

THE WINSTON

CHURCHILL MEMORIAL & LIBRARY IN THE

STATES

Memo

BEAUTY IN AN
UNREAL CITY

.....

RIVALS *for*
GREATNESS

.....

PLUS:
THE 2009 KEMPER LECTURER
IS ANNOUNCED! *DETAILS INSIDE...*



Welcome to the winter edition of the Memo and a packed edition it is too. We have two very interesting articles the first is from Dr. Richard Toye, who writes about the relationship between Sir Winston and his great friend and rival, David Lloyd George. This article is a distillation of Dr. Toye's recent book, entitled appropriately enough *Churchill and Lloyd George, Rivals for Greatness*. I hope the article whets your appetite sufficiently that you purchase the book- it is highly recommended! Additionally, as we look ahead to the 40th anniversary of the dedication of St. Mary, the Virgin, Aldermanbury, we have a fascinating piece by Carolyn Perry, Professor of English at Westminster College. Dr. Perry links a number of themes in her article; that of the Churches in the City of London, the great poem by TS Eliot 'The Wasteland' (which features many references to City Churches) and of course the significant local relevance of Eliot himself, a Missouri native and confirmed Anglophile.

In November we also celebrated another Memorial milestone, the 25th anniversary of that much loved event 'Victorian Christmas'. This year we saw all the regular Victorian Christmas favorites such as the kettledrum tea, the silent auction and wine and cheese party as well as a resumption of our children's activities for the first time in several years.

While our general educational programming continues to move ahead in encouraging fashion, we have also added the additional responsibility of 'Public Programming' to Mandy Crump's portfolio of activities. More details can be found in Mandy's 'update' on page 14. We now have a broad range of activities available at weekends and in the evenings to supplement our core museum business and of interest and scope to attract all ages and backgrounds. The WC 'Kids Club' is of particular note for the way in which its Saturday meetings endeavor to interest younger children in the study of history through a range of hands on activities. One session had children learning about the First World War and then constructing their own rudimentary 'trench periscopes' from mirrors and cardboard. Other sessions have focused on propaganda and childhood games from the 19th century.

It is also pleasing to announce, atypically ahead of time, the 2009 Kemper Lecturer, Lynne Olson. Lynne is the author of *Troublesome Young Men*, a fascinating exposition of the events and personalities that shaped British politics in the years immediately before the outbreak of WW2 and how Sir Winston emerged as Prime Minister in May 1940. See page 6 for more details.

I very much hope you enjoy this edition of the Memo and, as ever, look forward to seeing as many of you as possible over the course of the next year!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rob Havers'.

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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: Budget Day 1910: David Lloyd George, then the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Churchill, then Home Secretary, in the Liberal Government stride purposefully to deliver the Budget to the House of Commons.

www.churchillmemorial.org

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PHILIP MOHR, *Archival Intern;*
JULIE ROEHRS, *Memo Intern*





A Fashionable Affair for the Churchill Memorial

On Saturday, September the 27th The Mid-Missouri chapter of the Friends of the Memorial held a 'Fashion Show' at the Fulton Country Club to raise funds for the Churchill Memorial. This event was a great success with new Friends President Jody Paschal promising that it was the first of a series of exciting activities he has planned for the next twelve months or so. The great range of clothes on display were from Calenas Fashions in Holt's Summit. Calene Cooper is the owner of this fine boutique and we are grateful for her efforts. The fashion show was really something of a revival of a tradition that ran for many years in the late 1980s and early 1990s. It was great to see it happen once again and great to see all the hard work of the Friends' committee pay off in such entertaining and enjoyable style. The event was so well attended that the Friends are planning a spring version in 2009. At the event Helen Danuser the first President of the Mid Missouri Friends was honored for her many years of service and thanked (in advance) for the many more to come! Many people worked tirelessly to make this a success but a big thank you to Mary Harrison & Jody Paschal and the Friends' Board. Well done to all concerned!



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Top left: Local community member models clothing from Calena's Fashions (Holt's Summit, MO). Bottom left: Judith Schwartz describes the various outfits during the fashion show.

Teaching the Legacy of Churchill to Students

In September 2008 Executive Director Rob Havers taught a course on Winston Churchill to freshmen students at Westminster College. The course, entitled *Winston Churchill: Man of Three Centuries*, was intended to provide an understanding of who Churchill was, what he did and how his legacy is still with us today. The students were fortunate to be able to make use of the wonderful facilities in the new museum and also enjoyed being taught in The Clementine Churchill reading library- a room unmatched on campus in terms of atmosphere and ambience!

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Right: Dr. Rob Havers teaches students about Churchill and his inspirational life of leadership.



