

...I wish I could express more adequately my love and gratitude — but please believe they are real and deep; and addition to all the feelings a generous father, I owe you what every English man, woman & child does — Liberty itself

With love and gratitude for you
 Mary



...The whole fury and might of the enemy must very soon be turned on us. Hitler knows that he will have to break us in this Island, or lose the war. If we can stand up to him, all Europe may be freed, and the life of the world may move forward into a broad and sunlit uplands.

But if we fail, then the whole world, including the United States, and all that we have known and cared for, will sink into the abyss of a new Dark Age made more sinister and more deadly by the lights of perverted science.

Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duty, and never bear ourselves or the British Empire and Commonwealth large for a thousand years, nor will stand.

"This was their finest hour".

Dear Winston —

Memorandum has been read. It is very helpful and will tell you of his next step in the front in the north. The paper is definitely worse and I think he has headed with a banner of hope of this year and I have the result of my visit in the last part.

Only will fill you

My dear Winston

I have been thinking a great deal of our conversation yesterday & I come to the conclusion that it was not so right for either you or I to make any plans to be in the field. I don't think I need emphasize it would mean to me personally, a whole Allied cause, if at the year a plane bomb, torpedo or even a field mine were to be used; a charge of treason at the moment is a serious matter for the country. We should both I think live to be but in all seriousness I would like you to reconsider your plan.

The light is breaking on the track. And the light is brighter too.

Among the qualities for which Scotland renowned steadfastness holds per the highest place.

Be steadfast then; it is the message I bring you; it is my invocation. Scottish nation here in this capital city, one of whose Freedom by the honor to be.

Let us use the words of your famous statue, words which given confidence renewed strength to many a broken heart:

"Keep right on to the end of the road"

THE SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL PAPERS
*From the Churchill Archives Centre,
 Churchill College, Cambridge*



The Sir Winston Churchill Papers

“The Sir Winston Churchill Papers are one of the prime heritage assets and scholarly resources of the 20th century.”

— Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts

Primary Source Microfilm is proud to introduce this incomparable archive of Sir Winston Churchill, statesman and pre-eminent personality of the 20th century. It is a richly detailed collection of more than one million original documents, most of which were carefully compiled and preserved by Churchill during his long and active life, and subsequently by his son, Randolph, for the purpose of writing Churchill's official biography and companion volumes.

The Sir Winston Churchill Papers offer students and researchers of modern history unprecedented new opportunities in the study of international relations, the history of war, and the government and politics of Britain, her empire and the world.

The Sir Winston Churchill Papers fully illuminate Churchill's engagement in all aspects of national and international affairs over six decades of his public life as politician, soldier, journalist, wartime leader, historian and Nobel Prize winner. Equally fascinating is the inclusion of material that displays his exuberant personality in debate, literature and the arts.

While a selection of the Papers has been edited and published in recent years, particularly by Sir Martin Gilbert, it is only in this complete collection—and in the Public Office Record (PRO) PREM 3 and 4 files already available from Primary Source Microfilm—that researchers are now able to study every facet of Churchill's life, work and times.

To be fully supported by a searchable catalogue prepared by archivists at Churchill Archives Centre, Churchill College, Cambridge, *The Sir Winston Churchill Papers* will be published in series over approximately five years beginning in 2001.

The Sir Winston Churchill Papers are preserved in the two sequences in which they were originally arranged in the Handlist compiled by the PRO in 1964. The Chartwell Papers (“CHAR”) cover the period from 1874 up to the end of Churchill's first premiership on July 27, 1945. The Churchill Papers (“CHUR”) cover the period from July 27, 1945 to Churchill's death in January 1965. Both sequences are divided into “Classes” containing approximately 3,550 files. For publication, the collection will be arranged and published in the following series:

- Series 1: Speeches of Resonance and Power* p. 2
- Series 2: Official Papers of Government Departments* p. 3-4
- Series 3: Official Papers: Cabinets and Committees* p. 5
- Series 4: Personal Papers: A Family in War and Peace* p. 6
- Series 5: Public and Political Life: Party and Reform* p. 7
- Series 6: Constituency Politics* p. 8
- Series 7: Literary Papers: The Uses of History* p. 9
- Series 8: Acquired Papers and Miscellaneous* p. 10

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“This twaddler, this drunkard, Churchill, what has he achieved in all his life? This mendacious specimen. This sluggard of the first order.”

— ADOLF HITLER, January 30, 1942

“The most honored and honorable man to walk the stage of human history in the time in which we live.”

— JOHN F. KENNEDY, conferring honorary citizenship of the United States on Sir Winston Churchill, April 9, 1963

Series 1: Speeches of Resonance and Power

Speeches, 1897-1945

Class CHAR 9

In the dark years of World War II, Churchill's speeches offered hope, inspiration and strength to a beleaguered nation, and announced to the rest of the world Britain's determination to survive and prevail over the forces of fascism. During the period of post-war recovery, Churchill reiterated the need for international unity and security.

The full range of Churchill's political views are revealed through his speeches, some of which have never been previously published. He relied on full notes for his speeches and the survival of these notes has created an unparalleled record of his oratory. His speaking notes are often laid out on the page as "blank verse" to aid delivery. The handwritten changes to his already revised final texts demonstrate the meticulous care he devoted to their composition.

This class contains 212 files beginning with notes and a press cutting for an address of 1897 to the Primrose League and ending with the election speeches of 1945. In between these two landmarks are the notes, drafts, typescripts, printed copy and press cuttings for more than 1,000 speeches which Churchill delivered up to June 1945. Correspondence, background material and drafts from government ministries supplement the 1940-1945 files.

