

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Wendell, Willkie L.: Files
Folder Title: WLW/Wiesel, Elie: Requesting Presidential
Support of Fundraising for Holocaust Museum (1)
Box: OA 10638

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>



United States Holocaust Memorial Council

May 10, 1984

Office of the
Senior
Deputy Director

Wendell L. Willkie, Esq.
Associate Counsel to the President
The White House
Room 112, Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Willkie:

I enjoyed talking with you. Enclosed are the materials you requested. If I can be of further assistance, please call on me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Micah".

Micah H. Naftalin

Enclosures:
Campaign Case
Memo to Marshall Breger re precedents



United States Holocaust Memorial Council

Office of the
Senior
Deputy Director

March 29, 1984

MEMORANDUM

To: Marshall Breger, Esq., Special Assistant to the President

From: Micah H. Naftalin *MH*

At your request, I have had some research performed--largely by our Counsel, Jonathan Bush--to seek precedents for a sitting president being involved in private or quasi-governmental activity or fund raising campaigns, especially as the Honorary Chairman. Jonathan has received copious assistance from archivists at the respective presidential libraries, dating from the Hoover period, and the results are thoroughly convincing. Our research does not include President Reagan.

While additional responses continue to come in, the provisional listing of confirmed examples includes the following:

- Each President since 1905 has served as President (until 1946 when its bylaws were revised) or Honorary President (from 1946) of the American Red Cross. In the case of some Presidents, the presidency has entailed chairing or opening annual meetings, but others have gone further in leading drives or soliciting funds for the Red Cross during their presidency. President Hoover, for instance, helped solicit monies for and routed funds through the Red Cross during the Arkansas drought of 1931. In addition, most Presidents have issued an annual proclamation urging the public to support the Red Cross.

- Each President since at least President Hoover has served during his term of office as Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America. By tradition, the First Lady serves as Honorary President of the Girl Scouts. In their capacity as Scout President, past Presidents have assisted in membership, support, and fund drives (e.g. Hoover). The Boy Scouts traditionally have used the President's name on their letterhead stationery.

- Similarly, President Eisenhower, Ford and Carter served as Honorary Chairmen of the United Services Organizations (USO) and the Boys Clubs of America. President Carter chaired the National Four-H Council, and President Nixon chaired the Future Farmers of America. Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Nixon and Carter served as honorary chairmen of People to People Sports Committee.

- Presidents typically accept honorary chairmanships of broad-based national efforts, including the Community Chest and its predecessor bodies, the National and Community War Funds (e.g. Eisenhower and Truman). Honorary chairmanship has gone beyond lending the name and good offices of the Presidency and has included nationwide radio appeals for contributions (e.g. President Truman, October 2, 1945) and annual proclamations for contributions by federal and D.C. employees and by the American public at large.

- Presidents have also involved themselves in special projects of particular importance or timeliness. Thus, President Hoover served as Chairman of the Commission to celebrate the Bicentennial of George Washington's Birth (1932), and President Truman served as Honorary Chairman of the Roosevelt National Memorial Committee (from May 1945), a close parallel to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council.

- Particularly active with public fundraising was President Roosevelt, who during his presidency actually founded the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (now called the March of Dimes). President Roosevelt was (and still is) listed as "founder" on NFIP/MD letterhead. From 1938, when the President and his aide Basil O'Connor founded the NFIP, monies were solicited by the incumbent President. On more than one occasion, President Roosevelt gave a nationwide radio appeal urging that people send their dimes to the White House for polio research. The very first "poster child", painted by Howard Chandler Christy, depicted among others the incumbent President Roosevelt and was used of course for fundraising. All subsequent Presidents similarly have permitted themselves to be photographed with various poster children, which photos are then used for fundraising efforts.

- The Truman White House staff seems to have stated the policy most clearly in a letter to Senator Milton Young: "...the President, like his predecessor, has had to adopt a policy of not endorsing fundraising campaigns unless such campaigns are endorsed by the federal government or sponsored by federal authority. This would include such campaigns as that conducted annually by the American Red Cross and by the National War Fund." (Truman Library, Official Files 69, September 6, 1945).

- Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter were listed as "Patrons" on fundraising letterheads for the N.Y. Association for the Blind ("Lighthouse"); Nixon and Carter were similarly carried as ex officio patrons of Gallaudet College; and Kennedy served as Honorary Chairman of U.S. Freedom from Hunger. Like the Council, the last two involve soliciting the public for funds for worthy, statutory purposes.

- President Carter sponsored many drives, including Honorary Chairman of the United Negro College Fund Capital Resources Développement Fund Drive, and Honorary Chairman of the National Symphony Ball.

- Finally, and perhaps most relevantly, is the case of the National Cultural Center (later renamed the John F. Kennedy Center), created by the initiative of President Eisenhower. Like the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, the Center was authorized by law to raise funds from the American public. Fearful that the project was slow in raising funds, President Kennedy on October 8, 1963 summoned top business leaders to a White House luncheon and designated them the Business Committee, under the chairmanship of Ernest Breech of Ford Motor Company. At the meeting, Kennedy Center archives and participants recount, the President expressed his wholehearted support for the congressionally-mandated fund-drive and urged each of those present to commit himself to certain donations. Later, President Kennedy made the closed-circuit fundraising telecast for the campaign. Because of these presidential initiatives, the fund-drive was successful and the Kennedy Center was built for the American public.

I trust this is the information you have been waiting for, Marshall. I appreciate your help on this critical matter.



THE LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON LIBRARY

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78705

April 23, 1984

Addendum

Mr. John Bush
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council
Suite 832
425 - 13th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Bush:

As per our telephone conversation, I am enclosing a list of organizations that gave President Johnson honorary memberships.

Also, I am sending you copies of various responses from Johnson's staff to membership inquiries.

I hope that this information will be helpful in your research.

If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Tissing, Jr.
Archivist

Enclosures

HONORARY MEMBERSHIPS OF LYNDON B. JOHNSON
(and year started)

National Council of the Boy Scouts of America (54-64)
Chairman of Brotherhood Week (64,66)
Chief of the Service (Secret Service) (65)
Admiral--conferred by Department of Conservation of the Commonwealth
of Kentucky (64)
Lifeguard Certificate (Atlantic City) (64)
Mayorship of Warren City, Oklahoma (68)
Aerospace Medical Association (65)
American Club of London (67)
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (65)
American Legion (68)
American Merchant Marine Library Assoc. (64)
Chairmanship of The American National Red Cross (63)
Army and Navy Union, USA (67)
President of Army Relief Society (64)
Balcones Country Club (68)
President of Boy Scouts of America (64,68)
The West Pasco County Democratic Club (64)
Balnco County Historical Assn.(64)
Trustee of Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation (64)
Elevator Operators' and Starters' Union (64)
Festival of Faith and Freedom Foundation (64)
Chairman of Francis E. Walter Memorial Fund (64)
Friendship Veterans Fire Engine Company (65)
Advisory Coach of Grant Joint Union High School District (Sacramento,CA)(64)
Citizen of State of Georgia (64)
President of Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventative Medicine (64)
House Father of Harris House, UNCarolina (66)
Headliners Club, Austin (67)
International Assn. of Fire Fighters (65)
Chairman of the Founders' Committee of the International Club of
Washington, D.C.(12-3-63)
Chairman of the 10th International Games for the Deaf (65)
Chairman of the Faculty of John F. Kennedy Junior High School
in North Miami Beach (64)
Citizen of Johnson City, Tennessee
Kenwood Golf and Country Club, MD (66-68)
Vice-President of the Legal Aid Society of the City of New York (64)
Chairman of the Eye Research Campaign (Lions International) (64)
Los Angeles Country Club (64)
The Bond Club of Denver (64)
Advisory Board of Calvin Coolidge Memorial Foundation (64)
Cadet Commander of Clarkson College Reserve Officer Training Corps (NY) (66)
Club Penn-Cal (68)
Custer County Democratic Central Committee (65)
Department of Classroom Teachers of the Colorado Education Assn. (64)
Communications Workers of America (64,68)
Massachusetts Hundred Club (67)
Connecticut Hundred Club (67)

COPY LBJ LIBRARY

Guadalupe Valley Coon Hunter's Assn. (66)
Country Club of Austin (68)
Cosmos Criterions of Hamtramck High School, MI (66)
Dynamic Young Democratic Club (LA, 66)
Stonewall Chamber of Commerce
Chairman of Declaration of Independence House and Library, Inc. (65)
Council on Christian Unity (64)
Disciples of Christ Historical Society (Life Patron) (64)
Donkey Club, Inc. (Idaho, 64)
Mended Hearts, Inc. (64)
Democratic Citizens Assn., Kansas City, MO (64)
Franklin County Democratic Dondey Club, MO (64)
Young Democratic Club of William Jewell College, MO (64)
Public Trustee of Mayo Foundation (68)
Elder of National City Christian Church (65)
American Legion's National Distinguished Guests Committee, VP (11-26-63)
National Education Assn. (65)
Chairman on National Flag Week Committee (64)
National Forensic League (64)
Chairman of National 4-H Service Committee, Inc. (64)
National Guard Assoc. (68)
National Honor Society, Marion Chapter, OH (68)
Trustee of the National Mary Washington Memorial Assn. (64)
National Muzzle Loading Rifle Assn. (64)
National Press Club, D.C. (68)
Chairman of the Committee to Salvage Talent of National Scholarship
Service and Fund for Negro Students (64)
Vice-President of the National Tuberculosis Assn. (67)
Chairman of the Navy-Marine Residence Foundation, Inc. (64)
Citizen of Nebraska (64)
Clark Democratic Club, Inc., NJ (65)
Fourth Ward Regular Men's Democratic Club, NJ (66)
Town of Galway, NY Democratic Club (64)
New York Historical Society (64)
Oak Hills Country Club, San Antonio (68)
York County Democratic Club (64)
Chairman of People-to-People, Inc. (67-8)
President of Pilgrims of the United States (64)
Polish Legion of American Veterans (66)
Radio-Television Correspondents Assn. (68)
Citizen of Covelo, CA (68)
Citizen of San Paulo, Brazil (65)
Sertoma International (66)
Society in Dedham, MA for Apprehending Horse Thieves (64)
Stone Mountain Beagle Club, Inc. (64)
New Democratic Club, Navarro County, TX (64)
Texas State Historical Assn. (66)
Texas State Society of Washington, D.C. (66)
Texas State Teachers Assn. (67)
Touchdown Club of Washington, D.C. (66)
Class of 1964 at U.S. Coast Guard Academy (64)
President of the U.S. Olympic Committee (64)

