

Hankey, Maurice Pascal Alers Hankey, Baron

By [William Philpott](#)



Maurice Hankey (1877-1963)

Maurice Hankey, civil servant and unofficial strategic advisor to the British government, strolling with his pipe.

Unknown photographer: Sir Maurice Hankey, black-and-white photograph, 1921; source: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, LC-DIG-npcc-05489, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/npc2007005487/>.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Hankey, *Maurice* Pascal Alers

Civil servant and unofficial strategic advisor to the British government

Born 01 April 1877 in Biarritz, France

Died 26 January 1963 in Limpsfield, England

Summary

Maurice Hankey was responsible for adapting the British government's administrative machinery to the needs of modern war. He became an influential behind-the-scenes adviser to British prime ministers during the war.

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Pre-war Career

Before 1914, Maurice Hankey (1877-1963), a former Royal Marines [artillery](#) officer, was secretary of Britain's Committee of Imperial Defence. He was responsible for preparing the War Book that government departments would implement when hostilities commenced.¹ He used his administrative skill to manage the adaptation of peacetime government procedures to the requirements of mass [warfare](#).

Modifying the Machinery of Government

By the end of 1914 the ad hoc peacetime practices of [British cabinet government](#) were adapting to the demands of managing an expanding coalition war day-by-day. By November a small War Council had been set up along the lines of the pre-war Committee of Imperial Defence, comprised of civilian ministers and service chiefs of staff, to direct strategy and determine war policy. Hankey was its secretary and for the first time formal minutes of ministerial discussions and decisions were kept. Although tactful and dry in his record taking, Hankey's minutes grant an insight into the managerial complexities and personal disagreements of wartime policy-making. Hankey retained his secretarial function as the War Council adapted (as much through shifts in wartime political alignments as in response to the growing demands of war management), becoming the Dardanelles Committee in May 1915, the War Committee in January 1916 and finally a small executive War Cabinet after [David Lloyd George \(1863-1945\)](#) came to power in December 1916. A man capable of sustaining a prodigious workload, Hankey also headed the Cabinet Secretariat established at the same time and was to be secretary of the Imperial War Cabinet created in 1917.

A conciliator as well as a facilitator, Hankey frequently acted as the conduit between the War Cabinet and government ministers or as a peacemaker in times of [civil-military disagreement](#). "The cement that bound all Cabinet's together" in Asquith's estimation,² Hankey's administrative talents meant that he remained invaluable and necessary to ministers and the senior soldiers and sailors with whom they ran the war. "He discharged his very delicate and difficult function with such care, tact and fairness that I cannot recall any

dispute ever arising as to the accuracy of his Minutes or his reports on the actions taken,” Lloyd George later attested.³

Hankey was also secretary to many of the inter-allied conferences that managed the wartime coalition. He pressed for a structure similar to the British war organisation with an inter-allied secretariat to manage wartime alliance affairs but he did so without success until a Supreme War Council was created in November 1917.⁴

Strategy in Wartime

Hankey's central position in the machinery of government naturally gave him privileged insights into strategy and politics and he became a trusted adviser to successive wartime Prime Ministers [Herbert Henry Asquith \(1852-1928\)](#) and Lloyd George. His “Boxing Day memorandum” in 1914 was among the outpouring of War Council members' papers that argued for focusing British strategy away from the stalemated [western front](#) towards the Balkans and Middle East which led to the mismanaged Dardanelles expedition. His contention that “Germany can perhaps be struck most effectively and with the most lasting results on the peace of the world through her allies, and particularly through Turkey” was enticing in December 1914, but a distraction from the real centre of gravity of the war against the Central Powers.⁵ As a former Royal Marine, Hankey was always an advocate of a maritime strategy – his memorandum also advocated economic warfare and occupying German colonies, strategies from the pre-industrial age – rather than one that concentrated British effort on the costly attritional war being waged to defeat the German Army on the western front – in which his brother [Donald Hankey \(1884-1916\)](#) was to be killed. Such a perspective naturally endeared him to Lloyd George who shared his concerns about the army's mounting [losses](#) in [France](#) and the new Prime Minister increasingly turned to Hankey for alternative strategic advice to that proffered by his “westerner” military advisers. Hankey certainly influenced the decision to adopt a convoy system to protect merchant shipping from [U-boats](#) during the second German unrestricted submarine warfare campaign in 1917, arguing the case to a reluctant Admiralty.⁶ Yet although his views aligned with Lloyd George's thinking about wartime strategy, it is improbable that they steered the Prime Minister into new directions that he had not already chosen for himself.

