The Winston Churchill Memorial & Library in the United States

Memo

The Kemper Lecture

ANNOUNCING the
NATIONAL CHURCHILL MUSEUM RESOLUTION
CONGRESSMAN BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

PLUS:
FROM THE ARCHIVES: DEAR HELEN
NEIL FLEMING AND CHURCHILL ON IRELAND
THE FULBRIGHT-ROBERTSON PROFESSOR
Greetings from the Churchill Memorial! It has been a busy spring here in Fulton, with the most significant piece of news being the announcement of our efforts to have the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library in the United States designated as the ‘National Churchill Museum.’ The passage of this Congressional Resolution has been enthusiastically backed by our local Congressman, Blaine Luetkemeyer. It is important to note that we are not changing the name of the Churchill Memorial, rather that we are seeking a new recognition that will help us promote our wonderful facility. Full details of the announcement and list of Congressional co-sponsors can be found on page 8. It is especially appropriate to seek this accolade in 2009, a year that sees the 40th Anniversary of the arrival on Westminster’s campus of the Church of St. Mary and also the 20th anniversary of the collapse of the Berlin Wall, that most substantial symbol of the Cold War. We are, of course, very fortunate to have 8 sections of the Wall here at the Memorial as part of the Breakthrough sculpture and we plan to celebrate both these anniversaries in the next six months.

As you are all no doubt depressingly aware, the economic situation has impacted all aspects of our lives and the Churchill Memorial has not escaped. Next year, we will see reduced income from our endowment and will look both to tighten our belts and to enhance our existing revenue streams and also search for new ones. We have tailored our advertising to try and make the most of this by marketing the Museum as a great local destination, appealing to those who might have travelled further afield were it not for the economy. We have had some success and, to date, have maintained our income from visitors. However, this would be a good time for all our many supporters to consider increasing their level of Friend’s membership—from ‘Subaltern’ to ‘Member of Parliament’ for example. Your support is not just very much appreciated, but is also vitally necessary.

This edition of The Memo contains a full update on our many and varied activities and I hope you enjoy it! As well as our efforts in print, the Memorial now publishes a monthly email newsletter entitled Bits and Pieces, which details all of our current activities and forthcoming events. Additionally, we have the ‘WC Kid’s Club’ newsletter, which also comes out monthly via email. If you’d like to be added to the distribution lists of either or both of these, then please email our education coordinator, Mandy, at the following address: mandy.crump@churchillmemorial.org.

I wish you all a wonderful summer and look forward to seeing as many of you as possible!

Dr. Rob Havers
Executive Director, Winston Churchill Memorial and Library in the United States
Special thanks to:
CONGRESSMAN BLAINE LUETKEMEYER (MO-9); DR. CAROLYN PERRY, Westminster College; ROB CROUSE, Westminster College; KAY JARBOE, Westminster College; NEIL C. FLEMING; Fulbright-Robertson Visiting Professor of British History, Westminster College; RUSSELL JONES, Emeritus Professor of History, Westminster College; JOHN SWANSON, President of Swanson Communications, Inc.; MR. JACK MARSHALL; PHILIP MOHR, Archival Intern; DALE LEY III, Designer.

Submit suggestions and comments to: memo@westminster-mo.edu
For more information on the Churchill Memorial and Library in the United States please call (573) 592-5324

On the Cover: Friday, May 1, 2009: Congressman Blaine Luetkemeyer announces that a resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives to have the Churchill Memorial designated as America’s ‘National Churchill Museum.’

www.churchillmemorial.org
The Richardson Prize

The Kemper Lecture weekend saw the debut of the Richardson Prize. This cash award was made available courtesy of a former Senior Churchill Fellow and long-time supporter of the Memorial, Suzanne Richardson and her husband David. They both understand the need to interest young people in Churchill’s history and legacy and believe that encouraging students to present to disparate audiences is a valuable skill. The Richardsons put these two aims together and decided that they would award prizes to the best three Westminster College students who could put together a presentation telling what was significant about Churchill's life and times and why he retains a relevance for today.