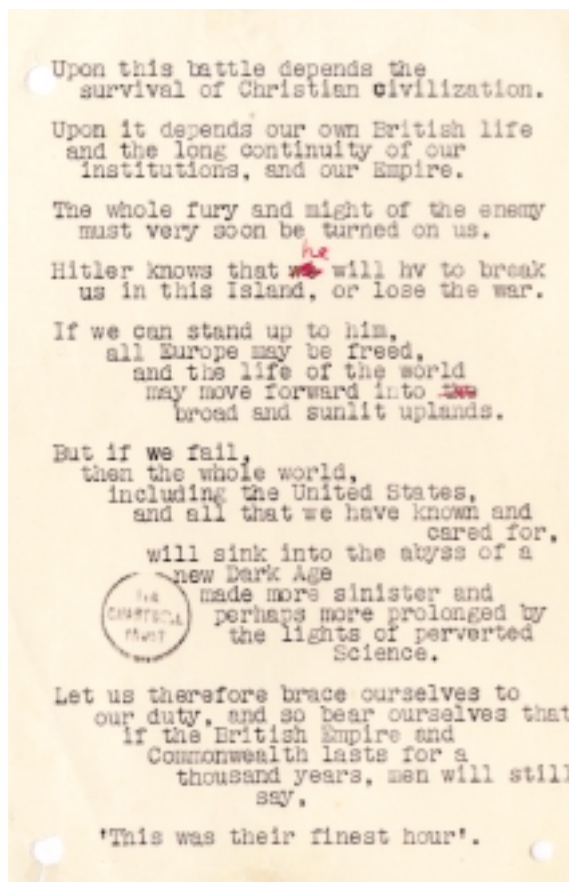
A good number of speeches are included in one or more drafts, as well as in their final form, and show Churchill's alterations and corrections. Occasionally, long sections of a speech are deleted between drafts. There are numerous variations, some minor but others substantial, between the typescripts and the speeches as ultimately delivered. These variations provide fascinating insights into Churchill's train of thought, as he grappled with difficult and conflicting issues of the day "to mobilize the English language and send it into battle."

The subjects covered by the speeches comprise the full range of domestic and international issues: education, unemployment and fiscal policy; free trade and liberal policy; issues regarding India and rearmament during 1929-1932; foreign policy, including relations with Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Palestine, South Africa, Spain and the United States; the great speeches of World War II; and post-war plans and reconstruction.

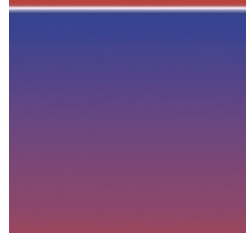
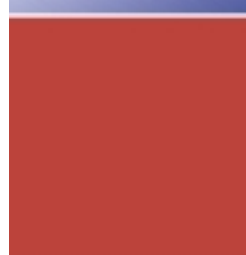
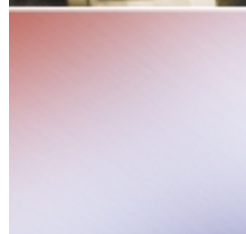
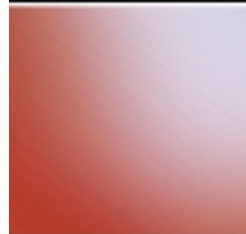
Speeches, 1945-1959

Class CHUR 5

This Class presents Churchill's speeches from 1945 to his final years. The papers are arranged in chronological order and are divided into House of Commons and non-House of Commons speeches. They chiefly consist of speaking notes, drafts, source material, press cuttings reporting the speeches, copies of Hansard (the printed Parliamentary record) and prints. Subjects covered by the speeches include: general election campaigns, as fought both nationally and in Churchill's own constituency; domestic politics such as the economy, housing, post-war reconstruction, rationing, agriculture, industry, unemployment, education and general party politics; foreign policy, including relations with the United States, the Soviet Union and the future of a United Europe; the establishment of NATO; the Cold War, nuclear weapons, and disarmament; tributes to Churchill's late colleagues; and specific events, such as the Suez Crisis, the Korean War, the 1953 floods and the death of King George VI and succession of Queen Elizabeth II.



The speech Churchill delivered to the House of Commons just after the fall of France



Series 2: Official Papers of Government Departments

This Series includes all the printed papers, incoming and outgoing correspondence, memoranda and telegrams arising from Churchill's many official government appointments between 1905 and 1955.

Colonial Office, 1905-1908

Class CHAR 10

The administration of South Africa in the aftermath of the Boer War is the focus of Churchill's papers covering his tenure as Under-Secretary of the Colonial Office. Other concerns include Newfoundland fisheries, Nigeria, the Canadian railways and naval policy and telegraphic communications in the West Indies.

The Board of Trade, 1908-1910

Class CHAR 11

Apart from his usual ministerial activity as President of the Board of Trade, Churchill was also absorbed in social reform. The papers cover the introduction of unemployment insurance and the establishment of labour exchanges, the regulation of wages in the "sweated industries," and the establishment of a Court of Arbitration in work disputes. Economic matters covered include patent law and tariff reform, and trade with France, Germany and the Middle East.

Home Office, 1910-1911

Class CHAR 12

These papers, consisting of correspondence and papers created during Churchill's tenure at the Home Office from February 1910 to October 1911, reveal a pivotal time in his career when he walked the tightrope between liberal reform and his conservative instinct for law and order. Issues include the Tonypandy Miners' Strike of 1910, the Siege of Sidney Street in 1911, the Suffragettes, the People's Budget, reform of the House of Lords, prison reform and better regulation of employment conditions.