The Vaughan Display Case Exhibit

by Philip Mohr, *Archival/Curatorial Intern*

The Harry Vaughan Collection was donated over the course of many years to Westminster College and the Churchill Memorial. The array of objects in the collection includes artifacts from the Third Reich, Aboriginal Australia, the United States military, and other nations. At first glance, it may seem like a jumble of artifacts that are unrelated to Churchill and Westminster. However, when one considers the importance of Harry Vaughan to the college and the Memorial and then study the story of his life and collection, this is certainly the appropriate place for these items.

Harry Hawkins Vaughan was one of Westminster and the Memorial's most famous affiliates. He graduated from the college in 1916 and soon joined the military where he became a very special friend of the soldier who would one day become President Harry S. Truman. They served together in campaigns along the Mexico border and in the end of World War I.

In 1942, Vaughan was reactivated and positioned in the Pacific Theater as the Provost Marshal of Australia. Now on display are three Aboriginal artifacts: a head rest, a paint pot, and a necklace. The headrest is made of carved and decorated wood and would prop the head and neck far above the ground. The paint pot is in the shape of an animal and etched with designs. The necklace is a very interesting item: the weaving of the rope and patterning of shells form a head, face, and hair. Unfortunately, this item is also very delicate and may have to be permanently retired for preservation. Aborigine items that are not on display include: clam digging tools, spears, an axe, boomerangs, and a bullroarer.

Later, during his July 1945 visit to the Reich Chancellery building, Vaughan collected extremely rare items from Germany. Among these are certificates from the 1936 Olympiad in Berlin, an invitation from Hermann Göring, and certificates to a German mother signed by "Reichskanzler" Adolf Hitler. He was also presented with a sword by General Dwight D. Eisenhower after Victory in Europe. The sword is now on display along with Vaughan's Brigadier and Major General's stars and his Bronze and Silver Star medals.

While serving on Truman's senatorial and presidential staffs, Vaughan gained in prominence and military honor. It was during Truman's presidency Vaughan received many of his medals and promotions. Vaughan's position in Washington allowed him the opportunity of participating in government functions such as dinners, balls, et cetera. On display are a small sampling of invitations from ambassadors and dignitaries for diplomatic events. Featured is an invite from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' ambassador to the United States. Others in the collection come from:



Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Pakistan, Egypt, Greece, the Netherlands, Cuba, Honduras, China, and many other nations and international organizations.

Additionally, Vaughan had the opportunity to travel with the President to the Potsdam Conference and on vacations. On display is the official, published logbook of Truman's 11th holiday to Key West, Florida. The Harry Vaughan Collection contains many more of these logbooks and similar publications. Many of them are autographed by President Truman and those who travelled with him. One of the most influential projects that Vaughan undertook during his tenure in the White House was to influence Truman to sign the invitation from Westminster College to Winston Churchill. It is possible that without the President's note, Churchill would have never visited Westminster.

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Top: Australian Aborigine headrest and paint pot; Bottom: Close-up of invitations and souvenir logbook from President Truman's trip to Key West.

2009 KEMPER LECTURE LYNNE OLSEN



Author of *Troublesome Young Men: The Rebels who Brought Churchill to Power*.

**Sunday April 26th
2.00pm**

***In the Church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury
Reception to follow in the Undercroft***

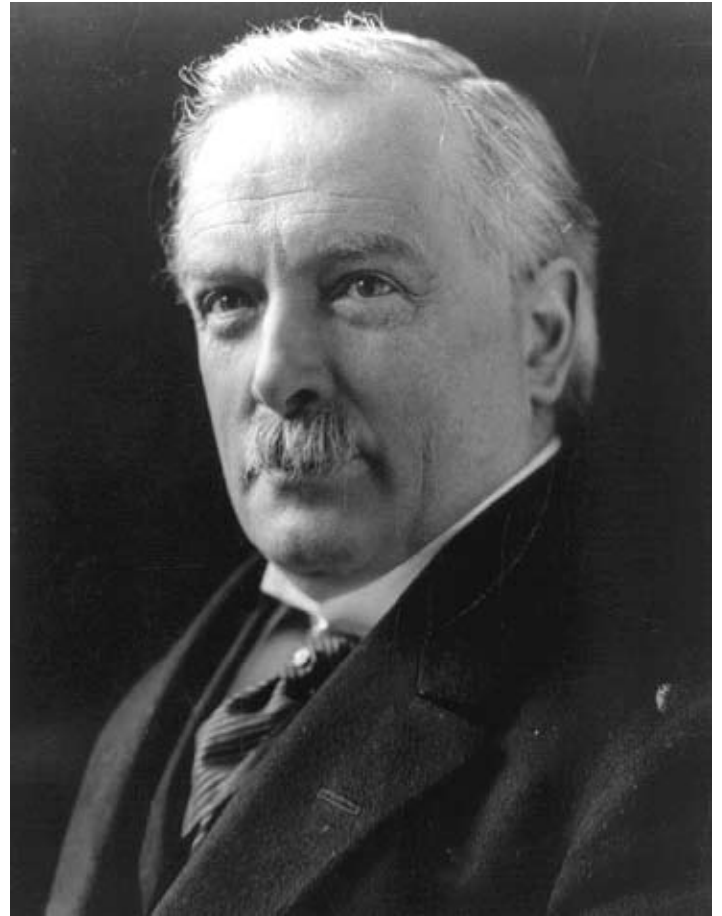
During the Spring Semester of 2009 Westminster College will be welcoming Lynne Olson to the campus, who will be giving the College's annual Kemper Lecture. The Kemper lecture is given annually by an authority on Winston Churchill or British History. Lynne Olson is married to Stanly Cloud, with whom she has also worked with professionally. Olson and Cloud, who have a daughter, Carly, live in Washington D.C.