This first year of the competition saw eight entries from teams as well as individuals. From these eight, three finalists were selected to perform before the stern judges of the Board of Governors. In the end, it proved impossible to decide between Emily Moore and Andres Veintimilla Torres and Mohamed Shakir for 1st place and they were dually crowned joint winners. Chris Ghan finished a close third and all judges were impressed by all the entrants’ knowledge and presentation skills.

In return for the cash prizes, the two winners must now go out into the wider community and make presentations to suitable audiences such as Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis groups, etc. If you know of such a group that might be interested in hosting these impressive students, please contact the Memorial and we will work to get them to you!

The Fulbright-Roberston Professor is Announced!

Each year, Westminster College welcomes a visiting scholar from the United Kingdom. The scholar, who holds the Fulbright-Robertson Chair of British History, is required to teach and conduct research as well as give talks at academic and other conferences around the country. This year’s Fulbright-Robertson Professor is Dr. Robert Tyler.

Robert Llewellyn Tyler was born in Casnewydd/Newport in the southeast of Wales. He studied History at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Following some time working in France, he was awarded a Teaching Assistantship, which enabled him to complete an MA in History at the University of Pittsburgh. He subsequently taught for four years at various institutions in Japan and Argentina.

In 1997, he was awarded an Australian Government Scholarship to research the Welsh in nineteenth century Australia at the University of Melbourne, receiving his PhD on the subject in 2000. Since returning to Wales, he has worked at the recently established National Assembly and as a Visiting Lecturer at the University of Wales, Newport.

He has had work published in several journals and a book based on his research in Australia is to be published this year.

As Fulbright-Robertson Visiting Professor, he looks forward to teaching British History and the history of Celtic immigrants in the U.S. as well as continuing his research on the Welsh overseas. Robert speaks Welsh and would be more than happy to give lessons, informally, to anyone interested in the language!

If anyone is interested in having Dr. Tyler speak at their civic group or think they know of an organization that might like to hear him or just meet him, please contact the Memorial at (573) 592-5234.
A correspondence grew between two women in the mid-1930s—Betty Swallow in London and Helen Bradley in Kansas City. At the end of the 1960s, Helen Bradley gave the letters Betty had written her over nearly 20 years to the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library.

Recently, Russell M. Jones and John H. Swanson organized, edited and submitted the letters to the University of Missouri Press. The result is a book called “Dear Helen.” It contains an authentic accounting of the war years in England during the 1930s and 1940s and the hard times the English people endured during the austerity period in the 1950s.

During the years since Helen Bradley gave the letters to the Churchill Memorial, which she carefully saved, history majors under the supervision of Professor Jones at Westminster, have used them to write theses. Other students have performed editorial tasks under the supervision of the Library’s archivists, so that an authentic version of these letters could be brought into print. Now they are available to the public. This, in itself, represents the fulfillment of an important purpose of the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library.

One thing more needs to be said about this book—it is a good read. Betty Swallow’s letters are not contrived. They are the truth as she wanted to tell it to her pen pal, Helen. They are a powerful and dramatic truth, but you have to read the letters to know what we mean. “Dear Helen” is available through the Churchill Memorial. Buy the book!

Russ Jones and John Swanson
To celebrate 40 years as the College Chapel, The Winston Churchill Memorial and Library is honoring the Church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury with a pictorial exploration of its life and presence on campus. Article by Philip Mohr, Archival Intern

The Church of St. Mary is, along with The Columns, one of the most recognizable features of Westminster College’s campus. This year, 2009, marks the fortieth anniversary of the Church’s removal from London and its installation as the College Chapel. The Churchill Memorial is planning a series of events to mark the occasion and, as part of this celebration, we are preparing an exhibit that will take visitors from 1666 (the date when the original structure burned in the Great Fire of London) to the present day iteration of St Mary’s. This exhibition will detail the Church’s evolution through the use of pieces and images from the Memorial’s collections.

