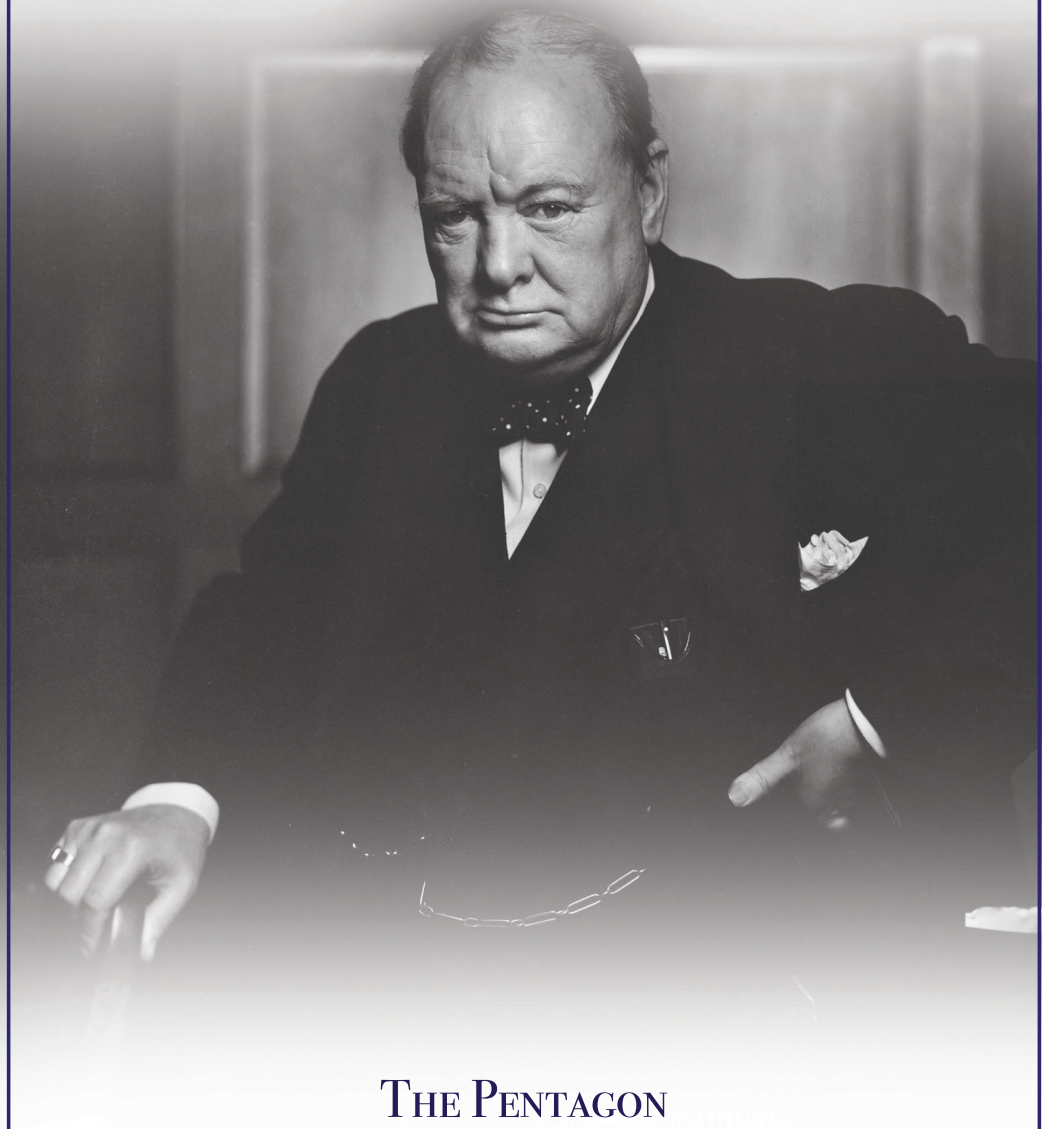


SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL BUST
UNVEILING CEREMONY



THE PENTAGON
MAY 6, 2015



SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL BUST UNVEILING CEREMONY

ARRIVAL OF OFFICIAL PARTY

NATIONAL ANTHEMS OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM AND
THE UNITED STATES

