

THE MAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL CHURCHILL MUSEUM

Memo

**FREEDOM
WITHOUT WALLS
CELEBRATION**

.....

**A CHANGE OF
MIND?**
CHURCHILL ON INDIA

.....

THE 2010 KEMPER LECTURER IS ANNOUNCED
BOOK REVIEW OF *GHANDI & CHURCHILL*

MESSAGE FROM THE **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**



A very warm welcome to you all from a distinctly cool Fulton, Missouri. As we look towards spring, I am pleased to announce that this year's Kemper Lecturer will be the distinguished military historian Carlo D'Este. Carlo spent a career in the United States Army, retiring with the rank of Colonel, and along the way wrote some groundbreaking studies of the Normandy campaign as well as the definitive biography of General Patton. The subject of Carlo's Kemper Lecture will be drawn from his substantial work on Churchill as a military leader, entitled *Warlord: A Life of Winston Churchill at War*. More details can be found on page 7. The lecture itself will be held in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, at 2:00pm on Sunday, April 18th with a reception and book-signing to follow. As always I hope to see as many of you there as possible for what promises to be a great occasion. Invitations will be in the mail soon, but please mark your calendars for this wonderful event.

In this edition, we are delighted to bring you the second of two articles by Dr. Neil Fleming, the 2008-09 Fulbright Robertson Visiting Professor at Westminster College (the first, on Churchill and Ireland, appeared in a previous edition of *Memo*). In this article, Neil now turns his attention further afield to examine Churchill's complicated relationship with India for which he retained a lifelong affection and association.

You'll also find details of a new venture. In late May/early June, we plan to embark on a tour of Churchill's England, led by myself, and incorporating visits to a host of Churchill sites, offering once-in-a-lifetime access to many. More details will follow, but I hope as many of you as possible will consider joining us for this great educational experience.

In 2011, the look of the Museum will also be changed by the addition of a new piece of sculpture. The statue, created by famed St. Louis artist Don Wiegand, depicts Churchill at the podium March 5th, 1946, delivering the 'Iron Curtain' address. The statue catches Churchill at the very moment he utters the iconic 'iron curtain' phrase and that same moment that he describes that curtain visually with his left hand extended. The piece, a bas relief, was commissioned by longtime Governor of the Memorial and staunch supporter Richard Mahoney. It will undoubtedly enhance the entry way, providing a permanent visual reminder of what happened in Fulton that day in 1946. For more details about the creative process and a glimpse of what this magnificent work of art will look like, see page 4. The sculpture will be unveiled with appropriate ceremony March 5th, 2011, the 65th anniversary of the 'Iron Curtain' speech.

Finally, I am pleased to announce that a new staff member has joined our team. Kit Freudenberg comes to us to fulfill the role of Director of Development and brings with her a solid background in fundraising in a number of fields as well as experiences in museum management and with the United States Army. You can find more details out about her on page 5.

I very much hope you enjoy this edition of *Memo* and look forward to seeing you all at the Kemper Lecture in April.

Dr. Rob Havers

Executive Director, National Churchill Museum in the United States

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Memo

WINTER 2009



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Submit suggestions and comments to: 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 from one of the replica sections of the Berlin Wall created as part of the 'Freedom without Walls' event sponsored by the German Embassy in Washington, D.C. The artwork itself was created by Westminster College student Phillip Klahs and the photograph taken by Dak Dillon. Read more about 'Freedom without Walls' and other commemorative events on page 8.

www.churchillmemorial.org

Special thanks to:

DR. CAROLYN PERRY, *Westminster College*;
ROB CROUSE, *Westminster College*;
KAY JARBOE, *Westminster College*;
NEIL C. FLEMING; 2008-2009 Fulbright-
Robertson Visiting Professor of British History,
Westminster College
PHILIP MOHR, *Archival Intern*;
DALE LEY III, *Designer*
DAK DILLON, *Photographer*





