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The Sir Winston Churchill Society isn't all about the things Winston Churchill did in the past (however profound they may be.) It's about his convictions, his wit, his power to inspire and how those qualities are necessary in the world today. We want to incorporate his values and spread his ways. We want to share what we have learnt and discovered from him, with you.

STUDENT ESSAY COMPETITION



In our July 2020 issue we announced the winners of our essay competition and promised to publish their essays in this issue. Thanks are due to all the students who accepted our challenge and submitted entries. We hope to continue and expand these competitions in the future. The essay topic was: "Justify why or why not the destruction of cultural sites should be considered a war crime." As promised, the medalist essays follow, interspersed with other articles.

Essay Competition Bronze Medallion

Nimra Hooda - Nimra is a grade 12 student at Old Scona Academic. She enjoys all things speech and debate, whether that be competing in tournaments or helping to mentor other students. Nimra also loves getting involved in her community and is a current member of her school's Students' Union. Nimra was awarded a bronze medallion and a cash scholarship for her essay: "Culture, an Extension of Life".

Culture – An Extension of Life

Culture has often been hailed as the quality that makes us human. As civilizations, we create, think, innovate and we have a deep appreciation for the artistic contributions of the present and past. By extension, the destruction of these contributions is an obstacle to the forward progression of society. When the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) destroyed the Temple of Bel at Palmyra, or the United States bombed public libraries in Romania during the Second World War, knowledge that may not exist anywhere else was lost. For the people whose ancestors created those sites, a place of worship or learning was lost. To acknowledge and prevent such atrocities, international legislation is required. This exists presently with the 1949 Geneva Convention, the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and the 2017 United Nations Security Council resolution 2347, which "condemn the unlawful destruction

of cultural heritage, including the destruction of religious sites and artefacts, and the looting and smuggling of cultural property from archaeological sites, museums, libraries, archives, and other sites, notably by terrorist groups". In addition, the prosecution of Ahmed al-Faqi al-Mahdi for his role in the destruction of nine mausoleums and the door of a mosque in Timbuktu in 2016 served as landmark legislation that established the targeting of cultural sites as a war crime. But not all countries recognize the severity of this crime, a notable example being the United States and the Trump administration. Earlier in 2019, the US formally withdrew its membership in UNESCO and in January this year, Mr. Trump tweeted about his intentions to destroy multiple Iranian heritage sites as a form of retaliation. With the rise of international conflicts, especially in areas rich with cultural and historical artifacts and architecture, it is crucial to recognize the destruction of such sites as a war crime, punishable by the same measures as any other international crime.

Cultural sites, like human lives, have deep value. They are the birthplace of civilizations, religions, and ideas. They are a vault of knowledge, a portal to the past, and for many people, a holy, sacred place. The city of Palmyra, for instance, was the intersection of Greek, Roman, and Persian civilizations. It contained an amalgamation of classical architectural styles and urban designs from the West. A site like Palmyra allowed historians to better understand how civilizations interacted in the past and how society evolved to become the way it is today. Other cultural sites

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have not only historic, but also present-day value. Sites like the Tomb of Esther and Mordechai in Iran are important pilgrimage sites for Jews and other religious groups. However, to merely recognize the value of these sites is not enough. Strict measures must be put in place to ensure their protection. It is the severity of the label “war crime” that achieves this protection to the greatest extent.

The importance of cultural sites is universally recognized, yet some express a moral outrage over the fact that the destruction of “mere property” is equated with the loss of human life. There are two problems with this argument: firstly, the destruction of cultural property is often an extension of crimes like genocide, and secondly, justice is rarely ever a zero-sum game. Numerous global organizations have recognized that when a perpetrator attempts to obliterate a group of people, they end by destroying that group’s history, identity, and culture. For many modern terrorists, both the murder of civilians and the destruction of heritage sites serve the same cruel purpose: to eliminate opposing ways of life. If the purpose is the same, why should the punishment be different? Furthermore, it becomes dangerous to ignore the destruction of heritage sites as a gateway to genocide. Global organizations, like UNESCO, recognize that “deliberate attacks on culture have become weapons of war in a global strategy of cultural cleansing seeking to destroy people as well as the monuments bearing their identities, institutions of knowledge and free thought.” Without recognizing the destruction of cultural property as a war crime, we cannot fully comprehend its harmful effects on a group of people, or as effectively prevent the cultural genocide of a population. In essence, the “destruction of cultural heritage is not a second-rate crime. It’s part of an atrocity to erase a people.” (Mark Ellis, 2016). Nor does the recognition of this crime detract from the enforcement of others. Current protections for human life would still be in place and crimes like genocide would still be punished. But this added protection for cultural heritage would help “curb an escalating war on ancient history”. (Eric Gibson, 2015). To protect monuments of culture is to protect the identity of people, to protect human history, and to protect future progression of all civilization. Indeed, progress has been made with the introduction of various global legislation over the years, and the prosecution of those who committed

