

To: Ellen Lovell
From: Andrea Delbanco
Subject: **The Centennial of the Statue of Liberty, 1986**
Date: July 23, 1997

In May, 1982 President Reagan launched a commission to rehabilitate the Statue of Liberty and restore Ellis Island, two of our country's major symbols of liberty. The President rallied up support by delivering an address to the people about remembering our vision of liberty and being grateful to live in a land of freedom and good will.

Both a foundation and a commission were formed. The private Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation raised money for the restoration of the landmark and island buildings. The commission, appointed by the government, advised the Interior Department's National Park Service on how the money should be spent. There was also a nine-person panel of design professionals and other experts to advise the commission on historic preservation.

The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation's goal was to raise money to restore the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island by July, 1986. The fundraising was a private sector initiative, and contributions came from major corporations, small businesses, sale of merchandise bearing the likeness of the Statue of Liberty, and fundraising done by schoolchildren (holding car washes and bake sales). The foundation's goal of raising \$230 million was quickly met. The restoration itself cost \$69.8 million.

The Commission was established in May, 1982, as a public advisory commission of the Department of the Interior. Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corporation, was named chairman of the commission, which was government appointed. It had 43 members, many of whom were luminaries from the fields of entertainment, business, sports, and politics. Members included comedian Bob Hope and his wife Delores Hope; Peter G. Peterson, chairman of the board of Lehman Brothers, Kuhn, Loeb, Inc.; Russel E. Dickenson, director of the National Park Service, John W. Kluge, chairman of Metromedia, etc. (More names?)

The purpose of the commission was to restore and preserve the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island facilities, to establish a lasting memorial to immigrants, to plan and implement significant and memorable centennial celebration events, to raise one hundred to two hundred million dollars, and to develop plans for future events to support these historic symbols of liberty.

In February, 1986, Iacocca was fired from his position as chairman of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission. Iacocca was said to have monopolized restoration efforts, relied too heavily on corporate sponsors, and failed to meet fundraising projects. There was a conflict of interest between Iacocca's chairmanship of both the private Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation and the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island

Commission. Iacocca remained as the chairman of the foundation, but was replaced by businessman Armen G. Avedian as the chairman of the commission.

Congress passed a resolution to celebrate the centennial of the Statue of Liberty on the fourth of July weekend, 1986, and deemed an entire Centennial Year of Liberty ending on October 28, 1986. The chairman of Liberty Weekend was David L. Wolper, the Hollywood producer. The extravagant ceremonies of Liberty Weekend began on July 3rd, when President Reagan ceremoniously relit the torch of the Statue of Liberty. The celebration lasted four days and attracted a crowd numbering in the millions.

Approximately 30 million dollars were spent on fireworks, a light display that unveiled the fully restored Statue of Liberty, an arena show and a sail parade. There was a two and a half hour program of speeches and entertainment, presided over by President Reagan and french president Francois Mitterand. Most of the cost was covered by corporate subscribers and the sale of the television rights to national networks. Tickets to Governors Island were sold at \$10,000 a pair.

LEVEL 2 - 6 OF 6 ITEMS

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February 14, 1986, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A12

LENGTH: 502 words

HEADLINE: Commission Has Offered Little Advice;
Statue of Liberty's Public Panel Overshadowed by Private Group

BYLINE: By Cass Peterson, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

The **Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission**, from which Chrysler Corp. Chairman Lee A. Iacocca was fired this week, has 43 **members**, many of them luminaries from the fields of entertainment, business, sports and politics.

Bob Hope and his wife, Delores, are members, as are former U.N. ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, baseball commissioner Peter B. Ueberroth, North Carolina State University basketball coach James Thomas Valvano and industrialist Pierre S. DuPont.

But the group, created in March 1982 to advise the Interior Department on how to restore the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, has met only a few times and offered little advice as yet.

To date, the focus of public attention has been on the companion Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, a private group formed a year earlier with the goal of raising at least \$230 million. Last week, the group announced that it has surpassed that goal, bringing in more than \$233 million for restoration of the deteriorating landmarks.

Until now, Interior Department officials say, there was no need to raise questions about the propriety of Iacocca serving as chairman of both groups.

"No one looked at the commission, because it hadn't done anything anyway," said one senior official.

That is likely to change as the fund-raising winds down and proposals are advanced for how to restore Ellis Island, which has been scheduled to receive nearly half of the money.

Iacocca is said to favor a plan to develop an "ethnic Williamsburg" on the 23-acre Ellis Island, leaving the land in federal hands. National Park Service officials said they favor a more limited proposal that would restore only part of the immigration facilities and allow private development elsewhere on the island.

According to foundation officials, more than half of the restoration funds came from corporate and individual gifts, including more than \$5 million raised



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by schoolchildren.

More than \$15 million came from the sale of licensed products bearing the likeness of the Statue of Liberty, a fund-raising tactic that was highly controversial within the park service. Much of the rest of the money came from sponsorships.

