Meet the new interim curator
Churchill’s great grandson visits museum

Words that mattered:
How Ronald Reagan helped end the Cold War and change the world
Warm greetings from Fulton and welcome to another edition of the Memo. We have had a busy time since the last edition, and it’s my great pleasure to report that this year’s Enid and Crosby Kemper lecture was a very great success. Our attendance, at the Lecture itself and at the associate brunch and other activities, was fantastic and very appropriate given the great talk that our lecturer, Carlo D’Este, delivered. A big thank you to all who attended, and a special thank you to all those who sponsored students to attend the brunch (and the following lecture!). We will most certainly revisit this format next year. Look out for an announcement of the 2011 Kemper Lecturer in the next edition of the Memo. In the meantime, review this year’s festivities on page 8.

I am pleased to announce that we have a new staff person at the Museum. Elisabeth Murphy will be joining us half-time as curator-archivist. Liz’s experience is broad, with time spent working at the Missouri State Museum in Jefferson City, as well as the Science Museum in London. Liz undertook postgraduate work in the UK also. We are delighted to have her on board, and you can read more about her, her experiences, and her plans for the Collections on page 6. Just as we welcome Liz onboard we say goodbye to Philip Mohr. Philip began his association with the Museum in his freshman year at Westminster, and his role grew from student intern to a far more substantial one with him acting as de facto curator at times. His dedication, knowledge, and skill are formidable, and we will miss him. He leaves us to pursue graduate work in history and museum studies, and we wish him well.

As you will note, on the reverse cover, plans for ‘Churchill’s England’ proceed with pace. We now have firmer dates and a draft schedule of events for you to see. I very much hope as many of you as possible will join us in 2011.

We continue our yearlong theme of commemorating the end of the Cold War with our feature article, written by Peter Robinson, exploring the gestation of the speech that Ronald Reagan delivered with such force in 1987. In this article, you can read exactly how it came about that President Reagan uttered those words, ‘Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!’

I should mention, also, the wonderful cover on this edition of the Memo. The image is of Churchill, the same picture that is featured on the cover of Carlo D’Este’s Warlord. In this instance, however, it is constituted from hundreds of smaller images, every one of which is a photograph taken at the Kemper Lecture and Churchill weekend. Make sure you hold it at arm’s length to get the full effect!

I will leave you with the news that, in addition to the satisfaction of knowing that your support keeps alive the memory of Winston Churchill, you will now receive four editions of the Memo per year, instead of three. Enjoy the summer, and I look forward to seeing you in Fulton soon!

Dr. Rob Havers
Executive Director, National Churchill Museum
Memo
SUMMER 2010

8

Memo Notes

4

From the Archives
by Elizabeth Murphy

6

Director of Development Message
by Kit Freudenberg

7

The 2010 Kemper Lecture

8

Words That Mattered:
How Ronald Reagan Helped End the
Cold War and Change the World
by Peter Robinson

10

Educational Programming
by Mandy Plybon

14

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

On the Cover: A composite picture of Churchill as warlord, created from hundreds of images taken by James Fashing from the 2010 Kemper Lecture.
www.churchillmemorial.org
Another Churchill in Fulton

On April 23rd/24th we were delighted to host Churchill’s great-grandson, Jonathan Sandys, on his first visit to Missouri. Jonathan, accompanied by his new wife, Sara, visited the Museum and Jonathan spoke to the assembled press from the podium where Churchill delivered the ‘Iron Curtain’ address. Jonathan also toured Westminster’s campus and was delighted to see the Historic Gym, the location of Churchill’s speech in 1946. Jonathan is now resident in Houston, Texas, where he runs ‘Churchill’s Britain’ Foundation.’

3rd Annual Fashion Show a big success

On Saturday, April 24th, the Mid-Missouri Friends of the Museum held their 3rd annual Fashion Show at the Fulton Country Club. This very well-attended event featured the aforementioned fashion show, plus an extensive silent auction of jewelry, plus a live auction to round off everything. The fashion show/luncheon raised almost $4,000 to repair the rain and sun damage of the doors on the Church of St. Mary. The rich, deep wood grains and tones will once again shine through and really show off the Church. A very big thank you to the Mid-Missouri Friends of the Museum Board for a job well done: Cate Dodson, Jane Forsythe, Marsha Hamilton, Mary Harrison, Susan Krumm, Nancy Lewis, Jody Paschal, Judi Schwartz, and Joyce Williams.
Whitney Harris
1912-2010

Whitney Harris served on the Board of Governors of the Association of Churchill Fellows from the 1980s until his death in April of 2010. Mr. Harris was a great supporter of The National Churchill Museum, and he was a welcome resource for the Memorial library. The film in the Finest Hour Room was made possible by a generous donation made by Whitney Harris.