A new statue to grace the entry to the museum

It is with considerable excitement that I can inform you of a forthcoming new addition to the Churchill Museum. Currently underway is a 2½ times life-size bas-relief of Churchill delivering the Iron Curtain address. This work is being created by the internationally recognized sculptor Don F. Wiegand. This wholly original piece will be cast from bronze and will depict the very moment that Churchill utters the immortal words ‘an iron curtain has descended’ as well as capture the hand gesture that so described that image; in the picture above, you can see what the full-size mock-up looks like. The museum and environs are well served with art work, of course; the Franta Belsky statue and the Breakthrough sculpture all help give us a unique visual environment. This new addition, to be located on the grass to the left (as you look north toward the main entrance to the undercroft), will enhance the curbside recognition of the museum and will be a significant draw for visitors in its own right. The statue is being donated to us by Richard J. Mahoney of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Mahoney, a Churchill Fellow and member of the Board of Governors, has been a longtime supporter of the Churchill Museum and a lifelong admirer of WSC. Mr. Mahoney was instrumental in the creation of the ‘Winston S. Churchill: A Life of Leadership Gallery’ at the National Churchill Museum.

About the artist:

Don F. Wiegand was born in St. Louis and received a Bachelor of Fine Arts (BFA) from Washington University. He is responsible for numerous pieces in and around the St. Louis area, including the George “Buzz” Westfall Memorial in the St. Louis County Government Center’s Memorial Park, Clayton. Don’s work is also known nationally and internationally with pieces located in the Oval Office of the White House and also at Le Bourget airport in Paris. Most recently, Don completed a work for the United States government honoring Bob Hope and his work through the USO.

MESSAGE FROM THE **DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT**



Dear Friends,

My name is Kit Freudenberg and I assumed the role as the dedicated “Churchill” Director of Development on January 19th.

It has been a long road back to the museum field for me. In 1983 with graduate degrees in Museology and History, I began my museum career as Director, Wing Luke Asian Museum in Seattle, Washington. In 1991, my career path took a sudden switch as I joined the Idaho Department of Fish and Game as its Funding Coordinator. Museum work, history and art had to make room for conservation, salmon and grizzly bears. In 1999, a move to Missouri brought me to the Missouri Department of Conservation as its Grants and Donations Program Coordinator and I learned about hardwood forests, prairie grasslands and trotlining for catfish.

For the past 27 years, I have been engaged in fundraising for facilities, exhibits, programs and education from private and public sources. Development is a group effort and I look forward to working with faculty, staff, Board of Governors, students and volunteers to raise awareness and dollars for the Museum and for all the associated Churchill activities here at Westminster College

Exciting things are happening at the newly recognized “National Churchill Museum” and with the Churchill Institute. The current temporary exhibition on Dr. Seuss, which portrays a unique perspective on American isolationism and the “ostrich in the sand” cartoon by one of America’s beloved authors, is a must-see. The upcoming Kemper Lecture on April 18th features renowned military historian and author Carlo D’Estes. His publications include *Warlord: A life of Winston Churchill At War, 1874–1945*; *Eisenhower: A Soldier’s Life, 1890–1945*; and *Patton: A Genius for War*. I thoroughly enjoyed Dr. D’Este’s *Patton* and am engrossed in *Warlord*. As an Army veteran myself, I highly recommend this special presentation as not to be missed!

I pledge to learn something new each day about the Museum, its place in our history and Churchill’s vital legacy. I will have a regular piece in the Memo and look forward to updating you about funding successes and funding opportunities. Please contact me for information and funding opportunities for The National Churchill Museum and Churchill Institute at 573-592-5022 or kit.freudenberg@churchillmemorial.org.

Thank you,

Kit Freudenberg

Ghandi & Churchill: The Epic Rivalry that Destroyed an Empire and Forged Our Age

by Neil C. Fleming

Bookshelves are heaving with biographies of Winston Churchill. For those who wish to write a celebratory life, Churchill's hostility to granting India greater political freedom in the 1930s presents a significant obstacle. The opposite, of course, holds for those who seek to undermine public affection for Churchill. His bellicose and often colourful speeches on India's nationalists have supplied critics with a bounty of utterances that sit uneasily with now prevalent ideas of racial equality and universal self-determination. In between these two positions, many Churchill biographers dismiss

Churchill and Gandhi became celebrated in their own lands for actions that led to things they never intended