The foundation had earmarked 28 percent of the money, or about \$65 million, for renovation of the Statue of Liberty and Liberty Island. About 47 percent has been earmarked for restoration of Ellis Island's "main areas," including the crumbling facilities where millions of immigrants were processed.

About \$18 million, or 8 percent of the fund, would be put into an endowed trust for maintenance of the monuments, and another \$7 million, or 3 percent, would be spent for public education programs.

The remainder -- about \$45 million -- would go to pay fund-raising and management costs, the foundation said.

Work on the Statue of Liberty and Liberty Island has been under way for more than two years and is expected to be essentially complete by July 4, in time for a four-day celebration of the statue's centennial.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH



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LEVEL 2 - 3 OF 6 ITEMS

Copyright 1986 The New York Times Company
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May 21, 1986, Wednesday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section B; Page 5, Column 1; Metropolitan Desk

LENGTH: 362 words

HEADLINE: PANEL REQUESTS IDEAS OF PUBLIC ON ELLIS I. PLAN

BYLINE: By MARTIN GOTTLIEB

BODY:

The head of a Federal advisory commission considering the future of Ellis Island yesterday appealed to the public for suggestions on what to do with the severely deteriorated southern half of the island.

'I want to create an atmosphere where any and all plans from any source are openly accepted,' the chairman of the 50-member **Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission**, Armen G. Avedisian, said in an interview. 'I'm prepared to take criticism over the final decision, but not over the process. It has to be democratic, open and proper.'

Mr. Avedisian asked that anyone with an idea write to him before July 1 at the commission office, the Department of the Interior, 18th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.

Interior Secretary Donald P. Hodel named Mr. Avedisian, a banker and retired construction executive from the Chicago area, to the job after dismissing Lee A. Iacocca, the Chrysler Corporation chairman, in February, citing a 'conflict' between his chairmanships of the commission and the private Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation. The foundation has raised more than \$250 million to rehabilitate the statue and the northern half of Ellis Island.

Unanticipated Costs

Officials of the foundation and the Interior Department said yesterday that some costs for the restoration of Liberty and the northern half of Ellis Island had expanded beyond original estimates.

The cost of restoration of the Statue and Liberty Island, budgeted as recently as last November at \$62 million, was revised last February to \$66.3 million and could rise another \$3 million because of unanticipated structural problems, according to Robert F. Cahill, the foundation's executive vice president of operations.

Mr. Avedisian said he had appointed a nine-person panel of design professionals and other experts to advise the commission on historic preservation.

Among its members are George A. White, Architect of the Capitol; Kent L.



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The New York Times, May 21, 1986

Barwick, president of the Municipal Art Society of New York; Charles R. Longworth, president of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and Dr. Vartan Gregorian, president of the New York Public Library.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH



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LEVEL 2 - 4 OF 6 ITEMS

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Time

February 24, 1986, U.S. Edition

SECTION: NATION; Pg. 16

LENGTH: 1578 words

HEADLINE: Sing Me No Torch Songs;
Iacocca gets fired up over being fired from his favorite commission

BYLINE: By Ed Magnuson. Reported by Bonnie Angelo/New York and William J. Mitchell/Detroit

BODY:

It was hardly a battle of equals. In one corner, Lee Iacocca, 61 -- the industrial wizard who, with a little help from his federal friends, lifted Chrysler Corp. out of bankruptcy and into high profits; the celebrated author of the best-selling autobiography (2.6 million copies and still No. 1) ever written; the two-fisted presidential possibility who, though he has described himself as a Republican, dances in the dreams of many hopeful Democrats; the whirlwind fun raiser leading the overdrive effort to restore one of America's most cherished icons, the Statue of Liberty. In the other corner, Donald P. Hodel, 50. Donald who?

To the astonishment (and entertainment) of much of official Washington, the little-known Secretary of the Interior last week fired Iacocca as chairman of the **Statue of Liberty - Ellis Island Centennial Commission**. The 43-member group, which includes such assorted luminaries as former U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick and Bob Hope, was created in 1982 to give the Interior Department advice on how to restore Miss Liberty along with nearby Ellis Island, where as many as 16 million immigrants entered America between 1892 and 1924 (among them: Iacocca's parents). What former Interior Secretary James Watt had done for the Beach Boys by trying to ban one of their Fourth of July concerts in Washington, Hodel seemed to do for the made-in-America Chrysler chairman: give him the publicity he so eagerly seeks. But a former Interior official (not Watt) cast Hodel's decision in heroic terms, calling it "the most courageous act since Truman fired MacArthur."

Whether he had been courageous, dumb or just quirky, Hodel suddenly became the target of Iacocca's verbal wrath. Never one to hide his feelings, or his ego, the Chrysler chairman blasted back. His summary dismissal, he charged, "borders on being un-American." He referred to "all the crap I've taken." He declared, "I do not appreciate being disenfranchised on somebody's whim."