Admiralty, 1911-1915

Class CHAR 13

As First Lord of the Admiralty, Churchill was determined to maintain naval supremacy over Germany in the build-up to World War I. This Class illustrates Churchill's role as a leading Minister in the first year of the conflict when he was responsible not just for the Royal Navy but also for Britain's air defences. It contains letters from Asquith, Fisher, Chamberlain and Kitchener; reports on the disastrous Dardanelles campaign (the combined naval and military attack on the Gallipoli peninsula against the Turkish empire); and Cabinet and War Council Papers.

Duchy of Lancaster, 1915

Class CHAR 14

Includes correspondence relating to Churchill's brief period as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, May–November 1915, following his demotion from the Admiralty after the failure of the Dardanelles campaign.

Munitions, 1917-1919

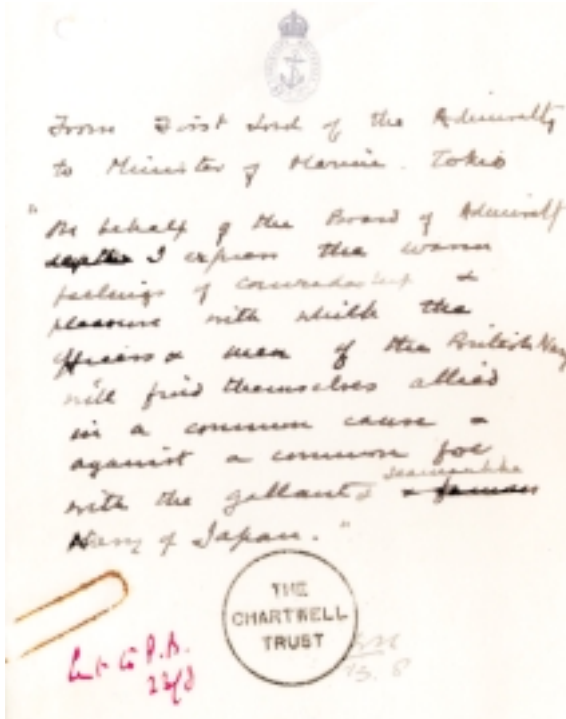
Class CHAR 15

Contains 165 files of papers relating to Churchill's time as Minister of Munitions. The papers focus on his radical rearrangement of the Ministry, military production, including coverage of the work of the Munitions Council and trade advisory committees, and the supply and purchase of munitions from the United States. On the home front, the design and construction of pillboxes is illustrated with plans and drawings.

War and Air, 1918-1921

Class CHAR 16

This Class is divided into correspondence—with cabinet colleagues, civil servants and military commanders at home and overseas—outgoing minutes and subject-based files. Churchill threw himself into Britain's involvement with the Russian civil war and battled to prevent the spread of Bolshevism at home. The files also cover: discussions at the Paris Peace Conference; administration of the several military missions overseas; military control in the Middle East, especially Mesopotamia (later Iraq), and demobilisation of British troops.



Churchill's handwritten letter sent to the Japanese Minister of Marine

Series 2: Official Papers of Government Departments

Colonial Office, 1921-1922

Class CHAR 17

Churchill became Colonial Secretary in 1921 and concentrated on the reduction of the cost of British rule in the Middle East. He visited Egypt and established two Arab kingdoms in Transjordan and Iraq, and was helped in negotiations by "Lawrence of Arabia." He also supported the establishment of Palestine as a "national home" for Jews. This Class also reflects Churchill's role in negotiating the Irish Peace Settlement.

Treasury, 1924-1929

Class CHAR 18

To his surprise, Churchill was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1924, after rejoining the Conservative Party, and went on to guide Britain's finances for five years. There is a constant thread of concern to reduce the cost of central government. Churchill's Treasury files cover all areas of departmental estimates and expenditures priorities, the reform of the rating system to alleviate distress in industry and agriculture, Poor Law reform, the introduction of the betting tax, and the return to the Gold Standard (which Churchill later came to regard as his greatest political blunder).

Admiralty, 1939-1940

Class CHAR 19

When war broke out in September 1939, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain recalled Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty. The signal went out to the Fleet, "Winston is back." This Class contains correspondence with Chamberlain and Churchill's scientific advisor, Professor F. A. Lindemann. It documents not only the failed campaign to dislodge Hitler's forces from Norway, but also naval strategy and engagements, armament production and merchant shipping, all relating to the first year of World War II.

Prime Minister, 1940-1945

Class CHAR 20

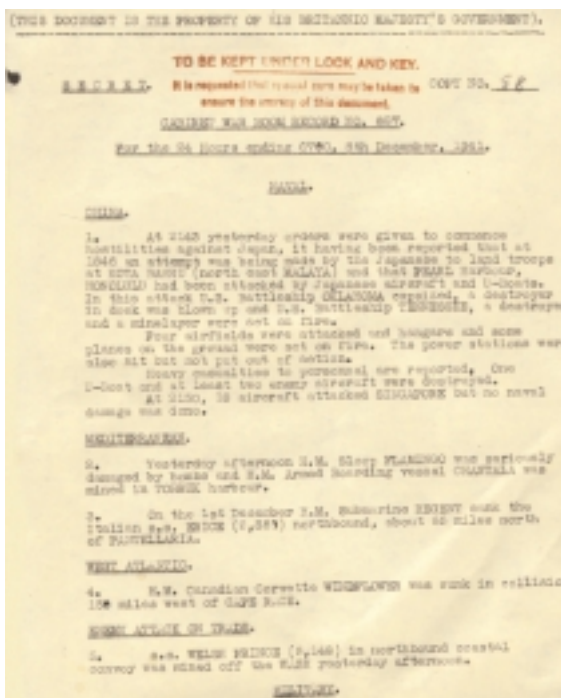
Churchill became Prime Minister of a coalition government on May 10, 1940. It was his, as well as Britain's, 'finest hour.' Churchill's energy and determination were phenomenal and this is reflected in the volume of material in this Class—more than 20,000 items on all aspects of the war. Churchill toured bomb-damaged towns and cities, and took a keen interest in any measure that might improve morale. Once the threat of German invasion receded, he worked tirelessly on diplomatic and military initiatives to regain the offensive. He harried his generals about their every move, bombarding them with telegrams and advice, and drove himself and his staff to near exhaus-

tion. Churchill was also instrumental in holding together an alliance that included such diverse and powerful figures as President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and General de Gaulle. The highlight of this Class is the correspondence between Churchill and Roosevelt, cementing the special relationship which not only established the Allied war strategy, but also the policies which were to shape the post-war world.

