

THE WINSTON CHURCHILL MEMORIAL & LIBRARY IN THE UNITED STATES

# Memo

THE MAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL CHURCHILL MUSEUM



## CHURCHILL *in* CAPTIVITY

.....

**PLUS:**  
THE PAUL H. WOLFF COLLECTION  
A VISIT WITH BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR NIGEL SHEINWALD

## MESSAGE FROM THE **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**



Rob Havers, Congressman Blaine Luetkemeyer and British Ambassador to the USA, Sir Nigel Sheinwald, KCMG, pose before the statue of Winston Churchill, sited on the Mall outside the British Embassy.

**W**arm greetings from the Fulton! In the last edition of the *Memo*, we announced that our local Congressman, Blaine Luetkemeyer, had introduced a resolution in the United States Congress to have the museum recognized as 'America's National Churchill Museum.' I am very pleased to tell you all that this resolution was passed, actually much faster than we imagined, on June 15<sup>th</sup>, 2009. Once again, our thanks go out to Representative Luetkemeyer for all his efforts and to the other congressional representatives who signed on as co-sponsors of the resolution. The significance of this is considerable. It indicates, firstly, that at the highest levels of decision making in this country there exists a belief that there is still much to be learned from a study of Winston Churchill. It indicates also that there is no better place to begin this journey than the National Churchill Museum on Westminster College's campus in Fulton, Missouri.

I am grateful for the many cards, phone calls and emails congratulating us on this recognition. Among them were some notables: Edwina Sandys, Churchill's granddaughter, commented that, "I am delighted that the U.S. House of Representatives has designated the Churchill Memorial and Library as America's National Churchill Museum," while Sir Martin Gilbert commented, "This is a much welcomed and appropriate recognition that will give great pleasure to Churchillians everywhere."

Shortly after this news, Sir Nigel Sheinwald, KCMG, the British Ambassador in Washington, D.C., generously entertained me and Congressman Luetkemeyer, and members of his staff at the British Ambassador's residence on the Mall in D.C. In addition, we took this opportunity to take several very appropriate pictures in front of the statue of Churchill on the Mall, in front of the Embassy. This statue appropriately and famously captures Churchill in mid-stride, with one foot in the Mall in the United States and one on the grounds of the British Embassy-British territory of course. The British Ambassador in Washington, D.C. kindly entertained me and Congressman Luetkemeyer to tea in his residence following the announcement. Pictures of this delightful occasion can be seen on page 4.

Also in this edition of the *Memo*, you can read the amazing and hitherto unpublished story of the Churchill window. Meg Parkes details how Allied Prisoners of the Japanese exerted their own small act of resistance against their captors by concealing a small visage of Churchill in the stained glass window of a locally constructed Church in what was then the Dutch East Indies. It is that window you can see reproduced so dramatically on the cover of this *Memo*.

Dr. Rob Havers

*Executive Director, National Churchill Museum in the United States*

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# Memo

FALL 2009



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**Memo Magazine Fall 2009**

Submit suggestions and comments to: [memo@westminster-mo.edu](mailto:memo@westminster-mo.edu)

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

**On the Cover:** A close-up detail of the face of the Lion Rampant from the Java Chapel reveals a hidden recognizable portrait of Sir Winston Churchill. Read more about this discovery in our featured article, beginning on page 8.

[www.churchillmemorial.org](http://www.churchillmemorial.org)

**Special thanks to:**

CONGRESSMAN BLAINE LUETKEMEYER (MO-9);  
DR. CAROLYN PERRY, *Westminster College*;  
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KAY JARBOE, *Westminster College*;  
MEG PARKES;  
MR. JACK MARSHALL;  
PHILIP MOHR, *Archival Intern*;  
DALE LEY III, *Designer*





**MEMO NOTES**



In his office, Sir Nigel shows Rob Havers and Blaine Luetkemyer the bust of WSC, recently returned from its stay in the Oval Office.



Tea with the British Ambassador, Rob Havers, Blaine Leutlkemeyer and staff.



**Professor John Ramsden**

1947-2009

It is with sadness that we pass on news of the untimely death of Professor John Ramsden. John was the 1995-96 Fulbright-Robertson visiting Professor of British history at Westminster College and, in 2005, returned to deliver that year's Kemper Lecture.

Among John's many works was *Man of the Century: Winston Churchill and His Legend after 1945*, written after his time at Westminster and as a direct result of the on-going interest in Churchill in the USA that John noted during his year here.

