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A CAMPAIGN TO REMEMBER

**A CASE FOR
THE UNITED STATES
HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM**

THE NATIONAL HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM CAMPAIGN

1750 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 303
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006-4502
(202) 737-5000



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The United States Holocaust Memorial Council
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A Case for
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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 ennoble 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 Assissi, 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	27,000	
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. Siggi 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 MEMBERS

Appointed 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 Service

Department of State: Morris Irwin Leibman, Esquire
Chicago, Illinois

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

Micah H. Naftalin, Senior Deputy Director



File

SEYMOUR SIEGEL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

SUITE 832
425 13TH STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20004

(202) 724-0779

3-14-84

Dear Marshall -

Thank you for coming to our
Council Meeting. It was kind of
you. Congratulations, too, on the
fine article in today's New
York Times. Just keep us
Conservative Jews in mind, too.

I am enclosing something of
mine that may be of interest. You
are free to quote from it

without attribution. In
fact, in my present company, it
would be better not to mention
my name. Regards further.
Yours,
Seymour Sni

File

THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR RELEASE: 11:00 a.m., EST
Wednesday, April 13, 1983

CONTACT: Shirley Green
Alix Reed
202/456-6772

REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
GATHERING OF HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS
WEST FRONT STEPS, U.S. CAPITOL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1983

The Holocaust Memorial Museum which we dedicate here represents a promise you have kept.

You, gathered here for Days of Remembrance week, are special survivors, carrying a particular burden entrusted to you from all those ravaged by the Holocaust.

The commission your loved ones left you: Remember.

And you have remembered. They asked only not to sink into oblivion. This was the last hope of rescue they sought. And you have not failed them; you have not let them die again. And through these annual Days of Remembrance, the Holocaust Memorial Museum, and the work of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, you will be providing continual redemption for the lives that were sacrificed.

And today all of humanity is called upon again to remember:

-- To remember the short step from civilization and compassion to chaos; from subjugation to annihilation; from anti-Semitic slogans to the death industry.

-- To remember the sickness of the actual business that grew from six small camps in 1939, to 20 large camps by 1944, with 165 satellite camps, and hundreds of slave labor camps and transit centers across Eastern and Western Europe. These were extermination camps -- an unprecedented purge of a great people.

-- And finally, we are called upon to remember the warning of the most renowned Holocaust survivor, our Chairman of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, Eli Wiesel, "that although all Jews were victims, not all victims were Jews."

And so, at this biggest multiple day gathering in Jewish history, we are pilgrims joining together in a mutual trust, a trust that we believe in the ultimate triumph of good over evil, pledging together

that never again in the history of man will we allow human rights to be so viciously abused.

You are survivors gathering here for the first time in the 38 years since the horror of the Holocaust.

We join with you God's remnant, in speaking out, in condemning, in silencing all voices of oppression, of evidence of human brutality. Because of the stark reality of the extermination camps, because of the particularly harsh frame of reference from which you speak, the world must be receptive to your message.

For rather than coming to seek vengeance and justice, you speak out for healing; rather than despairing at unmitigated evil, you shine with a faith that something instructive, something good, can come out of even this. For your hope, your reason for gathering, for organizing this memorial, is to teach -- not to repeat.

Remember, that from the whispers from those lost in the Holocaust, the world must not repeat the hate; we must remember instead to teach tolerance, to teach respect and dignity for every man, regardless of race, color or creed.

The Holocaust Memorial Museum will house this lesson you bring here with you today. Yes, it will document the horrible, the unmentionable. Yes, it will point the blame. And it will credit the saviours. But, most of all, it will, because of you, teach. This museum will show what can happen when humanitarian goals are forsaken and the hellish forces that emanate when an Adolf Hitler comes to power.

The Holocaust serves as a universal warning. It is not to be sentimentalized; not abstracted. Its impact must not be diluted. The Holocaust is no metaphor; it is truth.

In your coming here today, we remember anew the accountability, the duty, we each have for every human life. It is said that each step Hitler took, he took only after he saw the world fail to respond. May this Holocaust Memorial Museum serve as the special beacon of light to all future generations -- assaulting our indifference, demanding our involvement, arresting our selfishness, and accosting every last trace of our isolationism, both personally, and as a nation. As Eli Wiesel has said, "Every visitor to the museum should leave as a changed person."