Mr. Harris’ passing is not only a sad day for the Memorial but also marks the end of our living link with one of the most dramatic and significant events of the 20th Century, the Nuremberg War Trials. Mr. Harris was the last surviving of the three prosecutors at Nuremberg and was lead prosecutor in the first of the Nuremberg war-crime trials in 1945 and tried Ernst Kaltenbrunner, the senior surviving leader of the Nazi Security Police. Mr. Harris also helped cross-examine Hermann Goering, Hitler’s second-in-command, and helped get the confession of Rudolf Franz Ferdinand Hoess, the Auschwitz concentration camp Commandant.

Whitney Harris was born in Seattle on Aug. 12, 1912, and graduated from the University of Washington in 1933. He received his law degree from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1936. When WW2 broke out he joined the Navy. At the war’s end he was put in charge of investigating war crimes.

After the war he became a professor of law at Southern Methodist University and served as chairman of the International Law Section of the American Bar Association in 1953-54.

He is survived by his wife, Anna, as well as a son, three stepsons, a stepdaughter, four grandchildren, and seven step-grandchildren.

Ruth Jacobson
1925-2010

In March of 2010, Ruth Krause Jacobson, a member of the Board of Governors of the Association of Churchill Fellows, passed away in St. Louis, MO. She was confirmed as a Churchill Fellow in the mid 1980’s.

Ruth Jacobson was a well-known figure in St. Louis. She was the first female executive and ultimately partner at the global public relations firm, Fleishman-Hillard. Her inimitable style won her many clients, including the St. Louis Baseball Cardinals, KMOX Radio, Anheuser-Busch, and Emerson. It has been said that there was not a successful event in St. Louis that did not have her fingerprints on it.

Ms. Jacobson was born June 30, 1925, and raised in Rochester, NY. She was one of the first women to enter the public relations field, after graduating from Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, in 1947. She joined the staff of Fleishman-Hillard in 1955 – as its 16th employee. Promoted to Director of Special Events in 1968, Ms. Jacobson became the firm’s first Senior Partner in 1971.

She served as a pioneer for women in the field of public relations and mentored many. Her generosity extended to pro-bono work for the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library; her marketing plan greatly assisted with our successful capital campaign to renovate the exhibits.

Retiring in 2000, Ms. Jacobson received the Fleishman-Hillard’s Lifetime Achievement Award. She continued her love of reading, travel, and gardening, and she enjoyed sharing time with her daughter, Anne Jacobson Nunno, and grandson, Alexander Nunno, of Oakland, California. She was a respected colleague, mentor, and community advocate.
My name is Elisabeth Murphy, and this summer I will be working as the Interim Curator for the Museum. I have been working with and for museums for the past seven years. It was a childhood dream of mine to grow up to be like Indiana Jones so, to this end, I pursued a Bachelors of Science degree in Historic Preservation and Art History from Southeast Missouri State University. After one archeological dig, I realized I belonged in a museum. Throughout my education at Southeast, I worked with the local museum in Cape Girardeau as well as with the Center for Regional History as a part-time archivist.

After graduation, I began working with Missouri State Parks as a museum educator. Over a period of three years, I worked for three different sites doing event planning and community outreach. The work was not wholly museum related, but gave me a chance to work with various collections as well as local communities.

The last position I held was as an educator with the Missouri State Museum, which is housed on the first floor of the Missouri Capitol building in Jefferson City. In an effort to make the museum more accessible, my primary focus was to create four podcast tours of the museum as well as of the Thomas Hart Benton Murals.

After working with the State Museum for a year, I decided to leave the professional world in order to pursue my Masters Degree in Museum Studies. I attended the University of Leicester in Leicester, England. Being abroad for my Masters gave me the opportunity to earn a professional degree as well as experience some of the world’s best museums. I graduated in January of 2010 and returned to the United States, which was not any easy thing to do!

Shortly after my return, I heard the Churchill Museum was looking to fill the role of Archivist-Curator. I have been working two days a week with Philip Mohr since January. After graduation, Philip will be leaving for graduate school, and I will step into what has been his role for the past three years.