John was educated at Oxford University and taught for many years in the history department at Queen Mary College, London, an institution that has since supplied four Fulbright-Robertson Professors to Westminster, via various circuitous routes.

Aside from his interest in Churchill, John was the leading historian of the Conservative Party in the UK, writing amongst other works *The Age of Balfour and Baldwin, 1902-1940 (1978)*, part of the Longman History of the Conservative Party project. A seminal study of the Conservative Research Department, *The Making of Conservative Party Policy*, followed in 1980. He followed this with *The Age of Churchill and Eden 1940-1957 (1995)* and *The Winds of Change: Macmillan to Heath, 1957-1975 (1996)*. Unlike many who write of politics, John actively participated and served as a highly successful Conservative Councilor in Redbridge.

John was a friend to Westminster and to the Memorial and he will be sorely missed by all who knew him.



**Helen Weigle Danuser**

1914-2009

In October, Helen Danuser passed away. Helen was the very first President of the Mid-Missouri Chapter of the Friends of the Winston Churchill Memorial at the age of 95. Helen was originally from Wisconsin but lived in Fulton from 1915 and raised five children here. As a young woman Helen was present in the audience at Westminster College when Churchill delivered the 'Iron Curtain' address. Helen dedicated a significant part of her adult life to ensuring the preservation of Churchill's heritage, his writings, and his beliefs. Helen witnessed first-hand the reconstruction of the Church and even visited it in London before its move.

When the Churchill Museum was envisioned for the undercroft, Helen was on the founding committee which helped to form the Mid-Missouri Friends of the Churchill Memorial and Library, whose sole mission was and is to foster interest in and promote the Memorial and the Library and to assist the Museum's Executive Director with the preservation of Churchill's legacy. Helen was a graduate of Fulton High School and William Woods College and, in addition to her work for the Churchill Memorial (for which she was recognized as a Churchill Fellow), she supported the Daniel Boone Regional Library, the Callaway Historical Society and enjoyed membership in many organizations including PEO, Needle Guild, Women's Club and the Board of Associates of Fulton Colleges. She delivered Meals on Wheels for many years. Helen's long and selfless years of service to the Churchill Memorial and to the wider community will be remembered and her presence missed.



Exhibit B

# Museum Receives Swope Chapel Documents: The Paul H. Wolff Collection

By Philip Mohr, Archival Intern

**P**aul H. Wolff owned the St. Joseph Art Glass Works. This company completed window projects for Westminster College's Swope Chapel, which was on the hill across from Washington West and the Historic Gym. Upon Wolff's death, his estate bestowed the business records of the glassworks to the College of the Ozarks, where they were held at the Ralph Foster Museum. This summer, that museum offered pieces of the collection back to local organizations and museums. Naturally, we could not refuse to keep this part of our history. Documents such as these often produce the most interesting and surprisingly useful research for historians. After all, if scholars of ancient history can determine what was important to people of a different era by viewing trade documents, then we can tell what was important to the people of the Westminster community by reading this collection.

This was the first newly accessioned collection under the name of the

National Churchill Museum, which brings us all great excitement. There are over 400 pieces of correspondence, window design sketches, and other documents that date from 1940 to the late 1960s. From the letters between Alumni Secretary Charles Lamkin (class of 1899 and spearhead of the initiative) and Wolff, a researcher is able to trace the development of the Swope Chapel windows. In fact, for anyone interested in Westminster and church history, this would make for very interesting research. The pieces read like a book and the researcher can observe the course of events and how the people shaped the decisions and affected the projects.

For those interested in what it may contain, the Paul H. Wolff Collection can be approached from a variety of perspectives. The subjects of the letters include stained glass, Swope Chapel, window design, and fundraising. Organizations involved in the projects include the Alumni Association, several fraternities, and the Skulls of Seven. The people

were numerous, but feature Paul H. Wolff and Charles F. Lamkin most prominently. Some of these windows are now on display in the ramped corridor between Mueller Leadership Hall and Mueller Student Center.

As an introduction to the story, window designs were mostly purchased by organizations and families. For example, fraternities paid to have a window placed with a medallion of their crest in the glass. Likewise, families may have purchased a window with their coat of arms in the center. Some of the windows were placed in memory of alumni who had died, many in the armed forces. Others, given for individuals, contained symbols of their professions or faith. This correspondence deals with the specifics involved in choosing designs and wrangling interest and, later, payment from the Westminster community.

