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PRESERVATION COPY



OPERATION SAIL 1986



Harry Allendorfer
Captain USN (Ret.)
Executive Director

OPERATION SAIL 1986

Decatur House/748 Jackson Place, N.W./Washington, D.C. 20006/(202) 673-4207
Two World Trade Center/Suite 2154/New York, N.Y. 10048/(212) 775-1490

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1983

Dear Ambassador Mosbacher:

The spectacular Parade of Tall Ships in New York on July 4, 1976, was a highlight of the observance of our nation's Bicentennial.

I am delighted to learn that you and your colleagues who staged Operation Sail 1976 are planning a similar event in New York on July 4, 1986, to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Statue of Liberty and that you are coordinating your efforts with Lee Iacocca and the entire Statue of Liberty Ellis Island Centennial Commission.

By bringing together major sailing ships of the world under the Torch of Liberty, you will provide a dramatic focus on the principles of international goodwill for which the Statue stands and which we as a nation have embraced from our very beginnings.

You have my best wishes for unqualified success of your commendable efforts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ronald Reagan". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'R'.

The Honorable Emil Mosbacher, Jr.
Chairman, Operation Sail 1986
515 Madison Avenue, 35th Floor
New York, New York 10022

CELEBRATE
THE 100TH
BIRTHDAY
OF A GREAT
LADY.



SALUTE TO LIBERTY™



IT WILL BE A WEEKEND OF LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

The Statue of Liberty. Anyone who has sailed into the Narrows of New York Harbor will never forget their first glimpse of her. To the millions who left their homeland in search of new opportunity, she offered hope. To the masses who escaped persecution, she offered freedom. To all people who cast their eyes upon her, she carries the torch of liberty. To all people, she stands as the great symbol of brotherhood and goodwill to all mankind.

The year 1986 celebrates the 100th birthday of the Statue of Liberty. For one hundred years, she has welcomed people from all corners of the world. It is only fitting that the whole world share in the celebration.

Operation Sail 1986 will play a major part in the festivities. On July 4th, the great Sailing Ships of OpSail and the modern naval vessels comprising the International Naval Review will gather in New York Harbor in a spectacular "Salute to Liberty." The Statue of Liberty's 100th birthday will not only be recorded as one of America's most splendid moments. It will go down as one of the world's most spectacular events of all time.



FOR THE PAST CENTURY, SHE'S BROUGHT THE WORLD JOY AND INSPIRATION. IN JULY 1986, SHE'LL BRING THE WORLD TOGETHER.

As the tall ships parade past Miss Liberty, the grace and beauty of their passage will be an uplifting sight. While they commemorate her centennial, they will also pay tribute to all countries of the world. They will be living symbols of the immigrants who have come to these shores, shaping the destiny and character of this nation. It was with this perception that the French sculptor, Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, crowned Liberty with seven rays to represent the seven continents from which people would come, and the seven seas on which they would travel.

One hundred years ago, it was the people of France who generously offered their francs to make the construction of the Statue of Liberty possible. A century later, the American public echoes their efforts, subscribing millions of dollars to restore the Statue of Liberty in time for her 100th birthday. Due to this effort, coordinated by a committee of private citizens appointed by President Reagan, Miss Liberty will stand in full splendor. Newly restored, strong and radiant, she will continue to inspire us all for centuries to come.

The significance of Operation Sail and the International Naval Review will extend far beyond the borders of the United States. All countries have been invited to send ships to represent their citizens. Together, as the nations of the world share the same waters, they will promote international goodwill as symbolized by the Statue of Liberty. It will be a wonderful demonstration of the brotherhood among seamen that has existed ever since men have challenged the oceans.

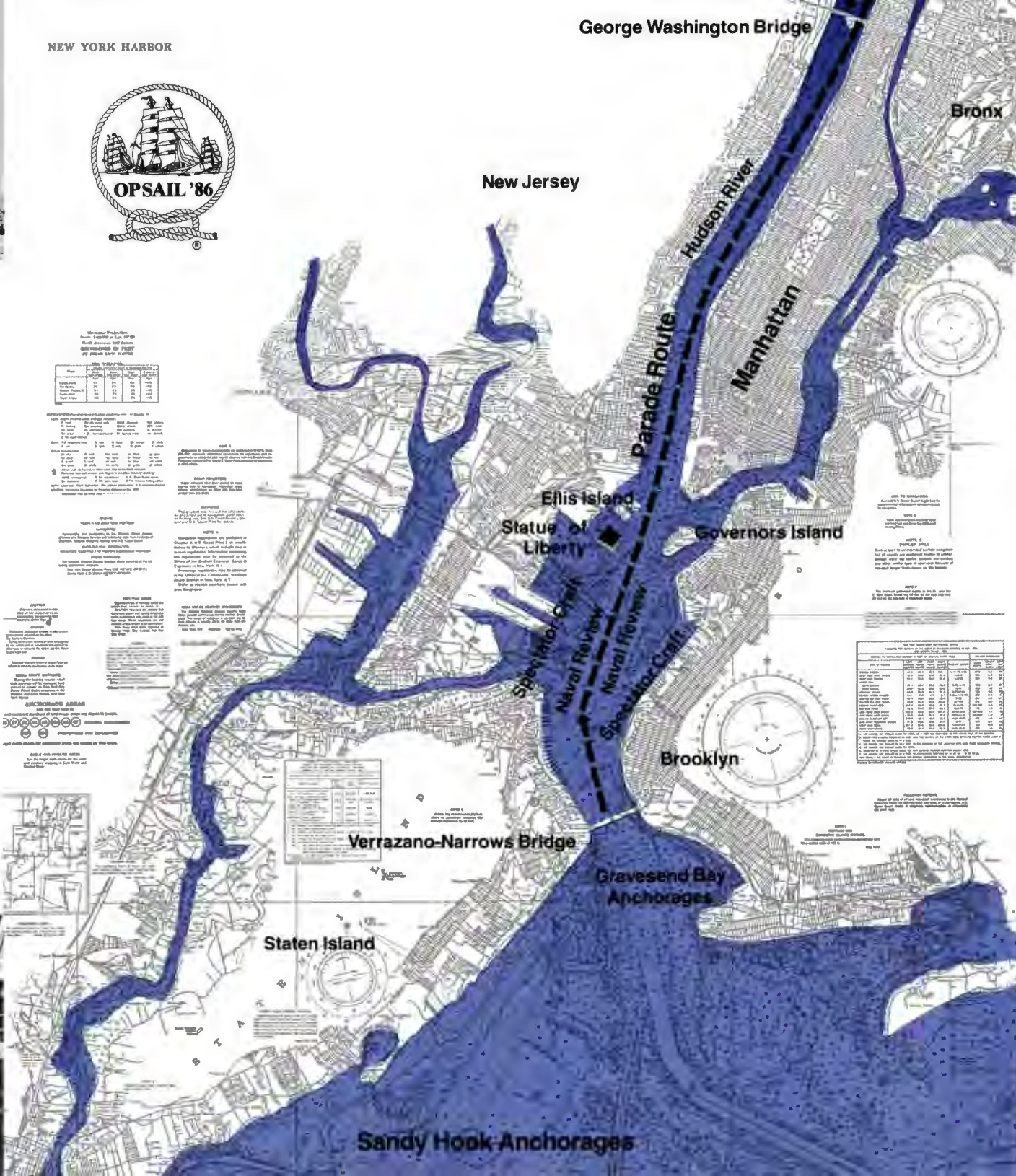


ALL PEOPLES OF THE WORLD WILL STAND TALL.

Great care and respect will be extended to assure each participating ship an important role in the activities. Its attendance will instill honor unto the citizens of its mother country, and pride unto the citizens of the United States whose original roots are in its homeland.

It was a spectacular sight, in 1964, when the Tall Ships collected in New York Harbor for the first OpSail. It was breathtaking, to say the least, when, in 1976, in celebration of our nation's Bicentennial, a fleet of 224 sailing ships from 30 nations formed an unforgettable spectacle as it passed before a crowd of 6 million people ashore and 30,000 saluting spectator craft. Operation Sail 1986 promises to be an event of even greater magnitude.

