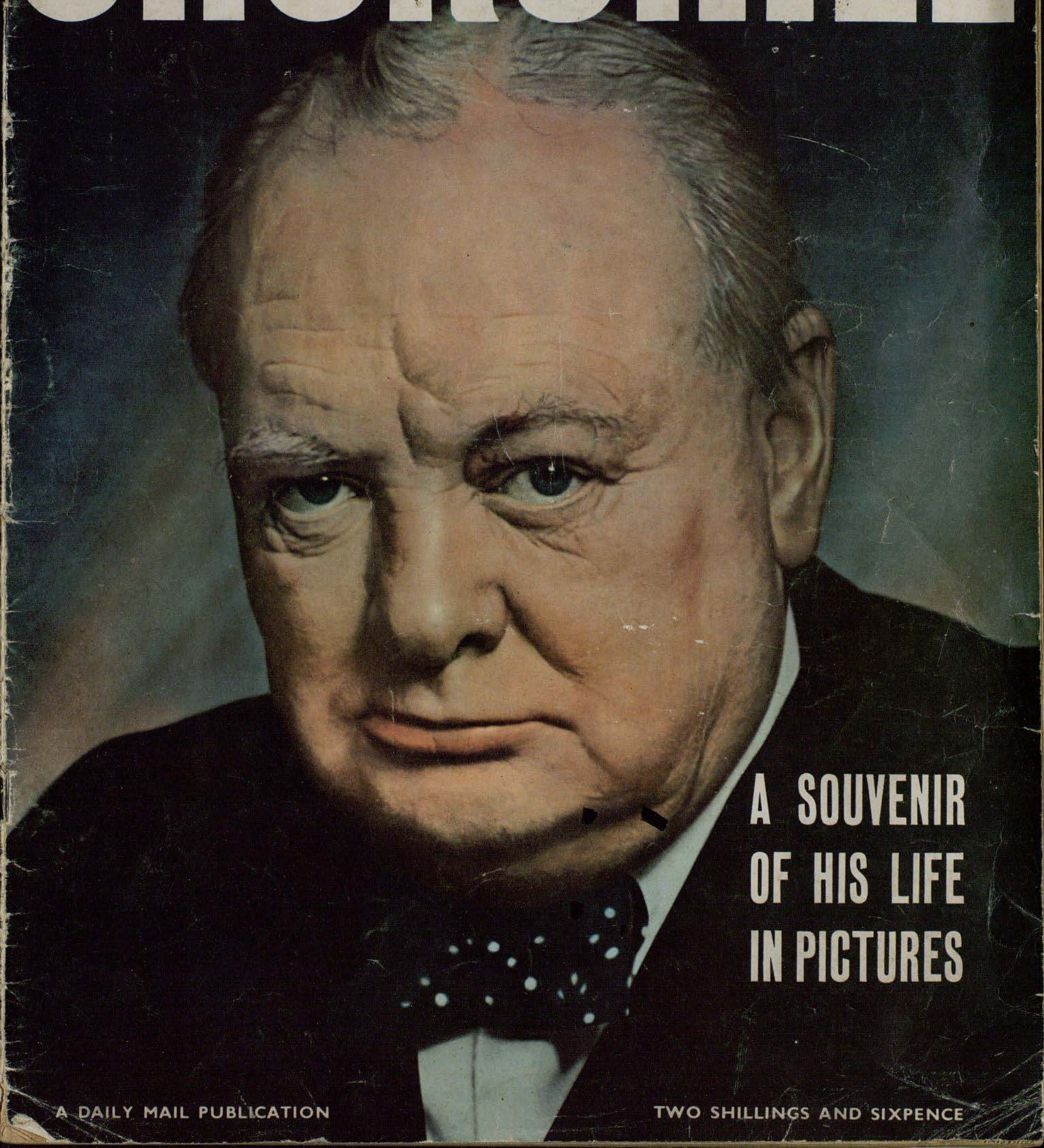


CHURCHILL



A SOUVENIR
OF HIS LIFE
IN PICTURES

A DAILY MAIL PUBLICATION

TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE



MIGHTY MILESTONES

The life of The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., P.C., O.M., C.H., F.R.S.

- 1874** November 30: Born at Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire, elder son of Lord Randolph Churchill.
- 1888** Entered Harrow School.
- 1893** Entered Sandhurst.
- 1895** Gazetted to 4th Hussars.
- 1895** Served with Spanish forces in Cuba.
- 1897** Served, attached 31st Punjab Infantry, with Malakand Field Force.
- 1898** Served as orderly officer to Sir W. Lockhart with Tirah Expeditionary Force.
- 1898** Served, attached 21st Lancers, with Nile Expeditionary Force; present at Battle of Khartoum.
- 1899** Defeated (as Conservative) in by-election at Oldham.
- 1899-1900** Served as Lieutenant, South African Light Horse. Correspondent, Morning Post. Taken prisoner November 15, escaped December 12, 1899.
- 1900** M.P. (Conservative) Oldham.
- 1901** Maiden speech in the House of Commons.
- 1904** Joined the Liberal Party.
- 1906-08** M.P. (Liberal) for North West Manchester. Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.
- 1907** Appointed a Privy Cllr.
- 1908** September 12: Married Miss Clementine Hozier, daughter of the late Sir Henry Hozier and Lady Blanche Hozier.
- 1908-1922** M.P. (Liberal) for Dundee.
- 1908-10** President of the Board of Trade.
- 1909** Daughter born: Diana.
- 1910-11** Home Secretary.
- 1911** Son born: Randolph Frederick Edward.
- 1911-15** First Lord of the Admiralty.
- 1913** Appointed Elder Brother of Trinity House.
- 1914** Daughter born: Sarah Millicent Hermione.
- 1914-18** Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.
- 1915** Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Resigned office and returned to active service.
- 1916** Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 6th Royal Scots Fusiliers, France.
- 1917** Minister of Munitions.
- 1918** Daughter born: Marigold Frances.
- 1919-Feb. 1921** Secretary of State for War and for Air.
- 1921 Feb.-Apr.** Secretary of State for Air and for the Colonies.
- 1921-22** Secretary of State for the Colonies.
- 1922** Daughter born: Mary.
- 1922** Appointed a Companion of Honour.
- 1922** Defeated (as Liberal) at General Election.
- 1924** M.P. (Constitutionalist) for Epping, Essex.
- 1924** Joined Conservative Party.
- 1924-29** Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- 1929-45** M.P. (Conservative) Epping.
- 1929-32** Lord Rector of Edinburgh University.
- 1929** Chancellor of Bristol University.
- 1939-40** First Lord of the Admiralty.
- 1940-45** Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defence.
- 1941** Appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.
- 1941** Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.
- 1945** M.P. (Conservative) for Woodford, Essex.
- 1945-51** Leader of the Opposition.
- 1946** Appointed a member of the Order of Merit.
- 1948** Honorary Academician Extraordinary, of the R.A.
- 1951-55** Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.
- 1953** Created a Knight of the Garter.
- 1953** Awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.
- 1959** One-man show at R.A.
- 1963** Proclaimed an honorary citizen of the United States of America.

CHURCHILL

— man of destiny

A TRIBUTE BY
F. G. PRINCE-WHITE

THE man who made history, and lived it and wrote it with equal gusto, is now immortally a part of it.

Winston Churchill, held by friend and foe alike to have been the greatest Englishman of his time, was as plainly a man of destiny as any of those mighty conquerors of old who each in his turn changed the face of the world. He was chosen by Fate to play a giant's part in the life-and-death affairs of men and nations, and it was in his character to be always worthy of it.

Most ardent of patriots, he early dedicated himself to the service of his country; that he was ultimately to prove its saviour was a consummation which, seen today in the light of a long and dramatic sequence of events, seems to have been inevitable.

ALTHOUGH he had the essential modesty of true greatness, he knew himself to have been set apart for immense historic purposes. He has told us, writing of the crisis that swept him in 1940 to paramount and most providential leadership, that he was "conscious of a profound sense of relief." It was the relief of a gallant fighting spirit released at long last for action.

There was to be no more frustration—he was free to take his natural place in the titanic struggle against "a monstrous tyranny never surpassed in the dark, lamentable catalogue of human crime." Recalling that moment of release he wrote: "I felt as if I were walking with destiny, and that all my past life had been but a preparation for this hour, and for this trial."

It was then, too, that he uttered that phrase of sacrificial humility that shook all hearts: "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat," and made that lion-hearted vow that rumbled round the globe like a roar of defiance: "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills—we shall never surrender..."

CHURCHILL'S challenging voice, harsh with scorn for "the Nazi crew" and "that wicked man, their master" had such a magic power that enslaved peoples drew hope from the mere broadcast sound of it; and many a man across the Channel gave his life to hear it.

It was always from conflict that Churchill derived his fullest inspiration: clash of words or clash of arms; trial of wits or trial of wills—all had the same tremendously stimulating effect upon him. That bulldog personality, with all the force of what Stanley Baldwin used to call his "hundred horse-power mind" behind it, was most intimidating when the cause at issue was most grave. There was an unbeatable element

in his noble nature that was a product of a high courage fused with a soaring imagination. And throughout his long life he made his opponents aware of it.

His sense of having been *destined* for the almost superhuman rôle he filled was strengthened by his many very narrow escapes from death. He might very well have been killed by the Dervishes, or by the Boers in the South African War, or in Belgium or Flanders during the First World War. In the early days of flying he was involved in a number of near fatal crashes; in his enthusiasm for aviation he often flew with the legendary Gustave Hamel and other pioneers, and for some time took lessons. His interest had practical results, for it fell to him to be responsible for the creation and development of the Royal Naval Air Service, the precursor of the Royal Flying Corps and the eventual Royal Air Force. On more than one occasion some unexpected happening or unlooked-for circumstance prevented his making a flight in a plane that crashed, killing the pilot. In New York in 1932 he was knocked down by a taxi and badly injured.

HE liked best to tell the story of how, when he was serving with the Grenadier Guards in the trenches in 1916 he was summoned from his dug-out, where he was writing letters home, to meet the Corps Commander at a point which was to be reached only by plodding through three miles of mud under enemy observation. He started off in a very sour mood, but had covered only about a hundred yards when he saw several shells bursting directly over the trenches he had just left. On reaching the place where he was to meet the Corps Commander he learned that arrangements had miscarried, and that General So-and-So had returned to Headquarters. Churchill was furious, and was still fuming when, still some way off from his dug-out, he dropped into a Company Mess.

