

THE MAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL CHURCHILL MUSEUM

Memo



*“I have not become the King’s First Minister
in order to preside over the liquidation
of the British Empire.”*

– Winston Churchill, Mansion House, November 9, 1942

Inside: Richard Toye on Churchill and the Empire & Kemper Lecture 2011 announced

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



As always, warm greetings from Fulton, Missouri, and welcome to this fall edition of the *Memo*. As I write this, in late August, it certainly is warm and Westminster College is awaiting the return of students and a new freshmen intake. One of the first things these new freshmen will experience is a tour of the Museum and an introduction to Winston Churchill, his life and his legacy. They will begin to learn exactly why Westminster College, and all of the readers of the *Memo*, believe his spirit and example to be as relevant today and tomorrow as it was seventy years ago. This fall, of course, marks the seventieth anniversary of the Battle of Britain and of Britain's determination to resist Nazi aggression, with little other than will and Sir Winston's resolute leadership as the tools by which to do so. The role of the RAF and of the American pilots who served with the RAF's Eagle Squadrons, commemorated so appropriately in the Museum, will receive special mention to our students this fall. Mention too will be made of the fact that St. Mary Aldermanbury serves today as the official Chapel of the Eagle Squadron's Association.

The Chapel is looking in especially fine fettle with the refurbishment of all four sets of doors, thanks to the tireless efforts of the Mid-Missouri Chapter of the Friends of the Museum. We have a busy year to look forward to with new, temporary exhibitions, and also some additions to the permanent exhibition planned. Over the weekend of March 5-6, 2011 (the 65th anniversary of the 'Sinews of Peace' address), we will dedicate the magnificent 'Iron Curtain' sculpture. This original piece is currently gathering form in the studios of Don Wiegand. A preview of this can be seen on page 4. Please mark your calendars for that weekend. We are planning a major dedication in association with the 2011 Kemper Lecture. I am pleased to announce that the 2011 Kemper Lecturer will be the distinguished British Historian Sir Max Hastings, author of the new work *Churchill's War*. More details can be found on page 8.

Additionally, I like to welcome Westminster College's new Fulbright-Robertson Visiting Professor of British History, Dr. Roland Quinault. A brief biography of Dr. Quinault and details of his inaugural lecture, "Winston Churchill and America: Personal Contacts in War and Peace," can also be found on page 8. I encourage you all to attend what should be a highly informative address.

For those of you who are interested in our 'Churchill's England' Tour, in the late spring/early summer of 2011, more details can be found on the back cover. This edition of the *Memo* will also mark the last time we use that venerable title. From the winter of 2010/11 edition this magazine will be known as *The Churchillian*, a name that reflects our mission to be *the* place to learn about and to remember Sir Winston in the United States.

I hope you all enjoy this edition!

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Executive Director, National Churchill Museum

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Memo

FALL 2010



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Memo Magazine Fall 2010

For more information on the National Churchill Museum in the United States please call (573) 592-5324

On the Cover: Winston S. Churchill waves to VE Day celebrants May 8, 1945.

www.churchillmemorial.org

Special thanks to:

DR. RICHARD TOYE, *University of Exeter, UK*
DR. CAROLYN PERRY, *Westminster College*
KAY JARBOE, *Westminster College*
DALE LEY III, *Westminster College*
WILLIAM TYLER, *Senior Churchill Fellow*





Another Churchill in Fulton

As previewed in a previous edition of the *Memo*, the Churchill Museum will soon be graced by a new piece of art. The 'Iron Curtain' sculpture will be unveiled in a ceremony preceding the 2011 Kemper lecture on Sunday, March 6. As you can see by these photographs, sculptor Don Weigand is making very good progress. More details about the unveiling and the heroic bas-relief sculpture itself will feature in the first edition of *The Churchillian*.

The main picture shows how well Don has captured Churchill's face and character. To the left is an example of the meticulous detail that the sculpture features. In order to duplicate, precisely, the feel and look of the array of microphones on the podium in 1946, original vintage microphones were loaned to the sculptor by the Bob Paquette Microphone Museum of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

We all look forward to the unveiling in March of 2011!