Hodel, a former head of the Bonneville Power Administration, took the onslaught with outward calm and an occasional smile. Iacocca was fired, he suggested, chiefly because he got too big for his britches. "The statue is more than Lee Iacocca," he said. Hodel's justification was, at best, a bit thin. He insisted that there was a "potential conflict of interest" between Iacocca's role as chairman of the governmental advisory commission and his leadership of



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Time, February 24, 1986

the private Statue of Liberty - Ellis Island Foundation, the group that has been spectacularly successful in raising some \$233 million for the restoration projects. Those who raised the money, Hodel suggested, should not also have a dominant voice in how it is spent. That would seem to be quite a novel principle in Washington.

Hodel said that he never focused on the conflict of interest problem when things were going well; as late as last October he reappointed Iacocca as chairman of the commission. The conflict possibility hit him, he says, only after Iacocca indirectly raised the issue on Jan. 29. Palmer Wald, the foundation's counsel, had sent telegrams to two men who sat on both the commission and the foundation board. Wald asked them to leave one of the groups because "the chairman requests there be no crossover of commission and foundation board membership." Both chose to leave the foundation.

Hodel grabbed the opening. The Secretary fired off a telegram to Iacocca that concluded, "Your observation of the necessity for an absence of crossover memberships on the commission and board requires that I accept your resignation." How's that? Iacocca went to Hodel's office and handed him a letter "to assure you that I have not resigned . . . nor, I might add, do I intend to do so." Iacocca also disavowed the wording of the Palmer Wald telegrams, saying he had not seen them before they were sent.

Last Monday, Feb. 10, Iacocca was in Washington for a morning ceremony at which Treasury Secretary James Baker presented the foundation with a check for \$24 million, raised for the restoration by the sale of commemorative coins. Iacocca was praised lavishly by Baker for "a classic example of American volunteerism." Only two hours later, Iacocca was in Hodel's office for a 75-minute session during which the Secretary implored him to leave his post gracefully. Iacocca said he would do so only if the conflict of interest allegation were clearly spelled out. Hodel finally picked up a letter and read aloud its operative paragraph: "I have determined that this matter is not subject to debate . . . I must inform you with regret that your chairmanship of, and membership on, the commission are terminated." He signed the letter and handed it to Iacocca.

When he got back to Detroit that same day, Iacocca wrote the Secretary to say "I have now read the letter you handed me in our meeting today, and I understand from our discussion that the letter is being held in abeyance." Back came a whistler from Hodel: "I wish to assure you that my Feb. 10 letter to you was effective upon delivery, remains so, and is not 'being held in abeyance.' "

For the second time in his highly visible career, Iacocca had been canned. The previous occasion was when Henry Ford II tossed him out of the presidency of the Ford Motor Co. in 1978 with no more explanation than "Sometimes you just don't like somebody." At his Detroit press conference last week, Iacocca first quipped, "I've got to stop getting fired like this." The Chrysler boss then insisted flatly that there had been no conflict between his two Statue of Liberty jobs. He said that he had first taken the commission post in 1982 at the urging of then Secretary of Interior William Clark precisely "to clear up public confusion and establish accountability" between the two groups.

Iacocca then raised a pertinent question about his firing: "Is there more here than meets the eye?" He suggested one possibility: his long-running feud



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with the National Park Service, which is under Hodel's Interior Department, over how to restore the 27-acre Ellis Island. "I will oppose any effort to commercialize this restoration project," he declared. "And that includes any plans to build a luxury hotel and conference center on the island." He charged that the Park Service wanted to finance this center "through the sale of tax shelters for the rich." While Hodel soft-pedaled the conference center as just one of many proposals under consideration for Ellis Island, the Park Service in fact had strongly pushed such a proposal until it was effectively blocked by Iacocca's opposition.

Iacocca, on the other hand, has promoted what he calls an "ethnic Williamsburg" concept in the restoration. His toughness softens as he describes his vision of having visitors "see exactly what your mother or father or grandparents saw. You would walk into the Great Hall and meditate and pray, because it is like a church -- it is just beautiful." There would be exhibits explaining why Ellis had become "an island of tears," and "you could punch a computer and find out what boats your parents came on." Park Service officials in turn dismissed this as "an ethnic Disneyland."

The philosophic disagreements over how to use the island apparently run deep, and they have been exacerbated by the flamboyant way Iacocca has gone about raising the millions of dollars, tapping schoolchildren and major corporations alike. In personalizing the project, he ran roughshod over the Park Service and its green-uniformed rangers, according to some critics, reducing them to errand boys for the foundation and the commission. Said Park Service Spokesman George Berkclacy after Iacocca was fired: "The rangers were bleeding green with happiness this morning. The Secretary's action was a tremendous morale boost."