Not surprisingly, it does have a tie to Churchill's 1946 visit. Lamkin



DAVID STINSON  
VICE PRESIDENT  
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

WINSTON CHURCHILL MEMORIAL  
AND LIBRARY  
FULTON, MISSOURI

December 6, 1966

Mr. Hayden Pope, President  
St. Joseph Art Glass Works, Inc.  
802-808 N. Second Street  
St. Joseph, Missouri 64501

Dear Mr. Pope:

For a number of reasons we have not moved the facilities from Swope Chapel nor razed the building. I suspect this will be done in the summer of 1967.

Mr. Charles Lanekin was indeed most active on the Swope Chapel program and passed away some years ago.

I am passing your letter to Vice President Humphreys in charge of college development. I am sure he will be in touch with you in the event further assistance is required when the time comes to move the glass windows.

We do appreciate your continued interest.

Yours sincerely,

*David Stinson*  
David Stinson

DS:sm

cc: Mr. Joe H. Humphreys

expressed urgency in his February 14, 1946, letter to Wolff to have the project finished by the time President Truman arrived with Sir Winston in March of that year. It is understandable that Westminster's administration wanted the campus and its buildings to be in pristine and complete order for the day of one of the most monumental events of the Twentieth Century. The installation crew of the glassworks had the windows in place with time to spare before Churchill-Truman Day, so it seemed as though the window project had a happy ending.

What happened to Swope Chapel? It met an unfortunate end as the soil shifted beneath its foundation. Corrective steps were taken in the 1940s that did not resolve the problem, but only treated the symptoms. We have seen in recent years how the earth can shift; in 2008,

the ground behind Westminster Hall gave way to a landslide. Swope Chapel was marked for demolition, not even twenty years after the window project began. The Peace Garden now rests in its place with a ceremonial stone commemorating its legacy.

This turn of events produced an opportunity for the College to relocate the chapel to the Church of St. Mary. Plans were soon underway for the baroque structure to be transported across the Atlantic and into Fulton. While the College was reconstructing the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, the St. Joseph Art Glass Works offered to produce stained glass windows for the "new" building. Those in charge of the undertaking to restore the

church to its original glory refused. Christopher Wren, the architect of many of London's baroque structures, decided to not place stained glass in the panes of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, for a very specific reason. He could not conceive of anything more beautiful than natural light.

The collection is fully digitized and kept on the museum's database for easy and safe access. Anyone wishing to conduct research of this archive should make an appointment with museum staff so you may be accommodated.







# CHURCHILL IN CAPTIVITY

by Meg Parkes

In early April 1942, just a few weeks after the fall of the Netherlands East Indies to the Imperial Japanese forces and barely a fortnight after being herded into a prisoner of war camp on the island of Java, a group of British and Australian prisoners asked permission to build a Christian place of worship. The camp was Tandjong Priok and it housed over 4,000 British, Australians, Dutch and a handful of Americans.

## The Camp

Situated on the eastern edge of the large dock complex which formed the port for Batavia (now Jakarta), Tandjong Priok was built as a coolie labour camp for native dock workers and their families. The area was divided into numerous small compounds which were wired off from each other. It had only recently been abandoned when the Japanese, suddenly faced with the prospect of looking after tens of thousands of Allied prisoners of war taken in Java, decided to use it as a large transit

camp. Soon drafts of prisoners would be packed into the holds of small tramp steamers to embark on what became known as the “hellship voyages,” to destinations as far afield as Thailand, Singapore, Borneo, the Spice Islands and Japan.

Private John Baxter, from London, was a plumber and heating engineer by trade. He joined REME (Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers) as a craftsman, and in March 1942, found himself among the thousands of British forces being rounded up in the tea and rubber plantations at Garoet, central Java. So, too, did

Scottish engineering undergraduate, and newly-promoted captain, Atholl Duncan, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who had been serving with British HQ near Bandung.