The past months have been filled with preparing the collections for a comprehensive inventory, which will begin this summer. The purpose of this process is to reveal exactly what we hold in our collections, thus allowing us to refine our future collecting, which will help us meet our mission. Also, accurate knowledge of our collections will encourage increased scholarly utilization of them.

This process will be a lengthy one; however, it is a process that will advance us in the world of museums. My vision for our collection and for the wider institution is that the National Churchill Museum is the first institution that springs to mind when any scholar, student, or museum looks to the professional world for Churchill material and guidance. I look forward to making that vision a reality.

**Recent Accessions**

The photos on the left are from the Devoy-White Collection. This past year we received over 20 pieces of Churchilliana from this collection. This family is noted for their large collection of Churchilliana. They have been donating pieces of the collection to the museum for the past several years.
Thanks to generous donors, restoration work is taking place at the National Churchill Museum.

The bells will ring out again from the spire atop the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury. Scott J. Wilson of S.M. Wilson & Co. in St. Louis, and Jerry Daugherty, Reinhardt Construction Company in Centralia, have pledged the repair costs so campus can once more hear the bells toll.

Restoration of the Church doors continues with many thanks to the Mid-Missouri Friends of the Museum and their hard work and fundraising. April's fashion show/luncheon raised almost $4,000 to repair the rain and sun damage.

Donations help with the upkeep of the Church and Museum. The stone blocks reassembled here in the 1960s need the occasional re-chinking and mortar work, and we work hard to stay ahead of the rust on the wrought iron railing. Wooden pews and railings need waxing. Plasterwork periodically requires repairs.

Your generous support – along with the support of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Daugherty, and the Friends of the Museum – greatly helps with these endeavors. Please join them with a contribution for the facilities’ upkeep. Contact me at 573-592-5022 or kit.freudenberg@churchillmemorial.org for more information.
On Sunday, April 17th, Carlo D’Este delivered the 24th Kemper Lecture in the Church of St. Mary. Carlo D’Este’s reputation as a military historian is considerable. He has published works on a host of military campaigns from the Second World War, most notably studies of the battles in Normandy, Sicily, and Anzio. However, Carlo has established himself most strongly as a biographer. His biographies of General George Patton, *Patton: A Genius for War*, and of Dwight Eisenhower, *Eisenhower: A Soldier’s Life*, are landmarks in the genre. Having provided insights into the character and lives of these two colossi of the military world, it seemed natural that Carlo should turn his attention to another one of the most complex, charismatic, and controversial leaders of the 20th century and one for whom the experience of war and of a soldier runs like a thread through his long life: Winston Churchill. *Warlord: A Life of Winston Churchill at War* was published in 2008 to great critical acclaim. Carlo’s aim with this book was an exposition of Churchill’s life through the prism of his experiences as a soldier and a leader in wartime. Churchill, of course, began his career as a junior officer in the British Army and saw active service on the North West frontier, in the Sudan, and in South Africa as well as the Western Front during the First World War.

This subject resonated strongly; the Church of St. Mary was packed and standing room only was available. Churchillians from far and wide, Westminster College faculty, staff, and students all assembled to hear Carlo’s lecture and came away with a more thorough understanding of who Churchill was and a better grasp of the experiences that shaped this great man’s character. Carlo’s presentation concluded with a slide show of images of Winston Churchill and provided a moving ending to a great event. Following the lecture, the Association of Churchill Fellows inducted three new members into that great pantheon: Carlo D’Este himself, Ms. Linda Gill Taylor, a lawyer from Kansas City and a Trustee of Westminster College, and Mr. Baxter Watson, a Westminster College alumus and likely the last surviving member of the platform party from that famous day in March 1946 when Churchill came to Fulton and delivered the ‘Iron Curtain’ address.

The usual reception followed the lecture, with Carlo being kept especially busy signing myriad copies of *Warlord*. The lecture itself was preceded by a brunch attended by over 100 people, many of them sponsoring students. All in all, this ‘Churchill Weekend’ was a wonderful success. We look forward to next year with great anticipation!
**KEMPER PICTURES**
*Photos by James Fashing*

**Top:** Carlo D’Este delivers the 24th Kemper Lecture before a packed audience.

**Left Center:** (from left) Senior Churchill Fellow William Tyler of Carmel, California, Executive Director Rob Havers and new Churchill Fellows Baxter Watson, Linda Gill Taylor and Kemper Lecturer Carlo D’Este.