As the Tall Ships gather to pay tribute to the Statue of Liberty, and to all the countries of our origins, it will be an occasion of great joy and inspiration. Journalists and broadcasters will capture the color and excitement, sharing them with all the world. The Statue of Liberty's 100th birthday will be one of the most moving and widely covered special events in history. All peoples of the world will stand tall in admiration and respect for one another's accomplishments.



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

July 3

The largest of OpSail ships will drop anchor in Sandy Hook anchorage. Midmorning, medium-sized and smaller sailing ships will proceed from Long Island Sound through Hell Gate and down the East River to the Gravesend Bay anchorage.

International Naval Review vessels will steam up Ambrose Channel into New York Harbor to take up assigned moorings from Staten Island to the George Washington Bridge.

July 4

Midmorning, host vessel USCG Barque "Eagle" will lead the parade of Tall Ships from Verrazano-Narrows Bridge past the Statue of Liberty in a "Salute to Liberty." Till late afternoon, the Parade of Sail will proceed north above the George Washington Bridge, and then reverse course to proceed to assigned berths and anchorages.

At dark, the spectacular fireworks display will light up the Statue of Liberty with musical accompaniment and a cacophony of horns, whistles, and naval guns.


July 5-6

Participants of OpSail and the vessels of the International Naval Review will welcome public visits at designated hours. International public festivities will be going on throughout lower Manhattan. Crews of the various ships will exchange visits and enjoy a series of special entertainments.

July 7

That afternoon and the following day, ships will depart for separate visits to various coastal ports and onward to their home waters.

OPERATION SAIL 1986
Two World Trade Center/Suite 2154
New York, N.Y. 10048/212-775-1490



OPERATION SAIL
■ ■ 1 9 8 6 ■ ■
SALUTE TO LIBERTY





THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

The Honorable Emil Mosbacher, Jr.
Chairman, Operation Sail 1986
515 Madison Avenue, 35th Floor
New York, New York 10022



OPERATION SAIL 1986

May 1, 1984

On July 4, 1986 in New York Harbor, the United States will host an unprecedented celebration of the rich and diverse heritage that has enabled this country to grow and prosper as a "Nation of Immigrants."

On this occasion Operation Sail 1986, in its Salute to Liberty, will provide a dramatic focus on the native countries of the millions of immigrants who came across the seas in ships to give our country the heritage of which we are so proud.

The Statue of Liberty itself arrived in New York in 214 packing cases in the hold of the French three-masted barque ISERE. It is, therefore, highly appropriate that Miss Liberty's Centennial be celebrated by a spectacular gathering of historic tall ships and modern naval vessels from around the globe.

We are looking forward to the opportunity to extend a warm welcome to our seagoing friends from nations the world over who join us in New York on this unique occasion.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Emil Mosbacher, Jr." with a stylized flourish at the end.

Emil Mosbacher, Jr.
Chairman

OPERATION

SAIL

1 9 8 6



The Statue of Liberty — world symbol of human freedom and international goodwill — celebrates her 100th birthday in 1986. To participate in this celebration, Operation Sail 1986 invites the great sailing ships of the world to rendezvous in New York Harbor in July 1986, in a spectacular convocation that will even surpass the now-famous OpSail 1976 which commemorated the U.S. Bicentennial.



Since 1886, when the government and people of France presented the Statue of Liberty to the 110-year-old American republic, she has welcomed millions of visitors to the United States. Her sculptor, Frederic Bartholdi, gave her crown seven rays to represent the seven continents from which these visitors came, and the seven seas on which they sailed.

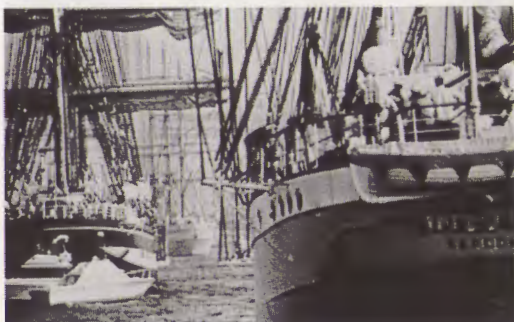


Echoing the French people who contributed their francs a hundred years ago to construct this colossal monument, the American public has subscribed millions of dollars for the restoration of the famous statue in time for her Centennial Celebration. This effort has been sparked by the untiring efforts of the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Centennial Commission, a committee of private citizens appointed by President Reagan.

OPERATION

SAIL

1 9 8 6



It was a spectacular sight as the tall ships of Operation Sail 1986 entered New York Harbor. Again, to celebrate the U.S. Bicentennial in 1976, it was a tumultuous and joyous reception when 224 sailing ships from 30



nations passed in review before some 7 million people ashore and a spectacular fleet of 30,000 watercraft. As Operation Sail 1986 promises to be even greater, print and broadcast journalists will share with the entire world these festivities in celebration of the Statue of Liberty Centennial. It will be one of the most widely covered special events of all time.

J U L Y

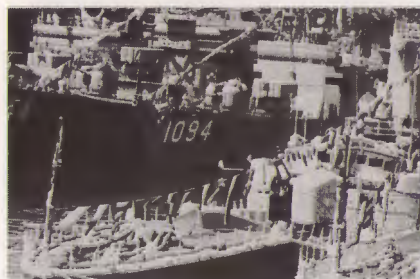
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1 9 8 6



Spectator craft will have an excellent opportunity to view and photograph the individual ships and their crews, and those on board the visiting ships will have many opportunities for informal exchanges with people in the spectator fleet.

On July 3, the Class A and B schooners, barques, brigs, and full-rigged ships will arrive at assigned anchorage areas off Sandy Hook in New York's Lower Bay, while smaller participating ships will anchor in Gravesend Bay. Official greetings and Captain's handbooks will be brought to each ship. On this day, the ships of the International Naval Review will steam into the harbor and anchor in a line of position marking the route of the July 4 parade of sail.



J U L Y

4

1 9 8 6

On July 4th, the U.S. Coast Guard barque *Eagle* will lead the parade of the great sailing ships of the world in a "Salute to Liberty," under the Verrazano Narrows Bridge and up through the harbor past an official reviewing party of dignitaries at the Statue. The fleet will



continue north in the Hudson River past the Manhattan skyline to the George Washington Bridge, then reverse course and proceed to its assigned berths on the Hudson and East Rivers, in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and New Jersey.

Thousands of private yachts and sight-seeing boats will accompany the fleet, under the diligent but courteous supervision of U.S. Coast Guard patrol vessels.



Scheduled for the night of July 4th, a spectacular fireworks display will light up Miss Liberty, and millions of people will join in the grand finale of her 100th birthday celebration.



J U L Y
5
1 9 8 6



On July 5th and 6th, the festivities will continue with public visits to the participating ships, exchange visits between the crews of various ships, and an all-day open house for the visiting cadets at the hospitality center at New York's Main Passenger Terminal on the Hudson River between 49th and 54th streets in Manhattan.



On these days, Americans of different national and ethnic backgrounds will have the opportunities to visit the ships and crews of as many different nations. New York, the most international and multilingual of the world's cities, is home to people from virtually every nation on earth, who will turn out as in previous OpSail years to greet their overseas visitors.

J U L Y

6

1 9 8 6



Captains will be encouraged to grant shore leave to as many crewmembers as possible so that they may have a chance to tour the city, meet the people, and share in the many Liberty Centennial celebrations.



J U L Y

7

1 9 8 6



All week-end the foods, music, and dancing of many cultures will be featured in outdoor festivals at Battery Park on the southern tip of Manhattan, and in various neigh-

borhoods of the city. Cadets will be the honored guests of the area's many different ethnic groups. A formal reception for the Captains of the visiting ships will be held at the Main Passenger Terminal.





July 7th will be highlighted by a parade of cadets through New York's financial district, from Battery Park up Broadway to City Hall, where the mayor and other city officials will extend the City's formal welcome.