I have visited Yad Vashem -- the Holocaust museum in Jerusalem. I know the profound sense of loss that memorial impresses upon its visitors -- the very change Eli Wiesel expects of our Washington memorial.

In closing, I think of this reknown author and scholar, Chairman Wiesel, as a small boy enduring the savagery of the Holocaust, saying to his father, "If this were true, the world would not be silent." And his father then saying, "Perhaps the world does not know."

But now, thanks to you, Chairman Wiesel, and you, Ben Meed, as President of this magnificent gathering, to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, and the President's Commission on the Holocaust -- and especially thanks to you courageous survivors, we do know, the world knows, and will, with God's help, use this knowledge with wisdom and compassion, fervently honoring the sanctity and dignity of every human life.

And I join you in the Prophet Isaiah's prayer, "Wherefore lift up thy prayer for the remnant that is left."

May God bless each of you.

Thank you.

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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 *MHNa*

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 Development 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 WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 11, 1983

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE GATHERING

Capital Center

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. (Applause.) President Meed, Chairman Wiesel, the other distinguished leaders of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, participants in the American gathering of Jewish Holocaust survivors, members of the second generation, friends, survivors -- tonight we stand together to give thanks to America for providing freedom and liberty and for many here tonight, a second home and a second life. (Applause.)

The opportunity to join with you this evening as a representative of the people of the United States will be for me a cherished memory. I am proud to accept your thanks on behalf of our fellow Americans and also to express our gratitude to you for choosing America, for being the good citizens -- (applause) -- for being the good citizens that you are and for reminding us of how important it is to remain true to our ideals as individuals and as a nation. (Applause.)

We are here, first and foremost, to remember. These are the days of remembrance, Yom Hashoah. Ours is the only nation other than Israel that marks this time with an official national observance. For the last two years I've had the privilege of participating personally in the Days of Remembrance Commemoration as President Carter did before me. -- May we take a moment to pause and contemplate, perhaps in silent prayer, the magnitude of this occasion, the millions of lives, the courage and dignity, the malevolence and hatred, and what it all means to our lives and the decisions that we make more than a generation later. Would you please join me and stand in a tribute to those who are not with us for a moment of silence. (Silent prayer.) Amen.

In the early days of our country, our first President, George Washington, visited a Hebrew congregation in Newport, Rhode Island. In response to their address, he wrote them a now rather famous letter reflecting on the meaning of America's newly won freedom. He wrote, "All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship. For happily the government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens." Well, certainly our country doesn't have a spotless record, but our fundamental beliefs, the ones that inspired Washington when he penned that letter, are sound.

Our whole way of life is based on a compact between good and decent people, a voluntary agreement to live here together in freedom, respecting the rights of others and expecting that our rights in return will be respected. But the freedom we enjoy carries with it a tremendous responsibility. You, the survivors of the Holocaust, remind us of that. Good and decent people must not close their eyes to evil, must not ignore the suffering of the innocent -- (applause) -- and must never remain silent and inactive in times of moral crisis. (Applause.)

A generation ago the American people felt like many others in the Western world, that they could simply ignore the expanding power of a totalitarian ideology. Looking back now, we must admit that the warning signs were there, that the world refused to see. The words and ideology of the Nazis were rationalized, explained away as if they had no meaning. Violations of religious freedom, the attacks on Jewish property, the censorship, the heavy taxes imposed on those who wished to emigrate, even the first

MORE

concentration camps -- all this ignored, as was the incredible expansion of Germany's war machine.

A few brave voices tried to warn of the danger. Winston Churchill was driven into the political wilderness for speaking the unpleasant truth. There were also those who in their sincere desire for peace were all too ready to give totalitarians every benefit of the doubt and all too quick to label Churchill a warmonger.

Well, time has proven that those who gloss over the brutality of tyrants are no friends of peace or freedom. (Applause.)

Tonight let us pledge that we will never shut our eyes, never refuse to acknowledge the truth, no matter how unpleasant. If nothing else -- (applause) -- if nothing else, the painful memory we share should strengthen our resolve to do this. Our Founding Fathers believed in certain self-evident truths, but for truth to prevail we must have the courage to proclaim it.