COPY LBJ LIBRARY

University Club, D.C. (68)
Ex-Students' Assn., University of Texas (64)
Vanderburgh County Humane Society, Indiana (64)
Waldo Police Department, Arkansas (65)
Kennewick Democratic Club, Washington (67)
Franklin County Democratic Club, Washington (64)
Westwood Country Club, Austin (68)
White House Fellows Assn. (66)
Whitehall Cadet Squadron 803, Civil Air Patrol, Ohio (66)
Young Democratic Club, University of Wisconsin - Waukesha Center (67)
Allentown Patriots Athletic Assn. (64)
Commissioner of Amateur Softball Assoc. of America (66)
American Trustee Assn. of American Library Assn. (67)
American Veterans Founders Post No. 1, D.C. (65)
Sad Sacks, Itaualli Division of AMVETS, Mal Sack, Johnson City, TX (65)
Phoenix Democratic Luncheon Club (64)
Journeyman Member of Belleville Typographical Union No. 74 (64)
Bellwood Beagle Club, Blair County, PA (64)
Bexar County Citizens Radio Assn. (64)
Citizen of Cobb City, OSU, OH (64)
Palmdale Democratic Club (64)
Catholic Youth Organization Physical Fitness Club (64)
Centennial Parent-Teacher Assn. (12-30-63)
Central Indiana Beagle Club, Inc. (64)
Mount Vernon Area Chamber of Commerce (64)
Young Democrats of Fremont County, CO (65)
Chairmanship of the Committee to Salvage Talent (64)
Communications Workers of America (64)
Student Council of the Hartford Conservatory (66)
Life Patron Member of the Disciples of Christ Historical Society (64)
Dowling Club, Des Moines, IO (64)
State of New Jersey Fireman's Mutual Benevolent Assn. (64)
Chairman of the Committee Frances E. Walter Memorial Hall,
Moravian Seminary for Girls (67)
Franciscan Mission Assn. (67)
Citizen of the City of Fredericksburg
Gator Bowl Assn. (64)
The George Washington Society of Kansai (64)
Golden Era Club (65)
Groundhog Club of America No.1 (67)
Helms Hall, Helms Athletic Foundation (65)
Inland Empire Beagle Club, Inc. (64)
Directorate of the International Assn. of Disabled Artists (64)
Italian American War Veterans (64)
Jesuit Seminary Assn. (66)
Kentucky Colonel (66)
KMHT Private Eye Card No.1, Marshall, TX (64)
LBJ Democratic Club of Garden Grove, CA (64)
The Los Angeles Country Club (64)
Malibu Park Junior High PTA (66)
Maryland Jockey Club (64)

COPY LBJ LIBRARY

Associate Member of the National Wildlife Federation (64)
Naturalist Club of North Miami Junior High School (64)
Navy Club of USA (64)
Beverly Hills Council of the Navy League of the US (64)
Clark Democratic Club, Inc. (65)
Santa Fe County Young Democrats (64)
Greater Herkimer Democratic Club (65)
National Forensic League (64)
State of North Carolina Sheriffs' Assn. (65)
Oakland Beagle Club (64)
Oakley F. Belew Memorial Rifle and Gun Club (65)
Kent State Young Democrats Club (68)
Guernsey County Democratic Club (64)
Warren City (68)
Pacoima Junior High PTA (66)
Richard E. Byrd Junior High PTA (68)
Lafayette High School PTA (67)
Mark Twain Junior High (65)
Ulysses S. Grant High School PTA (65)
Pennsylvania Democratic Club (68)
Abington Democratic Club (64)
PA Young Democrats of Old Forge (64)
Phi Delta Rho Fraternity, State Univ. College at Oneonta, NY (64)
Philadelphia Depth Chargers (64)
Philip S. McDonald Police Benevolent Assn., Inc. (65)
Physical 'Recks Social Club, Inc. (66)
Pine Valley Sportsmen, Inc. (68)
Pioneers of Alaska, Igloo No.31 (66)
Pioneer Beagle Club, Inc. (64)
Pratt Saddle and Lariat Club, Inc. (64)
Presque Isle Beagle Club, Inc. (64)
Regular Democratic Organization (64)
Citizen of Eaton City (64)
Santa Clara County Council of Senior Citizens (64)
Sheriff's Mounted Posse, Inc. of Harris County (68)
South Jersey Beagle Club, Inc. (64)
Southeast Missouri Beagle Club Inc. (67)
Southern New York Beagle Club (64)
Southern Speech Assn. (64)
Sport and Recreation Club of the Villa Aliance, Brazil (66)
Teensters For Johnson (64)
Texacoma Club (64)
Texas State Historical Assn. (65)
Young Democrats Club of Del Mar College (64)
United Assn. of Americans, Inc. (66)
Junior Democrats Club of Salt Lake City (64)
Citizen of Ybor City, FL (65)
Young Citizens of America (64)

COPY LBJ LIBRARY

COPY

223538

4690

ME002

FG 352

LD

April 19, 1984

Msey

I am proud to send my appreciation to all those gathered for the Annual Ceremonies of the Holocaust Memorial Council. Because of my trip to China, this is the first year since I took office when I have not spoken to this meeting.

This occasion presents an opportunity for me to express my admiration for your vision and courage in commemorating these Days of Remembrance through the performing arts. It is difficult and painful to speak in common words of the horrors perpetrated during the Holocaust. And it is virtually impossible to grasp the enormity of suffering endured both by victims and survivors. Yet, because we all, in one way or another, are survivors of that era, we know we must speak that for which we have no words and feel that which drains our very capacity to feel.

In this effort, music and poetry can be our medium. They transcend the barriers of memory to touch our hearts and souls, and that is why I commend the singular vision of all those who prepared this Commemoration.

I also see great courage in this event because one of the most stupefying features of the Holocaust was its dehumanization. The Nazis, who conceived of, built, and ran the extermination camps -- filling gas chambers, mass graves, and crematoria -- perpetrated the ultimate horror. People who turned their neighbors over to the Gestapo and who reported those trying to hide or escape acted in despicable ways. And through physical debasement, psychological torture, and sadistic medical "experiments", the murderers attempted to dehumanize even their victims. As we remember both the slain and their slayers, we can hardly contemplate the thought that such indecency and inhumanity could have occurred.

But if the Holocaust reminds us of man's inhumanity to man, its study also teaches us about heroism and faith. We learn of righteous gentiles who risked their lives to save others,

of Jews who fought against their Nazi-decreed fate, and of nobility and kindness even among the camp inmates themselves. Even as the Nazis and their allies sought to dehumanize the world, those whom they oppressed and slaughtered affirmed their humanity by creating literature, art, and music expressive of their pain, hopes, and dreams. Today, both survivors and others continue this life-affirming task, seeking not only to keep alive the memory of the victims through occasions such as this, but also to rehumanize the world through artistic and scholarly efforts.

To be human is to feel, to be moved by another's pain, to have a moral concern for injustice, and to act to right wrongs. To be human is also to have faith -- in God, in our fellow men and women, and in ourselves -- that life is inherently worth living and that our children will inhabit a better world through our efforts.

And, perhaps most basically, it is quintessentially human to sing. We sing of our sorrows, our challenges, and our triumphs. We lift our voices heavenward with hope and joy in the solidarity we feel.

"Sing unto the Lord a New Song," sang the Psalmist. And so sing all of you tonight: A song dedicated to the rehumanization of the world in our time. May God hear our song and bless our efforts. As Moses prayed: "Establish for us the work of our hands, the work of our hands, establish Thou."

To Marshall Breger to hand carry
 RR:WELLS: VI2
 cc: K.Osborne/M.Breger/D.Livingston/CF
 04/19 Holocaust Memorial

Holocaust

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

March 26, 1984

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: M.B. OGLESBY, JR.

REQUEST: Meeting with prominent members of the
Holocaust Memorial Council, including
Senator Rudy Boschwitz.

PURPOSE: To respond to Senator Boschwitz's request
for the President to meet with this group to
discuss the President's serving as honorary
Chairman of their campaign to refurbish the
National Holocaust Memorial Museum and
Education Center.

BACKGROUND: In 1980, Congress established a United
States Holocaust Memorial Council which has
responsibility for constructing a living
memorial museum to victims of the Holocaust.
All funds for building this institution will
be raised from the private sector, similar
to the fundraising program for the Kennedy
Center.

Senator Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minnesota) would
like to bring in a group of prominent
members of the Council to ask the President
to serve as Honorary National Chairman of
the fundraising campaign. Boschwitz pointed
out that the President has supported
establishment of the Holocaust Memorial
Council and that this would be an important
event in terms of the Jewish groups.
Attached is more specific information
regarding the purpose and activities of this
group.

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

DATE: Open DURATION: 10 minutes

LOCATION: The Oval Office

PARTICIPANTS: List attached

OUTLINE OF EVENT: Group to enter Northwest Gate to West Lobby and be escorted to the Oval Office for a 10-minute meeting with the President.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Briefing paper to be provided.

MEDIA COVERAGE: White House photographer only

RECOMMENDED BY: M.B. Oglesby, Jr.

OPPOSED BY: No opposition

Attachment: Participants List

PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Vice President
Senator Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minnesota)
Members of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council (4-6 people)

Staff

James A. Baker
Michael Deaver
Faith Whittlesey
M.B. Oglesby, Jr.

OVERVIEW

The United States Holocaust Memorial Council is inaugurating a national capital campaign to raise a minimum of \$100 million. Funds will be used to build the National Holocaust Memorial Museum and Education Center, an American memorial to the six million Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the millions of other who perished at the hands of the Nazis. The institution also will be a research and education center that links, for the first time, the Holocaust curricula, teacher training and archival, artifact and video and film resources already gathered by other Centers.

It is the hope of the Council that the Museum will teach present and future generations about the past, thus transforming the way each visitor faces the future.

The 96th Congress of the United States voted unanimously in 1980 to establish the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, charging it, among other mandates, to "plan, construct and oversee...a permanent living memorial museum." The law requires that all funds for building the institution be raised from the private sector, following the pattern used to fund the building of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. A partnership between the Government and private sector already is in place.

The goal of \$100 million is being sought in gifts and pledges as well as planned gifts. Pledges can be paid over a five-year period. Volunteers will seek support from the private sector throughout the United States; gifts from international sources will be accepted as campaign policy allows. The all-volunteer fundraising organization being established is a pyramidal structure with volunteers grouped in four key divisions: Family; National; Regional; and International. Each prospect will be solicited personally by volunteers.

The national campaign office is located in Washington, D.C. Eight regional offices will open in the summer of 1984.

Because of the unique and historic nature of this project, the campaign must be dignified. All events, materials and activities are carefully designed and implemented to insure that the memory of the Holocaust is not cheapened. The unfolding of the campaign will be designed to be both educational and inspirational.

PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP

The success of this campaign is largely dependent on the quality of its leadership. It is, therefore, most significant that this project has been supported by two Presidential Administrations and the Congress of the United States. This fact is especially important since, as an American project, support for the project will be sought from all quarters of the country.

But, there will be those who will not appreciate the significance of the Holocaust Memorial Museum to Americans. And there will be those who view the Memorial Museum as specifically Jewish. The values of establishing a National Holocaust Memorial Museum must be demonstrated to the nation and to the world.

