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Series E: General Alphabetical Files. 1960-1992

Box 89, Folder 3, President's Commission on the Holocaust,
1980.



3/16/80

The American Jewish Committee



METROPOLITAN NEW JERSEY CHAPTER • 303 Millburn Avenue • Millburn, New Jersey 07041 • (201) 379-7844

January 3, 1980

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum
The American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Marc,

I am still putting together the program which will accompany the Holocaust Art Exhibit, "~~Spiritual Resistance: 1940-1945~~" that we are co-sponsoring with the Newark Museum, March 9 to April 20.

As you and I have discussed, we would like you to speak on an interfaith platform scheduled for March 16 in the afternoon to inaugurate a series of lectures on different aspects of the Holocaust. Originally, our committee, chaired by Bee Hoffman, had hoped that Bishop Spong would share the platform with you. His duties as a Bishop, however, have him already scheduled for back to back parish visits that day although he has agreed on behalf of the diocese, to become a co-operating sponsor of the exhibit. We have tentative agreement of the New Jersey Council of Churches and are seeking some official Catholic participation.

When I last spoke to Jim Rudin about our need for a replacement for Bishop Spong he and I agreed that Franklin Littell would "fill the bill." If that is all right with you, I will go ahead with the arrangements. Sydney Kellner may be seeking the participation of Eva Fleischner to add a Catholic voice to the program.

In any event, I have had difficulty reaching you and although I thought you agreed to appear in Newark on this date when last we talked in Tenafly, I have been unable to reach you or get a commitment from Rita.

Marc, this very important event would be inestimably enhanced in stature by your participation. Bee, my committee members and I do hope that you will be able to be with us on March 16.

Also, I would like to talk more with you about the substance of the program. I will continue to call you in the next days.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Phillip A. Saperia
New Jersey Area Director

cc: Shula Bahat

*F.U.
Check
Saperia
date*

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CONGRESS

SESSION

S. J. RES.

(Note.—Fill in all blank lines except those provided for the date, number, and reference of resolution.)

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. _____

introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on _____

JOINT RESOLUTION

(Insert title of joint resolution here)

~~Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled~~

Designating the weekend of April 13¹⁹⁸⁰ as "Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust."

Whereas, less than forty years ago, six million Jews as well as millions of others were murdered in Nazi concentration camps as part of a planned program of extermination;

Whereas the people of the United States of America should always remember the terrible atrocities committed by the Nazis so that they are never repeated;

Whereas the people of the United States should continually rededicate themselves to the principle of equality, recognizing that every act of bigotry is rooted in the same callousness and cruelty of spirit as the acts committed by the Nazis;

Whereas the people of the United States should remain eternally vigilant against all tyranny, recognizing that tyranny provides a breeding ground for bigotry to flourish;

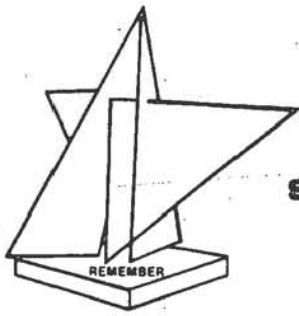
Whereas April 13^{has} has been designated internationally as a day of remembrance of victims of the Nazi Holocaust, known as Yom Hoshoah; and

Whereas it is appropriate for the American people to join in the international commemoration;

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That, in memory of all those who perished ^{at hands of} in the Nazi concentration camps and in the hope that Americans will strive always to overcome cruelty and prejudice through vigilance and resistance, the weekend of April 13 of 1980 is hereby designated as "Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust." The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation ~~each year~~ calling upon the people of the United States to remember the atrocities committed by the Nazis and to observe those days with appropriate ceremonies and prayers.





SIMON WIESENTHAL CENTER FOR HOLOCAUST STUDIES
on the campus of yeshiva university of los angeles

April 16, 1980

Dear Colleagues:

As you may have heard, CBS recently announced the postponement of the airing of PLAYING FOR TIME in which they cast Vanessa Redgrave, the supporter of the PLO, to portray Fania Fenelon, an Auschwitz heroine. CBS further announced that they will invite organizations to preview the film in order to prove its "humanity" and to lay to rest the claim that they were in any way "insensitive" in their decision-making. As the enclosed material relates, the Wiesenthal Center rejects any such viewing of the film as superfluous to the issue since Redgrave's portrayal in of itself represents a distortion of the story of Fania and the legacy of the martyred millions and would only present a platform for those who would revoke the link between the Holocaust and the State of Israel. We view the only proper solution to this issue by either:

- a) recasting of the lead role or
- b) the permanent shelving of the project

We would appreciate hearing your views on this issue and look forward to working with you in the future.