"You're in luck today," they greeted him. Tired out, thirsty and mud-spattered, he growled: "I haven't seen much of it. I've been made a fool of." Still insisting that he was a lucky man, they gave him a tumbler of whisky and water and he went on in the mud and rain towards his dug-out. But it wasn't there. "It was blown up five minutes after you left it, sir," a sergeant explained. A whizzbang had dropped clean through the roof and blown the sole occupant's head off.

Churchill recorded later that, as he walked to another dug-out, "there came a strong sensation that a hand had been stretched out to me to move me in the nick of time from a fatal spot."

Lucky, truly, for him—but how much luckier



Lord Randolph Churchill — Sir Winston's father. He was the third son of the seventh Duke of Marlborough and died in 1895



Lady Randolph Churchill, Sir Winston's mother. She was the daughter of Leonard Jerome, proprietor and editor of the New York Times. Lady Randolph outlived her husband by a quarter of a century and remarried twice

As a Harrow schoolboy: Mr. Churchill entered Harrow in the summer of 1888, when he was thirteen

Winston, at the age of six, poses for the camera in his best sailor suit



CHURCHILL — MAN OF DESTINY (Continued)

for us all! Over and over again, in the course of his amazing career, Churchill revealed an almost uncanny aptitude for choosing the right moment for as it were side-stepping calamity—both on active service and in the political arena.

In filling practically every Government office there is, he had, long before World War 2, brought his brilliant brain to bear on every kind of problem, domestic and foreign. It was characteristic of his methods of swiftly translating thought into action that he should, as First Lord of the Admiralty in 1914, secretly prevent

the Fleet from dispersing after manoeuvres in the last days of July. Thus it was in complete readiness when war broke out in the following month. He has said in his memoirs: "There is always a strong case for doing nothing—especially for doing nothing yourself." But that was never his philosophy. He was all for *doing*—especially if there was a chance of adventure.

His irrepressible boyish impulse to "have a go" led to his galloping as a subaltern in the famous charge of the Lancers at Omdurman, to his capture by the Boers and to his adventures with the Spanish forces in Cuba at the end of the last century; it took him top-hatted, when Home Secretary, into the gun-battle between police and foreign desperadoes at Sidney-street, in the East End of London in January, 1911, after five policemen had been shot dead in cold blood; it fired him to rush with the Royal Naval Division to the forlorn-hope-defence of Antwerp when the German armies swarmed over Belgium in the First World War—and it inspired him with the magnificent idea (so tragically bungled by others in execution) of Gallipoli.

BASICALLY, too, it was Churchill's adventurous spirit that made him a writer, an artist and a bricklayer as well as a soldier, an orator, a politician and above all, a statesman of such towering stature. And it was this same spirit that made him unique in so many ways. It made him a Royal Academician Extraordinary and one of the few men (apart from kings) to have

a statue of himself erected before his death.

Churchill's human qualities were, like all else composing his many-sided genius, great. For all that he could be hurtfully blunt, and often barked and was sometimes merciless in his dealings with men, there was a deep well of kindness in him, and he was easily stirred to emotion; he could be reduced even to tears by praise from an unexpected quarter. And it has been said of him that he "never in all his life failed a friend."

DESPITE the enormous burdens of responsibility he had to carry, despite the disappointments and the hammer-b'ows of ill-fortune he had to endure, Winston Churchill lived and worked with enormous zest and appetite. No man's triumphs have been greater; but he was well content to lay down his load before he reached the end.

Long before he became an old man he wrote: "When I survey the scene of my past life I have no doubt that I do not wish to live it over again . . . The journey has been enjoyable, and well worth making—once."

Shall we ever see his like again?

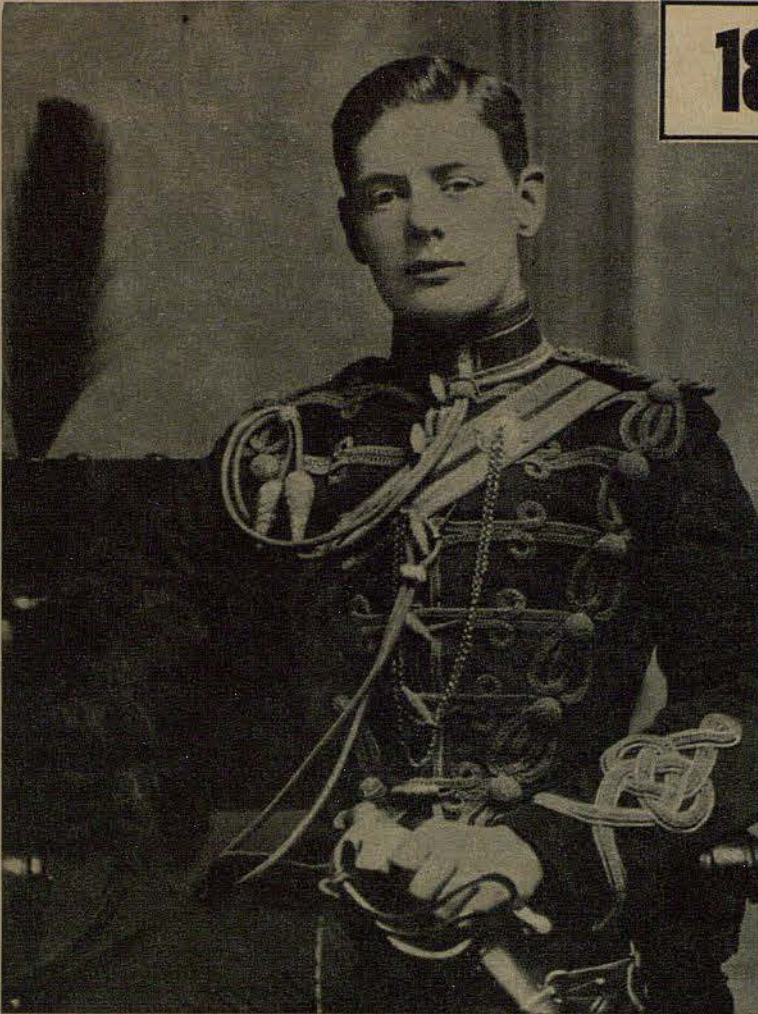
"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few," was Churchill's undying tribute to the heroic victors of the Battle of Britain.

We can say with equal truth that never in the history of human endeavour was so much owed by so many to *one man*.



Lady Randolph Churchill and her sons, John on the left, and Winston. John died in February, 1947

1895—the start of a career



After Harrow, Sandhurst, and in 1895 Lt. Churchill was gazetted to the 4th Hussars. For the next five years he followed an army career



Winston Churchill in 1900 when he was war correspondent of the *Morning Post*



During the Boer War Winston Churchill was in South Africa as a special correspondent. He was taken prisoner by the Boers and later escaped. The Boers offered £25 reward for his recapture — dead or alive



Unable to resist a fight he re-joined the army as a Lieutenant in the South African Light Horse



After his return from South Africa, Mr. Churchill stood as Conservative candidate for Oldham and in 1900 was elected as one of the representatives of this two-member seat. In 1904 he crossed the floor of the House and joined the Liberals. By 1906 he was Liberal member for Manchester North-West but lost his seat in the election of 1908. However, later that year he was returned as the Liberal member for Dundee

1908—Churchill's marriage at St. Margaret's



Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill and Miss Clementine Hozier, daughter of the late Sir Henry Hozier and Lady Blanche Hozier at the time of their engagement. Only a month later, Winston Churchill and his "Clemmie" were married at the "parish church" of Westminster



Arriving with the best man, Lord Hugh Cecil, for his marriage. All London turned out to wish the youngest cabinet minister in Parliament and his bride good luck



Mrs. Churchill in her going away dress. The reception was held at the home of her great aunt, Lady St. Helier



Mr. Churchill wrote "... we had a lovely wedding ... everybody gave us presents without regard to politics"

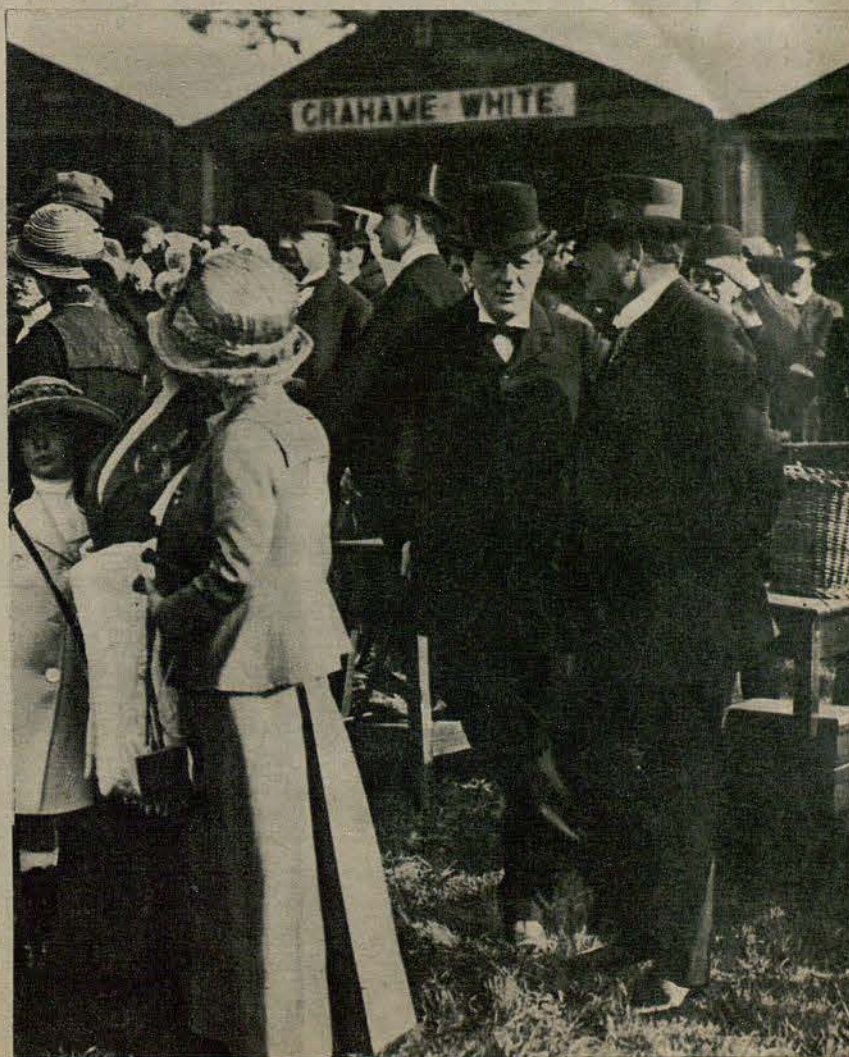


The Home Secretary in action

In 1910 Mr. Churchill became Home Secretary. In January 1911 armed desperadoes took refuge in a room at 100 Sidney Street in London's East End. The Home Secretary arrived with troops to direct operations. After hours of sniping a fire broke out and eventually two charred bodies of members of the notorious anarchist gang of Peter the Painter were recovered from the ruins