It is thanks to both Baxter and Duncan that we are able to picture clearly the events of sixty-seven years ago. When writing his memoir in the 1970s (published in 1995) Baxter recounted his first impressions after a two-day train journey from Garoet. His REME unit was the first to occupy the camp arriving at Tandjong Priok station in the early evening:

*“There followed an exhausting trek of two miles duration passing through an Indonesian village and our spirits fell to an all time low when we finally reached the site... an expanse of reclaimed swampland on which was erected a dozen or so ramshackle shelters, each about 120 feet long by 30 feet wide and consisting of dilapidated tiled roofs supported on posts. Most of the buildings possessed no solid walls; those that did were in need of repair. The former occupants had left the premises in an indescribable state with excrement, putrefying food and other unmentionable rubbish littering every square foot of floor... The drainage*



Fig. 1 Map of western Java showing Capt Duncan's place of capture and first POW camp



Fig. 2 - plan of "Uniekampong" Tandjong Priok POW camp, Java drawn by Capt A A Duncan A&SH, 1942

*from the camp consisted of a single nine inch channel running through the centre of the camp through to an external storm drain and from there to the sea... one of our first tasks was to erect a perimeter fence of barbed wire to keep ourselves in..."*

Capt Duncan had started to keep a detailed diary from early March 1942 and his concise journal entries documented events as they unfolded. Later in his captivity he also wrote a narrative of the early months of captivity in Java. Of his arrival at Tandjong Priok a week or so after the REME group, he wrote:

*"...The billets themselves were in a filthy condition, cockroaches, bed-bugs, crickets and rats abounding, the latrines being indescribably filthy, whilst water had to be drawn from a hydrant at the entrance to the camp twice daily [in] our army water bottle which holds about two pints of water, this arrangement did not give us much*

*scope for bathing or washing and when one considers that about 4,000 troops, most of them just out from home with no idea of tropical hygiene, were crammed together in a very confined area, it is a wonder that an epidemic did not occur in those early days..."*

And in a direct reference to the work done by REME, Duncan continued:

*"...our engineers, by this time, had repaired the water system in the camps and were hard at work repairing sewage systems and fly-proofing the latrines."*

Thanks to Capt Duncan's draftsmanship we can see precisely what the camp layout was like in those early months, from his detailed plan of Tandjong Priok (fig.2). REME had a workshop, marked RE in the top right of centre, and the football pitch doubled as a parade ground for the interminable roll calls. The camp hospital is marked No. 11 in the bottom right hand corner next to the Japanese guardroom.

## The Chapel

As life at Tandjong Priok settled into a routine, so the need for a place of worship became a focus for many of the prisoners. Sometime during the first month of captivity, a formal request was made to the Japanese commandant and, much to everyone's surprise, permission was granted. Typical of most Far East POW (or FEPOW) camps, there was among the prisoners in Tandjong Priok a broad cross-section of professional skills and craftsmen, not surprising when one realizes that the majority of Allied forces were volunteers or conscripts and not professional soldiers. Now their combined talents would come to be fully appreciated

by all. There were several former architects serving in both British and Australian forces and plans quickly emerged for the building, providing both an enervating competitive spirit as well as a real sense of purpose. However, accounts seem to vary as to whether it was a British or Australian design that won the day. After the war, an Australian military chaplain, Thomas W. Bindeman recalled:

*"In the centre of the camp... stood perhaps, the most beautiful of all the churches built by Australians under such circumstances. Designed by an Australian officer of an engineering unit, and constructed by Australians under his command, it was further adorned by appointments made by technicians of nearly every unit which passed through."*

However, according to Capt Duncan's diary entry for 14th May 1942: "American, Dutch and Australian troops moved to Batavia. British troops from jail to here." This was just a month after work commenced and as the building of the chapel took just fourteen weeks to complete, the early and untimely departure of the Australians meant that it was left to the British to undertake the work. Duncan again:

*"The site that was chosen was at one end of the football pitch where locust trees with their scarlet blossom and overhanging shady foliage provided shelter from the blazing heat of the tropical sun, and work was begun early in April 1942. The walls of the chapel were made of reinforced concrete with the north side left open in the shape of a gothic arch whilst the south wall had two windows let into it which were later to contain stained glass designs incorporating the figure of St. George of England and the flags*



*of all the nationalities of the prisoners in Priok; inside the chapel itself there was an altar covered with sarong cloth and carved wood candlesticks on each side of a crucifix, teak wood polished with talcum powder and brown boot polish being used for the altar and its fittings. Outside, a concrete pulpit was erected and small shrubs, palms and flowers were planted all round the chapel and pulpit whilst the grass in front was cut short."*

The two windows which he mentions were painted by British architect and naval officer, Lt Cdr Herbert C. Upton, RNVR, using house paints found in nearby abandoned Dutch bungalows. Finally, on 12 July 1942, a service of consecration was held in front of a large congregation with two British padres, R. H. Harper-Holcroft and H. J. Phillips, officiating. A Japanese propaganda film unit recorded events and took the only known photograph of St. George's Chapel, Tandjong Priok (Fig.3).