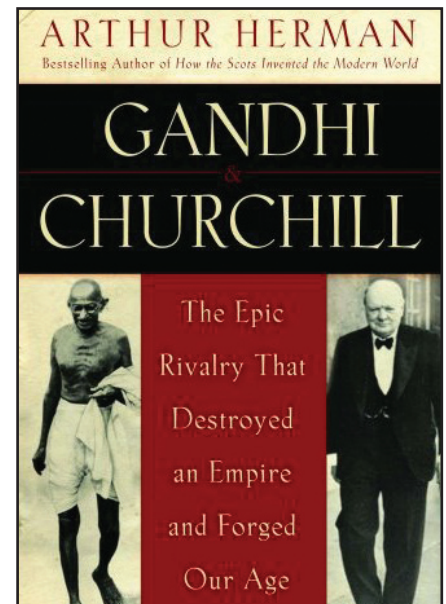
his opposition to India as "the wilderness years," a particularly unfortunate episode that tarnished Churchill even in his own lifetime.

In his latest book, the popular historian Arthur Herman has approached Churchill and India directly, through the device of writing his life as a parallel to that of his near contemporary Mohandas K. Gandhi. It is an intriguing device that helps highlight important similarities between the two men, and their popular standing in Britain and India respectively. More revealingly, Herman's *Gandhi and Churchill* explores the important philosophical differences between these two

national heroes, illuminating how far apart they were from one another in their conception of society, politics, and empire. It is this mental estrangement, or "rivalry," that seems to justify Herman's over-the-top subtitle, *The Epic Rivalry that Destroyed an Empire and Forged Our Age*, but as Herman acknowledges these men did not wield absolute power over their followers.

Hyperbole aside, Dr Herman is a former professor turned popular historian and possesses the qualities of both. *Gandhi and Churchill* is not only highly readable, but offers sharp analysis of the two men's parallel lives, presenting the reader with a wealth of related information that serves to satisfy curiosity rather than bombard it into submission. Although Herman betrays notable gaps in his knowledge, it is in comparing his two main protagonists that Herman comes into his own.

Gandhi and Churchill developed highly contrasting philosophies on imperialism. In the case of Gandhi, this was not inevitable. He began life supporting the British Empire, but his faith in the British constitution and way of life was steadily undermined by personal exposure to religious and racial discrimination, particularly in South Africa. Over time, Gandhi evolved from what Churchill referred to derisively as a 'Middle Temple lawyer' into a "fakir." Gandhi divested himself not only of material comforts, but also material philosophy, embracing a spiritual approach to living and politics, that he hoped would transform India, making



it independent from Britain in deed if not in fact. Only through this spiritual crusade, Gandhi contended, could Indians become truly free. Churchill, by contrast, placed his faith squarely on human progress, with the British Empire in the vanguard of that progress. In Gandhi, he saw only the forces of anarchy and religious oligarchy.

The most striking thing they had in common, Herman highlights, is that Churchill and Gandhi became celebrated in their own lands for actions that led to things they never intended: Churchill's victory in the Second World War sapped Britain's will to carry on with its Indian empire, and Gandhi's non-cooperation led India to independence, a state, however, that was shorn of Pakistan, with millions of lives lost in the creation of the two states.

Both men became global icons although both failed ultimately to fulfill the dreams they had for their respective countries. If all political careers end in failure, then Herman's book provides a sobering acknowledgment that this holds true even for men like Churchill and Gandhi.



Warlord: Churchill as Military Leader

Carlo D'Este
2010 Kemper Lecturer

Sunday, April 18
2:00pm

The National Churchill Museum
Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury
Westminster College
501 Westminster Avenue
Fulton, Missouri 65251

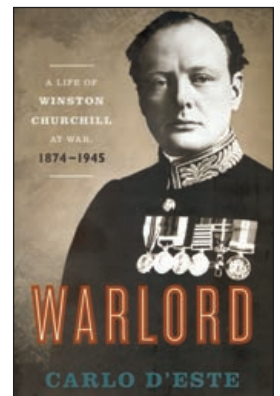
Reception & book signing to follow in the undercroft

CARLO D'ESTE served in the United States Army from 1958-1978, including overseas tours of duty in Vietnam, Germany and England, retiring as a lieutenant colonel. He graduated magna cum laude from Norwich University in 1958, was an Honor Graduate of the U.S. Army Command & General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, KS, in 1974 and earned a Master's degree from the University of Richmond in 1974. In 1992, he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters by his alma mater, Norwich University.