Mr. Churchill, in the uniform of a Major of the Oxfordshire Yeomanry, Mrs. Churchill and General Bruce Hamilton during manoeuvres at Aldershot in 1910



Always interested in flying, Mr. Churchill attends an aviation meeting at Hendon in 1911. Chatting with him is Lord Northcliffe, founder of the Daily Mail

The First Lord of the Admiralty



After the German government's act of aggression at Agadir Harbour in Morocco, in 1911, Winston Churchill entered the Admiralty. This picture was taken at Earls Court Exhibition in 1912 when he attended a series of displays entitled "Shakespeare's England"



Leaving Guildhall after a banquet given in honour of the President of France



With Colonel Seely (later Lord Mottistone) at a review of the Guards in Hyde Park



Mr. Churchill on his way to the House. He served as First Lord until 1915



Mr. Churchill plays a round of golf at Cannes in 1913



Mr. Churchill ready for his favourite sport, polo, in Madrid, 1914



On holiday with Mrs. Churchill at Sandwich, Kent, 1914

1913—Churchill learns to fly



With Mrs. Churchill at Hendon in 1914. Although he never qualified as a pilot, he retained his interest in flying and is the only man to receive a special dispensation to wear pilot's wings



Arriving at Portsmouth in an Army biplane for a tour of the West Coast ports

1914-18—a familiar war time figure



On August 4, 1914 the war which Mr. Churchill had long expected became fact. Here he is at Enfield Lock Munition Works in 1915



On active service for his country once more. Somewhere in France—1915-1916



By 1917 Mr. Churchill was back in political office as Minister of Munitions. He successfully directed this organisation for the rest of the war. With him in the picture is a group of girl workers from a factory in the north

The new Secretary of State



On January 15, 1919 Mr. Churchill became Secretary of State for War. The task of demobilisation faced him but his capacity for organisation stood him in good stead. Within six months over

three million men had been absorbed into civilian life. Here he is with, from the left, the Prince of Wales, General Pershing of the United States and the American Ambassador Mr. J. W. Davies



Mr. Churchill with the Prince of Wales outside the House of Commons after a luncheon given in honour of U.S. airmen who flew the Atlantic



The Secretary of State for War with daughter Diana, the eldest of his five children, watches the ceremony of Trooping the Colour in front of the Royal Stand

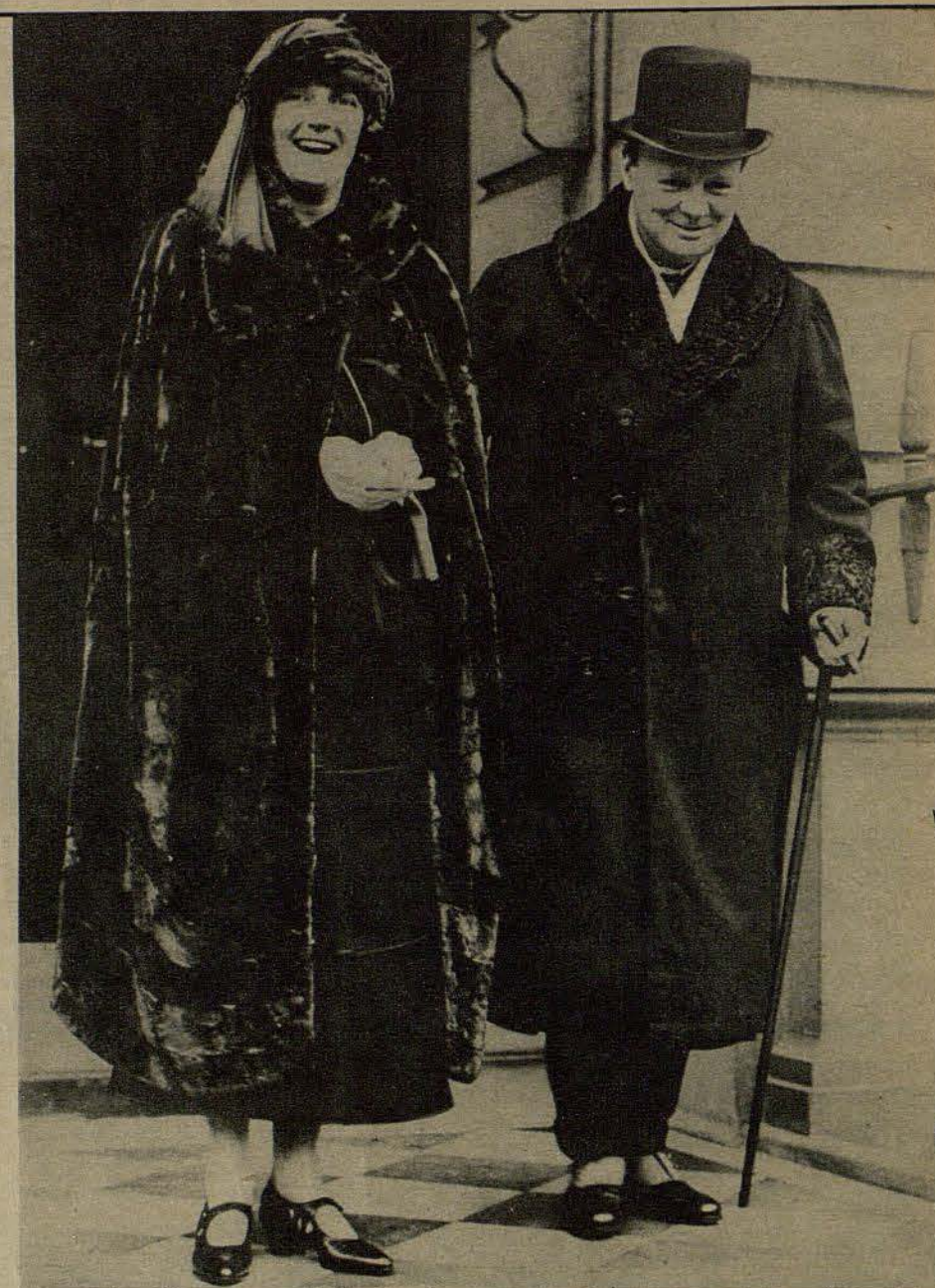


In 1922 the coalition government broke up and Mr. Churchill was again contesting his seat. He was carried into an election meeting at Dundee on his first public appearance after a serious appendicitis operation. Mr. Churchill failed to win the election



Mr. Churchill, a polo enthusiast, playing at Worcester Park in 1923

1923 — election battles loom:



Leaving his home in Leicester with Mrs. Churchill in 1923. After nearly two years "in the wilderness" Mr. Churchill was standing as Liberal candidate for West Leicester



In characteristic humour; with Lord Wodehouse at Leicester during the election campaign

Churchill is defeated at Leicester



At work with his secretary at his home in Sussex Square, London. After his defeat at Leicester Mr. Churchill severed connections with the Liberal Party. At a by-election in 1924 he stood as Independent Anti-Socialist for the Abbey Division of Westminster



In the election committee rooms during the campaign at Westminster. Polling day found him confident but once again he was defeated



Mr. Churchill, with Mrs. Churchill by his side, talking to the constituents while conducting his campaign during the election of 1924. Mr. Churchill succeeded in re-entering Parliament as the Constitutionalist member for Epping in Essex

The Chancellor of the Exchequer



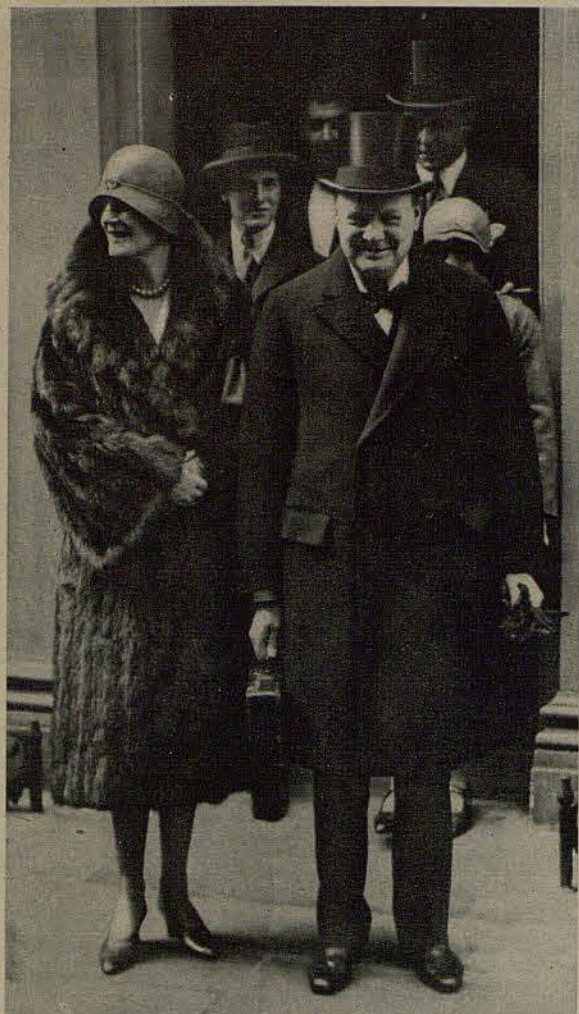
His formal silk hat forgotten by his side, Mr. Churchill, with a broad grin, tries on a Paddy hat trimmed with green ribbon at a students' rag at Queen's University, Belfast in 1926. In his hand, in place of the more usual cane, is a shillelagh



In the grounds of Chartwell Manor with his wife and daughter Mary



Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, looking grave and thoughtful, enters 10 Downing Street for a Cabinet meeting on the general strike crisis in 1926