The Long and Winding Road: Churchill and His Empire

A Review of Richard Toye's *Churchill's Empire* (2010)

Historian Richard Toye has written a fascinating new book on Winston Churchill. Toye's work is remarkable for it is the first to address, *sui generis*, Churchill's views on the British Empire. Toye explores Churchill's upbringing as well as his opinions concerning Britain's imperialist policies. Churchill saw the world largely through a military prism and had fought in the British Army in South Africa and south Asia. His reflections on conflict and the United Kingdom's (UK) policy, in what we now call the developing world, displayed both prescience and a certain amount of bipolarity.

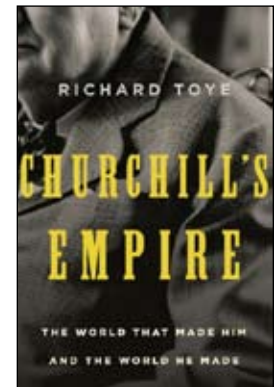
Toye explains the importance of Churchill's patrician upbringing and his father's Tory unionism and imperial worldview. Lord Randolph Churchill rose quickly in British politics (Chancellor of the Exchequer by his late thirties) and held staunchly conservative views on Empire. He was at odds with not only the Liberals' policies on Home Rule for Ireland, but also disagreed with his own colleagues over many areas such as Britain's meandering ways in Egypt. Winston Churchill ended up switching from the Conservatives to the Liberals in May 1904 and taking a minor governmental post. Thus,

Toye's work will help us understand better why Churchill behaved as he did and what his actions mean for the areas of the world today where he played a major role in shaping the future for former colonial people.

as a Liberal, Sir Winston's imperial views began to flower. Explored in the book are the pressing colonial issues of Churchill's era: India, Ireland, South Africa, and even Churchill's concern with the far eastern holdings of the Empire during the Second World War.

The anecdotes that Toye shares are priceless and help paint a more holistic picture of Churchill—the man (versus Churchill—the politician) and how both are reconciled regarding Britain's Empire. Toye's discussion of Ireland is thorough and interesting. He states, "Churchill was himself capable of pragmatism, however, as his involvement with the Irish question was to demonstrate" (p. 137). He flip-flopped on the issue as a Tory and then a Liberal and then a Tory again, but held tightly to the idea of keeping Ulster in the UK.

Toye helps us understand Churchill's complicated global worldview and how it shifted from Tory unionist to Liberal radical to a mix of vision on global threats (like Nazi Germany, the coming of Communism as espoused at Westminster College in 1946 in the Iron Curtain speech, and his call in 1955 for caution on and control of nuclear arms) to reactionary maverick regarding the end of the Empire (India, Ireland, Palestine, etc). Churchill understood that the Empire was ending by 1955. He was not happy about it, but there was little he could change. Toye's work will help us understand better why Churchill behaved as he did and what his actions mean for the areas of the world today where he played a major role in shaping the future for former colonial people. Toye's work should be mandatory reading for all interested in international affairs and leadership.



Kurt W. Jefferson, PhD
*Director, Center for Engaging the World
Churchill Institute at Westminster College
Professor and Chair, Department of Political Science
Westminster College
Fulton, Missouri, USA*





Rolling a 200 year old tapestry.

My name is Tom Eiceman. I am pursuing a Master's Degree in History at Southeast Missouri State University, and this summer I am the collections/archival intern for the National Churchill Museum.

In addition to the standard day-to-day care of the collections, I have been working on a general organization and inventory of the large collection of artifacts and papers donated to the Museum by General Harry Vaughan. Vaughan, a graduate of Westminster College, was an aide to President Harry Truman, and was involved in convincing Sir Winston Churchill to speak at Westminster.