His books include *Decision in Normandy* (1983); *Bitter Victory: The Battle for Sicily, 1943* (1988); *World War II in the Mediterranean*, (1990); and *Fatal Decision: Anzio and the Battle for Rome* (1991); as well as two biographies: *Patton: A Genius For War* (1995) and *Eisenhower: A Soldier's Life* (2002).

In addition to a number of television appearances on C-SPAN, Fox News Channel and the History Channel, he has lectured at the U.S. Army Command & General Staff College, the National War College, and is an annual visitor to the U.S. Army War College military history program.

Carlo is the co-founder and executive director of the William E. Colby Military Writers' Symposium at Norwich University, where he has served on the Board of Fellows and as President of the Friends of the Norwich University Library. He was a member of Legacy Committee of the Eisenhower Memorial Commission in 2002-2003 under the late Gen. Andrew Goodpaster and is a consulting historian, contributor and member of the Advisory Board of *Armchair General* magazine.



His latest book, *Warlord: A Life of Winston Churchill at War*, was published in the USA by HarperCollins in November 2008 and in the UK by Penguin/Allen Lane in April 2009.



“TEAR DOWN THIS WALL”

THE FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL

THE NATIONAL CHURCHILL MUSEUM AND WESTMINSTER COLLEGE COMMEMORATE THE 20 YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE EVENT SYMBOLIZING THE END OF THE COLD WAR

PHOTOS BY DAK DILLON

November 9th, 2009, marked the twentieth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall and the symbolic end of the Cold War. The Churchill Museum and Westminster College have arguably the most significant connections with this historical period of any site in North America. Churchill, of course, warned of the need to stand firm against the USSR when he delivered his “Iron Curtain” address in the old gymnasium here at Westminster. In 1990, a year after the fall of the Wall, Churchill’s granddaughter, the artist Edwina Sandys, crafted the magnificent ‘Breakthrough’ sculpture, hewn from eight original sections of the Berlin wall itself.

Twenty years is a significant milestone. To commemorate the event and underscore its wider historical significance

the Churchill Museum and Westminster College staged a host of events in the week leading up to the anniversary. Public lectures, discussion groups and film showings, including a regional premiere of ‘Writing on the Wall’—partially filmed here at the Museum—all helped set the scene for the main celebration which took place on the evening of November 9th. At the center of the commemoration was an event sponsored by the German Embassy in Washington, D.C., and entitled ‘Freedom without Walls.’ All across the United States, on college and university campuses, students and local community members came together to remember the Cold War, the Berlin Wall itself and all it stood for and to rejoice in its demise. The centerpiece of the evening event was a literal ‘tearing down’ of our own replica Wall. This wall, built by members of Westminster’s History club and assisted by faculty and staff, was constructed from drywall and wood and eventually comprised eight individual sections.



STUDENTS PASS THROUGH THE "BREAKTHROUGH SCULPTURE"



DR. BERND VON MUENCHOW-POHL ADDRESSES THE CROWD IN FRONT OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, ALDERMANBURY



THE REPLICA WALL TAKES SHAPE ACROSS LATSHAW PLAZA

In the seven days before the main event, the replica sections were installed around Westminster's campus, the local community and all of Fulton's K-12 schools. The idea was that people would have the opportunity to paint or write on these sections (appropriately supervised of course) and to make a comment about the nature of freedom or what freedom means to them or simply to write something of their thoughts and feelings about the Cold War. For so many of the students and school children who participated, the Cold War is but a historical memory, something that ended before they were born. This participatory activity worked well in terms of engaging them with the anniversary and, in tandem with the other activities, prompted them to consider its significance. After a week of accruing paint and comments, the replica

Wall was arrayed on Latshaw Plaza outside the Church of St. Mary. At 6:53pm (the precise moment that the real Wall was breached some twenty years earlier) our replica walls were torn down by an enthusiastic crowd. On hand to put events into context were Professor Sam Goodfellow, Professor of German History; Dr. Barney Forsythe, President of Westminster College, who spent time in Berlin at the height of the Cold War; and representatives from the German Government, Herr Lansing Hecker, the Honorary German Consul in St. Louis and Dr. Bernd von Muenchow-Pohl, who joined us from the German Embassy and created the 'Freedom Without Walls' project. Our thanks to them for a great idea and all their support.

A CHANGE OF MIND?