**Right Center:** The Church of St. Mary’s pews fill rapidly with audience members for the 2010 Kemper Lecture.

**Bottom Left:** Jim Schmuck looks on as Carlo D’Este signs copies of his book *Warlord*.

**Bottom Right:** Westminster College President, Dr. George ‘Barney’ Forsythe, welcomes everyone and begins the introductions.
How Ronald Reagan Helped end the Cold War and Change the World
IN APRIL 1987, when I was assigned to write Reagan’s Berlin address, I was told only that the President would be speaking at the Berlin Wall, that he was likely to draw an audience of about ten thousand, and that, given the setting, he probably ought to talk about foreign policy. In late April, I spent a day and a half in Berlin with the White House advance team. I met the ranking American diplomat in Berlin, who was full of ideas about what the President shouldn’t say. The most left-leaning of all West Germans, the diplomat informed me, West Berliners were intellectually and politically sophisticated. The President would therefore have to watch himself. No chest-thumping. No Soviet-bashing. And no inflammatory statements about the Berlin Wall. West Berliners, the diplomat explained, had long ago gotten used to the structure that encircled them.

After I left the diplomat, I was given a flight over the city in a U.S. Air Force helicopter. From the air the wall seemed less to cut one city in two than to separate two different modes of existence. On one side lay movement, color, modern architecture, crowded sidewalks, traffic. On the other lay a kind of void. Buildings still exhibited pockmarks from shelling during the war. Cars appeared few and decrepit, pedestrians badly dressed. The wall itself, which from West Berlin had seemed a simple concrete structure, was revealed from the air as an intricate complex, the East Berlin side lined with guard posts, dog runs, and row upon row of barbed wire. The pilot drew our attention to pits of raked gravel. If an East German guard ever let anybody slip past him to escape to West Berlin, the pilot told us, the guard would find himself forced to explain the footprints to his commanding officer.
That night I joined a dozen Berliners for dinner. We chatted for a while. Then I related what the diplomat told me. “Is it true?” I asked. “Have you gotten used to the wall?” The hosts, Dieter and Ingeborg Elz, and their guests looked at each other uneasily. Then one man raised an arm and pointed. “My sister lives twenty miles in that direction,” he said. “I haven’t seen her in more than two decades. Do you think I can get used to that?” Another man explained that each morning on his way to work he walked past a guard tower. Each morning, the same soldier gazed down at him through binoculars. “That soldier and I speak the same language. We share the same history. But one of us is a zookeeper and the other is an animal, and I am never certain which is which.” Our hostess broke in. “If this man Gorbachev is serious with his talk of glasnost and perestroika,” she said, “he can prove it. He can get rid of this wall.”

Back in Washington, I intended to adapt Ingeborg Elz’s comment, making a call to tear down the Berlin Wall the central passage in the speech. My draft was forwarded to the President on May 15. On May 18, the speechwriters met with President Reagan in the Oval Office. My speech was the last we discussed. When asked for comments on my draft, the President replied simply that he liked it. I then told the President that the speech would be heard not only in West Berlin but throughout East Germany. “Is there anything you’d like to say to people on the other side of the Berlin Wall?” The President cocked his head and thought. “Well,” he replied, “there’s that passage about tearing down the wall. That wall has to come down. That’s what I’d like to say to them.”

Three weeks before it was delivered, the speech was circulated to the State Department and the Security Council. Both attempted to squelch it. They said that it was naïve, that it would raise false hopes, that it was clumsy and needlessly provocative. State and NSC submitted their own alternate drafts — my journal records that there were no fewer than seven — including one by the diplomat in Berlin. In each, the call to tear down the wall was missing. The day the President arrived in Berlin, State and the NSC submitted yet another alternate draft. Yet in the limousine on the way to the Berlin Wall, the President told deputy chief of staff Kenneth Duberstein he was determined to deliver the controversial line. Reagan smiled. “The boys at State are going to kill me,” he said, “but it’s the right thing to do.”

General Secretary Gorbachev, Ronald Reagan said, delivering the speech, “if you seek peace, if you seek...”