Last week we reaffirmed our belief in the most meaningful truths of our Judeo-Christian heritage -- Passover and Easter. These two religious observances link our faiths and celebrate the liberation of the body and soul. The rights of Passover remind us of the freeing of our common ancestors from the yoke of Pharaoh's bondage and their exodus to freedom. (Applause.) And today you bear witness to a modern-day exodus from the darkness of unspeakable horror to the light and refuge of safe heavens: The two most important being America and what soon became the State of Israel. (Applause.)

As a man whose heart is with you and as President of a people you are now so much a part of, I promise you that the security of your safe haven here and in Israel will never be compromised. (Applause.) Our most sacred task now is ensuring 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's almost too great a burden for the human soul. Indeed, its very enormity may make it seem unreal.

Simon Wisenthal has said, "When a hundred people die, it's a catastrophe. When a million people die, it's just a statistic."

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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. (Applause).

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. (Applause). This reunion is part of our duty to them.

Ben Meed, by serving as the catalyst for this historic event, you exemplify the meaning of good citizenship. America is lucky to have you. (Applause). Elie Wiesel, you have done so much for so many years now, for all you've done, thank you for your noble effort. (Applause).

Americans can be proud that with the help of these two men and many others, we're moving forward to build a Holocaust Memorial, a living museum here in the nation's capital. (Applause). And it is being financed, as is this gathering, by voluntary contributions by Jews and Gentiles, by citizens from every walk of life of every race and creed who grasp the importance to our soul and to our well being of seeing, of understanding and of remembering. (Applause).

Imparting the message of the Holocaust, using it to reinforce the moral fiber of our society is much more than a Jewish responsibility. (Applause). It 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 brighter side of the human spirit will, in the end, triumph. (Applause).

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." At this solemn time, we remember them also. (Applause). Alexander Rozlan and his wife, for example, now live in Clearwater, Florida. But during the war, they lived in Poland and they hid three Jewish children in their home for more than four years. They knew the terrible risk they were taking. Once when German soldiers searched their home, the Rozlans kept serving wine and whiskey until the troops were so drunk they forgot what they were looking for. (Applause). Later, Rozlan's own son, who was in the hospital with scarlet fever, the boy hid half of the medicine under his pillow so he could give it to the Jewish children his family were hiding because they, too, had scarlet fever. (Applause).

There are many such stories. The picturesque town of Assisi, Italy, sheltered and protected 300 Jews. Father Rufino Niccacci organized the effort, hiding people in his monastery and in the homes of parishoners. A slip of the tongue by a single informant could have condemned the entire village to the camps, yet they did not yield.

And, of course, there was Raoul Wallenberg -- (applause) -- one of the moral giants of our time, whose courage saved thousands. He could have remained in his native Sweden, safe from the conflagration that engulfed the continent. He chose to follow his conscience. Yes, we remember him, too.

I would affirm, as President of the United States and, if you would permit me, in the names of the survivors, that if those who took him from Budapest would win our trust, let them

start by giving us an accounting of Raoul Wallenberg. (Applause). 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, "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 is a consciousness we must foster.

Earlier, I described our country as 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. (Applause).

I understand that in Hebrew, the word for "engraved" is Charut. It is very similar to the word for "freedom," cheyrut (Applause). Tonight, 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. (Applause.)

Looking around this room tonight I realize that, although we come from many lands, we share a wealth of common experiences. Many of us remember the time before the second World War -- how we and our friends reacted to certain events has not faded from our memory. There are, also, in this room many young people, sons and daughters, maybe even a few grandchildren. Perhaps some of the younger ones can't understand why we're making so much of a fuss. Perhaps, some of them think we're too absorbed by the heartaches of the past and should move on.

Well, what we do tonight is not for us. It's for them. (Applause.) We who are old enough to remember must make certain those who take our place understand. So, if a youngster should ask you why you are here, just tell that young person -- "Because I love God, because I love my country, because I love you, Zachor." (Applause.)