B'vracha,

Rabbi Abraham Cooper
Assistant to the Dean
Director of Outreach Programs

AC:1nd
enc.

Rabbi Marvin Hier
Dean
Los Angeles, CA

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Subcommittee Proposal

Options Seriously Considered
by the Subcommittees

Higher Education & Academic Research (cont.d):

B. Series of fellowships and grants for research and travel for scholars and a series of fellowships and grants for graduate students, internships and training; including matching grants to institutions or to faculty who would work with such students.

Problem of who should occupy Chairs.
Cost effectiveness.
Chairs are for senior scholars--priority of training
Question of what is the discipline of Holocaust studies; in all studies victims, perpetrators and bystanders should be included

Activities of the Endowment for Higher Education:

1. Fellowships and grants for research & travel
2. Project funding: Encyclopedia on Holocaust Studies & monographs; Document series similar to IMF Blue Volumes (translations into English from other languages); oral history.
3. Visiting faculty program - "mobile."

C. Publications:

1. Priority to out-of-print classics
2. Selective support for new works of special merit
3. Funds for survivors' accounts publications when they are not duplicating & have some special intrinsic value.
4. Documentary and photographic books.

D. Conferences:

1. Scholars conferences
2. Training & teaching conferences
3. Public conferences to open up the public to the issue
4. Conferences on the implications of the Holocaust for humanist & public policy issues

Priority on research

It was stressed that this Subcommittee's highest priority should be academic scholars conferences, primarily focused on research.

S. J. RES. 135

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 18 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1978

Mr. DANFORTH (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR., Mr. CANNON, Mr. CASE, Mr. CHAFFEE, Mr. CHILES, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. CLARK, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DeCONCINI, Mr. DOLE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DURKIN, Mr. EAGLETON, Mr. GLENN, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GRAVEL, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HASKELL, Mr. HATCH, Mr. MARK O. HATHFIELD, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HAYAKAWA, Mr. HEINZ, Mr. HUDDLESTON, Mrs. HUMPHREY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LAXALT, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. McCLURE, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. McINTYRE, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. METZENBAUM, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. PELL, Mr. PERCY, Mr. RUBIOFF, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROTH, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SASSER, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. STEVENSON, Mr. STONE, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. TOWER, Mr. WALLOP, Mr. WEICKER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. ZORINSKY) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

Designating the weekend of or preceding April 29 of each year as "Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust".

Whereas, less than forty years ago, six million Jews as well as millions of others were murdered in Nazi concentration camps as part of a planned program of extermination;

Whereas the people of the United States of America should always remember the terrible atrocities committed by the Nazis so that they are never repeated;

Whereas the people of the United States should continually rededicate themselves to the principle of equality, recognizing

JOINT RESOLUTION

Designating the weekend of or preceding April 29 of each year as "Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust".

By Mr. DANFORTH, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR., Mr. CANNON, Mr. CASE, Mr. CHAFFEE, Mr. CHILES, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. CLARK, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. DOLE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DURKIN, Mr. EAGLETON, Mr. GLENN, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GRAVEL, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HASKELL, Mr. HATCH, Mr. MARK O. HATFIELD, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HAYAKAWA, Mr. HEINZ, Mr. HUDDLESTON, Mrs. HUMPHREY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LAXALT, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. McCLURE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. METZENBAUM, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. PELL, Mr. PERCY, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROTH, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SASSER, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. STEVENSON, Mr. STONE, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. TOWER, Mr. WALLOP, Mr. WEICKER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. ZORINSKY

MAY 18 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1978
Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

that every act of bigotry is rooted in the same callousness and cruelty of spirit as the acts committed by the Nazis;

Whereas the people of the United States should remain eternally vigilant against all tyranny, recognizing that tyranny provides a breeding ground for bigotry to flourish;

Whereas the memory of the Dachau concentration camp remains a startling symbol of all the destructive acts of the Nazis and more generally, the capacity of people to be cruel, the pernicious quality of bigotry, and the danger of all tyranny; and

Whereas the liberation of Dachau is testimony to the ability of people to overcome cruelty and bigotry through vigilance and resistance: Therefore, it is hereby

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in memory of all those who perished in the Nazi con-
4 centration camps and in the hope that Americans will strive
5 always to overcome cruelty and prejudice through vigilance
6 and resistance, the weekend of or preceding April 29 of each
7 year, the anniversary of the days in 1945 when the Dachau
8 concentration camp was liberated by United States Armed
9 Forces, is hereby designated as "Days of Remembrance of
10 Victims of the Holocaust". The President is authorized and
11 requested to issue a proclamation each year calling upon the
12 people of the United States to remember the atrocities com-
13 mitted by the Nazis and to observe those days with appro-
14 priate ceremonies and prayers.



United States Holocaust Memorial Council

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 5, 1980

President Carter has created the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to establish a memorial to the six million Jews who perished in the Holocaust, and to give appropriate regard to other victims of genocide in the Twentieth Century.

The Holocaust Memorial Council will carry out the recommendations of its predecessor, the President's Commission on the Holocaust, by establishing a memorial/museum in Washington, D.C., an educational and research foundation, and a Citizens' Committee on Conscience. Funding will be principally from private contributions.

Chairman of the 60-member Council appointed by the President is Elie Wiesel, noted author and Andrew Mellon Professor of Humanities at Boston University. Mr. Wiesel is a Survivor of the Nazi concentration camps, and the leading spokesman for the victims of the Holocaust.

Serving as Vice Chairman is Mark Talisman, Director, Washington Action Office of the Council of Jewish Federations. The Council Director is Monroe H. Freedman, former Dean at Hofstra University Law School. Among the Council members are distinguished scholars, civic and religious leaders, and Survivors of the Holocaust.

In forming the Council, President Carter noted the reasons that the Holocaust is of fundamental significance to Americans. First, it was American troops who liberated many of the death camps and exposed the horrible truth of what had been done there. Also, the United States subsequently became the homeland of many Survivors.

The President noted further that Americans must bear responsibility for not being willing to acknowledge 40 years ago that this tragic event was occurring. In addition, Americans are a humane people, concerned with the human rights of all peoples. In studying the systematic destruction of the Jews by the Nazis, the President added, we can seek to learn how to prevent recurrence of genocidal threats against any national or ethnic group.

The Council will submit its report to the President in December of this year.

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

THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL MEMBERS

- Mr. Elie Wiesel, Chairman.
Survivor, distinguished author and scholar; served as Chairman of the President's Commission on the Holocaust; New York City.
- Mr. Mark Talisman, Vice Chairman.
Director of the Washington Action Program for the Council of Jewish Federations, and a founder and instructor at the John F. Kennedy Institute of Politics at Harvard University; Washington, D.C.
- Rabbi Joseph Asher, National Vice President of the American Jewish Congress; San Francisco, California.
- Mr. Tibor Baranski, Social Services Department, Catholic Charities, Buffalo, New York; honored by Yad Vashem for his actions saving Hungarian Jews during the Holocaust.
- Mr. Irving Bernstein, National Executive Vice President of the United Jewish Appeal; New York City.
- Dr. Marver Bernstein, President of Brandeis University; Waltham, Massachusetts.
- Mr. Hyman Bookbinder, Washington Representative of the American Jewish Committee, who has also served as Washington Chairman of the Ad Hoc Coalition for Ratification of Genocide and Human Rights Treaties; Washington, D.C.
- Mr. Victor Borge, the actor, long active in Tribute to the Danes, a foundation designed to honor the Danes for their efforts in World War II; Greenwich, Connecticut.
- Dr. Robert McAfee Brown, Professor of Theology and Ethics, Pacific School of Religion; Berkeley, California.
- Professor Harry James Cargas, Chairman of the Department of Literature, Webster College, and author of books on the Holocaust; St. Louis, Missouri.
- Ms. Esther Cohen, Chair of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies, member of the Golda Meir Club, a trustee of Yeshiva University; Los Angeles, California.
- Professor Gerson D. Cohen, Chancellor and Jacob H. Schiff Professor of History at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America; New York City.
- Honorable Mario Cuomo, Lieutenant Governor of New York, former attorney and law professor, and a member of the Legal Committee for Soviet Jewry; Albany, New York.

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

Professor Terrence DesPres, Professor of English at Colgate University and author of The Survivor, a study of how people survived the Holocaust; Hamilton, New York.

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

Mr. Jaroslav Drabek, a survivor, former member of the Underground Czechoslovakia Against Nazi War Criminals, and an attorney who prosecuted Nazi war criminals in Czechoslovakia; Washington, D.C.

Ms. Kitty Dukakis, President of the National Center for the Study of the Holocaust and Armenian Genocide who was chairman of the Holocaust Subcommittee on Education; Brookline, Massachusetts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Professor Norman Lamm, President of Yeshiva University in New York City, an author, lecturer, and rabbi, Director for the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congress of America.

Mr. Frank R. Lautenberg, President of the United Jewish Appeal, a businessman and philanthropist; Clifton, New Jersey.

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

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

Steven A. Ludsin, Esquire, attorney and investment banker, President of Remembrance of the Holocaust Foundation, on the board of directors of American Friends of Haifa University New York City.

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

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

Professor Ingeborg G. Muaksch, distinguished professor of nursing at Vanderbilt University, active in community affairs and human rights causes; Nashville, Tennessee.

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

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

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

- Mrs. Hadassah Rosensaft, a survivor, lecturer and author on the Holocaust; New York City.
- Mr. Bayard Rustin, President of the A. Philip Randolph Educational Institute; New York City.
- Dr. Abraham Sachar, Chancellor and former President of Brandeis University; Waltham, Massachusetts.
- Edward Sanders, Esquire, attorney and former Senior Advisor to President Carter; Los Angeles, California
- Mr. Julius Schatz, Director of the National Commission on Jewish Life and Culture of the American Jewish Congress, active in various Holocaust organizations; New York City.
- Richard Schifter, Esquire, an attorney and former President of the Maryland State Board of Education; Washington, D.C.
- Mr. Sigmund Strochlitz, a survivor, President of American Friends of Haifa University, where he endowed a chair in Holocaust Studies; New London, Connecticut.
- Mr. Kalman Sultanik, a survivor, Vice President of the World Jewish Congress, Executive Co-President of the World Conference of General Zionists; New York City.
- Mr. Glenn E. Watts, President of the Communications Workers of America; Washington, D.C.
- Mr. Siggie B. Wilzig, a survivor, businessman and a national lecturer on the Holocaust; Jersey City, New Jersey.
- Mr. Eli Zborowski, a survivor, businessman, Honorary President of the American Federation of Jewish Fighters, Camp Inmates and Nazi Victims, and member of the executive committee of Yad Vashem; New York City.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES:

The Honorable James J. Blanchard, House of Representatives.

The Honorable Rudy Boschwitz, United States Senate.

The Honorable John C. Danforth, United States Senate.

The Honorable Bill Green, House of Representatives.

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson, United States Senate.

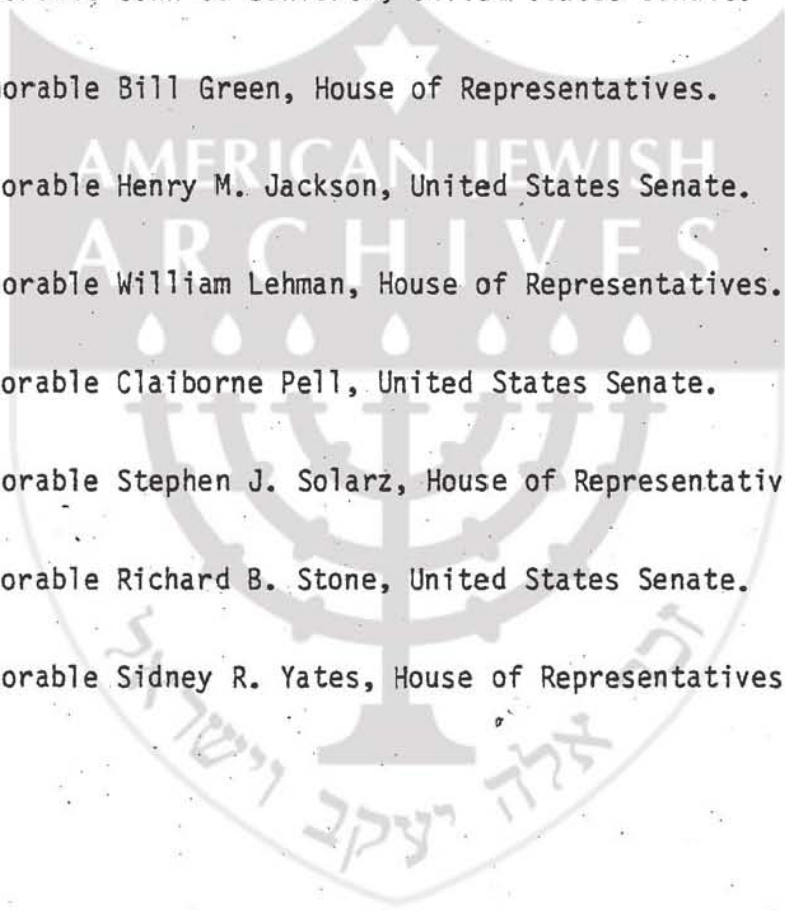
The Honorable William Lehman, House of Representatives.

The Honorable Claiborne Pell, United States Senate.

The Honorable Stephen J. Solarz, House of Representatives.

The Honorable Richard B. Stone, United States Senate.

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates, House of Representatives.



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Affiliated Organizations

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, designated by Congress as the sole official memorial in Washington to President Kennedy, opened officially on September 8, 1971, 13 years, almost to the day, after legislation was enacted providing for the establishment of a National Cultural Center in the nation's capital.

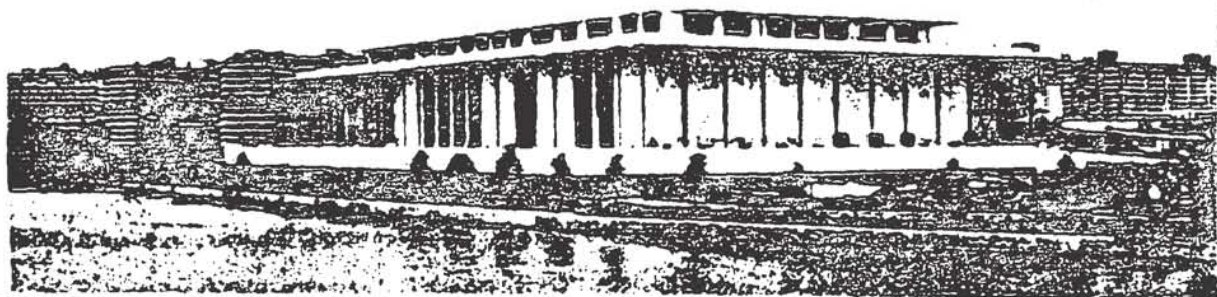
Construction of the Center was financed by private contributions totaling over \$28 million, a federal matching grant of \$23 million, and a United States Treasury loan, authorized for the construction of the 1,600-space underground parking garage. The building was designed by American architect Edward Durell Stone and built of marble donated by Italy.

The Center's facilities include the 1,150-seat Eisenhower Theater, the 2,800-seat Opera House and the 2,750-seat Concert Hall. It also houses the 224-seat American Film Institute Theater and three restaurants. All facilities are in operation throughout the year. Among the areas yet to be completed is a 500-seat experimental theater.

Charged with the responsibility for presenting classical and contemporary music, opera, drama and poetry from this country and abroad, the Center is committed to maintaining the highest standards of artistic achievement and to fostering innovative work of the highest creative order. Its productions have received unprecedented audience support, and already it has had a significant impact upon the cultural life of the country as a whole.

In 1973, the Center joined with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to establish the Alliance for Arts Education. The Alliance is designed to promote increased participation by students throughout the country in Kennedy Center activities and to establish the Center as a focal point for strengthening the arts in education at all levels.

Although a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, the Center is administered separately by a 45-member board of trustees. Its performing arts activities are funded by private contributions and revenue from theater operations. Visitor services are provided by the National Park Service and the Friends of the Kennedy Center.



National Gallery of Art

Founded in 1937 when financier Andrew W. Mellon gave his remarkable collection of old master paintings and sculptures to the nation, together with funds for the building, the National Gallery of Art is widely recognized as one of the world's great art museums.

The original Mellon bequest included Raphael's *Alba Madonna*, Botticelli's *Adoration of the Magi*, and Jan van Eyck's *Annunciation*. Also in the original gift were the *Vaughan Portrait* of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart and *The Washington Family* by Edward Savage.

Five other great private collections have since joined that of Andrew W. Mellon: the collections of Peter A. B. Widener and his son, Joseph E. Widener, and those of Samuel H. Kress, Chester Dale, Lessing J. Rosenwald, and W. Averell Harriman. Among the Widener gifts were Vermeer's *A Woman Weighing Gold*, Titian's *Penus and Adonis*, and 11 of the Gallery's 24 Rembrandts. Kress bequests have included the *Adoration of the Magi* by Fra Angelico and Fra Filippo Lippi and Bellini's *Feast of the Gods*. The Chester Dale Collection specializes in some of the most brilliant works of modern French art of the past century and a half, with particular attention to Impressionism. The Rosenwald Collection consists of more than 20,000 prints and drawings assembled with extraordinary aesthetic and technical selectivity. The Harriman group, given by the W. Averell Harriman Foundation in memory of Marie N. Harriman, focuses on works of the great late 19th-century and early 20th-century masters with such major works as Picasso's *Woman with a Fan*, Cézanne's *Mont-St.-Victoire*, and Walt Kuhn's *White Clown*.

Geneva de Benci, the only painting in the Western Hemisphere generally acknowledged to be by Leonardo da Vinci, was acquired through the Ailsa Mellon Bruce Fund in 1967.

The National Gallery now holds more than 2,600 paintings, 1,600 sculptures, and 26,500 prints and drawings.

Since the National Gallery opened in 1911, the collections have greatly expanded and the attendance has increased by millions of visitors. The original building is now outgrown. A second building, presently under construction, will house new exhibition galleries and a Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts. The two buildings will be connected by a grand plaza above ground and by a concourse of public service areas, including a new cafeteria.

National Gallery of Art



below. Major units are scheduled to open in sequence as they are completed, starting in 1976.

The National Gallery presents several major temporary loan exhibitions each year in addition to acquiring and exhibiting new works of art. Through its National Lending Service, the Gallery also makes art available to other institutions. The Gallery's Education Division gives lectures and tours to visitors; offers an Art Information Service; and, through its National Education and Extension Services reaches several million persons annually in all 50 states, with films, slide programs, travelling exhibits of framed reproductions, and multi-media packages. The museum staff of the Gallery conducts systematic research; writes, edits, and publishes articles, catalogues, books, and reproductions; and administers fellowships for scholarly research on the history and conservation of works of art. A basic library and archives of photographs to support this research, and two laboratories for analysis and research of artists' materials and the treatment of works of art, are under expansion. A professional National Gallery Orchestra also offers regular musical programs.

The National Gallery of Art, although technically a bureau of the Smithsonian, is an autonomous organization governed by its own board of trustees. The Chairman of the Board is the Chief Justice of the United States; other members are the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and five distinguished private citizens.

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

This Center was created by the Congress of the United States as the nation's official "living memorial" in honor of President Woodrow Wilson. In response to a joint resolution of the Congress, President Kennedy appointed the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission in October of 1961 to plan a national memorial to the 28th President of the United States. The Commission recommended that the Wilson memorial include a Center for Scholars in downtown Washington. The Ninetieth Congress passed legislation in 1968, establishing the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. The Center, Congress declared, should be

... a living institution expressing the ideals and concerns of Woodrow Wilson ... symbolizing and strengthening the fruitful relation between the world of learning and the world of public affairs."

The Memorial Act placed the Center in the Smithsonian Institution under the administration of a 15-member presidentially-appointed Board of Trustees, eight to be chosen from private life and seven from public positions. The first chairman was Hubert H. Humphrey. He was succeeded by William J. Baroody in May 1972. Trustees from public positions are the Secretary of State; Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities; the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; the Librarian of Congress, and the Archivist of the United States.

The Center is a joint public-private enterprise, and the legislation called for both private and public support. A grant from the Ford Foundation in early 1969 made possible initial staff appointments and planning efforts, and the Center depends substantially on continuing support from foundations, corporations, and individuals. The first public appropriation for the Center was approved in 1969 and subsequent annual appropriations have been passed by the Congress.

The Center began operations on October 19, 1970, in interim quarters located in the original Smithsonian Institution Building. The Center's year-round fellowship and guest scholar

program accommodates up to 40 scholars who are selected from diverse disciplines, occupations, and professions to work individually and in groups at the Center's offices for periods ranging from a few months to more than a year.

The general theme of the fellowship program adopted by the Board of Trustees reflects Woodrow Wilson's broad ideals and concerns as a scholar and statesman. The basic aim is the generation and communication of scholarship that meets the most exacting standards. Emphasis is placed on studies of fundamental political, social, and intellectual issues designed to illuminate man's understanding of critical contemporary and emerging problems and to suggest means of resolving such problems. The chief concern of the Center is with the scholarly capabilities, promise, and achievements of the prospective fellow, the importance and originality of the proposed research, and the likelihood of the applicant being able to accomplish what he or she proposes.

Fellowships at the Center are not confined to academics and are not designed for the performance of narrow specialties or the perfection of private languages. This is an institution which seeks to radiate scholarly thought and values into the larger world; fellowships are intended to encourage scholars from diverse regions of the United States and from abroad to use more fully, systematically, and aggressively the unparalleled bibliographical, archival, and human resources of the Institution and the city of Washington.

A wide variety of problems and disciplines is welcome within this general statement of policy. Each Fellow must have an appropriate major project, and special value is attached to work which transcends traditional disciplinary divisions and introduces an historical, philosophical or comparative dimension.



