

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 Luetkmeyer. 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!

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*Executive Director, Winston Churchill Memorial and Library
in the United States*

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Memo

SUMMER 2009



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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: 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

Special thanks to:

CONGRESSMAN BLAINE LUETKEMEYER (MO-9);
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DALE LEY III, *Designer*





Top: Joint first place winners of the Richardson Prize, Emily Moore and the team of Andres Veintimilla-Torres and Mohamed Shakir pose with David and Suzanne Richardson.

Bottom: 3rd place Richardson Prize winner Chris Ghan and Rob Havers.

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!



Above: Dr. Robert Tyler, Westminster College's newest Fulbright-Robertson Visiting Chair of British History

The Fulbright-Robertson 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.

From the Archives of The Churchill Memorial and Library

Dear Helen: Wartime Letters From a Londoner to Her American Pen Pal

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

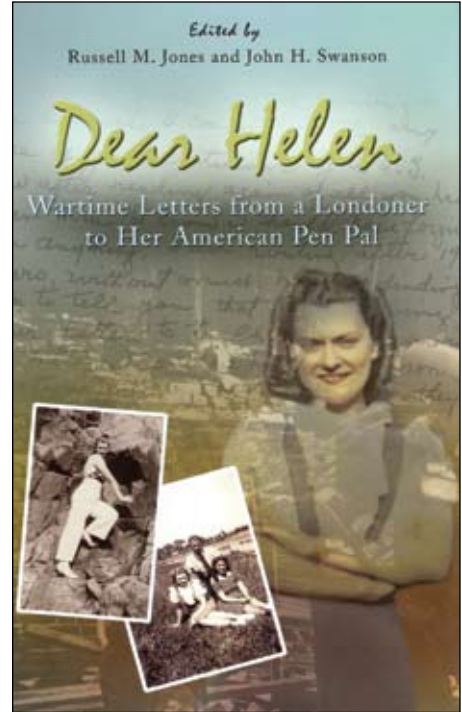
the war years in England during the 1930s and 1940s and the hard times the English people endured during the austerity period in the 1950s.

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

They are the truth as she wanted to tell it to her pen pal, Helen. They are a powerful and dramatic truth...

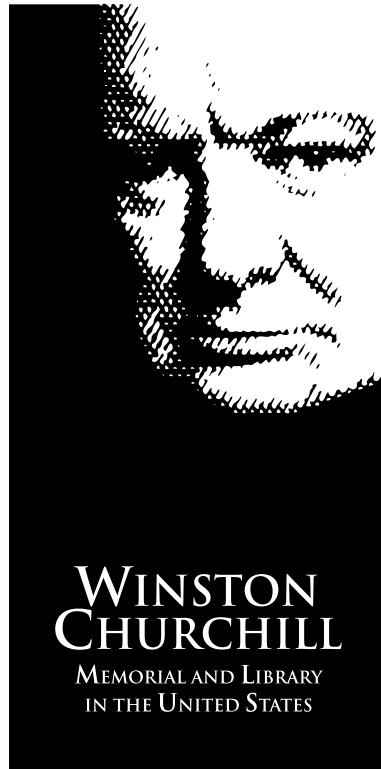
University of Missouri Press. The result is a book called "Dear Helen." It contains an authentic accounting of



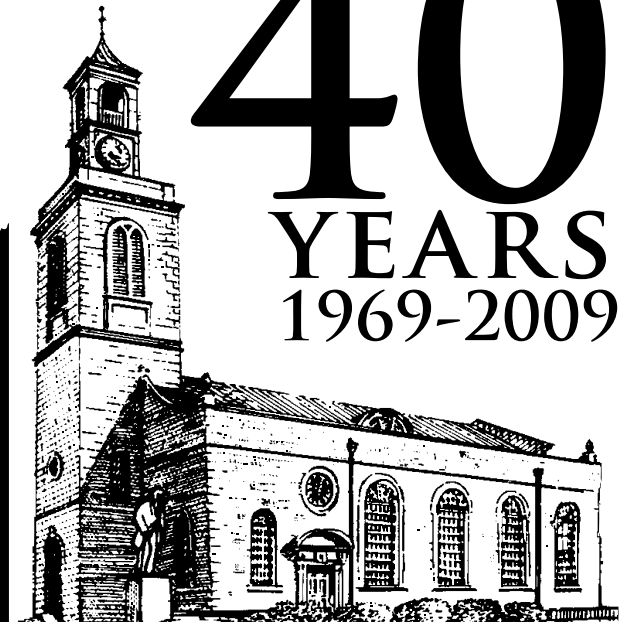
contrived. They are the truth as she wanted to tell it to her pen pal, Helen. They are a powerful and dramatic truth, but you have to read the letters to know what we mean. "Dear Helen" is available through the Churchill Memorial. Buy the book!

