The Iron Curtain Sculpture is Unveiled!
Greetings from Fulton!

After an amazingly busy early spring here at America’s National Churchill Museum, we have continued in that vein with a hectic late spring and early summer! Hardly had the euphoria surrounding the ‘Churchill Weekend’ and the associated events with Sir Nigel Sheinwald, the British Ambassador, and our Kemper Lecturer, Sir Max Hastings, died down than we were plunged into yet more action. The delayed ‘Iron Curtain’ Sculpture was unveiled on 13 May to great acclaim. Edwina Sandys, Churchill’s granddaughter and sculptor of our own ‘Breakthrough’ piece, flew in from New York to speak at the dedication ceremony, and nearly 300 people gathered in front of the Museum on a beautiful May morning. While the sculpture itself is the focus, its creation and mounting have also been the catalyst for a brand new plaza area making the entrance to the museum more attractive by far. More pictures of the event can be found on pages 12–14 and, of course, on our cover.

Before we unveiled the new sculpture, Fulton and the Mid-Missouri Friends of the Museum were, like much of the planet it seems, bewitched by the wedding of Prince William and Kate Middleton. In true Churchillian fashion, the Mid-Missouri Friends decided to celebrate the occasion and, on the evening of the wedding, held a wonderful event that attracted 150 people or more to the Museum, many wearing hats and their finest Royal Wedding attire. More details and pictures are to be found on pages 15–17.

We also bid farewell to Dr. Roland Quinault, who has been an exemplary visiting Professor of British History here at Westminster College. His parting shot, a piece on the contemporary reception afforded to Churchill’s ‘Iron Curtain’ address, can be found on pages 6–9. We also welcome the incoming Fulbright Professor, Dr. Amy Blakeway. A brief synopsis of Amy’s career and achievements can be found on the back cover.

I wish you all an enjoyable summer and, as always, I look forward to seeing you here in Fulton.
4 Fulminating Against Fulton
Contemporary reception afforded to Churchill's 'Iron Curtain' address from Roland Quinault.

8 From the Archives
In this issue, Liz Murphy talks about the process and students involved in Archiving Aldermanbury.

10 Educational Programming
A quarterly education & public programming update from Mandy Plybon.

12 ‘Iron Curtain’ Sculpture Unveiling
A recap of the ‘Iron Curtain’ Sculpture unveiling through wonderful photos.

15 The Royal Wedding Celebration
Exciting recap of the Royal Wedding Celebration held at the National Churchill Museum, organized by the Mid-Missouri Friends of the Museum.

18 Good Friends
A quarterly message from the Museum's Director of Development, Kit Freudenberg.

20 Calendar of Events
Find out what great events are happening soon!

SPECIAL THANKS
Ronald Quinault, Fulbright-Robertson Visiting Chair of British History
Dak Dillon, Cover & 'Iron Curtain' Sculpture Unveiling Photographer
Lydia Schuster, Studio Seven - Royal Wedding Celebration Photographer
The Honorable Edwina Sandys, M.B.E.
Richard J. Mahoney, Churchill Fellow
Dr. Carolyn Perry, Westminster College
Kay Jarboe, Westminster College
Your distinguished visitors are expected to give their “usual” campaign oratory and/or “super” sales talk for the purpose of “double-crossing” the “American People” and *Blackmail* them for the Gift-Loan to Great Britain.
Not all Americans approved of Churchill's 1946 speech at Fulton or of President Truman's decision to introduce him. The Archives of the Churchill Museum include some protest letters that were sent to Frank McClure, President of Westminster College, who invited Churchill to speak. Most of those letters were ill-informed diatribes by cranks - or worse - but they contained criticisms that were also voiced by a broader cross-section of Americans, both Democrats and Republicans. Significantly, several of the protests came from Chicago - where the large Irish and German population and the Chicago Tribune had for many years expressed anti-British sentiments.

The most common objection to Churchill's speech was financial - the fear that its intention was to persuade the United States to provide Britain with a post-war loan. That was unpopular because Britain had not yet repaid its $4 billion lend-lease debt to the U.S. and, in 1946, federal debt accounted for an even larger proportion of the national economy than it does today under President Obama. One complainer wrote of Britain: 'First they get us to fight their war and make us believe it's someone else's fault, then they bleed us taxpayers for all the free money they can get.'

There was also a more general distaste for what was perceived as the shortcomings of the 'old world.' Europe was denounced as 'the debt-maker and war-maker' of the world - the cause of two world wars - and Europeans were advised to migrate to North America or other countries that were self-sufficient.

In Britain's case, however, the loan request re-awakened an atavistic hostility, which had originated in the Revolutionary era and then periodically revived whenever differences arose between the two nations. Churchill was derided as an 'old John Bull' who was 'full of bull' - the leader of an army of 'modern Redcoats' intent on once again subjecting America to British control. This time, however, it was alleged that 'the British invasion' was not military, but cultural and social. One writer complained that there were 'Englishmen galore on the radio and in films,' speaking their 'hackney' English, along with the 50,000 British brides that the G.I.s brought back with them after the war.

Critics of Churchill accused him of being a hypocrite because he had championed liberty for subjugated nations during the Second World War, but had then failed to uphold that pledge after the war.

"First they get us to fight their war and make us believe it's someone else's fault, then they bleed us taxpayers for all the free money they can get."

In 1941, Churchill had signed, with Roosevelt, the Atlantic Charter, which asserted the right of peoples to choose their own form of government. In 1945, however, both men had agreed with Stalin, at the Yalta Conference, that Eastern Europe would be within the Soviet sphere of influence. The Baltic Republics did not regain their pre-war independence, but became part of the Soviet Union, while Poland, though nominally
independent, came under Communist minority control. The fate of those countries was a burning issue for their many expatriates who lived in the U.S. They included millions of Poles and over a million Lithuanians. After Roosevelt’s death in April 1945, Churchill became the main Western leader who was criticized by those nationalities that regarded themselves as ‘victims of Yalta.’ Churchill, moreover, had opposed Roosevelt’s wish that Britain should grant independence to India at the first opportunity.

Lord Halifax, the British ambassador to the U.S., did not defend Churchill personally, but he tried to refute the more general anti-British allegations. He pointed out that the loan requested by the British government took the form, not of dollars, but of credits to buy American goods. He also decried the continuation in modern America of what he called ‘an eighteenth century distrust of the British Empire’ and he pointed out that the Dominions were effectively independent States. Churchill also tried, in his Fulton speech, not to inflame American sensitivities. He stressed Britain’s desire to be self-sufficient; he spoke of the British Commonwealth, not just the British Empire, and he memorably drew attention to the lack of liberty and self-determination in Eastern Europe.

Three weeks after Churchill’s speech, however, the head of the State Department’s Office of European Affairs still noted that ‘there is a tendency in this country to blame the British in some way for everything that happens that we don’t like.’

Opponents of Fulton did not, however, confine their criticisms to Churchill and the British. Republicans criticized Roosevelt for his ‘New Deal orgy’ of sending money to England, while Truman was denounced as a booser and Free Mason in league with the Jews. His past association with Pendergast, the corrupt and criminal political boss of Kansas City, was recalled and consequently it was suggested that Truman should not be lauded at a religious institution.

“There is a tendency in this country to blame the British in some way for everything we don’t like.”
such as Westminster College. In striking contrast, however, a Presbyterian pastor, from Kentucky, described Truman’s introduction of Churchill as ‘the unseen finger of God pointing to the Christian education as a means of ushering in a new social and economic order!’

The Communist Party of San Francisco produced its own distinct view of the Fulton speech in a short pamphlet, which attacked Churchill as the spokesman for both the British Tories and American big business. It pointed out that the British people had rejected Churchill at the 1945 general election and claimed that he was trying to break American-Soviet friendship by falsely depicting the Soviet Union as an aggressor. He had shelved his anti-communism when Hitler came to power and, subsequently, the Red Army had saved England. But now Churchill’s objective was to destroy the Soviet Union and to erect ‘a joint American-British imperialism, racial in its appeal.’ That would enable the English-speaking peoples to dominate the world in a new version of Kipling’s ‘the white man’s burden.’ Churchill and his American co-conspirators – who included Truman, Byrnes, Vandenberg, Baruch and Hoover – were planning a third world war under the guise of a Holy Crusade against communism – the cover behind which Hitler had created the Second World War.

What all the critics of the Fulton speech – as well as the much larger number of its admirers – had in common was a belief in its significance. ‘Great expectations’ were aroused as soon as the news of the forthcoming event was announced and they were more than fulfilled by Churchill’s subsequent speech.
The archives are a buzz this summer!

We are introducing three interns this summer to the National Churchill Museum archives and collections area. With so much going on, I feel it is important to update you. Our last section of the mini-series, painting conservation at home, will be concluded in the fall issue.

Archiving Aldermanbury: A History

About this time last year Philip Mohr, a graduate of Westminster, approached the Museum with a grant opportunity. Philip had worked at the Museum, in the archives, for many years as a student worker and, therefore, knew lots about our collection. For a graduate school project, Philip had to write and complete a grant for a museum. After chatting about it, we decided the records that were most important to the Museum’s mission were the archives that pertained to moving the Church over and the Churchill-Truman Day papers. These collections had been, at one point, gone through, organized, and had finding aids created. The obstacle was these were very basic at least. So, Philip and I decided that these collections, being the heart of the National Churchill Museum’s mission, needed a professional looking over.

The Process

Philip found a re-grant opportunity through the Missouri Historical Records Grant Program and the Missouri Secretary of State’s office. We decided we would hire a student archivist who would be able to work on this project as well as be an assistant to me in the summer of 2011. We worked with Kit Freudenberg, the Museum’s development director, to complete the grant writing process. Once complete, we submitted the paperwork and waited. Finally, in January of 2011, three months later, we heard. We received partial funding for our project! We now needed to hire a student archivist for the position. We were very aware from the beginning that the grant would not pay for digitization; this is typical of many grants. So we had Westminster students working full work weeks in the Archives scanning the eight boxes, so they would be ready to enter into PastPerfect, our digital database.

The Students

Thus far, we have had three student workers come on board for this project; in total, we will have four students, one volunteer, and myself pitching in to update our most significant archives.

Tila, a sophomore at Westminster has been working very hard at digitizing the collections.

Victoria Quinault, wife of Westminster College’s visiting Fulbright scholar, has been helping to sort, scan, and organize both photos and documents.

Grant Vaughn has been re-housing the photograph collection that pertains to the moving of the Church. Grant is a sophomore and is interested in history.
Chris is in charge of the Churchill-Truman Day archives. Chris recently graduated from Westminster and is looking to go into museum work.

Karen Montgomery will be our Project-Archivist and will oversee the students as well as be in charge of the papers pertaining to the actual moving of the Church. Karen brings with her a masters degree in Museum Studies from New Castle University, in Newcastle, UK. She also has a strong connection with the Missouri education system as she received her undergraduates degree from MU. Part of Karen’s task is to help disseminate this work to scholars and schools so Ph.D. dissertation research can be done on these collections.

When the summer is over we will have these two collections and its ten archival boxes, arranged, scanned and accessible to researchers across the country, and dare I say globe as well! It’s a very exciting time indeed; do stop by and say hello to our archival and curatorial ‘fleet’ this summer.

The National Churchill Museum gives a special thanks to Cris Ferguson of Westminster College IT Services.

The Museum has undergone so many changes this year and Cris Ferguson has been a part of the action. Our original Nazi display was quickly becoming antiquated as the screens, in a 4:3 aspect ratio, were obsolete. With the help of Cris, we now have an updated display and new screens. Thanks so much, Cris!
As of May 1, 2011, the traveling trunk program has been seen by over two hundred students and teachers in the mid-Missouri region. In the first week of existence, the trunk was booked until the end of the 2010-2011 school year (mid-May). Because of multiple calls from educators, we created a second traveling trunk (same topic). Save for a two-week period, this second trunk has also been booked up until the end of the current school year, with a booking already set for the 2011-2012 school year.

The Museum wants to create a program that takes the museum exhibit into the classroom or other learning environment. Our goal with the trunk program is to provide a fun, educational, hands-on learning experience, particularly for schoolchildren. The Museum’s Education Department has been able to engage students that may not get the opportunity to visit the museum firsthand. We hope the current trunks (and future ones) will increase students’ curiosity in history, enticing them to visit their local museums. Thank you to the A.P. Green Foundation in Mexico, Missouri, for their generous grant. Without it, the program would not have been possible.
The winners of the third annual Winston Churchill Student Essay Contest have been selected! We were so pleased with the response to the contest this year. We have more entries than ever before and quite a few from outside the state of Missouri.