cultural genocide. This progress must be maintained and pushed forward, especially amid increasing tensions. Just as we are horrified by the slaughter of innocent civilians, we must also be alarmed by the pillaging of ancient museums and the demolition of sacred cities. We must remember that culture and life are not separate entities, but rather coexist, with the destruction of one undoubtedly affecting the other.



Temple of Baal, Palmyra

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Greetings to all,

Along with the board of directors I send greetings and fervent best wishes for your good health and happiness. While travel and activities have been restricted, we are thankful that we live safely in such a free and beautiful country.

The board continues to meet regularly with a combination of in-person and remote attendance and we have been very productive. Our Strategic Communications plan has helped us articulate just what it is we want to do, and how we can keep the legacy of Sir Winston Churchill fresh for coming generations. Our plan has provided us with a road map for how to achieve this.

I'd like to share this summary, written by Patton Communications with board collaboration, of what we envision our course to be.

"Winston Churchill taught us the value of education, history, and oration. We exist to further that legacy by inspiring youth leaders and citizens through academic competitions, a supportive community, and robust scholarships.

Tomorrow's effective leaders will learn from the past to foster what it means to be engaged citizens. They will create forums for engaging civil discourse. They will act with strong ethics and honour differences of opinion.

We've been around since 1965. Over a half century later, the world has changed. The Sir Winston Churchill Society of Edmonton and its network will support up and coming leaders to face these new challenges."

To this end, we have embarked on a series of meetings with University of Alberta and Grant MacEwan University to study the funding of several scholarships for undergraduate students in areas that reflect some of Churchill's many interests. We plan to encourage participation in the high school debate, speech, and essay contests from more schools. We are also getting in touch with winners of the Churchill Scholarships to Cambridge, Oxford, and Edmonton high schools. The work already done by our society over the decades to support the development of these leaders will be celebrated and they will be encouraged to become involved with the Society. I am convinced that our Churchill Society's legacy values of respect, courage, and determination will stand us in good stead as we move forward. I do certainly hope that we may count on your continued support as we update our focus for the 21st Century.

Elisebeth Checkel

President, The Rt.Hon. Sir Winston Spencer Churchill Society

Essay Competition Silver Medallion

Irshad Sayed -

Irshad Sayed

is a grade 12

student attending

Tempo School in

Edmonton. He is

currently planning

to attend the University of Alberta to

study science next year. However, he also

carries a deep passion for history and

is always looking to learn more. Irshad

was awarded a silver medallion and a

cash scholarship for his essay, below.



Cultural sites are the roots which have supported the tree of civilization since its conception. They are places that house ancient records of human knowledge and cultural achievement. Whether it be the derelict ruins of Machu Pichu in Peru or the beautifully preserved city of Petra in Jordan, cultural sites can yield immense insight into the ideas, practices, and principles that governed our societies centuries ago. Additionally, millions of people globally reserve deep-running sentimental value for these regions, be it for hereditary or religious reasons. Hence, the international community believes it is of the utmost importance

to protect these locations. On the 4th of November, 1946, the United Nations formed UNESCO: an organization dedicated to sustaining these homes of history. Thousands of locations from across the world are protected by the laws of the United Nations, which uphold sites sacred to many nations and ethnic groups.

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However, these regulations have failed to enforce order in areas of the world that are embroiled in chaos and civil war. In 2016, the International Criminal Court found radical Islamist Ahmad al-Faqi al-Mahdi guilty of the destruction of several holy shrines in Mali in 2012. This was the first time the ICC declared the destruction of cultural heritage a triable offence. This groundbreaking case in international law poses an interesting question. Should the destruction of cultural sites be considered a war crime?

According to the Rome Statute, which came into effect in July 2002, any attacks deliberately directed against sites of profound cultural value can be considered war crimes. But why is this the case? What about culture is so important that society so valiantly feels the need to retain it?