I can't close without remembering something else. Some years ago, I was sent on a mission to Denmark. And while there, I heard stories of the War. And I heard how the order had gone out for the Danish people under the Nazi occupation to identify the Jews among them. And the next day, every Dane appeared on the street wearing a Star of David. (Applause.)

Thank you all. And God bless you. (Applause.)

END

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 30, 1981

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT THE HOLOCAUST CEREMONY

The East Room

10:22 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: I feel a little unnecessary because I don't know that anyone could say anything that would add to those words that we just heard. It is a particular pleasure for me to be here with you today. This meeting, this ceremony has meaning not only for people of the Jewish faith, those who have been persecuted, but for all who want to prevent another Holocaust.

Jeremiah wrote of the days when the Jews were carried off to Babylon and Jerusalem was destroyed. He said, "Jerusalem weeps in the night and tears run down her cheeks." Today, yes, we remember the suffering and the death of Jews and of all those others who were persecuted in World War II. We try to recapture the horror of millions sent to gas chambers and crematoria. And we commemorate the days of April in 1945 when American and Allied troops liberated the Nazi death camps. The tragedy that ended 36 years ago was still raw in our memories because it took place, as we've been told, in our life time. We share the wounds of the survivors. We recall the pain only because we must never permit it to come again. And, yet, today, in spite of that experience, as an entire generation has grown to adulthood, who never knew the days of World War II, and we remember ourselves, when we were younger, how distant history seemed, anything that came before our time -- and so the signs do exist, the ugly graffiti, the act of violence, the act of terrorism here and there, scattered throughout the world and not quite large enough in dimension for us to rally as we once did in that war.

I'm horrified today when I know that in here, that there are actually people now trying to say that the Holocaust was invented, that it never happened, that there weren't six million people whose lives were taken cruelly and needlessly in that event, that all of this is propaganda. Well, the old cliché that a picture is worth a thousand words. In World War II, not only do we have the survivors today to tell us first-hand, but in World War II, I was in the military and assigned to a post where every week, we obtained from every branch of the service all over the world the combat film that was taken by every branch. And we edited this into a secret report for the general staff. We had access to and saw that secret report. And I

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remember April '45. I remember seeing the first film that came in when the war was still on, but our troops had come upon the first camps and had entered those camps. And you saw, unretouched -- and no way that it could have ever been rehearsed -- what they saw -- the horror they saw. I felt the pride when, in one of those camps, there was a nearby town, and the people were ordered to come and look at what had been going on, and to see them. And the reaction of horror on their faces was the greatest proof that they had not been conscious of what was happening so near to them.

And that film still, I know, must exist in the military, and there it is, living motion pictures, for anyone to see, and I won't go into the horrible scenes that we saw. But, it remains with me as confirmation of our right to rekindle these memories, because we need always guard against that kind of tyranny and inhumanity. Our spirit is strengthened by remembering and our hope is in our strength. There is an American poem that says humanity, with all its fears and all its hopes, depends on us.

As a matter of fact, it was the Pope at the end of World War II when the world was so devastated, and yet, we alone remained so strong, who said, "America has a genius for great and unselfish deeds, and into the hands of America, God has placed an afflicted mankind." I think that that was a trust given to us that we should never betray. It is this responsibility as free people that we face today. It's this commitment among free people that we celebrate.

The hope of a ceremony such as this is that even a tortured past holds promise if we learn its lessons. According to Isaiah, there will be a new heaven and a new earth and the voice of weeping will be heard no more. Together, with the help of God, we can bear the burden of our nightmare. It is up to us to ensure that we never live it again.

Theodore Roosevelt said that the presidency was a bully pulpit. Well, I, for one, intend that this bully pulpit shall be used on every occasion, where it is appropriate, to point a finger of shame at even the ugliness of graffiti, and certainly wherever it takes place in the world, the act of violence or terrorism, and that even at the negotiating table, never shall it be forgotten for a moment that wherever it is taking place in the world, the persecution of people, for whatever reason -- persecution of people for their religious belief -- that is a matter to be on that negotiating table or the United States does not belong at that table. (Applause.)

END

10:30 A.M. EST

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and post office address of an authorized agent upon whom local process or demands against the corporation may be served.

