

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

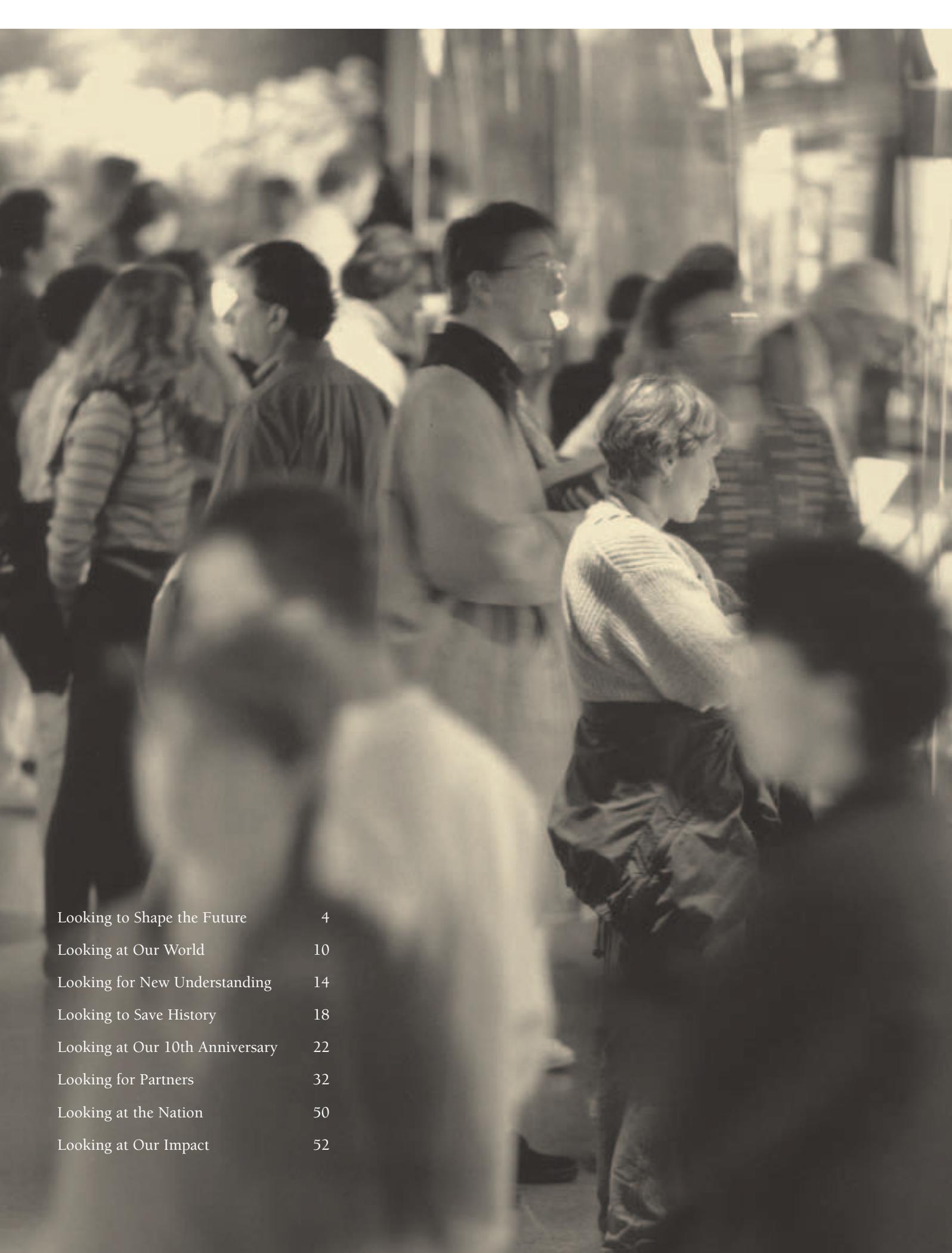
10TH ANNIVERSARY ANNUAL REPORT 2003-2004

THE THINGS I SAW BEGGAR DESCRIPTION . . .
THE VISUAL EVIDENCE AND THE VERBAL
TESTIMONY OF STARVATION, CRUELTY AND
BESTIALITY WERE SO OVERPOWERING . . .
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 TO PROPAGANDA.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA



Just Looking?



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Can “Just Looking” Provoke a Life-Changing Experience?

At the Museum, looking is how we engage our visitors.

Here, what people see brings them to feel and think and act differently than when they came in. History becomes vivid, focusing a unique lens on our present reality. Racism and antisemitism take on new meaning. The dangerous consequences of silence are seen in a new perspective. “Just looking” is about vigilance and urgency.

Since its opening a decade ago, 20 million visitors have looked at our Museum and left with new sensibilities. Today, it is clear that the lessons of the Holocaust must be seen, and felt, and acted upon by more people than those who come to Washington, D.C.

Indeed, communities across America have called on us to bring our Museum to them. They too want to look ... and learn.

To this end, we have developed an ambitious agenda of outreach programs designed to take these lessons beyond our walls, to the rest of the world.

Seventy years ago, a movement in Germany sought to eradicate an entire people. Millions looked on, and looked away. Today, this Museum—together with its friends, supporters, and advocates—vows to help the world see exactly what happened.

**We encourage people to look.
We teach them to never, ever, look away.**



Ruth B. Mandel, Vice Chair
Fred S. Zeidman, Chair
Sara J. Bloomfield, Director

Looking at the 21st Century, We Ask Ourselves Many Questions...





In this new century, in these uncertain times...

Will people remember the Holocaust?

How will people remember the Holocaust?

Will they see the relevance of this history to their own lives?

Will rising antisemitism be halted?

Will the Holocaust be taught effectively in the nation's classrooms?

Will these lessons inspire future generations to strengthen democracy?

Looking to Shape the Future

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HOLOCAUST EDUCATION

At the dawn of a new century, our vision for shaping the future through the lessons of the Holocaust calls for an ambitious commitment on a national scale. Our programs must reach communities across the nation that *only we* have the ability to serve, and reach them in ways that *only we* can. This is the mission of the National Institute for Holocaust Education.

Our programs need to reach those who will educate tomorrow's citizens and influence those whose responsibilities affect the fabric of our society.

To ensure that Holocaust history continues to be meaningful and relevant to new generations and that it encourages Americans to examine their obligations as citizens of a pluralistic democracy,

the Museum's impact must be both broad and deep. We need to educate millions of teachers, students, and citizens. At the same time, we must provide special, in-depth learning opportunities for those in positions of civic leadership, for whom an understanding of the Holocaust can help shape our world.

The Institute's programs—for teachers, students, police, clergy, judges, the military, and policy makers—share the goal of encouraging individuals to study the Holocaust and transform their knowledge into personal meaning.