Lynne Olson has been a reporter and writer since shortly after her graduation from the University of Arizona. In 1972, Olson was named to AP's top feature writing team in New York. In 1973, she was asked by the AP to become the wire service's first woman correspondent in Moscow. In 1976, she was reassigned to Washington, where she was chosen to cover Jimmy Carter's presidential campaign.

Olson joined the Washington bureau of the Baltimore Sun, where she covered national politics and eventually the White House. In 1981, she quit the Sun to become a freelance writer. She has written for such publications as *American Heritage*, *Smithsonian*, *Working Woman*, *Los Angeles Times Magazine*, *Ms.*, *Elle*, *Glamour*, *Washington Journalism Review* and *Baltimore Magazine*. She also taught journalism for five years as an assistant professor at American University in Washington.

Olson and her husband, Stanley Cloud, are co-authors of *The Murrow Boys*, which was named one of the best books in 1996 by *Publishers Weekly*. *Freedom's Daughters*, Olson's second book, is the first comprehensive history of women in the civil rights movement. It won a Christopher Award in 2002. Olson joined with Cloud again to write *A Question of Honor: The Kosciuszko Squadron: Forgotten Heroes of World War II*, published by Alfred A. Knopf in September 2003.

Olson's fourth book, *Troublesome Young Men: The Rebels Who Brought Churchill to Power and Helped Save England*, was published by Farrar, Straus and Giroux in April 2007. It was a finalist for the *Los Angeles Times Book Prize* for history and a selection of the *Book of the Month Club* and *History Book Club*. *New York Times* book reviewer William Grimes named it one of his top 10 favorite books for 2007.



RIVALS FOR GREATNESS

BY **RICHARD TOYE**

THE MEMORY OF WINSTON CHURCHILL is firmly embedded in our modern political landscape, and today's politicians do much to keep it in the public eye. 'He was a man of great courage', affirmed President George W. Bush in 2001. 'He knew what he believed. And he really kind of went after it in a way that seemed like a Texan to me'. He was merely the latest in a long line of presidents to pay tribute to Churchill's leadership – whereas another brilliant British war leader, David Lloyd George, has by contrast faded from view. Even in Britain, where Lloyd George is remembered as much for his role as a socially progressive Chancellor of the Exchequer as for his 1916-22 premiership, he lacks Churchill's popular heroic status. In a 2002 BBC poll to determine who, in the public's view, were the hundred 'Greatest Britons' of all time, Churchill was the winner. Lloyd George came in at number seventy-nine. Yet in order to understand Churchill's career it is essential to understand Lloyd George's. Not only were they the two most important figures in twentieth-century British politics, but the connection between them was undoubtedly, for both, their most important single political relationship.

Lloyd George was born in 1863, eleven years before Churchill, and entered the House of Commons in 1890. The younger man, with his aristocratic background, had social advantages that Lloyd George could not hope to match. Nevertheless, Lloyd George's self-proclaimed status as a 'cottage-bred man' would be of use to him in the new era of mass politics. His background in Welsh religious non-conformism gave him a language of radicalism which he exploited brilliantly. Elected as a Conservative MP in 1900, Churchill – who first met Lloyd George on the occasion of his own maiden speech – switched to the Liberals four years later over the issue of Free Trade. Although his talents were obvious, he was necessarily somewhat in the shadow of the more

was saturated with class-consciousness. Winston accepted class distinction without thought.'