REMARKS

THE HONORABLE ROBERT WORK
Deputy Secretary of Defense
United States

MR. LEE POLLOCK
Executive Director of the Churchill Centre

GENERAL SIR NICHOLAS HOUGHTON
Chief of the Defence Staff
United Kingdom

BUST UNVEILING

RECEPTION



Hon. Robert Work, General Sir Nicholas Houghton and Bust

BRITISH CHIEFS PRESENT CHURCHILL BUST TO PENTAGON

By Jim Garamone
DoD News, Defense Media Activity

WASHINGTON, May 7, 2015

— If one man can sum up the depth and closeness of U.S.-British friendship and cooperation, then that one man would be Sir Winston S. Churchill, the indomitable British Prime Minister who governed the United Kingdom during World War II.

Deputy Defense Secretary Bob Work and United Kingdom Chief of Defense Gen. Nick Houghton unveil a bust of Sir Winston S. Churchill during a ceremony at the Pentagon, May 6, 2015. The United Kingdom defense ministry presented the bust to the

Department of Defense. DoD photo by Air Force Master Sgt. Adrian Cadiz

And now Churchill has a place in the Pentagon, after British and American officials unveiled a bust of the wartime leader in a ceremony yesterday at the conclusion of the U.S.-U.K. Combined Chiefs of Staff meeting.

Deputy Defense Secretary Bob Work and British Army Gen. Sir Nicholas Houghton presided at the ceremony in the Pentagon's Hall of Heroes.

Work thanked the British chiefs and the British people for the bust.

“It’s a most appropriate time to celebrate the legacy of Winston Churchill as this Friday marks the 70th anniversary of Victory in Europe Day,” Work said. “Churchill did so much to make that victory possible, along with the entire British people. They truly gave their blood, sweat and tears during that titanic struggle.”

Inspirational Leader

Churchill was an inspirational leader, the deputy secretary said. He steeled the entire alliance for the tasks ahead and he demanded, and got, the best possible effort from his countrymen and allies, Work said. In a measure of the esteem that Americans hold for Churchill, the U.S. Navy named an Arleigh Burke-class destroyer after him in 1999.

Britain and the United States share values, the deputy secretary said. “The United Kingdom goes wherever we go. If not with forces, then with spirit and support,” Work said. “The U.K. is the first ally whom we seek support from, and guidance.”

The United States appreciates allies that demonstrate the will, capabilities and experience to

assume responsibility for security challenges around the world, he said.

“The United Kingdom is definitely one of those allies,” Work said. “When we are in a fight, the ones we want on our right and left are service men and women from the United Kingdom.”

Work thanked the British for their service in Afghanistan and said America mourns with them for the 453 British service members who gave the last full measure.

Close American-British Relationship

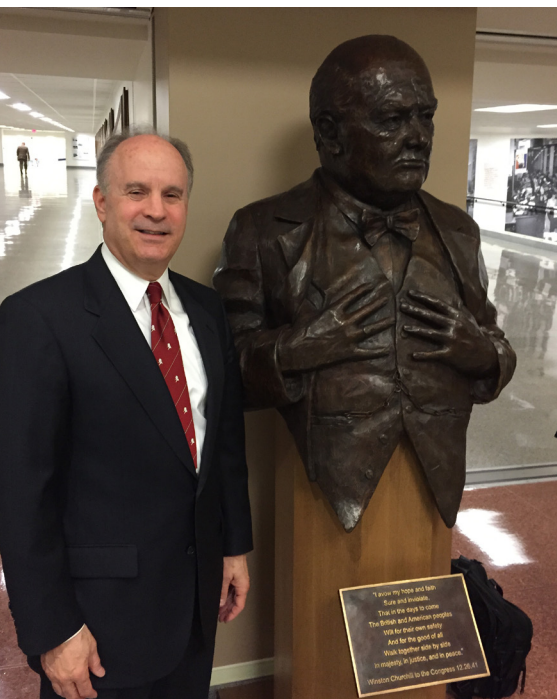
Houghton said having the bust in the Pentagon is entirely appropriate given the closeness of the British and American militaries.