The Institute includes dozens of programs reflecting its bold national agenda; examples of just a few follow.



“My first visit to the Museum was nothing short of a revelation.... I had no idea that the events, which were set in motion that day, would forever change my life, both personally and professionally.”

SHEILA HANSEN, an eighth-grade public school teacher in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was so moved by her first visit to the Museum that she became determined to learn how to bring Holocaust history into her classroom. After becoming a Museum Fellow, she implemented Holocaust education programs in her school and even community-wide. One of 200 Museum Fellows from 47 states, Sheila is now back in the classroom, following a one-year appointment by the governor to expand the involvement of other teachers in Holocaust education. She has received state and national awards for her achievements.



“The intense and thought-provoking training our officers receive at the Museum is unlike any other they will experience in their law enforcement careers. It really makes us aware of the sacred duty we have to protect the most vulnerable in society.”

CHIEF TERRANCE GAINER first came to the Museum as a member of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department to take part in *Law Enforcement and Society: Lessons of the Holocaust*, a program that has trained 16,000 officers from police departments in six states and the FBI. Developed with the Anti-Defamation League, this program for law enforcement officers explores the role of police in Nazi Germany and the implications for their own professional responsibilities. When Chief Gainer was appointed to lead the U.S. Capitol Police, he immediately established *Sacred Duty*, a version of the program for his own officers.



U.S. State Department Foreign Service Officers (*below, left*) stationed in countries that experienced the Holocaust visit the Museum as part of their training.



Survivor Regina Spiegel (*above*) meets with students from *Bringing the Lessons Home*, a program for 40 Washington-area public schools. Graduates give tours of the Museum to their parents, teachers, and community leaders—nearly 40,000 people to date. The program has been replicated in northern Israel for Jewish, Arab, and Druze students.

Every year the Museum offers special programs for cadets from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point (*above, right*) and the entire freshman class of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.



OUT OF OUR MEMORY . . . OF THE HOLOCAUST WE
MUST FORGE AN UNSHAKABLE OATH WITH ALL
CIVILIZED PEOPLE THAT NEVER AGAIN WILL THE
WORLD STAND SILENT, NEVER AGAIN WILL THE
WORLD . . . FAIL TO ACT IN TIME TO PREVENT
THIS TERRIBLE CRIME OF GENOCIDE. . . . WE MUST
HARNESS THE OUTRAGE OF OUR OWN MEMORIES
TO STAMP OUT OPPRESSION WHEREVER IT EXISTS.
WE MUST UNDERSTAND THAT HUMAN RIGHTS
AND HUMAN DIGNITY ARE INDIVISIBLE.

JIMMY CARTER

39TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 27, 1979

What will “never again” mean in the 21st century?

Will the lessons of the Holocaust help prevent genocide?

Looking at Our World

THE COMMITTEE ON CONSCIENCE

The Museum’s efforts to help the world understand that genocide cannot be ignored is fundamental to its mission as a truly living memorial to the victims of the Holocaust. The Committee on Conscience vigorously applies to contemporary society one of the paramount lessons of the Holocaust—in the face of mass murder *we must not look away*.

During the Holocaust, Polish-born lawyer Raphael Lemkin, who had immigrated to the United States, struggled to bring world attention to the murder of his family and millions of other European Jews. Understanding the power of language, in 1944 he gave recognition to the

unfolding catastrophe that was being described as “a crime without a name.” He coined the word *genocide* and devoted the rest of his life to get it recognized as a crime in international law.

Building on Lemkin’s historic efforts, the Committee works to raise public awareness and alert the national conscience to contemporary acts or threats of genocide and related crimes against humanity.

Through programs, exhibitions, and a Web site, the Committee reaches concerned citizens as well as policy makers both in the United States and worldwide.

Activities this past year included initiatives on Sudan and Chechnya, as well as Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



Senator Bill Frist (currently Senate Majority Leader) and Former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright.



“I probably wouldn’t have gone to Rwanda if it hadn’t been for the Museum. As a civil rights lawyer in Washington, D.C., I visited the Museum regularly. Whenever I attended films or lectures, I was confronted by poster-sized photographs of the Rwandan genocide. Then, after hearing at a Museum program about the West’s failure to halt ethnic cleansing and genocide in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, I became determined to do human rights work overseas.”

Scott Simon (*top photo, left*), National Public Radio correspondent, interviews two heroes who risked their lives—50 years apart—to save children. In 1942, Simone Weil Lipman (*second from left*) established an underground rescue network in France to save Jews, and Samas Gisimba (*second from right*) turned his orphanage into a sanctuary for children and adults during the Rwandan genocide, which claimed up to 800,000 lives in 1994. (His translator is at far right.) That same year, **LARS WALDORF** (*above*) first visited the Museum. His experience inspired him to devote his life to the problem of genocide. After running Human Rights Watch’s Rwanda field office for two years, where he followed the community trials for those accused of genocide, he is now a Visiting Fellow at Harvard Law School’s Human Rights Program.



WE WHO DID NOT GO THEIR WAY OWE THEM THIS:
WE MUST MAKE SURE THAT THEIR DEATHS HAVE
POSTHUMOUS MEANING. WE MUST MAKE SURE
THAT FROM NOW UNTIL THE END OF DAYS ALL
HUMANKIND STARES THIS EVIL IN THE FACE . . .
AND ONLY THEN CAN WE BE SURE IT WILL NEVER
ARISE AGAIN.

RONALD REAGAN

40TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 5, 1988

Will the field of Holocaust studies continue to grow?

Will young scholars see the Holocaust as an important subject for new research?

Looking for New Understanding

THE CENTER FOR ADVANCED HOLOCAUST STUDIES

Now firmly established as a world leader in scholarship, the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies fosters the continued growth and vitality of the academic study of the Holocaust.

This requires that young scholars in each generation be encouraged to pursue Holocaust studies as an academic career. Therefore the Center is taking the lead in training and supporting new scholars in the field through rigorous academic programs.

At the same time, the Center is working to make sure that students at our universities and colleges are taught at the highest levels of excellence by offering programs for faculty members who specialize in this field.

The Center also plays a key role in ensuring that scholarship is not only rigorous and abundant, but that it is comprehensive. For decades, as a

result of the availability of extensive German documentation, most research was focused on the study of perpetrators. In an effort to address this imbalance, the Center has launched the *Jewish Source Study Initiative* to encourage research on how Jews—as individuals and communities—responded during the Holocaust. This new effort has the potential to dramatically reshape Holocaust studies.