To their political opponents, though, they were peas in a pod – dangerous quasi-socialists determined to stir up class hatred for their own political ends. At the time of the 1909 Budget crisis, when Lloyd George's drastic tax plans led the government into a drawn-out battle with the House of Lords, the Duke of Beaufort expressed his wish 'to see Winston Churchill and Lloyd George in the middle of twenty couple of dog hounds'. They were distrusted even by many on their own side. In 1910, one minister blamed the loss of Liberal seats on the violence of their speeches, which 'excited alarm in some minds and disgust in others'. They were often spoken of in the same breath, even after Churchill returned to the Tories in the 1920s. Talking privately in 1937, Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative Prime Minister, repeated with approval a saying he had heard: 'L.G. was born a cad and never forgot it; Winston was born a gentleman and never remembered it'. In the same year Neville Chamberlain referred to them as 'These two pirates'.

In spite of this perception that they were thick as thieves, the relationship between the two men was not always warm and comfortable. They themselves helped create a powerful mythology that suggested that, as Lloyd George put it in 1936, 'in spite of the fact that we have

LLOYD GEORGE UNDOUBTEDLY INDULGED CHURCHILL FAR MORE THAN HE DID OTHER COLLEAGUES, ALTHOUGH HE OFTEN BAITED HIM AS WELL.

experienced Lloyd George. In time, the two developed a friendship-cum-rivalry that intensified after the Liberals returned to power in 1905. Violet Asquith, the daughter of H. H. Asquith (Chancellor of Exchequer and then Prime Minister in the new government) recalled that the alliance that developed between Lloyd George and Churchill was the closest that existed within that government. But it was also, she noted, in some ways the most incongruous. From Lloyd George, she wrote, Churchill learnt the language of Radicalism: 'It was Lloyd George's native tongue, but it was not his [Churchill's] own, and despite his efforts he spoke it "with a difference"'. Whilst squires, landowners and parsons were Lloyd George's 'hereditary enemies', Churchill had no strong feelings about parsons, and counted squires and landowners among his friends and relations. 'Lloyd George

fought against each other on many occasions there has never been an occasion when I could not call Mr. Winston Churchill my friend and I think that he could do the same'. In fact, Lloyd George and Churchill did not always feel affection towards one another, and at crucial moments the relationship broke down. A crucial moment came when Churchill's career hit the rocks in 1915 as the Gallipoli disaster unfolded. After Asquith demoted Churchill from his position at the Admiralty, the latter complained bitterly at Lloyd George's failure to protect him. According to the diary of Lord Reading, 'W. says [he] has always supported L.G. through thick & thin but L.G. has now made his dispositions in such a way as to bring Winston down'. Around this time Churchill wrote to a friend: 'Between me & L I G tout est fini.'

Another telling comment was made by Churchill in January 1916, when he was serving on the Western Front, having temporarily withdrawn from politics but hoping to make a comeback. He wrote to his wife that, although Lloyd George would not be sorry if he, Churchill, were killed, he would find it politically inconvenient. Therefore, even though her own severe criticisms of Lloyd George's personal disloyalty had much merit, she should stay in touch with him all the same – because he stood to be useful in the future. Yet at other moments the claim that political conflict had never descended into personal acrimony was politically convenient for both Lloyd George and Churchill; hence, in part, their displays of comradeship and protestations of mutual devotion.

This does not mean that we should treat their relationship cynically. Rather, we must be alive to its paradoxes. After Lloyd George succeeded Asquith as Prime Minister in 1916, he brought Churchill into his coalition government as soon as he judged it politically safe to do so. After the Armistice, the men continued to clash over issues such as British intervention in the Russian civil war, of which Churchill was a strong advocate. (In April 1919 Frances Stevenson, Lloyd George's long-term mistress, noted that the 'disloyal & ambitious' Churchill was 'giving D. great trouble just at present, as being Secretary of State for War, he is anxious that the world should not be at peace, & is therefore planning a great war in Russia'.) Yet Lloyd George undoubtedly indulged Churchill far more than he did other colleagues, although he often baited him as well. After the fall of the Coalition in 1922 the two men parted company, Churchill becoming Baldwin's surprise choice of Chancellor in the 1924 Conservative government. In the following years Churchill often bandied harsh words in public with Lloyd George (who remained active in politics although he never held office again). During the minority Labour government of 1929-31, though, he was prepared to discuss the idea of Tory cooperation with Lloyd George's Liberals in parliament. Some of his Conservative colleagues suspected him of wanting to revive the Coalition – an idea they hated. The widespread distrust of Churchill to which this contributed made it more difficult for him to win allies within his party after his eventual breach with the Tory leadership over the issue of India.