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Museum and Monument:

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|---|---|
| A. A national museum/memorial located in Washington incorporating display of and learning experiences about the events of the Holocaust and its meaning to the Nation so that people would not merely look at some esthetic representation but would have to encounter and learn about the Holocaust. | Locate either in D.C. or New York.

Move toward all components at once.

Split of research & museum |
| B. That this museum be of symbolic and artistic beauty, appropriately designed to be visually and emotionally moving in accordance with the solemn and extraordinary character of the Holocaust which it memorializes. | New York has academic infrastructure.

Life that was destroyed.

Particular/universal balance. |
| C. That the museum be a center of research and education about the Holocaust and its implications; that it do so by incorporating a library or archival materials as deemed appropriate by further development. | |
| D. That it be part of a network of institutions teaching and researching the Holocaust, but that it complement, not duplicate, such institutions and that it reach out to them and to the country as a major extension service. | |
| E. That its services include an educational foundation or institution to stimulate, service and complement education and research about the Holocaust, including commemoration & resource centers as well as teaching, curriculum development & scholarship through challenge & matching grants, fellowships, stipends & support. | |

Subcommittee Proposal

Options Seriously Considered
by the Subcommittees

Education and Curricula:

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|---|---|
| A. The creation of a flexible educational entity whose scope would include all forms of Holocaust education with extension services. | Problem of local autonomy and local responsibility.

Specificity: Universal/particular. |
| B. The initial emphasis be placed on developing curricula for 7th through 12th grades. | Armenian experience.

Problem of regionalization. |
| C. That this entity be responsible for bringing together periodically a consortium of educators and curricula developers. | Scope of endowment -- mechanism for affecting its realization. |
| D. That the Commission make available its expertise to publishers of textbooks. | Priorities: what should be undertaken when and by whom. |
| E. That the educational institute should specifically have a foundation attached to it which would enable it to serve as a central hub and nourisher of a national network of institutions devoted to Holocaust education & commemoration. | |
| F. That the institute should have a mechanism of stimulating study and research of the Holocaust through grants in support of specific programs, or other appropriate forms of support, such as matching grants, challenge grants, funding for research, scholarships, local and regional projects. | |

Human Rights:

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. That since the highest expression of an appropriate memorial to the victims of the Holocaust is to prevent apathy in the face of a potential recurrence for any human group, the memorial program for victims of the Holocaust incorporate | Problems of language and restrictiveness, should it relate only to genocide or to other violations of human rights. |
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Human Rights (cont'd.):

the creation of a Committee on Conscience to alert the American government and people of massive violations of human rights which have the potential of becoming (or are actually) genocide or of dimensions that approach the Holocaust when these violations are either government directed or government tolerated.

- B. That the Commission's recommendations reaffirm the Nuremberg principles as universally valid principles, including in particular the principle of personal responsibility of individuals for crimes against humanity.
- C. That the principle of protection of human rights is a matter of individual concern and responsibility.
- D. That to the government, ratification of the Genocide Convention and other human rights conventions be proposed and that earmarking of funds in the appropriations of the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation be proposed for research relating to crimes against humanity.
- E. That to the private sector, propose the commission of the codification of contemporary international law conceptions of crimes against humanity and related subjects.

Funding:

- A. The campaign for the memorial is achievable with funds coming from five sources: (1) corporations; (2) individual subscriptions; (3) government; (4) foreign government; and (5) foundations.

Funding (cont'd.):

- B. Program should be broad based and educational including the possible participation of all school children in the United States.
- C. The government should be asked on a dollar-for-dollar basis and that the staff and co-chairpersons immediately set out to explore its feasibility. Ratio of government funding is subject to discussion.
- D. That no separation should be allowed between a building and a program for that separation would make the program vulnerable. If a choice had to be made, the priority should go to the program.
- E. The government should be asked to assume the costs of maintenance and staffing of the memorial institution that is created.
- F. Support and encouragement for the fund-raising campaign should come from the White House.

Higher Education and Academic Research:

- A. Equipping a memorial building: library containing books, microfilm of documents, private papers, oral history testimony, and newspapers; a map collection, photographs, films. Computer linkage of existing resources. Conference facilities for meetings. Reference Staff. Acquisitions for memorial library. Relationship to Yad Yashem. Link to National Archives and Library of Congress.

Subcommittee Proposal

Options Seriously Considered
by the Subcommittees

Higher Education & Academic Research (cont.d):

B. Series of fellowships and grants for research and travel for scholars and a series of fellowships and grants for graduate students, internships and training; including matching grants to institutions or to faculty who would work with such students.