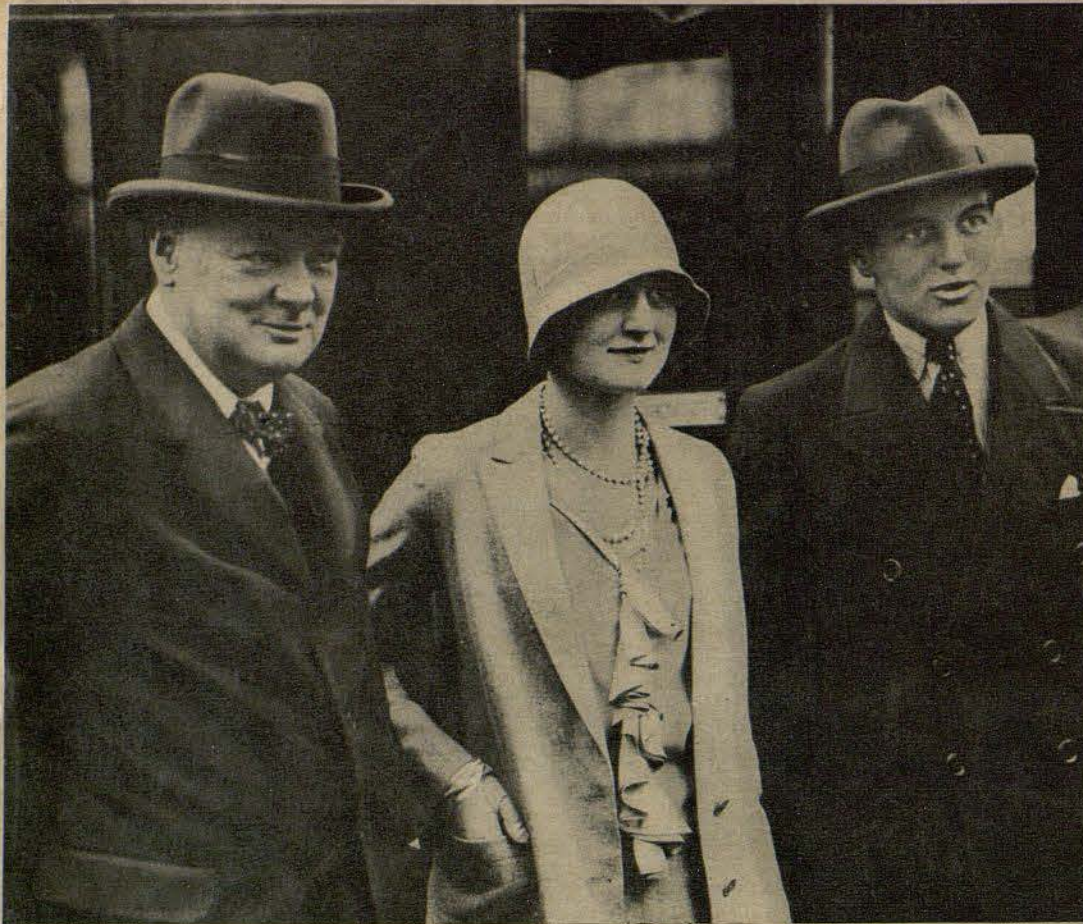


Relaxing from budget problems with his son Randolph and daughter Diana at Chartwell

Mr. Churchill accompanied by Mrs. Churchill, on his way to present his last budget. Winston Churchill was Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1924 to 1929



1929 and another General Election. Mr. Churchill, with thirty years of political campaigning behind him was once again contesting his seat, this time as a Conservative. Surrounded by well-wishers he tours the Epping division with Mrs. Churchill on nomination day



With Randolph and Diana at Waterloo Station before leaving for Canada in 1929. Mr. Churchill's tour was a great success. During his holiday he visited six provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific, his journey punctuated by a series of addresses on imperial topics. In America, after his visit to Canada, he found great popularity with the press by his willingness to speak to reporters at any time on any subject. During an after dinner speech at Los Angeles he pinpointed his affinity with the States and referred to "our two great English-speaking democracies"



Mr. Churchill, wearing his latest hat, poses for the cameras during a drive near Del Monte, California



At his installation as Chancellor of Bristol University Mr. Churchill is carried shoulder-high by the students



Always ready to turn his hand to anything, Mr. Churchill works as a bricklayer at Chartwell. In 1928 he became an apprentice member of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers

1931—campaigning once more



In 1931 the Socialist Government which had held power since the General Election of 1929 resigned and Mr. Churchill was fighting for a seat once more. Mr. Churchill was again the successful candidate for Epping and is seen here waving to his constituents



A weekend party at Chartwell Manor included the famous comedian Charles Chaplin. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill stand on the steps of their home with their guests, together with son Randolph and daughter Diana, who is looking remarkably like her mother



Mr. Churchill was always a great orator. Here he speaks at the Lancs. and India Trade Preservation Society meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester in 1933

'I'm old!' he said at sixty



Winston Churchill, on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday, remarked "I am now getting a very old man . . . I look back on a long life of experience because I began quite young . . ."



In February 1935 Randolph Churchill contested the Wavertree division of Liverpool by-election. Naturally, Mr. Churchill was there to help his son in his campaign



Mr. Churchill at Waltham Abbey making a last minute tour of his constituency during the General Election of November 1931



The old campaigner at work. A handshake and good wishes from a local supporter at Epping



Surrounded by autograph hunters during a recess of the Conservative Party Conference at Scarborough in 1937. He had not held office since 1929 and it seemed that the prophecy made some thirty years before that he would be Prime Minister would remain unfulfilled



Mr. and Mrs. Churchill arriving for the premiere of the film "Fire over England" based on the book by A. E. W. Mason which dealt with the life of Queen Elizabeth I



A beaming Mr. Churchill leafs through a book at the opening of the National Book Fair at Dorland Hall, Regent Street in November 1937

From a Britain at peace to a state of war once more



Chatting with the Lord Lieutenant of Essex, Col. F. H. Whitmore, during the Wanstead and Woodford Charter Day Celebration in 1937



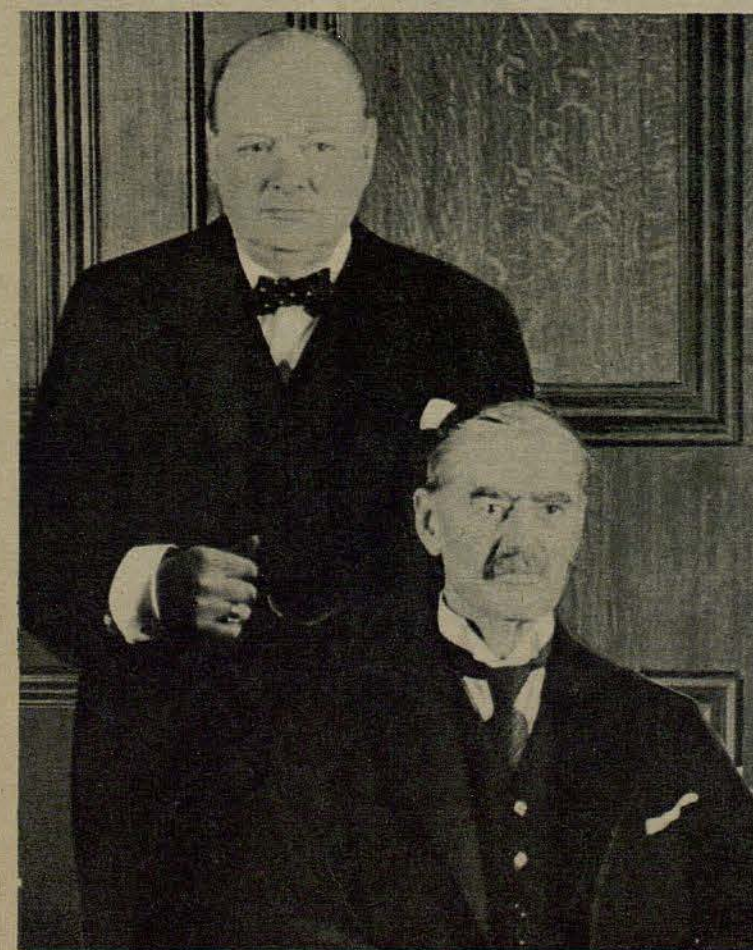
Mr. Churchill leaving his hotel with Mr. David Lloyd George during a holiday in Cannes



Mr. and Mrs. Churchill share a joke with M. Leon Blum, the Premier of France, during his visit to Great Britain in 1939 to discuss conscription



In October, 1939, Randolph Churchill married Miss Pamela Digby, daughter of Lord and Lady Digby. This picture of Randolph sitting with his parents was taken at the reception at Admiralty House



On May 10, 1940, Mr. Chamberlain resigned as Prime Minister. King George VI entrusted Winston Churchill with the task of forming a ministry acceptable to all parties, and on the same day he kissed hands on appointment as Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury



Mr. Churchill in fighting mood—complete with tommy gun. Wearing one of his individual hats—and inevitably a cigar—he faces the camera in a typical "British bulldog" pose. He is testing one of the country's newest weapons, while on a tour of north-east England during the earlier part of the war



A quizzical look from Mr. Churchill as he talks to M. Brisson, a member of the party of French newspaper proprietors and journalists who were entertained at a luncheon party given at the Admiralty

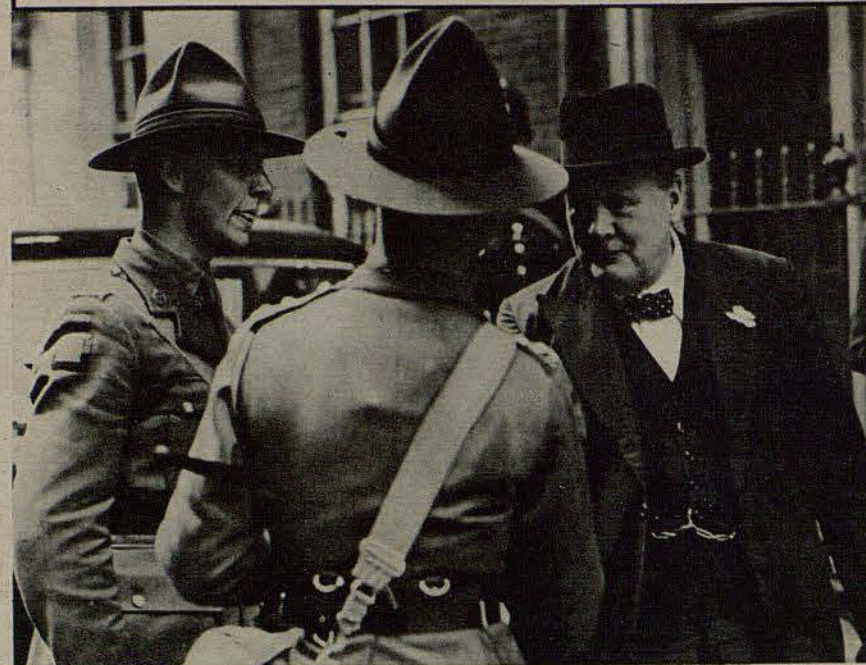


Mr. Sumner Welles and Mr. Joseph Kennedy, the American Ambassador take leave of Mr. Churchill after a meeting at the Admiralty in 1940.