Culture is the foundation of civilization. Since the dawn of time, people have communicated their thoughts and feelings through various forms of art, including the mesmerizing architecture of famous cultural sites. Ancient art serves as a living document of our history, from which we can learn of both our most laudable triumphs and our grave mistakes as a species. For instance, the walls of ancient Egyptian tombs have allowed us to decipher the intricacies of hieroglyphics, unlocking the mysteries of life in the Nile River valley from thousands of years ago. Through old texts, we have acquired an unimaginable wealth of information, detailing topics ranging from the basis of modern geometry to the agricultural revelations which brought about the birth of civilization. The factual wealth we can attain from ancient cultural sites is highly valuable, but it can be documented, allowing the data to outlive its source if it is destroyed.

However, even if we have learned all we can from a cultural site, there is still a far more profound reason for which we value them, and why we should mourn their loss.

Imagine that one day we woke up and heard that the Great Pyramids of Giza had been destroyed. What emotional response would that invoke from society? The public outcry that would ensue is not something that can be explained away by logic. We have already harvested nearly all the knowledge we can from these ancient structures, yet their loss would be unimaginably heart wrenching. Why is this so?

As human beings, we have a fragile and limited time on this planet. Our legacy is determined by what we make of

our short lifespans. What we build and achieve in our lives serves as a testament to human spirit and perseverance. The most significant marks we make on this Earth are how we are remembered.



Machu Picchu, Peru

Art is a physical manifestation of the human conscience, and its creation serves to spread a message further than its designer ever could. The versatility of art allows it to convey nearly every emotion one can conceive. Even in times of division, such as the partition of Berlin during the mid 20th century, citizens chose to display their emotion with vibrant works of graffiti on the wall dividing the city. Be it our finest hours or our darkest days, art has been and forever will be how people display their feelings to the world.

To have our society's most prized work fall to ruins within a matter of days is one of the most disturbing thoughts imaginable. The destruction of that which we worked so hard to create is an unforgivable injustice to both the architects of the cultural sites and the millions of people who share an emotional connection with them. To destroy one's cultural achievement is to destroy the mark of their life on this earth. This is why it is imperative to consider any intentional harm of these sites as an internationally punishable war crime. By punishing those who choose to harm human records of cultural achievement, we can better protect areas of significant importance and ensure that those who are foolish enough to bring any harm to cultural sites are met with swift and decisive justice. The value of art and culture is something that can never be replaced.

When asked about his value for the arts in 1938, Sir Winston Churchill stated that "the arts are essential to any complete national life. The State owes it to itself to sustain and encourage them. Ill fares the race which fails to salute the arts with the reverence and delight which are their due."

Art in all its forms, be it literature, music, or the architecture of cultural sites, is never to be forgotten. As a modern, globalized society, it is our duty to preserve these epicentres of human creation for the generations to come.

Our Director of Competitions, Navya Baradi, has been chosen to represent Canada at this year's G(irls)20 conference, ahead of the G20 Summit in October.



G(irls)20 is a not for profit organization and is a registered charity in Canada. It was launched in 2009 at the Clinton Global Initiative, for the purpose of advancing "...the full participation of young women leaders in decision-making spaces, to change the status quo." It works with individuals, foundations, and governments to economically empower girls and women to be agents of economic and social change.

It is funded through donations and sponsorship from corporations and has received funding from Status of Women Canada.

G(irls)20 operates two programs aimed at its goals: Global Summit, and Girls on Boards. The annual summits have been held since 2010, ahead of each G20 world leaders' summit, in the same country as the G20 presidency. These are modeled after the G20 Summit, including panels and speeches on economic and social issues facing girls and women. Summit funding is not accepted from governments. Each summit is an opportunity for young women delegates from twenty or more countries to network, workshop, and receive leadership training. Each summit produces a communique, containing recommendations or a call to action, for presentation to that year's G20 leaders' summit. In this sense it can be said that G(irls)20 has the ears of the world's leaders.

We wanted to know more about this, so we interviewed Navya in September:

This year's summit will be held online because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Where would it otherwise take place?
Each year there is a different country that assumes the G20 presidency and this year it is Saudi Arabia. G(irls)20 takes place in the same city that the actual G20 meets so it was planned to take place in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

When will the summit take place?
The Summit will be one week filled with workshops and

seminars from October 12th-17th 2020.

You are a student at the U of A. What program of studies are you pursuing?

I have just begun my third year at the UofA in the Bachelor of Commerce program. My major is Strategic Management and Organization (SMO) and I have a minor in Business Economics at the Alberta School of Business. I love being able to study the people side of business as my major and focus on how to best manage different organizations, especially not-for-profits.