This challenge can be most effectively and convincingly met by the public involvement of the President of the United States.

With this thought in mind, and with deep respect, we wish the President to consider the following key requests:

- A. Serve as Honorary National Chairman.
- B. Help enlist the designated National Chairmen.

In addition, the following points of involvement can be invaluable:

1. Invite selected individuals to attend a White House briefing and/or reception and camp tour.
2. Appoint an assistant, as the Presidential Representative, to help coordinate and attend the camp visitations.
3. Appear in an audio-visual production describing the project.
4. Sponsor White House meetings where selected top national prospects can be cultivated.
5. Sign copies of his address on the Holocaust that would be distributed to major donors and key volunteers.
6. Consider attending selected major campaign meetings.
7. Consider lending Presidential support to international solicitations.

AN EVENING OF COMMEMORATION

**Days of Remembrance, 1984
The United States Holocaust Memorial Council**

AN EVENING OF COMMEMORATION

Through the Performing Arts



The Concert Hall
The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
April 29, 1984

U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL
The Honorable Elie Wiesel, Chairman
The Honorable Mark E. Talisman, Vice Chairman

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE COMMITTEE
The Honorable Sigmund Strochlitz, Co-Chairman
The Honorable Benjamin Meed, Co-Chairman

Days of Remembrance, 1984



My friends. Thank you for coming together this evening to commemorate the intense beauty of a world and culture that were destroyed. We are here to bear witness to the six million Jewish victims of the Holocaust and to millions of others who perished at the hands of the Nazis. We are here to honor the American liberators and the survivors who taught their contemporaries how to rebuild their lives on the ruins of civilization.

This evening is special because it is the first. Our Museum also will be special because it, too, will be unique. The United States is the only country other than the State of Israel officially to commemorate the victims of the Holocaust in annual Days of Remembrance. Now this living tradition will find a place. Its home will be the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Our Museum will be a place to remember. To meditate. To learn. To share. By bearing witness to the tragedy, unprecedented in the annals of history, by collecting names and memories, by studying the chronicles and messages that survived, we will try to tell the story. And in doing so, we will teach our children, and theirs, that what happened once – and because it happened once to one people – must not happen again to any people.

ELIE WIESEL
Chairman
The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council



Our most sacred task now is insuring that the memory of this greatest of human tragedies, the Holocaust, never fades — that its lessons are not forgotten.

Although so much has been written and said, words somehow are never enough. If a young person, the son or daughter of a neighbor or friend, should die or suffer a terrible illness, we feel the sorrow and share the pain. But how can we share the agony of a million young people, suffering unspeakable deaths. It is almost too great a burden for the human soul. Instead, its very enormity may make it seem unreal.

We must see to it that the immeasurable pain of the Holocaust is not dehumanized, that it is not examined clinically and dispassionately, that its significance is not lost on this generation, or any future generation. Though it is now a dry scar, we cannot let the bleeding wound be forgotten. Only when it is personalized will it be real enough to play a role in the decisions we make. Those victims who cannot be with us today do a vital service to mankind by being remembered. But, we must be their vessel of remembrance.

RONALD REAGAN
Keynote Address
National Civic Commemoration
Days of Remembrance/Opening Ceremony
American Gathering of
Jewish Holocaust Survivors

The Capital Centre
April 11, 1983



THE WORK OF THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

Our generation faces an extraordinary mandate and challenge: to assure that the world never forgets the awful experience of the Holocaust – the systematic murder of six million Jews by the Nazis and their collaborators during the Second World War – and the death, torment and enslavement suffered by other millions of political activists, anti-Nazi intellectuals, religious, political, and cultural leaders and citizens of more than 20 nationalities.

Congress issued this mandate in 1980, voting unanimously to create the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to memorialize the victims and to provide for official remembrance of the Holocaust in two dramatic and important ways: first, to plan, erect and oversee the operation of a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the Holocaust; and second, to sponsor annual national and local civic ceremonial observances of the Days of Remembrance.

In doing so, Congress accepted the recommendations of President Jimmy Carter's nonpartisan President's Commission on the Holocaust. The President appointed Elie Wiesel, the distinguished author and human rights activist, as Chairman of the Council. President Carter and President Reagan have appointed 55 distinguished Americans, including Mark E. Talisman as Vice Chairman, to serve along with five members each of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.



Since 1980, the Council has conducted the annual national official ceremony commemorating the victims, and has worked with the governors of all 50 states, the mayors of major cities and religious, cultural and civic institutions across the country to assist in developing appropriate commemorations.

At the same time, the Council has engaged in a careful planning process to create the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, for which a site in the Mall area of Washington, D.C. has been allocated to the Council by the U.S. Government.

This museum will preserve the historical records of a living world and its destruction. It will honor the legacy of a generation challenged as was no other. It will educate people of all ages and backgrounds so that none may ever forget or misconstrue the truth. It will commemorate, teach and preserve the history and human dimensions of the Holocaust, evoking in visitors empathy and reverence for the victims. It will bear witness; it will teach; it will help us to remember.



A Campaign To Remember

**“We are moving forward to build a ‘living’ museum financed by those who grasp the importance of understanding and of remembering.”
– President Ronald Reagan, 1983**

Last year the transfer of a site for the future United States Holocaust Memorial Museum gave the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council a place in which to remember. This year the National Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign has been instituted to make that museum a reality. It will be A Campaign to Remember.

By law, the cost of design, renovation, construction and equipment for the museum must be raised exclusively through private, tax-deductible contributions. The costs of creating this institution have been determined to be a minimum of \$100 million.

The national, voluntary campaign program – A Campaign to Remember – will secure these funds from business, industry and organized labor, foundations, synagogues and churches, civic and service organizations and concerned citizens throughout the country.

Modern society offers few comparable opportunities to make a permanent and public contribution to the betterment of humankind. You are invited to join in transforming and securing our future. Become a part of A Campaign to Remember.

**The National Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 737-5000**



**The United States Holocaust Memorial Council
presents
An Evening of Commemoration
Through The Performing Arts**

There is a kind of silence that is stronger than applause. And while there are moments that you may want to acknowledge – audibly – we and the artists who join us this evening ask that you refrain from applauding.

We, therefore, would like to acknowledge at the start the artists, musicians, and journalists who have joined together to make this Remembrance possible:

American Symphony Orchestra
Julius Rudel, Conductor
Tom Brokaw
Giora Feidman Trio
Cantor Isaac Goodfriend
Lorne Greene
Helen Hayes
Howard University Choir
Dr. J. Weldon Norris, Conductor

James Earl Jones
Ted Koppel
Sherrill Milnes
Michael Moriarty
Meg Tilly
Ilana Vered
Orson Welles
Joseph Wiseman
Michael York

Produced by Norman Gladney, Gladney Communications Ltd.



AN EVENING OF COMMEMORATION

Through the Performing Arts

**The Concert Hall
The John F. Kennedy Center
April 29, 1984
8:30 p.m.**

INTRODUCTION	Sigmund Strochlitz Chairman, Days of Remembrance Committee
THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER	American Symphony Orchestra, Julius Rudel, Conductor
GREETINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES	Marshall J. Breger, Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison
ANI MAAMIN	Introduction: Joseph Wiseman Howard University Choir American Symphony Orchestra, Julius Rudel, Conductor
AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE	Tom Brokaw "While not all victims were Jews, all Jews were victims"



- CONCERTO GROSSO** Introduction: Michael York
For String Orchestra Ilana Vered, Pianist
with Piano Obbligato American Symphony Orchestra,
By Ernest Bloch Julius Rudel, Conductor
First Movement Prelude
- PASTOR MARTIN NIEMOLLER** Lorne Greene
"Am I My Brother's Keeper?" Helen Hayes
Joseph Wiseman
- "IS NOT HIS WORD LIKE A FIRE"** Introduction: Michael York
from "Elijah" Sherrill Milnes
by Felix Mendelssohn American Symphony Orchestra,
Julius Rudel, Conductor
- THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE
ON REFUGEES** Lorne Greene
Bermuda, April 19, 1943 Michael Moriarty
- JANUSH KORCZAK'S
GHETTO DIARY** Michael Moriarty
Warsaw, August, 1942
- RIVKELE, THE SABBATH ONE** Helen Hayes
Words: Peysakh Kaplan
Bialystok Ghetto, 1943
- DIARY OF THE VILNA GHETTO** Michael Moriarty
By Itshok Rudashevski
1927-1943



LONELY CHILD Helen Hayes
Words: Shmerke Kaczerginski
Vilna Ghetto

A SURVIVOR FROM WARSAW Introduction: Michael York
By Arnold Schoenberg Sherrill Milnes, Narrator
Howard University Choir
American Symphony Orchestra,
Julius Rudel, Conductor

SPECIAL FILM PRESENTATION Orson Welles
Reading from Ezekiel 37

INTERMISSION (15 minutes)

HEBREW CHORUS FROM NABUCCO ... Introduction: Michael York
("Fly Thought on Golden Wings") Howard University Choir
By Giuseppe Verdi American Symphony Orchestra,
Julius Rudel, Conductor

YOUNG MOSHE'S DIARY Joseph Wiseman
Brussels, March 9, 1943

CHAIM KAPLAN'S DIARY James Earl Jones
Warsaw Ghetto

ARIA FROM ANDREA CHÉNIER Introduction: Michael York
By Umberto Giordano Sherrill Milnes
American Symphony Orchestra
Julius Rudel, Conductor



LEST WE FORGET Meg Tilly

Haja Feldman
Warsaw, 1942

CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD Michael York

By Samuel Artur Zygelboym
Jewish representative to
the Polish Government-In-Exile
London, April, 1943

**TWO SONGS FROM THE GHETTOS
AND A SPIRITUAL**

Introduction: Michael Moriarty

“Shtetler, Shtetler” (Quiet, Quiet)

Words: Shmerke Kaczerginski
Music: Alex Wolkoviski-Tamir
Choral Arrangement: K. Winternits
Vilna Ghetto, 1943

Howard University Choir
American Symphony Orchestra,
Julius Rudel, Conductor

“Es Brent”

Words and Music: Mordecai Gebirtig
Choral arrangement:
Martin Kalmanoff
Cracow Ghetto, 1938

Introduction: James Earl Jones
Cantor Isaac Goodfriend
Howard University Choir,
Dr. J. Weldon Norris, Conductor

“I’ve Been Buked” (Spiritual)

Howard University Choir,
Dr. J. Weldon Norris, Conductor

POEMS FROM THE GHETTOS Meg Tilly

Motele
Natasha

A JEWISH GRAVE James Earl Jones

Words: Jewish High School Students
Prologue and epilogue to a film script
Lodz Ghetto



**MUSIC FROM THE CONCENTRATION
CAMPS AND GHETTOS**

- Introduction: Joseph Wiseman
- “Frilling”** (Springtime)
Shmerke Kaczerginski
- “Makh Tsu Di Eygelekh”**
(Close Your Little Eyes)
Words: Isaiah Shpiegel
Music: David Beyglman
Lodz Ghetto
- “Rivkele, The Sabbath One”**
Words: Peysakh Kaplan
Composer: Unknown
Bialystok Ghetto

The Giora Feidman Trio
Giora Feidman, Clarinet
Jeff Israel, Guitar
Peter Weitzner, Bass

A PLEA FOR THE SURVIVORS Ted Koppel
by Elie Wiesel

THOUGHTS OF LIBERATORS Lorne Greene

- THE NEW COLOSSUS** Introduction: Lorne Greene
- Words: Emma Lazarus
Music: Max Helfman
Orchestral arrangement:
Zalmen Mlotek
- Sherrill Milnes
Howard University Choir
American Symphony Orchestra,
Julius Rudel, Conductor

- HYMN OF THE PARTISANS** Introduction: James Earl Jones
- Words: Hirsh Glik
Music: Dmitri Pokrass
Orchestral arrangement: Warner Bass
Vilna Ghetto
- American Symphony Orchestra,
Julius Rudel, Conductor

A CLOSING REMEMBRANCE Elie Wiesel, Chairman,
U. S. Holocaust Memorial Council



ABOUT THE ARTISTS, MUSICIANS, AND JOURNALISTS WHO ARE PART OF THIS EVENING OF COMMEMORATION

AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Founded in 1962 by Leopold Stokowski, the Orchestra has achieved international prominence. It boasts an ensemble whose youthfulness, personality and high musical standards are acknowledged throughout the performing arts community. In addition to its Carnegie Hall concert series, the Orchestra appears regularly on nationally televised broadcasts.