CHURCHILL ON INDIA

Neil C. Fleming

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



Many Indians first became aware of Winston Churchill in 1919, in the aftermath of the “Amritsar Massacre,” the violent occasion when Indian troops under the command of Brigadier Reginald Dyer opened fire on a crowd of Punjabi protesters, killing over 379 people.

As War Secretary, Churchill dealt decisively with the brigadier, and as a result became a highly popular figure in India. Around the same time, Churchill’s government initiated the establishment of limited provincial autonomy in India—with Indians for the first time serving in elected legislatures. In the years that followed, however, Indians encountered what appeared to be a very different Churchill.

The British minister who had launched the most scathing attack on Dyer, and who had supported limited provincial autonomy, was by the late 1920s an arch-opponent of further reforms. Indeed, Churchill emerged as the most vociferous opponent of a bi-partisan scheme in the British Parliament for Indians to take the controlling share of a proposed federal constitution. This sought to satisfy Indian nationalists by increasing the participation of Indians in provincial and federal government.

Did Churchill change his mind about India? To many contemporary observers it seemed he had. This is not

surprising. Churchill was famous in his own lifetime, and afterwards, for spectacular ‘changes of mind’. This short article, however, suggests that his core principles and opinions remained constant, in particular, the supremacy of the British House of Commons, and, related to this, the duty of the British Parliament to ensure the good government of the empire’s subjects. It is these guiding principles that gave coherence and consistency to his views on India.

It is often remarked that Churchill’s lifelong ideas about India were rooted in the ten months he spent there in the army (1896-97). As a young officer, Churchill’s life largely revolved around the barracks with little substantial contact with Indians or even Britons resident in India. The assertion that Churchill’s ideas never wavered from this time is the means by which some historians account for Churchill’s opposition to Indian nationalism in the 1930s, despite Churchill’s support, in 1910 and 1919, for measures to accommodate nationalist aspirations. As a member of the Liberal government in 1910,

he supported its reversal of an earlier decision to partition Bengal province, an issue that had greatly embittered the Bengali leaders of the Indian National Congress, pushing the movement toward calling for independence from Britain. That same year, the Liberal government also provided for the election of limited numbers of Indians to provincial councils. These reforms were intended to shore up moderate Indian opinion, and although modest, 1910 is widely regarded as a watershed year in the development of democracy in South Asia. Another significant signpost was the Montagu Declaration of August 1917. Churchill, now a member of the wartime coalition government, backed this public statement that the ultimate goal of British policy in India is for full self-government.

After the First World War, the government initiated the next step in Indian reform. Again, Churchill was a member of this government and registered no opposition to what became the 1919 India Act, a measure that transformed Indian provincial councils into legislative assemblies.

Around this time, Churchill was even considered an honorary hero of Indian nationalists through his direct involvement in the aftermath of the “Amritsar Massacre.” His condemnation of Brigadier Dyer, in the face of angry Conservative MPs—who felt the officer was being made a scapegoat for the Liberal government’s failure to pacify India—Churchill announced Dyer’s dismissal, and labelled his actions at Amritsar as something “which stands in singular and sinister isolation ... This is not the British way of doing business.”

The constitutional apparatus enhanced in 1919 was worked with reasonable success throughout the 1920s. Mohandas K. Gandhi, the charismatic leader of Congress, attempted with varying degrees of success to organise phases of mass non-cooperation. But at many important levels of Indian government, society and economy, sufficient cooperation existed between Indians and the imperial authorities to ensure the British Raj was not toppled. Politicians in Britain were nevertheless aware that nationalist opinion in India desired the furtherance of steps towards full self-government. Lord Birkenhead, the India Secretary, resolutely opposed this, arguing that the 1919 reforms had yet to be fully tested, and that no further move should be made lest it encourage political agitation and violence. Birkenhead’s close friend, Churchill, shared this grim diagnosis. With the Conservatives in power throughout most of the 1920s any significant reform seemed unlikely.