Crew members will have a final chance to explore New York, and New Yorkers will have another chance to visit the ships. This interaction offers perhaps the most important benefits of OpSail—the promotion of international understanding at the most basic, most human level.

On the 7th and 8th of July, ships will prepare for departure—some homeward bound, some to other American ports on the East Coast or in the Great Lakes, where many other communities will be waiting to welcome them.



Each ship will carry away her own special memories of people meeting people at this Centennial for Liberty. And a very special kind of international goodwill.



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 Garrett Loubé Design Associates.
 Text by Dick Rath.
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 on gatefold by Harold M. Lambert.
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OPERATION SAIL 1986

Summer 1985

NEWSLETTER

Vol. I, No.1

Tall Ships to Celebrate the Liberty Centennial

It's going to happen again! There will be another tall ship gathering in New York Harbor on July 4, 1986 and it will celebrate the centennial of the wonderful Statue of Liberty. Save the date!

This exciting tall ship event, "OPERATION SAIL 1986 - SALUTE TO LIBERTY", happening 10 years to the day after the historic OP SAIL '76 of the nation's Bicentennial, has been designated the official celebration of the Liberty Centennial. It will be the event this July Fourth, seen by millions on the spot and many more millions via TV.

OP SAIL '86 will feature a Parade of Sail from the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge to the George Washington Bridge. Many of the same crew who created the original OP SAIL way back in 1964 for the World's Fair, and who masterminded the Bicentennial OP SAIL are again working hard to give the nation and the world another memorable event. A goal of the organizers is that all nations be represented, because the 1986 OP SAIL will also honor the millions of immigrants who have come to America. Their part in the creation and development of our nation cannot be over estimated.



OFFICIAL CELEBRATION OF THE LIBERTY CENTENNIAL

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"LIBERTY" RESTORATION

America's illustrious Statue of Liberty, one of the world's best known and best loved monuments, will be honored on July 4, 1986. The massive statue will be rehabilitated and ready for this Independence Day salute.

The restoration of the great symbol of liberty has been carried on by the Statue of Liberty - Ellis Island Foundation, of 101 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10178. Contributions are still needed and would be most welcome. Countless individuals and many corporations have responded from this country and from abroad. The restoration is a worldwide project.

The centennial date of the Statue of Liberty is October 28, 1986. Nationwide, celebrations will be spread over the period from July 4 to that date. Operation Sail 1986 will be the re-opening celebration of the Statue, the culmination of years of effort by many thousands.

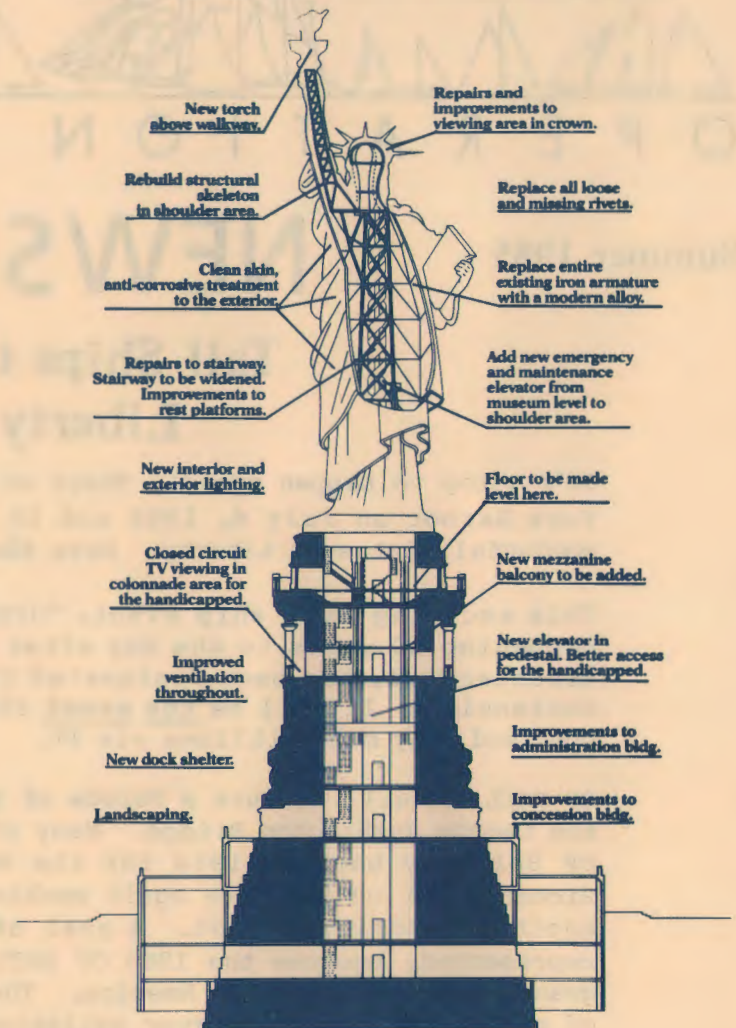
PLEASE CALL

The OP SAIL'86 Headquarters is Suite 2154, Two World Trade Center, New York, NY 10048. The telephone is (212) 775-1490. A hearty crew of stalwarts is there to help.

Capt. Harry Allendorfer, Executive Director, heads the government liaison office in Washington. The address is Decatur House, 748 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, DC 20006 and the phone there is (202) 673-4207.

Chairman of the Board this time, as in 1976, is Ambassador Emil Mosbacher, Jr., of America's Cup fame. Director of Operations is Howard Slotnick. Frank O. Braynard is Editor of the Newsletter. It will be the contributions and efforts of many individuals and organizations that will make "Operation Sail 1986 - Salute to Liberty" a huge success. Please call us if you can be involved.

STATUE OF LIBERTY RESTORATION



THE SHIPS

Most of the world's largest tall ships will be at OP SAIL'86. To date sixty-nine sailing vessels from twenty countries have confirmed their participation. Dozens more from abroad can be expected to sign up within the next few months.

Among the beautiful ships already coming are LIBERTAD (Argentina), ESMERALDA (Chile), GLORIA (Colombia), DANMARK (Denmark), GUAYAS (Ecuador), BELEM (France), AMERIGO VESPUCCI (Italy), SAGRES II (Portugal), JUAN SEBASTIAN DE ELCANO (Spain), EAGLE and GAZELA OF PHILADELPHIA (USA). OP SAIL'86 will represent the largest gathering of vessels of this class at any place in the world since the Bicentennial.

USCG EAGLE TO LEAD PARADE

America's most famous tall ship, the EAGLE of the U.S. Coast Guard, will lead the Parade of Sail into New York harbor on Friday, July 4, 1986, and will be host ship for OP SAIL'86. "We look forward with enthusiasm to saluting Liberty in 1986", said Captain Ernst Cummings, commanding officer of the EAGLE.

The 3-masted bark EAGLE is 294 feet long, has a beam of 39 feet and a draft of 17 feet. She was built in 1936 at Blohm & Voss shipyard in Hamburg, and is one of five nearly identical sister-ships, all of which were in OP SAIL'76. First named HORST WESSEL as a German sail training ship, she was seized at the end of World War II by the United States, was renamed EAGLE and serves out of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut.

One of the best know and loved sailing ships in the world, the EAGLE was host ship for the 1984 OP SAIL as well as for the nation's principal Bicentennial event, OP SAIL'76. Her white hull can be distinguished anywhere by its red Coast Guard "Slash" near the bow, a device suggested by the late President John F. Kennedy. She has a golden eagle as her figurehead.

NAVIES JOIN SALUTE

The United States Navy has invited 117 nations to participate in the fifth International Naval Review in New York harbor in July 1986.

Expected to be one of the most colorful gatherings of naval craft in maritime history, this naval review is being held in honor of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty and in conjunction with OP SAIL'86.

A substantial contingent of naval ships led by an aircraft carrier will represent the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Secretary of the Navy John Lehman has announced. The participating ships will rendezvous at sea off Ambrose Light, steam into New York and take anchorages lining the parade route on July 3.