Since 1994, the Center has hosted 167 research scholars from 22 countries. Recent Center-sponsored activities include special programs for teachers at historically black universities and predominantly Hispanic institutions, as well as programs in Yiddish and a seminar for professors of Christian theology.



“The opportunity to spend the better part of two years at the Museum’s Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies was invaluable. In addition to its phenomenal collection of archival sources, the Museum’s program for visiting scholars provides the ideal atmosphere of collegial interaction and exchange of ideas to promote and stimulate Holocaust scholarship.”

CHRISTOPHER BROWNING, one of the world’s most respected Holocaust scholars, was the Museum’s J.B. and Maurice C. Shapiro Scholar in Residence in 1996 and returned in 2002 as the Ina Levine Scholar. A professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, he is the author of seven books on the Holocaust, including the highly acclaimed *Ordinary Men: Reserve Police Battalion 101 and the Final Solution in Poland*, which won the Jewish National Book Award in 1993.



HERE WE WILL LEARN THAT EACH OF US BEARS
RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUR ACTIONS AND OUR
FAILURE TO ACT. HERE WE WILL LEARN THAT WE
MUST INTERVENE WHEN WE SEE EVIL ARISE. HERE
WE WILL LEARN MORE ABOUT THE MORAL COMPASS
BY WHICH WE NAVIGATE OUR LIVES AND BY
WHICH COUNTRIES WILL NAVIGATE THE FUTURE.

GEORGE BUSH

41ST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 15, 1991

Will the evidence of the Holocaust be preserved?

Will it be used to teach new generations?

Will the survivors' stories continue to be told?

Looking to Save History

RESCUING THE EVIDENCE

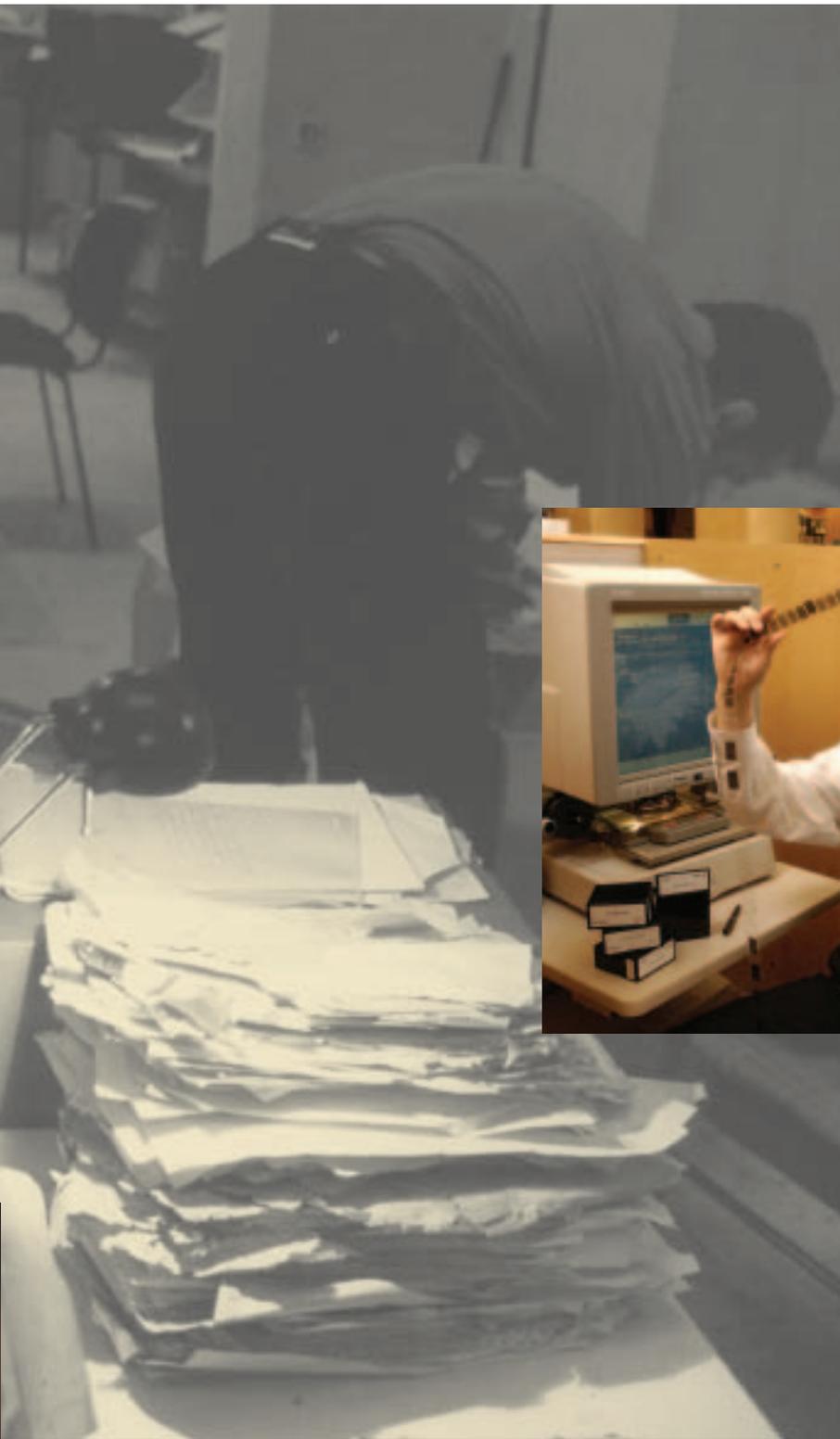
Like all museums, we use our collection to support scholarly research and help us create exhibitions that teach history in uniquely powerful ways. But at this museum, our collection is also evidence of humanity's greatest crime—and it is a memorial to those who were murdered.

The Museum has launched its Rescuing the Evidence initiative because the urgency grows with each passing day. The materials—documents, artifacts, photographs—are undergoing a natural process of deterioration that can only be slowed by proper conservation treatment. At the same time, as the eyewitness generation diminishes, original objects can often be lost or fall into the hands of those who may not fully understand their historic significance. In addition, invaluable

archival collections held in governmental archives worldwide are often inaccessible or not properly conserved due to political agendas.

Even though it already has the world's most comprehensive Holocaust collection, during this brief window of opportunity the Museum is aggressively searching everywhere for material—from survivors, rescuers, liberators, family members, or eyewitnesses, and in state and local archives around the world.





“We were simply stunned—here was a time capsule that had survived under the most adverse circumstances to surface more than 50 years after the Holocaust. A quick review of the collection made it clear: there was no time to lose in saving these records from destruction.”

In 2002, Museum researchers learned about recently discovered Vienna Jewish community records that had languished for decades in a vacant apartment. Badly damaged, the collection consisted of reports and letters, deportation lists, emigration and financial documents, name card files, photographs, and other community records. After signing an agreement with the Jewish Community of Vienna, the Museum went into action to preserve and microfilm these unique and fragile documents. Museum staff member **ANATOL STECK** was one of the first on the scene in Vienna and is now coordinating the preservation project. The Center’s *Jewish Source Study Initiative* encourages research on Jewish sources, such as this collection of more than 350,000 pages, as well as the 21 million pages of documents in the Museum’s Abramson Archives.



THIS MUSEUM WILL TOUCH THE LIFE OF EVERY-
ONE WHO ENTERS AND LEAVE EVERYONE FOREVER
CHANGED—A PLACE OF DEEP SADNESS AND A
SANCTUARY OF BRIGHT HOPE; AN ALLY OF EDUCATION
AGAINST IGNORANCE, OF HUMILITY AGAINST
ARROGANCE, AND INVESTMENT IN A SECURE
FUTURE AGAINST WHATEVER INSANITY LURKS
AHEAD. IF THIS MUSEUM CAN MOBILIZE MORALITY,
THEN THOSE WHO HAVE PERISHED WILL THEREBY
GAIN A MEASURE OF IMMORTALITY.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

42ND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 22, 1993

Looking at Our 10th Anniversary

HIGHLIGHTS FROM A MILESTONE YEAR

Tribute to Holocaust Survivors: Reunion of a Special Family—November 1–2, 2003

More than 7,000 people—survivors, liberators, rescuers, and their families—traveled to Washington, D.C., from 38 states and around the world for the largest Museum event since our opening. With four generations present, it was a time to reflect and contemplate, to commemorate and celebrate.

The Museum was buzzing with activity. Families learned how curators preserve donors' precious artifacts and researched their histories in the Benjamin and Vladka Meed Registry of Jewish Holocaust Survivors. A Scroll of Remembrance

allowed guests to record their thoughts, and a special bulletin board was filled with messages from those seeking family and friends lost during the Holocaust. Historians led discussions on the Jewish Communities Project documenting life before the Holocaust. Staff members accepted donations to the collection and led behind-the-scenes tours. Under enormous tents, guests enjoyed music, dancing, and reuniting in the "Survivor Village." And in one of many highlights of this historic occasion, the crowd gathered on the Eisenhower Plaza for the Tribute Ceremony, which concluded with the burial of a time capsule—containing speeches and mementos from the event—in front of the Museum's most sacred space, the Hall of Remembrance.





“This is a great day and its greatness is meaningful to you, survivors, for it symbolizes our victory over forgetfulness, thus saving the victims from a second death. This Museum owes you much. Look at it and be proud.”

—Elie Wiesel, Founding Council Chairman and Nobel laureate



An American Mosaic: Lessons from the Holocaust—April 29, 2003

The Museum launched its 10th Anniversary with a program that underscored the institution's resonance across American society. Ted Koppel of ABC News hosted the event, which featured individuals who reflected on their connection to the Museum and its continuing impact on their lives. Participants included survivors as well as military academy students, schoolteachers, police officers, high school students, and the Reverend Alvin Anderson, Sr. (*at podium below*) of Tennessee, whose church was one of the African-American churches burned in 1995 and who subsequently became involved with the Museum's *Lift Every Voice* program.

Days of Remembrance: For Your Freedom and Ours—April 30, 2003

On the 60th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, the national annual commemoration of the victims of the Holocaust paid tribute to those courageous individuals who rose up against their Nazi oppressors in what became the largest Jewish uprising during the Holocaust. Secretary of State Colin Powell delivered the keynote address in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda. Council Member and Warsaw survivor Benjamin Meed also spoke, as did Elie Wiesel, Ambassador of Israel Daniel Ayalon, Council Chair Fred Zeidman, and Vice Chair Ruth Mandel.



Launching the Second Decade: A Tribute to Donors—April 21–22, 2004

The Museum's 10th Anniversary year culminated with a tribute to those who made possible the extraordinary success of our first decade. Museum Founders (*right*) were recognized for their exceptional leadership and vision with the inauguration of the Founders Society. Each was awarded a Founders Medal (*below*).

The Museum paid special tribute to Elie Wiesel for his unique contribution to the world's understanding of the Holocaust and its meaning for our lives today. George Will (*second from right, below*), syndicated columnist, and Judea Pearl (*far right*), father of slain journalist Daniel Pearl, delivered remarks, and special guests from around the world, representing the Museum's many program partners, were acknowledged.

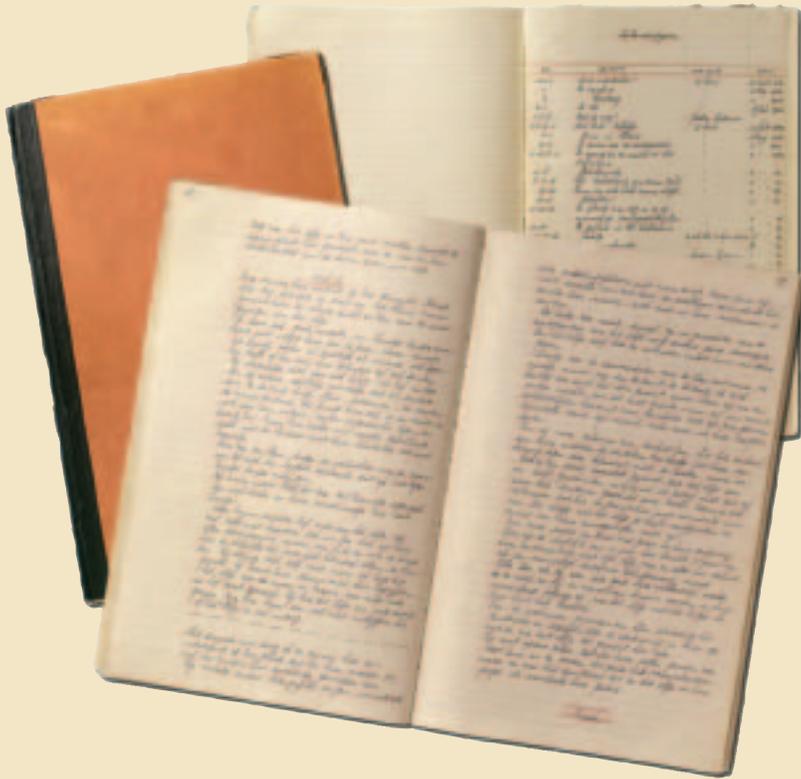


The formal dinner was the highlight of two days of events for major donors, which included the opening of the special exhibition *Deadly Medicine: Creating the Master Race*, the Days of Remembrance Ceremony, and behind-the-scenes programs that highlighted the Museum's vision for the second decade.

The fall 2004 issue of the newsletter will feature more on these events.

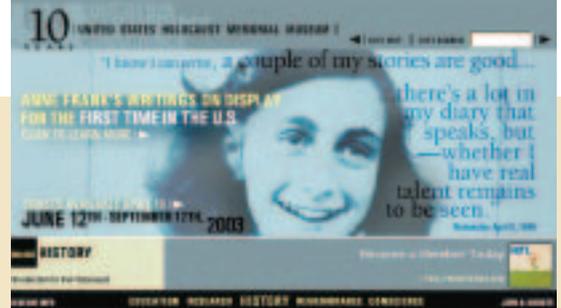


Founders Harvey Meyerhoff (*left*), Council Chairman Emeritus, and Albert Abramson were honored for their exceptional leadership in building the Museum.



In her essay *Give!* which Anne Frank wrote in hiding in the spring of 1944, she offers her prescription for solving the ills of humanity:

“Oh, if only . . . the time would come when people treated each other with genuine goodwill, in the realization that we’re all equal and that worldly things are transitory! How wonderful it is that no one has to wait, but can start right now to gradually change the world! . . . You can always—always—give something, even if it’s a simple act of kindness!”



The American Association of Museums awarded the Museum a prize for its Web site on the exhibition.

Anne Frank the Writer: An Unfinished Story— June 12–December 12, 2003

Original writings on display

Through an unprecedented international agreement, the Museum presented Anne Frank’s original writings, which had never been seen outside the Netherlands. Opening on what would have been the gifted writer’s 74th birthday, the exhibition included Anne’s photo album along with sections from the last of the three diary notebooks she kept in hiding, and some of her other little-known writings. Her essays, short stories, and fiction reveal an ambitious and self-aware writer who was studying her craft. With exceptional powers of observation and eloquence for a young girl, her writing resonates with extraordinary insight and depth.

The Anne Frank Project was made possible by generous support from Arthur and Toni Rock, Eric and Lore Ross, The Gonda Family Foundation, and The Nathanson Family Foundation.



First Lady Laura Bush (with Fred Zeidman, Council Chairman) officially opened the exhibition, presented in the Wexner Learning Center.

Fighting the Fires of Hate: America and the Nazi Book Burnings—
April 29–October 13, 2003

Traveling version to begin touring in fall 2004

In May 1933, just after Hitler came to power, German university students launched an “Action against the Un-German Spirit,” targeting authors ranging from Helen Keller and Ernest Hemingway to Albert Einstein and Sigmund Freud. Their orchestrated book burnings across Germany would tragically prove the wisdom of German-Jewish writer Heinrich Heine’s 19th-century warning, “where one burns books, one soon burns people.”

This exhibition provided a vivid look at the first steps the Nazis took to suppress freedom of expression, and the strong response that occurred in the United States immediately and in the years thereafter. The exhibition focused on how the book burnings became a potent symbol during World War II in America’s battle against Nazism and concluded with an examination of their continued impact on our public discourse.

Fighting the Fires of Hate, in the Sidney Kimmel and Rena Rowan Exhibition Gallery, was supported in part by the Blanche and Irving Laurie Foundation.



Gitta Rosenzweig was discovered in a Catholic orphanage after the war. In 1942, she had been found wandering in the Polish countryside and was taken to a children’s home, where she was given the name “Maria Czekanska.”

Life in Shadows: Hidden Children and the Holocaust—
September 19, 2003–September 6, 2004

Exhibition to begin traveling in spring 2005

This exhibition tells the remarkable stories of Nazism’s most vulnerable victims—Jewish children. Of the approximately 1.6 million Jewish children in prewar Nazi Europe, more than one million perished in the Holocaust. Thousands survived in hiding, often physically concealed or with their identities disguised. This exhibition explores the complex, lonely, and dangerous world these children experienced in hiding, as well as the difficult circumstances they faced in postwar years. The heroic actions of the brave individuals who risked their lives to save children are also highlighted.

This exhibition, on display in the Gonda Education Center, has been made possible in part by support from Mrs. Mildred Hofberg, Stanley and Sandy Bobb, and The Lupin Foundation.

Office of War Information poster (left) featured in the “Windows at War” displays sponsored by the American Booksellers Association, with assistance from the Council on Books in Wartime, 1943.

*Nazi Persecution of
Homosexuals 1933–1945—
November 15, 2002–March 16, 2003*

Currently traveling nationwide

Presenting the little-known story of how the Nazis arrested and incarcerated tens of thousands of homosexual men in prisons and concentration camps, this is the first in a series of special exhibitions on non-Jewish victims of Nazism. The first major exhibition on this subject for English-speaking audiences, it explores why homosexual behavior was identified as a danger to German society and how the Nazi regime attempted to eliminate it. The display is a part of the Museum's Traveling Exhibitions program, which includes *Schindler*; *THE NAZI OLYMPICS Berlin 1936*; and *Varian Fry, ASSIGNMENT: RESCUE, 1940–1941*.

This exhibition, in the Gonda Education Center, was made possible in part by support from the Duane Rath Endowment Fund and the Foundation for Civil Rights.



Freundespaar (Couple), by August Heitmüller (1873–1935), oil on canvas, 1925.

*Silent Witnesses: A Behind-the-Scenes
Look at the Museum—2003–2004*

In major cities across the country

In honor of its 10th Anniversary, the Museum is bringing this invitation-only program to cities nationwide, in partnership with the Northern Trust Company. The program features stories



that show how ordinary objects in the Museum's collection bring the lessons of the Holocaust to life and how curators work with survivors and their personal artifacts to piece together individual histories. A number of stories are showcased, but a highlight of the program is the story of Lola Kaufman (*above*), who, as a small child in Nazi Europe, hid in a hole underground for almost two years. Ms. Kaufman tells of her experiences and shows the dress she wore in hiding, which is now part of the Museum's collection. A photographic display on the Museum's first decade accompanies the program.



Understanding Antisemitism

With the resurgence of antisemitism, the Holocaust becomes a pivotal event for understanding this complex phenomenon, often called “the longest hatred.” *How Deep Are the Roots? Antisemitism, the Holocaust, and Now*, a recent public program, featured scholars from Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish traditions, who explored the role anti-semitism played in Germany’s churches, how it contributed to the Holocaust, and its current manifestations. Related initiatives include a special section of the Museum’s Web site, scholarly lectures, and teacher training to ensure educators are prepared to teach antisemitism as a part of any course on Holocaust history.

This program was made possible by the Hoffberger Family Fund and the Chrysler Corporation Fund.