Leaving No. 10 Downing Street after attending a meeting of Cabinet Ministers following the news that the Germans had reached Paris

1940—the long year when



Chatting with two New Zealand soldiers only recently arrived in this country



Mr. Churchill addressing the company of H.M.S. Exeter after the vessel's arrival in Britain following the successful scuttling of the pocket battleship Graf Spee

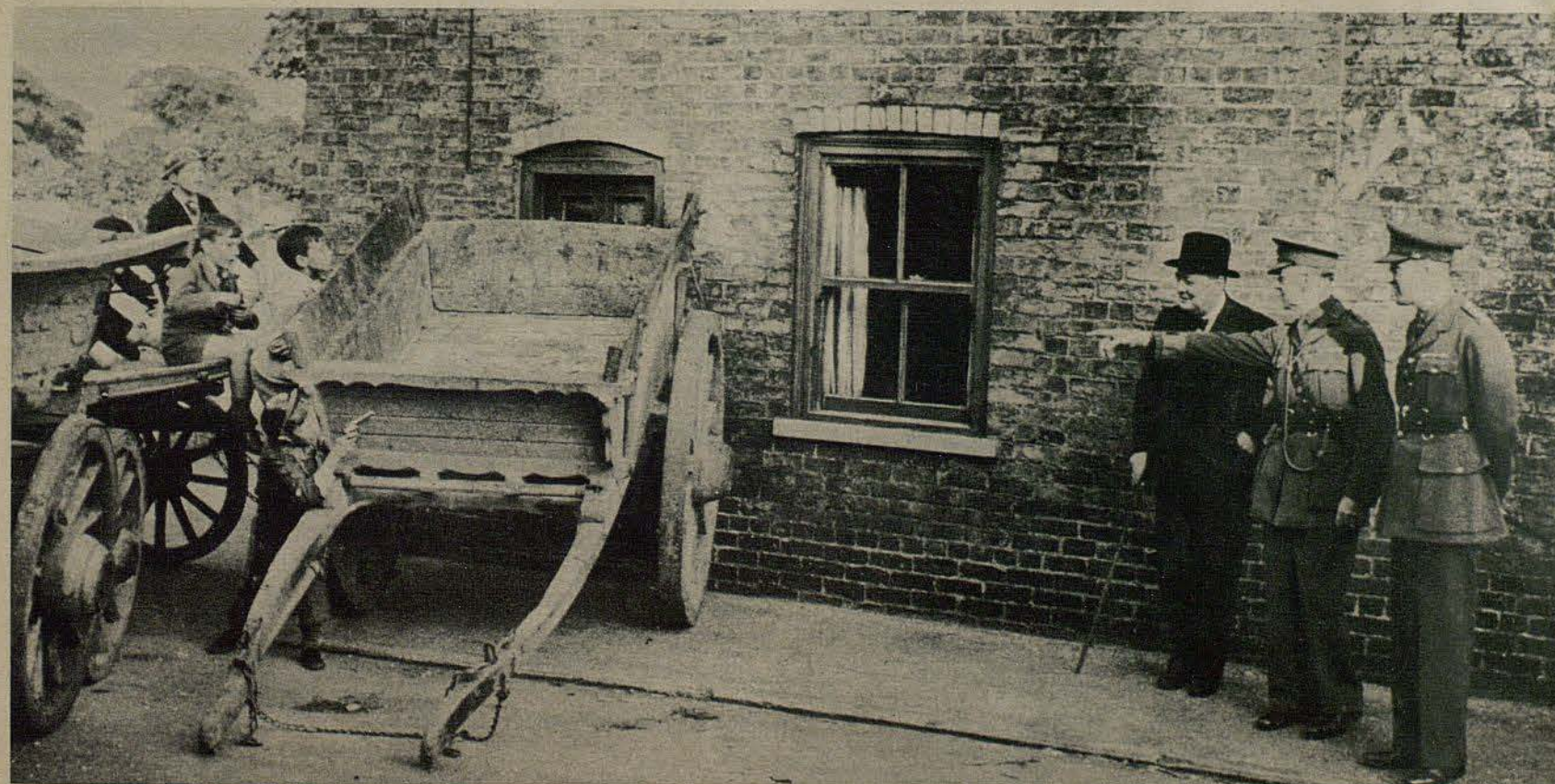


On his way to a Cabinet meeting Mr. Churchill poses with a party of Australian airmen. The Commonwealth countries were quick to send their young men to help in the fight

Britain faced the war alone



Shipyard workers cheering Mr. Churchill after he had made a speech to them during a visit in 1940. Mr. Churchill was touring the north of England inspecting coastal fortifications and defence works. He made many tours inspiring and encouraging the people



"... we shall fight in the fields and in the streets. We shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender..." During a Home Guard exercise a small boy causes amusement by aiming a toy revolver at the Prime Minister from behind a barricade

Strengthening the country's



Lord Halifax, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; General Sikorski, the Polish Premier; and M. Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister; with the Prime Minister in the garden of No. 10 after signing an Anglo-Polish agreement in 1940



Mr. Churchill with Lord Louis Mountbatten during a visit to a naval establishment



During September 1940 the Prime Minister visited the south and east. He is seen here inspecting the area defences with service chiefs

defences in the face of the blitz



King George VI and Queen Elizabeth with Mr. Churchill after viewing bomb damage at Buckingham Palace in 1940. The Prime Minister remarked that "the deliberate and repeated attacks . . . unite the King and Queen to their people by new and sacred bonds of common danger . . ."





The Prime Minister poses with members of his War Cabinet. They are: seated, Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council; Mr. Churchill; Mr. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal; Mr. Eden, Foreign

Secretary; standing, Mr. Greenwood, Minister without Portfolio; Mr. Bevin, Minister of Labour; Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply and Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer



During a visit to Southampton and Portsmouth in February, 1941, Mr. Churchill shakes hands with 16-year-old George Smith, claimed to be the youngest worker in the dockyards



A little girl stares wide-eyed at the Premier as he waves to cheers during a visit to a bombed-site in Bristol. Behind Mr. Churchill is Mr. John G. Winant, American Ambassador

He inspires the nation



Churchill speaks to the nation. The Prime Minister's many wartime broadcasts from No. 10 will never be forgotten. His words have become a part of the history of our times and their contribution to eventual victory cannot be over-estimated



On his way back to England in 1941 after one of his meetings with allied leaders, Mr. Churchill was welcomed at Reykjavik, Iceland. With the Prime Minister, is the British Minister, Sir Howard Smith. The tall ensign behind him is Franklin D. Roosevelt junior, the son of the American President



Mr. Churchill, with Mrs. Churchill and their daughter Mary, spot a flying bomb during a tour of defences in Southern England

Churchill leads the way to final victory



While in North Africa the Prime Minister visits the First Army in the old Roman amphitheatre at Carthage, near Tunis



General Montgomery welcoming Mr. Churchill on his arrival at Tripoli, the first Italian city to be liberated by British arms, where the Prime Minister addressed "Monty" and the men of the Eighth Army



During his visit to the Normandy battlefront in France the Prime Minister inspected an enemy robot-bomb launching site on the Cherbourg Peninsula



Marshal Voroshilov holds the sword Mr. Churchill presented to Stalin as a tribute from the King and people of Great Britain to the people of Stalingrad



Mr. Churchill disembarking from the ship in which he travelled to America in June 1943. Meetings between him and President Roosevelt became almost commonplace as the war progressed, and the harmony between them was an inspiration for all



At a meeting with Marshal Stalin in Moscow Mr. Churchill explained the Anglo-American attitude regarding an attack on North Africa



A moment of relaxation for Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt during their meeting at Casablanca to draw up plans for the 1943 offensive. The President and Prime Minister reached full agreement



In November 1943 the "Big Three" held a conference at Teheran. Their object was to discuss the scope and timing of forthcoming operations. "We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit, in purpose"

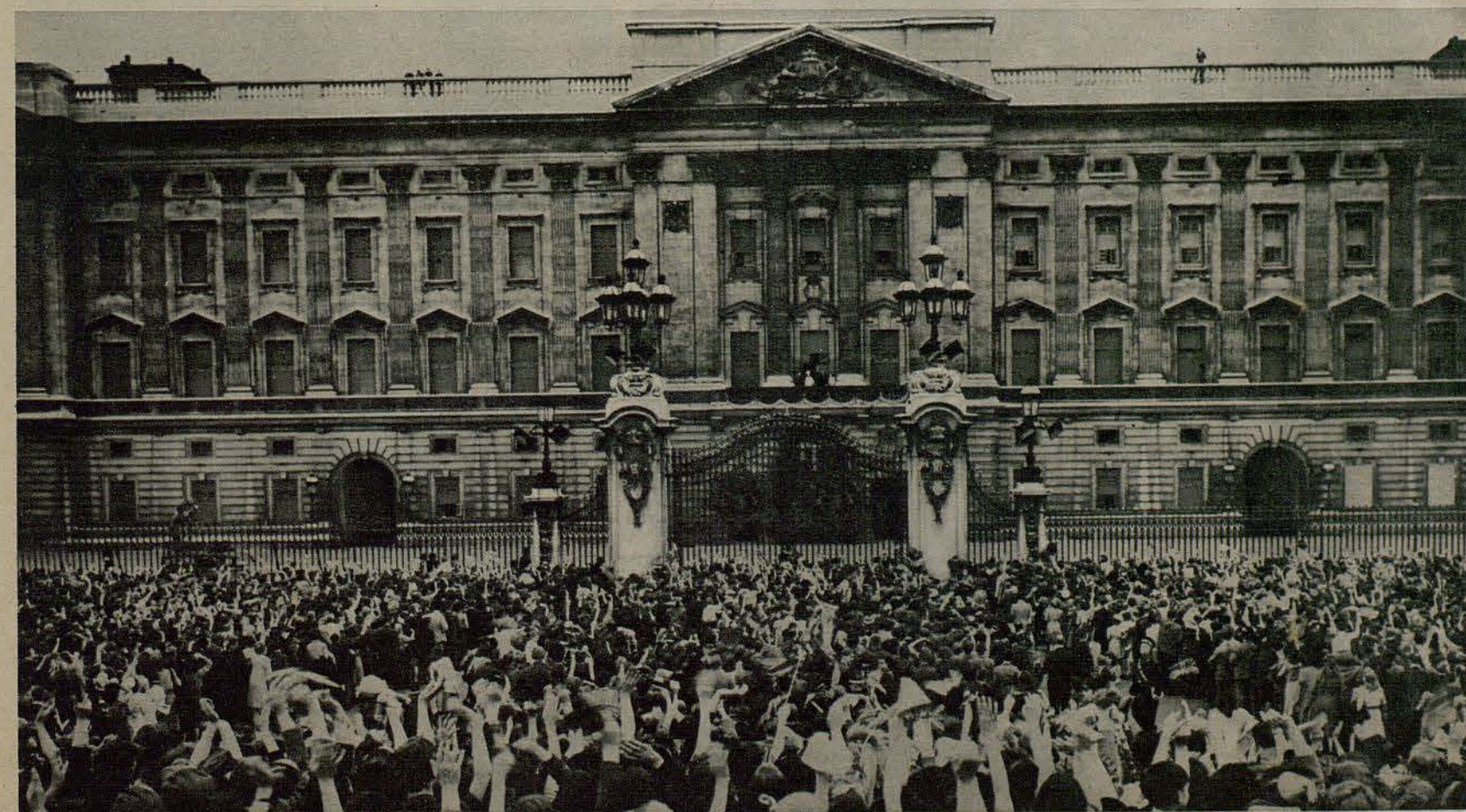
1945—Victory in Europe is acclaimed from the Palace