Prime Minister, 1951-1955

Class CHUR 6

Contains official correspondence during Churchill's second term as Prime Minister, including exchanges with President Eisenhower and copies of papers on government appointments and changes.



An Intelligence summary announcing the commencement of hostilities with Japan after the attack on the British colony Malaya, and American naval base Pearl Harbor





Series 3: Official Papers: Cabinets and Committees

This Series documents decision-making at the heart of government and reflects the sheer length and variety of Churchill's ministerial career. As a member of the Cabinet, Churchill received printed papers on a range of issues outside the province of his department of the time. He never failed to submit prodigious amounts of material for his Cabinet colleagues to consider. In wartime, he was a member of the central bodies established to direct the overall conduct of the wars: the Committee of Imperial Defence, the War Council and the War Cabinets. The resulting records are an invaluable source. They complement the rest of the collection and document policy-making for over half a century.

Cabinet Office, 1908-1915

Class CHAR 21

Subjects covered include material relating to World War I, casualty figures, the National Register, the Dardanelles, the manufacture of munitions, education, pensions, housing, foreign affairs, Ireland and reform of Parliament, electoral reform and the outbreak and conduct of the War.

Committee of Imperial Defence, 1909-1915

Class CHAR 24

The Committee of Imperial Defence was established permanently in 1904 as a small flexible advisory committee to the Prime Minister. Members were usually Cabinet Ministers concerned with defence, military leaders and key civil servants. Subjects include: aircraft development; the Forth-Clyde canal; National Service; naval bases and naval strategy; the German Army and Navy and the build-up to World War I; wartime food supply; and home defence.

War Council, 1914-1915

Class CHAR 26

This Class contains all of Churchill's papers relating to his role in the War Council and other specific bodies, such as the Cabinet and its committees. There are two correspondence files containing valuable communications with Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, and General Sir John French, Commander of the British Expeditionary Force in France.

War Cabinet, 1917-1919

Class CHAR 27

These papers contain material generated during Churchill's tenure as Minister of Munitions and Secretary of State for War and Air. Subjects include the collapse of the central powers, priorities and reconstruction after World War I and the British Empire at war.

Cabinet Office, 1920-1922 and 1924-1929

Class CHAR 22

As well as printed papers, this Class includes correspondence on matters brought before the Cabinet, and manuscript notes which appear to have been written during Cabinet meetings. Subjects covered include: material relating to foreign policy and affairs in foreign countries (particularly in Turkey, Egypt and China); the General Strike and the coal industry; naval policy; and reform of the House of Lords.

Committee of Imperial Defence, 1920-1922 and 1935-1939

Class CHAR 25

Churchill was a member of the Committee from 1920-1922 and 1924-1929, and a member of the Air Defence Research Committee, a subcommittee of the Committee of Imperial Defence from 1935-1939. There are three files of correspondence, mainly with the Committee Secretariat for 1920-1922, and 15 files of papers on the work of the Air Defence Research Committee, 1935-1939, including correspondence with Churchill's personal scientific advisor, Professor F. A. Lindemann.

War Cabinet, 1939-1945

Class CHAR 23

Presents material arising from Churchill's positions as First Lord of the Admiralty, from 1939 to 1940, and as Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, from 1940 to 1945. This class is dominated by Churchill's Prime Minister's Directives, and records of the Chiefs of Staff Committee. Subjects covered include: the general conduct of the war; army, navy and air operations; relations with the United States and Soviet Union; food production; the war in the Far East; records of the conferences at Quebec, Washington D.C., Malta and Yalta; the occupation of Germany; the future of Yugoslavia and Poland; the establishment of the United Nations; post-war civil aviation and reconstruction; and the Emergency Business Committee set up for the general election.

Series 4: Personal Papers: A Family in War and Peace

Personal Papers, 1884-1945

Class CHAR 1

Personal Papers, 1945-1965

Class CHUR 1

Churchill's personal papers offer the essential background to understanding his childhood and his family relationships, the development of his personality and interests and his perception of his achievements.

These files cover Churchill's very full private life, out of the gaze of observers of his busy public career. The papers capture: his business affairs; family and other correspondence; family marriages, births and deaths; financial and legal affairs; Churchill's own paintings; patronage; arrangements for his state funeral; his properties (Chartwell Manor and estate); retirement; travel; and lecture tours in the United States.