During his career Vaughan travelled widely and collected many fascinating objects from around the world. Many of those objects have since made their way into the museum's collections, including such diverse artifacts as dinner invitations from Adolf Hitler and boomerangs from Australia. In addition, his family has loaned to the museum a large collection of medals and awards earned by General Vaughan during his service in both World Wars and as Truman's aide.

The opportunity to work with such a diverse collection of material and gain practical experience in collections management has been fantastic. My thanks to everyone here at the museum who helped make this experience possible.

Recent Accessions

This month the collections committee accepted several objects into the collection. The most notable is a set of four records which have Winston Churchill addressing Congress on December 26, 1941. The donor has also given the museum a digital copy of this record so we will be able to use this great piece of history over and over.



(top left) Ceremonial axe carried by a village chief in New Guinea. A gift from Gen. Vaughan.

(top right) Australian Aboriginal boomerangs donated in 1975 by Gen. Vaughan.

(bottom) Summer intern's workstation, with medals belonging to Gen. Vaughan.



MESSAGE FROM THE **DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT**



Kit Freudenberg
Director of Development

How would you like to have membership privileges with 421 North American museums? Now you can with a membership at the Member of Parliament (and above) level at the National Churchill Museum.

Yes, you read that correctly! Simply present your National Churchill Museum membership card, with its North American Reciprocal sticker, at any participating institutions, and you and your family or guest get in free at the institutions listed below, as well as many, many more. The museums also offer benefits such as free parking and discounts in the Museum Stores and Cafés. A complete list may be found at www.churchillmemorial.org/go/museums with a quick click connection to the different institutions.

There are museums in just about every state that will recognize your membership card for free general admission.



For Whom The Bells Toll . . .

The steeple of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, has been silent since the mechanism to ring the bells ceased to work. Now, thanks to a generous donation from Scott J. Wilson, Westminster Class of '74 and President of S.M. Wilson and Company, and Jerry Daugherty, President of Reinhardt Construction Company, the bells will now ring out once again!

The five large brass bells were cast in the early 1960's by Royal Bell-founders Petit and Fritsen, Aarle-Rixtel, the Netherlands, one of the country's oldest family owned businesses, with the foundry dating back to 1660. The bells were installed as part of the construction of the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library in 1969. Over the past 45 years, we have been fortunate that the work of the bell foundry artisans, stone masons, wood workers and other craftsmen has been preserved.

Thanks to contributors like Mr. Wilson and Mr. Daugherty, the facilities repair and maintenance continues to be funded. S.M. Wilson and Company and Reinhardt Construction have been joint venture partners on major campus construction and renovation projects including complete renovation of the Quadrangle dormitories and new construction on the Mueller Leadership Hall, Beta Theta Pi House and Dr. F. Brooke Sloss Hall.



CONTACT ME TODAY!

If you wish to join, renew or increase your membership to enjoy these reciprocal membership benefits or to help the Museum fulfill its mission contact me at 573-592-5022 or at museum@churchillmemorial.org. I'm always delighted to hear from members!



WELCOME DR. ROLAND QUINAULT

As many of the readers of the *Memo* know already, each year Westminster College welcomes a British academic. The fortunate individual spends a year at Westminster, teaching undergraduates and delivering public lectures to academic audiences and other interested groups. This year it is our pleasure to welcome Dr. Roland Quinault to Fulton. Dr. Quinault received his BA and doctorate from the University of Oxford, where he was a scholar at Magdalen College and a Research Fellow at Merton College. As a postgraduate he was a Fulbright Scholar and Faculty Fellow at Columbia University, New York. He has been Honorary Secretary of the Royal Historical Society and Reader in History at London Metropolitan University. He is currently a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Historical Research, University of London. Dr. Quinault has published widely on British political and social history. He has co-edited *Anglo-American Attitudes from Revolution to Partnership* (2000) and *Winston Churchill in the Twenty-First Century* (2004). His book *British Prime Ministers and Democracy: From Gladstone to Blair*, will be published in 2011. Appropriately enough, Dr. Quinault's inaugural lecture will be on the topic, "Winston Churchill and America: Personal Contacts in War and Peace." This lecture will take place on the campus of Westminster College at 7:00pm on Thursday, October 4th. Please keep an eye on the Museum and the main Westminster College website for more details. Dr. Quinault would be delighted to hear from any reader of the *Memo* and is especially keen to speak to diverse audiences during his time in the USA, so please feel free to contact him, via the Museum, should you have an event that you believe Dr. Quinault might enjoy. Dr. Quinault will be accompanied by his wife Victoria.