Of the hundreds of pieces in our collections, we have selected only a few that exemplify the church building at different points in its history. Sir Christopher Wren was the great Baroque era architect who designed and built many of London’s churches after the Great Fire of London in 1666. Though St. Mary’s Church was not a new parish or location, Wren reconstructed it in the contemporary style and gave it the great strength to last the hundreds of years of its presence in London. The picture of Wren is a reproduction of his Royal Society Portrait by J. B. Closterman.

We will also be displaying a reproduction of a sketch made in 1907, while the church, though with dwindling congregation, was intact and quite beautiful. One can see a
small, turn-of-the-century cityscape of London in the background and get the feel of the area around the church. Though difficult to tell in this piece, the parish of St. Mary felt the impact of the wider socio-economic changes wrought by the Industrial Revolution as the City of London became a center for commerce and banking and less a residential area. This, in combination with greater religious freedom, caused the decline in parishioners, a fact that would be vital in its relocation to the United States.

The exhibit then moves forward to the Second World War and the Blitz, which left the Church in ruins. As an unessential part of the war effort, plans to rebuild St. Mary were delayed. After the war, it was decided that the sparse population of the parish, in tandem with scarce resources, would likely not see the Church rebuilt. So, as the rest of London was revitalized and modernized after World War II, this church was to be a garden of charred remains and toppled brick until well into the 1960s and its ultimate removal to Missouri. We will be displaying a watercolor showing the modern construction surrounding the rubble of St. Mary.

Of course, the story of the Church of St. Mary would not be complete without the transfer from London to Fulton. Many people associated with Westminster and the Memorial know at least the basic story. Basically, St. Mary was relocated because Westminster was looking for a way to build a memorial to Churchill’s visit in combination with the discovery that there were many London churches that were not to be rebuilt. From these two coincidental circumstances came the idea to transport the remains of St. Mary to the College’s campus. Our exhibit will show photos and pieces from the transit and reconstruction of the Church of St. Mary. In this section, we also feature the sketches developed for the kneelers that would be placed on the pews in the sanctuary. It took a long time, not only to transport and reassemble all the constituent elements of the Church, but also to furnish it in the most authentic way possible.

Its completion in Fulton was another turning point in the life of the church. It had been built as a Catholic church; then re-imagined as an Anglican church; it had been burned, rebuilt, survived until World War II and then burned once again. Now, it was going to be a place of community, memorial, and worship for Westminster College, the Fulton and Callaway community, and all travelers and visitors. Thus, St. Mary was consecrated as the College Chapel and given to everyone. Its presence has also marked a new chapter in Westminster history. It is a memorial to Sir Winston Churchill, a place for college chapel services, a gathering place for weddings, and an auditorium for ceremonies and lectures.

On Friday, May 1st, at a ceremony in front of the Breakthrough sculpture, Congressman Blaine Luetkemeyer announced that he had introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives to have the Churchill Memorial designated as America’s ‘National Churchill Museum.’ Congressman Luetkemeyer, although only elected in November, has taken up this particular standard and pledged to follow on with the good work started by his predecessor, Congressman Kenny Hulsoff. Also present at the announcement were Senator Carl Vogel and State Representative Jeanie Riddle.

Needless to say, this is tremendously exciting news for the Memorial and a wonderful tribute to all those who have supported us through the years. This resolution, if passed successfully, will help with raising our profile nationally and internationally. It will also serve to recognize our de facto position as this country’s only memorial and museum to Sir Winston Churchill as well as acknowledge the world class exhibition we have here.