The 1928 general election ended this complacency. The Labour party, which now took office, was



Clementine & Sir Winston Churchill with General Bruce Hamilton during army maneuvers with the Oxford Yeomanry Regiment at Aldershot, England.

sympathetic to Indian demands for further self-government. It announced in December 1929 that dominion status was the objective of British policy. India was to become an independent dominion of the Crown, like Canada, Australia, and the Irish Free State. To the astonishment of Churchill, the Conservative party leader, Stanley Baldwin, supported the government’s initiative, making Indian constitutional reform a bipartisan issue. Churchill organized with like-minded MPs, forming

Churchill was famous in his own lifetime, and afterwards, for spectacular ‘changes of mind.’

an internal Conservative pressure group, the India Defense League, to oppose their leader’s support for the Labour government on India. These “diehards,” as they were labelled, felt that the government was acting prematurely, in response to Gandhi’s

non-cooperation strategy and political violence. Angry with his own party, Churchill resigned from its ruling committee in protest, and went on to condemn talks between the viceroy of India and Gandhi in one of his most infamous speeches. It is “alarming and also nauseating to see Mr. Gandhi, a seditious Middle Temple lawyer, now posing as a fakir of a type well known in the East, striding half-naked up the steps of the Viceregal Palace, while he is still organizing and conducting a defiant campaign of civil disobedience, to parley on equal terms with the representative of the King-Emperor.” In private, Churchill had joked that Gandhi should be bound hand and foot at the gates of Delhi and trampled on by an enormous elephant, but in his resolve to oppose Indian constitutional reform, Churchill was serious and determined.

When Gandhi visited London in the fall of 1931 for talks about India’s future, he offered to meet his most strident critic, but Churchill refused. In the meantime, the Conservative leader, Baldwin, formed a coalition government with a minority of the Labour party, and now seemed even more determined to reach an



Prime Minister Churchill makes VDAY Broadcast

agreement with the Indian National Congress. With most Conservative MPs supporting their leader, Churchill and others in the India Defence League had little choice but to organize a campaign of opposition among grassroots Conservatives. Up and down the country, Churchill spoke against what emerged in 1935 as the India Bill. He conceded that the provincial legislatures could have more powers, but he ruled out completely the possibility of a role for Indians in the federal government, believing that it would lead to a Hindu state dominated by the elite Brahman caste, in which all minorities, particularly India's Muslims and low-caste untouchables, would be marginalized. The minorities question featured prominently in speeches by diehard Conservatives opposed to the bill. In addressing these humanitarian issues, the India Defense League hoped to avoid the accusation they only cared about British prestige and grandeur. This was a problem for the diehards, not only because of their well-known passion for imperialism, but also because the other main plank of their argument against the bill was that it was not supported by India's native princes. The bill required that these quasi-independent princely

territories be integrated within a new federal structure. If the Indian princes refused, as the diehards hoped they would, the bill was unworkable. On these two issues, humanitarianism and the princes' opposition, the diehards almost toppled their party leader at a national caucus at the end of 1934. Baldwin nevertheless survived, and the India Bill, after a rocky journey through the House of Commons, largely because of Churchill's powerful rhetoric, was made law on 2 August 1935. To many of his contemporaries, this episode destroyed Churchill's political career. Many Indian observers also asked themselves why the man who had stood up for their cause in 1919 had turned so bitterly against it a decade later.

The First World War was a key factor. The wartime role of the British Empire increased tensions between Britain and its subject peoples. Dominions after the war demanded independence in matters of foreign policy to ensure no British king could again declare war on behalf of all his subjects. In territories lacking representative institutions such as Ireland, India and Egypt, increased control by London over their economies, the stalling of promised constitutional reforms, and a

lack of any direct say in the prosecution of the war, or the subsequent peace, greatly exacerbated previous tensions, increasing the strength of Irish, Indian and Egyptian nationalist parties, and the intensity of their demands.

If the empire experienced a profound change during the war, then Churchill's imperialism was not similarly affected. He believed that India should achieve greater self-government, but only at a gradual pace, set by Britain without reference to the agitation of Indian nationalists. Churchill had easily reconciled himself to the modest constitutional reforms of 1910, establishing Indian representation on provincial councils on the basis that they shored up moderate nationalism and provided a training ground for Indian politicians to learn the habits of elected representation. After the First World War, when the British government granted the provincial councils limited legislative powers, Churchill could again view this as a modest concession just shoring up moderates. Moreover, it could be justified as a response to the important role of Indians in the war effort, and not a response to militant nationalism. It was in the years following the 1919 India Act that, for Churchill, doubts began to set in, for the Act had clearly failed to stem calls from Indian nationalists for further powers. Violent clashes in the 1920s between nationalist demonstrators and Indian police confirmed Churchill's opposition to any move by the British government that might appear to be a response to the agitators.