Clearly, Hodel had become a hero within his own bureaucracy. But he had also inadvertently focused new attention on Iacocca as a potential presidential candidate. Although Iacocca votes independently, Democrats would love to claim him as their own. A Washington Post - ABC News poll last week showed him running only slightly behind New York Governor Mario Cuomo among Democrats for President, while both trailed Colorado Senator Gary Hart. But Iacocca insisted again last week that he has no presidential ambitions and that his resolve had been "put in concrete" by the week's events. He complained that politics "repulses me every time I get involved" and that Washington thrives on "dirty tricks." He said that he considered himself "a Republican, not a Democrat."

Some reports had it that Chief of Staff Donald Regan was behind the ousting. His dislike of Iacocca stems from the controversies over Chrysler's billion-dollar bailout when Regan was Secretary of the Treasury. But the White House stoutly denied any involvement in Hodel's decision, and the Secretary agreed that he had swung the hatchet without help. When Regan learned about Hodel's decision, he said simply, "Fine, it's his call."

Ronald Reagan was first informed about the impending firing as he flew to Houston to memorialize the astronauts killed in the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger. When the rather unseemly and unnecessary fiasco was announced last week, the White House moved quickly to distance itself from it. Said White House Spokesman Larry Speakes: "It's Hodel's deal. The President knew about it, but he didn't do anything because he didn't have to do anything."

GRAPHIC: Picture 1, Liberty looks toward her July 4 centennial celebration: with



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\$233 million in the restoration kitty, a fight is brewing; Picture 2, The chairman assailing his dismissal: "Is there more here than meets the eye?", PETER YATES; Picture 3, Hodel giving his reasons, CYNTHIA JOHNSON
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH



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in Oklahoma City.

Ann Landers is a syndicated human relations columnist. She resides in Chicago, Ill.

Candace Lightner is president and chief executive officer of M.A.D.D. (Mothers Against Drunk Driving). She resides in Fair Oaks, Calif.

Forst Lowery is serving as safety program coordinator for the Minnesota Department of Public Safety. He resides in Hopkins, Minn.

G. W. Hank McCullough is self-employed in real estate and communications. He was a founder of the Alcoholism Council of California and its president for the first 5 years. He resides in Woodside, Calif.

Frederick A. Meister, Jr., president of the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States. He resides in Great Falls, Va.

William N. Plymat is executive director of the American Council on Alcohol Problems in Des Moines, Iowa, where he resides.

Joseph A. Pursch, M.D., currently serves as corporate medical director and member of the board of directors for Comprehensive Care Corp. (CompCare). He also maintains a private practice. He resides in Laguna Niguel, Calif.

Walter Shea is executive assistant to Teamster General President Roy L. Williams and has been with the Teamsters organization since 1957. He resides in Bethesda, Md.

Milton Skyring is project director of Checkmate, Baton Rouge City Court, in Baton Rouge, La.,

where he resides.

William T. Smith II has been serving in the New York State Senate since 1962. He was named chairman of the Senate Special Task Force on Drunk Driving in 1980. He resides in Big Flats, N.Y.

Stan Statham has been serving as a State assemblyman for California since 1976. He resides in Roseville, Calif.

Vincent L. Tofany has been serving as president of the National Safety Council since his election in 1973. He resides in Chicago, Ill.

Dick Vincent Van Patten is an actor in Beverly Hills, Calif. He resides in Sherman Oaks, Calif.

Frank D. White is Governor of the State of Arkansas. He resides in Little Rock.

Note: On the same day, the Office of the Press Secretary released the following announcement.

In addition to the members of the Commission on Drunk Driving announced by the President today, the Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House have designated two Members of each House to participate. They are as follows:

Senator Robert Dole of Kansas,

Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island,

Representative James V. Hansen of Utah, and

Representative Michael D. Barnes of Maryland.

Remarks Announcing the Formation of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission

May 18, 1982

The President. Well, I'm very proud to accept that on behalf of the people of the United States—my landlords.¹ [Laughter]

Good afternoon. Today we're launching, as you well know, a commission whose task will be the rehabilitation of one of our most cherished symbols of liberty.

Much has been said over the years about the diversity of the American people and the vitality and resilience of the American character. Well, that character isn't cen-

tered around any one religious denomination—for in our country there are many religions; everyone has a right to worship God as he or she chooses. It isn't based on any one ethnic group or race—for our people come in all shades and shapes, and we remain dedicated to the proposition that all of them are created equal. And I've found out in my present capacity now, that I love to tell jokes now and then. But I'm almost restricted to Irish jokes—[laughter]—I can't stray for fear of some misunderstanding. [Laughter]

But our national character is based on a common identity with a single ideal, a

¹The President was presented with painting number one in a series of six paintings of the Statue of Liberty by Peter Max.

shared value that overcomes our differences and unites us as a people. What has made us a nation is our love of liberty and our realization that we're part of a great historic venture, an experiment in freedom to test the ability of people to live together in freedom, respecting the rights of others and expecting that their rights, in turn, will be respected.