TOM BROKAW

Distinguished NBC news correspondent. New York anchor of "NBC Nightly News." Principal correspondent on "Today." Honored by the Greater Los Angeles Press Club for outstanding contributions to journalism. Recipient of Joseph Quinn Memorial Award, that organization's highest honor for an American journalist.

LORNE GREENE

Distinguished actor, producer and host of "Lorne Greene's New Wilderness." Began his commitment as a devoted naturalist during 14 years playing Ben Cartwright in the world-famous television series "Bonanza."

GIORA FEIDMAN

The world's foremost interpreter of the Klezmer Jewish folk idiom. A principal clarinetist with the Israel Philharmonic, Feidman has introduced Klezmer into the concert hall — Lincoln Center, Carnegie Hall.

CANTOR ISAAC GOODFRIEND

Cantor, Ahavath Achim Synagogue, Atlanta, Georgia. Born into a Polish Chassidic family, he survived a concentration camp. After the War, he attended the Berlin Conservatory of Music. In 1977, Cantor Goodfriend sang the National Anthem at President Jimmy Carter's inauguration.

HELEN HAYES

"The first lady of the American theater." Among her memorable roles: "Victoria Regina," "Mary of Scotland," "Touch of the Poet," "Harvey," "The Glass Menagerie," "The Skin of our Teeth." 1981 recipient of annual Kennedy Center Honors, presented by President Reagan. Winner of two Academy Awards. Chosen one of ten American Women of the Century by **Ladies Home Journal** readers. Jefferson Humanitarian Award for her "The Best Years" radio series devoted to older Americans.



**HOWARD UNIVERSITY CHOIR,
DR. J. WELDON NORRIS,
CONDUCTOR**

One of America's most acclaimed symphonic choirs, versatility marks the one-hundred-voice Howard University Choir's repertoire, from Baroque and Renaissance scores to contemporary composers, spirituals, and tonight the Yiddish folk idiom. This superb group has been featured at Kennedy Center, Carnegie Hall, London's Covent Garden Opera House and in concert at the White House.

JAMES EARL JONES

This distinguished actor won the Tony Award for "The Great White Hope," as well as two "Obie" best actor awards. His memorable roles in theater and on screen include "Othello," "The Emperor Jones," "Of Mice and Men," "Claudine," "Roots — The Second Generation," "King Lear," "Master Harold," among many others.

TED KOPPEL

One of America's most distinguished TV journalists. Anchor ABC-TV News "Nightline" and "Viewpoint." Recipient of three Alfred I. duPont-Columbia University awards for Broadcast Journalism and four Overseas Press Club awards.

SHERRILL MILNES

Acknowledged internationally as the foremost operatic baritone of today, Milnes has been honored with three opening nights at the Met. His recordings have won him the Grand Prix de Paris, the Edison Award and many Grammys. Among his many impressive achievements is a recording of Kalmanoff's "Joy of Prayer," a concert setting of Jewish liturgy.

MICHAEL MORIARTY

Actor, writer, teacher, composer, nationally acclaimed for his performance in "Bang the Drum Slowly," Emmy Award for "The Glass Menagerie," Tony Award for "Find Your Way Home." Yeshiva University Achievement award for "outstanding creative versatility in the arts, demonstrated dedication to the pursuit of Holocaust Studies."

JULIUS RUDEL

Hailed as one of the great conductors of opera, formerly director of the New York City Opera Company, presently music director of the Buffalo Philharmonic. Mr. Rudel conducted the Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New York orchestras and the Israel Philharmonic. Mr. Rudel inaugurated and was music director of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.



MEG TILLY

Actress and ballerina, an important new talent in motion pictures and television. She recently appeared in "The Big Chill," "Impulse," "Fame," "Hill Street Blues," "Psycho II."

ILANA VERED

Among the handful of truly world-class pianists. She has won international acclaim through appearances with the New York, Boston, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Concertgebouw orchestras. Ms. Vered is one of Israel's best-known cultural resources.

ORSON WELLES

One of America's most distinguished actors/producers. Organized the Mercury Theater Company. His "Martian" broadcast, a realistic adaptation of H. G. Wells' "War of the Worlds," startled radio listeners. Welles wrote, produced and directed "Citizen Kane." His other film achievements include "Macbeth," "Jane Eyre," "Compulsion" and his own adaptation of Kafka's "The Trial."

JOSEPH WISEMAN

A superb character actor with impressive achievements in the theater, motion pictures and television, among them "After the Fall," and "Incident at Vichy" by Arthur Miller, Ionesco's "The Lesson," Anouilh's "Beckett," Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya," Shakespeare's "The Tempest," Wiesel's "Zalmen and the Madness of God."

MICHAEL YORK

One of England's finest actors. His many notable film and stage performances include "The Taming of the Shrew," "Cabaret," "The Three Musketeers," "Great Expectations," "Something for Everyone," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Logan's Run," "A Man Called Intrepid." Played title role in "Romeo & Juliet" which toured Israel. His latest film, "Success is the Best Revenge."



AN EVENING OF COMMEMORATION THROUGH THE PERFORMING ARTS HONORARY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Saul Bellow

Author

Leonard Bernstein

Composer, Conductor

Reverend Allan R. Brockway

World Council of Churches

Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski

Former Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Gerald Dickler

Attorney

Harry Ellis Dickson

Boston Symphony

Arnold Forster

Anti-Defamation League

Morton Gould

Composer

Alexander M. Halg, Jr.

Former Secretary of State

Reverend Robert T. Handy

Union Theological Seminary

Helen Hayes

Actress

Andrew Heiskell

Chairman, President's Committee on the
Arts and Humanities

Norman A. Hjeltn

Editor

Frank Hodson

Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts

Rabbi Wolfe Kelman

The Jewish Theological Seminary

Sol M. Linowitz

Attorney

Zubin Mehta

Conductor

The Hon. William J. Middendorf II

U.S. Permanent Representative to
the Organization of American
States

Czeslaw Milosz

University of California

Most Reverend Francis J. Mugavero

Bishop

Dr. F. Burton Nelson

North Park Theological Seminary

Joseph Papp

Producer

Reverend Isaac C. Rottenberg

Executive Director, National
Christian Leadership Conference
for Israel

Bob Sherman

WQXR Program Director

Dr. William L. Weller

Director, Washington Office of the
Episcopal Church

Jacqueline G. Wexler

President, National Conference of
Christians and Jews

Ronald Wilford

President, Columbia Artists

Rabbi Walter S. Wurzbarger

Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., (Ret.)

Former Chief of U.S. Naval Operations



DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE, 1984 MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1984

A Symbolic Ground-Breaking Ceremony

Tomorrow, at a symbolic ground-breaking ceremony, remembering their brothers and sisters, Holocaust survivors will bury a milk can containing their historic memories at the site of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. The milk can is similar to those which Emmanuel Ringelblum and other chroniclers of the Warsaw Ghetto used to bury their accounts of the pain, the anguish, the struggle and the heroic resistance of their comrades.

**United States Holocaust Memorial Museum site
15th and Independence Avenue, S.W.
Monday, April 30, 1984
9:30 a.m.**

The National Civic Commemoration

Then, at noon, the annual, national civic commemoration of Days of Remembrance will be held in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol. Among the speakers will be George Bush, Vice President of the United States; Howard Baker, Senate Majority Leader; Elie Wiesel, Chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council; Mark E. Talisman, Vice Chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council; and Sigmund Strochlitz and Benjamin Meed, Co-Chairmen, Days of Remembrance Committee, U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council. The Howard University Choir will provide music.

Please be with us for these important ceremonies.



AN EVENING OF COMMEMORATION THROUGH THE PERFORMING ARTS

CREDITS

Producer

Norman Gladney,
Gladney Communications, Ltd.

**Coordinator for the U. S.
Holocaust Memorial Council**
Marcia Feldman

Stage Director
Gus Fleming

Music Director
Julius Rudel

Associate Music Director
Zalmen Mlotek

Talent Coordinators
Andrea Klein
Ani Cohenan

**Text Research and
Program Notes**
Dr. Eli Pfefferkorn, Staff Researcher
U. S. Holocaust Memorial Council

Music Research
Moshe Hoch
The Institute for Conservation and
Research of Jewish Music of the
Holocaust (Israel)

Translations
Professor David Hirsch (Brown University)
Roslyn Hirsch
Roslyn Bresnick-Perry

**Text of Introduction to the
"Hebrew Chorus" (Nabucco)**
"Verdi" by Joseph Wechsberg, Putnam &
Sons (New York). Used by Permission.

Logistics
Details, Inc.

Program design and advertising
Levine & Rudd, Inc.

Publicity
Jackson/Summers Associates, Inc.