To have re-created so faithfully a typical English parish church in such a setting, given the constraints within which they had to work, was a truly remarkable achievement. Duncan again:

*"...Every Sunday, weather permitting, service was held at 10 A.M. and the congregation led by a choir sang popular psalms and hymns and then listened to a short sermon by either of our two padres, the Rev Harper-Holcroft and the Rev Phillips... In addition to the service, communion was held every Sunday at 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. and a Toc H group held meetings in the evening. There was a serene charm about the whole of the chapel area which was not to be found anywhere else in the camp and I used to look forward to the*

*service each week as a great source of spiritual comfort."*

Almost a year later, on Sunday 23 June 1943, a newspaper article featuring the press photograph appeared in the *Nippon Times*, the Japanese, English-language propaganda newspaper which circulated among POW in camps around Japan. Capt Duncan picked up a copy at Zentsuji, the officers' propaganda camp (he had been in Japan for eight months and was a newcomer at Zentsuji), and realizing what it was about quickly removed the page.

### The Chapel Windows

In later life, Atholl would happily recount the story of the building of the chapel. One evening shortly before he died in 1997, while going through the files he came across the newspaper cutting. Asked to tell the story again, when he finished, he added as an afterthought that he understood the chapel had been destroyed, but that the two mock stained glass windows had survived and were in a church somewhere in Jakarta. Determined to find out more about the windows, the family set about trying to find them. After a couple of weeks, a set of photographs arrived for Atholl, sent by international courier from a young man (coincidentally an architect) working in Jakarta who'd been asked if he could track them down.

An accompanying note stated the windows were preserved, framed as pictures and hung, one on either side of the font, on the back wall of the Anglican Church of All Saints in the centre of Jakarta. They had been there since November 1946 when, due to widespread civil unrest during the Bersiap period, the chapel had been vulnerable to attack and someone



Fig.3: cutting from English-language propaganda newspaper, *Nippon Times*, Sunday 27 June 1943, showing the service of consecration of St George's chapel, Tandjong Priok prisoner of war camp, Java

ensured the painted windows were removed to a place of safe keeping. Beside the windows is a brass plaque with the following inscription:

*"These windows were in a chapel at Tandjong Priok built by prisoners of war in 1942. They were painted by Lieutenant Commander H.C. Upton, RNVR now chief architect of Cable and Wireless Limited, London. This plaque has been presented by Cable and Wireless in memory of Allied servicemen who died in Java."*

Atholl was deeply moved to see them again and to learn that the windows had become a lasting memorial to the spirit of the men that he had shared those early months of captivity with in Java. He died a month later.

### The Java Memorial Windows

The 15th February 2002 was the 60th anniversary of the fall of Singapore





(and coincidentally it was also the fifth anniversary of Atholl Duncan's death). On that day, a British charity representing the children and families of FEPOW, known as COFEPOW, launched a national fundraising appeal to create a permanent memorial and museum dedicated to the FEPOW story at the National Memorial Arboretum at Alrewas, Staffordshire, in the heart of England. Shortly afterwards, the trustees of COFEPOW were asked if they would allow a memorial to all those captured in Java to be incorporated into the structure of the building. It was proposed that replicas of the two painted glass windows would be set, as originally intended, as windows into the south-facing wall of the building. The trustees readily agreed and in 2004, a separate fundraising appeal was launched by *The Times* newspaper, specifically for the Java Memorial Windows. Money came in from all over the world.

### Unlocking the secret of the windows

David Hillhouse, an artist based in Merseyside and specializing in painting on glass, was commissioned to undertake the painstaking work of reproducing the two windows as closely as possible to the originals. This highly specialised work involves painting in reverse on the back of the glass. The only images he had to work from were two of the photographs, close-up images showing the detail, from the set sent to Atholl in 1997. In order to get the detailed work as accurate as possible, David examined each photograph closely using a magnifying glass before transferring the images to the glass. Shortly after commencing this time-consuming but vital part of the work, David made an amazing discovery while examining the British section of the window. There was something wrong with the head of the Lion Rampant on the Royal Coat of Arms (which forms the British General Service badge). Normally this is turned to the left, opposite the Unicorn which faces right. However, in the St George's chapel window, the Lion's face is looking straight ahead. On closer inspection David realized that it had a human-looking face. And in its mouth was a cigar!