OPSAIL FLAGS FLY

The first two of many tall ships coming to New York for OP SAIL'86 on July 4 next year are already flying the OP SAIL'86 flag.

In ceremonies in New York and Alexandria, Virginia, the OP SAIL'86 flag was presented June 17 to the JUAN SEBASTIAN DE ECLANO, of Spain, and the GLORIA, of Colombia. Both of these famed tall ships are veterans of the OP SAIL'76.

The presentation date of June 17 was the 100th anniversary of the arrival in New York of the French bark, ISERE. She carried over 200 huge wooden crates containing the Statue of Liberty.

Built in 1927 at Cadiz, Spain, the JUAN SEBASTIAN DE ELCANO is a four-masted, top-sail schooner named in honor of the first Spaniard to circumnavigate the globe. She is truly a tall ship, with masts rising 160 feet above the waterline.



Calendar Of Events

JULY 3

The largest of OP SAIL ships will drop anchor in Sandy Hook anchorages. Midmorning, medium sized and smaller sailing ships will proceed from Long Island Sound through Hell Gate and down the East River to the Gravesend Bay anchorage. International Naval Review vessels will steam up Ambrose Channel into New York Harbor to take up assigned moorings from Staten Island to the George Washington Bridge.

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JULY 7

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PHOTOS BY: US NAVY (p.1), CRUTCHFIELD (p.3)

OPERATION SAIL 1986
Two World Trade Center/Suite 2154
New York, N.Y. 10048
212-775-1490





OPERATION SAIL 1986

Decatur House/748 Jackson Place, N.W./Washington, D.C. 20006/(202) 673-4207

A spectacular **OPERATION SAIL 1986** Parade of Tall Ships and an International Naval Review will be held in New York Harbor on July 4, 1986, to commemorate the Centennial of the Statue of Liberty and to salute the nations of the world for the great contributions their immigrants have made to the United States. Participating ships and their crews and trainees will be honored in recognition of the role their countries have played in the development of America as it is today.

Unlike OPSAIL 76 which celebrated our own 200th birthday, OPSAIL 86 will pay tribute to the countries of our origins. It will be an event of worldwide importance which can significantly contribute to international goodwill as exemplified by the brotherhood of the sea and symbolized by the Statue of Liberty and her Torch of Freedom.

The event is being planned under the direction of the Hon. Emil Mosbacher, Jr., together with colleagues who staged OPSAIL 76. It has the full backing of President Ronald Reagan and the United States Government and will be closely coordinated with the activities of Mr. Lee Iacocca and the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission and Foundation.

Invitations have been issued to all nations of the world for their sailing vessels, large and small, to participate in OPSAIL 86 and to all nations with navies to send modern naval ships to participate in the International Naval Review.

A goal of the OPSAIL 86 organizers is to have all nations represented. It is hoped that many, perhaps all, of the world's major sailing vessels will participate with hundreds of other smaller sailing vessels of all rigs, private as well as government owned, also taking part. Every effort will be made to assist ships to resolve problems which might prevent their participation.

Another goal is to focus on each participating ship in such a way that its presence will be a source of great pride to the citizens of its home country as well as to the citizens of the United States whose original roots are in that land.

OPSAIL 86 is a non-profit national activity under direction of a non-paid board of directors with donated private sector funds, intended solely to promote international goodwill. It is not a profit-making private commercial enterprise.

A full schedule of recreational, cultural and social activities will be made available to ships companies, including embarked cadets and trainees. Every effort will be made to insure that the event is a contribution to the education and morale of the crews and trainees.

*"Dedicated to the Restoration and Preservation of the
Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island"*



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THE
STATUE OF LIBERTY
ELLIS ISLAND
FOUNDATION, INC.

101 Park Avenue,
New York, New York 10178
(212) 883-1986



The Statue of Liberty -
Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.
P.O. BOX 1986
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10018

... KEEP THE TORCH LIT™

The Campaign Program

The fundraising campaign will reach out to all Americans. No government funds will be contributed. Funding will be provided through:

- Corporate gifts and sponsorship, employee campaigns, matching gift programs, foundation grants, and individual gifts.
- National Grass Roots Campaign - This part of these historic celebrations offers a unique opportunity for all Americans to express their dedication to the ideals and values symbolized by the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. Fraternal, patriotic, civic and ethnic organizations are encouraged to work with the Foundation staff to plan their participation.
- National Ancestry Campaign - The participation of America's ethnic groups is an essential element in the Liberty Centennial Campaign. The restoration of our cherished monuments holds special meaning for people from the many nations who contribute so richly to America's broad cultural heritage. Ethnic organizations and institutions will be encouraged to celebrate this centennial in ways that recognize their unique contribution to America.
- National Student Campaign - The campaign offers the chance for young people at every academic level to participate in this restoration experience and to develop a stronger sense of their history, heritage, and traditions. Students throughout the nation will be encouraged to do special projects or participate through their schools, just as they did a century ago when they contributed the money needed to build the pedestal on which the Statue rests.

Our Plea to You

Tragically, both the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island are in danger of irreversible decay. Though the Statue has had regular maintenance, the wind, rain, pollution and salt water of 100 years have taken their toll.

The Liberty Centennial Campaign

Background and Goals

On May 18, 1982, President Reagan announced formation of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission and appointed Lee A. Iacocca its Chairman.

The goals of the Commission and its operating affiliate, The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, are to raise \$230 million to:

- restore and preserve the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island
- establish a lasting memorial to the millions of immigrants who helped build the United States of America
- teach the traditions of liberty through the observance of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island Centennials.

The Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island History

Initially proposed in 1865 by the French historian Edouard de Laboulaye, the Statue of Liberty was designed and created by the French sculptor Auguste Bartholdi and built around an iron framework constructed by Gustave Eiffel. The Statue cost \$400,000 to build and was paid for by contributions from the French people. The completed Statue was presented to the American Ambassador by the people of France on July 4, 1884. The Statue was dismantled and shipped to

America in the summer of 1885. The \$280,000 needed to build the pedestal and install the Statue on Bedloe's Island (now Liberty Island) was raised by Americans, a significant amount of which was contributed by schoolchildren. The Statue of Liberty was finally dedicated by President Grover Cleveland on October 28, 1886.

Ellis Island lies close to Liberty Island. It is largely man-made and covers 27½ acres. Until the U.S. Government bought it in 1808, it was merely three acres of sand and silt barely visible at high tide. The island first served the U.S. Government as an arsenal and fort. Until 1892, when the U.S. Government assumed control of all immigration, individual states had their own immigration laws and facilities. When the Federal Government opened Ellis Island in 1892, it became the primary immigration facility. Ellis Island Immigration Station operated until 1954 when it was declared surplus government property. In 1965 Ellis Island was added to the Statue of Liberty National Monument. Between 1892 and 1954, nearly 17 million immigrants passed through Ellis Island - ancestors of more than 100 million Americans today, or some 40 percent of the population. Since then, apart from a few elements which have been partially preserved, the island stands in ruin.

Freedom's Symbols

For people entering New York harbor through the Verrazano Narrows, Liberty appears to stride across the water in greeting, never quite turning her gaze from newcomers. This was the view of Liberty as she was seen by over 17 million immigrants at the end of their

journey from the Old World to the New. With their attention fixed on the Statue, they may not have noticed the low silhouette of Ellis Island merging into the New Jersey mainland beyond. But one would need to have been one of those 17 million to sense the importance they soon attached to the buildings in which officials decided whether new arrivals could enter America. For all those newcomers, the Statue and Ellis Island were fused into a single impression of a memorable day.

The American Museum of Immigration on Liberty Island is dedicated to preserving that sense of liberty and freedom. The National Park Service is interested in hearing from those who may have letters and memorabilia relating to the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island and the immigration experience.

Restoration Needs

The Statue of Liberty

Studies undertaken by the National Park Service and by architects and engineers indicated massive corrosion of the Statue's iron framework and deterioration of portions of the copper sheeting that forms the skin of the Statue. They subsequently prepared a comprehensive report on the Statue, indicating structural problems as well as exterior deterioration. For example, the torch of the Statue will have to be dismantled and totally rebuilt. Repair work is also required on the elevators and stairways. Detailed evaluations have been prepared and the initial phase of construction is underway. The Foundation will be responsible for all work on Liberty Island during the 2½-year restoration process.

Ellis Island

A full study of the entire island was undertaken in 1981 by the National Park Service. It was concluded that realistic preservation priorities should be confined to the main building and nearby supporting structures. This includes the Great Hall, the Administration Building and the dining areas. The remainder of the island is being studied in terms of preservation and future development as a major living memorial and tribute to the ethnic and national origins of Americans.

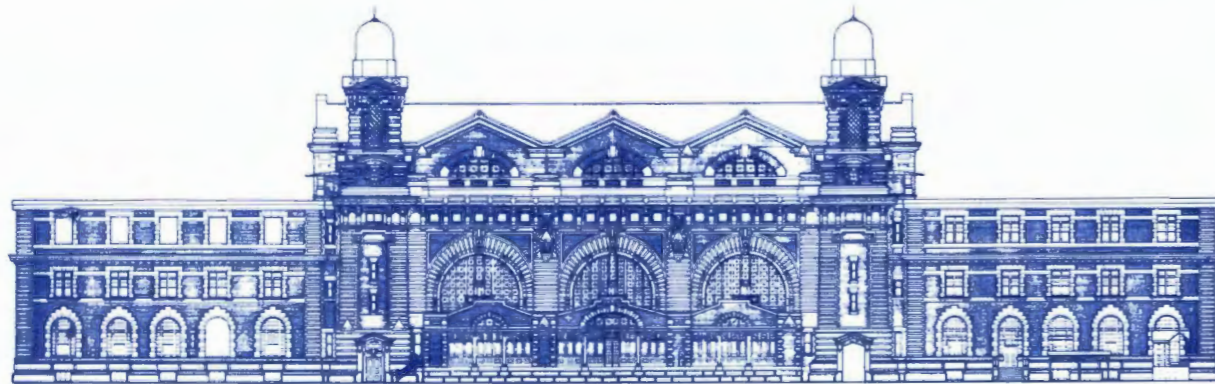
Thank You

Thank you for your help toward the preservation and restoration of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. gratefully acknowledges your gift. To save first class postage, a receipt will be sent only upon request.

The Foundation is dedicated to restoring Lady Liberty and to ensuring that by her centennial in 1986 she will once again shine brightly as a light of hope for all. At the same time, Ellis Island, the first landing in the New World for the ancestors of some 100 million Americans today, needs to be restored as a living tribute to America's diverse heritage.

With your help and that of others like you, we are confident we will succeed in our aims. Thank you once again.

Mail contributions to:
THE STATUE OF LIBERTY-ELLIS ISLAND
FOUNDATION, INC.
P.O. BOX 1986 • NEW YORK
NEW YORK 10018



TO: THE STATUE OF LIBERTY-ELLIS ISLAND FOUNDATION, INC.

Here is my contribution, in the amount checked below, to help fulfill the goals of the Commission and Foundation:

\$1,000 \$500 \$250 \$100 \$50 \$25 other \$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

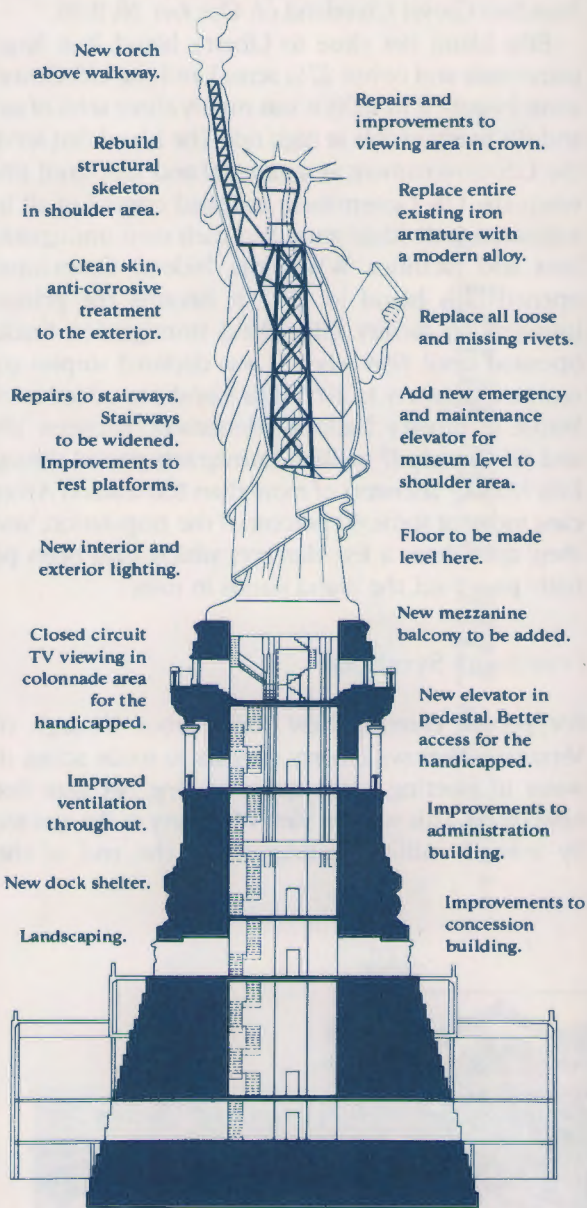
Zip _____

My corporation will match my contribution. I have notified my company and filled out the appropriate forms.

The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. is a charitable corporation to which contributions are tax deductible, according to law. The Foundation is the operating affiliate of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission which was announced by President Reagan on May 18, 1982.

A copy of the last financial report filed with the Department of State may be obtained by writing to:
New York State, Department of State, Office of Charities Regulation, Albany, New York 12231, or
The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, 101 Park Avenue 12th Floor, New York, New York 10178.

The Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island require immediate restoration. These dramatic symbols of our national pride - our heritage - need your support. Please join us by contributing your time, ideas, talent and money and together we'll "Keep the Torch Lit."



Source: National Park Service

A low-angle, night-time photograph of the Statue of Liberty. The statue is illuminated from below, with a warm glow emanating from the torch and the crown's spikes. The background is a dark, clear sky. The text is overlaid in the upper right quadrant.

...keep the torch lit

LIBERTY CENTENNIAL CAMPAIGN COORDINATOR'S HANDBOOK
"THE PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN"

Your Participation

As a Liberty Centennial Campaign Coordinator, your role is essential. Using your organizational and "people" skills, you will be able to effectively mobilize others in your group to raise funds for this unique nationwide effort. Just as important as dollars raised is the sense of purpose that each individual who participates in your campaign will have. With your motivation, a "team spirit" will develop. Your group will gain recognition locally as well as on the regional and national levels. You and your colleagues will experience the personal satisfaction of taking an active part in a project of major significance to millions of Americans. This handbook is designed to provide ideas, guidance and support for your Liberty campaign.





A Message from Our Campaign Chairman

Dear Friends,

The effort to restore the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island is truly a great undertaking. Our aim is to preserve these symbols of freedom and hope for all Americans.

Yes, Freedom and Hope are the wellsprings of our Centennial Celebration; they are the blessings we claim as Americans. They represent a heritage that precedes the arrival of the first immigrants at the gates of Ellis Island, and a legacy since fueled by ethnic diversity.

Our inheritance is a unique one, comprised of a breadth of cultural accomplishment, an unequaled dignity of labor, an unsurpassed respect for individual enterprise, and a tradition of freedoms that have won us the envy of the world. As millions of immigrants came to America, they sought these ideals with uncommon courage. Upon their arrival, they passed and beheld the most heraldic of our national treasures—the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. These newcomers would, in turn, add to the richness of our great legacy.