2010
2011

FULBRIGHT-ROBERTSON VISITING
PROFESSOR OF BRITISH HISTORY

SIR MAX HASTINGS, KEMPER LECTURER

Sir Max Hastings is an author, journalist and broadcaster whose work has appeared in every British national newspaper. He now contributes regularly to *The Daily Mail*, *Sunday Times* and *Financial Times*. He has published twenty-two books, of which the most recent are *Did You Really Shoot the Television?: A Family Fable* (2010); *Finest Years: Churchill As Warlord 1940-45* (2009); *Armageddon: The Battle for Germany 1944-45* (2004) and *Nemesis: The Battle For Japan 1944-45* (2007). The son and grandson of writers, he was educated at Charterhouse and University College, Oxford, from which he dropped out to become a journalist. In 1967-68 he worked in the US, after winning a World Press Institute Fellowship, an experience which inspired his first book *America 1968: The Fire This Time*, published when he was 23.

Thereafter, he spent most of his early years as a foreign correspondent for BBC TV and *The London Evening Standard*, reporting eleven conflicts, notably including Vietnam and the 1982 South Atlantic war, which inspired *Battle for the Falklands*, the 1983 best-seller he wrote with Simon Jenkins. He was editor, then editor-in-chief, of *The Daily Telegraph* from 1986-1995, and of *The Evening Standard* 1996-2002. He has described his journalistic career in two memoirs, *Going to the Wars* (2000) and *Editor* (2002).

He has received awards both for his books and journalism. *Bomber Command* (1979) won the Somerset Maugham Prize, and both *Battle for the Falklands* (1983) and *Overlord* (1984) were named as Yorkshire Post Book Of The Year.

Sir Max will deliver our Kemper Lecture on Sunday, March 6, 2011, in combination with our sculpture unveiling. Please mark your calendars now!



KEMPER LECTURE 2011



Churchill in the Vail Valley!

Since the beginning of its creation, the Churchill Memorial and Library has always taken very seriously its responsibility for taking the Churchill message beyond Fulton and Mid-Missouri. With our recent recognition as America's "National Churchill Museum," it is doubly important that we are seen on a national as well as a regional stage. To that end we recently undertook two events in the beautiful Vail Valley. The first, at the wonderful Englishman's shop in downtown Vail, brought together old friends and new from the Churchill and Westminster College constituencies. With a backdrop of historic European art and artifacts, guests admired photographs from the Museum's Richard J. Mahoney Collection and, undertaking a rare foray from Fulton, the top hat signed by WSC, FDR and Stalin. Churchill himself presented this as a gift to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, RN. The hat came to us thanks to a most generous gift provided by a group of Westminster College Trustees. A very big thank you to Brad and Julie at the Englishman's Shop. We have plans for a similar event in Naples, Florida, at their other establishment.

The next evening we moved to a private dinner hosted by confirmed 'Churchillian' and lifelong Gator fan, Hjalma Johnson, and his lovely wife, Laura. Hjalma, a former President of the American Bankers Association, the current President of the University of Florida's 'Gator Boosters' club and recent IBM Lecturer at Westminster College, hosted a magnificent dinner event. Following the dinner Executive Director Rob Havers talked of Winston Churchill and the inspiration that he offers to people, especially young people today, and how the National Churchill Museum and the Churchill Institute at Westminster College aim to ensure that his legacy and his inspiration live on.

(clockwise from top left) Westminster College President, Dr. Barney Forsythe and Senior Churchill Fellow Mr. Bill Tyler pose in the magnificent lounge at the home of Hjalma and Laura Johnson in Vail, Colorado.