This year’s winners in the Middle School category (6-8 grades) are Amber Ellington of Riverbend School in Pacific, MO, first place; Joseph Devine of Birmingham Covington School in Bloomfield Hills, MI, second place; and Claire Burton of Birmingham Covington School in Bloomfield Hills, MI, third place.

In the High School category, winners include Naomi Lewis of Moberly High School in Moberly, MO, first place; Stacey Branson of Fulton High School in Fulton, MO, second place; and Jordan Collins of Fulton High School in Fulton, MO, third place.

The topic for the essay contest was “Winston Churchill: Renaissance Man?” Contestants were required to write an academic paper first defining the term “renaissance man” and its history and second, debating whether or not Churchill was a renaissance man.

Winners from Missouri will be presented their awards at their individual school’s award ceremony; be recognized in a press release; and be listed in Churchillian. Winners outside Missouri will be sent their awards; be recognized in a press release; and receive an announcement in Churchillian.
As you are all no doubt aware, we had planned to dedicate our new piece of art on the 65th anniversary of Churchill’s address here in Fulton. Weather and other delays meant that the sculpture was not unveiled until the 13th of May, but what a day that proved to be! The event was attended by state and local dignitaries and a crowd of nearly 300. Edwina Sandys, Churchill Fellow, artist and sculptor of our own ‘Breakthrough,’ arrived from New York to comment on this most momentous event. Joined at the podium by the sculptor of the “Iron Curtain” piece, Don Wiegand and Richard J. Mahoney, Churchill Fellow and Board of Governor for the Museum, all spoke of their role in this undertaking and of its wider significance. While Churchill sculptures and statues are many around the world, none capture the “Iron Curtain” address and certainly few capture Churchill the man in quite such a dramatic form. For those of you who missed the event, you will have ample opportunities to see the new piece outside the Museum and the re-modeled entrance plaza also.
1. Mr. Mahoney, Don Weigand, Edwina Sandys, and Dr. Rob Havers sit for a press conference before the unveiling ceremony.

2. “I do have some native American in me through my great-grandmother” Edwina rejoices at her gift from Sculptor Don Weigand.

3. “You gave us a hand, and now we’re giving you one!” Sculptor Don Weigand’s gift to Mr Mahoney.

4. People crowd to listen to the four give their thoughts pre-ceremony.

5. Over 300 people gather to see the new sculpture and plaza at the National Churchill Museum.
6. Mr. Mahoney discusses his vision of the sculpture.
7. Mr. Mahoney, Ms. Edwina Sandys, and Dr. Rob Havers sit atop the platform awaiting the unveiling.
8. Sculptor Don Weigand shows off his work after its unveiling.
9. The platform party poses after the unveiling.
10. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hawkins attended the ceremony. Mr. Hawkins was at the speech in 1946.
11. The new sculpture is unveiled.
12. Edwina shares her thoughts on the sculpture and the legacy of her grandfather.

Event Photos
As much of the globe celebrated the nuptials of Prince William and Kate Middleton (an astonishing global audience estimated at some two billion tuned in to watch live), it was thoroughly appropriate that here in Mid-Missouri, the National Churchill Museum held our own celebration.

This event, on the evening of the wedding day itself, was organized by the Mid-Missouri Friends of the Museum and was a resounding success, garnering media recognition across the state.
1. The crowd listens to the North Callaway Choir perform.

2. Those attending the Royal Wedding celebration were more than willing to get into the spirit of the event, wearing a wide range of spectacular hats, as represented here by Marianne Stone, Sandy Brock, and Gwen Grogan (left to right).

3. Genevieve Conner and Jennie Hirschman (left to right) watched the Royal Wedding unfold on a monitor that had been set up in the Museum specifically for the celebration.

4. Sue Lippincott, Debbie LaRue, Phyllis Carr, and Jo James (left to right) pause for a moment to proudly display their finery for the celebration.

5. Jody Paschal, President of the Mid-Missouri Friends of the Museum (center), who helped plan the event, is flanked by Sarah Squires Weber (left) and Danene Beedle (right).