Churchill's campaign against the 1935 India Bill was a defense not only of British India, but of the British

Parliament's right to govern its overseas territories free of coercion. Although he lost that debate, his respect for Parliament meant he conceded defeat gracefully. He nevertheless got a revenge of sorts as Prime Minister (1940–45). Ongoing difficulties securing the cooperation of Indian National Congress meant the 1935 Act was never fully implemented. Indeed, at the height of the Second World War, Congress demanded immediate independence in return for its cooperation in the war effort. Churchill viewed this position with contempt and did what he could to stall any agreement with Congress throughout the war. Even when the Japanese threatened to invade India, Churchill remained uncommitted

to any scheme that appeared to back down to Congress. Instead, Churchill praised those in India, particularly its Muslims, who cooperated with the authorities, and who helped in the war effort. Their loyalty, in Churchill's eyes, deserved reward, making him a supporter of the creation in 1947 of Pakistan.

Churchill stuck to his core political principles before, during and after the dramatic transformation of Indian politics during the mid-1920s. For many contemporary observers, however, it appeared he had changed his mind, siding with nationalists before the First World War and becoming their most vocal opponent afterward. This judgment was only

strengthened in the 1940s, not only for his efforts as Prime Minister to hinder dialogue with Indian nationalists, but also for his indirect role in the eventual partition of India into two separate states. In striving to keep India in the empire, Churchill almost drove a permanent wedge between India and Britain. Fortunately, a friendly post-war Labour government helped ensure India's link to the Crown was maintained by the first Congress government through membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The post-independence maintenance of this link prompted Churchill in old age to reconsider his handling of Indian affairs in the 1930s.

THE NATIONAL CHURCHILL MUSEUM PRESENTS

CHURCHILL'S ENGLAND

RELIVE THE EPIC STORY OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL



In **late May/early June of 2011**, cross the Atlantic and venture back in time for a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to experience the story of Sir Winston Churchill as only The National Churchill Museum can tell it!

Join Dr. Rob Havers, Executive Director of The National Churchill Museum and Director of the Churchill Institute, for a week-long journey that will offer unprecedented access into the life of a man many refer to as **“the greatest statesman of our time.”**

Details about Churchill's England 2011 can be found on Westminster College's website, www.westminster-mo.edu, beginning Alumni Weekend, April 23, 2010. More Information about the trip will also be included in the Fall 2010 *Memo* magazine.

EDUCATIONAL & PUBLIC PROGRAMMING



Holiday Honor Tree celebrating past and present military personnel



Sue Beatty reading 'Twas the Night Before Christmas at our Holiday party



"Dr. Seuss Wants You!" traveling exhibit

We are doing things a little bit differently this year regarding the "Teaching Churchill" Summer Teacher Workshop. Instead of 2½ days, we will have a 1½ day workshop. This new streamlined workshop will focus on promoting one thing—teaching educators how to use Churchill (and the Museum) in the classroom. We will provide tips and tricks as well as the more traditional informational sessions. Given that the workshop is on a Thursday and Friday, it is my hope that more educators will be able to attend.

We had a fabulous exhibit in January about Theodor Seuss Geisel or Dr. Seuss. Titled "Dr. Seuss Wants You," this exhibit is based on the book *Dr. Seuss Goes to War* by historian Richard H. Minear. While the book has over 400 editorial cartoons drawn by Geisel, the exhibit highlights 14. Geisel focused on the concerns that America needed to address while WWII engulfed the world and demonstrated how individuals must become aware, informed, and involved in their surroundings. If you did not have the chance to view the exhibit, I recommend checking the book out from your local library. Readers will gain a wonderful insight of Geisel before he became famous for his children's books.

Our next exhibit is an in-house production co-sponsored by the Westminster College Remley Women's Center. Given the topic of "Churchill Women," we put together an exhibit discovering the lives of the Churchill female household, including Jenny Jerome and Clementine Hozier.