"THAT SOLDIER AND I SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE. WE SHARE THE SAME HISTORY. BUT ONE OF US IS A ZOOKEEPER AND THE OTHER IS AN ANIMAL, AND I AM NEVER CERTAIN WHICH IS WHICH."
prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization, come here to this gate. Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate. Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall.”

* * * * *

**THIS MAY SOUND** like an odd admission coming from a speechwriter, but in certain moods I found myself wondering whether President Reagan’s speeches really mattered. After the Berlin Wall address, for example, only a single piece of evidence that the speech had produced any practical results ever came to my attention. A week after the President delivered the address, a member of the National Security Council staff told me that our intelligence services had picked up unusual cable traffic between Moscow and East Germany. The Soviets, the cable traffic showed, wanted the East Germans to make the Berlin Wall less offensive to the West, opening more checkpoints or easing travel restrictions on people who wanted to visit relatives. Yet that was all I’d ever heard.

Then, in 2002, I returned to Berlin.

On that trip, I met people who had been living in East Berlin when the President delivered his speech 15 years before. “When I heard Mr. Reagan say, ‘Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall,’” one of the people I met, a woman named Ulrike Marcschinke, explained, “I thought to myself, ‘What a strange idea!’ I only knew the world with the wall. In the East, the Communist Party; in the West, the rest of the world. I couldn’t imagine how it would work to live without the wall. It was impossible for me to understand what would happen.”

Reviewing my notes in my hotel room one evening, I was struck by the way the people who had been in East Berlin at the time of the speech used language suggesting a sense of incredulity or unreality in explaining their response to it. The wall, they implied, had seemed so real, solid, and immovable—such a fixed part of everyday life, of the East German state, and of the entire Communist outlook and philosophy—that the very idea of tearing it down had by contrast seemed strange and fantastic. Ronald Reagan, I recognized in that Berlin hotel room, had given something to people in the East, something difficult to describe but tangible all the same. Reagan had spoken the unspeakable. He had done what no one could do. And he had thus created for people in the East a new space for thought and feeling, a new sense of the possible. If an American President could call on the leader of the Soviet Union to tear down the Berlin Wall—if that could happen, if it were true—then what else might prove possible?

Reagan had never been alone in calling for freedom. Pope John Paul II, Lech Walesa, Vaclav Havel, and others had all denounced the Communist regimes of Eastern Europe. Yet Reagan’s voice had always proven among the most compelling and insistent. “That wall has to come down,” he’d replied when I asked what message he wanted to convey to people in the East. “That’s what I’d like to say to them.”

Did Reagan’s speeches matter? Enough, I saw at last, to change the world.

*Adapted from How Ronald Reagan Changed My Life, by Peter Robinson. Published by HarperCollins.*

Peter Robinson is a research fellow at the Hoover Institution, where he writes about business and politics. He is also the author of *It’s My Party: A Republican’s Messy Love Affair with the GOP*, and the best-selling business book, *Snapshots from Hell: The Making of An MBA*. 
It has been a busy spring here at the Museum.
We have had a good number of school groups visit us and the public & educational programming continues to grow. By the time you read this update, our Churchill Student Essay Contest will have ended (on May 1st). To date, we have received 30. As I noted in the previous edition of the Memo our topic this year was “The Changing World of Winston Churchill.” The winners were notified on May 7th and presented with awards at their schools. With each year that passes, the contest grows and becomes better known. It is my goal that it can become a national competition within a few short years. Thanks to everyone who encouraged students to submit essays.

Right now, I am gearing up for the museum’s second teacher seminar to be held on June 25th-26th. At the time of writing, we have had three teachers send in their registration information. Our intent for this is ten teachers and we are confident we can secure that many participants. The program for this year’s seminar should be an exciting one. With the topic of “Teaching Winston Churchill,” the focus of each session is on how the educator can explore Churchill and his lifetime within their classroom and indicate both the worth of this particular avenue of historical study as well as how Churchill continues to demonstrate a contemporary relevance. For this workshop, the sessions will range from leadership, to artifacts in the classroom, to creating a classroom museum.

If you know of any 4-12 grade educator, student teacher, curriculum writer, or administrator, please tell them about this seminar! We are offering one graduate credit hour through the University of Missouri-Kansas City as well as one continuing education unit. See the ad on this page for more information.