House Resolution 390 was introduced on the floor of the United States House of Representatives on Thursday, April 30, 2009. Each member of Missouri’s Congressional Delegation signed on as co-sponsors. The resolution was then referred to the House Education and Labor Committee. To be pushed out of committee and added to the Suspension Calendar, a resolution needs twenty-five co-sponsors. Congressman Luetkemeyer’s office has successfully secured forty-six co-sponsors for House Resolution 390.

As we write this article, we are patiently awaiting a call from the Congressman’s staff to let us know the resolution has made it out of committee, been added to the Suspension Calendar and ultimately passed by Congress.
Here is a list of all the Congressional Representatives who co-sponsored the Resolution, their political affiliation and the state and district they come from. As you can see, support for this measure is bipartisan and comes from across the country as well as from Missouri, where all nine Congressional Representatives signed up to support the resolution.

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DID YOU KNOW...

...that the piece of sculpture Congressman Luetkemeyer made his announcement in front of is constructed from eight sections of the Berlin Wall? The sculpture, *Breakthrough*, was carved by artist Edwina Sandys, Churchill’s granddaughter, to mark the end of the Cold War at the place where her famous grandfather predicted its beginning. *Breakthrough* was unveiled by former President Ronald Reagan on November 9th, 1990, a year to the day that the Berlin Wall collapsed.
In the years leading up to the First World War, Irish people came to know Churchill as a strong advocate in the British government for Irish Home Rule—the establishment of a devolved parliament for Ireland within the United Kingdom, and the only man in the British government prepared to use force to put down a potential rebellion by Protestant Unionists in the northeast of the island. In the years that followed, however, Irish nationalists blamed Churchill for much of their political misfortune. Did Churchill change his mind on Ireland? This short article suggests that his core principles and opinions remained constant, in particular, the supremacy of the British House of Commons, and, related to this, the duty of the British Parliament to ensure the good government of the empire’s subjects.

In the 1870s and ’80s, Winston’s father, Lord Randolph Churchill, moved among the Unionist elite of Dublin society, committing himself to their opposition of Irish nationalism. In 1886, following the Liberal government’s decision to place a Home Rule bill before Parliament, Randolph travelled to Ulster to help drum up opposition to the measure among the region’s substantial Unionist population. On 22 February 1886, as a key speaker at Belfast’s Ulster Hall, Randolph informed his audience that ‘Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right.’

...as a key speaker at Belfast’s Ulster Hall, Randolph informed his audience that ‘Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right.’

Churchill’s progress around the city, necessitating military protection, and Unionist leaders prevented Churchill from speaking at the hallowed Ulster Hall. Instead, Churchill addressed a crowd of nationalists in a rain-sodden marquee in the Catholic west of the city, his hasty departure afterwards leading Unionist critics to claim he had left ‘like a thief in the night.’

Undaunted, Churchill continued his high level advocacy of the need for Home Rule. For Unionists, Churchill appeared to be their most vocal and powerful opponent in government. For Churchill, the Unionists’ refusal to negotiate the terms of an Irish settlement, and their clandestine creation of a militia to resist an Irish parliament, led him in March 1914 to challenge them to live up to their threats: ‘to disclose their sinister and revolutionary purpose … let us go forward together and put these grave matters to the proof.’ Rumours quickly surfaced that British forces were preparing to surround Belfast. Indeed, Churchill, as First Lord of the Admiralty, ordered seven battleships, eight destroyers, two warships, and two light cruisers to Belfast Lough. Although the government quickly decided against such action, it nevertheless confirmed Churchill as the arch-opponent of Ulster’s Unionists.

The Unionist’s hatred of Churchill had reached new heights, and the belief caught on that he had intended to launch a pogrom. The increasingly volatile situation was only dampened, several months later, by Britain’s declaration of war on Germany on 4 August 1914. The majority of Irish politicians laid down their grievances for the sake of the war effort, and the planned scheme for an Irish parliament was put into abeyance until its conclusion. A minority of Irish Republicans, however, seized...
the opportunity in 1916 to start an insurgency in Dublin on Easter week. Although this ‘Easter Rising’ was a military failure, the subsequent executions of the ringleaders inflamed nationalist feelings in Ireland, leading to the marginalization of moderate nationalism, and a remarkable general election victory for the main republican party, Sinn Fein, in November 1918. Conflict between Sinn Fein’s military wing, the Irish Republican Army, and forces loyal to Britain escalated the following year, descending parts of Ireland into a bloody spiral of reprisal killings.

Churchill’s suggestion for quelling this ‘War of Independence’ was to arm ‘the Protestants of the six counties,’ and charge them with ‘maintaining law and order and policing the country.’ Having demonstrated before the war a determination to crush armed Ulstermen, Churchill now proposed giving them extra arms and responsibility for policing the entire island. His wish was not granted, but after his appointment as Colonial Secretary in 1921, Churchill played a key role in securing the newly established provincial government of Northern Ireland. Granted self-governing powers yet remaining within the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland was intended by British legislators as the counterpart to a government for Southern Ireland, and both governments were to cooperate in areas of common interest. Irish Republicans found no satisfaction in this arrangement and continued their insurgency. Ulster Unionists, in contrast, gladly took the regional parliament they were offered—with its inbuilt Protestant majority—but with no Southern Irish parliament to cooperate with, and no inclination to do so, the new Belfast parliament quickly concentrated on securing its existence against internal rebellion. The sizeable Catholic minority within the new Northern Ireland made this a pressing issue, especially as they were given moral and military support by Republicans south of the border. The Belfast government successfully pressed Churchill to increase funding for its security forces.

Churchill’s crucial role in securing Northern Ireland was a bitter blow to Nationalists across Ireland. But it was his role in subsequent events that truly blackened his reputation. A month after the establishment of the Northern Ireland parliament in June 1921, the leadership of Sinn Fein agreed to a ceasefire with British forces, on the understanding that they would negotiate the future of Ireland with the British government. Churchill was a leading member of the British delegation when the talks convened in November and December 1921. The British, as even Sinn Fein understood, were not prepared to recognise a republic, but were prepared to be flexible given that they had already conceded a Home Rule parliament. Eventually, the two sides reached an agreement, the ‘Anglo-Irish Treaty,’ granting Ireland dominion status, like Canada: almost complete independence, but retaining largely symbolic constitutional links to the British crown. In addition, Churchill insisted that Britain retain three naval bases in the new ‘Irish Free State.’ Intended as outposts to protect Britain, many Irish Nationalists viewed their maintenance as garrisons of occupying forces. Sinn Fein was also obliged to recognise partition, albeit on the understanding that unity would be the ultimate goal of the governments at London, Dublin and Belfast.

Many in Sinn Fein were deeply unhappy with the Treaty, although ordinary people were generally relieved. The British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, with the unequivocal support of Churchill, had informed the Sinn Fein delegates that if they did not sign the Treaty, then violence would resume. For a majority of Sinn Fein, the Treaty represented the best deal possible under the circumstances. A sizeable minority, however, regarded it as a betrayal. The pro-Treaty wing of Sinn Fein carried on regardless, establishing the Irish Free State in the early months of 1922. Churchill, as Colonial Secretary, supplied the Dublin government with arms and military materiel. Within months, this new government was faced with a potential mutiny among anti-Treaty IRA. Churchill put considerable pressure on Dublin to deal with what he regarded as an anti-democratic challenge, the pro-Treaty Sinn Fein faction having won a majority of votes in a recent general election. On 28 June 1922, the Free State government gave in and began to
The dramatic rise of revolutionary Irish Republicanism during the First World War was viewed by Churchill in a similar light – an attempt to pervert British democracy. His instinct, therefore, was that it must be stopped, not only through the arrest of agitators, but also by implementing violent resistance which he viewed as an attempt to exert a malign influence on the deliberations of the British Parliament. Churchill’s response was to meet force head-on.

Churchill had not abandoned hope that Ireland might become a crucial building block in his scheme of imperial federation. Home Rule, thereby shoring up moderate Nationalists. At the 1918 general election, however, moderates were swept aside by Sinn Fein, a victory that led the following year to the outbreak of violence between the IRA and forces loyal to Britain. The much valued role of Ulster soldiers during the war, and their overt displays of loyalty to Britain then and after, convinced Churchill that Northern Ireland, created from the six most Protestant counties in the northeast, could never be coerced into an all-Ireland parliament with the revolutionary south. But Churchill had not abandoned hope that Ireland might become a crucial building block in his scheme of imperial federation. In the aftermath of the 1921 truce between British forces and the IRA, Churchill supported the right of south and west Ireland to become a dominion with independence short of a republic. His insistence that Britain retain the naval ports reflected a genuine belief that the new Irish state lacked the military resources to protect itself from invasion, and, consequently, that Britain would be vulnerable to attack via Ireland.

Churchill stuck to his core political principles before, during and after the dramatic transformation of Irish politics during the period 1912–22. For many contemporary observers, however, it appeared he had changed his mind on Ireland, siding with Nationalists before the First World War and with Unionists afterward. This judgment was only strengthened in the late 1930s, when Churchill became a vocal opponent of British concessions to the Fianna Fail government, including giving up the so-called Treaty ports, and in 1945, when, in a victory broadcast, Churchill bitterly attacked the Dublin government for its neutrality during the Second World War, at the same time praising the vital strategic role of Northern Ireland. Yet in private, at Britain’s darkest moment during the war, in June 1940, Churchill offered the Dublin government the possibility of Irish unity in return for it declaring war on Germany. The plan came to nothing, but the offer reveals that Churchill’s attitude to Irish politics was based primarily on the preservation of British power. He did not ‘change his mind;’ by maintaining his core beliefs, Churchill helped ensure Ireland drifted further from British influence and that it never became a building block in his dream of a federation of English speaking peoples.
On April 26th, the Churchill Memorial held the 27th Kemper Lecture. This year’s lecturer was Lynne Olson, a respected former journalist, and author of several notable historical works likely to be of interest to Friends of the Memorial. These include: *A Question of Honor: The Kosciuszko Squadron: Forgotten Heroes of World War II* about Polish pilots who fought with the RAF after Poland fell and *The Murrow Boys: Pioneers on the Front Lines of Broadcast Journalism*. Both of these works were co-authored with her husband Stanley Cloud. It is, however, her extremely interesting book on Churchill, *Troublesome Young Men*, that formed the basis of her talk in the Church of St Mary, Aldermanbury. While all are of course familiar with the fact of Winston Churchill becoming Prime Minister on 10th May 1940, the course of events, and the cast of characters involved, are far less familiar to most. Lynne’s talk provided a wonderfully concise exposition of that process as well as providing an insight into the workings of the British Parliamentary system.

The lecture itself was preceded by a Board of Governors meeting and Fellow luncheon. In between, the Governors also were entertained by Westminster College students competing for the ‘Richardson Prize’ of which more can be found on page 4.
Education

Welcome to the Education update!

As the school year ends, teachers are hurrying to schedule their field trips. This is a great situation for us. While numbers are not quite as high as last year (26 scheduled as of mid-April), I feel we are still doing well. Sixty-two percent of the visiting school groups are new. They have heard about us through either their friends or family, media ads, or one of the teacher conferences I have attended. Those that do come are so impressed with what they see and hear, exclaiming how they have to come back with their families. I hope this positive feedback will, in turn, lead teachers into coming back year after year with their students.