I've said on a number of occasions that I can't help but believe—you can call it mysticism if you will—that God must have placed this land here between the oceans to be found by a certain kind of people and a kind only in one thing: that whatever corner of the world they came from, they had the courage—and the desire for freedom that went with it—to uproot themselves and come to this strange land, beginning back when it was the most undeveloped land in the world, and come here leaving family and come to a strange language and everything that went with that kind of a move.

I think our vision of liberty is reinforced by shared symbols and experiences. Perhaps the strongest image of them all is the one that for millions of Americans was their first glimpse of America—that Statue of Liberty.

At the turn of the century, America was blessed with an influx of new immigrants who became citizens and played a significant role in building our country and protecting our freedom. Most of them entered under the shadow of the statue and were processed into the United States, as we know, through Ellis Island. Between 1892 and its closing in 1954, Ellis Island was the clearinghouse for millions of immigrants. Many who passed through the gates at Ellis Island had little more than what they carried with them, yet they possessed a determination that with hard work and freedom, they would live a better life and their children even more so.

They were captured by the American dream. And both they and their new country were the better for their efforts and their faith, because they not only came here for something but just as they came from every corner of the world, they brought something from every corner of the world to this great melting pot. And maybe in so doing, they proved how artificial are the

prejudices and the hatreds that exist in the world, because we proved that we could all mix and, I don't know, to this day, one of the first questions you usually ask when you make friends with someone is what is their ancestry? What country? And it used to be that they'd say Irish or German or French or whatever, and now they have to say three of four names because they've mixed. In fact, I've got three in mine—Irish, English, and Scotch—and our children can add a fourth and have another country now. But today we declare that no longer functioning as it is, Ellis Island as a processing center, its contribution is not over. It remains a unifying memory for millions of our citizens.

Our goal is to restore Ellis Island in time ← for the celebration of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty, beginning on July 4th, 1984. I might add one note: The Statue of Liberty was built with funds contributed by people from all over France. Its base was constructed in part with contributions from American schoolchildren. And restoring Ellis Island, another monument to our freedom, is worthy of the same kind of heartfelt, voluntary effort. Both the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island can help us all remember how grateful we should be to live in this land of freedom and good will.

You know, I know that there's one here—or have you already told them? Lee's² parents came to this country in search of that kind of opportunity through Ellis Island. And he certainly has proven what America has to offer for those immigrants, or for the sons and the daughters of them.

So now, I just thank you all for being here with us today to help launch this campaign. And God bless you all.

Secretary Watt. Thank you very much, Mr. President.

When I introduced the other members of the Commission, I failed to have them stand up. Would you stand up? I'm not sure where you are—the other members of the Commission that have been appointed. And if, Mr. President, if these men that have agreed to serve on the President's Commis-

²*Lee Iacocca, chairman of the Chrysler Corporation.*

sion would come forward, I'd like to introduce the President to you, and we'll catch him before he gets out. If I could ask you men to come over here. And Lee, if you'll join us.

[At this point, Secretary Watt introduced the Commission members.]

The President. Well, I think we're all grateful to these gentlemen that are going to take on this task, and I know that we'll get it done.

And they told me now that I have to leave and go back to work. [Laughter]

Note: The President spoke at 1:35 p.m. in the East Room at the White House after being introduced by Secretary of the Interior James G. Watt.

Prior to the President's remarks, Secretary Watt addressed the audience, which included several Commission members, and introduced Lee Iacocca, Chairman of the Commission.

The Commission is composed of private citizens who have volunteered to enlist the resources of the private sector in restoring the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island.

Nomination of George Quincey Lumsden, Jr., To Be United States Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates

May 19, 1982

The President today announced his intention to nominate George Quincey Lumsden, Jr., to be United States Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates. He would succeed William D. Wolle.

Mr. Lumsden served in the United States Navy as lieutenant in 1952-1955. In 1955-1956 he was the group service representative at Prudential Insurance Co. in Newark, N.J., and Pittsburgh, Pa. He entered the Foreign Service in 1957 as program officer at the Department of State Reception Center in New York, N.Y. He was consular officer in Izmir in 1959-1961, economic officer in Bonn in 1962-1964, and consular-political officer in Amman in 1965-1967. In 1968-1969 he attended Arabic language

and area studies in Beirut and was Chief of the Economic Section in Kuwait in 1969-1972. In the Department, he was country officer for Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates in 1972-1975. He was general economic policy officer in Paris in 1976-1979. Since 1979 he has been Deputy Director of Arabian Peninsula Affairs in the Department.

Mr. Lumsden graduated from Princeton University (B.A., 1952) and attended Georgetown University in 1956-1957. His foreign languages are Arabic, French, and German. He is married, has two children, and resides in Bethesda, Md. He was born September 19, 1930.

Nomination of Stephen A. Sharp To Be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission

May 19, 1982

The President today announced his intention to nominate Stephen A. Sharp to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 7 years from July 1, 1982. He would succeed Abbott Washburn.