When the cross-party National Government was formed in August 1931, its leading figures were relieved not to have to include either Churchill or Lloyd George. The former had largely excluded himself, and the latter was struck down by illness at a crucial moment. Both, then, were marginalized during the 1930s, but Lloyd George much more so than Churchill. Churchill might have liked to have revived their political alliance – and some government ministers feared

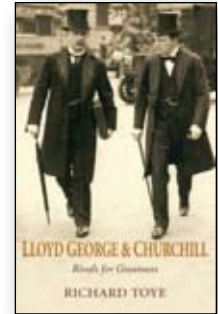


TO THEIR POLITICAL OPPONENTS, THEY WERE PEAS IN A POD...

a resurrection of 'the Churchill-Lloyd George movement' – but Lloyd George was no longer the force he once was. As Churchill campaigned against the dangers of Nazism, Lloyd George made the gross error of visiting Hitler and showering him with fulsome praise. (In Lloyd George's defence it should be noted that he subsequently voted against the 1938 Munich Agreement, the high-water mark of Appeasement, whereas Churchill merely abstained.) In spite of clear differences between the two men, Churchill was still tainted in some people's minds by his past links with Lloyd George. In his novel *Men at Arms* Evelyn Waugh recounts the hero's reaction to the political changes of 1940: 'Guy knew of Mr. Churchill only as a professional politician, a master of sham Augustan prose, a Zionist, an



Richard Toye is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of History at the University of Exeter, UK. His most recent book is *Lloyd George and Churchill: Rivals for Greatness* (2007), for which he was named Young Academic Author of the Year. He is currently working on a book about Churchill and the British Empire.



advocate of the Popular Front in Europe, an associate of the press-lords and of Lloyd George.'

Given the political risks, it is surprising that Churchill, after becoming Prime Minister in 1940, put so much fruitless effort into trying to recruit Lloyd George into his War Cabinet. A later attempt to get him to serve as Ambassador to the USA also failed. Lloyd George's private explanation of his own refusal to take office was that he was biding his time. 'L.G. has some idea he is coming in on the peace settlement, that he will be able to make peace where Winston won't,' remarked Frances Stevenson. He himself told one of his private secretaries, 'I shall wait until Winston is bust.' There was therefore some foundation for the widespread belief that, in the case of a German invasion, he wanted to play the part taken by the defeatist Marshal Pétain at the fall of France. When in April 1941 Lloyd George challenged the government openly in the House of Commons, Churchill was quick to turn the allegation against him, describing his criticisms as 'the sort of speech with which, I imagine, the illustrious and venerable Marshal Pétain might well have enlivened the closing days of M. Reynaud's Cabinet.' If Lloyd George did still nourish hopes of returning to power, this was their death-blow.

The two men continued to exchange friendly messages, and met for the last time in the Commons shortly before the Normandy landings. Churchill also arranged a peerage for his old colleague. When Lloyd George died in March 1945, he paid tribute to him as 'the greatest Welshman which that unconquerable race has produced since the age of the Tudors'. Lloyd George had wanted to be buried in Wales on the bank of the River Dwyfor and his wish was fulfilled; Churchill spoke scornfully of his homely 'farm-cart funeral'. In public, he continued to invoke Lloyd George's memory, in part because he was eager to remind the voters of his own social reforming credentials. Defeated at the 1945 election, he made this a theme of his efforts to get back into Downing Street, taking joint credit with Lloyd George for the Edwardian reforms that were forerunners of the British welfare state. Re-elected in 1951, he appointed

Lloyd George's son Gwilym Minister of Food and, later, Home Secretary. In 1955 his final Commons speech as Prime Minister was in support of a motion proposing that, now that the customary ten years had elapsed since his death, a monument be erected to Lloyd George within the Palace of Westminster.

If Lloyd George's reputation declined, then, it was not for want of Churchill's advocacy. The reasons for its collapse are complicated but lie in part in the long period after World War I when he remained in the public eye but seemed to do himself little credit with the public. Had he been run over by a bus in 1918 he might well be remembered today as he was then – 'The Man Who Won the War'. One might almost say that it was his misfortune to win the election of that year as he then had to take the responsibility, and the blame, for the difficulties of the post-war period. By contrast, Churchill's defeat in 1945 really could be seen, as his wife Clementine suggested at the time, as a blessing in disguise: it allowed him to pin the problems of the transition to peace on Labour and to come back to office a few years later with his war leader's halo unscathed.

Once Churchill had been established in the popular mind as the very acme of leadership it was hard to dislodge him, however hard historians might work to show that the picture was in fact more complicated. Politicians on both sides of the Atlantic sought to make use of his iconic status in support of their own agendas; and the more they did so, the more they reinforced that status, at the expense of Lloyd George among others. (Senator John F. Kennedy, in his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for the presidency of the USA in July 1960, was unusual in quoting Lloyd George as well as Churchill.) Churchill became a symbol of an idealized form of inspirational 'toughness', against which opponents were measured and found wanting. But if it is not easy to imagine George W. Bush saying that Lloyd George 'seemed like a Texan' that is not necessarily a reflection of the latter's intrinsic merits relative to those of Churchill.