“How delighted Churchill himself would be to see we are following the final piece of advice that he ever gave to his ministers upon leaving Downing Street for the final time in 1955 -- ‘Never be separated from the Americans,’” Houghton said.

The alliance between the United States and Britain is more than just shared national interests, “it is shared human ideals and a profound trust in democracy,” he said.



Pentagon Ceremony



Lee Pollock and Bust

PRESENTATION OF THE BUST OF WINSTON CHURCHILL

Remarks by Lee Pollock
Executive Director, The Churchill Centre

THE PENTAGON, May 6, 2015 — I have the good fortune to be Executive Director of The Churchill Centre, a worldwide organization dedicated to preserving the legacy of one of history's greatest statesmen.

It's my pleasure to participate in today's presentation, on behalf

of the Churchill family and the sculptor Vivien Mallock. They are delighted that this bust is being installed in such a perfect location.

Earlier today, I spoke to Randolph Churchill in London. Randolph is the great-grandson of Sir Winston, a Trustee of the Churchill Memorial Trust and, as he often reminds me, a retired Royal Navy officer. Randolph has asked me to tell you how deeply he and his family appreciate the honor being accorded today.

Winston Churchill was many things in his life: politician, statesman, writer, artist, bricklayer, winner of the Nobel Prize. But before any of those was his first profession: that of a soldier. He graduated from Sandhurst and saw combat in places around the world still familiar to us, in his first posting, fighting rebel tribesmen on the Northwest Frontier of India.

If Churchill heard us describe the Taliban today, he'd probably say, "Sounds just like the ones I remember." He participated in one of the last cavalry charges of the British Empire in 1898 - yet when he retired as Prime Minister in 1955, Britain had the hydrogen bomb.

And as First Lord of the Admiralty, he was the civilian head of the world's greatest navy at the start of both of the emblematic conflicts of the 20th century.

Churchill was sometimes accused - unfairly - of liking war too much. The truth was that while it excited him, he recognized its terrible costs and consequences.

And his quotes about war are famous.

For example:

Nothing in life is quite so exhilarating as to be shot at without result.

Or, more seriously,

Much as war attracts me and fascinates my mind, I feel more deeply every year what vile and wicked folly it is.

And in the last years of his life, he concluded:

Jaw to jaw is better than war.

Today, Winston Churchill and his ally Franklin Roosevelt stand as icons of modern history. Working with great leaders such as George Marshall and Dwight Eisenhower, they saved freedom for the world in its hour of greatest peril; thus

it is altogether fitting that this bust is unveiled here today, in the headquarters of America's armed forces. It joins another we recently presented to the United States Capitol and a third displayed at the White House since 1965.

And to ensure that Washington remains a center of Churchill scholarship, we are pleased that next year will mark the opening of our new National Churchill Library and Center at George Washington University.

So, on behalf of the Churchill family, The Churchill Centre and Churchillians around the world, thank you to the Ministry of Defence for making this bust possible, to our Department of Defense for providing a perfect home for it and to donors Alan Spence, John Michaelson and Fred Roggero. Perhaps in years to come, as challenges confront America, Britain and other freedom loving nations, you'll pause for a moment as you walk through this corridor and think of Winston Churchill. He still has much to say to us today, civilian and military alike.

Thank you.



Hon. Robert Work

WINSTON CHURCHILL BUST PRESENTATION

Hon. Robert Work
Deputy Secretary of Defense

THE PENTAGON, Wednesday, May 06, 2015 — On behalf of Secretary Carter, I want to welcome the many distinguished guests who have joined us here today. I want to especially recognize General Sir Nicholas Houghton, British Army, Chief of the Defense Staff (CDS), and his wife Lady Margaret Houghton. Nick, Maggie, it's great to see you both here today. And I also want to extend a warm welcome to all the British Defense Chiefs – thank you for joining us and also for your strong partnership and friendship.