World Leaders

The Museum has received 76 heads of state, from countries as diverse as Chad, Eritrea, and Peru. In addition, the Museum has hosted more than 2,000 officials from 130 countries. Dignitaries this past year included Peter Medgyessy, Prime Minister of Hungary; Jan Peter Balkenende, Prime Minister of the Netherlands; Ion Illiescu, President of Romania; and Princess Victoria, Crown Princess of Sweden (*below*).



Margaret Obrecht (*left*), the Museum’s director of Church Relations; Father John Pawlikowski, Council member, Chairman of the Museum’s Church Relations Committee, and professor at Catholic Theological Union; Aron Rodrigue, the Museum’s Ina Levine Scholar-in-Residence; and Robert Ericksen, professor at Pacific Lutheran University.

International Agreements

The Museum’s status as America’s national Holocaust memorial provides unique access to governments and major institutions worldwide. The Museum has agreements with government archives in more than 30 countries, including China, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. There are 21 million pages of historical records in the Abramson Archives and every year several million more are acquired.



Sara Bloomfield, Museum Director, and Sergei Mironenko, Director of the Russian Federation State Archives, sign an agreement authorizing the Museum to search for and copy archival materials on Jews in the Soviet Union from 1930 to 1950.



IT WAS THE HOLOCAUST THAT FORCED US TO FIND A NEW TERM FOR HORRORS ON SUCH A SCALE—A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY. HUMAN EVIL HAS NEVER BEEN SO AMBITIOUS IN SCOPE, SO SYSTEMATIC IN EXECUTION, AND SO DELIBERATE IN ITS DESTRUCTION . . . IN PLACES LIKE THIS, THE EVIDENCE HAS BEEN KEPT. WITHOUT IT, WE MIGHT FORGET THE PAST, AND WE MIGHT NEGLECT THE FUTURE. AND WE MUST NEVER FORGET. WE MUST ALWAYS REMEMBER BOTH THE CRUELTY OF THE GUILTY, AND THE COURAGE AND INNOCENCE OF THEIR VICTIMS.

GEORGE W. BUSH

43RD PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 18, 2001

Will the Museum be able to respond to the enormous demand for its programs?

If the Museum cannot take the lessons of the Holocaust to every part of America, who will?

Looking for Partners

SECURING OUR VISION

Our first decade taught us that at the Holocaust Museum “just looking” can indeed change lives. It also taught us that we cannot do it alone.

We need partners. You have met a few of our partners in these pages and there are countless others, such as the U.S. government, which funds only the basic operations of our facility.

We have also posed many questions on these pages, and now we pose two more: The Holocaust encourages us to contemplate our obligations, examine our choices, and ask ourselves not only

“*What would I have done?*” but also

“*What will I do?*”

In these challenging times there is much to do. The Museum’s message is urgent and timely. But our ability to educate the nation depends on you.

You have a unique opportunity to help us reach Americans from all walks of life, to join us as a partner in our campaign to transform remembrance into a lasting commitment to promote humane values and inspire responsible action.

Help us deepen the impact of our programs and meet the growing demand for them. We need your support through annual gifts, planned giving, and donations that will build a strong endowment.

For further information, please contact Donor Services at 202.488.2642; donorservices@ushmm.org

“It was the most pleasurable and gratifying experience to give the first major gift of my lifetime to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, which embodies the physical presence, know-how, and capabilities of imparting to the world the facts, details, and lessons of the most gruesome horror of all time.”

—Eric F. Ross, Council Member and Museum Founder

SELECTED NAMING AND SPONSORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

In addition to permanently engraving in granite the names of donors contributing \$50,000 and more, the Museum also offers a number of endowment naming opportunities as well as annual sponsorships. The following list is a sample of available opportunities. Please contact Donor Services at 202.488.2642 for more information.

National Institute for Holocaust Education

Funds for teacher training, exhibitions,
public programs, and educational publications
The Museum Web site
Web Learning Center
Museum Teacher Fellows
Bringing the Lessons Home
Lift Every Voice
Law Enforcement and Society

Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies

Visiting scholars
Resident historians
Academic publications
University outreach
Conferences and symposia
The Jewish Source Study Initiative

Rescuing the Evidence

Oral History Collection
Art and Artifacts Collection
Photographic Reference Collection
The Library
Funds for acquisition and conservation

Committee on Conscience

Web site
Lectures, seminars, and symposia
Senior fellowship
Raphael Lemkin Project



Lore and Eric F. Ross

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Statement of Activities

For the year ended September 30, 2003

	Private Funds	Federal Funds	Total
Support and revenue			
Federal appropriation revenue		\$ 37,716,785	\$ 37,716,785
Contributions	\$ 16,066,106		16,066,106
Membership revenue	10,301,080		10,301,080
Museum Shop	1,498,984		1,498,984
Auxiliary activities	130,589		130,589
Endowment payout	860,240		860,240
Contributed services	49,084		49,084
Imputed Financing Source (federal pension contribution)		1,041,529	1,041,529
Other	13,283		13,283
Total support and revenue	\$ 28,919,366	\$ 38,758,314	\$ 67,677,680
Expenses			
Administration and operations	\$ 3,552,360	\$ 17,495,537	\$ 21,047,897
Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies	3,164,307	1,739,169	4,903,476
Fundraising	6,953,210		6,953,210
Membership	4,262,185		4,262,185
Museum management	3,194,488	2,754,846	5,949,334
Museum programs	5,007,357	10,935,125	15,942,482
Financial management, procurement, personnel	2,895,207	3,827,512	6,722,719
Museum shop	1,506,494		1,506,494
Information and technology	1,081,918	3,036,804	4,118,722
Total expenses	\$ 31,617,526	\$ 39,788,993	\$ 71,406,519
Support and revenue over (under) expenses	\$ (2,698,160)	\$ (1,030,679)	\$ (3,728,839)
Investment appreciation (depreciation) adjusted for endowment payout	12,945,497		12,945,497
Change in unexpended appropriation		(380,297)	(380,297)
Increase (decrease) in net assets	10,247,337	(1,410,976)	8,836,361
Net assets (beginning of year)	\$ 238,041,352	\$ 20,913,418	\$ 258,954,770
Net assets (end of year)	\$ 248,288,689	\$ 19,502,442	\$ 267,791,131

Statement of Financial Position

For the year ended September 30, 2003

	Private Funds	Federal Funds	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,562,561	\$ 14,288,513	\$ 20,851,074
Contributions receivable	17,241,053		17,241,053
Investments	114,093,824		114,093,824
Other assets	1,190,688	68,187	1,258,875
Museum facility, net	80,583,198	3,737,222	84,320,420
Permanent exhibition and collections, net	30,246,257	5,299,565	35,545,822
Furniture and equipment, net	381,546	121,610	503,156
Total assets	\$ 250,299,127	\$ 23,515,097	\$ 273,814,224
Liabilities and net assets			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 2,010,438	\$ 4,012,655	\$ 6,023,093
Federal equity		19,502,442	19,502,442
Unrestricted net assets			
Designated for programs and operations	11,102,060		11,102,060
Funds functioning as endowment	18,285,957		18,285,957
Investment in facility	80,583,198		80,583,198
Investment in exhibitions	30,246,257		30,246,257
Restricted net assets			
Temporarily restricted for programs	13,702,319		13,702,319
Permanently restricted for endowment	94,368,898		94,368,898
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 250,299,127	\$ 23,515,097	\$ 273,814,224

United States Holocaust Memorial Council

(as of April 16, 2004)

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Harlan D. Hockenberger, Des Moines, IA
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Stuart P. Levine, Deerfield, IL
Deborah E. Lipstadt, Atlanta, GA
Leo Melamed, Chicago, IL
Harvey M. Meyerhoff, Baltimore, MD
Set C. Momjian, Huntington Valley, PA
Mervin G. Morris, Menlo Park, CA
Harry Reicher, New York, NY
Burton P. Resnick, New York, NY
Alvin H. Rosenfeld, Bloomington, IN
Eric F. Ross, South Orange, NJ
Richard S. Sambol, Toms River, NJ
Nathan Shapell, Beverly Hills, CA

Mickey Shapiro, Farmington Hills, MI
Ronald G. Steinhart, Dallas, TX
Nechama Tec, Stamford, CT
Merryl H. Tisch, New York, NY
Sonia Weitz, Peabody, MA
Elie Wiesel, Boston, MA
Karen B. Winnick, Los Angeles, CA
Aldona Z. Wos, Greensboro, NC

U.S. House of Representatives

Christopher B. Cannon, Utah
Eric I. Cantor, Virginia
Martin Frost, Texas
Tom Lantos, California
Steven C. LaTourette, Ohio

U.S. Senate

Barbara Boxer, California
Norm Coleman, Minnesota
Susan M. Collins, Maine
Orrin G. Hatch, Utah
Harry Reid, Nevada

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U.S. Department of Education
Susan Sclafani

U.S. Department of Interior
Sue Ellen Wooldridge

U.S. Department of State
Edward B. O'Donnell, Jr.

General Counsel, Gerard Leval
Secretary of the Council, Jane M. Rizer

Former Chairs

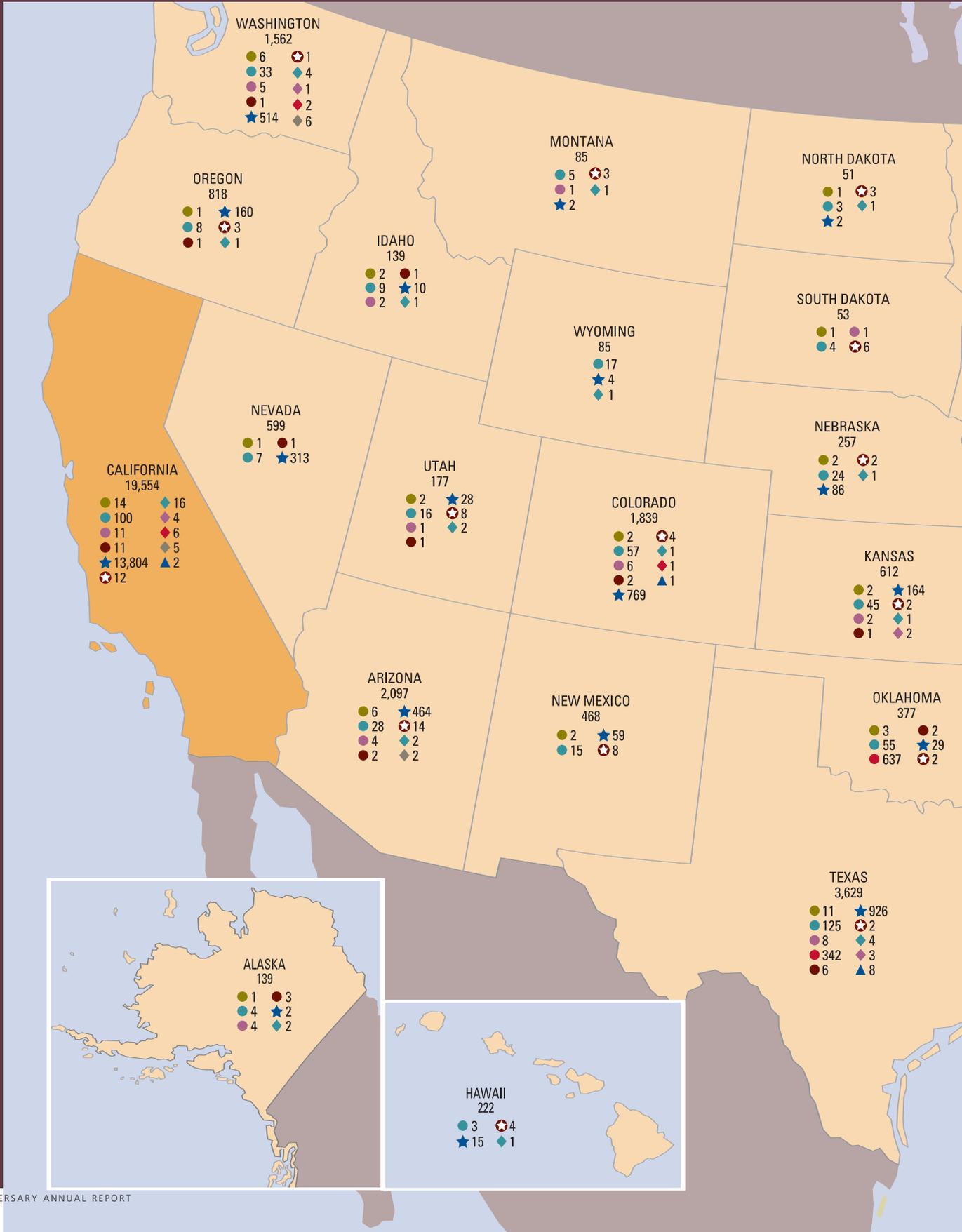
Irving Greenberg 2000–2002
Miles Lerman 1993–2000
Harvey M. Meyerhoff 1987–1993
Elie Wiesel 1980–1986

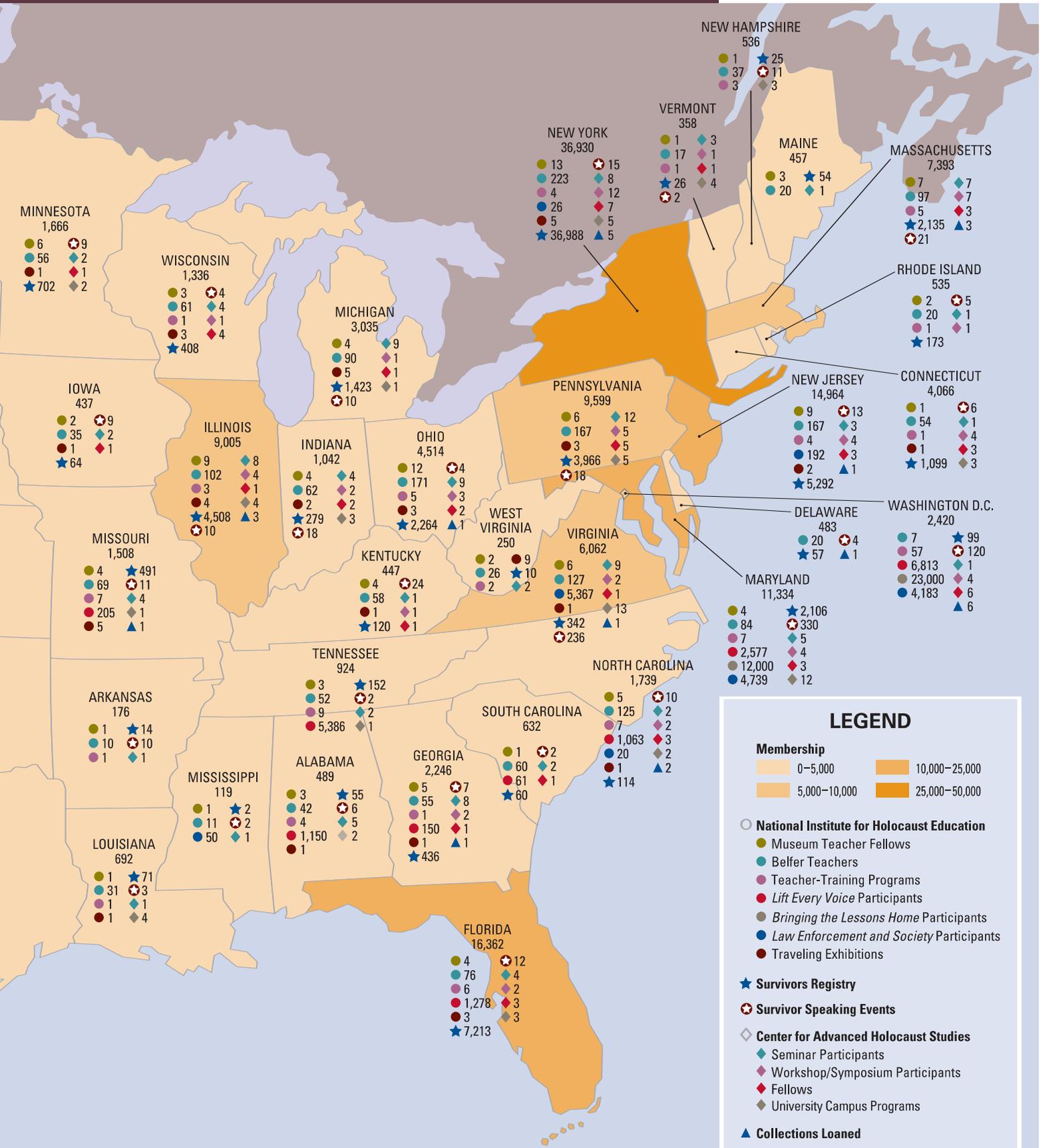
Former Vice Chairs

William J. Lowenberg 1986–1993
Mark E. Talisman 1980–1986

Looking at the Nation

MUSEUM OUTREACH IN THE FIRST DECADE





LEGEND

Membership

- 0-5,000
- 5,000-10,000
- 10,000-25,000
- 25,000-50,000

National Institute for Holocaust Education

- Museum Teacher Fellows
- Belfer Teachers
- Teacher-Training Programs
- Lift Every Voice Participants
- Bringing the Lessons Home Participants
- Law Enforcement and Society Participants
- Traveling Exhibitions

Survivors Registry

- Survivor Speaking Events

Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies

- Seminar Participants
- Workshop/Symposium Participants
- Fellows
- University Campus Programs

Collections Loaned

Looking at Our Impact

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

The Museum has been asked to provide guidance to institutions, such as Moscow's Gulag Museum, South Africa's Apartheid Museum, Greensboro's Civil Rights Museum, and New York's 9/11 Memorial?



The Museum reaches 150,000 teachers each year?



The Museum has sent survivors to speak to over 15,000 members of the armed forces at more than 40 military installations?



The Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies has sponsored programs for Christian theologians in 41 seminaries and religious institutions?

More than 80 percent of
Museum visitors are not Jewish?



The Museum's *Raphael Lemkin Project* was named after the Polish Jewish refugee who coined the word *genocide* and led the efforts to create the UN Genocide Convention in 1948?

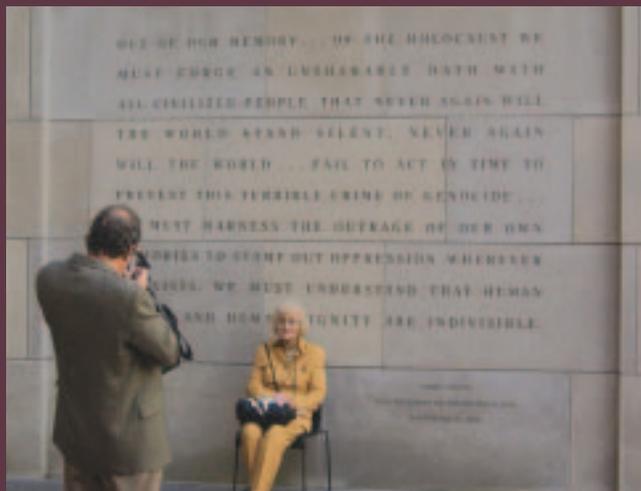


Of the 4 million Web site "visits" in 2003,
21 percent came from outside the United
States—from places as diverse as Brazil, China,
and New Zealand?



The Museum has agreements with
government archives in more than
30 countries, including China,
Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan?

Working with the Defense Department,
more than 5,500 foreign military officers
from 198 countries have come to the
Museum for special programming?



United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW, Washington, DC 20024-2126

www.ushmm.org