BEAUTY IN AN URBAN REALITY CITY

BY CAROLYN PERRY

Despite T.S. Eliot's strong ties to England, it is a fact worth remembering that he was an American poet, and a poet from St. Louis at that. Despite the appearance in *The Waste Land* of such sights as London Bridge, the Cannon Street Hotel, and St. Magnus Martyr, Eliot's roots were unquestionably bound to his Midwestern home. Eliot's grandfather, William Greenleaf Eliot, founded Eliot Seminary, later to become Washington University, and the family worshipped together at the Eliot Chapel in Kirkwood. As the Eliots established their home in downtown St. Louis on Locust Street, young Tom Eliot attended Smith Academy and, as a teenager, was caught up in the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair. The famous "Prufrock" name is not British, but rather taken from a St. Louis furniture store. And Prufrock's "yellow fog," so often assumed to belong to London, rolled off the mighty Mississippi, not the Thames.



Yet by the time he wrote *The Waste Land* in the early 1920s, Eliot had left St. Louis to settle in London, which at that time stood as an emblem of the modern world.

Eliot came to love London from walking the streets to his job at Lloyds Bank each day, yet he did not embrace the city in its entirety. In fact, he once described “the motor horn, the rattle of machinery, the grind of wheels, the beating of iron and steel [and] the roar of the underground railway” as the “barbaric cries of modern life.” At the same time, in these noises of the city, Eliot detected a sense of overwhelming despair. The end of the Great War had brought about a period of prosperity for London, yet the frenetic pace of the city acted as a veil to hide the disillusionment experienced by many over the losses of this destructive war. Eliot’s need to find peace and beauty in the city is most notably expressed in his concern over the city churches, many of which were endangered in the early 1920s. As the automobile industry and the Underground took huge populations out of the city, the old churches were left with empty pews and dwindling funds. A 1921 proclamation, *The Proposed Demolition of Nineteen City Churches*, threatened to raze several of the city’s most beautiful churches in order to build new ones in the suburbs.

Eliot was among those who led the protest against the destruction of these churches. In his “London Letter” series published in *The Dial* in 1921, Eliot stridently attacked the Church of England for its neglect of city churches, many of which had been designed by Sir Christopher Wren. In this letter, Eliot claimed that city churches gave the business district beauty that was sorely needed, and for that reason, he found it essential to

preserve them. At the same time, Eliot argued that to anyone who spends time in the city, “the loss of these towers, to meet the eye down a grimy lane, and of these empty naves, to receive the solitary visitor at noon from the dust and tumult of Lombard Street, will be irreparable and unforgotten.” In short, Eliot believed that these churches not only provided beauty, but also a source of “redemption” for a city that was increasingly experiencing spiritual destitution. One need only think of the beauty of the Church of

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St. Mary, Aldermanbury, to be able to understand Eliot’s devotion to such powerful structures.

Although Eliot argued directly in support of these churches in *The Dial*, he did so *indirectly* through poetry. In the years just following World War I, Eliot was working sporadically on *The Waste Land*. In his descriptions of London, he included two of the endangered churches, St. Mary Woolnoth and Magnus Martyr. Their presence helps shape the theme of spiritual death and rebirth that the poem presents, while also reinforcing Eliot’s argument on their behalf.

One reason *The Waste Land* is a challenge to read is that it is composed of a series of fragments: personal memories, historical events, glimpses into the lives of contemporary Londoners, phrases from a host of languages, allusions to additional literary works, snippets of ancient myths, lines from sacred texts. Together, these fragments wind around and through a repeated question: is meaningful life possible in a time so

burdened by the tragedy of death, in an age that Eliot characterized as a spiritual and moral wasteland?

The answer lies, in part, in the presentation of the city churches. The first of these, St. Mary Woolnoth, appears just after one of the most famous sections of the poem: “Unreal City/ Under the brown fog of a winter dawn/ A crowd flowed over London Bridge, so many/ I had not thought death had undone so many.” This section demonstrates well Eliot’s sense of despair over modern life in the city:

business men plodding along like zombies, so disengaged that they flow together like a river of faceless workers up and down the streets of London. The sound of St. Mary Woolnoth’s church bells points back to the poem’s beginning, as the

bells are “dead sounds” to those who have no interest in, or no capacity for, spiritual renewal.