I want to thank our own Chiefs of Staff for joining us here this

morning – along with the many senior leaders from the Department of Defense who are here as well.

I know Chairman Dempsey very much wanted to be here this morning but he's accompanying Secretary Carter on Capitol Hill where they are making our case for this year's defense budget before 20 of their best friends in the SAC-D.

So it's a real honor for me to be here in his absence and participate in this ceremony that celebrates the legacy of such a larger than life historical figure who was a personal hero of mine – Winston S. Churchill. And it is a particular

pleasure to accept his bust on behalf of the Department of Defense and to thank the British people for this thoughtful and wonderful gift.

It is a most appropriate time to celebrate the legacy of Winston Churchill as this Friday we mark the 70th anniversary of VE-Day – Victory in Europe day. Churchill did so much to make that victory possible – along with the British people, who truly gave their blood, sweat, and tears during that titanic struggle of the 20th century.

Churchill was an incredibly inspirational leader – able to motivate and inspire by his mere presence. The famous declaration “Winston is back!” was telegraphed to all ships of the Royal Navy in September 1939, as Winston returned as First Lord of the Admiralty. The message electrified ship's crews, and also served as warning to ship's captains that an exacting leader had returned who would be relentless in his demand of nothing but the highest performance.

Of course it was as wartime Prime Minister that Churchill demonstrated such an astounding capacity to lead and inspire –

even when the military situation appeared the most bleak. The eminently quotable Churchill constantly steeled the British people for the mighty task that lay ahead. In a speech to the House of Commons, just after being appointed prime minister in 1940, as Hitler's armies were pouring across France. He said: “You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word. It is victory. Victory at all costs.”

As British Air Marshall Sir Charles Portal recalled, Churchill's arrival at No. 10 Downing Street had an immediate impact on the war effort. “He put a bomb under Whitehall,” Portal said. “From then till the end of the war he was constantly urging, driving, probing, restless in his search for new ways for getting at the enemy.”

As a wartime leader Churchill was full of ideas, including more than a few wild battlefield inventions – some turned out to be quite effective, others not so much. He came up with the idea for the Mulberry Harbors employed during the Normandy landings. Although thankfully his idea for giant aircraft carriers made of ice never materialized. But as strong as his opinions might have been, and they

were strong, he always yearned for advice and expert opinion. As Air Marshall Portal said: “He wanted good hard stones on which to sharpen the knife of his ideas.”

For our part, the United States could not have asked for a more inspirational, tough-minded, and relentless partner in a war that would decide the fate of so many. As Dwight Eisenhower said of Churchill: “[His] rugged determination, his fighting spirit, and his singleness of purpose, were always a spur to action. Never once did he give less than full cooperation in any endeavor necessary to our military objectives, and never did he hesitate to use his magnetic and powerful personality to win cheerful acceptance from his countrymen of the great demands he was forced to make upon them.”

And while the British and American chiefs disagreed at times over the exact tactics of that war, our two nation’s remained unified in purpose throughout, fighting together in some of history’s bloodiest battles in both the European and the Pacific theaters. And the end result was indeed, as Churchill predicted: victory.

It was thus with our greatest respect, that we named one of

our destroyers USS WINSTON CHURCHILL. An honor bestowed on an incredibly small number of foreign leaders. And in the continuing closeness of the U.S. - UK relationship, it is the only U.S. Navy vessel with a Royal Navy officer permanently assigned to the ship’s company.

Winston Churchill, whose mother was American, truly embodied the closeness of the U.S. – UK relationship. An honorary citizen of the United States, Churchill said, “To have the United States at our side was to me the greatest joy.”

Well at this point in time, let me say, “To have the United Kingdom at our side is the greatest joy.” When we look out onto this world, you are the country with whom we share the most similar values and global view.