Special Arrangements
Michael Berenbaum

**UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL COUNCIL**

Professor Elie Wiesel, Chairman
Mr. Mark E. Talisman, Vice Chairman

**DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE
COMMITTEE****Members**

Mr. Sigmund Strochlitz, Co-Chairman
Mr. Benjamin Meed, Co-Chairman
Professor Harry Cargas
Mr. Sol Goldstein
Cantor Isaac Goodfriend
Rabbi Irving Greenberg
Professor Franklin Littell
Rev. John Pawlikowski
Rabbi Bernard Raskas

Special Advisers

Abraham J. Bayer
Sam Bloch
Rhoda Goldman
Irving Halperin
Sister Carol Rittner

Second Generation Liaison

Ritalynne Brechner

Staff

Executive Director
Professor Seymour Siegel
Senior Deputy Director
Micah H. Naftalin
Director of Communications
Marcia Feldman
Assistant Director for Operations
Marian Craig
Special Assistant to the Regional
Director, National Capital
Region, U. S. Park Service
Stephen E. Lynch
Kathleen Duffey, Support Staff
Wanda Cowans, Support Staff

Special thanks to Dr. Archie L. Buffkins, President, National Committee on Cultural Diversity in
the Performing Arts of the John F. Kennedy Center



UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

Professor Elie Wiesel,
Chairman

Mr. Mark E. Talisman,
Vice Chairman

Rabbi Joseph Asher

Mr. Tibor Baranski

Mr. Irving Bernstein

Dr. Marver Bernstein

Mr. Hyman Bookbinder

Mr. Victor Borge

Mr. Norman Braman

Professor Robert McAfee Brown

Professor Harry James Cargas

Ms. Esther Cohen

Professor Gerson D. Cohen

The Honorable Mario Cuomo

A. Arthur Davis, Esquire

Professor Terrence Des Pres

The Reverend Constantine N. Dombalis

Mr. Jaroslav Drabek

Ms. Kitty Dukakis

Professor Willard Fletcher

Mr. Irvin Frank

Mr. Sol Goldstein

Cantor Isaac Goodfriend

Professor Alfred Gottschalk

Dr. Irving Greenberg

Ms. Dorothy Height

The Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.

Professor Raul Hilberg

Mr. Herbert D. Katz

Julian E. Kulas, Esquire

Professor Norman Lamm

Mr. Miles Lerman

Professor Franklin Littell

Mr. William J. Lowenberg

Steven A. Ludsin, Esquire

Professor Ingeborg G. Mauksch

Mr. Aloysius A. Mazewski

Mr. Benjamin Meed

Dr. Ruth Miller

Mr. Set Momjian

The Reverend John T. Pawlikowski, O.S.M.

Rabbi Bernard S. Raskas

Mr. Edward H. Rosen

Dr. Hadassah Rosensaft

Mr. Bayard Rustin

Dr. Abram L. Sachar

Edward Sanders, Esquire

Mr. Julius Schatz

Richard Schifter, Esquire

Mr. Sigmund Strochlitz

Mr. Kalman Sultanik

Mr. Laurence A. Tisch

Mr. Glenn E. Watts

Mr. Saggi B. Wilzig

Mr. Eli Zborowski

U. S. House of Representatives

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates

The Honorable William Lehman

The Honorable Stephen J. Solarz

The Honorable S. William Green

The Honorable Robert Garcia

U. S. Senate

The Honorable Claiborne Pell

The Honorable Robert J. Dole

The Honorable John C. Danforth

The Honorable Rudy Boschwitz

The Honorable Frank R. Lautenberg

Ex Officio Members

U. S. Department of Education:

Ms. Sharon Schonhaut

U. S. Department of the Interior:

Mr. Russell Dickenson

U. S. Department of State:

Morris I. Leibman, Esquire

Executive Director

Professor Seymour Siegel

Sam Bloch
Chairman, Board of Advisers

Menachem Z. Rosensaft
Chairman, Second Generation Advisory Committee

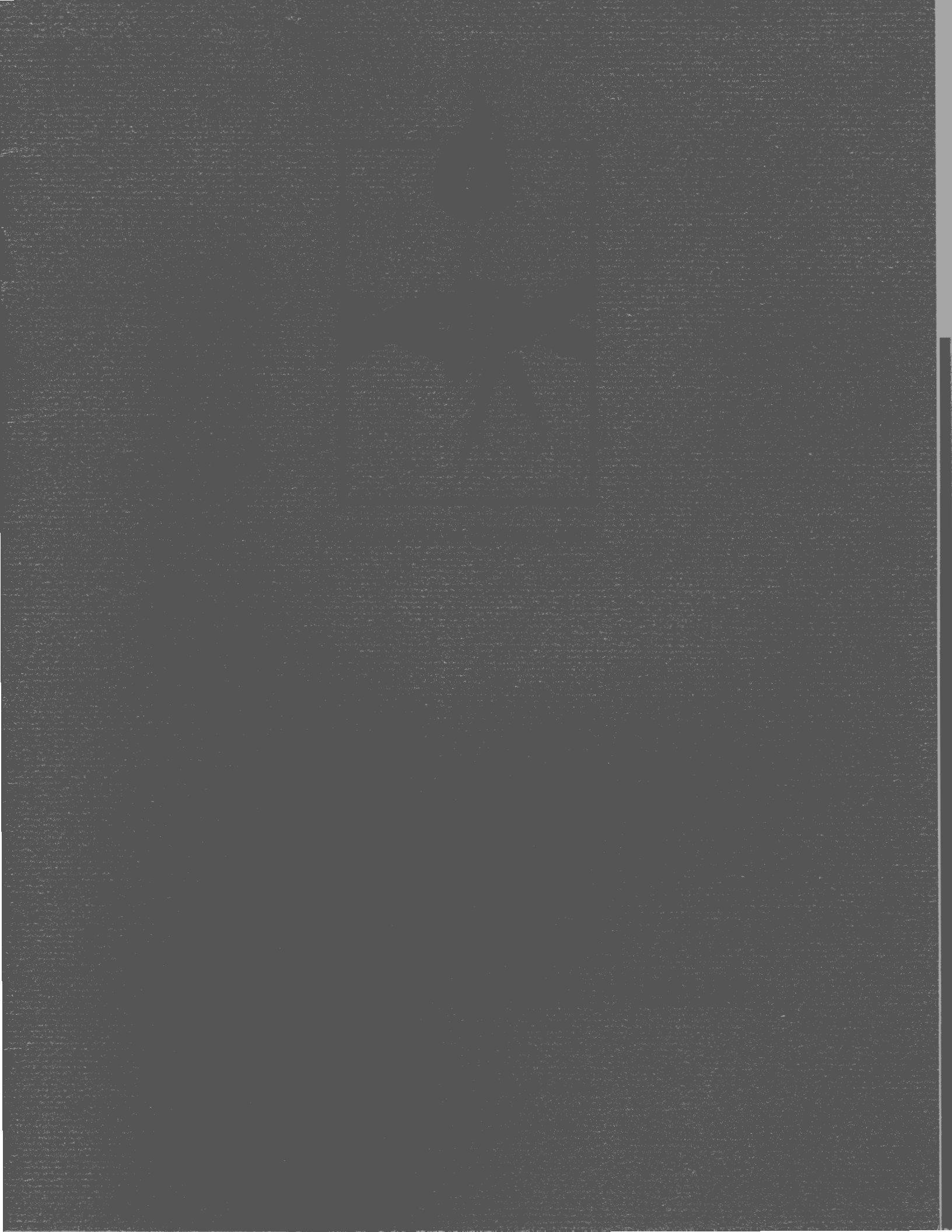


**“The problem for all of us is what do we do with our memories? We must deal with them or they will crush us. Those who died in anonymity must be remembered in anonymity. Our collective remembrance must save future generations from anonymity.” — Elie Wiesel
Kiev, USSR, 1979**

**United States Holocaust Memorial Council
425 13th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 724-0779**

**The Honorable Elie Wiesel, Chairman
The Honorable Mark E. Talisman, Vice Chairman
Professor Seymour Siegel, Executive Director
Micah H. Naftalin, Senior Deputy Director**

**Days of Remembrance Committee
Sigmund Strochlitz, Co-Chairman
Benjamin Meed, Co-Chairman**



© Copyright 1984
The United States Holocaust Memorial Council
Washington, D.C.

A Case for
The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum...

A CAMPAIGN TO REMEMBER

INTRODUCTION

This document describes the proposed plans for a new national institution in Washington, D.C. But it does much more than that. It asks you to participate in a public cause that will profoundly change and enoble you and your fellow Americans -- a cause mandated by Congress in 1980 when it voted unanimously to create the United States Holocaust Memorial Council.

The cause is to assure that the world never forgets the awful experience of the Holocaust -- the systematic murder of six million Jews and millions of others representing a score of nationalities during World War II -- and to assure that future generations will learn its lessons so that it will never again happen to any people.

This cause is supported by President Reagan and former President Carter, as well as by members of Congress, governors and mayors, and leaders of labor unions, veterans' organizations, and the Christian and Jewish communities. Now you are invited to join in this important task: to build in our Nation's Capital the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, devoted to bearing witness to the Holocaust -- its victims and survivors.

In 1980 President Jimmy Carter appointed Elie Wiesel, the distinguished author, humanist, and Holocaust survivor, as Chairman of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council. At that time, the President wrote compellingly of the need for all Americans to memorialize the Holocaust:

Although the Holocaust took place in Europe, the event is of fundamental significance to Americans for at least three reasons. First, it was American troops who liberated many of the death camps, and who helped to expose the horrible truth of what had been done there. Also, the United States became a homeland for many of those who were able to survive.

Secondly, however, we must share the responsibility for not being willing to acknowledge forty years ago that this horrible event was occurring. Finally, because we are humane people, concerned with the human rights of all peoples, we feel compelled to study the systematic destruction of the Jews so that we may seek to learn how to prevent such enormities from occurring in the future.

The document begins by recalling the Holocaust with a prologue entitled "Remember," drawn from the official report of the President's Commission on the Holocaust as well as from the Council's report of its International Liberators Conference. Subsequent sections describe the history of the project, status of planning, and the volunteer capital campaign, including an estimate of projected costs. The United States Government has provided a priceless site near the Mall and the museums of the Smithsonian Institution. Now, by law, the costs of design, renovation, construction and equipment for the museum must be raised exclusively through private, tax deductible contributions.

During the annual national commemoration of Days of Remembrance in April 1983, President Reagan summed up the nation's commitment:

We are moving forward to build a 'living' museum financed by those who grasp the importance of understanding and of remembering.

The Conclusion beckons you to become involved in achieving this goal -- a dignified memorial, museum and education center from which, as Elie Wiesel has promised, "no visitor will leave unchanged."

Modern society offers the individual few comparable opportunities to make a permanent and public contribution to the betterment of humankind. Please read this document carefully, and join in this vital cause: **A Campaign to Remember.** There are more than six million good reasons to do so.

I. REMEMBER!

Fifty years ago as the world stood by, an obscure malcontent became the leader of Germany, a society of high culture and science that had produced Bach, Beethoven, Mendelsohn, Goethe, Schiller, and Einstein. Adolf Hitler induced hundreds of thousands of ordinary citizens to participate actively -- even proudly -- in the most comprehensive and successful, state-engineered, genocide in recorded history: The Holocaust. Precisely what happened -- and how this unique nightmare could have been allowed to happen -- is a story of unprecedented evil that America and all humankind must always remember.