At 3 p.m. Tuesday, May 8, the Prime Minister broadcasts to the people of Great Britain and the world. The Germans have surrendered. The war is at an end.



In his hour of triumph Winston Churchill stands on the balcony of Buckingham Palace with King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Outside the palace the crowds acclaim the Royal Family and the man who had led the country to victory.



The scene in Whitehall on VE Day. The people who had toiled in blood, sweat and tears for six long years had at last won through.

Britain says 'Thank you'



General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, with the Prime Minister after lunching at No. 10 Downing Street



The Prime Minister with the Chiefs of Staff in the garden of No. 10 Downing Street. They are, from the left, Sir Charles Portal, Sir Alan Brooke, Mr. Churchill and Sir Andrew Cunningham. Standing are Maj. Gen. L. C. Hollis and Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay



Mr. Churchill, in the uniform of Air Commodore, with Lt. Gen. R. M. Scobie on a visit to Athens in 1945

Watching the Victory Day march past from the saluting base in The Mall on June 8 1946 are, from the left, Mr. C. R. Attlee, the Prime Minister; Mr. Churchill, Leader of the Opposition; Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; and Field-Marshal Smuts, the Prime Minister of S. Africa





At the Berlin Conference in July 1945 Mr. Churchill exchanges a hearty handshake with U.S. President Truman. The Prime Minister, the American President and Marshal Stalin were at a winding up of the war conference. But Mr. Churchill's days as Premier were numbered



Installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports at Dover, Mr. Churchill wearing the uniform of his new appointment, inspected the guard of honour of Royal Marines



Winston Churchill — artist. Perfectly at ease, smoking his cigar as usual, he works on a canvas of the view from the Surf Club, Miami Beach, whilst on holiday in the United States



Mr. Churchill, a keen polo player in his younger days retained his love of riding. And now in his early seventies he still enjoys riding to hounds. Here he is out with the Old Surrey and Burstow Hunt, which met at Chartwell Farm, at Westerham, Kent in 1948



In 1947 Mr. and Mrs. Churchill's youngest daughter Mary married Capt. Christopher Soames. Mr. Churchill leaves his home at Hyde Park Gate with the bride for the wedding



Mr. Churchill looks every inch the master painter Brazil acclaims him. The Brazilian Ambassador is holding Churchill's "The Blue Sitting Room, Trent Park" which was auctioned to raise funds for the Y.W.C.A. Mr. Assis Chateaubriand, of Brazil, on the right, paid £1,312 for the painting



Mr. and Mrs. Churchill relaxing with their grandchildren. Behind the seat are Winston (left), son of Randolph Churchill, and Julian, son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Sandys. On Mr. Churchill's lap is Emma, daughter of Mary Soames, whilst Mrs. Churchill holds young Winston's sister Arabella. In the centre is Nicholas Soames



On January 31, 1952, Princess Elizabeth, accompanied by her husband Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, flew to Kenya at the start of the Royal Tour of Australia. Only a week later she was to return as Queen following the death of her father, King George VI on February 6. In this historic picture the new Queen is greeted by, from the left, Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Clement Attlee, Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister. Mr. Churchill, born in the reign of Queen Victoria, was now to see another Queen ascend the throne

Sir Winston Churchill K.G.



In 1953 Queen Elizabeth II invested Mr. Churchill with the insignia of Knight Companion of the Honourable and Noble Order of the Garter. In the magnificent robes of the Order, he stands on the steps of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, after the ceremony



The smiling Prime Minister drives away from Windsor Castle after his investiture by the Queen



Mr. and Mrs. Churchill with their niece Clarissa after her marriage to Mr. Anthony Eden in August 1952

1953—at the coronation



At Westminster Abbey on June 2, 1953, Elizabeth II was crowned Queen of England. The Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, is seen leaving the Abbey after the coronation ceremony



A courtly bow from Winston Churchill and a smile from Japan's Crown Prince Akihito outside No. 10 after a luncheon meeting



Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia being greeted by the Prime Minister and the Duke of Edinburgh on his arrival at Westminster Pier



A handshake for the Oni of Ife from Nigeria when they met during a garden party held at Blenheim Palace



Princess Anne waits patiently for Sir Winston to shake hands with Prince Charles. The occasion was the Queen's return to London after the Commonwealth Tour of 1954



Sir Winston Churchill remains seated as he confers an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon colleague the Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Bristol University in 1954. Sir Winston received the same honour a quarter of a century earlier, when he was installed as Chancellor at the University



Sir Winston leaves Portsmouth Harbour on his way to meet Her Majesty on board the Royal Yacht, Britannia



The Prime Minister and Lady Churchill relax at home

Of his wife, Sir Winston Churchill said:
"What can be more glorious than to be
united in one's walk through life with a
being incapable of an ignoble thought."

The international scene



A jubilant wave from Mr. Foster Dulles, the American Secretary of State as he leaves No. 10 Downing Street after lunching with Sir Winston Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden



Being greeted by President Eisenhower and Mrs. Eisenhower at the White House, on his arrival for high level talks in Washington

The Prime Minister pauses for a moment at the door of No. 10 with Mr. Eden, the Foreign Secretary, after attending an emergency Cabinet meeting in 1954



The British Prime Minister has a warm greeting for the French Prime Minister on his arrival in this country. M. Mendes-France was here for talks with the government regarding the European Army Treaty



Six-year-old, Martin Sheeran, gets a surprise handshake at Euston before leaving for a holiday in Blackpool. Sir Winston was also on his way to Blackpool—for the annual Conservative Party Conference

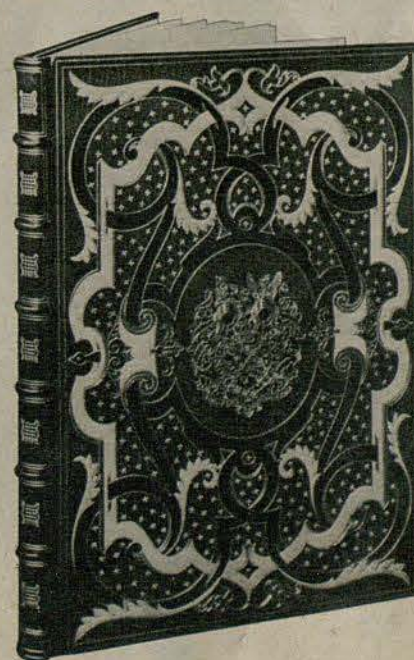


Sir Winston and Lady Churchill after the christening of grand-daughter Charlotte Clementine Soames at Westerham Parish Church

1954—his 80th birthday



At Westminster Hall, to mark the occasion of his 80th birthday on November 30, 1954, Sir Winston was presented with a portrait of himself painted by Graham Sutherland, and an illuminated book signed by members of both sides of the House of Commons



A close-up of the presentation volume. The cover is in green Levant morocco, inlaid in chocolate and pink and tooled in gold

The Prime Minister gives a "V" sign as he returns to No. 10 with Lady Churchill after the State Opening of Parliament and the ceremonies marking his 80th birthday

Cheers for the Old Boy



Sir Winston Churchill, the most famous "Old Boy" of them all, gets an overwhelming ovation from the boys of Harrow. Sir Winston was making his annual visit to the school to join in the school songs



Leaving the Conservative Committee Rooms at Wanstead, Essex, during an eve-of-the-poll tour of the constituency in the 1955 General Election



During the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in 1955, Sir Winston chats with Mr. Menzies, the Australian Premier



In April 1955, Sir Winston resigned as Prime Minister and Mr. Anthony Eden took his place in the House of Commons. Now a back-bencher, this veteran of so many political gatherings finds time to be present on a different occasion. Accompanied by Lady Churchill, he watches the presentation of prizes at a Gala held at Westerham, near his home, in 1956



Speaking at the Woodford Conservative Association Garden Fête in July 1957. Two years later a statue of Sir Winston was erected at Woodford Green to commemorate his long association with the borough. He was one of the few men to receive such an honour during his life-time