Mr. Sharp is currently serving as General Counsel for the Federal Communications Commission. He was an attorney at law with the firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal and Lewis, Washington, D.C., in 1978-1981. He was legal assistant to Federal Communi-

Through the family we pass on our traditions, our rituals, and our values. From our families we receive the love, encouragement, and education needed to meet life's challenges. Family life also provides a stimulus for the spiritual growth that fosters probity of character, generosity of spirit, and responsible citizenship.

It is important that we dedicate ourselves to the promotion of strong families for, with their strength, commitment, and loyalty, they form the hearth and heart of our national life. As an eminent American educator has wisely observed: "The security and elevation of the family and of family life are the prime objects of civilization, and the ultimate ends of all industry." Special concern is due to troubled families, for we recognize that any chain is only as strong as its weakest link. At their best, strong families are small communities of love. Let us help them prosper.

National Family Week gives us a chance to honor all families and especially to honor those Americans who have extended the love and support of their families to a child through adoption or foster care. By giving the shelter of their loving arms to such a child on a temporary or permanent basis, these Americans demonstrate in a special way the unconditional love that only fami-

lies can provide.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 31, has designated the week of November 24 through 30, 1985, as "National Family Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 24 through November 30, 1985, as National Family Week. I invite the Governors of the several states, the chief officials of local governments, the leaders in industry, and all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. As we celebrate this Thanksgiving Week, I also invite all Americans to give thanks for the many blessings that they have derived from their family relationships and to reflect upon the importance of maintaining strong families.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and tenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:11 p.m., October 28, 1985]

Remarks on Signing the Bill Designating the Centennial Year of Liberty in the United States

October 28, 1985

Three very nice young people. I will speak about them in a few moments. Lee Iacocca, chairman of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, honored guests, and ladies and gentlemen, on this date in 1886, President Grover Cleveland stood on an island in New York Harbor to dedicate a statue entitled "Liberty Enlightening the World." Ninety-nine years later, the statue is known by a more familiar affectionate name, the Statue of Liberty or simply Miss Liberty. She's cherished across America, and the torch that she bears is recognized throughout the world as a symbol of human

freedom.

The Statue of Liberty was conceived and created by the French sculptor Frederic Bartholdi. Legend has it that as he worked, he modeled the statue's face—that face of utter calm and nobility—on the features of his own mother. Completed, the statue rose more than 150 feet and was constructed of 200,000 pounds of hand-hammered copper sheathing hung on an iron frame engineered by Gustav Eiffel, who later designed the Eiffel Tower. On July 4th, 1884, the statue was presented to the American Am-

bassador to France. Built using funds donated by the French people, she was then dismantled and shipped to the United States. Then, she was rebuilt using funds donated by the American people, including money raised by schoolchildren. Ever since, she's stood on her island in that great harbor lighting the way to freedom.

Just a few hundred yards away, there's a second island, Ellis Island. Between 1892 and 1954, nearly 17 million immigrants to the New World passed through the Ellis Island checkpoint. Most immigrants moved through the checkpoint in a few hours to begin their new lives in America and freedom. And I like to picture the scene as a boatload of immigrants leaving Ellis Island for New York, they pass Miss Liberty and crowd the rails to gaze. Someone on board knows English, he reads and translates the inscription that the statue bears, words that have proclaimed the meaning of America for millions of immigrants, for shiploads of returning soldiers in two great wars, for every family that has ever visited that glorious statue. And those words: "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, the wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost, to me. I lift my lamp beside the Golden Door." Well, many of those immigrants remain at the rails until Miss Liberty is lost in the fog. It would be no surprise if some shed tears of joy.

In recent years, it became all too apparent that Ellis Island and Miss Liberty, herself, were being ravaged by the passing of decades. Nearly half of all Americans can trace their ancestry to someone who passed through the Ellis Island checkpoint. But that island, which should be a proud memorial to our forebearers, had instead become a sad and ramshackled place. Miss Liberty, for her part, had been badly corroded by decades of salt air; her iron supports had weakened; in places, she'd become pocked with jagged, rusty holes.

Well, then, in 1982 the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation was formed to restore Miss Liberty and rebuild Ellis Island, and to do so with private funds. This effort has become one of the largest private sector initiatives in American history. Across America, everyone is lending a hand; major

corporations are making contributions; small businesses are helping out. And I'm pleased to say that just as schoolchildren helped raise the money to build her pedestal and install Miss Liberty back in the 1880's, today, a century later, they're holding bake sales and car washes to see to it that she gets the restoration she needs.

