

Some Picture-Highlights In Life Of Sir Winston

Churchill Celebrates

...where he had spent the weekend. Churchill remained in No. 10 throughout the day, disappointing crowded galleries in the House of Commons.

He has summoned the cabinet for Tuesday morning. Then, it is believed, he will say farewell to the men who have worked with him at the helm of the Conservative government since 1951.

Tuesday is the day Churchill normally makes his weekly official visit to the Queen. The visits usually are made just before dinner. But there also is a possibility that Churchill will delay his visit until Wednesday.

There will be no official news of Churchill's intentions until he tells the Queen.

He is expected to hold his seat in parliament—as an elder statesman on a back bench. He recently told his constituents at Woodford he had served them for 30 years and hoped to continue as their member.

The Commons will recess Thursday for its Easter vacation—until April 19, when Exchequer Chancellor R. A. Butler presents his budget.

SOME CHANGES LIKELY

Part of the budget must be passed before an election may be called.

Eden will select the election date. Parliament buzzed with reports that May 26 will be the polling day.

When Churchill retires he also will offer the sovereign the resignation of all his cabinet, giving the new premier a free hand in selecting his ministers.

Defence Minister Harold Macmillan is regarded as Eden's likely successor at the foreign office. Butler is expected to remain as economic boss but may also be named deputy prime minister, a post now held by Eden.

Price Cut For Russians Fails To Materialize

By TOM WHITNEY
 Associated Press Staff Writer
 The Soviet Union's price-cutting campaign, which began last week, has failed to materialize. Communist party boss Nikita Khrushchev is off to a bad start in his public relations.

March 31 is the day on which Russians are expected to expect an official announcement of this year's retail prices each year. This year that day passed without a peep from the Kremlin.

It is possible that the Kremlin might proclaim a price reduction later in the year. But this doesn't seem very likely. Should there be one it will almost certainly be strictly nominal.

This year's bleakness was foreshadowed twice. In the budget speech by Soviet Finance Minister A. G. Zverev to the Soviet parliament, the Supreme Soviet, in early February it was announced that plans for price cuts for the entire five-year plan—through 1955 had been fulfilled in 1954. Even earlier, the Soviet press had published an interview with Khrushchev in which he said there was excess purchasing power in circulation in the Soviet Union.

While Premier Georgi Malenkov was in office he carried out two price reductions, in 1953 and 1954. He succeeded in identifying himself in the popular mind with policies of continued price reductions, easing of onerous taxes on farmers, and increased emphasis on production of consumer goods.

BELT-TIGHTENERS
 Bulganin and Khrushchev in contrast are planning on themselves a "tighten-the-belt" label which is not likely to make them any more popular.

The hard-on-the-consumer policy of Bulganin and Khrushchev is associated closely with the main point in their program for the Soviet Union—emphasis on heavy industry (capital and war goods) as against consumer industries.

Also as Western economists view it, the Soviets had gone as far as they could in price cuts and even farther than they should have. They have to produce more food to overcome shortages and consumer goods to meet demands. But with stress on heavy industry, consumer goods must wait and prices stay high by Western standards.

Largest Helicopter Firm Organized

VANCOUVER (CP)—Okanagan Helicopters Ltd. of Vancouver announced Saturday the purchase of Canadian Helicopters (1954) Ltd. of Toronto and its subsidiary, Smart Aviation Ltd.

Douglas Dewar, chairman of the board of Okanagan, said the newly acquired organizations will continue as separate companies. Purchasing was not disclosed.

Mr. Dewar said Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., which held a large financial interest in the two eastern companies, has become "a substantial" shareholder in Okanagan Helicopters Ltd. as a result of the transaction.

Douglas W. Abitibi, president of the company, has been elected to the Okanagan board of directors. Clark B. Davis, vice-president of Abitibi, becomes chairman of the board of Canadian Helicopters and Smart Aviation.

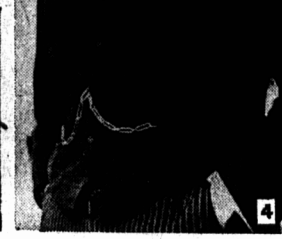
Okanagan companies operate 22 Bell helicopters and eight Sikorsky S-55's, largest commercial helicopter organization in North America.

HANDSOME PHOTO

COLCHESTER, England (CP)—Mrs. Kitty Wilson is using her wedding photograph in civic election campaign literature. "I was looking my best that day," she says.

PROUD SCHOOLGIRL

EDMONTON (CP)—Donna Carwell, 13, came home from school to find a letter from the Queen, thanking her for a sketch she had drawn. Donna had sent the sketch to a pen pal in England who forwarded it to Buckingham Palace.