(d) **Books and records; minutes of proceedings**

The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, and of its board of governors, or any committee having any of the authority of the board of governors; and shall keep at its principal office a record giving the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote; and shall permit all books and records of the corporation to be inspected by any member or his agent or his attorney for any purpose at any reasonable time.

(e) **Annual report**

The corporation shall make public an annual report concerning its proceedings and activities for the preceding calendar year.

(f) **Applicability of sections 1102 and 1103 of this title**

The provisions of sections 1102 and 1103 of this title shall apply with respect to the corporation.

(g) **Omitted**

(h) **Reservation of right to amend or repeal chapter**

The right to alter, amend, or repeal this chapter is hereby expressly reserved to the Congress.

(Pub.L. 96-165, § 9, Dec. 29, 1979, 93 Stat. 1271, 1272.)

Codification. Subsec. (g) provided for an amendment to section 1101 of this title.

CHAPTER 46—UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

Sec.	Sec.
1401. Establishment of United States Holocaust Memorial Council; functions.	(d) Assistance from other Federal departments and agencies.
1402. Council membership.	(e) Administrative services and support.
(a) Appointment; vacancies.	1405. Staff.
(b) Membership; terms of office.	(a) Executive Director.
(c) Term of office.	(b) Appointment of employees.
(d) Chairperson and Vice Chairperson; term of office; vacancies.	1406. Memorial museum.
(e) Reappointment.	(a) Transfer or purchase of real property in District of Columbia.
1403. Compensation; travel expenses; full-time officers or employees of United States or Members of Congress.	(b) Architectural design approval.
1404. Administrative provisions.	(c) Termination of construction and operation authority.
(a) Bylaws; quorum.	1407. Gifts, bequests, and devises of property; tax treatment.
(b) Experts and consultants.	1408. Authorization of appropriations; construction restriction.
(c) Contract authority.	

§ 1401. Establishment of United States Holocaust Memorial Council; functions

There is hereby established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council (hereinafter in this chapter referred to as the "Council"). The Council shall—

(1) provide for appropriate ways for the Nation to commemorate the Days of Remembrance, as an annual, national, civic commemoration of the holocaust, and shall encourage and sponsor appropriate observances of such Days of Remembrance throughout the United States;

(2) plan, construct, and oversee the operation of, a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the holocaust, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior and other Federal agencies as provided in section 1406 of this title; and

(3) develop a plan for carrying out the recommendations of the President's Commission on the Holocaust in its report to the President of September 27,

1979, to the extent such recommendations are not otherwise provided for in this chapter.

(Pub.L. 96-388, § 1, Oct. 7, 1980, 94 Stat. 1547.)

Codification. Section 1406 of this title, referred to in par. (2), in the original read "section 5", meaning section 5 of Pub.L. 96-388, which enacted section 1405 of this title. Section 5 has been translated as section 1406 of this title, which was enacted by section 6 of Pub.L. 96-388, to reflect the probable intent of Congress in view of the subject matter of section 1406, which relates to the planning, construction, and operation of a permanent living memorial museum to victims of the holocaust.

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 96-388, see 1980 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 3343.

Library References

Beneficial Associations § 1 et seq.
Charities § 1 et seq.
Corporations § 1 et seq.
United States § 1 et seq.
C.J.S. Beneficial Associations § 1 et seq.
C.J.S. Charities § 1 et seq.
C.J.S. Corporations § 1 et seq.
C.J.S. United States §§ 1, 2.

§ 1402. Council membership

(a) Appointment; vacancies

The Council shall consist of sixty-five voting members appointed (except as otherwise provided in this section) by the President and the following ex officio nonvoting members:

- (1) one appointed by the Secretary of the Interior;
- (2) one appointed by the Secretary of State, and
- (3) one appointed by the Secretary of Education.

Of the sixty-five voting members, five shall be appointed by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives from among members of the United States House of Representatives and five shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the United States Senate upon the recommendation of the majority and minority leaders from among members of the United States Senate. Any vacancy in the Council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(b) Membership; terms of office

The members of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, as in effect immediately before October 7, 1980, are hereby designated as members of the Council. All noncongressional voting members designated under the preceding sentence shall serve terms as follows:

- (1) All such noncongressional voting members shall serve until January 15, 1986.
- (2) On January 15, 1986, the terms of eleven of such noncongressional voting members, as designated in the bylaws of the Council, shall terminate.
- (3) On January 15 of each year thereafter through 1990 the terms of eleven other such noncongressional voting members, as designated in the bylaws of the Council, shall terminate.