That means whenever we are thinking of using our military to resolve some security situation, the first ally whose support we seek is the United Kingdom. And often, you’ve already been telling us about the problem and how we should be engaging. There aren’t many allies who do that. That’s incredibly valuable when we feel the weight of global security responsibilities--

and want to share it. The United States is looking for allies with the will, capability, and experience to assume greater responsibility for security challenges around the world.

You are one of those allies. Your leadership role on the global stage, backed by a capable military, is important to the United States.

The U.S. military is always glad to have the British military alongside us in the fight. I would like to express my personal thanks and the nation’s sincere gratitude for the British troops who have served, and continue to serve, alongside our sons and daughters in Afghanistan. The UK military has been with us through all phases of the NATO mission in Afghanistan. And we mourn with you the loss of 453 UK service members in Afghanistan. They have courageously followed in the footsteps of generations of UK service men and women who have given the ultimate sacrifice and who fought side-by-side with the United States to provide others with a better future.

And as the humanitarian crisis in northern Iraq emerged last summer, UK MOD and DoD leaders at multiple levels worked together on

a combined approach to addressing the crisis. The UK has been a steady and significant partner in operations against ISIL from the beginning. On behalf of Secretary Carter and the American people I would like to extend our country’s thanks to the UK for their many contributions.

In closing, let me say that Churchill understood the value of the UK’s strong alliance with the United States. On this occasion, I want to affirm that the United States understands the importance of its alliance with the United Kingdom – and deeply values it.

I want to once again thank the British Chiefs for being here with us today and thank the British people for this most thoughtful gift.

I’d like to now turn it over to Mr. Lee Pollock, who is the Executive Director of the Churchill Center. He has been kind enough to ask Randolph Churchill, Sir Winston’s great-grandson, who is the Trustee of the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust and of Churchill Heritage Ltd., to provide a short message of appreciation from the family. Thank you.



General Sir Nicholas Houghton

WINSTON CHURCHILL BUST PRESENTATION

General Sir Nicholas Houghton

Deputy Secretary, distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen. I can think of few greater privileges than to have this opportunity to formally present this bust of Churchill to the American Government and especially its Defence Community.

It was originally the inspiration of a British Defence Attaché, Mike Harwood, to commission a bust of Churchill, that the British Government might present to the American Government as a symbol of our enduring relationship and the part that Churchill played in that relationship.

Beautifully crafted by the British sculptor Vivien Mallock, it was made possible through the sponsorship of Newsdesk Media and the support of their then CEO, Alan Spence.

How fitting that it is this day, of this week, of this year, that the bust arrives at what is intended as its final resting place. In the year of the fiftieth anniversary of Churchill's death; in the week of the 70th anniversary of Victory in Europe; and on the day that concludes the most recent meeting of the United States and British Combined Chiefs of Staff.

How delighted Churchill himself would be to see that we are following the final piece of advice that he gave his ministers on leaving Downing Street for the final time in 1955: "Never be separated from the Americans."

I do not need to tell this informed audience the degree to which, like no other, Churchill epitomised and

embodied the relationship between our countries.

He was, more than any other individual, complicit in persuading the United States of America to commit to war with Nazi Germany. But he knew he was persuading a willing ally, because he fundamentally believed that what binds the United States and the United Kingdom together is not simply shared national interest; it is shared human ideals; and a profound trust in democracy.

To quote the great man: "We must never cease to proclaim in fearless tones the great principles of freedom and the rights of man which are the joint inheritance of the English Speaking World and which through Magna Carta; the Bill of Rights; Habeas Corpus; trial by jury; and the English Common Law; find their most famous expression in the American Declaration of Independence."

Had Churchill borne witness to the discussions that the Combined Chiefs have had over the last couple of days he would have found an eerie resonance with his own times. As we discussed the threats of Russia and ISIS one might recall the words of his famous speech at Fulton, the Iron Curtain speech, when he said our countries must tackle the two giant marauders: war and tyranny. He declared it our supreme task

and duty to guard the homes of the common people from the horrors and misery of another war.