Problem of who should occupy Chairs.
Cost effectiveness.
Chairs are for senior scholars--priority of training
Question of what is the discipline of Holocaust studies; in all studies victims, perpetrators and bystanders should be included

Activities of the Endowment for Higher Education:

1. Fellowships and grants for research & travel
2. Project funding: Encyclopedia on Holocaust Studies & monographs; Document series similar to IMF Blue Volumes (translations into English from other languages); oral history.
3. Visiting faculty program - "mobile."

C. Publications:

1. Priority to out-of-print classics
2. Selective support for new works of special merit
3. Funds for survivors' accounts publications when they are not duplicating & have some special intrinsic value.
4. Documentary and photographic books.

D. Conferences:

1. Scholars conferences
2. Training & teaching conferences
3. Public conferences to open up the public to the issue
4. Conferences on the implications of the Holocaust for humanist & public policy issues

Priority on research

It was stressed that this Subcommittee's highest priority should be academic scholars conferences, primarily focused on research.

Subcommittee Proposal

Options Seriously Considered
by the Subcommittees

Higher Education & Academic Research (cont'd.):

E. Reaffirm that the integrity of Holocaust Studies demands a broad concept of many disciplines, study of background (including the cultures of the host countries, the problems of modern culture & technology, human psychology, etc.) and of its consequences.

Funding for people to teach courses which are Holocaust related such as the life of the Jews in Eastern Europe prior to the Holocaust.

Special Proposals for Grants and Awards:

- Small grants for media work for development of projects
- Major grants toward media projects
- Recognition ("Noble Prize") for outstanding work in media
- Special recognition grant for outstanding accomplishment in education



Summary of presentation by Professor John T. Pawlikowski at ICCJ Symposium

Catholic theological literature in the post-Auschwitz era has not yet taken the Holocaust with great seriousness. This is an unfortunate and ultimately indicting situation. With few exceptions Catholic theologians have done little or no wrestling with the implications of Auschwitz for theological construction within Catholicism. A few scholars such as Hans Kung have demonstrated admirable sensitivity to Christian-Jewish relations and to the Holocaust. But this sensitivity has exercised virtually no impact on the main body of their theology.

From the perspective of this author the following issues emerge as a Catholic theologian confronts the Holocaust. The most fundamental reality posed by a careful study of the Holocaust is how do we deal with the human community's new sense of freedom. The Nazis had correctly assessed modern human experience in at least one respect. They rightly understood that profound changes were taking place in human consciousness. Under the impact of the new science and technology, humankind was beginning to undergo a kind of Prometheus Unbound experience on a mass scale. People now began to become aware of a deeper sense of dignity and autonomy than most of Catholic theology had previously recognized. Divine punishment, hell, the wrath of God, divine providence--concepts such as these which had exercised a profound hold on people since biblical times were waning in influence.

This fundamental perceptual change signals a new challenge to all theological interpretation, whether Catholic or Jewish. The task for Catholic theology will be to find a way to affirm the new sense of human freedom that is continuing to dawn while at the same time suggesting constructive outlets for its expression. It cannot simply deny the reality of this freedom, an approach that still unfortunately dominates sectors of Catholicism. A significant alteration in our understanding of the God-human person relationship is called for in light of Auschwitz. The post-Auschwitz God-human person relationship will have to be one in which there is a clear recognition of God's utter and inescapable dependence upon the human community in the process of salvation. The God whom we used to invoke through our prayers to intervene and correct the ills of the world died in the ashes of the Holocaust. Auschwitz has taught us that God will not, perhaps even cannot, effect the full redemption of that part of his being which he has generously shared with humankind unless people assume their appointed role of co-creators. Yet post-Auschwitz theology also needs to deal forthrightly with the destructive side of the new human freedom which the Holocaust so tragically demonstrated. The new sense of human liberation cannot be endorsed naively by contemporary Catholic theology this too is a lesson of the Holocaust.

Catholic theology will also have to deal with the image of the human person after Auschwitz. Is it still possible, how is it possible to speak of the human person in positive terms. The Holocaust has shattered much of the grandeur accorded the human person by both liberal rational and Marxist humanism. One of the primary theological tasks after Auschwitz will be the rebuilding of a hopeful image of the human person. And

The Holocaust will also force a reconsideration of ecclesiology and Christology. The Holocaust has terminally undercut any possibility of retaining an ecclesiology which portrays the church as a wholly complete and perfect institution existing essentially apart from the world. The Holocaust has likewise shattered many conventional Christological claims. It has rendered any Christological approach that rejects Jews and Judaism as religious relics a moral obscenity.