(c) Term of office

(1) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section and except as otherwise provided in this subsection, Council members shall serve for five-year terms.

(2) The terms of the five members of the United States House of Representatives and the five members of the United States Senate appointed during any term of Congress shall each expire at the end of such term of Congress.

(3) Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. A member, other than a Member of Congress appointed by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives or the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, may serve after the expiration of his term until his successor has taken office.

(d) Chairperson and Vice Chairperson; term of office; vacancies

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Council shall be appointed by the President from among the members of the Council and such Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall each serve for terms of five years. Vacancies in the offices of Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall be filled, as they arise, by appointment of the President.

(2) The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, as in effect immediately before October 1, 1980, are hereby designated respectively as the initial Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Council. Such initial Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall serve until January 15, 1986.

(e) Reappointment

Members whose terms expire may be reappointed, and the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson may be reappointed to those offices.

(Pub.L. 96-388, § 2, Oct. 7, 1980, 94 Stat. 1547, amended Pub.L. 97-84, § 1(1)-(3), Nov. 20, 1981, 95 Stat. 1097.)

1981 Amendment. Subsec. (a). Pub.L. 97-84, § 1(1), increased the size of the Council from sixty members to six-five members.

Subsec. (b). Pub.L. 97-84, § 1(2), substituted "are hereby designated as members" for "are hereby designated as the initial members" and "All noncongressional voting members designated under the preceding sentence" for "Such initial members (other than the initial members appointed from the United States Senate or the United States House of Representatives)" in the provisions preceding par. (1), substituted "All such noncongressional voting members" for "All initial members" in par. (1), substituted "eleven of such noncongressional voting members" for "ten of such initial members" in par. (2), substituted "eleven other such noncongressional voting mem-

bers" for "ten other initial members" in par. (3), and struck out provision formerly set out following par. (3) which had provided that the terms of the initial members appointed from the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives would expire upon the expiration of the term of Congress in session on Oct. 7, 1980.

Subsec. (c)(1). Pub.L. 97-84, § 1(3), struck out "with respect to the initial members of the Council" following "Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section".

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 96-388, see 1980 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3343. See, also, Pub.L. 97-84, 1981 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 1779.

§ 1403. Compensation; travel expenses; full-time officers or employees of United States or Members of Congress

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, members of the Council are each authorized to be paid the daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule for each day (including traveltime) during which they are engaged in the actual performance of duties of the Council. While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Council, members of the Council shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703 of Title 5.

(b) Members of the Council who are full-time officers or employees of the United States or Members of the Congress shall receive no additional pay by reason of their service on the Council.

(Pub.L. 96-388, § 3, Oct. 7, 1980, 94 Stat. 1548.)

References in Text. Grade GS-18 of the General Schedule, referred to in subsec. (a), is set out under section 5332 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 96-388, see 1980 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3343.

§ 1404. Administrative provisions

(a) Bylaws; quorum

The Council shall adopt bylaws to carry out its functions under this chapter. One-third of the members of the Council shall constitute a quorum, and any vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers to function.

(b) Experts and consultants

The Council may obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of Title 5, at rates not to exceed the daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule.

(c) Contract authority

The Council may, in accordance with applicable law, enter into contracts and other arrangements with public agencies and with private organizations and persons and may make such payments as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this chapter.

(d) Assistance from other Federal departments and agencies

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Library of Congress, and all executive branch departments, agencies, and establishments of the United States may assist the Council in the performance of its functions under this chapter.

(e) Administrative services and support

The Secretary of the Interior may provide administrative services and support to the Council on a reimbursable basis.

(Pub.L. 96-388, § 4, Oct. 7, 1980, 94 Stat. 1548.)

References in Text. Grade GS-18 of the General Schedule, referred to in subsec. (b), is set out under section 5332 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 96-388, see 1980 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3343.