Our gracious hosts for dinner in Sir Winston's honor, Laura and Hjalma Johnson are seen with the wonderful top hat, which ordinarily resides in our main exhibition.

Hjalma Johnson and a copy of the famous Karsh, part of the Richard J. Mahoney collection held at the National Churchill Museum.

Brad and Julie Ketelhut, co-owners of the Englishman's Shop in Vail Village, the location of the previous night's Churchill photograph exhibition together with Alana Havers.

Hjalma Johnson, Tom Roulston and Barney Forsythe

The Englishman's Shop in Vail Village





*Presiding over Liquidation:
Winston Churchill and the **Death** of the Empire*

RICHARD TOYE

IN 1971, IN CONVERSATION WITH HENRY KISSINGER,

Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai remarked: 'Although he didn't like to do so, Mr. Churchill ended the stage of the British Empire. That was not his subjective will. He said that to President Roosevelt. But objectively he ended the British Empire.' This could be seen as Churchill's tragedy. He observed, shortly after Montgomery's victory over Rommel at El Alamein, that 'I have not become the King's First Minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire.' And yet one effect of World War II was to so weaken British power that the Empire's liquidation was all but inevitable. In retirement, Churchill told his cousin, Clare Sheridan, that his life's work had 'all been for nothing. [. . .] The Empire I believed in has gone.'

All this is perfectly consistent with the popular image of Churchill. His modern-day champions—such as President George W. Bush, who invoked Churchill's reputation to help justify the invasion of Iraq—often skirt over the imperial aspect of his career. The general assumption, however, which is built in particular on Churchill's opposition to Indian independence in the 1930s and 1940s, is of a last-ditcher for whom the integrity of the Empire was paramount. It has been generally forgotten, however, that many of his contemporaries viewed him in a different light. As a youthful minister at the Colonial Office in the Edwardian period, political antagonists had described him as a Little Englander and a danger to the Empire. ('Little Englandism,' which today carries connotations of anti-European xenophobia, at the time implied opposition to imperial expansion and to foreign entanglements in general; it was often used as a term of abuse.) As late as 1920, even the radical socialist James Maxton would claim disapprovingly that 'the British Empire was approaching complete disintegration' and that 'it was not going too far to say that

Mr Churchill had played a primary party in bringing about that state of affairs.' Such critics, it should be noted, were not alleging that Churchill was actively hostile to the Empire, more that it was not safe in his hands or that he was comparatively indifferent to it. By the time of Churchill's final term in office, this view was still maintained by a tenacious few. In 1953, Conservative politician Earl Winterton wrote to Leo Amery, one of Churchill's former wartime colleagues, to congratulate him on the first volume of his memoirs. He told him: 'I am particularly pleased that you have, whilst paying a tribute to Winston's great patriotism, stated, which is indubitably the case, that he has never been an imperialist in the sense that you and I are; we suffered from this point of view during the war, whilst we were in opposition after the war and are still suffering from it to-day.'

Although similar opinions can be found in the historical literature, such contemporary opinions of Churchill need to be treated with some caution. Those who accused him of not caring enough about the Em-

pire often meant, underneath, that he did not happen to share their particular view of it. Nor is the conventional image completely misleading. Although during his post-1931 wilderness years Churchill publicly disclaimed the diehard label, it is clear that he came to revel in it. During the war, the topic of India frequently triggered such extreme reactions in him that he sometimes appeared not quite sane. Nevertheless, this man who could be so disdainful of non-white peoples – 'I hate people with slit eyes & pig-tails' – also had another side to him. In 1906, when criticizing the 'chronic bloodshed' caused by British punitive raids in West Africa, it was he who sarcastically wrote: 'the whole enterprise is liable to be misrepresented by persons unacquainted with Imperial terminology as the murdering of natives and stealing of their lands.' This concern for the welfare of subject peoples stayed with him until the end of his career. In 1921, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, he stated that within the British Empire 'there should be no barrier of race, colour or creed which should prevent any man from reaching any station if he is fitted for it.' Yet he immediately



CHURCHILL: Colonies today are no longer a pledge of happiness, or a sign of power. India is a very heavy burden to us. Modern squadrons are worth more than overseas territories.