One reason Eliot might have chosen Saint Mary Woolnoth for this spot in his poem is that it lies at the heart of the financial district. Since Eliot worked in the Lombard Street office of Lloyd’s Bank, he would have passed this church on his way to work and might have felt the need to preserve the church’s beauty, which was quickly being overshadowed by the large financial buildings. But Saint Mary’s history also makes a statement applicable to the poem. Evidence from excavations underneath the church suggest that the site has been used for worship for at least 2000 years. The church was reconstructed in the 15th century, then destroyed again in the Great Fire of 1666. Christopher Wren rebuilt it shortly after, yet it was declared unsafe just 50 years later, torn down, and rebuilt once again by one of Wren’s finest students, Nicholas Hawksmoor. Since that time, the church has been on numerous lists of



*The steeple of the Church of St Magnus Martyr, featured prominently in *The Wasteland*, rises defiantly above newer but far less elegant buildings in the City of London*

churches slated for destruction, yet has always been rescued. In essence, it remained in Eliot’s time a structure that refused to die. Yet in contrast to the “undead”—the soulless masses swarming the streets of London—the church stands as an image of rebirth and new life. Much like the symbol of the phoenix, the presence of the church reinforces the many archetypal symbols in the poem that suggest how life might emerge from death.

The other famous church that Eliot weaves into *The Waste Land* is St. Magnus the Martyr, which is located near the Tower of London and London Bridge. In this section of the poem, Eliot combines the ancient voice of the blind seer Tiresias, allusions to St. Augustine, hints of the Fisher King story, and a contemporary street scene in London.

This church, by being linked in proximity to the river and to the haven of fishermen, is important not so much for its history—although it shares Saint Mary Woolnoth’s history of destruction and rebuilding—as for its location. It was this church that Eliot would sometimes duck into during his lunch hour, a place where he took

refuge from the busy city streets and found a few moments of peace. By drawing out the juxtaposition of the church and its location by the river, Eliot uses Magnus Martyr to allude to several contrasting images: the “low” life of the bar and the loftiness of the beautiful church; the “clatter and chatter” of the rough fishermen with the biblical fishermen called

THESE CHURCHES NOT ONLY PROVIDED BEAUTY, BUT ALSO A SOURCE OF “REDEMPTION” FOR A CITY THAT WAS INCREASINGLY EXPERIENCING SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION.

by Christ; the water of the Thames outside and the baptismal waters within; “Lower Thames Street” and St. Augustine’s Holy City, suggested by the “Inexplicable splendour of Ionian white and gold.” By including both of these churches among the many images of spiritual renewal in the poem, Eliot suggests that they play a significant role, however, symbolic, in the “turning” of the poem. In *The Waste Land*, he implies that the city churches of London are essential to fighting the modern tendencies of secularization and commercialization,

both through their beauty and through their stronghold on the religious traditions of the country.

In light of Eliot’s concern for the city churches and his beliefs about the role such churches play, he could not entirely disapprove of the resurrection of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, in Fulton, Missouri. True, given the Eliot family’s commitment to the city of St. Louis, he might have preferred to see the structure reborn on the campus of Washington University instead of at Westminster College. Regardless of place, however, it is possible to understand the Church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury,

in the same vein as both Saint Mary Woolnoth and St. Magnus Martyr—as playing an important role in the city of London during the years between the two world wars. All three churches survived centuries of destruction and rebuilding, and therefore they remind us of the strength of England’s great traditions. At the same time, not unlike Eliot’s poetic masterpiece, these churches stand as enduring symbols of renewal in times of deep spiritual need—past, present, and future.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING

Education

Welcome to the Education update!

My goal for this fiscal year is 43 schools. Last year, my goal was 30, and we had 36 groups visit!

The rest of this summer has gone by quietly and quickly. We have quite a school year planned this year. What follows is just a brief outline of what is to come. Please email or call for more information and updates!

In November, we began two contests. The first is the WC Outstanding Student Award for any High School senior. Centered on a writing exercise, the applicants must write a short essay in response to a Winston Churchill related question/topic. One idea the staff is mulling over is to have the applicants choose a Winston Churchill quote (of their choice). Questions that would have to be discussed in the essay include why they chose the particular quote, what it means to them personally, and what it means/how it resonates in the world today/future. Applicants will have until March 2009 to send in their essays. A team of judges will then decide who will receive the award. It is my hope that we will be able to offer some kind of cash incentive in addition to the paper certificate. Award recipients for both the WC Outstanding Student Award and the WC Excellence of Teaching Award will be honored at the 2009 Kemper Lecture, April 26.

The second contest we will hold is the WC Excellence of Teaching Award. Those that can apply for this award are the administrative staff, students, or parents of a deserving teacher. The nominator will submit a creative application and supplemental statement for the teacher they are nominating. Examples are video, radio/podcast broadcast, photo essay, etc. Again, the museum will have a panel of judges who will decide the winner. The deserving teacher will



Participants at the first WC Kids Club workshop in August.

receive the paper certificate as well as a gift basket of local items.