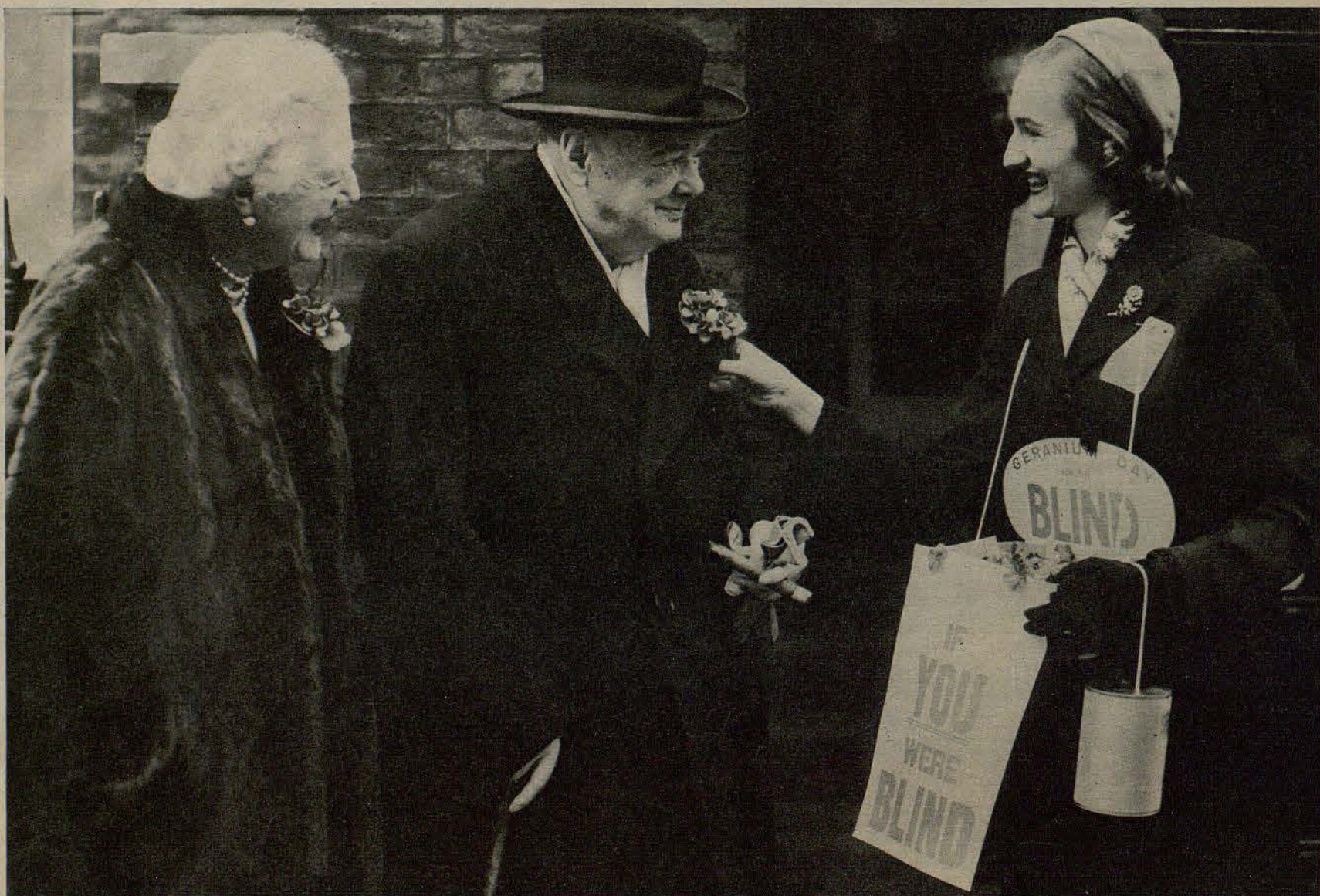
On his return from a holiday in the South of France, he is greeted by two-year-old Jane Montague Brown, the daughter of his personal private secretary



The owner of the horse "Holiday Time" looks thoughtful as he sits at Sandown Park watching the horses being saddled



An Elder Brother since 1913, Sir Winston dines at Trinity House



Watched by Lady Churchill, Mrs. Philip de Zulueta pins to Sir Winston's lapel a geranium, in aid of the blind



Eight-year-old Arabella was the youngest of the Churchills' Golden Wedding party. When she wanted a swim her grandparents were only too happy to grant her wish. Sir Winston and Lady Churchill were celebrating their 50th anniversary on the Riviera

The old sea-dog takes a cruise



With his familiar "all's well" sign Sir Winston prepares to join the Onassis yacht for a visit to the Canaries



Thoroughly enjoying his holiday as he is driven by his host, Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, through the streets of Istanbul in Turkey



An old man and the sea. As he sits looking out over the calm waters of the Mediterranean, the man on whom the world has heaped honours seems as indestructible as the sea itself



In May 1959 Sir Winston visited America, the country that in 1963 was to make him an honorary citizen. On his return he receives a shy curtsy from the daughter of Mr. Anthony Montague Brown, his personal secretary



Mr. Macmillan looks on as Sir Winston shakes hands with his lifelong friend Mr. Bernard Baruch, the American financier, during his visit to Britain in 1959

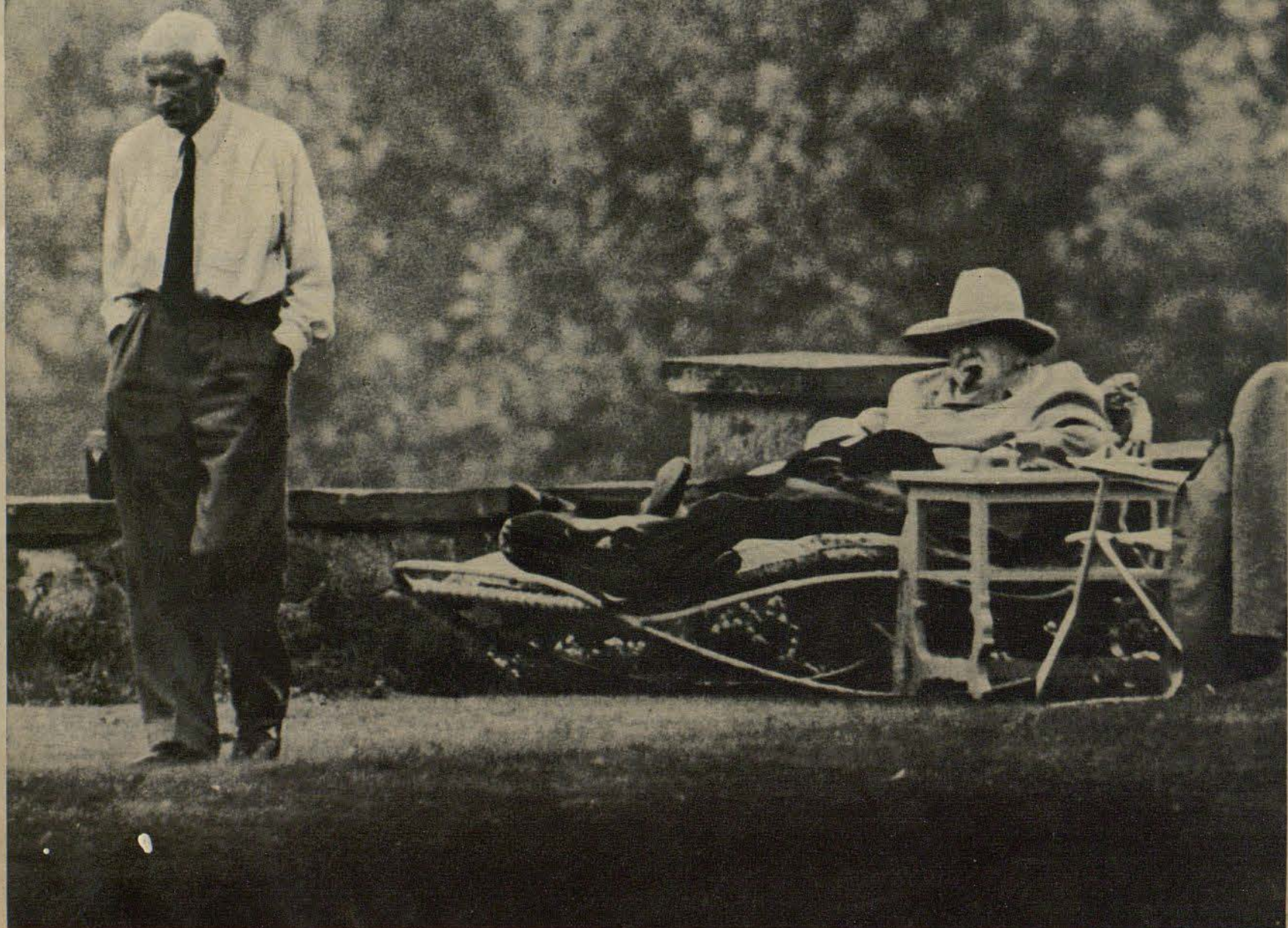


Heading for the sun in January 1960. Well wrapped up in his fur collared overcoat Sir Winston leaves from London Airport to spend part of the winter on holiday in Nice



In 1962 Sir Winston fractured his thigh, a serious accident for a man of his advanced years. But his indomitable spirit pulled him through and in this picture he is being lifted into the ambulance for the journey to his Hyde Park Gate home

The soldier and the statesman—Montgomery and Churchill. Two men who forged their bonds in war relax in the peace of a garden. Old in years, theirs is a greatness that transcends age



HIS HONOURS AND AWARDS

Knight of the Garter, 1953
Privy Councillor, 1907
Order of Merit, 1946
Companion of Honour, 1922
Honorary Degrees
D.C.L.:

Oxford, 1925
Rochester, U.S.A., 1941

Doctor of Laws:

Queen's, Belfast, 1926
Bristol, 1929
Harvard, U.S.A., 1943
McGill, Canada, 1944
Brussels, 1945
Louvain, 1945
Miami, U.S.A., 1946
Westminster Coll., U.S.A., 1946
Columbia, U.S.A., 1946
Aberdeen, 1946
Leyden, 1946
St. Andrews, 1948
Liverpool, 1949
University of New York State, 1954

D.Phil. and Hist.:

Oslo, 1948

Litt. D.:

Cambridge, 1948

D. Lit.:

London, 1948

D. Phil.:

Copenhagen, 1950

Lord Rector of Aberdeen University,
1914-18

Lord Rector of Edinburgh University,
1929-32

Chancellor of Bristol University, 1929

Hon. Fellow Merton College, Oxford, 1942
Chairman of the Trustees, Churchill College,
Cambridge, 1959

Elder Brother of Trinity House, 1913

Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden
of the Cinque Ports, 1941

Fellow of the Royal Society, 1941

Hon. Bencher Gray's Inn, 1942

Hon. Academician Extraordinary of R.A.,
1948

One-man show at Royal Academy, 1959

Hon. Member Royal Society of British
Artists

Fellow of the Royal Institute of British
Architects, 1941

Hon. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,
1943

Fellow of the Zoological Society, 1944

Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society,
1944

Fellow Society of Engineers, 1946

Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature,
1947

Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society,
1948

Fellow of Institute of Journalists, 1950

Hon. Fellow of the Royal College of

Physicians, 1951

Hon. Fellow of the British Academy, 1952

Hon. Associate of Royal College of
Veterinary Surgeons, 1955

Hon. Fellow of Institute of Builders, 1962

Hon. Member of Lloyd's
Hon. Member of Institution of Municipal and
County Engineers