Post-war Career

Justly recognised as the originator of modern civil service practices, Hankey was knighted for his war service in 1916. After hostilities ended he served as secretary to the British delegation and then to the Council of Four at the [peace conference in Paris](#). He remained the

first British Cabinet Secretary until his retirement in 1938, in which role he was responsible for creating the modern Cabinet Office as the center of governmental administration. In this role he was responsible for vetting the many political memoirs published after the war. On retirement he was ennobled as Baron Hankey. He was a minister in [Neville Chamberlain's \(1869-1940\)](#) and [Winston Churchill's \(1874-1965\)](#) early Second World War administrations. He left an important memoir of his own, *The Supreme Command*, which outlined the evolution of wartime administration as well as strategic disagreements between statesmen and soldiers, based on a detailed, unpublished, wartime diary.

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Notes

1. D'Ombraïn, Nicholas: War Machinery and High Policy, Oxford 1973, pp. 264-265. ↑
2. Spears, Louis: Prelude to Victory, London 1939, p. 137. ↑
3. Lloyd George, David: War Memoirs, 2 volumes, London 1938 edition, p. 643. ↑
4. Philpott, William: Squaring the Circle. The Higher Co-ordination of the Entente in the Winter of 1915-16, in: The English Historical Review CXIV/458 (1999), pp. 875-898. ↑
5. Memorandum by Hankey, 28 December 1914 in Gilbert, Martin (ed.): Winston S. Churchill, 1914-16. Vol. III: Companion, part 2: May 1915-December 1916, London 1972, pp. 337-43. ↑
6. Hankey, Maurice: The Supreme Command, 1914-1918, volume 2, London 1963, pp. 641-51. ↑

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Citation

William Philpott: Hankey, Maurice Pascal Alers Hankey, Baron, in: 1914-1918-online. International Encyclopedia of the First World War, ed. by Ute Daniel, Peter Gatrell, Oliver Janz, Heather Jones, Jennifer D. Keene, Alan Kramer, and Bill Nasson, issued by Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin 2015-04-30. DOI: [10.15463/ie1418.10634](https://doi.org/10.15463/ie1418.10634)

External Links

- [Convoy controversy and success, the Cabinet Papers 1915-1986 \(The National Archives\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Dardenelles Commission report: conclusions, 1917 \(The National Archives\) \(Primary Source\)](#)
- [Keyes Papers. Vol. lxxxvi. Papers on the limitations and use of submarines and convoys: 1914-1917 \(British Library\) \(Primary Source\)](#)
- [Lloyd George, David: War Memoirs of David Lloyd George, Volume 1, London \(Internet Archive\) \(Book\)](#)
- [The Cabinet Papers, Total War \(The National Archives\) \(Database\)](#)

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Author Keywords

Hankey; Lloyd George; strategy; Dardanelles; Asquith

GND Subject Headings

[Maurice Paschal Alers Hankey](#)

LC Subject Headings

[Hankey, Maurice Paschal Alers Hankey, Baron, 1877-1963](#)

Rameau Subject Headings

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Key Person(s)

[Chamberlain, Neville](#); [Hankey, Donald](#); [Lloyd George, David](#); [Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer](#); [Asquith, Herbert Henry](#)

Key Location(s)

[Biarritz](#); [Limpsfield](#); [London](#)

Title

Hankey, Maurice Pascal Alers Hankey, Baron

Author(s)

[William Philpott](#)

Article Type

Encyclopedic Entry

Classification Group

Persons