And he would no doubt have steeled the Combined Chiefs to the need to tackle the challenges head on. Again to quote him: "Our difficulties and dangers will not be removed by closing our eyes to them. They will not be removed by mere waiting to see what happens; nor will they be removed by a policy of appeasement."

So I think that there is much of the Churchill spirit and counsel that remains relevant to current times; not least the requirement to retain and sustain a strategic partnership that has weathered the last 200 years – exactly the period of time that has elapsed since the Battle of New Orleans – the last, and from a British perspective somewhat foolish, occasion on which we chose to be on opposing sides.

So, Deputy Secretary, I close simply by hoping that you will accept this bust as an enduring symbol of Churchill's memory and our two nation's relationship. And that you accept it in the sure knowledge that enhancing our liberty and strengthening our democracy remains a common goal of both our nations. And that to persist in pursuit of that goal is the best way to honour this great man's legacy.

6 May 2015

Dear Secretary Work,

On behalf of the entire Churchill family I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the Department of Defense for the great honour today being accorded the memory of my great-grandfather, Sir Winston Churchill, by the placement of his bust in the Hall of Heroes in the Pentagon. We are deeply grateful to the Department, to the UK Ministry of Defence and to Alan Spence for making possible this singular recognition.

Churchill's first profession was that of a soldier. He fought in places still familiar to us today, ranging from the North West Frontier of India to the Sudan. During the Second World War he worked closely and productively with some of the greatest figures in American military history, from George C. Marshall to Dwight D. Eisenhower. In the crucible of the greatest conflict the world has ever known, deep and lasting friendships were forged which he cherished throughout his life.

I am sorry not to be able to join you at today's ceremony but I am pleased that our family and Churchillians around the world are represented by Lee Pollock, the Executive Director of The Churchill Centre.

Thank you again for this honour. I can only add how pleased and proud my great-grandfather would have been to know that his likeness will stand in perpetuity alongside so many important citizens of what he admirably called "the Great Republic".

Sincerely,

Randolph Churchill

Hon. Robert O. Work,
Deputy Secretary of Defense,
1010 Defense Pentagon,
Washington, DC 20301-1010,
USA



Vivien Mallock

BUST OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

The Bust

The dramatic bust of Sir Winston Churchill that stands between the D-Day and World War II corridors in the Pentagon originated in a proposal made by Royal Air Force Air Vice Marshall Michael Harwood during his time as Defence Attaché in the British Embassy in Washington. His envisioned a bust of Churchill in a prominent position in the headquarters of America's armed forces as a permanent tribute to the Special Relationship between the United States and Great Britain forged by Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt, as these two

great democracies stood side-by-side to defeat Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan between 1941 and 1945.

The commissioning of the bust was supported by two sponsors, British businessman Alan Spence and his American counterpart John Michaelson, of Newsdesk Media. Vivien Mallock, a prominent British sculptor noted for her portrayal of military themes, was selected to create the image which took approximately two years. Following Harwood's retirement, the project was carried forward by Maj. Gen. Francis H. R. Howes and his staff at

the Embassy, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Defense.

After completion in December 2013, the work was presented by the sponsors to the British Chief of Defence Staff, Sir Nicholas Houghton, at a special unveiling ceremony at the Royal United Services Institute, Britain's oldest military think tank, in London. The bust remained on exhibition in London until 2014 when it was brought by an RAF Hercules aircraft to Washington, DC for display at the British Embassy.

On May 6, 2015, the bust was officially installed in its permanent location in the Pentagon during the annual meeting of Chiefs of Staff of the American and British Armed Forces. The ceremony coincided almost to the day with the 75th anniversary of Winston Churchill becoming Prime Minister and the 70th anniversary of V-E Day. Among the attendees were Deputy Secretary of Defense Robert Work, Chief of Defence Staff Gen. Sir Nicholas Houghton, First Sea Lord Adm. Sir George Zambellas, Chief of Air Staff Genl. Sir Nicholas Carter and Gen. Sir Richard Barrons. Also present were Army Chief of Staff

Gen. Raymond Odierno, Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Jonathan Greenert, Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Mark Welsh and Marine Corps Commandant Gen. Joseph Dunford.