Public Programs. Our numbers have consistently risen with all programs this year. The children’s series was a big hit. Topics have ranged from homemade items from World War II, to German-American internment camps, to Dr. Seuss. I encourage all those who live close enough to bring their children, nieces, or nephews to a program at least once. I think both the children and the adults will enjoy themselves. Here is a preview of 2010-2011 children’s series: overcoming intolerance, food rationing, recording a radio program, and more!

Our community learning programs (previously adult learning workshops) were also a big hit. We were lucky to have Sylvia Forbes, a self-publisher out of Fayette, Missouri, facilitate the program. With 18 people in attendance, this was our largest CLP to date. Let’s keep this up!

Temporary Exhibits. Our new exhibit in June is “The Life Atomic! Growing Up in the Shadow of the A-Bomb.” The exhibition explores the history of the Cold War’s influence on America. It is intended as a vehicle for intergenerational discussion about the threats faced by Americans in the early atomic age and the threats that face our nation today. Besides these heavy topics, the exhibit also includes discussion on the impact of the bomb on the popular culture of the 1950s and 1960s. There are reproduction movie posters, period magazine covers, archival objects such as books and pamphlets, toys, movie items, and everyday items. We are also planning to recreate a family fallout shelter as an interactive portion of the exhibition. “The Life Atomic!” will run from June 1st to July 9th, 2010.

Mandy Plybon

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**ATTENTION EDUCATORS!**

**“Teaching Winston Churchill”**

**Teacher Seminar**

Find details & registration guidelines at
www.churchillmemorial.org
Click on School Programs, Teacher Seminar

**JUNE 25-26, 2010**

For more information, contact Mandy Plybon, Education & Public Programs Coordinator at (573) 592-6242 or mandy.plybon@churchillmemorial.org
June

1  Traveling Exhibit: The Life Atomic! Growing up in the Shadow of the A-Bomb begins (until July 9)

3  Annual Museum Inventory Sale begins (until June 7)

12  Children’s Program: The Life Atomic!  
    11am–12pm  Free  
Using the traveling exhibit, children will learn about the threats Americans faced in the early atomic age from the perspective of the popular culture of the 1950s and 1960s.  
Callaway Arts Council presents the Churchill Art & Jazz Festival  
Westminster College  Free  All Ages

July

12  Traveling Exhibit: Winston Churchill’s Visit to Fulton, Missouri begins (until August 12)

September

13  Traveling Exhibit: Overcoming Intolerance mini-museum begins (until October 25)  
   Created by West Boulevard Elementary School, Columbia, Missouri

18  Children’s Program: Overcoming Intolerance  
    11am–12pm  $5.00  
Using the traveling exhibit, children will learn about overcoming intolerance and will apply this knowledge to a hands-on project.  
At the Movies: “The Gathering Storm”  
    1pm–3pm  Free

21  Speaker Series: WWII Home Front Posters  
    6pm–7pm  Free  
Jay Antle, Johnson County Community College, will discuss how WWII posters have a common persuasive advertising tool. Looking at historic posters, the audience will see how the posters progressed and changed over time.
May 26 – June 4, 2011, cross the Atlantic and venture back in time for the once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to experience the story of Sir Winston Churchill as only The National Churchill Museum can tell it!

A few exclusive details are being finalized for this insider view of Sir Winston Churchill's England with pricing soon to come.

Tour details include:

- Escorted 9 day tour in England with Dr. Rob Havers, Executive Director, National Churchill Museum
- Private event with Lady Mary Soames, Churchill’s daughter
- Private reception at the former London residence of Charles Spencer-Churchill, 9th Duke of Marlborough
- Private event on the Havengore, the barge that carried Churchill’s coffin
- Private tour of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, Churchill’s alma mater
- Behind the scenes tour of the Churchill Archives Centre at Cambridge University, the repository of all Churchill’s private papers
- All breakfasts, three lunches, a Welcome Tea and a Farewell Reception
- Optional Theatre Tickets and a special West End Theatre Evening
- Transport from London Heathrow Airport to the 5 Star London Hotel
- Tour transport via luxury motor coach and all admission fees included
  - Venues include Imperial War Museum, Churchill Museum and Cabinet War Rooms; Westminster Abbey; Churchill College Archives Center; Chartwell and Blenheim Palace
- Five Star Hotel Accommodations, all applicable taxes, meal gratuities and baggage handling fees

For additional tour information, contact Kit Freudenberg at kit.freudenberg@churchillmemorial.org or by calling 573-592-5022.

A special thanks to our sponsors: