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16 Oct 85

Date

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A CAMPAIGN TO REMEMBER
THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM CAMPAIGN
Honorary Chairman: President Ronald Reagan

Executive Registry
85- 3893

October 7, 1985

**U.S. HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL COUNCIL**

CHAIRMAN
Elie Wiesel
VICE CHAIRMAN
Mark E. Talisman

**CONGRESSIONAL
MEMBERS**

**U.S. HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES**
Robert Garcia
S. William Green
William Lehman
Stephen J. Solarz
Sidney R. Yates

U.S. SENATE

Paula Hawkins
Bob Kasten
Frank R. Lautenberg
Mack Mattingly
Claiborne Pell

**CAMPAIGN CABINET
CO-CHAIRMEN**

Miles Lerman
Sigmund Strochlitz

**CHAIRMEN
CAMPAIGN STEERING
COMMITTEES
(In formation)**

BOSTON
John C. Scully
CHICAGO
Patrick J. Doyle, Sr.
CONNECTICUT
Leonard E. Greenberg
MARYLAND
Lyn P. Meyerhoff
NORTH DAKOTA
Hal Gershman
PHILADELPHIA
Harold W. Pote
SAN FRANCISCO
William J. Lowenberg
SOUTH CAROLINA
Melvin Solomon
TEXAS
J. Livingston Kosberg
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Marvin L. Kay

**NATIONAL CAMPAIGN
DIRECTOR**
Dr. David Weinstein

1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 303
Washington, D.C. 20006-4502
(202) 737-5000

The Honorable
William J. Casey
Director
The Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Casey

At the Holocaust Remembrance Ceremony on April 30, 1981, President Reagan said: "I am horrified that there are people now trying to say that the Holocaust never happened."

That concern, shared by a large segment of the population of the United States, is the reason the Congress, by unanimous vote, created the United States Holocaust Memorial Council which is charged with the planning, construction and oversight of a museum memorial to the eleven million victims of the Holocaust.

The importance of the site selected for the memorial is itself a reflection of that concern: a highly visible location in the heart of historic Washington bordered on the east by the great museums of the Smithsonian and on the west by the Presidential memorials. That concern, that the world will say, "the Holocaust never happened," is why I was honored to have been selected to chair the "Campaign to Remember" for the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area, and why I am writing to you in this regard.

While the site for the memorial was provided by our government, it must be built and equipped by private funding. And, while the campaign is nationwide, I feel strongly that those of us who live in Washington have an important responsibility, as residents of the nation's capital, to help to set the standard for participation in the creation of this museum memorial.

The enclosed materials present the story of the origins of the Council and the Museum, and the plans for a living and teaching institution designed to symbolize the sanctity of life, and by recalling the Holocaust, to deepen commitment to American values of freedom and individual dignity.

Please give your most serious consideration to a meaningful commitment to this historic and moving undertaking. It is so important to all of us who believe in the rights of human beings to life. I will be asking you to join with many other citizens who are responding graciously and generously to insure that we never forget.

Sincerely,

Marvin L. Kay, Chairman
Washington, D.C. Steering Committee
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum

P-300

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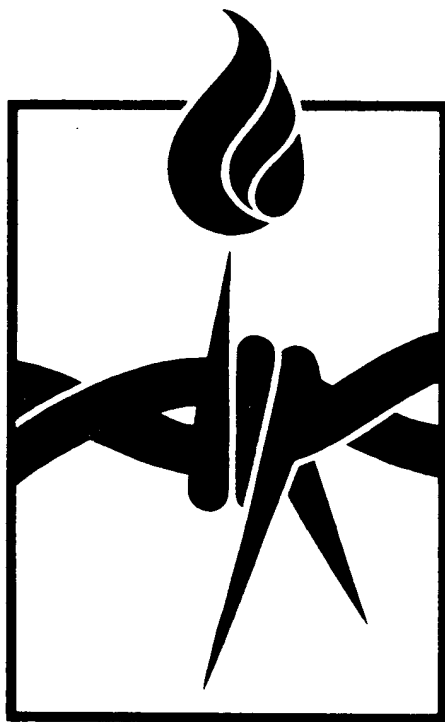
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A CAMPAIGN TO REMEMBER



A CAMPAIGN TO REMEMBER

THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM CAMPAIGN

Honorary Chairman: President Ronald Reagan

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Marvin L. Kay
Marvin L. Kay, Chairman
Washington, D.C. Steering Committee
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum

1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 303
Washington, D.C. 20006-4502
(202) 737-5000

Thursday, March 10, 1983

George F. Will

Holocaust Museum: Antidote for Innocence

Americans have a habit—often considered a virtue, which it often is—of looking on the bright side of life. But occasionally it is salutary to look at the dark side. In a few years, Americans will be able to do this in Washington, adjacent to the Mall, in two old buildings the government has allocated for a Holocaust museum.

This decision to locate a grim, disturbing display amidst the Mall's patriotic and celebratory symbols may cause controversy. But the decision is wise.

The Mall, one of the world's magnificent urban spaces, is a shrine to which Americans come as pilgrims. Its openness is an analogue of our society; its vistas open receptive minds to the symmetry and temperateness of our political arrangements.

But the Mall has no single motif. It is surrounded by museums and monuments, art galleries and government offices. The latest addition to the Mall, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, is designed to remind visitors of some sobering experiences and stern values. It occupies prime public land because the government decided that it is in the public interest for the public to contemplate these experiences and values.

Government performs many such pedagogic functions, from providing public schools to organizing patriotic observances designed to arouse civic sentiments. The government created the Holocaust Memorial Council, which will raise private funds for the museum. The council already has done much to add the annual Days of Remembrance (in mid-April), the anniversary of the liberation of the camps, to our liturgy of civic religion.

But some persons will ask: what has the Holocaust to do with this nation? That is a fair question. The answer is that no other nation has broader, graver responsibilities in the world, so no other nation more needs citizens trained to look life in the face.

Leave aside the scandal of this nation and its allies—the fact that they did not act on the knowledge that the Holocaust was occurring. They refused, for example, to bomb the rail lines and crematoria at Auschwitz when 10,000 people were dying there daily. Never mind. The museum should be an institution of understanding, not accusation.

The theme of the Holocaust memorial in Jerusalem is: remember. But remembrance without understanding is betrayal. It occurs when people try to democratize the Holocaust, making it something general, symbolic, abstract and other than a Jewish catastrophe.

Yes, before the killing of Jews became systematic, the killing of the mentally retarded was systematic in Germany. Yes, the Nazis killed gypsies and others. Yes, Mao and Stalin were much more prolific killers than Hitler. Yes, between 1975 and 1980 the Khmer Rouge did to Cambodia what the Black Death did to Europe in the 14th century.

But we falsify and trivialize the Holocaust when we bend it to our convenience, making it a symbol—of general beastliness, or whatever. It was not a symbol; it was a fact. The flight into such generalities is a flinching from this fact: the Holocaust was directed murderously against particular victims—Jews. Their tragedy cannot be appropriated by others as a useful metaphor.

However, a general good for the nation can flow from an unblinking understanding of it.

The two shattering events of modern politics were the First World War and the Holocaust. The war shattered governments and empires, and patterns of civility, clearing the ground for primitivism. The Holocaust—the eruption of primitivism in the heart of our civilization—overturned the idea that there are limits on evil.

What is life like when lived beyond a sense of limits? You could tell from the smoke the sort of persons consumed in the crematoria. Newcomers to Auschwitz, who still had some fat on their bones, made black smoke. Persons who had been there for awhile made white smoke. There: that is an emblematic fact of 20th century politics.

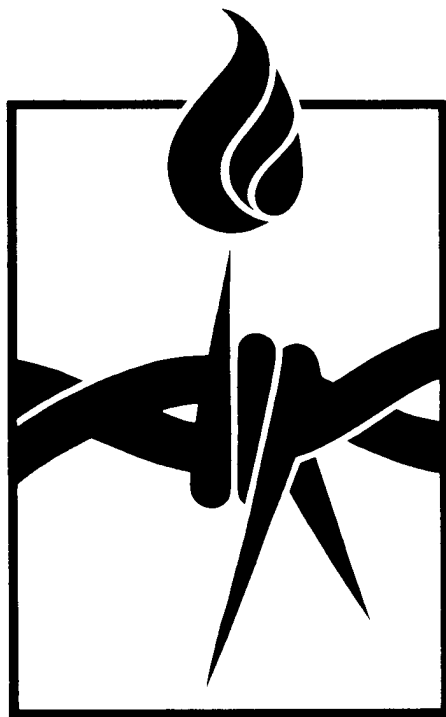
The Holocaust was the bureaucratization, almost the domestication, of the most volatile passion, hatred. The memory of the Holocaust is the black sun into which we cannot bear to stare. But we should stare, because this measurably soft republic is threatened by the inability of its citizens to comprehend how radically the untamed world—from the brutalized elite in the Kremlin to the pandemic savagery of El Salvador—differs from their mild experiences and assumptions.

The Holocaust museum, located at the epicenter of our collective life, can be a mind-opening reminder of the furies beyond our shores. The museum is needed because nothing in nature is more remarkable, or dangerous, than the recuperative power of innocence in a liberal society.

**“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That there
is hereby established the United States
Holocaust Memorial Council . . .”**

Public Law 96-388
Passed unanimously by the
Ninety-Sixth Congress of the
United States of America
and signed by the President
on 10/7/80.

NEVER SHALL
I FORGET...



A CAMPAIGN TO REMEMBER

A CAMPAIGN TO REMEMBER

THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM CAMPAIGN

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

**U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL
MUSEUM CAMPAIGN**

A Campaign to Remember

President Ronald Reagan, *Honorary Chairman*
Miles Lerman, *Co-Chairman*
Sigmund Strochlitz, *Co-Chairman*

**Members of the U.S. Holocaust
Memorial Council**

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

**THE
UNITED STATES
HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL
MUSEUM**



Rabbi Joseph Asher
Mr. Tibor Baranski
Mr. Irving Bernstein
Dr. Marver Bernstein
Mr. Hyman Bookbinder
Mr. Victor Borge
Mr. Norman Braman
Dr. Robert McAfee Brown
Professor Harry James
Cargas
Ms. Esther Cohen
Professor Gerson D.
Cohen
Honorable Mario Cuomo
A. Arthur Davis, Esquire
Professor Terrence Des
Pres
Father Constantine N.
Dombalis
Mr. Jaroslav Drabek
Ms. Kitty Dukakis
Professor Willard Fletcher
Mr. Irvin Frank
Mr. Sol Goldstein
Cantor Isaac Goodfriend
Professor Alfred
Gottschalk
Rabbi Irving Greenberg
Ms. Dorothy Height
Father Theodore M.
Hesburgh
Professor Raul Hilberg
Mr. Herbert D. Katz
Julian E. Kulas, Esquire
Professor Norman Lamm
Mr. Miles Lerman
Professor Franklin Littell
Mr. William J. Lowenberg
Steven A. Ludsin, Esquire
Professor Ingeborg G. Mauksch
Mr. Aloysius A. Mazewski
Mr. Benjamin Meed
Dr. Ruth Miller
Mr. Set Momjian
Father John T. Pawlikowski
Rabbi Bernard S. Raskas
Mr. Edward H. Rosen
Dr. Hadassah Rosensaft
Mr. Bayard Rustin
Dr. Abram L. Sachar
Edward Sanders, Esquire
Mr. Julius Schatz
Richard Schifter, Esquire
Mr. Sigmund Strochlitz
Mr. Kalman Sultanik
Mr. Laurence A. Tisch
Mr. Glenn E. Watts
Mr. Siggie B. Wilzig
Mr. Eli Zborowski

Congressional Members
Senator Paula Hawkins
Senator Bob Kasten
Senator Frank R. Lautenberg
Senator Mack Mattingly
Senator Claiborne Pell
Representative Robert Garcia
Representative S. William Green
Representative William Lehman
Representative Stephen J. Solarz
Representative Sidney R. Yates

U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign
1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Suite 303
Washington, D.C. 20006
202-737-5000

A Nation Remembers

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that there is hereby established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council . . .”

With these words, the Congress of the United States in 1980, during the presidency of Jimmy Carter, took the first step toward the creation of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and made, as an element of national policy, the commitment to institutionalize the official remembrance of the darkest chapter in modern history—the Holocaust.

To carry out this congressional mandate, the United States Holocaust Memorial Council established “A Campaign to Remember,” which is charged with raising \$100 million for the Museum. By law, all funds necessary to design, construct and operate the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum must be contributed by private sources—individuals, corporations, unions, and religious and civic groups. President Ronald Reagan has assumed the honorary chairmanship of the Campaign.

In 1985, on the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the concentration camps, and the end of the scourge of officially-sanctioned Nazism, Americans embarked upon a Campaign to Remember. When this Campaign is successfully concluded, the people of America will have created a resource of infinite power and historical value—a Museum that will touch, inspire, awe and irrevocably change all who feel its influence.



Q What was the Holocaust?

A The systematic annihilation of six million Jews by the Nazis; the most comprehensive and successful, state-engineered genocide in recorded history.

Q Were there other victims of the Nazi era?

A Yes. There were millions who suffered torment and death throughout the countries occupied by Germany during World War II. 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. The murderous zeal of Nazi brutality finally reached its depths in the concentration camps and death factories of Buchenwald, Bergen-Belsen, Auschwitz, Dachau, Treblinka, Belzec, Sobibor, and other crematoria and death camps.

Q Why are we building a Holocaust Museum in the United States? After all, the Holocaust happened in Europe.

A As President Carter noted: "Although the Holocaust took place in Europe, the event is of fundamental significance to Americans for 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."

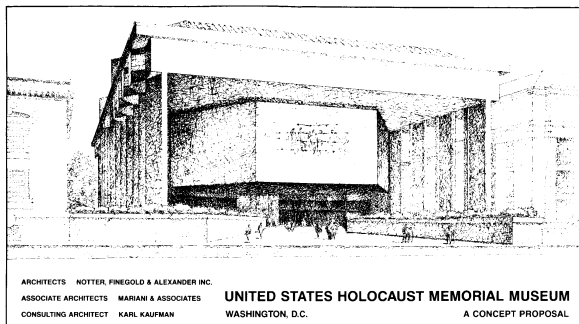
President Reagan has said, "Imparting the message of the Holocaust... rests upon all of us who, not immobilized by cynicism and negativism, believe that mankind is capable of greater goodness. For just as the genocide of the Holocaust debased civilization, the outcome of the struggle against those who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

Q What is the United States Holocaust Memorial Council?

A When Congress mandated the establishment of the Museum, it created an independent Federal agency, the United States Holocaust Memorial Council. This Council consists of 55 members of all faiths, appointed by the President, five United States Senators and five members of the House of Representatives. In addition, there are advisory boards of prominent professionals, academicians and humanitarians. The Council is responsible for planning, designing and, through its national Campaign board co-chaired by Miles Lerman and Sigmund Strohchitz, raising funds for the Museum. The Council's chairman is Elie Wiesel, human rights activist, author, teacher and concentration camp survivor.

Q Where in Washington will the Museum be located?

A The site, selected and made available by the Federal government, is located between 14th and 15th Streets, in the shadow of the Washington Monument and close to the Smithsonian and other museums on the Mall.



Q How will the Museum be funded?

A While the Federal government has provided the land, the Museum, by statute, must be constructed solely with private funds. More than ten million dollars had been contributed by the end of April 1985.

Q Are contributions tax-deductible?

A Yes. The law creating the Council makes contributions to the Museum tax-deductible. Checks should be made payable to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign. Every contribution is acknowledged. Pledges payable on a scheduled basis are also welcomed.

Q What is the total amount of funds needed?

A The Campaign has a 5-year goal of \$100 million. Of this total, approximately thirty percent will be used to construct the 275,000-square-foot facility. Forty-five percent is allotted to equip the Museum, create exhibits, install computer systems, and acquire archival, artifact, film and library collections. The remaining twenty-five percent will be used for an endowment fund, to provide for necessary maintenance and operating costs of the Museum.

Q How will the Museum be organized?

A The Museum will integrate the crucial roles of remembrance, teaching, and documenting both history and human response. Commemoration, bearing witness, education and research each will be expressed in separate halls, permanent and changing exhibit areas, and information resources. These resources, by virtue of their electronic formats, will be

readily accessible to visitors, scholars, colleges, schools, and homes throughout the United States and abroad.

Q What programs will the Museum offer?

A The Museum will support the highest level of academic research, curriculum development and teacher training services. The archival, artifact and library collections will provide fundamental resources for visitors, students, teachers and scholars.

The Museum will be a central address for sharing curricula, textbooks, audio-visual materials and teaching techniques. It will also be instrumental in integrating the archival collections of Holocaust Memorial institutions throughout the world.

Q When will the Museum be open?

A The Council has set the spring of 1989 as the target date for completion of the Museum.

"In building this Museum," said Elie Wiesel, "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."

For further information, please contact:
Dr. David Weinstein, National Campaign Director
The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 303
Washington, D.C. 20006
202-737-5000





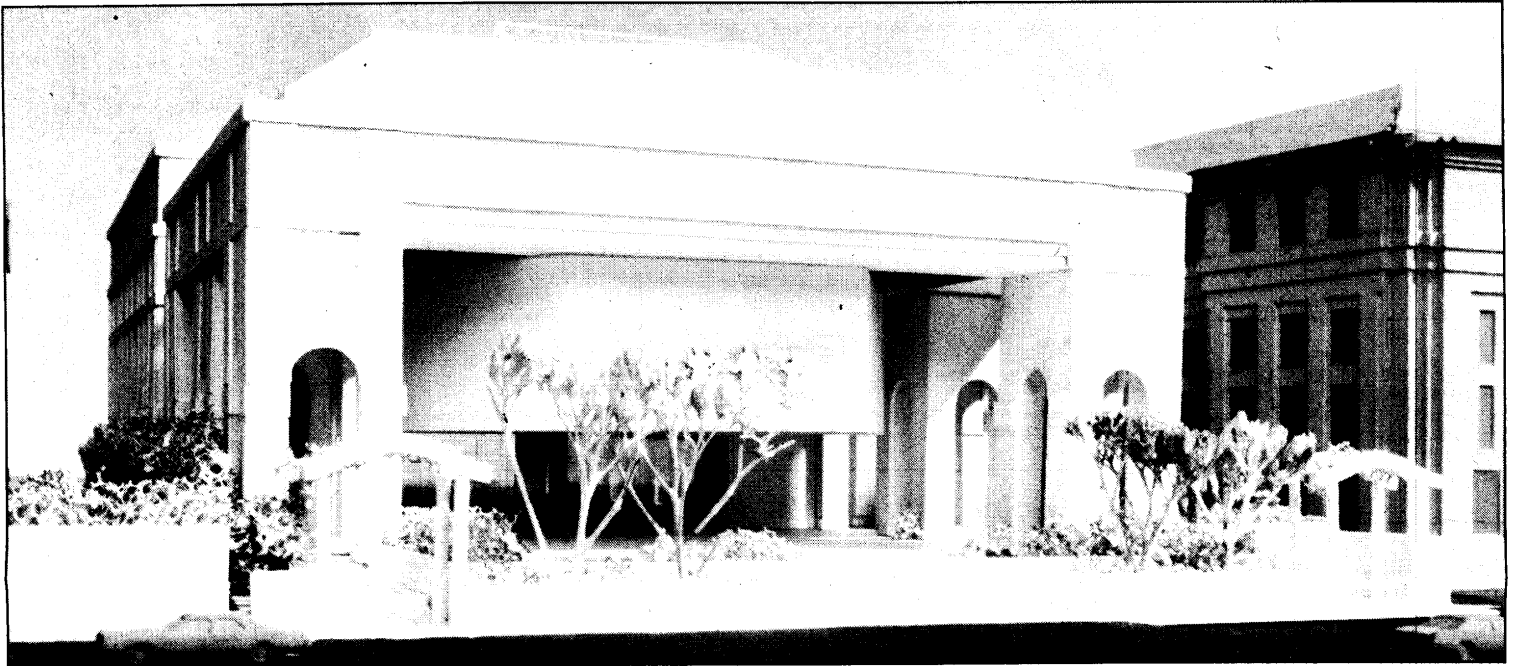
U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM CAMPAIGN NEWS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

A Campaign to Remember

SUMMER 1985

CAMPAIGN UNDER WAY IN 20 STATES



The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum will ensure that succeeding generations remember the Holocaust. As President Reagan, honorary chairman of the Campaign, has said, "The memory of this greatest of human tragedies, the Holocaust, should never fade and its lesson never be forgotten."

\$14.5 Million Raised for Museum to Date; Construction Slated to Start in Fall

More than \$14.5 million in gifts and pledges has been raised toward the construction of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, Dr. David Weinstein, national director of **A Campaign to Remember**, reported. This represents an increase of \$4.5 million since the official Campaign kickoff in April.

"We are excited by the Campaign's progress and support from all sectors of American life, which should enable construction of the Museum to begin in the fall," Dr. Weinstein said.

The Campaign to Remember is the volunteer-led fundraising activity of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council. The Council, an independent federal agency, was given the mandate by Congress to create a living memorial museum honoring the six million Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the millions of others who died at the hands of the Nazis. Apart from Israel, the U.S. will be the only country with a national Holocaust Museum.

Campaign Leadership

Elie Wiesel, author, human rights activist and survivor of the Holocaust, is chairman of the Council. He has committed an extraordinary amount of time and vision to the Campaign and has promised that "no visitor will leave (the Museum) unchanged." Co-chairmen of the Campaign are Miles Lerman of Vineland, N.J., and Sigmund Strochlitz of New London, Conn., both

Holocaust survivors. President Reagan is honorary chairman of the Campaign. Sam E. Bloch of Philadelphia is chairman of the Council's Board of Advisers.

The Council has targeted early 1989 for completion of the Museum, which will be built on federal land near the Mall and the Washington Monument. It will be constructed entirely with private donations, as required by law.

The Campaign expects to reach its fundraising goal of \$100 million in five years. Thirty million dollars is needed for constructing the 275,000-square-foot facility; \$45 million for equipping the Museum, creating exhibits, installing computer systems, and acquiring archival, artifact, film and library collections; and \$25 million for an endowment fund to cover operating and other costs.

Museum Draws Support

The Museum is being planned as a living institution that will serve visitors of all ages and backgrounds. It has the support of people from all sectors of American life—religious, business and civic leaders; veterans; foundation officers; government officials, and many others. The American labor movement, through individual members and leaders, is actively participating in the Campaign. The Christian community, as individuals and institutions, is offering support. Non-Jewish ethnic Americans, such as Slavs,

Poles, Gypsies and Armenians, are contributing to the effort.

The 65-member Council reflects this broad support. It includes 10 Members of Congress: Sens. Paula Hawkins, Bob Kasten, Frank Lautenberg, Mack Mattingly and Claiborne Pell; and Reps. Robert Garcia, S. William Green, William Lehman, Stephen Solarz and Sidney Yates.

The nation's governors are actively working to support the Museum. Mrs. Kitty Dukakis, a member of the Holocaust Memorial Council, is coordinating the effort to organize support from them. She announced recently that she has commitments from more than 30 governors to hold a major event for the Campaign. The goal for each event is \$1 million.

Steering Committees Created

The focus of the Campaign currently is the establishment of steering committees in 25 metropolitan areas throughout the country. Steering committees have been created in Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Atlanta, North Dakota, South Carolina, Connecticut, Los Angeles, San Francisco/Oakland and Texas. Additional committees are being formed in six cities.

In each area, 20 corporations or individuals, Jewish and non-Jewish, are being asked to serve on the steering committee and to make contributions over a five-year period.

Donations for the Museum should be sent to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Suite 303, Washington, D.C. 20006. All contributions are tax deductible and will be acknowledged.

Museum Design Okayed

Progress on the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum moved forward significantly on July 23 when the Executive Committee of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council approved a revised design concept of the Museum. This approval followed design revisions which had been recommended by key regulatory bodies.

Construction is expected to begin in September after formal approval is obtained from the Secretary of the Interior, as required by law. Positive reviews from the Fine Arts Commission, which oversees architectural standards for federal buildings, and from the National Capital Planning Commission were submitted in late June.

The site for the Museum, stretching from 14th to 15th Streets and located between the historic Auditor's Building and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing near the Mall, has been cleared.

As approved by the Council, the Museum will contain 275,000 to 290,000 square feet. There will be a special Hall of Remembrance, and spaces for both permanent and changing exhibits.

The Museum will serve regional and local Holocaust centers through its outreach program, which will include lectures, seminars, teacher training, curriculum development, classes, films and traveling exhibits. It will contain space for a library, archive, auditorium and classrooms.

The Museum also will provide archival materials to other institutions, and will make its information resources available by computer to colleges, research centers, museums and other institutions worldwide.

"I wholeheartedly support the Holocaust Memorial Museum, and will be an active participant, not just a spectator, in this project of importance to all Americans."

—Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (Kan.)

"The purpose of the Holocaust Memorial Museum is to build a record to assure that future generations remember the systematic genocide of the Jews in Europe. We must make certain that the people of all nations never close their eyes to persecution or to the violation of basic human rights."

—House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill (Mass.)

"The Museum will serve as a permanent symbol of the commitment by all people of the United States never to forget the tragedy of the Holocaust. It will stand as a message to the world that Americans will never rest until liberty is secure for all people in every land on earth."

—Senator Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.)

"This Museum will be a permanent reminder to future generations of one of the darkest chapters in history. It will also symbolize our commitment to insuring that this tragedy will never be repeated."

—Senator Paul Laxalt (Nev.)

"We must defeat all attempts to deny the Holocaust... We have made great progress toward this goal by establishing the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council..."

—Senator Alfonse D'Amato (N.Y.)

"The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum will serve as a symbol of our unwavering commitment to help people remember, understand and never again repeat the violence that millions of innocent human beings suffered in the Holocaust."

—Senator Bob Packwood (Ore.)

"The Holocaust Museum will be a fitting and solemn tribute to the millions victimized by the Nazi horror and will serve as a reminder to future generations of our pledge—never again."

—Senator John Glenn (Ohio)

"We must remember, so that we can rededicate ourselves to the simple irreducible proposition: 'Never again.'"

—Senator Christopher Dodd (Conn.)

"... It is so important for all of us today and every day for all humanity to be certain that it will never be forgotten, never diminished, never denied."

—Senator Howard Metzenbaum (Ohio)

Texas Governor Opens Mansion for Campaign Dinner

AUSTIN—The governor's mansion was the scene of the Texas Campaign kickoff May 22 on behalf of the Holocaust Museum.

Gov. Mark White, chairman of the Texas effort, was host for 70 business, community and professional leaders from around the state, and more than \$1 million was pledged on behalf of the Museum Campaign.

"It is most fitting that the Museum will sit between memorials to two of history's greatest champions of human freedom—George Washington and Thomas Jefferson," said Gov. White. "Just as their monuments stand as eternal

reminders of the struggle to secure human rights, so too will the Holocaust Memorial Museum serve so that future generations will never forget that the cause of human rights must forever endure."

J. Livingston Kosberg of Houston, a prominent financier and chairman of the state Department of Human Resources, is assisting the governor by coordinating the Texas fundraising effort.

Dinner guests included Mr. and Mrs. M. Robert Hecht of Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Kane of Corpus Christi, and Miles Lerman, national Campaign co-chairman.

Holocaust survivors David Cukierman, Bill Morgan and Marcus Rosenberg also attended.

Holocaust Memorial Council Chairman Elie Wiesel spoke to the dinner guests after having addressed a joint session of the state legislature earlier in the day. Speaking before a packed

gallery in the House of Representatives, Wiesel described his experiences in Auschwitz and Buchenwald and thanked Americans for their fight against Hitler.

He urged them never to forget what happened to Jews and others in occupied Europe. "For we have seen what it takes for history to go astray, and we have determined never to allow history to go astray again," he said.

Two more dinners are being planned by Gov. White and Kosberg for Houston and Dallas in October.



Houston philanthropist Bertha Alyce Segall announces her pledge to banker and investor Bob Hecht during fundraiser in Texas Governor's mansion. Seated are Gov. White (left) and Elie Wiesel.



J. Livingston Kosberg of Houston is coordinating the Texas Campaign.

D.C. Holds Four Events

"Four successful events already held in the nation's capital have made us optimistic that we will make a major contribution to the Holocaust Museum," Washington Steering Committee Chairman Marvin L. Kay has noted.

The activities began Nov. 14, 1984, with a luncheon in the home of real estate developer Norman Bernstein. Guests included Albert Abramson, a developer and chairman of the Building Committee of the Holocaust Memorial Council.

Gerald Sigal, head of a construction management firm, opened his Georgetown home for a luncheon on Jan. 23, 1985. Sigal offered his firm's services at no cost to help build the Museum.

Father Timothy S. Healy, S.J., president of Georgetown University, held a dinner for the Museum Campaign in his private dining room on the campus June 3rd. Chairmen for the dinner were John McMahon and Nick Paleologos, partners in a Washington area construction company.

Others in attendance included Aaron Goldman, retired chairman of Macke Co., and Julia Walsh, president of the Greater Washington Board of Trade and a leading investment counselor.



Georgetown University President Timothy S. Healy, S. J. (left) explains Museum model at dinner he sponsored. With him, from left, are John McMahon, president, and Nick Paleologos, executive vice president, Miller and Long Construction Co.; and Gerald Sigal, Sigal Construction Co.

On June 18, attorney Ralph Dweck and his wife were hosts at a dinner in their home on Embassy Row for 50 professional and business leaders. Mark Talisman, vice chairman of the Council, addressed the group. Among the guests was Sigmund Strochlitz, national co-chairman of A Cam-

campaign to Remember.

Steering Committee Chairman Kay, secretary-treasurer of Richmarr Construction Corporation, said that developers Abe Pollin and Charles Smith and author Herman Wouk have recently been added to the Steering Committee.



Marvin Kay (left), Washington Steering Committee chairman, talks with Mark Talisman, U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council vice chairman, at Dweck dinner.



Campaign Co-Chairman Miles Lerman shows Museum model to dinner hosts Ralph and Louie Dweck.

Governor's Dinner Raises \$1 Million in Massachusetts

BOSTON—More than 800 Massachusetts community and business leaders launched the Bay State's Campaign for the Holocaust Memorial Museum at a dinner in the State House with Governor and Mrs. Michael Dukakis as hosts.

More than \$1 million was raised for the Museum Campaign, it was announced by Barbara and Steven Grossman, co-chairmen of the event. "This very special event, the first dinner of its kind ever held in the State House, exceeded all expectations in the number of dedicated leaders it attracted," said Mrs. Grossman. "Jews and non-Jews from extraordinarily diverse constituencies sensed the urgency of this project and supported it from the outset."

Governor and Mrs. Dukakis, the dinner's hosts, attributed its success to strong personal involvement and "inspirational leadership" by the Grossmans. Kitty Dukakis is a member of the Holocaust Memorial Council.

Elie Wiesel, Council chairman, was the featured speaker at the dinner. He stressed the goal of the Museum is to impart knowledge and understanding about the Holocaust to all levels of society. "We must unite in an endeavor to maintain the sanctity of the memory of the victims if we wish to assure the future of our children," he said.

While the governor's dinner was being organized, the Campaign Steering Committee for the Boston area was moving into high gear under the direction of John C. Scully, executive vice president of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Scully and co-chairman Norman Cahners already have drafted 20 members for the Steering Committee and scheduled a mid-July planning meeting for the group.



Elie Wiesel (center) was the featured speaker at the Massachusetts Campaign dinner at which Gov. and Mrs. Michael Dukakis were hosts.



Barbara and Steven Grossman were co-chairmen of the Massachusetts Campaign dinner, held in the State House.

Scully attributed his assuming the chairman's role to a "desire to get more than the Jewish community involved in the Museum construction of-

fort. I have a personal belief in the importance of the Holocaust Museum that I want to share with as many people as I can," he said.

"The Holocaust is something that we should remember so that it will never happen again."

—The Reverend Billy Graham

"I am pleased that the United States Holocaust Memorial Council is formulating plans for the construction of a museum to serve as a memorial to all of the victims of the Holocaust."

—Joseph Cardinal Bernardin
Archbishop of Chicago

"I wholeheartedly endorse the establishment of a museum in our nation's capital to honor the victims of the Holocaust and wish your committee a most successful campaign."

—The Right Reverend Paul Moore, Jr.
Bishop of New York

"We are our brother's keeper. We must never turn a blind eye to the sufferings inflicted around the world. . . . And we must never delude ourselves. Mankind's capacity for evil did not die in the bunker with Hitler."

—The Honorable George P. Shultz
Secretary of State

"I am pleased to be part of a project which is close to my heart and which has been endorsed by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO."

—Lane Kirkland
President, AFL-CIO

"It is absolutely essential that Americans understand the historical significance of what transpired during World War II, for only a living historical memorial can insure that the more ugly aspects of mankind's history are never repeated."

—Zbigniew Brzezinski
Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University

"The germ that exploded into an epidemic of mass murder in one nation at one time is a germ that goes with man at all times and in all places. Awareness of the past is no sure antidote, but ignorance of history is a breeding ground for the next epidemic."

—Hodding Carter III
Journalist

"The Holocaust is the emblematic fact of the century. It is the black sun into which we cannot bear to stare, but must. It is right that the Holocaust Museum will be established at the epicenter of our national life, on the Mall in Washington. No other nation has the grave responsibilities ours has, so we, especially, need to confront the cruelest face of history."

—George F. Will
Journalist

Pritzker Hosts Chicago Major Gifts Luncheon



A.N. Pritzker was host for Chicago Campaign luncheon.



Patrick Doyle is Steering Committee chairman for Chicago.

CHICAGO—A.N. Pritzker, founder of the Hyatt Hotel chain, was host to 45 Chicago area businessmen and women at a luncheon April 24 for the Museum Campaign.

Patrick Doyle, president of McDade & Co., is Steering Committee chairman for the Windy City.

"As a Christian I am sensitive to the fact that world indifference toward the Jews helped create the Holocaust," Doyle said. "By participating in this effort to build the U.S. Holocaust Museum, I am helping to prevent future generations from being indifferent toward genocide."

Norman Ross, vice president of the First Na-

tional Bank of Chicago and a well-known radio personality, was master of ceremonies for the luncheon. Also attending was Adam Starkopf, a Holocaust survivor and retired plastics company executive.

The luncheon, held in the Hyatt Regency Hotel, featured the first showing at a Campaign event outside Washington of the Museum model developed by architects Notter, Finegold & Alexander, Inc.

Several lunches and dinners are being planned for the fall and winter in Chicago. The next major event in the city will be a dinner hosted by Gov. James Thompson on October 13, Doyle said.

Campaign Briefs

Governors from around the country are taking key Campaign roles. More than 30 have committed to holding major fundraising events, and the following are planning dinners:

James Blanchard, Michigan, November 10. . . **Harry Hughes**, Maryland, October 5. . . **William O'Neill**, Connecticut, fall. . . **Rudy Perpich**, Minnesota, October. . . **Charles Robb**, Virginia, September 22. . . **James Thompson**, Illinois, October 13.

Newly-appointed city and state Steering Committee chairpersons include: **Hal Gershman**, North Dakota, Grand Forks businessman; **Lyn P. Meyerhoff**, Maryland, Baltimore community leader and recent public delegate to the United Nations; and **Harold W. Pote**, Philadelphia, chairman of Fidelity Bank.

Other Campaign activities around the country include the following:

Los Angeles—**Barry Bruk** is sponsoring a dinner September 22. . . New Steering Committee members include **Nathan Shappell**, **Fred Diament**, **Sam and Gertrude Goetz**, **Abe Spiegel** and **Stanley Hirsh**. . . Shappell and Spiegel are planning a Campaign dinner.

New York—A dinner sponsored by the Central Businessman's Club on June 15 raised \$317,000. . . **Abe and Stella Baum** will sponsor an event in September. . . New Steering Committee members include **Abe Baum**, **Rose and Martin Buchwald**, **Isaac Student** and **Thomas Weisz**.

Connecticut—**Leonard E. Greenberg**, chairman of Coleco Industries, is the recently-appointed state Steering Committee chairman. . . New Steering Committee members include **Simon Konover** and **David Chase**.

ON FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY—The Nation Remembers

Ceremony in Capitol Rotunda—During the annual Days of Remembrance observance sponsored by the Holocaust Memorial Council in April, the national commemoration was held under the great dome of the Capitol Rotunda. In a solemn ceremony Secretary of the Army John Marsh formally presented the 10 flags of the Army units that liberated the death camps to Council Chairman Elie Wiesel for display in the future Museum. Speaking in commemoration of the Holocaust victims were Secretary of State George P. Shultz; Senator Claiborne Pell (R.I.) and Representative Stephen J. Solarz, both Council members; Council Vice Chairman Mark E. Talisman; and Benjamin Meed and Sigmund Strochlitz, co-chairmen of the Days of Remembrance Committee.



Secretary of State George P. Shultz memorializes Holocaust victims in Rotunda observance.

Reception held by Senator Dole—In another Days of Remembrance event, Senate Majority Leader Robert E. Dole (Kan.) sponsored a reception officially launching the Campaign. Senator Dole vowed to take an active Campaign role, in remarks before Council members. Campaign supporters, members of Congress and Administration officials.

The Senator's pledge of support was echoed by Senator Howard Metzenbaum (Ohio) and others. Campaign co-chairmen Miles Lerman and Sigmund Strochlitz were honored for their efforts in getting the Campaign into full swing across the country.

Among those attending were Health and Human Services Secretary Margaret Heckler; Energy Secretary John Herrington and his wife; Assistant Attorney General Lois Haight Herrington; Interior Secretary Donald P. Hodel; Smithsonian Secretary Robert McC. Adams; Senators Paula Hawkins (Fla.), Bob Kasten (Wis.), Frank Lautenberg (N.J.) and Mack Mat-

tingly (Ga.), all Council members; Senators Rudy Boschwitz (Minn.), Chris Dodd (Conn.), Chic Hecht (Nev.) and Arlen Specter (Pa.), and Representatives Bobbie Fiedler (Cal.) and S. William Green (N.Y.), a Council member.



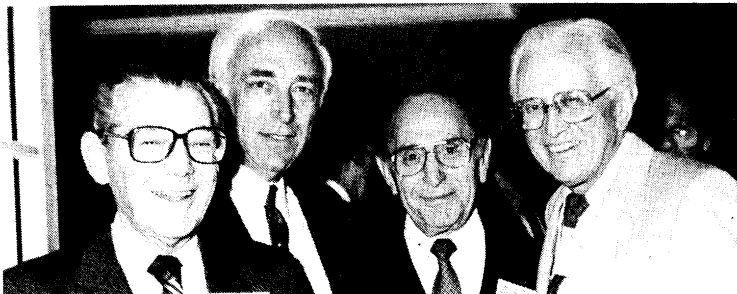
Holocaust Memorial Council Chairman Elie Wiesel addresses Days of Remembrance gathering in the Capitol Rotunda.



Key members of Congress and the Reagan Administration attended the Rotunda ceremony. From left are Senators Frank R. Lautenberg (N.J.), John C. Danforth (Mo.), Paula Hawkins (Fla.), Interior Secretary Donald Hodel, Sen. Rudy Boschwitz (Minn.) and Rep. Jack F. Kemp (N.Y.).

Breakfast on Capitol Hill—Speaking at a Remembrance Breakfast in the Dirksen Senate Office Building were Senator Frank Lautenberg (N.J.), a Council member, and Council Chairman Wiesel and Vice Chairman Talisman. Fol-

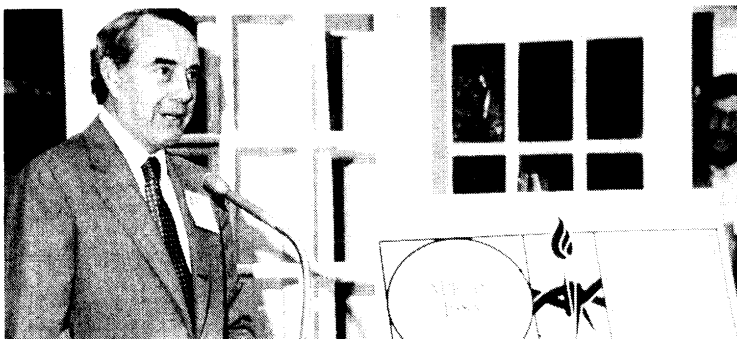
lowing the program of commemoration, Albert Abramson, a Washington developer and chairman of the Council's Building Committee, unveiled the preliminary Museum design for Council members.



The Dole reception drew a large number of Campaign and Congressional leaders. From left are Sigmund Strochlitz, Campaign co-chairman; Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg (N.J.), member of the Holocaust Memorial Council; Miles Lerman, Campaign co-chairman; and Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum (Ohio).



Many Holocaust Memorial Council members attended the Remembrance Breakfast. From left are Father John T. Pawlikowski, Julian E. Kulas, national Campaign Co-Chairman Miles Lerman, Set Momjian and Tibor Baranski.



Senate Majority Leader Robert E. Dole (Kan.) speaks at a reception he sponsored officially launching the Campaign. At right is a blowup of the special cancellation stamp used by the Postal Service during the Days of Remembrance to commemorate the liberation of Nazi death camps.



National Campaign Director David Weinstein (left) and Albert Abramson, chairman of the Council's Building Committee, were prominent guests at the Remembrance Breakfast in the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM CAMPAIGN

1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Suite 303, Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 737-5000

Miles Lerman and Sigmund Strochlitz, Campaign Co-chairmen; Dr. David Weinstein, National Campaign Director; Diane D. Sternberg, Newsletter Editor

**“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That there
is hereby established the United States
Holocaust Memorial Council . . .”**

Public Law 96-388
Passed unanimously by the
Ninety-Sixth Congress of the
United States of America
and signed by the President
on 10/7/80.

**NEVER SHALL
I FORGET...**

1933-1940

- Hitler comes to power in Germany.
- Books by Jewish authors burned.
- German Jews imprisoned and forced to emigrate.
- Concentration camp established at Dachau.
- Synagogues burned.
- Eastern Europe attacked.
- Jews of Eastern Europe forced into labor camps and sealed into ghettos.

*On the way
to the
hospital.
(Buchenwald)
by Henri Pieck*



1941-1943

- Massacres in Odessa, Kiev, Rovno — 93,000 dead.
- United States enters the war.
- Wannsee Conference on Nazi "Final Solution of the Jewish Question."
- Einsatz Gruppen Massacre — 1½ million Jews murdered in areas near their homes.
- 300,000 Jews from Warsaw Ghetto deported to Treblinka.
- German Sixth Army surrenders at Stalingrad.
- Revolt of Jews at Warsaw Ghetto.
- Himmler orders liquidation of all Polish Jewish ghettos.
- Jewish partisans leave Vilna Ghetto for forest to continue resistance to Nazis.
- Revolts at Treblinka death camp and Bialystok Ghetto.
- United States War Crimes Commission is established.

*Le bétail humain.
(Procession of
inmates and
transport train)
By Louis Heller*



Samedi, 30 Décembre 1944

Red. en chef: M. de la Roche-Beaucourt, PARIS 10^e - Tel. PROVence 98-30.

" J'arrive du camp d'Auschwitz -- nous dit S. M., qui raconte son année infernale, passée au camp d'extermination "

... d'arriver au camp d'Auschwitz, c'est une véritable épreuve. Les hommes sont...
... les malades et des enfants. Encore ceux-ci sont...
... au travail. Ils doivent travailler...
... à l'extermination...
... nous dirige...
... devant...
... Appel à la sélection...
... Bonheur de comprendre...
... en cha

1944-1945

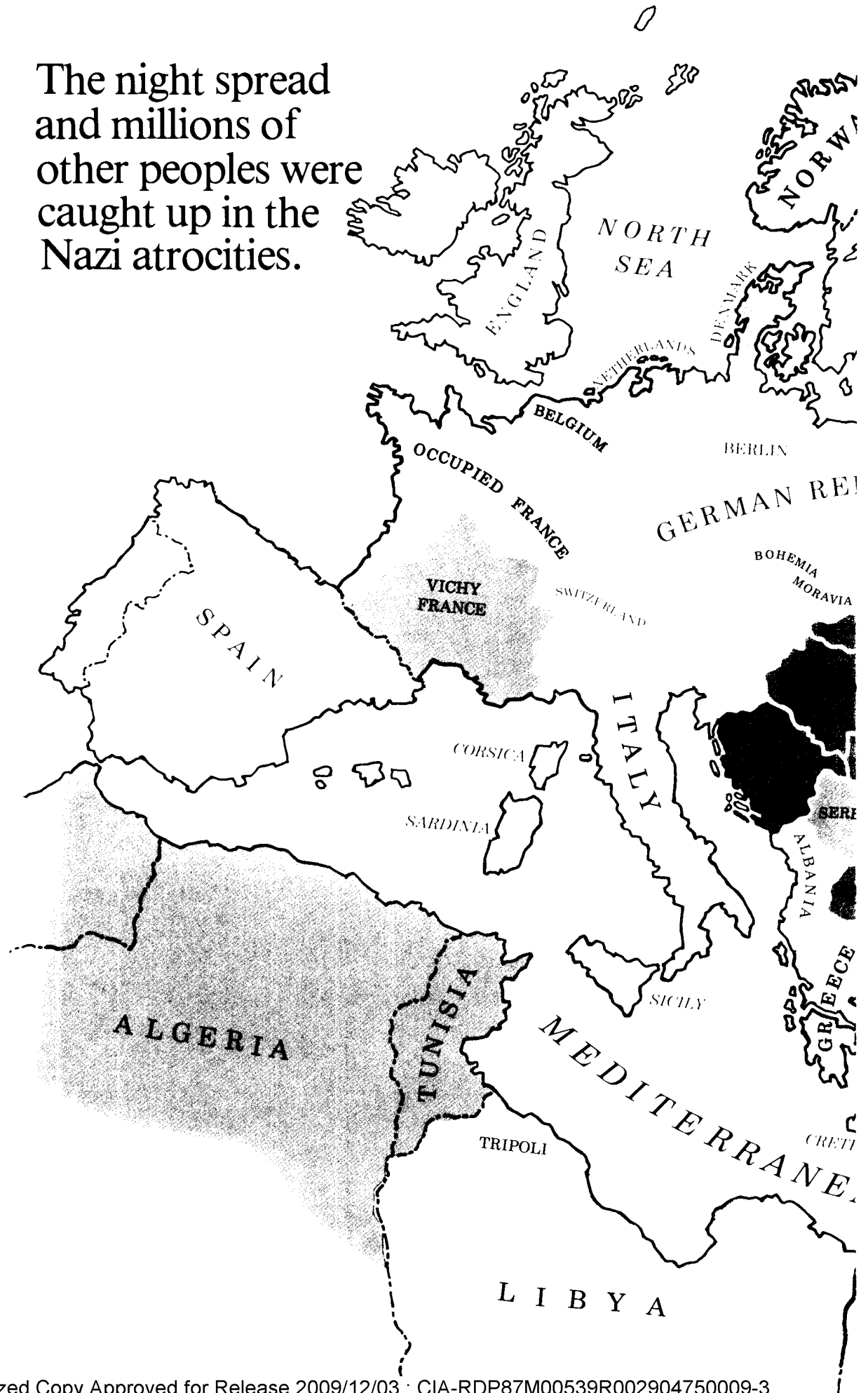
- D-Day.
- Himmler orders Auschwitz crematoria destroyed to hide evidence of death camp.
- American troops liberate Buchenwald death camp.
- British troops liberate Bergen-Belsen death camp.
- Soviet troops liberate Maidanek death camp.
- Allied troops liberate Dachau camp.
- Hitler commits suicide.
- Nuremburg War Crimes Tribunal.
Twelve defendants sentenced to death.
Three to life imprisonment.
Four to various prison terms.
Three acquitted.

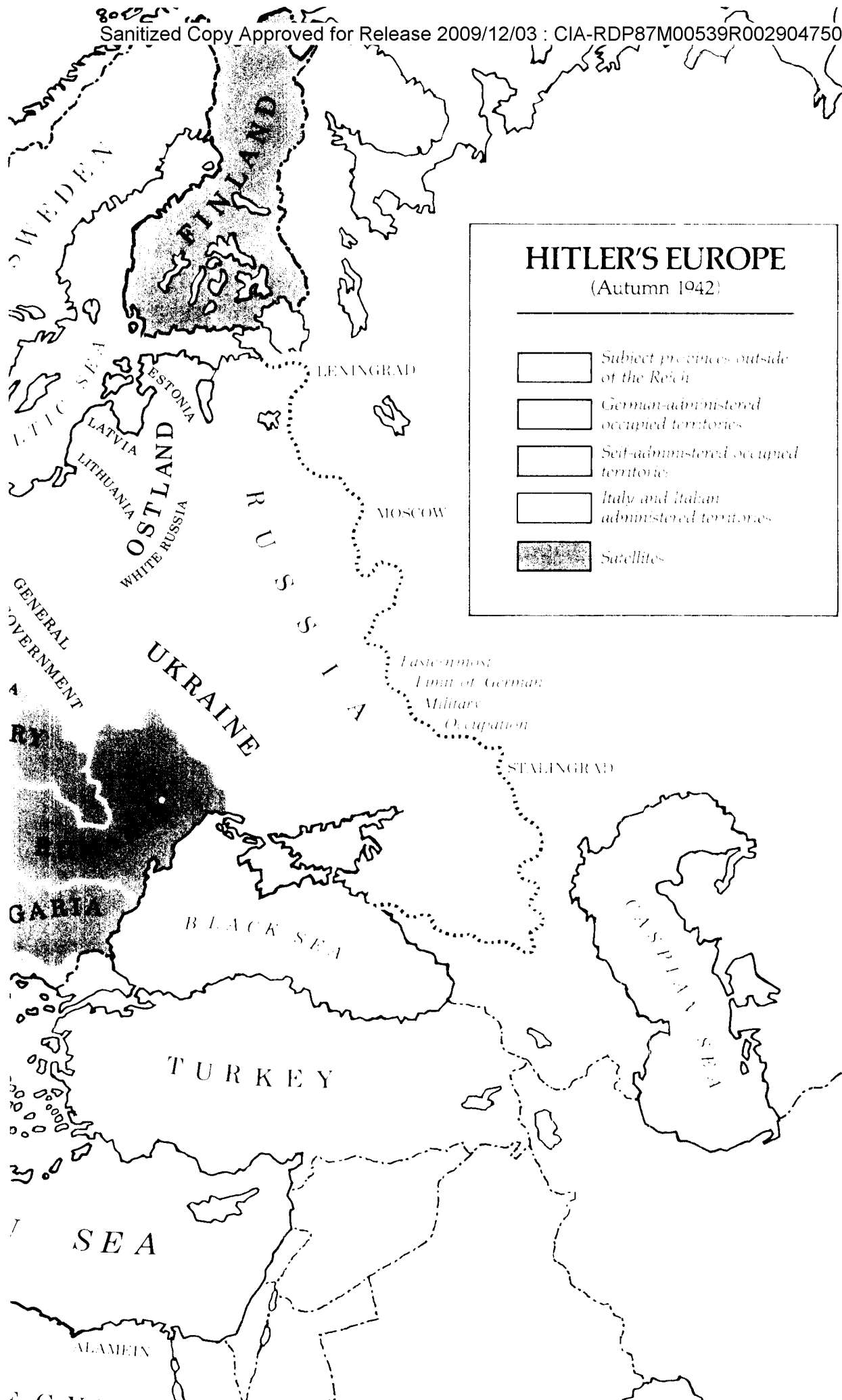
*The death Train
by Itzhak Belfer*



**6,000,000
JEWS DEAD
(one million
were children)**

The night spread
and millions of
other peoples were
caught up in the
Nazi atrocities.



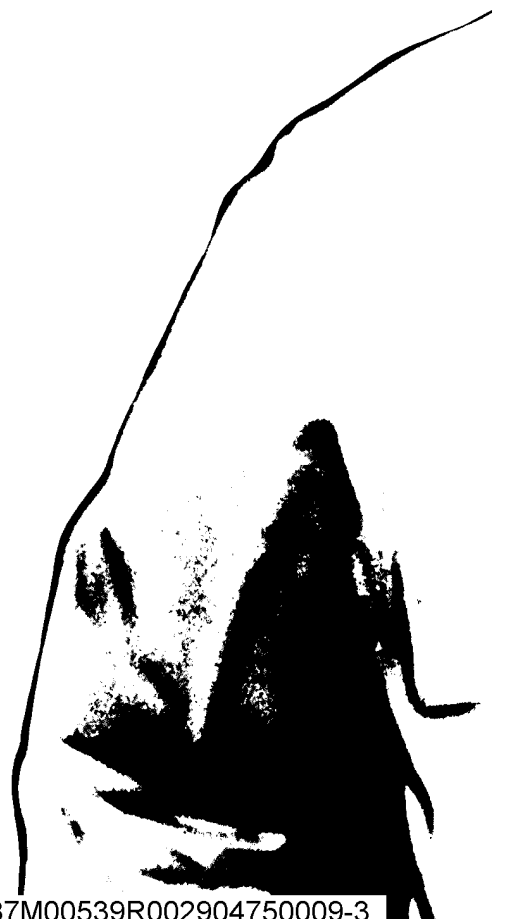


Eyewitness

“The things I saw beggar description . . . The visual evidence and the verbal testimony of starvation, cruelty, and bestiality were so overpowering as to leave me a bit sick. In one room, where there were piled up twenty or thirty naked men killed by starvation, George Patton would not even enter. He said he would get sick if he did so. 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.’”

General Dwight D. Eisenhower
Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe
from a letter to Chief of Staff George Marshall
April 12, 1945

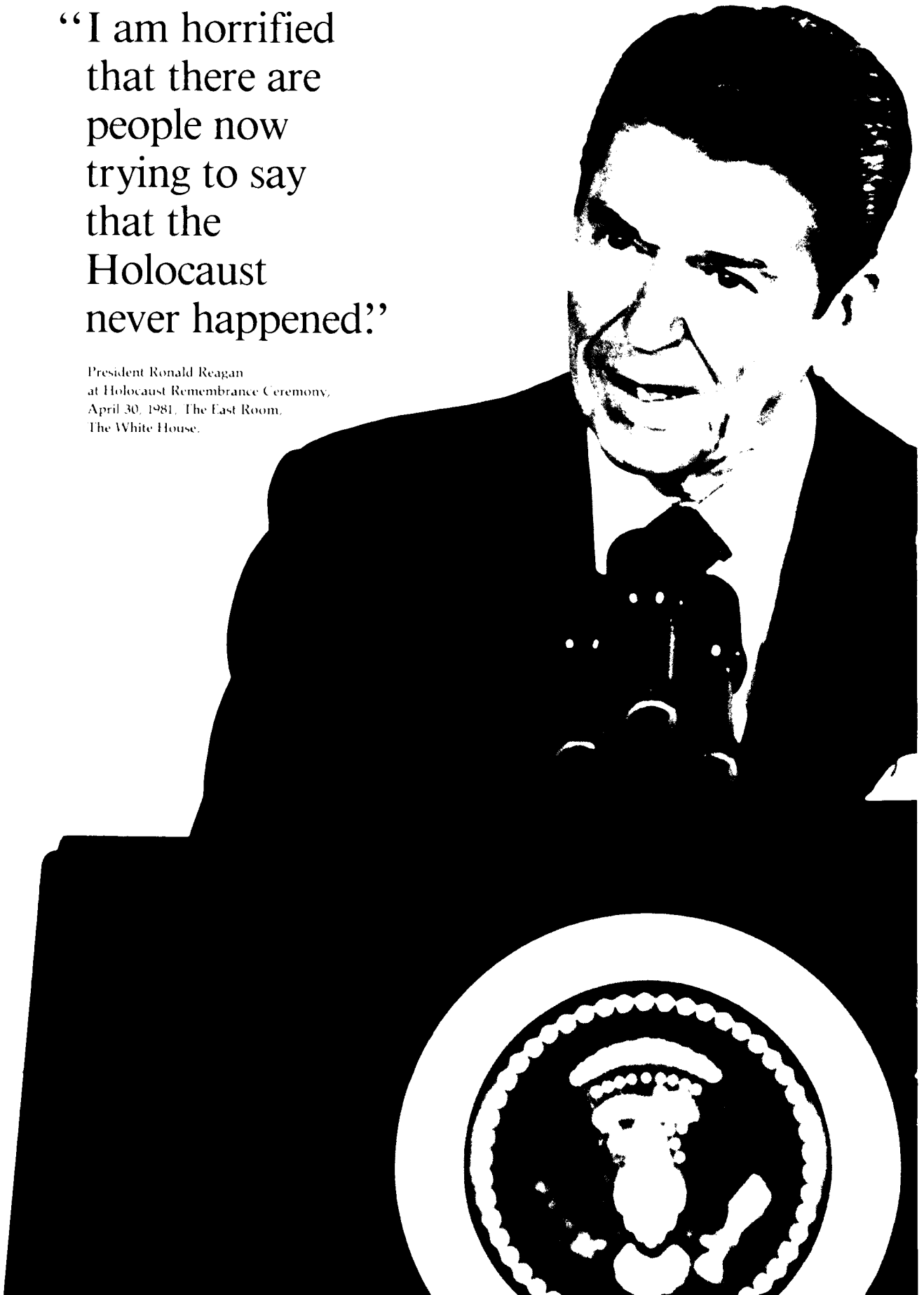
photo: Bettmann Archive





“I am horrified
that there are
people now
trying to say
that the
Holocaust
never happened.”

President Ronald Reagan
at Holocaust Remembrance Ceremony,
April 30, 1981, The East Room,
The White House.



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 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...

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, not only do we have survivors today to tell us first-hand, but in World War II, I was in the military 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 in every branch. And I remember April '45 ... seeing the first film that came in when the war was still on. Our troops had come upon the first camps and had entered those camps. And you saw, unretouched--and no way that it could have been rehearsed--what they saw--the horror they saw.

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 our strength. There is an American poem that says humanity, with all its fears and all its hopes, depends on us.

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.

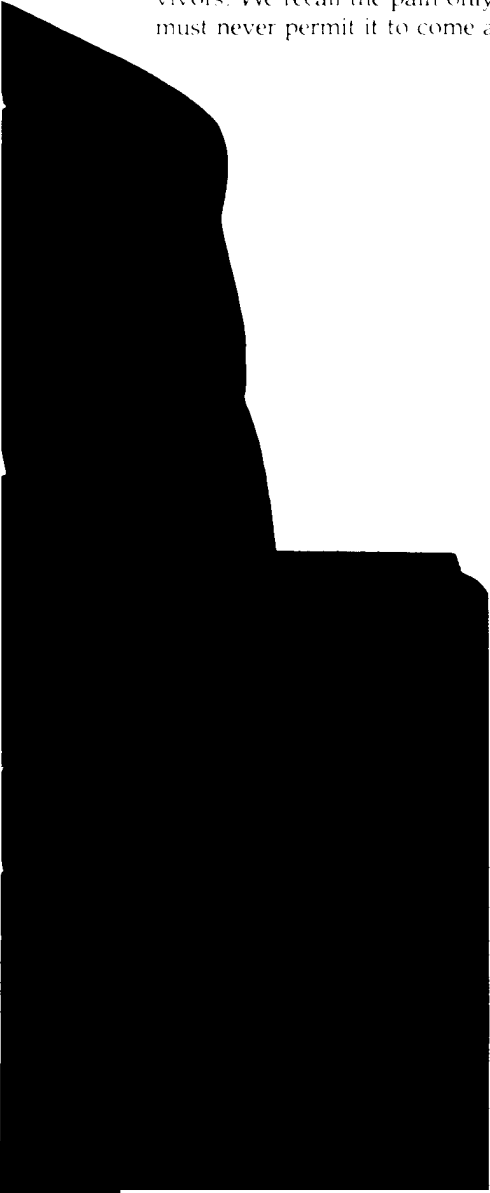


Photo: Michael Evans

“The Holocaust was the quintessence of sin...”

From a Sermon preached by
The Reverend John C. Danforth,
A United States Senator from Missouri,
on the occasion of
Days of Remembrance
of the Victims of the Holocaust,
at the National Cathedral,
Washington, D.C.
Sunday, April 29, 1979, 11 A.M.

“...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.

“It is as old as the beginning of Genesis. God created man good and also free. That is the story of Creation. And the story of the Fall is that we abuse that

freedom, rebel against our creator, and war against our brother. The Holocaust testifies not to the cruelty or the indifference of God, but instead it testifies to the profound seriousness, the awful consequences of human sin. Our tendency to evil, yours and mine, is not a trivial matter. It is not a game to be taken lightly. It is an overturning of God's order, for which we are accountable, and which leads, in its extreme manifestation, to Holocaust...

“That is precisely why it is appropriate to reflect on the Holocaust in the light of the Christian faith. It is not simply a matter of exhortation to do good and avoid evil. It is not simply a matter of an emotional remembrance and an appeal to treat one another in a more humane manner. Emotions are impermanent. They come and go. Exhortations are forgotten soon after they are made. A commitment not to persecute must be something more than a fleeting whim, emanating from the good feeling of the moment...”

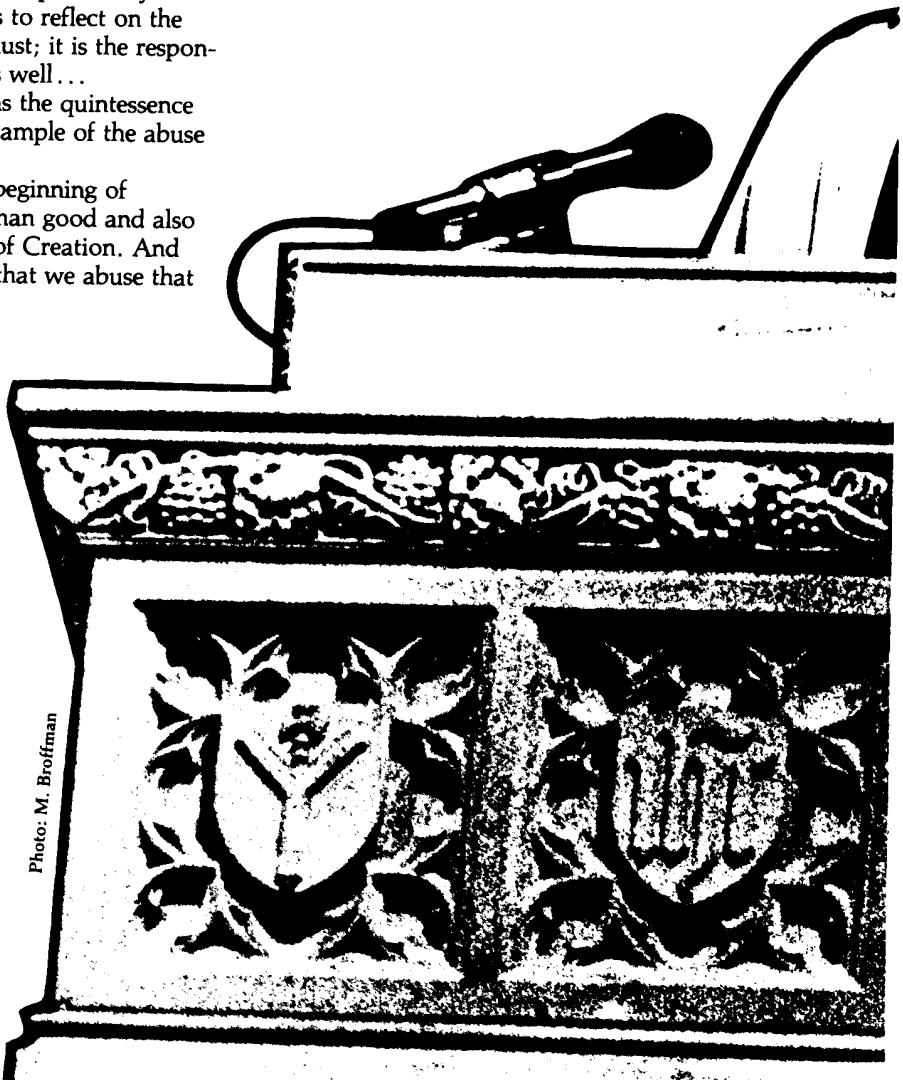


Photo: M. Broffman

"If we are to avoid Holocausts of the future, you and I have an obligation to accept these basic principles today and to act in accordance with them.

"First, we are compelled to recognize that all people, no matter who they are or where they are, are the Children of God . . . created by Him and for his purposes, and entitled to our respect—to our love—because they are His. We cannot humiliate, we cannot destroy others because to do so is to destroy the people of God.

"Second, we are expressly forbidden to judge or condemn other people. This is a point made not just once or twice, but over and over again in the New Testament . . . The notion that we are somehow better than others and that we are vested with some special commission to impose what we believe on others contradicts the meaning of the New Testament.

"Finally, the Christian faith proclaims that the establishment of the Kingdom of God is His work and His alone. The establishment of a new order—a Third Reich—with an idolized fuhrer as its leader is, in its essence, an act of rebellion against God . . .

"What, then, can prevent the occurrence of another Holocaust? It cannot be a fleeting mood of kindness nor an exhortation from this or any other public rostrum. It can only be a faith which alone claims our total commitment, with which a Holocaust cannot coexist, and which commands us that we are to love the Lord our God with all our hearts, our souls and our minds, and we are to love our neighbors as ourselves."



The uniqueness of the Holocaust

Adapted from: Report by
President's Commission on the Holocaust
(Sept. 27, 1979)
Elie Wiesel, chairman

The Holocaust was the systematic, bureaucratic annihilation of six million Jews by the Nazis and their collaborators as a central act of state during the Second World War; as night descended, millions of other peoples were swept into this net of death. 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 to kill every Jew everywhere in Europe: 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.

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...

In the Nazi program of Genocide, Jews were the primary victims, to be destroyed only for the fact that they were Jews. (In the Nuremberg Decree of 1935, a Jew was defined by his grandparents' affiliation. Even conversion to Christianity did not affect the Nazi definition.) Gypsies, too, were killed throughout Europe, but Gypsies who lived in the same place for two years or more were exempt. Many Polish children whose parents were killed were

subjected to forced Germanization—that is, adoption by German families and assimilation into German culture—yet Jewish children were offered no such alternative to death.

The Holocaust was not simply 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 location and operation of the camps was based on calculations of accessibility and cost-effectiveness, the trademarks of modern business practice. German corporations actually profited from the industry of death. Pharmaceutical firms, unrestricted by fear of side effects, tested drugs on camp inmates, and companies competed for contracts to build ovens or supply gas for annihilation. (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 capable of burning 500 bodies an hour.

Adjacent to the extermination camp at Auschwitz was a privately owned, corporately sponsored concentration camp 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 mass murder, German scientists experimented with a variety of gasses until they discovered the insecticide Zyklon B, which could kill 2,000 persons in less than 30 minutes at a cost of one-half-cent per body...



Photo: National Park Service

Never shall I forget...

"Never shall I forget that night, which has turned my life into one long night, seven times cursed and seven times sealed. Never shall I forget that smoke.

"Never shall I forget the little faces of the children whom I saw being thrown into the flames alive beneath a silent blue sky. Never shall I forget that sky.

"Never shall I forget those flames which murdered my hopes forever.

"Never shall I forget that nocturnal silence which deprived me, for all eternity, of the desire to live.

"Never shall I forget those moments which murdered my soul and turned my dreams into dust, into smoke.

"Never shall I forget these words even if I am condemned to live as long as God Himself."

From remarks made by
Elie Wiesel
at the
National Civic Holocaust
Commemoration Ceremony
April 24, 1979
The United States Capital Rotunda
Washington, D.C.



Let us then
remember—
and make the
memory alive.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1980

To Elie Wiesel

I want you to know once again how greatly I have valued your distinguished service as Chairman of the President's Commission on the Holocaust. Under your guidance and leadership, the Commission has made an invaluable contribution to our country and to the memory of the six million Jews who perished in the Holocaust, and the other victims of Nazism in World War II.

I have been gratified by our developing friendship, and deeply touched by the opportunity to broaden my awareness and perception of the Holocaust—a period of darkness that revealed the most profound evil and the highest spirituality that the human soul is capable of achieving.

In order to carry out the Commission's recommendations, I have now established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council. Specifically, the Council will be responsible for the establishment of an appropriate memorial museum, an educational and research foundation, and a Citizens Committee on Conscience to commemorate the Holocaust.

I think it is essential that these projects recognize the distinctively Jewish nature of the Holocaust. As you so eloquently wrote in submitting the Commission's report, while not all victims were Jews, all Jews were victims, destined for annihilation solely because they were born Jewish. Of course, it is also important to take into account, as the Council's work proceeds, that there were Nazi atrocities committed against other nationalities and ethnic groups in all of the occupied countries of Europe.

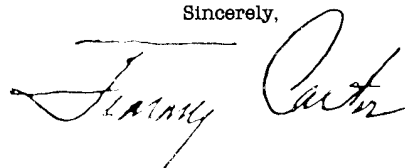
Although the Holocaust took place in Europe, the event is of fundamental significance to Americans for at least three reasons. First, it was American troops who liberated many of the death camps, and who helped to expose the horrible truth of what had been done there. Also, the United States became a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

I am pleased to invite you to serve as Chairman of the Holocaust Memorial Council. In view of your previous service and your extraordinary record as a survivor, witness, author, scholar, and teacher, it is uniquely appropriate that you once again assume the responsibilities of leadership in this vital mission.

As always, you will have my strongest personal support.

Sincerely,

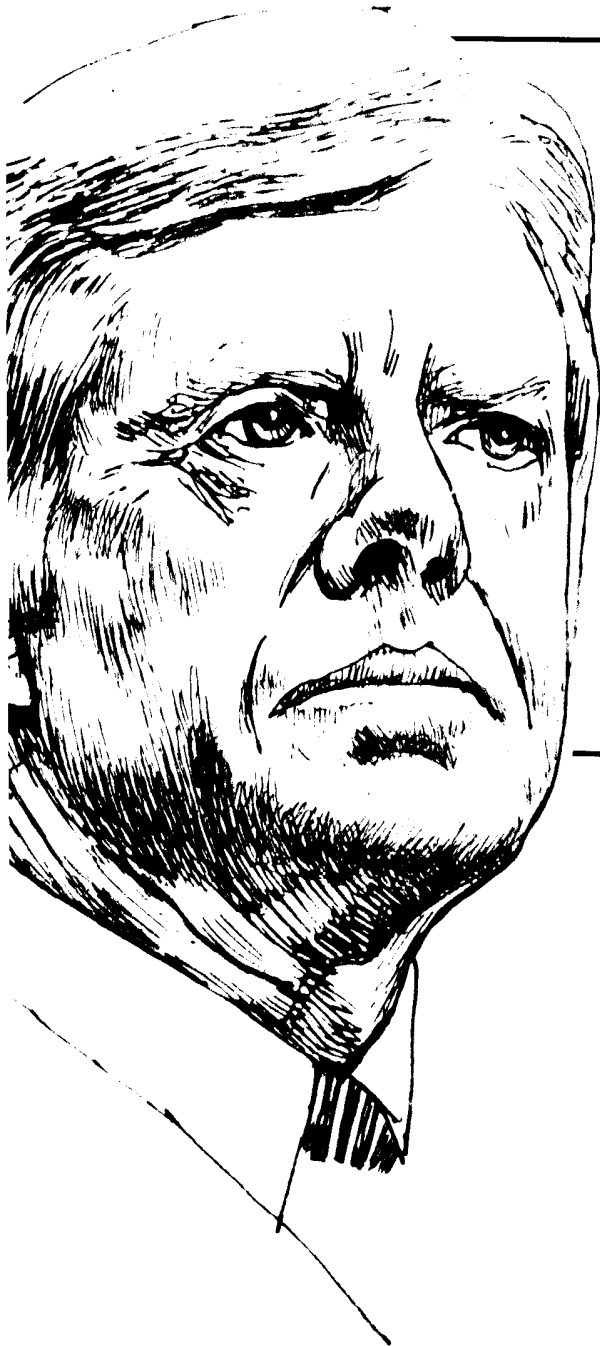
The Honorable Elie Wiesel
239 Central Park West
New York, New York 10024



Jimmy Carter

The funding of these projects . . .

*(to be carried out by the Holocaust
Memorial Council as an independent agency
of the United States Government.)*



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

(2) plan, erect, 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 5.

(3) plan for carrying out the recommendations, not otherwise provided for in this Act of the President's Commission on the Holocaust in its report to the President of September 27, 1979.

is to be primarily
through private
contributions.

Public Law 96-388

Enacted . . .

The Honorable **SIDNEY R. YATES** (D IL)
House of Representatives

“As we know, Mr. Speaker, the Holocaust was the annihilation of six million Jews as a formal, systematic act of state, pursuant to what the Nazis referred to as the final solution of the Jewish question. The event was all the more ghastly because it was committed by a modern European country with an extraordinary history of achievement in science, the arts, and philosophy. Indeed, those very achievements, which might have been expected to provide a civilizing bulwark against beastliness, were put to work to expedite the mass slaughters, to ease the consciences of the slaughterers, and even to attempt to rationalize and to justify the evil. And, through the years of anti-Semitic race laws, persecution, and extermination, the world acquiesced in its silence and inaction.

Inevitably, the horror spread, and other people, throughout the occupied countries of Europe, were subjected to Nazi atrocities. Those victims, too, will be remembered through the work of the Holocaust Memorial Council.”

The Honorable **LESTER L. WOLFF** (D NY)
House of Representatives

“It is vitally important that we remember the Holocaust. Washington is a crossroads for the country, and the erection of a Memorial/Museum here will take on a special significance as people from all over the country and the world visit the city.”

The Honorable **TIMOTHY E. WIRTH** (D CO)
House of Representatives

“I am proud to have been a cosponsor of the legislation that established this observance and created the Holocaust Memorial Council, charged with planning a lasting tribute to the 6 million Jews who died during the Nazi terror.

“To remember the Holocaust is to sensitize ourselves to its critical political lessons,” the President’s Commission on the Holocaust stated in its 1979 report, “Nazism was facilitated by the breakdown of democracy, the erosion of faith in the political leadership and in the ability of democratic governments to function.”

The Honorable **TED S. WEISS** (D NY)
House of Representatives

“Remembering the slaughter of six million Jews during World War II, which has come to be known as the Holocaust, serves two vital functions: we are reminded both of man’s capacity for cruelty to other human beings, and of the vital importance of preserving and keeping ever strong our democratic values and system of government.”

The Honorable **HENRY A. WAXMAN** (D CA)
House of Representatives

“As Americans, and peace-loving people, the memory of the Holocaust points out to us the necessity of preserving our democratic values. It allows us to strengthen our belief in the inalienability of human rights and to appreciate the pluralism and ethnic diversity of our own system. Our own failures during the tragedy, particularly turning our backs during the war on millions of Jewish refugees, have obliged us to reflect inwardly and to reaffirm our commitment to helping others.

Today, as we honor the 6 million innocent victims of the Holocaust, we pledge that such atrocities will never again occur. To adhere to that commitment, we must keep the memory of the Holocaust alive.”

The Honorable **CHARLES A. VANIK** (D OH)
House of Representatives

“I support the Holocaust Memorial Council to develop an appropriate memorial to the victims of the Holocaust. European nations have taken comparable steps. It is essential that the American people also keep alert and aware of the ideology of cruelty which resulted in the systematic annihilation of Six Million Jews.”

The Honorable **STEPHEN J. SOLARZ** (D NY)
House of Representatives

“Let future generations of Americans know about the night of broken glass which provided a violent premonition of the slaughter that lay ahead for the Jewish community.

Let them know about Adolph Eichmann, who with bureaucratic efficiency, oversaw the implementation of the final solution itself.

Let them know about the glorious and courageous revolts of the inmates of Treblinka, at Sobibor, at Auschwitz, and Warsaw.

Let them know about the silence of Popes and Presidents who failed to speak out in protest against this monstrous evil.

Let them know how the Holocaust had its roots in the theology of anti-Semitism and swept ahead on a tide of world indifference.

And let them know about the Nuremberg trials at which those who were responsible for those foul deeds were finally brought before the bar of justice.”

The Honorable **CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH** (R NJ)
House of Representatives

“We are in danger of forgetting the Holocaust. This should never happen. The 6 million dead must call their remembrance to us all the time. For we live in a world that seems, sometimes, committed to death. The culture of death, not life, seems all about us. Instead of celebrating those joyous things associated with life there is a popular preoccupation with negativism, with decay and death.

In this commemoration of the victims of the Holocaust we ought to say again: life is sacred. A survivor of the death camps has said it best: “Every life is a life worth living. A nation that dedicates itself to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness should recall, only too well, a dark time in history when Hell was always in session.”

The Honorable **ROBERT N. SHAMANSKY** (D OH)
House of Representatives

“World War II was the greatest upheaval of death and destruction in human history. But within the general conflagration another war, unique in the experience of mankind, took place.

One people, the Jews, were singled out for extermination. They became a target not because of what they did but simply because of who they were. The hate-filled doctrines of nazism, supported by anti-Semitic bigotry which still has roots in Western culture, decreed that Jews were subhuman and fit for death.

Remembrance alone, however, is not enough. We must fight the resurgence of fascism around the world, the use of anti-Semitism as foreign policy by certain governments, the institutionalization of bigotry and hatred anywhere.

We must teach our children. We must never forget. We must act.”

The Honorable **F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER** (R WI)
House of Representatives

“As a country dedicated to freedom of political and religious thought, it is appropriate that we reflect on this dark hour in history to remind us all of the potential destructiveness of hatred and prejudice.”

The Honorable **BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL** (D NY)
House of Representatives

“No matter how painful, the memories of the destruction, vile atrocities, and utter inhumanity must be recalled. By reminding ourselves, and more importantly our children that these horrors did in fact occur, we can hope to maintain an awareness of man’s humanitarian commitment to his fellow man.”

The Honorable **PETER A. PEYSER** (D NY)
House of Representatives

“The President’s Commission on the Holocaust, which was chaired by Elie Wiesel, was established to study the Holocaust so that we might prevent this from happening again. They recommended that a living memorial be established that will speak, not only of the victim’s deaths, but of their lives—“a memorial that can transform the living by transmitting the legacy of the Holocaust.” We can hope that all who see this memorial, which will be built in the near future, will be constantly reminded of our past omissions and of our determination to prevent a recurrence of such actions anywhere on Earth in the future.”

The Honorable **CLAUDE D. PEPPER** (D FL)
House of Representatives

“Being a member of the U.S. Senate during and after the war, I attended at Dachau, Germany, the opening of the trials of known perpetrators of the horrors whose effects we had witnessed at Dachau the night before on a tour of the infamous camp where many, many thousands died. This was an event which occurred in our lifetime and produced such enormous evidence of almost unspeakable cruelty and twisted indifference to human life that future generations might almost be tempted to view the Holocaust as an almost incredible fact. We must not allow those who say now that Jews did not die at German hands under Hitler to prevail against the mountain of personal testimony of people who barely survived the concentration camps, who can tell today from experience that what our soldiers saw to be the truth of murder and bodies piled in heaps outside of unspeakably filthy, cold barracks and holding pens was the truth and the only truth proven to be the truth at the trials of the manslayers I myself attended at Nuremberg, Germany, shortly after the conclusion of the war.

In the words of the poet: “Lord God of hosts, be with us yet—lest we forget, lest we forget!”

The Honorable **RICHARD L. OTTINGER** (D NY)
House of Representatives

“Mr. Speaker, the passage of time must not diminish the horror and magnitude of the Holocaust. Age will yellow the photographs of persecuted Jews, but if we ignore the atrocities of the past, we will invite them in the future.”

by the Ninety-Sixth Congress...

The Honorable GUY V. MOLINARI (R NY)
House of Representatives

“As philosopher and theologian, Rabbi Joshua Herschel, said:

“Six million people were wiped off the face of the earth. And there is a danger they will be annihilated from our memories. Are they doomed to a two fold annihilation?”

While the names of such places as Dachau, Auschwitz, and Treblinka are all too familiar to my colleagues and I, are they just as familiar to our children? While it is almost beyond comprehension to realize the wholesale slaughter of human beings we should pause to consider that the last death camp was closed less than 40 years ago.

We read periodically in our local newspapers of teenagers destroying and defacing synagogues and the homes of our Jewish citizens. And, each time I cringe when I learn that the teenager caught knew very little about the Holocaust.

The Honorable JOSEPH G. MINISH (D NJ)
House of Representatives

“Not only is this a time to pay homage to the memory of innocent victims who suffered unimaginable brutality, but also it is an opportunity to remind ourselves of the inhumanity that took place not so long ago. We must learn from this experience so that history does not repeat itself. We must learn from the survivors not to succumb to adversity and to use our strength to work toward a better world.”

The Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL (R IL)
House of Representatives

“In commemorating the Holocaust, we are not only making a statement of sorrow and anger and shame about what happened years ago, but a statement of hope and concern and love about the future. Simply by joining those who care enough to remember—and to learn from—the Holocaust, one can contribute something to the cause of human freedom and human rights.”

The Honorable WILLIAM LEHMAN (D FL)
House of Representatives

“The establishment of a permanent Holocaust Memorial Council to plan and oversee the construction and operation of a Memorial Museum, and to oversee the implementation of the other

recommendations, is of great importance, not only to the memory of the victims of the Holocaust, but to all people who have been persecuted and those who may perhaps escape persecution in the future. While the Council will be principally concerned with commemorating the Holocaust, its work will be dedicated to seeking to prevent genocide directed against any people, anywhere in the world.”

The Honorable TOM LANTOS (D CA)
House of Representatives

“I would like to express my appreciation to the President of the United States, with whom a group of us met this morning in the White House, because with a degree of dignity and intensity and commitment, President Reagan joined us in remembering the Holocaust, and we in turn gave thanks that the mindless attack on his life proved unsuccessful.

At the meeting with the President, Elie Wiesel, a survivor of the Holocaust and perhaps the greatest writer of the Holocaust, shared some thoughts with us, and I would like in part to carry his words to you:

“In those times, European Jewry felt abandoned and, indeed, it was abandoned. Other oppressive nations received help, not the Jews. On April 16, 1943, the young commander of the Warsaw ghetto uprising wrote to a friend. “We are fighting. We shall not surrender, but as our last days are approaching, remember that we have been betrayed.”

“That is what he felt. That is what we all felt. They were betrayed then, and to forget them now would mean to betray them again. We must not allow this to happen. We shall not allow this to happen.”

The Honorable WILLIAM J. HUGHES (D NJ)
House of Representatives

“We have learned an enduring lesson from the unspeakable sorrow of the Holocaust. We are telling the people of the world today and most importantly, we are telling those among them that would lead through fear and kill without cause, that never again will the rest of mankind stand idly by and watch the slaughter and think only of their own interests. Our interests lie in the freedom and recognition of the human rights of our fellow men. That is the lesson we have all learned from the Holocaust. We will speak up.”

The Honorable HAROLD C. HOLLENBECK (R NJ)
House of Representatives

“I would like to take this opportunity to join my colleagues in paying homage to the 6 million men, women, and children that fell victim to Nazi extermination plans during World War II. As a crime unique in the annals of history, different not only in the quantity of violence but in its manner and purpose as a mass criminal enterprise organized

by the state against defenseless civilian populations, I believe that we have a solemn obligation to examine the circumstances that prevented the world from recognizing the moral truths which permitted the Holocaust to proceed.

The Honorable **MARGARET M. HECKLER** (R MA)
House of Representatives

Perhaps the most valuable lesson to be learned from the Holocaust was that we must always beware of future atrocities. The death of the six million Jews, and other innocent peoples massacred in Hitler's Europe, will be less in vain if they serve to instruct us that we must always be on guard against tyrannical abuses of any portion of humankind.

The Honorable **S. WILLIAM GREEN** (R NY)
House of Representatives

The Holocaust challenged moral, spiritual, ethical, and political standards of the modern, civilized world with consequences of enormous significance for all humanity. By establishing a permanent Holocaust Memorial, not only the agony and suffering of these innocent human beings will be commemorated, but also the memory will forever be preserved. And by remembering, we attempt to fulfill, at least in part, our moral obligation to deliver mankind "from apathy to evil if not from evil itself."

The Honorable **BENJAMIN A. GILMAN** (R NY)
House of Representatives

The inspiration that the survivors of the Warsaw ghetto and other victims of the Holocaust have passed on to us can, and will, serve as a reminder of the limits of the human soul—how man can survive and ultimately overcome the experience of degradation, and how man can rectify the hatred and fear which produces even more violence and abuse by piercing the veil of silence and speaking out and acting against violations of human rights.

The Honorable **SAMUEL GEJDENSON** (D CT)
House of Representatives

Nazism sought not only to exterminate all of the Jews in the world, but in addition to eradicate even the memory of their existence. The Nazi crime, which came perilously close to complete fulfillment in a callously indifferent world, is thwarted by our memory; though we cannot undo their deeds, we can at least transmit the memory of their victims through our collective recollection.

The Honorable **BARNEY FRANK** (D MA)
House of Representatives

In remembering the Holocaust, its victims and its survivors, we must rededicate ourselves to a vigilance so that we may never again

experience the unreasoning and unjustified terror that was the Holocaust. We must work to eliminate political, cultural, and religious persecution. We must study the Holocaust and heed its lessons. Otherwise, we risk making mistakes that would endanger our liberties and rights and give rise to terrorism, fear, and hatred.

The Honorable **JAMES J. FLORIO** (D NJ)
House of Representatives

It is vitally important that we not forget the cruelty which resulted in the systematic extermination of the Jews during World War II. We all have an obligation to remember, so that we can prevent the occurrence of such atrocities in the future.

The Honorable **BOBBI FIEDLER** (R CA)
House of Representatives

While the Holocaust has become history, the heritage of hate that nurtured and fueled it, the attitude and ideas that made it possible are, too often, with us here, in America, in 1981. It shows itself every time a house of worship is desecrated or defiled. It is painful to imagine what a survivor of the Holocaust feels, seeing the swastikas painted on the synagogue wall yet again, not in a nightmare of the past, but here, today. It can strip away all the security that years of peace and freedom have brought. Those who died in the Holocaust, shall not return through any acts of ours; but shall we the hatred that killed them unabated in their place?

The Honorable **MILLICENT H. FENWICK** (R NJ)
House of Representatives

By remembering the terrible suffering of those who died in the Holocaust we honor their memories and pledge ourselves to oppose the many similar currents of hate that are abroad in the world today.

The Honorable **WALTER E. FAUNTROY** (D DC)
House of Representatives

There was a feeling in the 1930's and 1940's that our Jewish brothers and sisters were somehow strangers and that what happened to them was not terribly important. Such a feeling allowed most of the world to remain silent and in our country led to the rejection of Jewish refugees from Hitler's terror.

Similar instances of indifference and callousness toward human life and human rights plague humanity today, and while it is good that we remember, it is imperative that we honor the victims of the Holocaust by rededicating ourselves to the politics of reconciliation, nonviolence, and bringing good news to the suffering poor and oppressed here at home and abroad.

without a single dissenting voice.

The Honorable DANTE B. FASCALL (D FL)
House of Representatives

“The Nazis did not choose as their enemy another nation. The Nazis chose to annihilate the Jews of Europe. The underlying current of this psychotic and diseased notion is a deep-seated feeling of prejudice. Anti-Semitism is not a new phenomenon — it has been with us throughout the nearly 6,000 years of Jewish history. Anti-Semitism, as well as prejudice against blacks and other minorities represents the worst aspects of the human nature. That this prejudice could manifest itself into the reality of the Holocaust must give us pause, and make us look at ourselves. Prejudice still exists today in many forms, against many people. It is essential to eradicate prejudice and it must start with teaching our children the evils of prejudice and the necessity of growing to understand and accept all people, though different from ourselves, educating against prejudice should be one of our first priorities, as the horrors of the Holocaust so vividly teach us.”

The Honorable BOB ECKHARDT (D TX)
House of Representatives

“There are some who think it is time to leave genocide and suffering in the past, and ask when we will allow ourselves to forget. We will not forget. We will keep remembering the Holocaust until Soviet Jews have the full right to worship, live and travel as Jews; until Israel is allowed to be a secure, proud, and accepted part of the world community and until Jews everywhere are free from the oppression of anti-Semitism.”

The Honorable BERNARD J. DWYER (D NJ)
House of Representatives

“Our recollections of that most frightful period in history must not only focus on the devastation wrought by the Nazi war machine through segregation, starvation, and ultimately extermination of millions of innocent people.”

We must also remember the brave, and often successful, attempts to thwart this systematic Nazi immorality: The Jewish underground; the escape of thousands through the courage of Raoul Wallenberg, the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, and so many other examples of a profound sense of strength and commitment to justice that has transcended the immediate horror of genocide to emerge even stronger in the face of new threats.”

The Honorable CHARLES F. DOUGHTERY (R PA)
House of Representatives

“There is another method of keeping the Holocaust memories from being forgotten. A section of the measure passed last year calls for the establishment of a permanent memorial museum in the District of Columbia dedicated to the victims of the Holocaust. The Council is already developing ideas for this museum and is examining possible sites for its location. It is my hope that once it is set up that my colleagues will bring their families to the museum to visit and learn from the experience.”

It is our duty as Representatives to make sure our entire Nation learns from the dreadful experience known as the Holocaust, and never forgets this lesson. It is only by taking the action defined in this law now that reduces the possibility of such tragic events from taking place in future generations.”

The Honorable CHRISTOPHER J. DODD (D CT)
United States Senate

“The work of the Holocaust Memorial Council to establish this memorial in Washington, D.C., will provide a lasting testament to the evil of the Nazi final solution. Most importantly, the memorial will stand forever as a reminder that we must never allow ourselves to be complacent about violations of human rights or indifferent to the suffering of our fellow men and women.”

The Honorable GEORGE E. DANIELSON (D CA)
House of Representatives

“People forget. Indeed, Adolph Hitler, when asked how the world would react to the Holocaust, replied, ‘Who today remembers the Armenians?’ We remember. And we will never forget.”

The Honorable Resident Commissioner
BALTSAR CORRADA (D PR)
House of Representatives

“The Holocaust symbolizes all that can go wrong in a society and that is why it is particularly important that we take this moment to say a silent prayer on behalf of all those innocent victims that perished in it, and to pray that it will never happen again.”

The Honorable **JAMES C. CORMAN** (D CA)
House of Representatives

“ I am proud to have cosponsored this legislation which will be a living memorial to the six million Jews who perished in the Holocaust during World War II.

While the Council will plan and carry out the recommendations of the President's Commission on the Holocaust, including and observance of the Days of Remembrance as an annual commemoration, and oversee the operation of a Memorial Museum in the District of Columbia, it is also appropriate that the Council will be dedicated to seeking the prevention of genocide directed against other people of the world.

The Honorable **DON H. CLAUSEN** (R CA)
House of Representatives

“ The Holocaust Memorial/Museum will be built on an appropriate site within the District of Columbia with funds donated for that purpose. Considering the significant impact on this Nation's history of the tragic acts of genocide during World War II, I believe the establishment of such a Memorial is essential.

The Honorable **PHILIP BURTON** (D CA)
House of Representatives

“ The Holocaust has been recognized as the systematic act of extermination of nearly six million Jews in Europe before and during World War II. During this same period millions of other people suffered death and destruction at the hands of those who embraced the Nazi philosophy. The records of history fail to provide evidence of another act of genocide of this, or even approaching this magnitude.

The armies of the United States were the primary discoverers of the locations used for extermination, the records of the systematic genocide and the few survivors. Of those few survivors of the Holocaust, many subsequently emigrated to the United States and they and their descendents now form an integral part of our society. The historic perspective of the Nation has been clearly affected by this event in such a way that historians generally recognize the Holocaust as an occurrence of the history of the United States.

The Honorable **WILLIAM M. BRODHEAD** (D MI)
House of Representatives

“ Why do we take the time to commemorate an event which is so universally condemned? Why not do all we can to let it fade into obscurity? Because only by giving serious contemplation to the fact that for a time, so many people allowed so terrible an ideology to grip them, that such horrible barbarism flourished in so civilized a society, can we hope to recognize the signs of a recurrence, and thereby prevent such a recurrence from taking

place. Only by a conscious effort to preserve the memory of the Holocaust and its degradation can we be led to make a commitment never to let it happen again.

The Honorable **EDWARD P. BOLAND** (D MA)
House of Representatives

“ The memory of the Holocaust should strengthen our resolve to resist the many forces at work around the world which tend to undermine the advances made by civilized nations in the area of human rights.

The Honorable **JAMES J. BLANCHARD** (D MI)
House of Representatives

“ It is the task of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council to keep the memory of this terrible tragedy in the minds of all Americans, now and in the future. Only by maintaining that memory will present and future generations be able to learn the lessons that the Holocaust can teach us all. One lesson, a political lesson, was aptly stated in the Holocaust Commission's report to the President. It stated:

“Nazism was facilitated by the breakdown of democracy, the collapse of social and economic cohesion, the decline of human solidarity, and an erosion of faith in the political leadership and in the ability of democratic governments to function.”

We must always cherish and be grateful for our democratic way of life yet at the same time we must be vigilant and watchful to insure the continued strength, justice, and freedoms that are provided by our system of government.

The Honorable **FRANK ANNUNZIO** (D IL)
House of Representatives

“ We as Americans have been privileged to live in freedom, and we must never forget the terrible Hitler massacres of the Jews because these murders are the most horrifying example of what can happen to any nation which loses its dedication to the ideals of liberty and the dignity of all human beings.

The Honorable **JOSEPH P. ADDABBO** (D NY)
House of Representatives

“ Numbers alone cannot, and will not, help us understand and fully mourn those who suffered and were killed, or those who survived and still suffer. Those who were forced to die were not just numbers that were tallied up after the war, nor were they just bodies thrown into mass graves. No, they were human beings with everything to live for, each with a special future. They were doctors, clerks, and tailors. They were mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, aunts and uncles. They committed no crimes, broke no laws. They left behind people who loved them and people who to this day, miss them.

To house the
memories,
the lessons,
and the hopes.



Two adjoining buildings for the establishment of a permanent Holocaust Memorial Museum have been dedicated to the Holocaust Memorial Council by the Government of the United States.

Money couldn't have bought them.

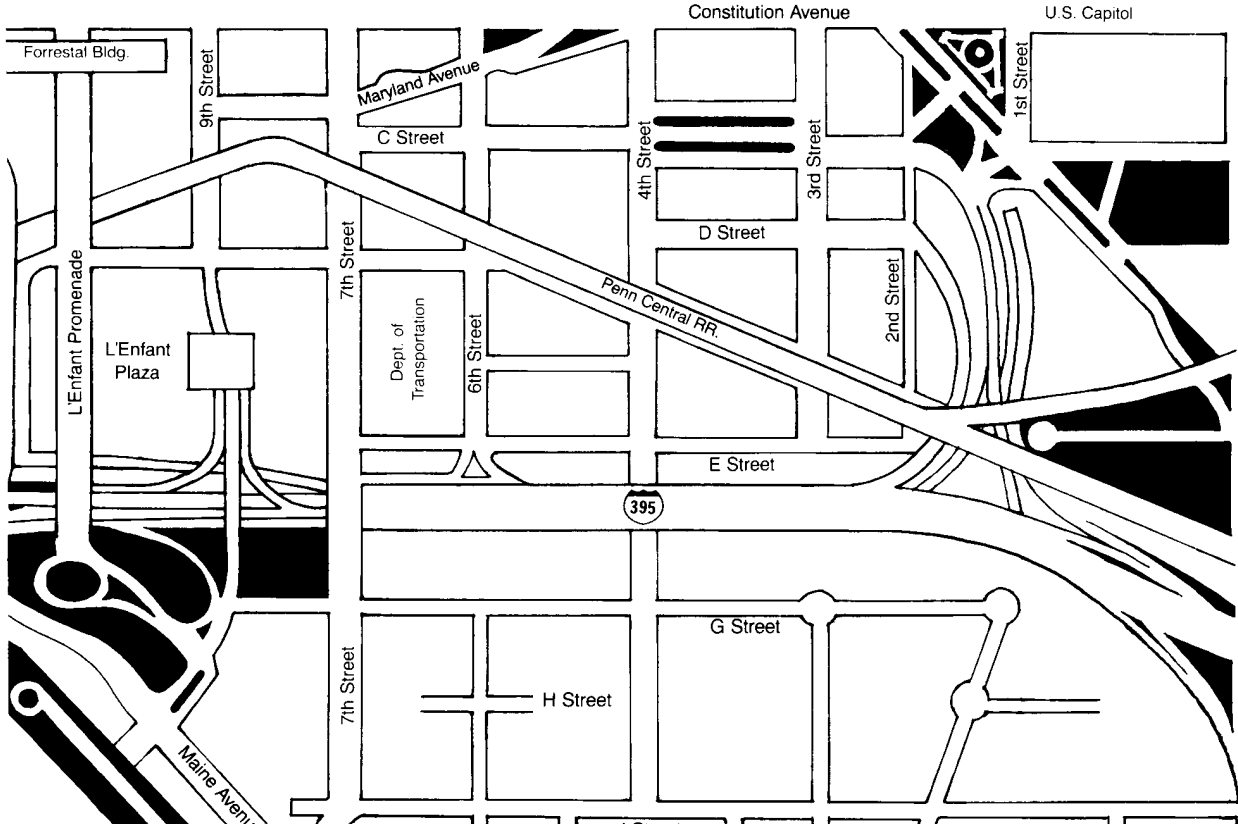
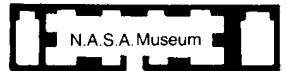
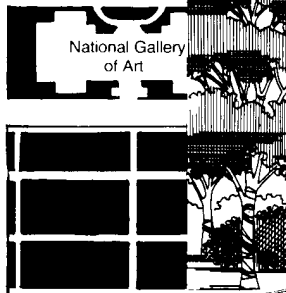
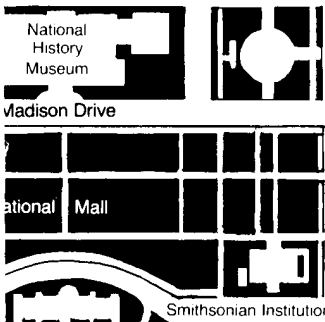
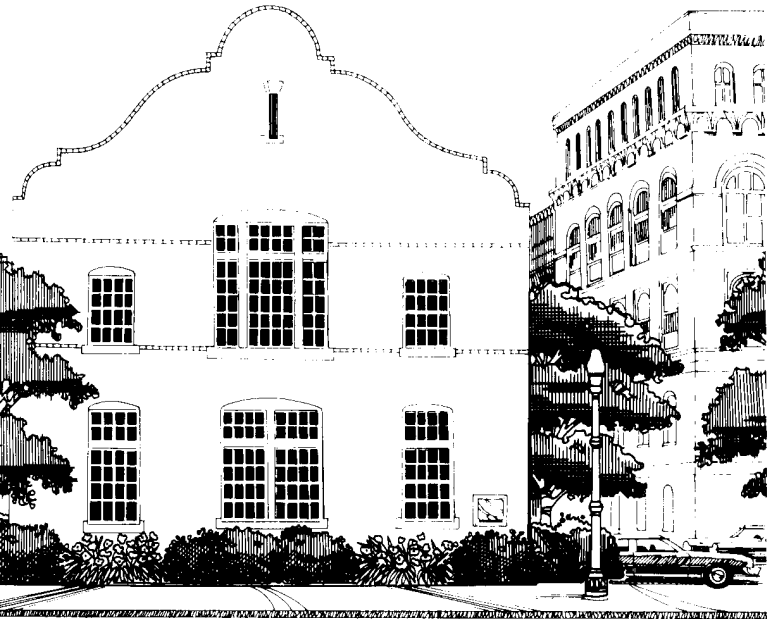
The two adjoining buildings front 14th & 15th Streets. They are just off the Mall with the Washington Monument at the far end—close to the Jefferson Memorial and the Tidal Basin—adjacent to the Bureau of Printing & Engraving—near the Smithsonian Museum complex—in proximity to the 14th Street Bridge, the major access to Washington, D.C.

In all, a location that assures the greatest possible number of visitors—to help influence and affect the greatest number of people.

The buildings, of red brick and Romantic style design, were built at the turn of the century.

Money couldn't have bought them.

The spacious interiors will be redesigned to accommodate a theatre, seminar rooms, library, film collection, offices, plus free-ranging areas to highlight our displays and special-event showings.



Memorial activities begun and underway.

January 3, 1980—Congress unanimously passes an Act to establish the United States Holocaust Memorial Council.

April 30, 1981—President Reagan joins in the Holocaust Remembrance Ceremony at the East Room of the White House... while Days of Remembrance Ceremonies are conducted in 29 States at State Capitols, Synagogues, Churches, and Universities.

In 1982—Remembrance Ceremonies spread to 43 States. In the years ahead, we are looking forward to ever-broader observance of Days of Remembrance. To that end, we are encouraging participation in America's Public Schools.

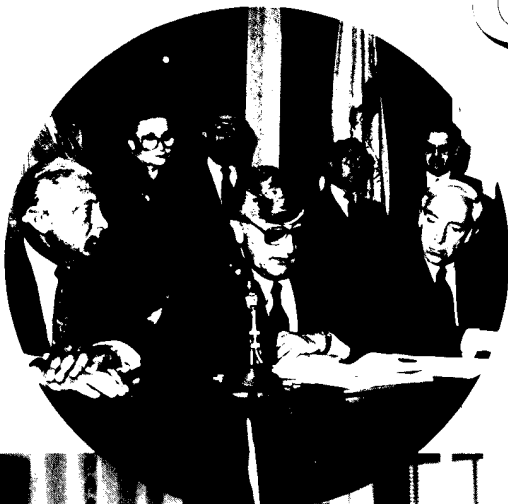
Days of Remembrance.

April 24, 1979—a National Civic Holocaust Commemoration Ceremony, with the participation of President Carter, is held at the United States Capitol Rotunda in Washington, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR STATE OF ARIZONA

Bruce Babbitt, Governor

Proclamation



** DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST **

WHEREAS, less than forty years ago, six million Jews were murdered in the Nazi Holocaust as part of a systematic program of genocide, and millions of other people suffered as victims of Nazism;

WHEREAS, the people of the State of Arizona should always remember the atrocities committed by the Nazis so that such horrors never be repeated;

WHEREAS, the people of the State of Arizona should continually rededicate themselves to the principle of equal justice for all people;

WHEREAS, the people of the State of Arizona should remain eternally vigilant against all tyranny, and recognize that bigotry provides a breeding ground for tyranny to flourish;

WHEREAS, April 30 has been designated pursuant to an Act of Congress and internationally as a Day of Remembrance of Victims of the Nazi Holocaust, known as Yom Hashoah; and

WHEREAS, it is appropriate for the people of the State of Arizona to join in the international commemoration

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Bruce Babbitt, Governor of the State of Arizona, do hereby proclaim that, in memory of the victims of the Holocaust, and in the hope that we will strive always to overcome prejudice and inhumanity through vigilance and resistance, the week of April 26 through May 2, 1981, is hereby designated as

** DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST **

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Arizona

GOVERNOR



DONE at the Capital in Phoenix on this thirteenth day of February in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-one and of the Independence of the United States of America the Two Hundred and Fifth.

ATTEST:

Secretary of State

The Holocaust Journal

This is to be a new publication, a scholarly journal of the highest quality which will be published on a regular basis. It will be the forerunner of the new projects related to the Holocaust, and relevant to the charge accepted by the Holocaust Remembrance Foundation.



The Holocaust Remembrance Foundation.

The goal is simple.

To raise the funds necessary from individuals, organizations, and businesses to establish an appropriate memorial museum dedicated to the victims of the Holocaust, and to the proposition that remembrance is a primary safeguard against repetition.

The urgency is simple.

If renovation—substantial construction work on the buildings dedicated to us—does not start by 1984 . . . the Holocaust Memorial Council will lose them.

Your tax-exempt grant can help make sure that doesn't happen. That the plans architects, engineers and designers are already working on, get off the drawing board.

Simply—that we build.



*I am cold
(man hiding
behind the wall
from the cold)
by George
Zieleziwski*

*Roll call at night
by Leo Haas.*

What we all have in common is an obsession; not to betray the dead we left behind or who left us behind. They were killed once; they must not be killed again through forgetfulness . . .

It was what all survivors felt they had survived for—to bear witness—to let the world know what had happened.

It is what all of you can help carry forward. Your gift towards the establishment of a Holocaust Memorial Museum in the United States will help bear witness even after the last survivor is no longer here to do so.

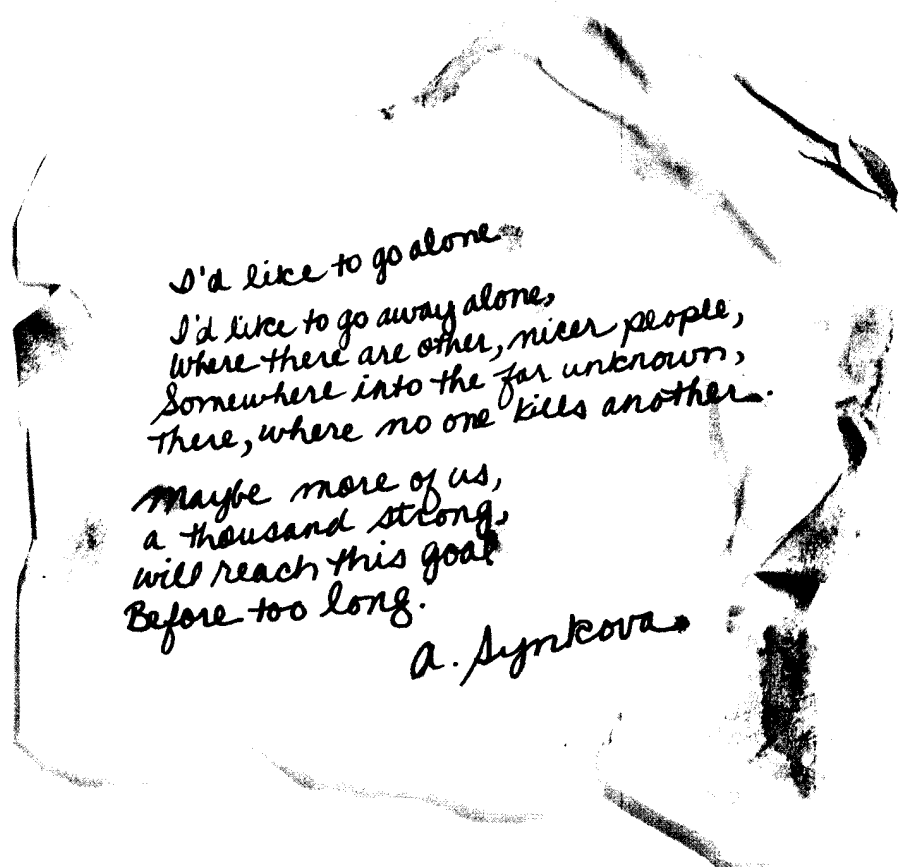
It shall be a memory with a purpose—to keep the human conscience from shutting itself off when hatred focuses on any nationality, ethnic or religious group anywhere in the world.

*Soup Kitchen
print by
Esther Lurie*



*All art
(except page 32)
from the
Archives of the
Yivo Institute
for Jewish
Research, New York*

© 1982
*The Holocaust
Remembrance
Foundation*
*printed in
USA.*



I'd like to go alone
I'd like to go away alone,
Where there are other, nicer people,
Somewhere into the far unknown,
There, where no one kills another.
Maybe more of us,
a thousand strong,
will reach this goal
Before too long.
A. Synkova

Written by Alena Synkova,
age 17. Found on a scrap of
yellow paper at Terezin,
the child survived.

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