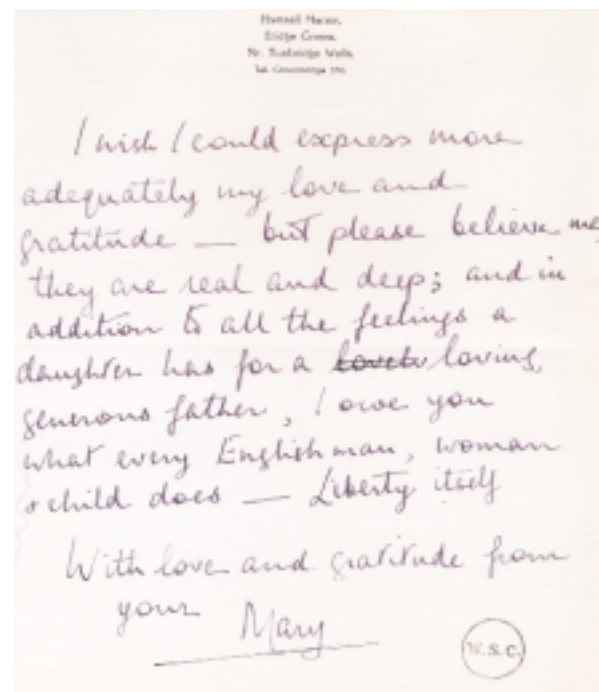
The family correspondence is extensive and notable. There are letters from Churchill's grandmothers—the Duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. Jerome—his father, his mother, his brother Jack, his wife Clementine and children. Letters from his nanny, his headmasters and those who particularly befriended the young Churchill supplement this correspondence.

In a lengthy series of letters, his mother, Lady Randolph Churchill, inquires regularly about Churchill's often poor health, sends news of his father and reports on her own travels. The central theme of her early letters is her son's indifferent schoolwork and unreliable conduct, for which she berates him. Attempts to show a more mature side usually failed to win her approval. In later years, her letters both encourage and support Churchill's political and literary careers.

The letters from Churchill's younger brother Jack from the Dardanelles and Gallipoli—where he served on General Ian Hamilton's staff—provided Churchill with a valuable insight into military actions and morale during the 1915 campaign. Later that year, and during 1916, Clementine Churchill's letters to her husband written when he was on active service in France reveal her political acumen and her careful attention to his political interests and needs. She dined with, and sent news of, Asquith, Lloyd George and others, and regularly offered her views on the changing political situation and perceptions at home.

As a young man, Churchill was determined to make a name for himself and visited Cuba to report on the rebellion against Spain, then fought on the northwest frontier of India (later writing of his experiences in his first book, "The Story of the Malakand Field Force"). In 1898, he got himself assigned to Kitchener's army in the Sudan, and while fighting against the Dervishes, took part in the last great cavalry charge in English history at the Battle of Omdurman. During the Boer War, as a correspondent for The Morning Post, Churchill won praise for his courage under fire while helping to defend a train which had been ambushed by the Boers. He spent his 25th birthday as a prisoner of war, but escaped and returned home as a hero.

Among the hundreds of correspondents represented in these files are personal friends who were active in industry, the arts, the military and both domestic and international political life, including: H. H. Asquith, Arthur Balfour, Bernard Baruch, Sir Ernest Cassel, Lord Curzon, the Duke of Windsor, Edward VII, F. E. Smith, George V, George VI and Queen Elizabeth, H.G. Wells, Ian Hamilton, Joseph, Austen and Neville Chamberlain, King Alfonso of Spain, Lady Astor, Lady Cunard, T. E. Lawrence, Lord Kitchener, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Salisbury, Sir Alfred Milner and Lord Rosebery.



A moving letter written by Churchill's youngest daughter Mary, sent to her father shortly before his death



Series 5: Public and Political Life: Party and Reform

Public and Political: General, 1898-1945 *Class CHAR 2*

Public and Political: General, 1945-1965 *Class CHUR 2*

This Series presents more than 13,000 items relating to Churchill's public life beyond his roles as a member of Parliament or as a Minister. Included are letters from political colleagues, both in and out of office, on a wide variety of topics of public interest, including: taxation, Free Trade, Irish land settlement, Home Rule, military policy, tanks, air strategies, German rearmament, the League of Nations, women's suffrage, trade union reforms, the British Broadcasting Company (later Corporation), the General Strike, the coal industry, Anglo-American relations, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (later British Petroleum), China, Palestine and Indian affairs. Notes, memoranda and policy statements show Churchill and his colleagues exchanging views on party politics, strategy, political appointments and the national and international issues of the day.

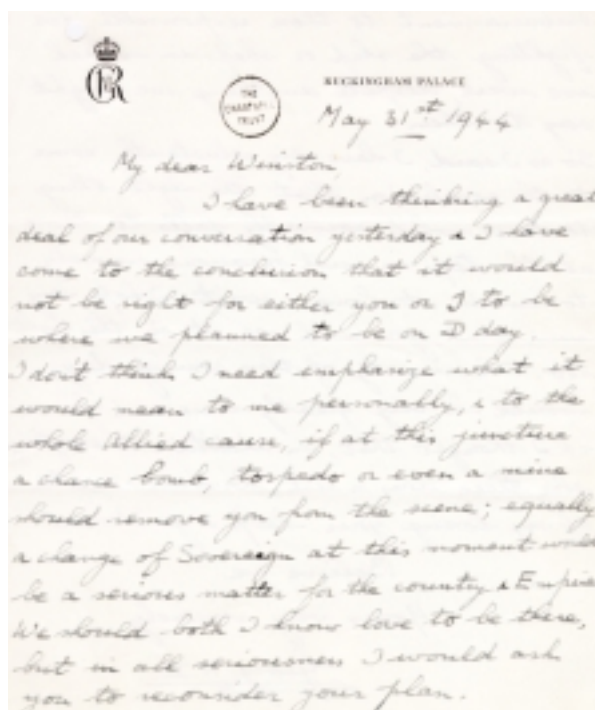
Churchill's official papers (Series 2 and 3) are enhanced by the correspondence in this section. Where the official papers demonstrate the implementation of policy, the correspondence reveals its formulation. The 1937-1939 files on Palestine, for example, include important and influential letters from Chaim Weizmann, Leo Amery, Sir Robert Waley Cohen, Herbert Samuel and Josiah Wedgwood.