Russ Jones and John Swanson





CELEBRATING 40 YEARS 1969-2009



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

...this church was to be a garden of charred remains and toppled brick until well into the 1960s...

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*,

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.

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.

For anyone wishing to carry out in-depth research on St. Mary, I would suggest starting with Drs. Christian E. Hauer and William A. Young's *A Comprehensive History of the London Church and Parish of St. Mary, The Virgin, Aldermanbury*, published by The Edwin Mellen Press. Other good sources include: William E. Parrish's *Westminster College: An Informal History, 1851-1999*, published by Westminster College, and Paul Jeffery's *The City Churches of Sir Christopher Wren*, published by The Hambledon Press.



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.

Signatures

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 bi-partisan and comes from across the country as well as from Missouri, where all nine Congressional Representatives signed up to support the resolution.

Rep. Todd Akin

2nd District of Missouri (R)

Rep. Rodney Alexander

5th District of Louisiana (R)

Rep. Spencer Bachus

6th District of Alabama (R)

Rep. Roy Blunt

7th District of Missouri (R)

Rep. Paul Broun

10th District of Georgia (R)

Rep. Dan Burton

5th District of Indiana (R)

Rep. Ken Calvert

44th District of California (R)

Rep. Dave Camp

4th District of Michigan (R)

Rep. Eric Cantor

7th District of Virginia (R)

Rep. Russ Carnahan

3rd District of Missouri (D)

Rep. William "Lacy" Clay, Jr.

1st District of Missouri (D)

Rep. Emanuel Cleaver

5th District of Missouri (D)

Rep. Howard Coble

6th District of North Carolina (R)

Rep. Tom Cole

4th District of Oklahoma (R)

Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart

21st District of Florida (R)

Rep. Jo Ann Emerson

8th District of Missouri (R)

Rep. Virginia Foxx

5th District of North Carolina (R)

Rep. Samuel Graves

6th District of Missouri (R)

Rep. Gregg Harper

3rd District of Mississippi (R)

Rep. Jeb Hensarling

5th District of Texas (R)

Rep. Darrell Issa

49th District of California (R)

Rep. Paul Kanjorski

11th District of Pennsylvania (D)

Rep. Cynthia Lummis

At-large, Wyoming (R)

Rep. Kevin McCarthy

22nd District of California (R)

Rep. John McHugh

23rd District of New York (R)

Rep. Dennis Moore

3rd District of Kansas (D)

Rep. Jerrold Nadler

8th District of New York (D)

Rep. Collin Peterson

7th District of Minnesota (D)

Rep. Ted Poe

2nd District of Texas (R)

Rep. Mike Rogers

8th District of Michigan (R)

Rep. Dana Rohrabacher

46th District of California (R)

Rep. Thomas Rooney

16th District of Florida (R)

Rep. Peter Roskam

6th District of Illinois (R)

Rep. Aaron Schock

18th District of Illinois (R)

Rep. Peter Sessions

32nd District of Texas (R)

Rep. John Shimkus

19th District of Illinois (R)

Rep. Bill Shuster

9th District of Pennsylvania (R)

Rep. Ike Skelton

4th District of Missouri (D)

Rep. Mark Souder

3rd District of Indiana (R)

Rep. John Sullivan

1st District of Oklahoma (R)

Rep. Lee Terry

2nd District of Nebraska (R)

Rep. Lynn Westmoreland

3rd District of Georgia (R)

Rep. Joe Wilson

2nd District of South Carolina (R)

Rep. Rob Wittman

1st District of Virginia (R)

Rep. Frank Wolf

10th District of Virginia (R)

Rep. C.W. Bill Young

10th District of Florida (R)



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.

A Change of Mind?

CHURCHILL ON IRELAND

Neil C. Fleming

*Fulbright-Robertson Visiting Professor of
British History, Westminster College, Missouri
2008-2009*



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.' Twenty-six years later almost exactly, on 8 February 1912, Randolph's son, Winston,

arrived in Ulster to address the latest phase of political agitation over Home Rule. Winston, however, did not come to support the Unionists, but to show solidarity at a large meeting of Irish nationalists. Unionists were deeply angered that the son of their hero should perform such a mission. Unionist demonstrators followed



...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



Ulster Hall, Belfast

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

bombard the Dublin court buildings where their military opponents were holed up. The ensuing 'Civil War' was a much bloodier and bitter affair than the War of Independence. When it ended in the summer of 1922, around 4,000 had been killed and 77 executed on the orders of the Dublin government. The anti-Treaty faction never forgave Churchill for his role in these events. This might not have mattered if they remained peripheral. But a decade later, in the early 1930s, the anti-Treaty wing of Sinn Fein recast itself as a purely constitutional party, Fianna Fail, dominating Irish politics to this day.