My own parents were among the seventeen million immigrants who passed through Ellis Island seeking freedom and opportunity in the new world. In fact, nearly half of all Americans today can trace their roots to a family member who arrived at Ellis Island.

Now, we've got the chance to pay homage to the continuing greatness of America; her traditions and values. What better way to reaffirm our confidence in the future than by rebuilding the monument that has best symbolized that confidence in the past! All Americans can honor the memory of those who accomplished so much then by contributing now to the effort to restore the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. These are the symbols that link the tradition of freedom with the pursuit of opportunity. By preserving them we foster the crowning spirit and rekindle hope for generations to come.

I hope each and every American will join in this tribute and celebration of our nation's heritage.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lee Iacocca". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Lee" being particularly prominent.

Lee A. Iacocca

LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD

Initially proposed in 1865 by the French legal scholar Edouard de Laboulaye, the Statue of Liberty was conceived and created by the French sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, and built around an iron framework designed by Gustave Eiffel, the engineer who later designed the Eiffel Tower.

The colossal monument, officially named "Liberty Enlightening the World", was to symbolize the French and American ideal of liberty. For Bartholdi, liberty's light shone to illuminate the way to the New World.

Completed in 1884, with \$400,000 in contributions from the French people, the Statue was presented to the American Minister in France on July 4th. The gift was then dismantled and shipped to America.

Reassembled Liberty, 151 feet tall and covered with 200,000 pounds of hand-hammered copper sheathing, rose on a pedestal built on Bedloe's Island (now Liberty Island) with funds raised by Americans. School children contributed a large portion of the needed funds. President Grover Cleveland dedicated the Statue of Liberty on October 28, 1886.

Bartholdi's workshop—"Liberty" in progress.



Consider what the Statue of Liberty stands for:

- ☆ liberty and freedom from oppression
- ☆ the aspirations of humanity
- ☆ the French and American ideal of liberty
- ☆ the ideal of American democracy
- ☆ the struggle for American independence
- ☆ justice and equality before the law
- ☆ hospitality and welcome
- ☆ hope for the future
- ☆ the American heritage of freedom
- ☆ the promise America represents to the world





New torch above walkway.

Repairs and improvements to viewing area in crown.

Rebuild structural skeleton in shoulder area.

Replace all loose and missing rivets.

Clean skin, anti-corrosive treatment to the exterior.

Replace entire existing iron armature with a modern alloy.

Repairs to stairway. Stairway to be widened. Improvements to rest platforms.

Add new emergency and maintenance elevator from museum level to shoulder area.

New interior and exterior lighting.

Floor to be made level here.

Closed circuit TV viewing in colonnade area for the handicapped.

New mezzanine balcony to be added.

Improved ventilation throughout.

New elevator in pedestal. Better access for the handicapped.

New dock shelter.

Improvements to administration bldg.

Landscaping.

Improvements to concession bldg.

Source: National Park Service

Immigrants from every part of Europe, fleeing hunger, turmoil, and oppression—the greatest tide of incoming humanity in the nation’s history—passed by the Statue of Liberty, their first glimpse of a New World of hope, freedom, and opportunity. They were ferried from transatlantic steamers anchored in the New York Narrows to Ellis Island, a largely man-made island that became the nation’s first official immigration station.

From its opening in 1892 to its closing in 1954, more than 17 million newcomers arrived at Ellis Island. This represents about 70% of all immigrants entering the United States. Today, almost half of all living Americans can trace their heritage to one or more family members who first stepped onto American soil at Ellis Island.

Ellis Island came to signify the break between the hardship of the Old World and the opportunities of the New. Its association with the Statue of Liberty was strengthened in 1903 when a bronze plaque was affixed to the base of the Statue bear-

ing the concluding lines of a sonnet “The New Colossus”, composed in 1883 by Emma Lazarus.

Consider what Ellis Island stands for in American life:

- ☆ the love of freedom
- ☆ uncommon human courage
- ☆ individual opportunity
- ☆ energy, vitality and hard work
- ☆ the spirit of sacrifice and mutual aid
- ☆ faith in the future
- ☆ the possibility of new beginnings
- ☆ tolerance for ethnic and cultural diversity
- ☆ America as the hope of the world’s peoples

THE GOLDEN DOOR



In the plan under development for the restoration of Ellis Island, key goals are:

- ☆ To show the highlights of the immigrants' experience on Ellis Island.
- ☆ To tell the stories of Poles, Germans, Irish, Italians, Jews and all other peoples who came to America through Ellis Island.
- ☆ Why did each group come? What were their dreams?
- ☆ To emphasize the cultural and ethnic heritage of America.
- ☆ To represent the diverse groups who came through Ellis Island as well as other ports of entry: Greeks, Scandinavians, Spanish, Blacks, Chinese, etc. What influences has each had on language, food, traditions?

- ☆ To show the history of the various groups after they came to America. What kind of labor did they choose? What customs did they keep? Where did they choose to settle? How did they influence government? What special contributions did groups and individuals make that changed the face of America?

Every means possible will be used to orient and enlighten visitors to Ellis Island. Translated tours, films, maps, exhibits, collections, pictures and computer records will all be available.

The Great Hall at Ellis Island.



Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breath free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

Emma Lazarus, 1883

IN THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY

While a monument to liberty and opportunity is in the making, events in a nation dramatically unfold to determine the future of freedom and peaceful enterprise. The timeline below shows the period of development of the Statue of Liberty and peak immigration through Ellis Island. Key episodes in America's history parallel this activity.



1883



1885



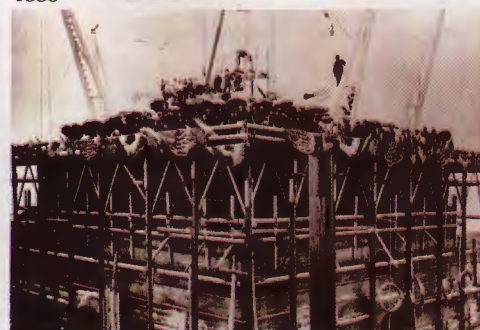
1892



1865



1878



1886



1907

1865 French historian Edouard de Laboulaye proposes memorial to commemorate the century-long alliance between France and the United States.

1883 "The New Colossus" written by Emma Lazarus.

1886 October 28. President Grover Cleveland officially dedicates The Statue of Liberty.

1907 Peak year of immigration. Over 1 million immigrants arrive in America through Ellis Island.

1878 Sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi exhibits full-scale head of Statue at Paris Exposition.

1885 Joseph Pulitzer's newspaper, the NEW YORK WORLD, successfully raises money for the pedestal.

1892 Ellis Island becomes America's official immigration station

1916 Torch and arm of Statue closed to visitors. Torch redesigned to light and beam a welcoming light in the harbor.

Meanwhile, in America...

- 1863 Emancipation Proclamation declares freedom of slaves in areas of rebellion against Federal government.
- 1865 End of Civil War.
- 1866- Industrial Revolution transforms industry, transportation and communication.
- 1900 Civil Rights Act ensures citizenship and civil rights for blacks.
- 1885- Era of "New Immigration" from Eastern and Southern Europe.
- 1914 American Federation of Labor formed by 25 craft unions.
- 1899 U.S. emerges as a world power. Acquires Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippines and Hawaii.
- 1903 Orville and Wilbur Wright fly airplane at Kitty Hawk.
- 1907 Panama Canal construction.