DE GAULLE: You are right. And yet you wouldn't exchange Singapore for squadrons.

qualified this by adding that 'such a principle has to be very carefully and gradually applied because intense local feelings are excited,' which was in effect a way of saying that its implementation should be delayed indefinitely. As one Indian politician put it the following year, when noting Churchill's seemingly inconsistent position on the controversial question of Asians in East Africa, it was "a case, and a very strange case indeed," of the story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

How, then, should Churchill's lifetime involvement with the Empire be assessed? His defenders amongst historians are certainly right to argue that the picture is more complicated

than his diehard image would suggest. That reputation, acquired from the 1920s onwards, overlay an earlier picture of him as an imperial conciliator, based on, for example, the part he played in the creation of the Irish Free State in 1921-22. Nevertheless, his detractors' arguments also have merit. If Churchill came to be seen as a diehard, this was in part because of choices that he deliberately made, positioning himself unashamedly with reactionary elements in the Conservative Party. He used his own background selectively to reinforce the stance he now adopted. At the risk of sounding flippant, we might say that it was in the years between the wars that he decided to become a Victorian. This is not to play down the importance of his actual Victorian background, but rather to emphasize that it cannot be used as a catch-all explanation, or excuse, for all the imperial attitudes he struck in later life.

It is true that his background provided him with some foundational beliefs

from which he never departed. His 1953 statement, 'Wherever it had grown, British imperialism had meant steady progress for the masses of the people and the establishment and enforcement of just laws,' could easily have come from the mouth of his staunchly imperialist headmaster at Harrow School in the 1880s. Yet, far from instilling in him a uniform set of principles which he applied remorselessly throughout life, his upbringing and early career provided him with two different sets of assumptions which were hard to square with one another. The first was the confident, Whiggish assumption of inevitable human progress. The second was a dark, pessimistic view of life as a harsh, evolutionary process that pitted human beings against each other in atavistic conflict. Empire, then, was for him the means by which a despairing view of human nature could be harmonized with a belief in the feasibility of progress. Progress was possible, but it needed to be imposed by a benign, disinterested outside

force. Even in the face of clear abuses, some of which he denounced as such himself, he never lost faith that rule of others by the British fitted the bill in this respect. In that sense, he was a true imperialist, however much critics, such as Leo Amery, might cast doubt on his credentials.

For Churchill, moreover, running the Empire was not just about the careful weighing of policy options. It was an emotive issue. Charles de Gaulle put his finger on it during a discussion towards the end of World War II in which Churchill sought to damp down French ambitions in the Levant:

CHURCHILL: Colonies today are no longer a pledge of happiness, or a sign of power. India is a very heavy burden to us. Modern squadrons are worth more than overseas territories.

DE GAULLE: You are right. And yet you wouldn't exchange Singapore for squadrons.

The negative aspects of Churchill's bequest to the world must not be forgotten. The disjuncture between the inspirational aspects of his war leadership and his frequently dismissive and scornful attitude to non-white peoples is not easily dealt with or explained. The fact that, by his own admission, he sometimes struck reactionary poses in order to provoke does not diminish his culpability for the poisonous element that, in the years of his politi-