This section of the archive includes extensive files of letters to Churchill from H. H. Asquith, Margot Asquith, Arthur Balfour, Lord Beaverbrook, Robert Boothby, Louis Botha, Lord Brabazon, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Edward Carson, Sir Ernest Cassel, Hugh Cecil, Neville Chamberlain, Erskine Childers, Stafford Cripps, Lord Curzon, Lord Derby, J. L. Garvin, David Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, Ivor Guest, Sir Douglas Haig, Lord Haldane, Edward Hamilton, Ian Hamilton, Sir Maurice Hankey, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir Samuel Hoare, Basil Liddell Hart, Lord Lloyd, Lord Lytton, Harold Macmillan, Walter Monckton, Lord Rosebery, Duncan Sandys, Sir Archibald Sinclair, F.E. Smith, Field Marshal Smuts, Philip Snowden and others. The classes also record Churchill's side of the correspondence, including handwritten drafts of letters and memoranda and retained

copies of his letters and papers, some of which were apparently never sent.

Three files of letters from Admiral Fisher are an important addition to the Fisher letters in the Admiralty section (CHAR 13) of the archive. Also, there are 16 files of papers concerning the Dardanelles Commission of Inquiry with handwritten and typescript drafts, proofs and final prints of Churchill's statement defending his involvement in the first phase of the Dardanelles campaign. Related correspondence, minutes of evidence, telegrams and miscellaneous papers supplement Churchill's own statements.

Two files and additional correspondence concern the Abdication of Edward VIII and his subsequent position. These include letters from the King written in the months before the Abdication, an "au revoir" telegram and letters written from France after the Abdication. There are letters from Walter Monckton, Clive Wigram and several other politicians, as well as drafts and copies of letters from Churchill to the Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, Churchill's statement to the press, notes of conversations and copies of Churchill's letters of advice following the Abdication.



A handwritten letter from King George VI urging Churchill not to try and accompany the troops on D-Day

Series 6: Constituency Politics

In order to participate as a member of the government, Ministers outside the House of Lords must be a member of the House of Commons, representing a parliamentary constituency.

These constituency records offer valuable insight into local party and individual concerns, and provide the backdrop to Churchill's long career on the national stage.

Oldham, 1900-1906

Class CHAR 3

Contains correspondence discussing constituency affairs, including letters from constituents and local institutions asking Churchill for his support and patronage. Oldham was his first parliamentary seat and the papers include letters of congratulation from many prominent figures of the day. The single issue that dominated this phase of Churchill's career was his breach with the local and national Conservative Party over his support for Free Trade. Other national topics include education, the Licensing Bill and Trade Union Law.

Manchester North West, 1906-1908

Class CHAR 4

Presents correspondence covering constituency issues and the predominant national topics of the period, including the Aliens Bill (to regulate immigration), Free Trade, the Education Bill, the Licensing Bill, Home Rule and women's suffrage. The Class also covers issues relating to Churchill's ministerial duties as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Churchill lost his seat at Manchester and had to seek re-election following his appointment as President of the Board of Trade.

Dundee, 1908-1922

Class CHAR 5

Includes correspondence between Churchill's office and local officials on constituency affairs, and presents a range of significant national topics of the period, including the Aliens Bill, Free Trade, female suffrage and Home Rule for Ireland.

Out of Parliament, 1923-1924

Class CHAR 6

Contains correspondence covering Churchill's candidature and defeat at Leicester and Westminster. During this period he left the Liberal Party and rejoined the Conservatives.

Epping 1924-1945

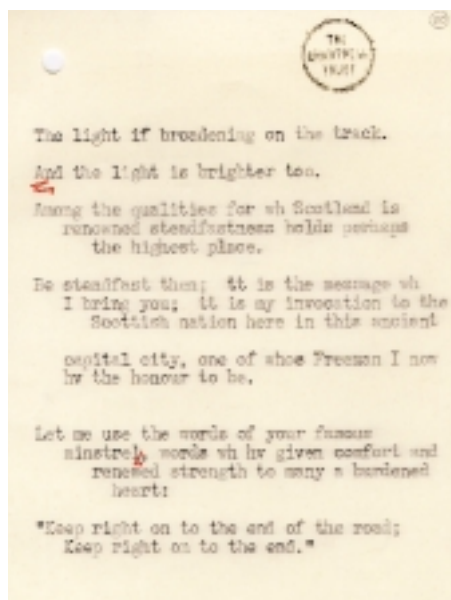
Class CHAR 7

Covers Churchill's time as Conservative MP for Epping, and includes the correspondence between Churchill's office and local officials discussing his support for various local associations and events. This Class also contains letters from constituents asking for Churchill's assistance over pensions, employment and other personal matters, as well as inquiries on a range of local concerns, including wartime home front issues such as air raid precautions, evacuation, rationing, the call-up, bomb damage and resulting housing shortages. The predominant national topics of the period—the India White Paper, the economy, Abdication of Edward VIII, the rise of the Fascist powers, attitudes towards the League of Nations and the policy of appeasement—are also represented in the papers. There is also material concerning tensions in the constituency association over Churchill's criticism of the national government during the 1930s.

Woodford, 1945-1964

Class CHUR 3

Consists of correspondence handled by Churchill's office and local officials. They are arranged in two main sections: files relating to local events and groups—such as the Woodford Conservative Association, its officials, general election campaigns and local authorities; and files of correspondence with constituency and government officials on individual cases and recurring issues such as the housing shortage, National Service and



Churchill's speaking notes for his address on becoming a Freeman of the City of Edinburgh, Oct. 1942





Series 7: Literary Papers: The Uses of History

For most of his life, Churchill was a professional writer, and not the least among his achievements was his award of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953. This Series contains all his working papers for his literary and historical writings, as well as the journalism that first brought him to the public's attention.