6. During the celebration, Elaine Linnenbringer Walker offered carriage rides outside the Museum.

7. Gorgeous centerpieces adorned the event.

8. Debbie LaRue (left), one of the coordinators of the event, was all smiles in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, as she stopped to pose with daughter Mandi.

9. Elaine Linnenbringer Walker stops her horse-drawn carriage in front of the National Churchill Museum to drop off Lynn Smith (left) and Cheryl Morris (right) after an enjoyable ride around the Westminster campus.

10. Katie Speers shares a private moment with daughter Leah.
It’s a great time to have good friends.

They cheer us up, help us with our efforts and come through when we need help. And this is especially true of the Mid-Missouri Friends Chapter of the Museum.

Last year, the Chapter leadership committed its 2010-2011 efforts to raise funds to replace the antiquated outdoor lighting for the Church and Museum. They chose several special events to not only bring people to visit, but to raise awareness of these necessary repairs. They were thrilled to learn that their activities were successful – and had attracted the attention of Tom and Linda Atkins and family who made the capstone gift of $15,000 to make the lighting replacement and enhancement possible.

The Friends’ own Royal Wedding Reception celebrated the grand event on April 29th as we joined in wishing the best to Prince Harry and Kate Middleton. The event included a service in the Church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, with the service by Rev. Brad Sheppard and music performances from Marlene Railton, Julia Matthews and the North Callaway High School Choir. The Church was filled with guests – and the lovely hats worn for the occasion. Celebrations continued with champagne in the Museum afterwards to watch the Royal Wedding unfold one more time. And special thanks to Elaine Linnenbringer Walker, who made this event more special with horse and carriage rides for guests outside.

The Friends followed this event with a Spring Luncheon and Fashion Show to kick-off the reprinting of the Cookery Book of the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library. Guests enjoyed the good company, fashions from Calenas, food and bidding for original artwork.

My personal thank you to all the Friends for helping us continue to preserve the life and legacy of Sir Winston Churchill.
July
11  Traveling Exhibit: *Ticket to the Past: The First 25 Years of the Missouri State Fair* (ends September 7)
    Exhibition Opening Event: July 14, 5pm-7pm
13  Day Camp for Kids *(ends July 14)*
    8am−4:30pm, Ages 5-8

August
5   Night at the Museum: *Ghost Adventures*
    *(ends August 6)*
    7pm-7am
15  Traveling Exhibit: *West Boulevard Elementary Mini-Museum* (ends October 31)
    Exhibition Opening Event: September 6
    4pm-6pm
17  Day Camp for Kids *(ends August 18)*
    8am−4:30pm, Ages 9-12

September
3   Children’s Program
    11am-12pm, Ages 6-12
19  Traveling Exhibit: *Navy Art of Thomas Hart Benton* *(ends November 1)*

October
3   Fourth Annual Winston Churchill Student Essay Contest Begins
    *(until April 16, 2012)*
15  Children’s Program
    11am–12pm, Ages 6-12

Westminster College Symposium on Democracy *(until September 21)*
http://www.thechurchillinstitute.org/symposium/Pages/default.aspx

Fourth Annual Educator’s Open House
Navy Art Exhibition Opening
5pm-7pm

Wit & Wisdom Speaker Series
5:30pm-6:30pm
Bob Priddy, a local Benton enthusiast, will be our speaker.

Fifth Annual Ashley Garret Memorial Children’s Art Festival
10am-1pm, Auxvasse City Park
Free event. Stop by our activity booth!

Community Learning Program
12pm–2pm, Ages 13+
Introducing the Incoming Fulbright Professor

Dr. Amy Blakeway

Amy Blakeway obtained her Ph.D., “Regency in Sixteenth-Century Scotland,” in 2010 from Clare College, University of Cambridge. Having obtained considerable teaching experience at Cambridge throughout her graduate studies, in August 2012, she will take up post as the Fulbright-Robertson Visiting Professor of British History at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri.

Amy’s research explores early modern Scottish political history, addressing issues as diverse as state finance and noble dynastic politics. During her fellowship at the Huntington Library in California (Spring 2010), Amy researched portrayals of Scotland and the Scots in late sixteenth-century English printed material. Her publications include “The Response to the Regent Moray’s Assassination,” Scottish Historical Review (2009), and “The Attempted Divorce of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran and Governor of Scotland,” Innes Review (2010).