§ 1405. Staff

(a) Executive Director

The Council shall, without regard to section 5311(b) of Title 5, have an Executive Director who shall be appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Chairperson of the Council and who shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule.

(b) Appointment of employees

The Executive Director shall have authority to—

- (1) appoint employees in the competitive service subject to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of Title 5 relating to classification and general schedule pay rates; and
- (2) appoint and fix the compensation (at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule) of up to three employees notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(Pub.L. 96-388, § 5, Oct. 7, 1980, 94 Stat. 1549, amended Pub.L. 97-84, § 1(4), Nov. 20, 1981, 95 Stat. 1097.)

References in Text. The General Schedule pay rates, referred to in text, are set out under section 5332 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

1981 Amendment. Subsec. (b). Pub.L. 97-84 substituted provisions granting the Executive Director authority to (1) appoint employees in the competitive service subject to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of Title 5 relating to classification and general schedule pay rates, and (2) appoint and fix the compensation (at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule) of up to three employees notwithstanding any other provision of law for provisions which formerly had authorized the Executive Director, without regard to section 5311(b) of Title 5, to appoint and fix the pay of such additional personnel as the Director considered appropriate and which had also provided that the Executive Director and staff of the Council be appointed subject to the provisions of Title 5 governing appointments in the competitive service, and be paid in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of Title 5 relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 96-388, see 1980 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3343. See, also, Pub.L. 97-84, 1981 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 1779.

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§ 1406. Memorial museum

(a) Transfer or purchase of real property in District of Columbia

For purposes of establishing the memorial museum referred to in paragraph (2) of section 1401 of this title, any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States is authorized to transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Council, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, any real property in the District of Columbia which is under the administrative jurisdiction of such department, agency, or instrumentality and which is deemed suitable by the Council for such memorial. With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, the Council may purchase, with the consent of the owner thereof, any real property within the District of Columbia which it deems suitable for purposes of establishing such memorial museum.

(b) Architectural design approval

The architectural design for such memorial museum shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission.

(c) Termination of construction and operation authority

The authority conferred pursuant to this chapter for the construction and operation of the memorial museum shall lapse on the date five years after October 7, 1980, unless (1) the erection or establishment of such memorial is commenced within such five year period, and (2) prior to the commencement, the Secretary of the Interior certifies that funds are available in an amount sufficient, in the judgment of the Secretary, to ensure completion of the memorial museum.

(Pub.L. 96-388, § 6, Oct. 7, 1980, 94 Stat. 1549.)

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 96-388, see 1980 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3343.

§ 1407. Gifts, bequests, and devises of property; tax treatment

The Council may solicit, accept, hold, administer, and use gifts, bequests, and devises of property, both real and personal, to aid or facilitate the construction, maintenance, and operation of the memorial. Property may be accepted pursuant to this section, and the property and the proceeds thereof used as nearly as possible in accordance with the terms of the gift, bequest, or devise donating such property. For the purposes of Federal income, estate, and gift taxes, property accepted under this section shall be considered as a gift, bequest, or devise to the United States.

(Pub.L. 96-388, § 7, Oct. 7, 1980, 94 Stat. 1549.)

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 96-388, see 1980 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3343.

§ 1408. Authorization of appropriations; construction restriction

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this chapter \$722,000 for the fiscal year 1981, \$800,000 for the fiscal year 1982, and \$850,000 for the fiscal year 1983: *Provided, however,* That notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, none of the funds authorized herein may be available for construction. Authority to enter into contracts and to make payments under this chapter, using funds authorized to be appropriated under this section, shall be effective only to the extent, and in such amounts, as provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

(Pub.L. 96-388, § 8, Oct. 7, 1980, 94 Stat. 1549.)

Limitation on Authorization of Appropriations for Programs of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council for Fiscal Years 1982, 1983,

and 1984. Pub.L. 97-35, Title XIV, § 1405, Aug. 13, 1981, 95 Stat. 749, provided that: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, there shall

not be appropriated for programs of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council in excess of \$900,000 for the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1982, in excess of \$950,000 for the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1983, or in excess of

\$1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1984."

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 96-388, see 1980 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3343.