cal maturity, he frequently introduced into discussions of imperial affairs. Although in the 1930s he lost his battle against an increased measure of self-government for India, his mere presence in the Conservative Party served for many Indians as a token of British bad faith. To them it seemed that he – and not the high-minded (if in some ways blinkered) reformers he opposed – were the true face of British imperialism. His racism may not have been as profound or invidious as that of many white settlers in the colonies, but it is hardly surprising that white supremacists, such as Rhodesian leader Ian Smith, missed out on the nuances in his record and later claimed Churchill's posthumous endorsement for their repellent views and actions. And if, from the historian's point of view, some Africans today are a little too severe in their condemnation of Churchill's own role during the Mau Mau insurgency in Kenya in the 1950s—he ineffectually sought conciliation—their anger at repressive British actions in those years nonetheless seems understandable. Britons, who are used to basking in the glow created by their country's heroic role in World War II, are sometimes bemused to learn that other things are remembered, too. In 2009, President Obama returned to Britain the bust of Churchill that had sat in the Oval Office during the tenure of his predecessor. In view of his Kenyan background, it seems likely that his decision to turn down the offer of another four years' loan was a rejection

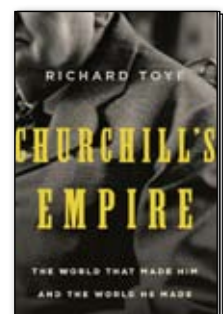
of Churchill's East African legacy as much as it was a repudiation of the symbolism of the Bush era.

Churchill, however, will be remembered for something more important than his military and imperial adventures and broader than his involvement in specific political controversies. 'Change was in the air in the 1940s,' recalled Nelson Mandela in his memoirs. 'The Atlantic Charter of 1941, signed by Roosevelt and Churchill, reaffirmed faith in the dignity of each human being and propagated a host of democratic principles.' Although some in the West viewed the Charter as hollow rhetoric, he wrote, this was not true of 'those of us in Africa.' Rather, he and his ANC colleagues were inspired by it: 'We hoped that the government and ordinary South Africans would see that the principles they were fighting for were the same ones we were advocating at home.' This, of course, was an unintended consequence: Churchill did not mean the Charter to be interpreted as a promise of imperial liberation. But by putting his name to the crucial pledge of national self-determination, he helped unlock the forces of anti-colonialism. The spirit of freedom, which he articulated so eloquently on so many occasions, escaped the bounds he would have set upon it. The decline of Churchill's Empire, much as the man himself regretted it, can be seen in part as a tribute to the power of beliefs that he himself prized dearly.

richard
TOYE



Richard Toye is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of History at the University of Exeter, UK. His most recent book is *Churchill's Empire: The World that Made Him and the World He Made*. He also wrote the widely acclaimed *Lloyd George and Churchill: Rivals for Greatness* (2007), for which he was named Young Academic Author of the Year.



EDUCATIONAL & PUBLIC PROGRAMMING



Liz Murphy, National Churchill Museum Interim Archivist, leads a discussion on artifacts in the classroom at the 2010 Summer Teacher Seminar.

Welcome to another Programming Update! I am really looking forward to this new fiscal year. We have new projects underway and some exciting public programs scheduled. Read below for some of the major highlights. You can also check out our calendar of events on our website, www.churchillmemorial.org.

4-12 Education The Teacher Summer Seminar in June went well. We had seven educators from across Missouri and Illinois learn different ways to incorporate Winston Churchill and his lifetime into their classroom. Sessions included how to use historic sites, artifacts in the classroom, and leadership. Find more details about the 2010 Teacher Seminar in Memo Notes. Our next teacher seminar will be June 2011. Please be on the lookout for more information in upcoming *Memo* issues.

Each year, the Museum holds an Educators Open House in the fall. This year's open house is Thursday, September 16. Our special guests are the West Boulevard Elementary fifth graders who created the *Overcoming Intolerance* classroom museum. The open house is a chance for future and present educators and education administrators to experience the museum and its educational opportunities.

Our third annual Winston Churchill Student Essay Contest will take place October 1, 2010, until April 15, 2011. The essay topic will be announced end of September. Open to any high school student, entrants write scholarly essays. There will be cash prizes equaling \$250.00.

New projects in the works this year include teacher packets that will be sold in the museum gift shop, a traveling trunk program, History Day involvement, and a field trip scholarship fund. If granted, this scholarship fund will offer \$500.00 field trip transportation money to 21 Missouri schools. This is an incentive and a handout for those schools who want to visit the Museum, but are unable to due to budget restraints.