In the last months of World War II, a shock of horrors spread through the advancing units of the Allied forces as they came upon a dark network of concentration camps, annihilation centers, slave labor camps and massacre sites. As the war-hardened soldiers pressed the collapse of the so-called Thousand Year Reich, the reality of the evil against which they had fought overwhelmed them.

On April 12, 1945, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the European Theater, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, together with Generals Omar Bradley and George Patton, toured Ohrdruf. Eisenhower, in a letter to Chief of Staff George Marshall in Washington, wrote:

The things I saw beggar description.... I made the visit deliberately, in order to be in a position to give first-hand evidence of these things if ever, in the future, there develops a tendency to charge these allegations merely to "propaganda."

Nothing prepared the American liberators and their allies for their first sight of the Nazi concentration camps -- seeing the corpses "piled like cordwood," as many liberators would later remember, smelling the pervasive stench of death and degradation, stumbling through the rubble of buildings used for torture and murder. The liberators arrived too late for millions of victims. For the few living skeletons who miraculously had survived, the liberators arrived not a moment too soon.

The concentration camps liberated by the American troops and their Allies were the last visible evidence of what has come to be called the Holocaust -- the systematic extermination of six million Jews by the Nazis and their collaborators as a central act of state during the Second World War, and the murder of millions of other people. It was a crime unique in the annals of

human history, different not only in the quantity of violence -- the sheer numbers killed -- but in its manner and purpose as a mass criminal enterprise organized by the state against defenseless civilian populations.

The decision was to kill every Jew everywhere in Europe, and the definition of Jew as target for death transcended all boundaries. There is evidence indicating that the Nazis intended ultimately to wipe out the Slavs and other peoples; had the war continued or had the Nazis triumphed, Jews might not have remained the final victims of Nazi genocide, but they were certainly its first. As Elie Wiesel has observed, "While not all victims were Jews, all Jews were victims."

The concept of the annihilation of an entire people, as distinguished from their subjugation, was unprecedented; never before in human history had genocide been an all-pervasive government policy unaffected by territorial or economic advantage and unchecked by moral or religious constraints. Ordinarily, acts of violence directed by a government against a populace are related to perceived needs of national security or geographic expansion, with hostilities diminishing after the enemy surrenders. In the case of the Nazis, however, violence was intensified after subjugation, especially in Poland and other parts of Eastern Europe, against all the subjugated populations.

Jews were particular targets despite the fact that they possessed no army and were not an integral part of the military struggle. Incredibly, their destruction frequently conflicted with and took priority over the war effort. Trains that could have been used to carry munitions to the front or to retrieve injured soldiers were diverted for the transport of victims to the death camps. Even after the Nazi defeat on the Russian front, when it became evident that the Germans had lost the war, the killings were intensified in a last desperate attempt at complete annihilation. Clearly, this genocide was an end in itself, independent of the requisites of war.

In the Nazi program of genocide, Jews were the primary victims, exterminated not for what they did but only because they were Jews. (In the Nuremberg Decree of 1935, a Jew was defined by his grandparents' affiliation. Even past conversion to Christianity did not affect the Nazi definition.) Gypsies too were killed throughout Europe, but Nazi plans for their total extermination were never completed nor fully implemented. However, Nazi plans for the annihilation of European Jews were not only completed but thoroughly implemented. Many Polish children whose parents were killed were subjected to forced Germanization -- that is, adoption by German families and assimilation into German culture -- yet no Jewish children were offered such alternative to death.

The Holocaust was not a throwback to medieval torture or archaic barbarism but a thoroughly modern expression of bureaucratic organization, industrial management, scientific achievement, and technological sophistication. The entire apparatus of the German bureaucracy was marshalled in the service of the extermination process. The churches and health ministries supplied birth records to define and isolate Jews; the post office delivered statements of definition, expropriation, denaturalization, and deportation; the economic ministry confiscated Jewish wealth and property; the universities denied Jewish students admission and degrees while dismissing Jewish faculty; German industry fired Jewish workers, officers, board members and disenfranchised Jewish stockholders.

The process of extermination itself was bureaucratically systematic. Beginning in 1938, random acts of violence were replaced by organized, passionless operations. The first was Kristallnacht, a pogrom in November 1938 in which mobs of hooligans set upon the Jewish community, vandalizing hundreds of synagogues, looting and burning businesses, and killing at least 36 Jews. Some 20,000 Jews were arrested. After Kristallnacht the angry riotous actions of the S.A. gave way to the disciplined, professional procedures of the S.S., which by 1943 had substituted massive, impersonal and efficient factories of extermination for the earlier mobile killing units. The location and operation of the camps were based on calculations of accessibility and cost-effectiveness.

This assembly-line murder was unprecedented in the history of human violence, accomplished as it was with extraordinary efficiency, emotional detachment, and even pride. German corporations actually profited from the industry of death. Pharmaceutical firms, unrestricted by fear of side effects, tested drugs on camp inmates. Commercial industrial manufacturers designed the crematoria and -- business as usual -- advertised their company names on the crematoria's metal doors. (Indeed, they were even concerned with protecting the patents for their products.) German engineers working for Topf and Sons supplied one camp alone with 46 ovens, each capable of incinerating 500 bodies an hour. The German railways managed the transportation with customary attention to detail, billing the appropriate agency of the Reich for the one-way trips of the millions of victims -- and the round trip tickets of their guards.

Adjacent to the extermination camp at Auschwitz was a privately owned, corporately administered work camp installation called I.G. Auschwitz, a division of I.G. Farben. This multi-dimensional, petro-chemical complex brought human slavery to its ultimate perfection by reducing human beings to consumable raw materials, from which all mineral life was systematically drained before the bodies were recycled into the Nazi war

economy: gold teeth for the treasury, hair for mattresses, ashes for fertilizer. In their relentless search for the least expensive and most efficient means of extermination, German scientists experimented with a variety of gasses until they discovered the insecticide Zyklon B that could kill 2,000 persons in less than 30 minutes at a cost of one-half cent per body. The same type of ingenuity and control that facilitates modern industrial development was rationally applied to the process of destruction.

Hitler and the Nazis had made no secret of their determination to destroy every last Jew, to make war on their own citizens and to kill and enslave the people of the conquered lands. Beginning with Mein Kampf, reports of Hitler's intentions and Nazi atrocities were well circulated among the Allies. Indeed, when asked if he feared risking world opinion in his war against the Jews, Hitler reportedly responded that he did not: "Who now remembers the Armenians?" This reference to the 1915-18 massacres of Armenians in Ottoman Turkey suggests that Hitler had made a calculation that was as shrewd as it was monstrous: he could count on the world's indifference.

Throughout the countries occupied by Germany during World War II, millions of other people suffered torment and death. The Nazis killed and enslaved political activists and anti-Nazi intellectuals of more than 20 nationalities. They persecuted priests and patriots, cultural and political leaders in Holland, France, Norway, Greece, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Ukraine, and the other countries they invaded. Many Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals, and Gypsies also were persecuted or marked for annihilation.

Had Hitler succeeded, of course, almost no one would have been safe. Nor would any religion. "Religions," said Hitler, "have no future -- certainly none for the Germans. Nothing will prevent me from tearing out Christianity, root and branch, and annihilating it in Germany."

Of all the Nazi victims, however, the Jews, objects of centuries of anti-Semitism, remained the primary target. In all, the Nazis destroyed six million Jews, among them one million children. They wiped out two-thirds of European Jewry -- one third of the world's Jews -- and eradicated thousands of Jewish communities and centers of culture that had thrived for centuries.

Implicit in the Nazis' view of the world was the reversal of human values fundamental to Western, Judeo-Christian heritage.

As Hitler put it, "We must distrust the intelligence and the conscience, and must place our trust in our instincts." The Nazis placed murder above life; war above peace; domination above tolerance; and technique above humanity. The immutable law of creation -- that each human being is special and unique, possessed with the sanctity of life -- was repealed.

Yet even as the Nazis and their collaborators murdered and terrorized civilians in Germany and in the countries they occupied, some brave people risked their lives to save those in peril. There was no apparent reward for these largely unknown heroes, and, if caught, they and their families faced grave consequences. Yet these righteous few in their own ways resisted oppression. Their actions bore witness to the possibility of retaining morality, ethics, and goodness within people, even in the face of brute terror.

There are many stories of such heroism:

- * The Polish women living near the track carrying trains to Auschwitz who found and hid throughout the war two babies thrown out of a car by desperate, gas chamber-bound mothers;
- * The monastery priest and parishioners of Assisi, Italy, who sheltered and protected 300 Jews;
- * The villagers of Le Chambon, France, who did the same;
- * The Danish citizenry, who spirited virtually their entire Jewish population across the water into Sweden;
- * The German Catholic industrialist, Oskar Schindler, who sacrificed his fortune and risked his freedom to rescue more than 1,000 people;
- * And, of course, the towering figure of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands, only to disappear into the Gulag when the Soviets overran Budapest.

President Reagan has spoken movingly of these sparks of light in the Kingdom of Night:

During the dark days when terror reigned on the continent of Europe there were quiet heroes, men and women whose moral fiber held firm. Some of those are called Righteous Gentiles.

Wallenberg and others who displayed such bravery did not consider themselves heroes. I understand that some of them, when asked about why they risked so much, often for complete strangers, replied that they simply thought it was the right thing to do, and that was that. It was just their way.

That kind of moral character, unfortunately, was the exception and not the rule. But for that very reason, it is a consciousness we must foster. Our country is a compact between good and decent people. I believe this because it is the love of freedom -- not nationalistic rituals and symbols -- that unites us.

And because of this, we are also bound in spirit to all those who yearn to be free and to live without fear. We are the keepers of the flame of liberty. In Hebrew the word for engraved is charut. It is very similar to the word for freedom, cheyrut. We recognize that for freedom to survive and prosper it must be engraved in our character so that when confronted with fundamental choices we will do what is right, because that is our way.

Those who visit the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum will carry away its essential message: This bestial chapter of human history must not be repeated. The memory of the Holocaust will stir more people to emulate the righteous and actively protect the sanctity of life. Memory of the Holocaust will deepen commitment to American values of freedom and individual dignity. It will intensify the struggle against mankind's inhumanity. For these reasons, the Holocaust must be remembered.

II. THE HISTORY AND MANDATE OF THE COUNCIL

Early in 1979, President Jimmy Carter established a nonpartisan Presidential Commission of public and private citizens to recommend ways in which the United States might appropriately and permanently institutionalize remembrance of the Holocaust and its victims. Though the defeat of Hitler and the liberation of the death camps was nearly 40 years in the past, no government outside of Israel had taken such an official action.

The Commission, also under the chairmanship of Elie Wiesel, deliberated, took testimony, and visited the camps. Its members struggled with their own sense of concern about how Americans, as liberators and as leaders of the free world, might find a dignified and appropriate way to remember and teach the lessons to their children in the hope that no people will ever again suffer another Holocaust.