1916



1986



1965



1976



1917 Liberty bonds help finance the war to make the world safe for democracy.

1965 President Johnson declares Ellis Island part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument.

1924 Statue of Liberty declared a national monument. A more restrictive immigration law is passed.

1954 Ellis Island closed and declared surplus property.

1972 American Museum of Immigration opens at the base of the Statue.

1982 May 18. Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission formed.

1992 Ellis Island Centennial.

1933 Statue of Liberty placed under jurisdiction of National Park Service.

1956 Bedloe's Island renamed Liberty Island.

1976 In honor of Bicentennial, Ellis Island re-opens to the public on a limited basis.

1986 Liberty Centennial Celebration.

- 1917 U.S. declares war on Germany.
- 1918 November 11. End of WWI. "War to end all wars."
- 1920 19th amendment passed—suffrage for women.
- 1927 Charles Lindbergh flies across Atlantic to Paris. First talking movie, THE JAZZ SINGER.
- 1929 Stock market crashes.
- 1931 Empire State Building opens.
- 1933 New Deal of FDR. Prohibition repealed.
- 1935 Social Security Act.
- 1938 National Minimum Wage Act.
- 1941 Pearl Harbor. U.S. enters WWII.
- 1944 June 6. U.S. Allied Forces invade Europe at Normandy.
- 1945- Immigration influx of "displaced persons."
- 1952
- 1947 Jackie Robinson is the first black to play in major league baseball.

- 1949 NATO established.
- 1953 Refugee Relief Act enacted for entry of victims of Communist persecution. Influx of Asian immigrants.
- 1954 Supreme court decision against segregation in public schools.
- 1955 AFL and CIO labor organizations merge.
- 1961 Peace Corps established by President Kennedy.
- 1969 Neil Armstrong is the first man to set foot on the moon.
- 1976 U.S. celebrates its Bicentennial July 4th, marking 200th anniversary of its independence.
- 1983 Sally Ride is the first American woman in space. Martin Luther King's birthday declared national holiday.
- 1992 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America and the new world.

6

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT AND TRAINING

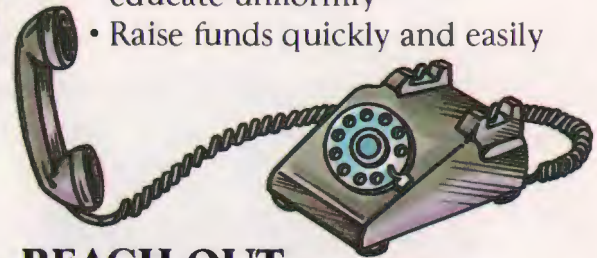
- Get people involved in a meaningful way
- Plan so all parts of your organization are covered
- Everyone involved should know the Liberty Centennial story as well as your aims and goals.
- Schedule film viewings for volunteer groups



7

SPECIAL EVENTS

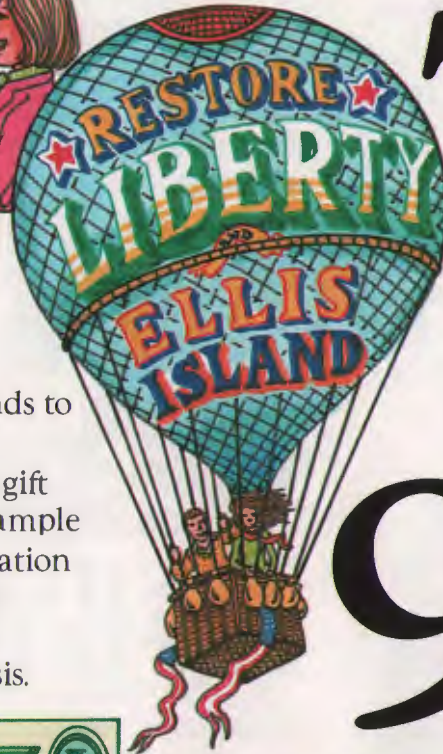
- The campaign should be fun and educational. Plan enjoyable fundraising events
- Generate enthusiasm and educate uniformly
- Raise funds quickly and easily



8

COLLECT FUNDS

- All planning leads to this point
- Make your own gift first— set an example
- Stress 100% participation
- Build excitement by reporting campaign total on periodic basis.



9

REACH OUT TO EVERYONE

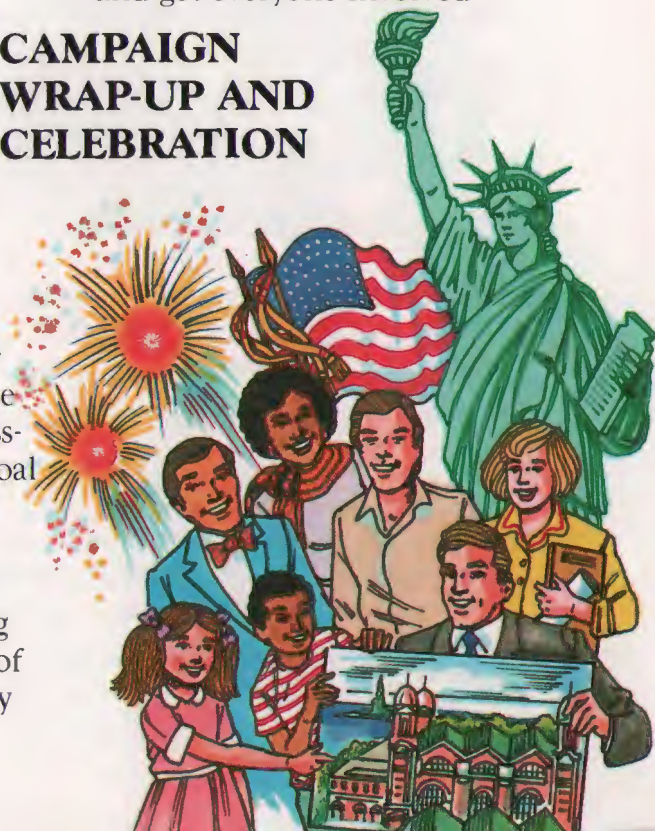
- Include retired members of your organization through direct mail
- Conduct a telephone solicitation of members whom you may have missed
- Reach out into your community and get everyone involved



10

CAMPAIGN WRAP-UP AND CELEBRATION

- Show appreciation to donors. Award prizes, merit badges, mementos.
- Plan special event or meeting to announce that you have successfully reached your goal
- Arrange for pictures and publicity
- Join the rest of the nation in celebrating 100th anniversaries of The Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island



There are ten basic steps to planning a successful fundraising campaign. These elements ensure solid organization, wide participation, and the highest level of giving. Remember that building commitment takes preparation and time. You want to reach your goals by the end of the campaign. At the same time, volunteers and donors should feel good about the campaign and receive appreciation for their help and support.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Here are a few ideas that your organization or group may want to use as fundraising tools. In each case, admission is charged; a sale takes place; a service is provided; or a presentation is made.

RESTORATION PROJECTS

"Restoration Coupons" available for purchase from local businesses. Services can range from carwashes to bicycle repair, from reupholstering to house painting.

AUCTIONS

Donated items are auctioned through advance catalogue and publicity. Charge admission to the event itself.



INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL

Draw the public with a "Parade for Freedom" in the center of town.

Host a Liberty Barbecue.

Sell handcrafted thematic items (balloons, potholders, greeting cards, stickers).

Sell tickets to featured events (Liberty scavenger hunt, Guessing number of pennies in Statue of Liberty replica, Ethnic music and dance performances).

TURN OF THE CENTURY TOURS

Offer a tour of important structures in your neighborhood from the late 1800's and early 1900's. You may uncover interesting facts to immigration history or the Story of Liberty.



TURN OF THE CENTURY FAIR

Plan events and contests designed to represent the era.

Include concerts, plays, spelling and quilting bees, horse show/rides, etc.

Use a warehouse as an Ellis Island Experience Hall to reenact adventure of arriving immigrants.

BOOK SALES

Compile an "ALL NATIONS COOK-BOOK" featuring ethnic specialties.

Collect donated books from publishers or your community.

RAFFLES

Prizes can be related to theme of group.

Win "Mayor for a Day," a gift or service donated by a local business; a ride in a helicopter, a hot-air balloon, a ride on a pony; a dinner for two at a local restaurant.

FOR FUNDRAISING

HALLS OF LIBERTY HEROES

Ask Volunteers to construct artifacts for display in a gallery or museum, including favorite local historical figures.

Price of admission can include tour by local history buff.