The ultimate aim of Churchill's approach to the Irish question was the preservation of British power, and, in narrower terms, the primacy of England above the other nations of the United Kingdom. Churchill dreamt of a global federation of English speaking peoples to stem the tide of British decline. This federation would consist of the existing dominions, and additionally, a self-governing Irish dominion. The satisfaction of Irish aspirations to self government would, in turn, help facilitate the eventual accommodation of the United States. If the ultimate aim was fanciful, Churchill convinced himself that Irish Home Rule was an achievable first step. In this sense only, Churchill's views in the early 1910s converged with those of the Liberal party, and with the ambitions of the Irish Nationalist party. An important difference remained, nevertheless. Whereas Irish Nationalists saw Home Rule as the first step to greater sovereignty, Churchill viewed it as the first step toward an imperial federation of self-governing territories united under the British crown and bound together by ties of language, law and ethos. The Ulster Unionists stood in Churchill's way. He empathized with their loyalty to Britain and

was the most energetic government minister in trying to secure their cooperation with the Home Rule bill with the idea of temporary exclusion of certain Ulster counties. This failed to convince Unionists who, after some movement from their original position of complete opposition to Home Rule for the whole island, were not prepared to move any further than permanent partition. Churchill was angered by their attitude and threat of 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.

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

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.

THE KEMPER LECTURE



Row 1: Westminster College President Dr. Barney Forsythe introduces Lynne Olson; Lynne Olson delivers the Kemper Lecture; Senior Fellow and Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. William Tyler of Carmel, California, announces the formal induction of two new fellows into the pantheon of Churchill Fellows; Row 2: William Tyler, New Churchill Fellows Lynne Olson and Jean Paul Montupet and Executive Director Dr. Rob Havers; Cecil Culverhouse invokes the blessing; Governor Richard Mahoney entertains Lynne Olson and Stanley Cloud; Lynne Olson signs copies of her book, *Troublesome Young Men*; Row 3: Garland and Peggy-Lee Russell talk with Lynne Olson; Warren Hollrah and the editors of *Dear Helen*, Westminster Professor emeritus Russ Jones and John Swanson, confer in between signing copies of their book.

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.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING

Education

Welcome to the Education update!

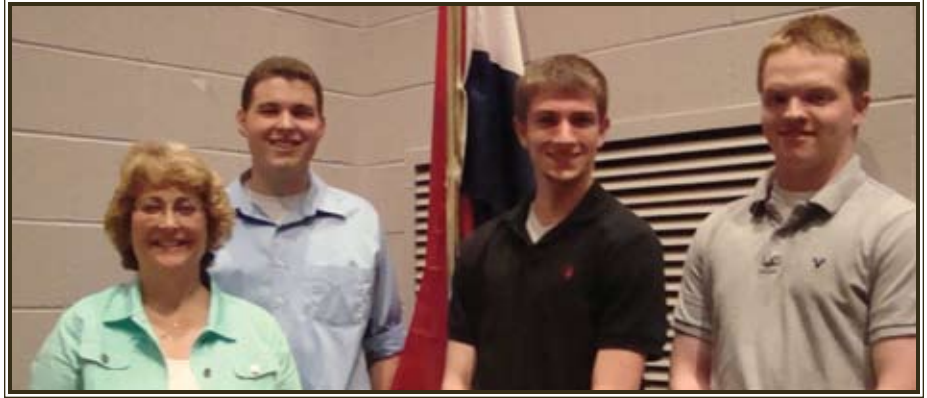
As the school year ends, teachers are hurrying to schedule their field trips. This is a great situation for us. While numbers are not quite as high as last year (26 scheduled as of mid-April), I feel we are still doing well. Sixty-two percent of the visiting school groups are new. They have heard about 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).

Our other contest, the 2nd Annual Churchill Art Contest, went okay. We had some issues with drumming up interest. I sought advice from several art teachers on how to get them and their students to want to participate.



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.

Here is what I found out, all reasons I had thought of before – offer some kind of monetary prize for the students and have an even more detailed set of instructions. I guess the topic, to create a poster advertising the Church of St. Mary and the Churchill Museum, was too broad. Back to the drawing board for next year's contest that will come in the spring semester. I heard from several teachers who were interested, but saw it was only open to Callaway County schools. This said, next year, I will open the contest to all Missouri K-12 schools.

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



George "Papa" Tutt uses the ninth annual Missouri National Watercolor exhibit to give art-critiquing tips at April's Adult Learning Workshop.



Fifteen children learned about Winston Churchill's love of painting during the February 2009 Children's Program

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

Summer Calendar of Events

June
 4-8 Annual Museum Yard Sale
 13 Children's Program: *Flag Day*
 25-27 2nd Annual Summer Teacher Workshop

July
 11 Children's Program: *Homemade Projects*
 Adult Learning Workshop

August
 8 Children's Program: *Ration Kits*

September
 15 Speaker Series
 19 Children's Program: *World War II Fashions*
 Teacher Breakout Workshop: *Elementary (4th-5th)*



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