In a sermon presented at the National Cathedral in Washington during the Days of Remembrance of April 1979, United States Senator John C. Danforth, an Episcopal minister and member of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, put it this way:

...if that hideous course of events is never to recur, it is the responsibility not only of Jews as victims to reflect on the meaning of the Holocaust; it is the responsibility of Christians as well.... The Holocaust was the quintessence of sin -- the ultimate example of the abuse of human freedom.

In its September 1979 Report to the President, the Commission recommended the establishment of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to memorialize the victims and to provide for official remembrance of the Holocaust in two dramatic and important ways: first, to plan, erect and oversee the operation of a permanent "living" memorial museum to the victims of the Holocaust; second to sponsor annual national and local civic ceremonial observances of the Days of Remembrance of the Holocaust.

Then, in 1980, the Congress unanimously passed legislation to establish the Council. The President appointed Elie Wiesel, Chairman; Mark E. Talisman, Vice Chairman, and forty-eight other distinguished Americans as members of the Council, to serve with five members each of the United States Senate and House of Representatives. (Later this was expanded to a total membership of 65, and President Reagan appointed Professor Seymour Siegel as Executive Director, and seven additional members to fill

vacancies that had occurred on the Council. (See Appendix for the list of Council members.)

Since the establishment of the Council, both Presidents Reagan and Carter and Congressional leaders have participated with Council members in national Days of Remembrance ceremonies. Local observances also have been held each year in every state capital, and in many cities, churches, synagogues and college campuses. A tradition to remember has been born.

In April 1983, the future site of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum was announced by President Reagan; and Vice President George Bush presented a symbolic key to the museum to Council Chairman Wiesel. This site -- part of the historic Auditors' Complex across from the Washington Monument and facing the Jefferson Memorial -- includes two red brick buildings that require extensive reconstruction and renovation. Located just off Independence Avenue between 14th and 15th Streets, S.W., the site is next to the popular Bureau of Engraving and Printing and within easy walking distance of many of Washington's -- and the world's -- most prestigious museums, the Smithsonian Institution.

Like the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the Smithsonian, this proposed museum represents a partnership between government and private philanthropy. Under the Council's enabling statute, all funds for major architectural planning, construction and equipping the museum must be raised exclusively from private, tax deductible contributions.

III. PLANNING THE U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Consistent with its central theme, to bear witness and to remember the six million Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the millions of others who perished at the hands of the Nazis, the museum will be --

- * A living institution that will heighten the consciousness of all who enter.
- * An American institution that will engage visitors of all ages and backgrounds.
- * A unique institution that will integrate commemoration, remembrance and education, setting new standards of museum quality.
- * A service institution for scholars and the general public that will provide unprecedented access to Holocaust curricula, teacher training, and archival, artifact, video and film resources, using sophisticated technological facilities.

Detailed planning now is taking place. Conceptual and visual projections are being developed, and final designs, architectural specifications and renovation and construction plans will be completed by late 1985. The museum is expected to open early in 1989.

Our generation faces an extraordinary challenge to build such a national memorial museum on the Holocaust. To insure that humanity never forgets, remembrance must serve both as a guide and source of strength for all time. Thus, the museum must inform, engage and change the lives of millions of individuals of all ages and backgrounds, now and into the distant future.

The significance and complexity of the Holocaust, the prominence and responsibility implicit in the national character of the project and its intended international audience, and the enormity of the educational mandate inherent in this task require that the memorial museum set a new standard of excellence. The institution thus will incorporate not merely the traditional exhibit and commemorative resources of classical museums and memorials, but also a world-class archival center and innovative research and teaching facilities.

Hundreds of museum and education professionals will contribute to the development of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Their work of planning and implementing will be coordinated in three principal divisions: Commemoration,

Bearing Witness/Public Education, and Research/Teacher Training, each expressed in discrete Halls and Pavilions.

1. Commemoration

The centerpiece of the memorial museum will be a Hall of Remembrance, designed to achieve a stark, yet sacred, atmosphere. This hall, which will be spacious enough to accommodate the annual national ceremonies marking the Days of Remembrance, will provide individuals and groups a profoundly moving environment for contemplation and personal commemoration.

2. Bearing Witness/Public Education

The museum's mandate in public education requires that it address millions of Americans of all ages and backgrounds, both those who will visit the museum in Washington and many others who are unable to do so. The programmatic elements in the museum must describe the unique tragedy of European Jewry, the spread of evil to other victims, the complex unfolding of the Nazi era and the awesome implications for all humankind of the Kingdom of Night. This challenge will be met in a facility that integrates historical authenticity with a diverse range of learning resources and sophisticated teaching techniques.

Original artifacts and documents will be exhibited throughout a Hall of Witness, a Changing Exhibition Pavilion, and a Public Education Pavilion. The documentary value of such items as diaries, personal belongings and implements of persecution will insure that visitors will confront the stark reality of the past, empathize with those who were victimized, and emerge with a deepened respect for, and commitment to, the frailty and dignity of human life.

On a second level of documentation, the images in still photographs and film footage will supplement and give broader context and meaning to artifacts and text throughout the respective exhibit areas. Thus, individuals and groups will be able to view such programs as videotaped survivor and liberator testimonies; footage from war criminal trials; documentary films of life in pre-War Europe; and original footage retrieved from military sources and private citizens.

Yet a third level of documentation will provide programmed learning opportunities and automatic retrieval of information about a broad range of topics and issues raised by Holocaust studies. These materials include detailed biographies of individual victims, liberators and war criminals; profiles of

communities that were destroyed; descriptions of major events of the war era, and surveys of international journalistic coverage of the Holocaust. Such materials will be stored in and be immediately retrievable from a library and archival reference room in the Research Pavilion and from computerized and videodisc stations in the Public Education and Changing Exhibition pavilions. One extraordinary advantage of these facilities is that their information resources -- by virtue of their electronic formats -- will be readily accessible as well to schools and homes throughout the United States and abroad.

In addition to the museum's documentary resources, there will be a full schedule of public educational programs. Lectures, film series, conferences, seminars and classes will be held both at the museum and in outreach efforts. Moreover, the museum will provide an extensive traveling exhibitions service for the benefit of other museums and educational and civic institutions.

3. Research/Teacher Training

The museum has a special obligation and opportunity to support the highest level of academic research, curriculum development, and teacher awareness and training services. Archival, artifact and library collections will provide fundamental resources for resident and visiting scholars. In close coordination with the U.S. Department of Education, National Endowment for the Humanities, public and private educational associations and institutions, including Holocaust resource centers, the museum will develop and support Holocaust-related education at all levels from elementary schools to university and adult learning. The museum will be a central address for linking the evaluation and sharing of curricula, textbooks, audiovisual materials and teaching techniques.

The museum also will be instrumental in integrating the archival collections of Holocaust memorial institutions throughout the world, both by accessioning microfilm, microfiche and videodisc copies of documents and photographs, and by creating computerized, universal indices and glossaries for reference and research. This is a notable example of how the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum will be able to provide leadership and service to other museums, library and research institutions here and abroad.

* * *

As Elie Wiesel said upon receiving from Vice President Bush the symbolic key to the museum site:

In building this museum, we feel we accomplish a mission the victims have assigned us: to collect memories and tears, fragments of fire and sorrow, tales of despair and defiance, and names... above all, names. Then we shall bring words. Even in Buchenwald and Treblinka, laboratories for total extermination, there were historians. It is our duty to take their message, keep it, study it, cherish it.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum will be a place to collect memories and tears. It will be a magnet for all who visit Washington to learn from the experience of the Holocaust. It will reach out to teach those who cannot visit. It will be educational and inspirational. It will be -- a place to remember.

IV. A CAMPAIGN TO REMEMBER

The cost of creating this institution, which, by law, must be borne entirely by private philanthropy, will be \$100 million. Construction and remodeling of the buildings, including expansion to provide the minimum space required to fulfill the dreams and plans described above, will comprise but a portion of the entire scope and cost of establishing, equipping and endowing the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Significant costs will also be incurred in designing and equipping the exhibits and educational areas; in developing and acquiring the technologies and software for education, research and archives; and in acquiring documents, film and artifacts.

By statute, before construction can begin and equipment can be secured, the Council must complete the architectural planning for the buildings and site, and must raise a significant portion of the funds necessary to accomplish the entire task, all by October 1985. In other words, funds must be raised while planning continues and, thus, before final plans and specifications can yield precise cost estimations. Nonetheless, by analyzing recent costs of comparable structural, museum, archival and educational projects and programs, it is possible to provide, with a high level of confidence, the estimate of projected costs shown on the next two pages.

Funds, therefore, are sought in immediate gifts, pledges and planned gifts. Because this is a challenging goal for which substantial gifts are needed, pledges may be committed and are payable up to a five-year period. Pursuant to the Council's enabling Federal statute (36 U.S.C. 1407), contributions to the "United States Holocaust Memorial Council" (or to "The National Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign") are tax deductible for purposes of Federal income, estate and gift taxes. The campaign also qualifies as a section 501(c)(3) activity. Limited recognition opportunities are available.

The campaign is being conducted by a volunteer organization headed by the national co-chairmen and a National Campaign Board of distinguished, volunteer, American leaders representing a broad cross-section of the nation. This volunteer organization reports to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council. The public phase of **A Campaign to Remember**, launched in early 1984, follows commitments made by members and advisers of the Council. Support from business, industry, and organized labor, charitable foundations, synagogues and churches, civic and service organizations and concerned citizens will then be sought. Activities first will focus at the national level, and then in eight regional divisions and international sectors. **A Campaign To Remember** should be completed in 1986. The campaign's all-volunteer organization is supported by a small professional fund-raising staff.

PROJECTION OF COSTS*
(1984-88)

<u>Functions</u>	<u>Square Footage</u>	<u>Cost Estimates</u>
Architecture and Design Contracts (Including selection of same, plus preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment)		\$4,850,000
Consultants and staff for, e.g., technical planning and oversight, campaign management, graphics and information, financial management and audit		2,500,000
Campaign headquarters, regional offices and equipment		950,000
Construction of Facility Space (excluding parking)		
e.g. Hall of Remembrance, including		
garden	8,400	
Hall of Witness	24,500	
Hall of Learning		
Public Education Pavilion	22,500	
Auditorium, lecture and seminar rooms, Teacher Training Center	42,000	
Changing Exhibitions Pavilion	13,000	
Research Pavilion, including library and archival documents and computerized network of scholarly Holo- caust documentation	17,000	
Public Information, Foyer and Sales, Coat, Public Restroom, Medical Services and Security stations	10,000	
Administrative and curatorial office space, supplies and utility storage [off-site]	36,500	
Maintenance and engineering	6,000	
Production Facilities, e.g., design and graphics service, carpentry and paint shops, crating and loading dock facilities, and parking	<u>27,000</u>	
TOTAL ON-SITE AREA	206,900 sq. ft. @ \$125	\$25,862,500

	<u>Square Footage</u>	<u>Cost Estimates</u>	
Program Components			
Hall of Witness		\$4,250,000	
Two Central Computer Processing Units		2,000,000	
Work stations, a/v storage hardware		5,000,000	
Hall of Learning Software		15,000,000	
Acquisitions (e.g. books, documents, artifacts, film, microfilm/microfiche system)		17,000,000	
Office equipment		<u>500,000</u>	
			43,750,000
Off-site Storage Facilities			
Master Computer	10,000		
Artifact Collections	<u>25,000</u>		
	35,000 sq. ft. @ \$100		3,500,000
Security devices		1,450,000	
Landscaping		1,000,000	
Miscellaneous Planning Expenses, including supplies, travel, special events and publications		<u>1,137,500</u>	
			<u>3,587,500</u>
Total Capital Costs*			85,000,000
Endowment (to yield \$1.5 million/year)			<u>15,000,000</u>
Total Capital and Endowment Requirements			<u>\$100,000,000</u>

*Estimates are derived from expert consultants and actual costs of diverse comparable museum construction projects.