Churchill's literary output was prodigious. His bibliographer, Frederick Woods, describes 142 works by Churchill, 62 works containing a contribution by him and more than 500 contributions to newspapers and periodicals. Almost all of Churchill's publications, as Woods argues, were weapons written to win a battle—whether the battle was over the future of India, the fate of the free world, the rehabilitation of a renowned ancestor or his own fluctuating reputation. Those he could not reach through his speeches in and out of the House of Commons, he wooed through the printed page. It is impossible to separate his literary from his political life.

Literary Papers, 1890-1945

Class CHAR 8

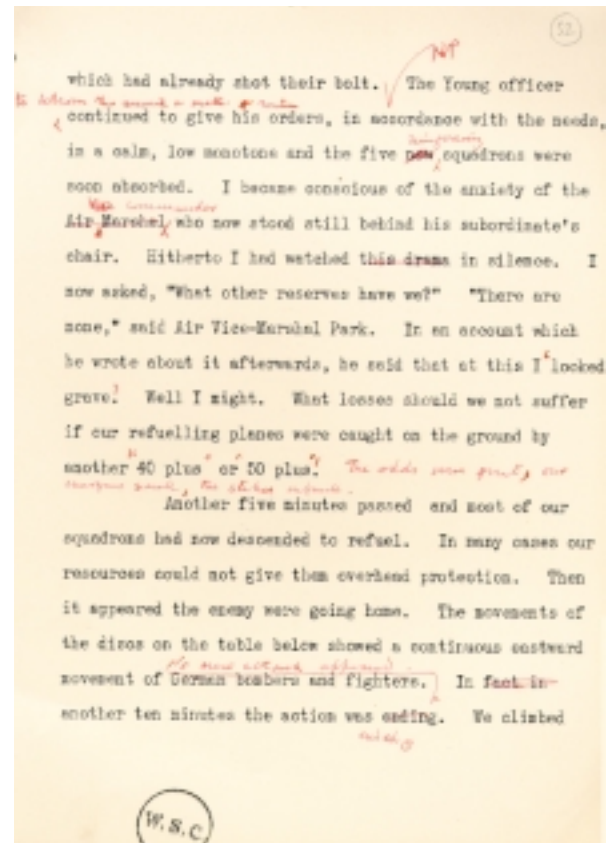
Contains correspondence with publishers, editors and printers in connection with Churchill's literary work and journalism—from initial preparation stages to publication and reception. Since some works are political in nature, there is some correspondence on political topics. The papers also include materials assembled for writing notes and drafts, printers' copy, proofs and reviews, some of which were not used in the final works.

There is a wealth of articles which provide snapshots of Churchill's personal views and opinions on contemporary events and issues, such as rearmament and criticism of appeasement. The value of this Class as a source for non-literary matters cannot be overlooked. It contains the following: materials and drafts for Churchill's articles and books, including "The World Crisis" (his history of World War I), biographies of his father and of his famous ancestor, the 1st Duke of Marlborough, correspondence with his assistants, contributors, agents and publishers, as well as proofs of his works.

Literary Papers, 1945-1965

Class CHUR 4

This Class is mainly arranged in two parts: correspondence and literary matter. A third section contains correspondence, chiefly on proposed films or abridgements of Churchill's works. The papers are dominated by material relating to Churchill's two post-war histories: "The Second World War" and "A History of the English-Speaking Peoples." There is significant correspondence with Churchill's wartime colleagues, who added their recollections to Churchill's own memories of events. Some contemporary World War II material, such as Prime Minister's Minutes and Directives, were drawn into this class during the compilation of "The Second World War."



Churchill's notes, written for his history "The Second World War," capture the tense atmosphere of the dramatic climax of the Battle of Britain, 1940

Series 8: Acquired Papers and Miscellaneous

The Lord and Lady Randolph Papers, the Bernau Papers and Churchill Family Manuscripts & Photographs

Acquired Papers, 1690-1932

Class CHAR 28

This Series forms an essential accompaniment to the Personal Papers held in CHAR 1 (Series 4 of *The Sir Winston Churchill Papers*).

These papers, which Churchill received by inheritance or gift, form an extraordinarily interesting separate section of 152 files. There are 17 files of his own letters to his parents from 1882 until 1919—two years before his mother's death. More than 300 letters from his days attending school at Harrow, and his army training at Sandhurst and Aldershot, are supplemented by a file of school reports and hundreds of later letters from America, Cuba, India, the Sudan, South Africa, France and elsewhere.

In the years before Churchill's marriage, his mother, Lady Randolph Churchill (formerly Jennie Jerome), was his closest confidante and in letters to her he discusses his ambitions and rehearses his political views. These letters form a virtual autobiography for Churchill's first 20 years and are a central biographical source for the following decades.

The majority of the *Acquired Papers* files are the papers of Lady Randolph. There are 11 files of her letters to her husband, Lord Randolph Churchill, as well as letters to her from her parents, her husband, her younger son Jack, her second and third husbands, her sisters, her mother-

in-law, her daughters-in-law and a wide variety of her friends—notably, the Prince and Princess of Wales (later Edward VII and Queen Alexandra) whose letters and telegrams fill 11 files.

This Class also includes: five files of correspondence concerning the illness and death of Lord Randolph Churchill in 1895; one file of letters from Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, Lord Lansdowne, Lady Curzon and others on Churchill's capture by, and escape from, the Boers; correspondence concerning "The Anglo-Saxon Review," the periodical Lady Randolph founded and edited from 1899 to 1901; and legal and financial papers.