There, unmistakably, and magnified for all to see is Churchill's face, together with his trademark cigar. But no-one had ever mentioned this before, including both Pvt Baxter and Capt Duncan, and neither has mention of it yet been found in any other account of the St George's chapel windows. However, on page 44 of Rev Lewis Bryan's book, *The Churches of the Captivity in Malaya*, opposite the same newspaper photograph of the service of dedication, Bryan makes no mention at all of the two painted windows already identified. Instead he writes: "Commander H. C. Upton, RN(M)VR designed and painted the East window, in which was depicted St George slaying the Dragon, the flags of the Allies and the badges of the RN Army and RAF." So, could it be that there was a third window set into the East wall that no-one else has mentioned?



## Corroboration

Just six days after the artist's extraordinary discovery, and only a few weeks before the official opening of the FEPOW Memorial Building on 15 August 2005 (the 60th anniversary of the end of war in Japan), the son of the original artist wrote to confirm that he and his wife would be attending the service of dedication for the Java Memorial windows. Enclosed with his note was an A4 photocopy of a brief report written by his father some years after the end of the war which cast further light on the windows:

*"...due to the good offices of a Christian guard and the Japanese Camp Commandant... we were able to build a small chapel. As an architect I was of course included, and did what I could to help, and in this capacity it fell to me to design and paint some stained glass windows. These were of course only painted windows and to make them realistic they were painted with the ball of my thumb to get a semi-transparent effect. These windows came through goodness knows what adventures and are now I believe displayed in the British Church in Batavia (now Jakarta). Two of these windows consisted of the draped flags of Britain and Australia and the USA and Holland, with representative badge of each superimposed. The British were shown with the General Service Badge ie the Royal Coat of Arms, the Lion of which was shown with the face of Churchill (with apologies) in whose mouth was a very large cigar, the Nips never caught on, I dread to think what would have happened if they had. It afforded considerable amusement to the troops as they passed by or held services there..."*

So the original artist says, "Two of these windows..." Perhaps then there may have been a third window? How intriguing. But one thing we can be certain of, if there had been no Java Memorial then it is likely few people would ever have known about the secret of the lion's face – that Winston Churchill had been a prisoner of the Japanese in Java!

Since the opening of the FEPOW Memorial building at Alrewas, two further descriptive panels, hand-painted on glass by David Hillhouse, have been added one either side of the Java Memorial Windows, telling the story of this remarkable chapel and all that it represents.

*(pictured left and right)* The two mock stained-glass windows painted by Lt Cdr H C Upton in 1942

*Meg Parkes is a research assistant in the Clinical Division of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in the UK. She is the daughter of a British Far East Prisoner of War (FEPOW) and is currently working on an oral history project concerned with FEPOWs. She has published two volumes of her father's diaries.*









**November**

- 12** Annual Victorian Christmas Sale  
*(until December 31)*
- 30** Churchill's Birthday

**December**

- 1** Holiday Honor Tree displayed  
*(until January 10)*
- 6** Lessons and Carols *5pm*
- 12** Just an Old-Fashioned Holiday *10am-3pm*
  - Storytelling *10am-11am*
  - Art Workstations *11am-12pm*
  - Movie: "It's A Wonderful Life" *1pm-3pm*  
*(appropriate ages are 6-12 years)*

**January**

- 4** Dr. Seuss Traveling Exhibit begins  
*(until February 22)*
- 9** Children's Program:  
Churchill & Masonry *11am-Noon*
- Community Learning Program:  
Publishing Stories *1pm-2:30pm*
- 19** Speaker Series: Churchill:  
Man of Three Centuries *6pm-7pm*

**February**

- 6** Children's Program:  
Dr. Seuss & World War II *11am-Noon*



2009-2010



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Fulton, Missouri 65251

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# A LIFE OF LEADERSHIP

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FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT ROB HAVERS AT (573) 592-5233 OR [ROB.HAVERS@WESTMINSTER-MO.EDU](mailto:ROB.HAVERS@WESTMINSTER-MO.EDU)

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