Picture-highlights of the life of Winston Churchill show him: (1) as a war correspondent in Boer War, where he was captured and imprisoned; (2 and 3) at the time of his marriage to Miss Clementine Hozer, in 1908; (4) as First Lord of the Admiralty during World War I; (5) as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1926, with his wife and children; (6) at his hobby—painting; and (7) again First Lord of the Admiralty, as England entered World War II, 1939. Appointed Prime Minister in 1940, (8) Churchill promised the people of England "nothing but blood and sweat, toil and tears." During the "blitz" days (9 and 10) Britons followed his lead in tenacity and courage. Other pictures show the Prime Minister in Washington, wearing famous "zipper suit" (11); with Air Marshal Tedder and General Auchinleck in Egypt (12); and with Stalin and Roosevelt (13) at Teheran.

Churchill Made Mark At Age When Most Men Retire

By FRASER WIGHTON

LONDON (Reuters)—Sir Winston Churchill, greatest Englishman of modern times and colossus among world statesmen of the 20th century, fulfilled his real destiny at an age when most men retire.

He was in his 66th year when called to the leadership of the British people in the Second World War. It was the climax of a career crowded with adventure and with honors. His versatile genius already had expressed itself in a score of directions—in Churchill the soldier, the war correspondent, the statesman, the author and the lecturer.

Oddly, the man who will go down in history as perhaps Britain's greatest commoner is a scion of one of her most aristocratic families—the dukes of Marlborough.

ROCK OF FAITH

To Britain, standing alone in the dark and, it seemed, endless winter of 1940, Churchill was the rock of national faith and endurance. His voice on the radio gave the British people the will to fight.

To the peoples a and partisan fighters of German-occupied Europe, his words, clandestinely heard, brought hope.

"Victory" was Churchill's watchword and with unflinching energy he worked for its achievement. As defence minister, he had the prodigious task of directing practically every phase of the war effort at home and overseas.

As prime minister, he regarded it as a personal responsibility to be continually at the disposal of Parliament, answering for the conduct of the war.

On top of all this, he held it indispensable to maintain the closest contact with the Allied leaders—ready to go to any part of the world at a moment's notice for personal meetings.

COVERED GROUND

Within six days of the Allied landings in France in June, 1944, he was on the Normandy beaches, seeing the battle for himself.

By the end of 1944, when he had reached the age of 70, Churchill was reckoned to have covered 40,000 miles journeying back and forth over a war-swept world.

In May, 1945, when the unconditional surrender of Germany crowned the efforts of the Allies, Churchill was the only man who had been in the war cabinet continuously since its formation in 1939. Through the greatest of all ordeals, he had personified the deathless determination of the nation and Commonwealth to achieve victory at whatever cost.

But in July, 1945, the Conservative party's defeat at the general election came as a bombshell to him.

He commented: "Some people tell me it is a blessing in disguise—all I can say is that is a very good disguise." Later he was to describe the event as his "personal Dunkerque."

REAINED LEADERSHIP

But he was too seasoned a campaigner to indulge in self-pity. Within days he was planning how best to lead an aggressive opposition against the Labor government. He displayed the same vigor and intensity as he had shown through the war years.

His efforts were rewarded in the general election of 1951 when, soon after his 77th birthday, he found himself prime minister again.

Once more he was his country's man of destiny at a time of chaos and confusion when the world was bewildered by the problems of peace even more than it had been by those of war.

The year 1953 must have brought deep satisfaction to his monarchist and traditionalist heart. He was made a knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of the most ancient orders of chivalry in Europe, by his young sovereign, Queen Elizabeth II.

But the strain of increased burdens of state brought an order of a complete rest. This lasted only a few months.

VISITED OTTAWA

In the summer of 1954 he went to Washington and Ottawa to discuss world problems. An ensuing crisis over German rearmament and European unity was successfully solved at a nine-power conference held in London in October, after which the then French prime minister, Pierre Mendès-France, described Sir Winston as "the great British statesman, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude we can never repay."

His 80th birthday in November was an event which stirred Britain and the world. Grouds thronged the streets to cheer him and he was honored in Westminster Hall by an assembly of Lords and members of the House of Commons, who presented him with a portrait of himself.

Churchill started the year 1955 faced by the grave Formosa crisis. About that time he revealed that an illness in the summer of 1953 had been caused by a slight seizure which had paralyzed his left side. He had vanquished this temporary physical disability with his usual determination.

WARRIOR'S HERITAGE

Churchill's heritage is that of a warrior, and the fighter's glint first filled his eyes in childhood games with tin soldiers.

His birthplace, Blenheim Palace, historic seat of the Marlborough family in Oxfordshire, was built to commemorate the victory won by his ancestor, John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, against the French and Bavarians at Blenheim in 1704.