I have a couple of updates to share with readers. Two contests we had running this spring have run their course. The first is the first Annual Churchill Student Essay Contest. While the thirty that participated were all from the same school – Pacific High School out of Pacific, MO, we had a fine group of essays to judge. Chosen winners are:

1st - Colton Richardson
2nd - Danny Missey
3rd - William Schmitz

We will honor these young men at their local Senior Awards Night on May 14. I have already made some changes for next year’s contest. First, we will begin the contest in the fall semester so that students will have more time to prepare an entry and for more time to promote and advertise. We will also open the contest to all Missouri high school students (9-12 grades).

The one-day teacher workshops that were in November, January, and March all went well. Next school year’s schedule is already posted on the website. I hope we can get even more teachers involved. Our second Summer Teacher Workshop is in the works. We have seven sessions scheduled and two, maybe three, guest speakers for the event. This year, the workshop is over two and a half days, giving teachers the option to receive one graduate credit hour for their participation. Last year, we had ten teachers attend. This year, we have three registered so far. It is my goal to get at least 12 more.

Because of current education budget cuts, we have been discussing the possible impact on field trips. As part of the requirement for the summer workshop, teachers will need to create an outreach lesson utilizing the Museum in some way. Once finished, these resources will be posted on our website, highlighting ways in which to use Winston Churchill and the

The three Winston Churchill Student Essay Contest winners and their teacher at the Pacific High School Awards Night. Pictured left to right: Nancy Thater (teacher), Colton Richardson, Danny Missey, and William Schmitz.

George “Papa” Tutt uses the ninth annual Missouri National Watercolor exhibit to give art-critiquing tips at April’s Adult Learning Workshop.
Churchill Museum in the classroom.

A special event occurred in April. West Boulevard Elementary School, out of Columbia, Missouri, stopped by for a field trip. Each year, the fifth grade class creates a museum. This year their topic was “Hope and Heartbreak: The Many Faces of Childhood.” They worked together to plan, research, design, and implement this museum. Part of their planning and researching stage was a field trip to our museum. Students interviewed museum staff regarding the design and day-to-day workings of a museum. I must say going through their finished product was a wonderful experience. The students put in a lot of hard work. What is most amazing is the fact that they created the museum with only basic guidance from the teachers. I hope that we can display parts or the entire museum in the fall 2009.

Public Programs

A list of current and upcoming events is on our website: www.churchillmemorial.org. Just click on 2009 Calendar of Events on the left side of the homepage.

SPEAKER SERIES

Occurring every two months, this series focuses on bringing topics related to Winston Churchill, World War I, World War II or the Cold War to the attention of our local communities. We have had quite a mix of audience members, ranging from Westminster College students and faculty to local Fulton residents. Our topics for 2009 have been autobiographical writing focusing on war veterans and the friendship between Churchill and Roosevelt during World War II. We will be taking a summer break for the Speaker Series. The sessions will start again September 15.

ADULT LEARNING WORKSHOPS

This workshop series has been progressing nicely. I think holding it every four months has worked well. Our three most recent topics have been learning how to realize stories in personal history, how to do basic genealogy using local resources, and how to appreciate and understand forms of painting. We tailor these workshops to adults ages 16 and older. The majority of those that attend have been local Callaway County residents, with a few coming all the way from the Springfield, Missouri, area. The dates for the rest of 2009 are July 11 and October 17.

WC KIDS CLUB

By far, the most popular program the Museum has is the Children’s Program. These sessions occur every month and are open to any child ages 6 to 12. Part of this program is the WC Kids Club. This club gives children the chance to earn a prize after attending 16 events. This can be a mixture of things, including any of our public programming, museum tours and special events. We are averaging nine children per session, topping out at our maximum of 15 children several times. Our most recent sessions have involved learning about the history of the American Red Cross, learning about Armed Forces Day from a local VFW member and learning about Churchill’s hobby of painting. Our next children’s programs are scheduled for the following dates: June 13, July 11, August 8, September 19, October 17, November 14, and December 12.

I hope you enjoyed this update. I will see you soon!

Mandy
Winston Churchill

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