CHAPTER 47—NATIONAL SKI PATROL SYSTEM

Sec.		Sec.	
1501.	Corporation created.	1508.	Distribution of income or assets to members; loans.
1502.	Powers of corporation.	1509.	Liability for acts of officers and agents.
1503.	Objects and purposes of corporation.	1510.	Books and records; inspection.
1504.	Service of process.	1511.	Reports to Congress.
1505.	Membership.	1512.	Reservation of right to amend or repeal chapter.
1506.	Board of directors; composition; responsibilities.	1513.	Definition.
1507.	Officers of corporation; election.	1514.	Tax exempt status.

§ 1501. Charter

National Ski Patrol System, Incorporated, a corporation organized under the laws of the States of New York and Colorado is hereby recognized as such and granted a Federal charter.

(Pub.L. 96-489, § 1, Dec. 2, 1980, 94 Stat. 2553.)

Library References

Corporations § 8.
C.J.S. Corporations § 37.

§ 1502. Powers of corporation

National Ski Patrol System, Incorporated (hereinafter referred to as the "corporation") shall have only those powers granted to it through its bylaws and articles of incorporation filed in the States where it is incorporated.

(Pub.L. 96-489, § 2, Dec. 2, 1980, 94 Stat. 2553.)

Library References

Corporations § 370(1).
C.J.S. Corporations § 941 et seq.

§ 1503. Objects and purposes of corporation

The purposes of the corporation shall be to promote, in any and all ways, patriotic, scientific, educational and civic improvement activities, public safety in skiing, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the dissemination of information with respect thereto and the formation of volunteer local patrols, consisting of competent skiers trained in the administration of first aid, for the purpose of preventing accidents and rendering speedy assistance to persons sustaining accidents; to solicit contributions of money, services, and other property for, and generally, to encourage and assist in carrying out, the foregoing purposes in every way.

(Pub.L. 96-489, § 3, Dec. 2, 1980, 94 Stat. 2553.)

Library References

Corporations § 9.
C.J.S. Corporations § 37.

§ 1504. Service of process

With respect to service of process, the corporation shall comply with the laws of the States in which it is incorporated and those States in which it carries on its activities in furtherance of its corporate purposes.

(Pub.L. 96-489, § 4, Dec. 2, 1980, 94 Stat. 2553.)



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I cannot make until Schultz reports*

United States Holocaust Memorial Council

February 20, 1985

The Honorable George P. Shultz
Secretary of State
Department of State
7th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This year, 1985, marks the fortieth anniversary of the liberation of the concentration camps by the Allied armies.

As it does every year, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council will encourage Governors in all the states to conduct ceremonies to remember the six million Jews who died in the Holocaust and the millions of others enslaved, starved and killed by the Nazis. This year, the national civic ceremony is scheduled for Thursday, April 18 at noon in the Capitol Rotunda. We would be honored to have you join us as we will pay tribute on this fortieth anniversary, to representatives of the American Army units that liberated the camps.

President Reagan, who addresses these ceremonies each year, has spoken movingly of his deep commitment to honoring the memories of those who died. In 1983, speaking at the national ceremony, which was conducted in the presence of thousands of survivors of the Holocaust, he said: "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. ...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."

Next request

As part of the Council's sacred mandate of remembrance, we hope once again to visit the sites of camps in the Federal Republic of Germany and Eastern Europe. We respectfully request your help in organizing an official mission to revisit the places of annihilation and will be grateful if you will join Professor Elie Wiesel in leading us in that historic mission. Members of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council and distinguished Americans from many backgrounds will visit these sites of destruction to bear witness to the past and to continue to plan for the future.

Suite 832, 425 13th Street, NW Washington, DC 20004
202-724-0779

Page 2 - The Hon. George P. Shultz

As we deepen our understanding of the urgent lessons to be learned from these events of 40 years ago, we prepare ourselves to build a national memorial museum that can transform the living by transmitting the legacy of the Holocaust.

We deeply appreciate your understanding of our work and will be very grateful to have an opportunity to meet with you and discuss this official mission.

Sincerely yours,



Miles Lerman
Chairman
Campaign Cabinet



Sigmund Strochlitz
Chairman
Campaign Cabinet