed information about this aspect of the great man's life.

Unlike many writers about Churchill, he is not an uncritical admirer. Indeed, hero worship is going out of fashion. But he avoids the growing new habit of condemning Churchill at every opportunity.

Aged 35 in 1910, Churchill was the youngest home secretary since Sir Robert Peel, the

secretary's record. He was a major pioneer of prison reform. Thanks to Churchill, prisoners spent fewer hours in solitary confinement. Fewer offenders went to prison at all. Churchill reduced



the surrounding crowd.
"Clothes were ripped, hands
thrust into upper and
middle-class bosoms and
up expensive skirts."

When those arrested by the police were brought before magistrates the following day, Churchill's representative announced that all charges were being dropped. The home secretary was bitterly criticised for preventing police misconduct being revealed in court.

Throughout his career, Churchill was unable to resist the lure of new ideas. In 1910-11, the study of eugenics was all the rage. Here, Churchill thought, was the answer to what he and many others believed to be a serious