Public Programs With a new fiscal year comes new programs. Two new programs for FY2011 are a family activity guide and a Boy Scout program. The family activity guide will be a handheld booklet full of activities children ages 3-8 can do while in the museum. The goal is to capture the attention of this young audience and peak their interest in Winston Churchill and museums. Along with museum activities, there will also be activities the children can do at home with their families.

We have been working on a Boy Scout program for the past year. At last, in its final stages, our goal this fall is to post this information online, create a brochure, and market it to Boy Scout troops across Missouri. Once this is up and running, we will create a similar Girl Scout program.

Traveling Exhibits We have two new exhibits coming this fall. The first, which runs July 16-October 5, is *The Wartime Escape: Margret and H.A. Reys Journey from France*. *Wartime Escape* tells the story of the Reys', the "Curious George" creators and their escape from the Nazi invasion in Paris at the beginning of World War II. The exhibit features 27 framed art prints by artist Allan Drummond and supplemental archival images from the DeGrummond Collection of Children's Literature at the University of Southern Mississippi. This is a program of Exhibits USA, a national division of Mid-America Arts Alliance with The Missouri Arts Council and The National Endowment for the Arts.

Overcoming Intolerance, a classroom museum created by West Boulevard Elementary fifth graders from Columbia, Missouri, is our second traveling exhibit. This mini-museum is on display from August 16-October 25. Our second year hosting their museum, West Boulevard Elementary *Overcoming Intolerance* exhibition looks at the definition and acts of intolerance throughout United States history. This exhibition is complete with an impressive paper mache of the Statue of Liberty.

~ Mandy Plybon

October

- 2 Children's Program: Food Rationing**
11am-12pm \$5.00
 Children will learn the three primary reasons for food rationing, discover ration books, and create their own tabletop victory garden.
- Community Learning Program:
 Writing a National Register Nomination**
12pm-2pm \$5.00
 Deb Sheals, Historic Preservation Consultant, will show you how to write a National Register for Historic Places nomination.
- 4 Fulbright-Robertson Lecture with Dr. Roland Quinault: Winston Churchill and America**
7pm Free

November

- 1 Second Annual Holiday Honor Tree begins**
(until January 7)
 Send in your photos of military loved ones (past and present) for our honor tree. Please send copies as photos will not be returned.
- Operation Baby Shower Fundraiser**
(until January 1)
 Donate baby items for "showers in a box" for expectant military families in deployment or high stress situations.
- 11 Veterans Day**
 All military veterans receive free museum admission.

27th Annual Victorian Christmas
(until December 31)

English Kettledrum Tea
10am-2pm Free

Cocktails & Shopping
5pm-8pm Free

13 Children's Program: Radio Program, Part I
10am-12pm \$5.00
 We will create our own radio program reminiscent of World War II.

**16 Speaker Series: Where Do I Belong?
 Holocaust Diaries & Identity**
5:30pm-6:30pm Free
 Dr. Sam Goodfellow, Westminster College professor, will speak on a variety of holocaust diaries and the concept of identity.

30 Winston Churchill's Birthday
 Celebrate with us! The first 100 museum visitors will receive a slice of cake.

December

- 13 Children's Program: Radio Program, Part II**
10am-12pm Free
 We will record our radio program in front of a live audience!
- At the Movies: "A Farewell to Arms"**
1pm-3pm Free





The National Churchill Museum
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CHURCHILL'S ENGLAND

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May 26 – June 3, 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!

\$3,755/person double occupancy - excludes airfare

\$4,987/person single occupancy - excludes airfare

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
- Reception and River Cruise on the Havengore, the ship which took Churchill on his final journey
- Special 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 Churchill's private papers
- All breakfasts, two lunches, a Welcome Tea and two receptions
- Optional Theatre Tickets and a special West End Theatre Evening
- Transport from London Heathrow Airport to the Deluxe 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
- Deluxe 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.

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