Something new this year is several one-day teacher breakout workshops held on Saturdays. Our first one was November 15 for Elementary teachers. The Middle School session was December 13 with the High School session March 21. The cost is only \$5.00 for a box lunch. Teachers that participate will have hands-on learning of the classroom and onsite lesson plans.

We will also hold our 2nd Annual Intensive Teacher Workshop at the end of June 2009. Last year was a great success. I think that this next workshop will be even better! Participants wanted more sessions and more time to experience all we have to offer. Not only will we offer grade-specific sessions, we will also provide sessions in which teachers can see how

Churchill and our museum relates to a variety of topics (English, Political Science, Art, Music, Architecture, etc).

Public Programs

SPEAKER SERIES

Every month the museum hosts a guest speaker from our local area communities. We began this series with Dr. Jay Karr, a Fulton native and retired Westminster College professor. Dr. Karr read excerpts from and discussed the reasons behind his book *Leaving the Home Front*. We were lucky to have in the audience several of the Army camp participants. The annual British History Inaugural Lecture was September's Speaker Series session. Westminster's new Fulbright-Robertson Visiting Professor, Dr.



Dr. John Bullion, History Professor at UMC, spoke on Lyndon Johnson and Patriotism during World War II.



Hayden Windsor and Alice Abbott-Havers make periscopes at the September WC Kids Club workshop.

Neil Fleming spoke on “Changing his mind? Churchill on Ireland and India”. December will be an exciting month for public programming all the way around. Our speaker for the month is New Design Quartet. This all-female group out of Jefferson City, Mo sings barbershop style music. Their repertoire at the museum will include songs from 1920s-1940s. This should be a fun time to celebrate the holiday season!

ADULT LEARNING WORKSHOPS

Taking place every four months, the Adult Learning Workshops are chance for the museum to offer educational opportunities to the community-at-large. Our mission for these workshops is to provide a space for local experts to display their talents as well as for community members to come learn history from different perspectives. Our first ALW in July received a crowd of fifteen participants from Columbia, Fulton, and Jefferson City. Participants learned the basics of preserving documents. They were encouraged to bring in their own family photographs, letters, etc to get helpful suggestions and to practice what they learned.

We were lucky to receive a grant from the Missouri Arts Council to fund partially our next ALW in October. The workshop’s guest artist was

Milbre Burch, a Columbia, Mo resident and celebrated storyteller. Burch led one of her “bestselling” workshops “I Used to Hear Them Say: Mining the Memory for Stories”. Participants began the steps in creating stories from personal memories. This was a two-hour, very hands-on workshop. I think it went really well and I hope to continue the success with our next ALW, which is in January.

WC KIDS CLUB

Our mission is to provide children with a fun yet educational experience where they learn a variety of information on the war experience and on Winston Churchill. The workshop series is the first Saturday of each month and is open to children ages six to twelve. Our first session in August went really well. The topic was World War II propaganda. We had nine participants, ages ranging from six to eight years old. The children learned about propaganda through our temporary exhibit on United States

World War II posters. As the craft portion of the workshop, the children created their own propaganda posters. Some are on display in the museum.

September’s WC Kids Club workshop was an equal success. Those that participated learned about World War II games. We discussed how some toy manufacturers started to make materials for the war effort in lieu of toys. Because of this, the children started to make their own toys. In the craft portion of this workshop, the participants made their own silly putty, periscopes, and two games – Ludo and Battleship. For October and November, children learned about communication during World War II (i.e. hidden messages, secret maps) and Veteran’s Day, respectively. To celebrate the holiday season, participants of all ages could make their own authentic traditional World War II ornaments.

FILM SCREENING

Starting in October, we will feature one film a month. These films will highlight some aspect of the war experience and/or Winston Churchill. The screenings are free and open to the public. Find out more at www.churchillmemorial.org.



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

Mandy

Winter Calendar of Events

January

- 24 Adult Learning Workshop
- 25 Film Screening: “Chasing Churchill,” part I

February

- 2 Student Art Contest begins, runs until April 10
- 7 WC Kids Club: Winston’s Life - Painting

- 22 Film Screening: “Chasing Churchill”, part II
- 24 Speaker Series: Dr. Carolyn Perry “Autobiographical Writing”

March

- 7 WC Kids Club: Women in the War
- 21 Teacher Breakout Workshop: High School
- 22 Film Screening: “Rosie the Riveter”



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Winston Churchill

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A MAN OF CHARACTER, NEVER SACRIFICING HIS VISION FOR THE SAKE OF POLITICS.
A MAN WHOSE IDEALS, VALUES AND CHARACTER ARE AS RELEVANT TODAY AS THEY WERE 60 YEARS AGO...

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FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT DAN DIEDRIECH AT (573) 592-5370 OR DAN.DIEDRIECH@WESTMINSTER-MO.EDU

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