Let me give you just three of many stirring examples. Michael Haverly, of Indianapolis, Indiana, has raised over \$5,000 for the statue by going door to door with an appeal to help Miss Liberty. Well, I'm proud to be in Michael's company here in the Rose Garden today. And then, there is Amy Nessler, of West Deptford Township, New Jersey, who brought a jar of 365 pennies into her first-grade class to help raise money for the Statue of Liberty. The pennies had been collected 15 years earlier by Amy's mother, who, day by day, put one into a jar to mark the time that her fiance was in Vietnam. And now, after all these years, they felt it was only appropriate to give these special coins to Lady Liberty, who symbolizes what Amy's dad fought for—freedom. Well, I'm very happy that Amy, her mother, and father are here with us today. And finally, there is Donna Daley, a 13-year-old from Ridgeland, South Carolina. When Donna's hometown learned that she was losing her sight to an incurable eye disease, they pitched in to raise money to send her and her family to visit the Statue of Liberty. However, Donna, in the spirit of generosity, donated part of this contribution to the Liberty Restoration Project. And, Donna, you're a fine example to us all.

So far, this private sector initiative has raised more than \$170 million, well on its way to its goal of 230 million. Today Miss Liberty and Ellis Island are surrounded by scaffolding; workers are on the sites 24 hours a day. Among countless other repairs, they're giving the statue new iron supports and fitting her pedestal with the tallest hydraulic elevator in America. On Ellis Island, they're giving the main building a new roof, replacing the copper towers, and completely restoring the interiors. Much has been accomplished, but there's still a great deal to be done in order to reopen Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty by the only

appropriate date—the Fourth of July, 1986.

And mindful of this need, the Congress has passed a resolution which it is my honor to sign today. The resolution reads in part: "Whereas, the nation will celebrate the Statue of Liberty's 100th anniversary through commemorative events scheduled to take place during the Fourth of July weekend in 1986, and on October 28, 1986; now therefore be it resolved—that the 12-month period ending on October 28, 1986, is designated as the centennial year of liberty. . . ."

Well, I'm looking forward to attending the Liberty Weekend celebration next July and the hundredth anniversary a year from today. David Wolper, who is producing the Liberty Weekend activities, has promised to outdo himself, which won't be easy, after

seeing the superb job he did with the 1976 bicentennial and the 1984 Olympics. And Ambassador Mosbacher has planned quite a display himself with the tall ships of Operation Sail.

Throughout this Centennial Year of Liberty, let us join in the great work of restoring the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, perhaps our nation's most moving and powerful symbols of freedom. And drawing inspiration from these symbols, let us rededicate ourselves to the great cause of human liberty throughout the world.

I thank you, and God bless you. And now I'm going to sign that resolution.

Note: The President spoke at 2 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. H.J. Res. 407, approved October 28, was assigned Public Law No. 99-136.

Proclamation 5400—Centennial Year of Liberty in the United States October 28, 1985

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

She remains a Wonder of the World—an uncanny fusion of art and engineering. She is the result of a unique collaboration between two freedom-loving Frenchmen with a profound affection for America: a great sculptor, Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi, and the greatest structural engineer of his time, Alexandre Gustave Eiffel. Next year she will be 100 years old.

Nineteen hundred and eighty-six marks the Centennial of the Statue of Liberty. Originally called "Liberty Enlightening the World," the Statue was a generous gift from the people of France to the people of the United States. It represents the close and cordial relationship that traditionally has existed between our countries and our common devotion to freedom and democracy.

She rises majestically 151 feet above the magnificent base designed by Richard M. Hunt, the preeminent American architect.

But she is much more than her awesome dimensions and her physical splendor. For millions of anxious immigrants, the forebears of countless millions of today's Americans, she was the first glimpse of America. She was assurance of journey's end, safe harbor reached at last, and the beginning of a new adventure in a free and blessed land. For them she was a dream come true, the Lady with the Lamp, a warm welcome to a new world and a new life.

The gifted American poet, Emma Lazarus, hailing her as the "New Colossus," put the message of the Statue of Liberty in unforgettable words:

Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp,
Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost, to me.

I lift my lamp beside the Golden Door.
Since its dedication on October 28, 1886,

the Statue of Liberty has held high the beacon of freedom, hope, and opportunity to welcome millions of immigrants and visitors from foreign lands. From that time she has been one of the proudest symbols of the American ideal of liberty and justice for all.

Today, the Statue of Liberty and nearby Ellis Island are being restored from the ravages of time and weather by the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Foundation, Inc.

The United States will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the Statue of Liberty through commemorative events scheduled to take place during the Fourth of July Weekend in 1986 and on October 28, 1986.

In recognition of the importance of the Statue of Liberty to the American people, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 407, has designated the twelve-month period ending on October 28, 1986, as the "Centennial Year of Liberty in the United

States" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the twelve-month period ending on October 28, 1986, as the Centennial Year of Liberty in the United States, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this year with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and tenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:40 a.m., October 29, 1985]

Executive Order 12537—President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

October 28, 1985

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, and in order to enhance the security of the United States by improving the quality and effectiveness of intelligence available to the United States, it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. There is hereby established within the White House Office, Executive Office of the President, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (the "Board"). The Board shall consist of not more than fourteen members, who shall serve at the pleasure of the President and shall be appointed by the President from among trustworthy and distinguished citizens outside the government who are qualified on the basis of achievement, experience, and independence. The President shall establish the terms of the members upon their appointment. To the extent practicable, one-third of the Board at any one time shall be comprised of members

whose current term of service does not exceed two years. The President shall designate a Chairman and Vice Chairman from among the members. The Board shall utilize full-time staff and consultants as authorized by the President. Such staff shall be headed by an Executive Director, appointed by the President.