There he was born Nov. 30, 1874.

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It had been one of Churchill's proudest boasts all his life that his birthright was the blood of the two great English-speaking nations.

He had occupied a greater diversity of ministerial posts than any other man in British politics.

It was only during the Second World War—and after becoming prime minister—that he took over the leadership of the Conservative party.

He always has been regarded as one of the most brilliant debaters Parliament has ever known and has few, if any, peers as a public speaker. His peculiarly sonorous delivery and cultivated facility of phrase give his oratory a style all its own.

During his years in Opposition, after the Second World War, Churchill began the publication of his "War Memoirs," which have been acclaimed throughout the world as a literary masterpiece and most important contribution to history.

In 1953, his gifts as an orator and master of prose were recognized by the award of the Nobel Prize for Literature, most coveted honor a writer can gain.

His versatility has shown itself in his gift as a painter, which was recognized by the Royal Academy of Arts, of which he is an honorary member. Since 1947, several of his pictures have been hung in the academy's yearly exhibitions.

Churchill was married in 1908 to his devoted "Clemmy"—who was Clementine Hozer, daughter of the late Col. Sir H. M. Hozer, in his own phrase, he has "lived happily ever after."

They have one son, Randolph, and three daughters, Sarah, Diana and Mary, and several grandchildren.

In his garden at Chartwell in Kent Sir Winston often has been found bricklaying—with the rather self-conscious pride of a statesman who can claim to be a member of the Bricklayer's Union. Other hobbies include horse racing and breeding, and farming.

He loves to have his grandchildren around him. For though he is an old man, he still feels very young.

HAPPY TYPE

TORONTO (CP)—Marguerite Shaw, students' dean at Washington University on leave of absence, is singing and dancing with the touring Broadway musical "Pajama Game." She said here she got the role through her sister, who plays it on Broadway, when the touring show needed a "plump, happy type."

Report for the month of March of Nine Mile Creek School:
 Grade X — 1. Wanda MacPhee;
 2. Roma MacDonald; 3. Joseph Walsh.
 Grade IX — 1. Amelia MacDonald.
 Grade VIII — 2. Loreena Walsh;
 2. Anna MacPhee; 3. Jackie MacDougall.
 Grade VII — 1. Ewen Taylor;
 Grade VI — 1. Eileen Walsh; 2. Carol MacDonald; 3. Bobby MacDonald.
 Grade V — 1. Armand Taylor;
 2. Charlie Betts; 3. Freddie Currie.
 Grade IV — 1. Jackie Betts;
 2. Reggie Walsh; 3. Harold MacDonald.
 Grade III — 1. Blair MacDonald;
 2. Bernadette MacQuarrie;
 Grade II — 1. Leith Gorvett;
 2. Irwin MacDonald; 3. Gail Betts.
 Grade — 1. Jessie MacDougall;
 2. Keith Campbell.
 Highest average in senior grades, Eileen Walsh 89%. Highest average in junior grades, Jessie MacDougall 85%.
 Perfect attendance: Roma MacDonald, Wanda MacPhee, Amelia MacDonald, Loreena Walsh, Eileen Walsh, Reggie Walsh.
 Teacher — Wendell Willis

HAZEL GROVE SCHOOL

(Report for March)
 Grade IX — 1. Hilda Bertram; 2. Lois Bertram; 3. Joyce Bertram.
 Grade VIII — 1. Esther Ferris.
 Grade VII — 1. Thane MacEachern.
 Grade V — 1. Sandra Buchanan;
 2. Elmo Whalen.
 Grade IV — 1. Keith Bagnall, Leona Whalen (equal).
 Grade III — 1. Dianne Taylor;
 2. Evelyn Bertram.
 Grade II (b) — 1. Carl Bertram.
 Grade II — 1. Adeline Whalen;
 2. Harvey Bertram.
 Grade I (a) — 1. Marilyn Buchanan; 2. Lowell Brown.
 Grade I (b) — 1. Elaine Bertram.
 Highest average in the Junior Grades, Dianne Taylor.
 Perfect attendance: Sandra Buchanan, Leona Whalen, Keith Bagnall, Marilyn Buchanan, Lowell Brown.
 Teacher: Shirley Moffatt.

HEALTHY MIXTURE

NELSON, B.C. (CP) — On her 100th birthday Mrs. Clara Stocker predicted long life for those who eat vegetables, as well as a preparation of four eggs beaten up with 1½ cups of orange juice.

several important aspects of policy. He became wholehearted free-trader and joined the Liberal party, in which he remained until 1924 when he returned to the Conservative fold.

GREAT DIVERSITY

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