Two upcoming exhibits include the tenth annual Watercolor Missouri National exhibition in April, and *The Life Atomic! Growing Up in the Shadow of the*

A-Bomb in June. The former is put together by the Missouri Watercolor Society and displays about 80 artists from across the United States. Coming from the Rogers Historical Museum, the latter discusses the threats Americans faced in the early atomic age and the threats that face our nation today. A common thread throughout the exhibit will be the impact of the bomb on 1950s and 1960s popular culture.

Our new public programming calendar will be out June 2010. Stop by or call for a hard copy. Also, log on to the website for postings of all events.

Don't hesitate to call or write with comments or suggestions. I'd love to hear your ideas!

Mandy Plybon

ATTENTION EDUCATORS!

Winston Churchill Student Essay Contest

The Changing World of Winston Churchill

Find details & submission guidelines at
www.churchillmemorial.org
Click on student essay contest

SUBMISSIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BY MAY 1, 2010

Open to any student grades 9-12

For more information, contact Mandy Plybon,
Education & Public Programs Coordinator at
(573) 592-6242

April

11 Tenth Annual Watercolor Missouri National Exhibition begins *(until May 16)*

17 Children’s Program: Photography & War
11am-12pm \$5.00 Ages 6-12
 Photography began out of necessity, a necessity to document wars. Children will make (and use) one of the first cameras – a pinhole camera.

Community Learning Program: Photography During Wartimes
11am-12:30pm \$5.00 All Ages
 Hands-on presentation discussing photography during war, photojournalism, and the basics of photography.

18 26th Annual Crosby Kemper Lecture
2pm Free

May

1 Children’s Program: Beginning Architecture
11am-12pm Free Ages 6-12
 Learn about the architecture of the Church of St. Mary. Discussion will follow on how buildings are being reused and adapted, looking at Fulton’s own historic buildings.

May *(continued)*

18 Speaker Series: Churchill’s “Iron Curtain” Security Team *6pm-7pm Free*

June

1 Traveling Exhibit: *The Life Atomic! Growing Up in the Shadow of the A-Bomb* begins
(until July 9)

3 Annual Museum Yard Sale begins
(until June 7)

12 Children’s Program: The Life Atomic!
11am-12pm Free
 Using the traveling exhibit, children will learn about the threats Americans faced in the early atomic age from the perspective of 1950s and 1960s popular culture.

Callaway Arts Council presents the Churchill Art & Jazz Festival
Westminster College Free All Ages

Summer Break until September



2009-2010



The National Churchill Museum
501 Westminster Avenue
Fulton, Missouri 65251

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A LIFE OF LEADERSHIP

A LEGACY THAT MUST ENDURE

Winston Churchill

A MAN OF VISION...PREDICTING BOTH THE RISE OF NAZI GERMANY AND THE SOVIET THREAT DEMONSTRATED BY "THE IRON CURTAIN" DESCENDING ACROSS THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.
A MAN OF CHARACTER, NEVER SACRIFICING HIS VISION FOR THE SAKE OF POLITICS.
A MAN WHOSE IDEALS, VALUES AND CHARACTER ARE AS RELEVANT TODAY AS THEY WERE 60 YEARS AGO...

YOU CAN ENSURE THAT CHURCHILL'S LEGACY WILL CONTINUE TO INSPIRE FUTURE GENERATIONS OF AMERICAN YOUTH. THE CHURCHILL MUSEUM, WORKING WITH SOME OF THE BEST MUSEUM EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMERS IN THE COUNTRY, IS CREATING AN EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH PROGRAM THAT WILL BRING CHURCHILL'S WORLD ALIVE TO OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.

YOU CAN BE A PART OF THIS EXCITING OPPORTUNITY BY INVESTING IN AMERICA'S FUTURE THROUGH A DONATION TO THE WINSTON CHURCHILL MUSEUM EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH PROGRAM. WE WOULD BE HONORED TO RECOGNIZE YOUR GENEROUS DONATION BY ASSOCIATING YOUR NAME WITH ONE OF THE GREATEST STATESMEN OF OUR TIME. QUALIFIED DONORS MAY CHOOSE TO PLACE THEIR NAME WITHIN A NUMBER OF EXHIBITS WITHIN THE CHURCHILL LEADERSHIP GALLERY.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT ROB HAVERS AT (573) 592-5233 OR ROB.HAVERS@CHURCHILLMEMORIAL.ORG

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