ANTIQUE SALE

On October 28, 1986 the Statue of Liberty will be 100 years old—an antique. Host an antique show where admission is charged or auction antiques that have been donated; both can be successful fundraisers.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

Solicit contributions on radio or in newspaper for Liberty Centennial Campaign. Arrange for a central collection location. Sale of commercial space and pledges for musical requests can provide additional revenue.



SPORTS & SPONSORS

Solicit contributions from sponsors for each lap or mile of a sporting event; walking, swimming, cycling, skating.

Hold a Benefit tennis match.

Conduct hole-in-one contest.

LIBERTY PARTIES

Plan a Historical fashion show/costume ball, dinner, boat party, ice-cream social. Invite the society editor of your local newspaper.

Use guest speakers; Decorate with picture essays and posters from community Liberty Contest. Attendees can serve as judges.



CASINO NIGHT

Buy "scrip" money at door for games of chance. Combine with auction using scrip at end of evening. Proceeds can be donated.

DEBATES

Ideal for secondary and higher level institutions. Topics can include period themes (1886-1986), immigration quotas, or relative significance of the Statue of Liberty today and 100 years ago.

EMPLOYEE CAMPAIGN

A letter from the president to all employees, film showings, payroll deduction, and incentive programs are effective tools. Many companies have already begun.

Contact Foundation staff for further details.

VOLUNTEER SOLICITOR'S GUIDE

KNOW THE LIBERTY CENTENNIAL STORY

- Review the Q & A sheet and other literature.
 - Preview the campaign film.
- Keep informed of campaign progress, locally and nationally.

MAKE A THOUGHTFUL PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION

- Establish a reasonable example of support.
- Set the yardstick by which others will measure their giving.

SCHEDULE APPOINTMENTS WITH YOUR ASSIGNED PROSPECTIVE DONORS

- Enthusiasm is greatest at the start of the campaign when publicity is at its peak. Start your calls on time so that you can get the best results and finish on schedule.

STATE THE CASE

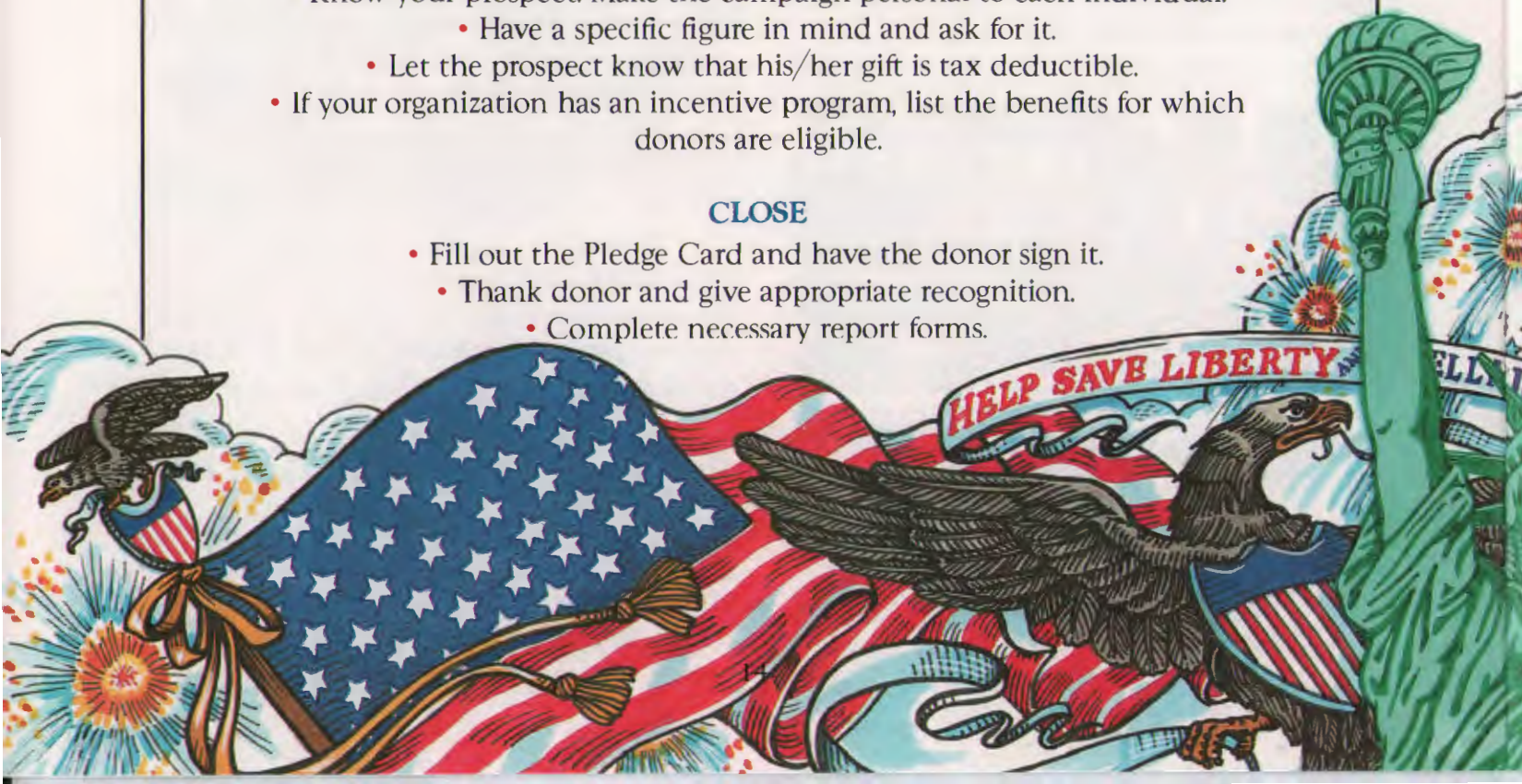
- Prepare your presentation ahead of time.
- Stress the unique nature of the effort. This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to help rebuild our national symbol.
- Highlight how the objectives of the campaign and the symbolism of these monuments are similar to your organization's.
- Let your prospect ask questions after you have stated the case.

ASK

- Know your prospect. Make the campaign personal to each individual.
 - Have a specific figure in mind and ask for it.
 - Let the prospect know that his/her gift is tax deductible.
- If your organization has an incentive program, list the benefits for which donors are eligible.

CLOSE

- Fill out the Pledge Card and have the donor sign it.
 - Thank donor and give appropriate recognition.
 - Complete necessary report forms.



TIMETABLE OF MAJOR EVENTS

JULY, 1984

Centennial of the gift of the Statue of Liberty by France. Campaign officials will formally launch the campaign in a special ceremony from the Statue of Liberty.

SUMMER, 1985

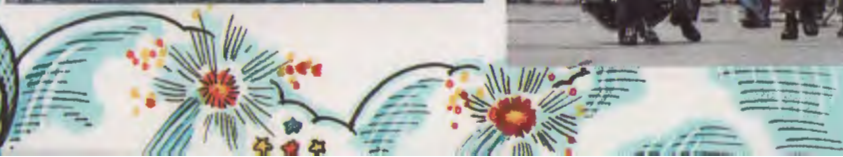
All nations of the world are invited to participate in a four-month program of cultural entertainment and sporting events.

JULY 4, 1986

Historic tall ships from all over the world will congregate in New York Harbor. In the evening, the largest fireworks display ever seen will be presented. Two-day events by each of the 50 states will take place throughout the summer.

OCTOBER 28, 1986

The President of the United States will formally rededicate the Statue of Liberty on its 100th anniversary.



The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. gratefully acknowledges the contribution of the following people in the preparation of this booklet:

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For further information and to order campaign supplies, use the order form or write to:

"The People's Campaign"
THE STATUE OF LIBERTY—ELLIS
ISLAND FOUNDATION, INC.
101 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10178

Your organization may have a system for collecting funds centrally. Please check with your president or executive group. If this is not the case, please send all contributions (checks or money orders only) to:

"The People's Campaign"
THE STATUE OF LIBERTY—ELLIS
ISLAND FOUNDATION, INC.
P.O. Box 1986
New York, New York 10018