Why did you apply to be a delegate?

When I first heard about G(irls)20 through a friend, it seemed like a dream far out of my reach. I love global politics and learning about policymaking on an international stage. The purpose of G(irls)20 is focused on young women's inclusion in the labour force so it was the perfect intersection of everything I am passionate about – politics, business, and empowerment.

Will you be the sole Canadian delegate?

Yes. Each country only sends one delegate so I will be representing all of Canada!

How many nations will send delegates this year?

There are 22 countries represented along with regional/economic unions such as the European Union (EU), African Union (AU), Middle East and North Africa (MENA), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and an Indigenous populations representative as well for a total of 27 delegates.

Can you briefly describe the application process: what are the screening criteria, and what did you do specifically to formulate and support your application?

The application began with a written application online that asked about many things including leadership experience, career paths, priority areas of the G20 Presidency, policy recommendations, and a Social Impact Initiative to launch post-summit. Apart from the personal questions, I had to research the policy focus areas for the G20 presidency, pick which area means the most to me, and write a policy recommendation.

I had written about the importance of clean water and food security because Canada faces a large disparity

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in availability of clean water and food security in big metropolitan areas compared to the Northern territories and indigenous reserves throughout Canada. I never realized the extent of these issues until I had the opportunity to go to Ottawa for a week for the National Youth Ambassadors Caucus for Canada 150 hosted by Global Vision in 2017. I represented the greater Edmonton area and had the opportunity to meet other youth from all other provinces/territories and it opened my eyes to the realities Canadians across the country face.

Along with the written application I had to record a video to answer the question of what matters most to me and why. I spoke about the importance of having equal opportunities to succeed and an equitable future that allows everyone an even playing field. Whether it be equal opportunity in terms of socio-economic backgrounds, indigenous communities, or women empowerment - there needs to be structural change coming from the government that blends with local efforts to create lasting change.

Who screens the applications and selects the delegates?

G(irls)20 chooses the applicants through the written application and a series of interviews. The first interview was for the top 6 in Canada and the second was between the top 2 in Canada with the CEO of G(irls)20.

What work is required of you to prepare for the summit, once selected?

The two things would be: working on the Communique to write policy recommendations for the G20, along with working on the Social Impact Initiative. Each delegate is expected to launch an initiative post-summit geared towards women's empowerment and gender equality. The Initiative will be developed during the week-long summit with opportunities for mentorship and workshops to improve and implement the ideas of each delegate.

What message(s) or issues do you intend to take to the summit for discussion?

The main priority is making sure the lived experience of young women in Canada is represented at a global level. This means discussing supports for economic inclusion for young women, especially women of colour, such as entrepreneurship grants, education campaigns for digitization of the economy, or increasing representation

in decision-making spaces. It's especially important as the Canadian delegate to advocate for issues that indigenous young women face – calling attention to Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, supporting Indigenous owned companies, and valuing the experiences of different groups of young women in Canada from coast to coast to coast.

The G(IRLS)20 Summit produces a communique for presentation to the G20 Leaders' Summit each year. Have these communiqués yielded positive results in the past?

The Communique goes to the G20 Sherpa who guides the debates and discussions with the G20 leaders. In previous years, there have been portions of the Communique that were put into the G20's recommendations or ideas that echoed similar sentiments as the Communique. I am not certain about exact statistics but it is inspiring to know from previous delegates that they've seen their work being taken seriously.

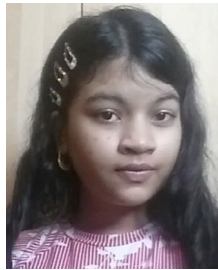
What do you hope to achieve through your preparation and participation: for women, for Canada, and for yourself?

When it comes to being a delegate for Canada I am hoping to represent Canada for what it is – a diverse combination of many different experiences. I am excited to showcase Canada by leveraging my connections and friends that I have in every province and territory to be able to be that representative. It's important to recognize that race and gender are not concepts that can be analyzed separately and that there is recognition of the plethora of intersections of being a young woman in Canada that connects to the experiences of women around the world. I am unbelievably grateful for the opportunity and can't wait to begin working with the other delegates to make change happen. Since high school I've been involved in local efforts towards gender equality and through G(irls)20, I hope to gain the skills and confidence I need to be able to go forward in my community and affect change that empowers as many people as possible.

Thank you, Navya, for agreeing to this interview and responding so fully to our questions. The Churchillian and the Sir Winston Spencer Churchill Society offer congratulations to you for this rare opportunity. You are making a difference. We wish you success in this remarkable project.