The Churchill family and the artist were represented by Churchill Centre Executive Director Lee Pollock and Trustees Elliot Berke and Paul Brubaker.

The bust is 1-1/2 times life size and cast in bronze. It stands on a full-height wooden plinth accentuated with a bronze tablet quoting from the concluding words of Churchill's famous address to a Joint Session of Congress, December 26, 1941:

I avow my hope and faith
Sure and inviolate
That in the days to come
The British and American peoples
Will for their own safety
And for the good of all
Walk together side by side
In majesty, in justice and in peace

Additional information on the sculptor is available at www.vivienmallock.co.uk

The Location

The Churchill Bust is located between The World War II Operation Overlord and Department of Defense Historical Corridor Exhibits on the first floor of the Pentagon. This location was selected because of Churchill's critical involvement with Overlord and the 1943 Tehran Conference with Roosevelt and Stalin, depicted centrally in the Historical Corridor Exhibit "WWII Major Events Timeline Mural."

The paintings displayed in the Overlord Corridor were originally commissioned by Lord Dulverton from British artist Sandra Lawrence and were used as templates for the famed Overlord Embroidery. The template paintings depict a timeline of the June 6, 1944 Allied Invasion of Normandy, and consist of 34 panels, each eight feet long.

The paintings were transferred to the Royal School of Needlework and four years were required for 25 highly skilled needlewomen to complete a magnificent tapestry, now located at the D-Day Museum in Portsmouth, England. It is the largest work of its kind in the world, 272 feet in length -- 33 feet longer

than the 11th century Bayeux Tapestry, which depicts the Norman Conquest. The Overlord tapestry was completed for the D-Day Museum's grand opening in 1984.

The Overlord paintings were given to the U.S. Department of Defense during the 1994 50th anniversary commemoration of D-Day in Portsmouth.

The Tehran Conference was a strategic meeting of Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Joseph Stalin, from November 28 to December 1, 1943 and was the first of two conferences held between these "Big Three" Allied leaders. The focus of the meeting was the opening of a second front by Western Allies against Nazi Germany and the envisaged post-war settlement after the cessation of hostilities.

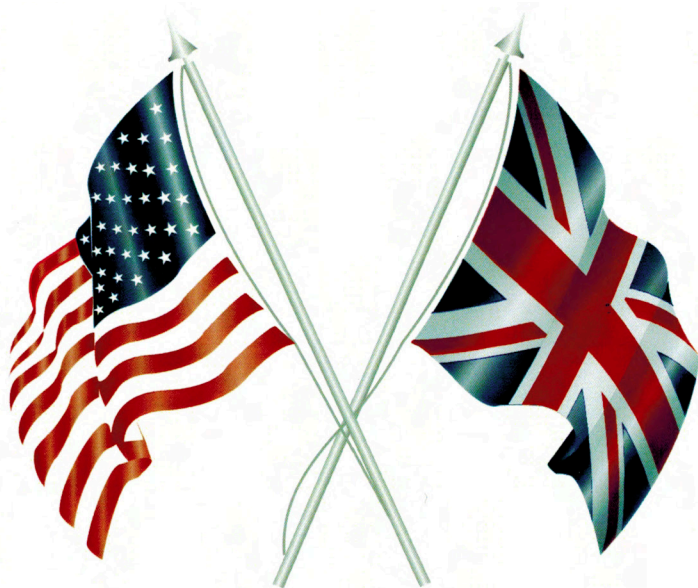
-Lee Pollock



Pentagon Ceremony



Hon. Robert Work, General Sir Nicholas Houghton and Bust



Published by The Churchill Centre
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For more information about the Centre and the life of
Winston Churchill contact Lee Pollock, Executive Director,
at lpollock@winstonchurchill.org