Hon. Member of Royal Institution of Naval
Architects

Hon. Member of Institution of Mining and
Metallurgy

Member of the Jockey Club, 1950

Grand Master Primrose League, 1943

Hon. President U.N. Association

President Constitutional Club

Vice-President R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, 1919

Vice-President London Library, 1948

First President of the Victoria Cross

Association, 1959

Liveryman of Mercers' Company

Hon. Freeman of Shipwrights' Company

Hon. Life Member of Association of Men of
Kent and Kentish Men

Deputy-Lieutenant Kent, 1949

President Franco-British Society, 1951

Patron Buck's Club, 1952

A Vice-President Society of the Friends of
St. George's and Descendants of the Knights
of the Garter, 1953

Hon. President Amateur Fencing
Association, 1953

President Westerham British Legion, 1953

Colonel, 4th Queen's Own Hussars, 1941-58
Colonel, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars,
1958

Hon. Air Commodore No. 615 (Co. of Surrey)
Fighter Squadron, R.Aux. A.F., 1939

Hon. Colonel:

63rd Oxf. Yeo. Anti-Tank Regt., R.A.
(T.A.), 1942

6th Bn. R. Scots Fus., 1940

489 (Cinque Ports) H.A.A. Regt., R.A.
(T.A.), 1947

299 Fd. Regt. R.A. (Bucks and Oxf.
Yeo.) T.A.

4th/5th (Cinque Ports) Bn., R. Sussex
Regt., 1941

1st/4th Bn. Essex Regt., 1945

6th (Cinque Ports) Cadet Bn. Buffs

Special award, September, 1945
1939-45 Star

Africa Star

Italy Star

France and Germany Star

Defence Medal

Albert Gold Medal of Royal Society of Arts,
1945

Grotius Medal (Netherlands), 1949

Sunday Times Literary Award and Medal,
1938 and 1949

Nobel Prize for Literature, 1953

Charlemagne Prize, 1955

Freedom House Award (U.S.A.), 1955

Williamsburg Award, 1955

Franklin Medal of City of Philadelphia, 1956

Humanitarian Award for 1954, 1956

Grand Seigneur of the Hudson's Bay

Company, 1956

Hon. Life Member Friendship Veterans Fire
Engine Company of Alexandria, Virginia,
U.S.A., 1960

Companion of the Royal Society of
Literature, 1961

HIS PUBLICATIONS

The Story of the Malakand Field Force, Victory, 1946
1898

The River War, 1899

Savrola, 1900

London to Ladysmith via Pretoria, 1900

Ian Hamilton's March, 1900

Lord Randolph Churchill, 1906

My African Journey, 1908

Liberalism and the Social Problem, 1910

The World Crisis (4 vols) 1923-29

My Early Life, 1930

The Eastern Front, 1931

Thoughts and Adventures, 1932

Marlborough (4 vols) 1933-38

Great Contemporaries, 1937

Arms and the Covenant (Speeches), 1938

Step by Step, 1939

Into Battle (Speeches), 1941

The Unrelenting Struggle (Speeches), 1942

The End of the Beginning (Speeches), 1943

Onwards to Victory (Speeches), 1944

The Dawn of Liberation (Speeches), 1945

Secret Session Speeches, 1946

The Sinews of Peace (Speeches), 1948

Painting as a Pastime, 1948

Europe Unite (Speeches), 1950

In the Balance (Speeches), 1951

Stemming the Tide (Speeches 1951-52),
1953

The Unwritten Alliance (Speeches 1953-59),
1961

The Second World War:

vol. 1, The Gathering Storm, 1948

vol. 2, Their Finest Hour, 1949

vol. 3, The Grand Alliance, 1950

vol. 4, The Hinge of Fate, 1951

vol. 5, Closing the Ring, 1952

vol. 6, Triumph and Tragedy, 1954

A History of the English-Speaking Peoples:

vol. 1, The Birth of Britain, 1956

vol. 2, The New World, 1956

vol. 3, The Age of Revolution, 1957

vol. 4, The Great Democracies, 1958

HIS FOREIGN DECORATIONS

Kt. Gd. Cross, Order of Leopold of Belgium

Kt. Gd. Cross, Order of the Netherlands Lion

Gd. Cross, Ordre Grand-Ducal de la
Couronne de Chêne, of Luxembourg

Gd. Cross with Chain, Order of St. Olav,
Norway

Kt., Order of Elephant, Denmark

Danish Liberation Medal

French Croix de Guerre avec Palme (1914)

Belgian Croix de Guerre avec Palme (1915)

Médaille Militaire of France

Mil. Medal of Luxembourg

Spanish Order of Mil. Merit (1st. cl.)

D.S.M. (U.S.A.)

U.S.A.F. Pilot's Wings

Fr. Croix de la Libération

Order of Star of Nepal

Grand Sash of the High Order of Sayyid

Mohammed bin Ali al Senussi

HIS FREEDOMS

Edinburgh, 1942

City of London, 1943

Wanstead and Woodford, 1945

Brussels, 1945

Antwerp, 1945

Aberdeen, 1946

City of Westminster, 1946

Luxembourg, 1946

Blackpool, 1946

Birmingham, 1946

Beckenham, 1946

Stafford, 1946

Darlington, 1947

Ayr, 1947

Woodstock, 1947

Brighton, 1947

Manchester, 1947

Eastbourne, 1948

Perth, 1948

Aldershot, 1948

Cardiff, 1948

Kensington, 1949

Strasbourg, 1949

Bath, 1950

Worcester, 1950

Wimbledon, 1950

Portsmouth, 1950

Sheffield, 1951

Aberystwyth, 1951

Malden and Coombe, 1951

Deal, 1951

Dover, 1951

Leeds, 1953

Poole, 1954

Rochester, 1955

Londonderry, 1955

Belfast, 1955

Harrow, 1955

Douglas (I.O.M.), 1957

Margate, 1957

Hastings, 1957

Honorary Citizen:

Cuba, 1941

Pinar Del Rio (Cuba), 1942

Paris, 1945

Athens, 1945

Marathon (Greece), 1945

Thebes (Greece), 1945

Aegion (Greece), 1945

Naupactos (Greece), 1946

Jacksonville (Florida), 1949

Nancy, 1950

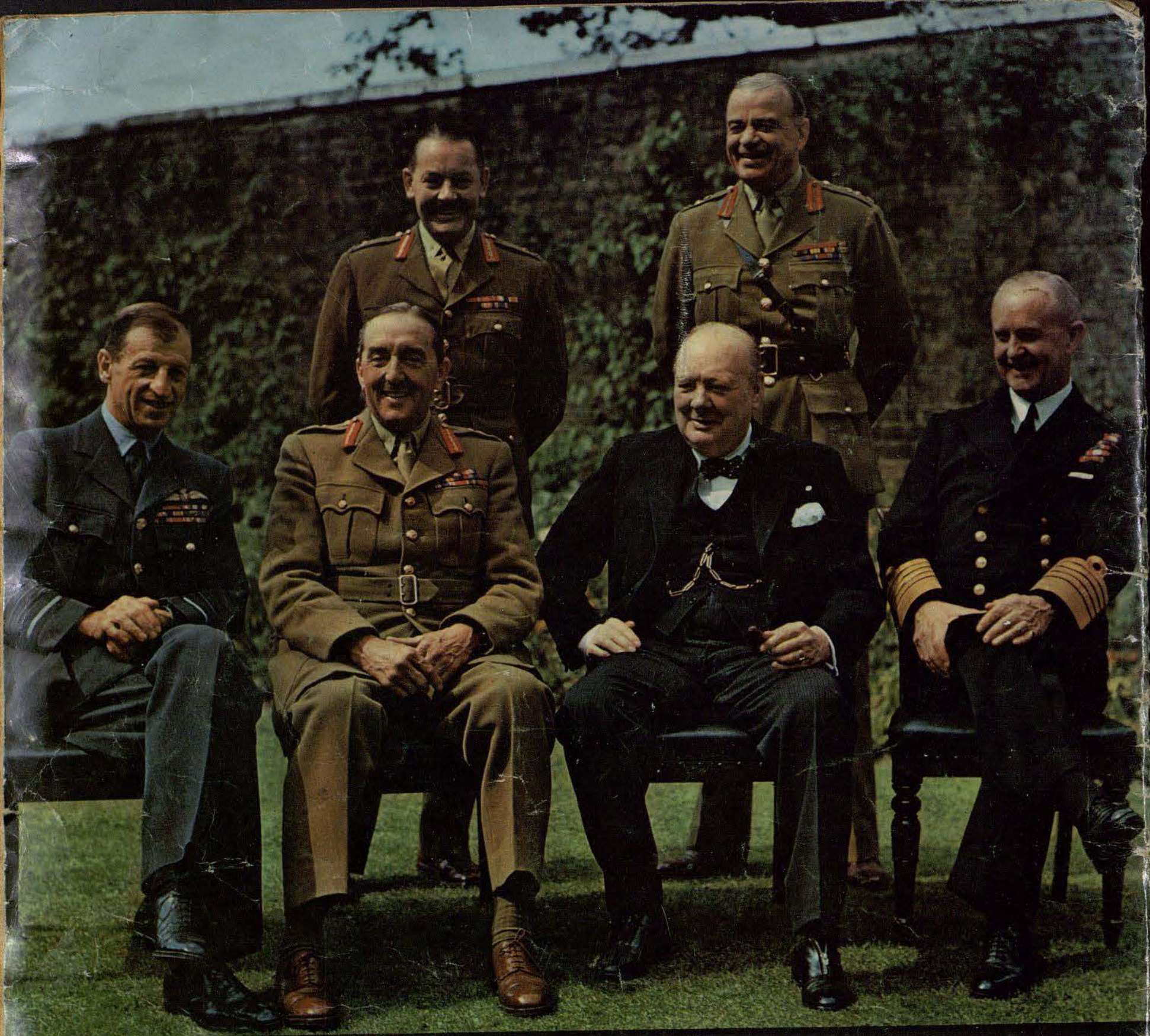
Roquebrune-Cap Martin
(A.-M.), 1956

Tennessee, 1963

Nebraska, 1963

North Carolina, 1963

United States of America, 1963



May 7 1945—Chiefs of Staff meet the Prime Minister at No. 10 Downing Street on the last day of war

With him are: Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles Portal, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, Maj. Gen. Leslie Hollis and Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay

This book is dedicated to the memory of
The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., P.C., O.M., C.H., F.R.S.
whose indomitable will made him the greatest
living person of our time and earned him
a nation's eternal gratitude