Essay Competition Gold Medallion

Sarjana Alam – Sarjana is a grade 11 student who enjoys reading and writing. Her favourite subject in school is Social Studies. In her free time, she likes to paint and listen to music. Sarjana received a gold medallion and a cash scholarship for her essay: "Sensationalization of Damage to Cultural Sites." Her essay, presenting a different view, follows.



Sensationalization of Damage to Cultural Sites

It may be unequivocally agreed upon that the loss of cultural property is a tragic affliction upon ancient communities and their modern-day descendants, but in a left-shifting world, do we overprioritize preservation of cultural sites? The debate over the nature of acts responsible for destruction of heritage property is highly contentious. Part of the issue seems to be the stigma around the concept of damage to historic locations; many seem to immediately associate it with violent shows of political dominance and attempts to wreak havoc upon societal stability. Current tensions between the United States and Iran likely come to mind; editorialists for many prominent American media outlets have spoken out to denounce the American president's online threats against Iranian cultural sites as forecasts for grievous war crimes¹. Yet, before coming to such alarming conclusions, perhaps we ought to educate ourselves on the true parameters of said deed.

As defined by the International Committee of the Red Cross, a war crime is a serious violation of the international humanitarian law - universally recognized rules which mandate permissible and forbidden acts during political conflict². Fundamentally based upon guidelines detailed in the Geneva Convention, the only rule of war which could possibly relate to destruction of cultural sites, is that military forces must avoid destroying anything essential to civilian survival². It is a ludicrously extreme stance to claim that cultural sites can in any way be essential to survival. Important to quality-of-life and dignity of

collective identity, certainly - but not a basic physiological or psychological need. Thus, we have already proved that destroying them cannot constitute a war crime. Yet, in a philosophical context, we might choose to define war crime more broadly as any nefariously-intended act with deleterious effects on people of a rival nation. Even so, because destruction of cultural sites does not result exclusively from deliberate political conflict, it is both inaccurate and unfair to brand and shame it with the label of "war crime." Destruction rarely originates from benevolence, and we who do not outright condemn it would be heinous to forgive or dismiss it leniently. However, the destruction of a cultural site cannot always be exclusively considered as a war crime; it may very well be the consequence of nonpolitical factors such as negligence, ignorance and greed.

Although it does not make for so fantastic a headline, slow deterioration in the absence of proper care and attention is a far more palpable threat to the existence of historical artifacts and locations than intentional desecration could ever be. The many African and Asian artifacts currently being stored in Berlin's state museums³ can attest to this painful truth. As they await display in the brand-new Humboldt Forum, disorganization and outdated storage facilities mean that these precious artifacts waste away at this very moment. All the same, Germany's culture authorities have committed to repatriating the objects to their homelands³ as a way to amend the past wrongs of colonialism. This is just one example of how lack of resources, knowledge and organization - ultimately leading to neglect - is often the guilty party for the destruction of cultural sites. So now, the question which begs to be posed, is whether we can criminalize a

group for inaction? Somehow, does Germany's lack of funding and capacity for proper care of cultural property, translate to nefarious hidden intentions to rob the peoples of Africa and Asia of their cultural identity and sovereignty? The trend towards political correctness and cultural sensitivity often backfires in this sense; in blind defense of one group, we create and unfairly attack a perceived enemy, accusing them of extreme offenses such as war crimes.

The witch hunt does not stop there; now we must consider

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wrongdoing bred by ignorance, and whether we expect people to be accountable for the “wars” they never knew they had waged. Those unaware of a site’s cultural or historical significance may unwittingly damage it, and people of ancient civilizations would be scandalized to learn that their direct descendants are the most common culprits. It is human nature to covet advancement, and in our reveries of a perfect future, crumbling relics from the past only present an eyesore. Denied requisite structural maintenance for years, the fall of a vaulted gallery of Rome’s Domus Aurea in spring of 2010⁴ serves as a prime example. Salvo Barrano, vice president of Italy’s Association of National Archaeologists⁴, assigns accountability to municipal politicians who, unversed in ancient architecture, favour investing in modern infrastructure before attending to the upkeep of historical sites. Materialistic ambition and a lack of appreciation for cultural heritage, although disgraceful, are not threats to humanity.