V. CONCLUSION

The means Hitler and his Nazi cohorts used to try to reach their mad goal -- a racially pure world -- confirmed what one could only have suspected before the Holocaust: There are no natural limits to evil. Beyond the outer reaches of morality, only brave people, infused with a sure knowledge that unchallenged evil expands and extends itself like a cancer, can say "No! No farther!" and thus reverse the spread.

In this age of competing causes and self-destructive potential, ponder a quiet, deadly reality: We must remember and learn the lessons of the Holocaust because no one will survive a second one.

As President Reagan has said:

Imparting the message of the Holocaust...rests upon all of us who, not immobilized by cynicism and negativism, believe that mankind is capable of greater goodness. For just as the genocide of the Holocaust debased civilization, the outcome of the struggle against those who ran the camps and committed the atrocities gives us hope that the human spirit will, in the end, triumph.

As the defender of the free world, the haven of thousands of Holocaust survivors, and the leader of the Allied forces that defeated Hitler and liberated the concentration camps, America has a unique responsibility and opportunity. As Elie Wiesel has counselled, "To remember means to open our soul and make it more sensitive to suffering everywhere, and to injustice everywhere, and to the victims of humiliation everywhere. It means also to be aware of what is going to happen to this world unless we tell the tale."

You are invited to join in this campaign to create a unique institution -- the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum -- dedicated to remembrance and education. Join in transforming, and securing, our future. Become part of **A Campaign to Remember.**

THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL MEMBERS
(Appointed by the President)

Elie Wiesel, Chairman.

Author, teacher, activist for human rights. University professor and Andrew W. Mellon Professor in the Humanities at Boston University. Served as Chairman of the President's Commission on the Holocaust; New York City.

Mark E. Talisman, Vice Chairman.

Director, Washington Action Program for the Council of Jewish Federations; Chairman, Project Judaica; founder and instructor at the John F. Kennedy Institute of Politics at Harvard University; Washington, D.C.

Rabbi Joseph Asher, National Vice President, American Jewish Congress; San Francisco, California.

Mr. Tibor Baranski, honored by Yad Vashem for his actions saving Hungarian Jews during the Holocaust; Snyder, New York.

Mr. Irving Bernstein, Executive Vice Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, 1969-1983; recognized authority on American/Jewish communal affairs; New York City.

Dr. Marver Bernstein, University Professor, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service; President, National Foundation for Jewish Culture; Washington, D.C.

Mr. Hyman Bookbinder, Washington Representative of the American Jewish Committee, who has also served as Washington Chairman of the Ad Hoc Coalition for Ratification of Genocide and Human Rights Treaties; Washington, D.C.

Mr. Victor Borge, pianist, long active in Tribute to the Danes, a foundation designed to honor the Danes for their efforts in World War II; Greenwich, Connecticut.

Mr. Norman Braman, businessman; Vice President of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation; Founder and board member Mount Sinai Medical Center; Miami, Florida.

Dr. Robert McAfee Brown, Professor of Theology and Ethics, Pacific School of Religion; Berkeley, California.

Professor Harry James Cargas, Chairman, Department of Literature, Webster College; author of books on the Holocaust; St. Louis, Missouri.

Ms. Esther Cohen, Board of Trustees, Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies; member of the Golda Meir Club; trustee, Yeshiva University; Los Angeles, California.

Professor Gerson D. Cohen, Chancellor and Jacob H. Schiff Professor of History, Jewish Theological Seminary of America; New York City.

Honorable Mario Cuomo, Governor of New York, attorney and former law professor, member of the Legal Committee for Soviet Jewry; Albany, New York.

A. Arthur Davis, Esquire, attorney active in civic and humanitarian affairs; Des Moines, Iowa.

Professor Terrence Des Pres, Crawshaw Professor of English Literature, Colgate University; author of The Survivor, a study of how people survived the Holocaust; Hamilton, New York.

Father Constantine N. Dombalis, Theologian and Dean of the Greek Orthodox Cathedral, active in the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Jaroslav Drabek, survivor; former member of the Czech underground; Chief Prosecutor in the post-war trials of Nazi war criminals; Washington, D.C.

Ms. Kitty Dukakis, human rights activist; Brookline, Massachusetts.

Professor Willard Fletcher, former Chairman of the History Department, University of Delaware; assisted the Office of the Public Prosecutor in West Germany in gathering evidence against Nazi war criminals; Newark, Delaware.

Mr. Irvin Frank, Chairman of the Board, Zachor: The Holocaust Resource Center, New York City; past president, Tulsa (Oklahoma) Jewish Community Council; Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Mr. Sol Goldstein, survivor; businessman; Chairman, Chicago Committee for Holocaust Commemoration; Skokie, Illinois.

Cantor Isaac Goodfriend, survivor; Cantor of Ahavath Achim Congregation; Atlanta, Georgia.

Professor Alfred Gottschalk, President, Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion; Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Irving Greenberg, rabbi, author, Holocaust scholar, and Director of the National Jewish Resource Center; New York City.

Ms. Dorothy Height, President, National Council of Negro Women; New York City.

Father Theodore Hesburgh, President, Notre Dame University; South Bend, Indiana.

Professor Raul Hilberg, McCullough Professor of Political Science, University of Vermont; author of The Destruction of the European Jews; Burlington, Vermont.

Mr. Herbert D. Katz, President, Sajik Corporation; chairman of the Budget Committee of the United Jewish Appeal; Hollywood, Florida.

Julian E. Kulas, Esquire, attorney and banker; Chairman, Helsinki Monitoring Committee of Chicago, and of the Interfaith Group of the Jewish Federation of Chicago, Illinois.

Professor Norman Lamm, President, Yeshiva University New York City; author, lecturer, rabbi, philosopher, and scientist; New York City.

Mr. Miles Lerman, survivor, businessman, and Vice Chairman of the National State of Israel Bonds; Vineland, New Jersey.

Professor Franklin Littell, Honorary Chairman of the Board, National Institute on the Holocaust; professor of religion at Temple University; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. William J. Lowenberg, survivor; real estate developer; President, Jewish Community Federation of San Francisco, The Peninsula, Marin and Sonoma Counties; member, Board of Governors - Jewish Agency for Israel; San Francisco, California.

Steven A. Ludsin, Esquire, investment manager, President and founder, Remembrance of the Holocaust Foundation; child of survivor; New York City.

Professor Ingeborg G. Mauksch, former Valere Potter Distinguished Service Professor of Nursing, Vanderbilt University; lecturer-consultant, active in community affairs and human rights causes; Fort Myers, Florida.

Mr. Aloysius A. Mazewski, President, Polish American Congress of Chicago and the Polish National Alliance; Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Benjamin Meed, survivor, businessman, President of the Warsaw Ghetto Resistance Organization; New York City.

Dr. Ruth Miller, businesswoman, former Director, Cleveland Department of Community Development and Department of Public Health and Welfare; Director of the National Housing Conference; lecturer; Shaker Heights, Ohio.

Mr. Set Momjian, human rights activist; former U.S. representative to the U.N. General Assembly (1978-79) and White House representative to the Human Rights Commission in Geneva (1979); Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania.

Father John T. Pawlikowski, Professor of Social Ethics, Catholic Theological Union; member of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and the Secretariat for Catholic-Jewish Relations; Chicago, Illinois.

Rabbi Bernard S. Raskas, Rabbi of Temple of Aaron Congregation; author on Jewish affairs; St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mr. Edward H. Rosen, President, Raymond Rosen and Company, Inc.; President, Federation of Jewish Agencies of Greater Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dr. Hadassah Rosensaft, survivor, lecturer and author on the Holocaust; New York City.

Mr. Bayard Rustin, President, A. Philip Randolph Educational Institute; distinguished leader in human rights causes; New York City.

Dr. Abram Sachar, Chancellor and former President of Brandeis University; Waltham, Massachusetts.

Edward Sanders, Esquire, attorney and former Senior Adviser to President Jimmy Carter; Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Julius Schatz, Director, National Commission on Jewish Life and Culture, American Jewish Congress; active in various Holocaust organizations; New York City.

Richard Schifter, Esquire, attorney and former President of the Maryland State Board of Education; Washington, D.C.

Mr. Sigmund Strochlitz, survivor and businessman; President, American Friends of Haifa University, where he endowed a chair in Holocaust Studies; New London, Connecticut.

Mr. Kalman Sultanik, survivor; Vice President, World Jewish Congress; Executive Co-President, World Conference of General Zionists; New York City.

Mr. Laurence A. Tisch, businessman, Chairman, Board of Trustees, New York University; President, Jewish Community Relations Council of New York; Past President, United Jewish Appeal; New York City.

Mr. Glenn E. Watts, President, Communications Workers of America; Washington, D.C.

Mr. Siggie B. Wilzig, survivor, businessman and a national lecturer on the Holocaust; Jersey City, New Jersey.

Mr. Eli Zborowski, survivor and businessman; Honorary President, American Federation of Jewish Fighters, Camp Inmates and Nazi Victims; member of the executive committee of Yad Vashem; New York City.

CONGRESSIONAL MEMBERSAppointed by the President pro tempore
of the United States Senate

The Honorable Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minn.)

The Honorable John C. Danforth (R-Mo.)

The Honorable Robert J. Dole (R-Ks.)

The Honorable Frank R. Lautenberg (D-N.J.)

The Honorable Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.)

Appointed by the Speaker of the
United States House of Representatives

The Honorable Robert Garcia (D-N.Y.)

The Honorable S. William Green (R-N.Y.)

The Honorable William Lehman (D-Fla.)

The Honorable Stephen J. Solarz (D-N.Y.)

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates (D-Ill.)

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS

Department of Education: Ms. Sharon Schonhaut

Department of Interior: Mr. Russell Dickenson, Director
National Park ServiceDepartment of State: Morris Irwin Leibman, Esquire
Chicago, Illinois

Professor Seymour Siegel, Executive Director
(Appointed by the President)

Micah H. Naftalin, Senior Deputy Director