Miscellaneous

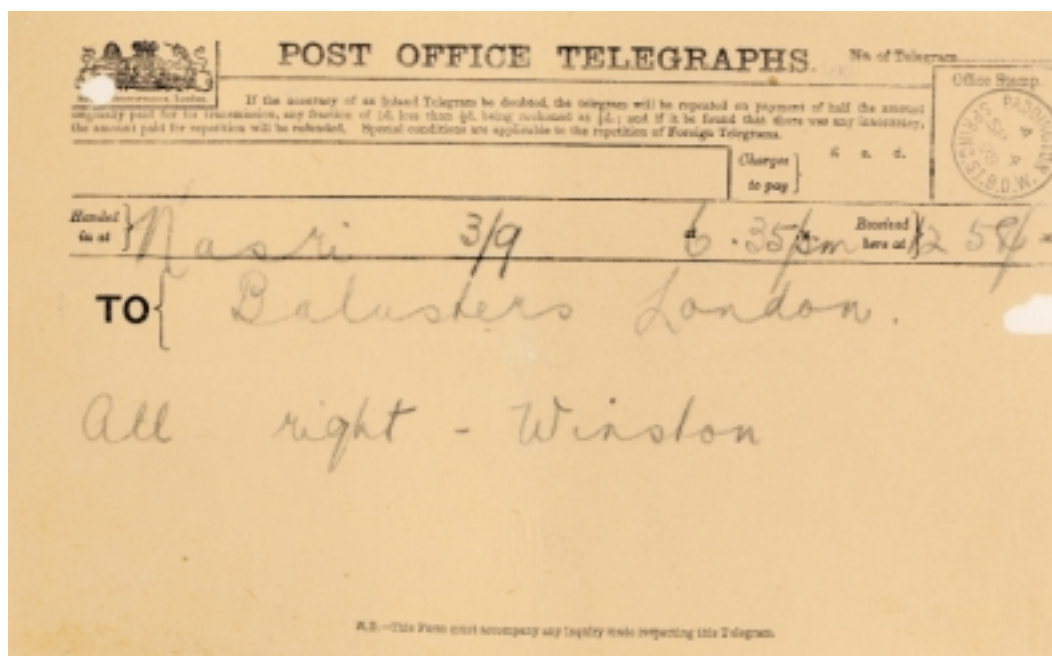
Class CHAR 29

The single file of miscellaneous items contains a variety of papers which could not be assigned with certainty to any other file.

Obsolete Lists

Class CHAR 30

Includes indexes to part of the Chartwell Papers prior to their arrangement by the staff of the Public Record Office, (PRO) between 1961 and 1964. The lists contain some corrections and additions, shedding light on the custodial history of some of the documents.



A telegram from Churchill sent to Lady Randolph after the battle of Omdurman



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Cover main image: Churchill in military uniform: CHUR 1/103

Series 1: Churchill's speech notes (...finest hour): CHAR 9/140A/55

Series 2: Churchill's letter to the Japanese Minister of Marine, 1914: CHAR 13/27B/12

Series 2: Cabinet War Room record: PRO reference — CAB 100/8

Series 4: Letter from Lady Soames to Churchill: CHUR 1/136/235

Series 5: Letter from King George V regarding D-Day: CHAR 20/136/10

Series 6: Freedom of the City of Edinburgh notes: CHAR 9/158/30

Series 7: Churchill's notes, "The Second World War": CHUR 4/198/52

Series 8: Churchill's telegram to Lady Randolph: CHAR 28/25/40

Sidebar image 1: The "smiling Chancellor": CHPH 1A/F2/10

Sidebar image 2: Churchill as a child in sailor suit: BRDW 11

Sidebar image 3: Churchill as MP for Oldham: WCHL 4/8

Sidebar image 4: Churchill with Clementine at Aldershot: CHPH 1A/F1/10

Sidebar image 5: Churchill as a child with his aunt, Lady Leslie: CHPH 1B

Sidebar image 6: Churchill as elder statesman (in bow tie): CHPH 12/F1/86

Sidebar image 7: Churchill as a soldier on horseback: CHPH 1B

Also from Primary Source Microfilm:

Churchill at War: The Prime Minister's Office Papers, 1940-1945

Classes PREM 3 and PREM 4 from the Public Record Office (PRO), London

These papers, from Sir Winston Churchill's wartime premiership, include his annotated memoranda, discussion documents and telegrams. It constitutes a unique archive that offers a rare insight into national and international strategy and military tactics, as well as the vital part that Churchill played in them. Formerly in Churchill's personal possession, the papers were subsequently identified as public records and transferred to the PRO. Other documents sent or received by Churchill in the course of his long career are now known as *The Sir Winston Churchill Papers*.

Operational Papers (PREM 3)

The Prime Minister's Operational Correspondence and Papers relate to the conduct of World War II, reflecting the activities of the Prime Minister in his role as Minister of Defence. They were kept in the War Cabinet Office close to the subterranean War Room. The papers detail a wide range of international wartime activities from military operations in Africa to Germany's unconditional surrender, events in the Balkans and the Australian war effort and a medical report and interview with Hitler's Deputy, Rudolph Hess. Strategic material pertaining to the British war effort in individual countries is listed in alphabetical order and offers insight into propaganda in enemy countries, prisoners of war, occupied territories, security and naval, and land equipment and special operations.

The Confidential Papers (PREM 4)

The Confidential Correspondence and Papers contain materials relating to the work of the British civil departments during the war. These materials detail a plethora of wartime activity and policies concerning issues on the home front: from education to finance reports on home morale, the National Health Service and the visit of foreign politicians and dignitaries to England during the war.

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