Then we have those who are aware of the implications of their actions, but whose greed is stronger than their respect for cultural heritage. Tomb-raiders, robbers, smugglers - we could identify them as enemies of human decency, but even the most capable histrionic would struggle to characterize them militants. We might recall the events of October 2018, where hundreds of arrests were made in the Shanxi Province of China, all related to a large-scale tomb raiding and smuggling operation⁵. Over 5 000 artifacts were recovered⁵, but many remain unaccounted for, and still more are lost to overseas smuggling. The issue, unfortunately, is no recent plague upon China’s historical artifacts. Those with little morals - or little choice - often choose to disregard the sanctity of cultural legacy most atrociously if monetary gain becomes an option. Yet, the common motif of today’s discussion appears once again: none of this damage is politically executed. As repulsive as avarice may be, it still fails to resemble a war crime or a human rights violation.

Demonstrated through multiple given contexts, those truly committed to accuracy and truth will refuse to recognize destruction of cultural sites as war crimes. When it results from some less urgent factor such as negligence, ignorance or greed, then the highly contentious act which we have discussed today cannot be labelled as a



Domus Aurea

political transgression. By sensationalizing such events, a discredit is done to the true war crimes. I have assumed a highly controversial stance which may be mistaken as marginalizing, but in reality, objectivity and pragmatism are the only approaches with which we can effectively respond to incidents which threaten the preservation of global cultures.

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SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP



Mimizan

Was Winston Churchill a hero or a villain? The answer will depend on who is asked. In public office his enemies were numerous and vocal. His devotion to the British Empire makes him a true villain for some today, as it surely did for many imperial subjects during his lifetime. As a public figure and wartime leader he was and is revered by many, but not all. Now, in the social ferment of the early 21st century the legacies of many past leaders are under attack for their failure to anticipate today's social reality, as well as for their actual errors. Winston Churchill's legacy has not escaped this treatment. Many accusations

against him demonstrate a selective and superficial view of history, reminding us of Alexander Pope's famous (and too often ignored) warning: "A little learning is a dangerous thing; drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring; there shallow draughts intoxicate the brain, and drinking largely sobers us again."

Let us stay sober by drinking largely of that muse. Join us as we encourage tomorrow's leaders in the serious study and thoughtful analysis of history. Please renew your membership and encourage family members, friends, and neighbours to become members also. If you are not a member now, why not join our society and support our vision for the leaders of the future.

Memberships can be purchased or renewed by visiting our website via the link below and following the membership instructions there:

<https://www.churchillsocietyofedmonton.com/shop>

Alternatively, you may contact our Executive Secretary to purchase membership.

OUR OBJECTIVES

To honor the life of Sir Winston Spencer Churchill by:

- Educating students on his life and achievements, and their continued relevance, by organizing debates and public speaking/essay competitions;
- Educating the public on his life, philosophy, achievements and literary heritage by organizing lectures, speeches, seminars and the publication of these lectures and speeches;
- To advance education by providing scholarships and research bursaries to Alberta students to continue their education at universities throughout the world.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Gabrielle Caouette has left the board but will remain a member. Thank you, Gabrielle, for your excellent service as a director. Members and readers interested in serving as directors, or in working on projects such as Memorial Banquet and AGM planning are welcome to contact any member of the board and executive.

Current Board of Directors

Elisebeth Checkel	<i>President, Membership</i>
Jill Wright	<i>Vice President</i>
Dianne Sweet	<i>Treasurer</i>
Robert Chaffee	<i>Executive Secretary, Archives, the Churchillian</i>
Navya Baradi	<i>Competitions</i>
Will Randall II	<i>Director</i>
Norman Leach	<i>Director</i>

HISTORICAL EVENTS

- 1905** Churchill is appointed Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office on December 4, in the Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman government.
- 1918** A ceasefire on November 11 ends the “Great War”. Churchill’s fourth child, Marigold, is born on November 15.
- 1923** Out of Parliament since his defeat in the December 1922 election, Churchill is elected as a Constitutionalist in October, and joins the Stanley Baldwin Conservative government as Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- 1938** The Munich Agreement is signed on September 29. It will buy Europe less than a year of peace.
- 1941** The Imperial Japanese Navy attacks the American fleet at Pearl Harbour on December 7. The United States declares war on Japan.

CONTACT US


If you would like to comment on anything in our newsletter, or if you have suggestions for future articles or features, we would like to hear from you!

If you are interested in serving as a Director, or working on the 56th Annual Memorial Banquet committee, please contact us!

For membership application, enclose a cheque payable to “The Sir Winston Churchill Society” and send to:

Robert Chaffee, Executive Secretary
Sir Winston Churchill Society
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