Sec. 2. The Board shall assess the quality, quantity, and adequacy of intelligence collection, of analysis and estimates, of counterintelligence, and other intelligence activities. The Board shall have the authority to continually review the performance of all agencies of the Federal government that are engaged in the collection, evaluation, or production of intelligence or the execution of intelligence policy. The Board shall further be authorized to assess the adequacy of management, personnel, and organization in the intelligence agencies.

Sec. 3. The Board shall report directly to the President and advise him concerning

Remarks at the Opening Ceremonies of the Statue of Liberty Centennial Celebration in New York, New York

July 3, 1986

Thank you. And Lee Iacocca, thank you on behalf of all of America. President and Madame Mitterrand, my fellow Americans: The iron workers from New York and New Jersey who came here to begin restoration work were at first puzzled and a bit put off to see foreign workers, craftsmen from France, arrive. Jean Wiart, the leader of the French workers, said his countrymen understood. After all, he asked, how would Frenchmen feel if Americans showed up to help restore the Eiffel Tower? But as they came to know each other—these Frenchmen and Americans—affections grew; and so, too, did perspectives.

The Americans were reminded that Miss Liberty, like the many millions she's welcomed to these shores, is of foreign birth, the gift of workers, farmers, and shopkeepers and children who donated hundreds of thousands of francs to send her here. They were the ordinary people of France. This statue came from their pockets and from their hearts. The French workers, too, made discoveries. Monsieur Wiart, for example, normally lives in a 150-year-old cottage in a small French town, but for the last year he's been riding the subway through Brooklyn. "A study in contrasts," he said—contrasts indeed. But he has also told the newspapers that he and his countrymen learned something else at Liberty Island. For the first time, they worked in proximity with Americans of Jewish, black, Italian, Irish, Russian, Polish, and Indian backgrounds. "Fascinating," he said, "to see different ethnic and national types work and live so well together." Well, it's how we like to think of America. And it's good to know that Miss Liberty is still giving life to the dream of a new world where old antagonisms could be cast aside and people of every nation could live together as one.

It's especially fitting that this lesson should be relived and relearned here by Americans and Frenchmen. President Mitterrand, the French and American people have forged a special friendship over the

course of two centuries. Yes, in the 1700's, France was the midwife of our liberty. In two World Wars, America stood with France as she fought for her life and for civilization. And today, Mr. President, with infinite gentleness, your countrymen tend the final resting places, marked now by rows of white crosses and stars, of more than 60,000 Americans who remain on French soil, a reminder since the days of Lafayette of our mutual struggles and sacrifices for freedom. So, tonight, as we celebrate the friendship of our two nations, we also pray: May it ever be so. God bless America, and vive la France!

And yet, my fellow Americans, it is not only the friendship of two peoples but the friendship of all peoples that brings us here tonight. We celebrate something more than the restoration of this statue's physical grandeur. Another worker here, Scott Aronsen, a marble restorer, has put it well: "I grew up in Brooklyn and never went to the Statue of Liberty. But when I first walked in there to work, I thought about my grandfathers coming through here." And which of us does not think of other grandfathers and grandmothers, from so many places around the globe, for whom this statue was the first glimpse of America?

"She was silhouetted very clear," one of them wrote about standing on deck as their ship entered New York Harbor. "We passed her very slowly. Of course we had to look up. She was beautiful." Another talked of how all the passengers rushed to one side of the boat for a fast look at their new home and at her. "Everybody was crying. The whole boat bent toward her. She was beautiful with the early morning light." To millions returning home, especially from foreign wars, she was also special. A young World War I captain of artillery described how, on a troopship returning from France, even the most hard-bitten veteran had trouble blinking back the tears. "I've never seen anything that looked so good," that doughboy, Harry Truman, wrote to his

fiance, Bess, back in Independence, Missouri, "as the Liberty Lady in New York Harbor."

And that is why tonight we celebrate this mother of exiles who lifts her light beside the golden door. Many of us have seen the picture of another worker here, a tool belt around his waist, balanced on a narrow metal rod of scaffolding, leaning over to place a kiss on the forehead of Miss Liberty. Tony Soraci, the grandson of immigrant Italians, said it was something he was proud to do, "something to tell my grandchildren." Robert Kearney feels the same way. At work on the statue after a serious illness, he gave \$10,000 worth of commemorative pins to those who visited here. Part of the reason, he says, was an earlier construction job over in Hoboken and his friend named Blackie. They could see the harbor from the building they were working on, and every morning Blackie would look over the water, give a salute, and say, "That's my gal!"

Well, the truth is, she's everybody's gal. We sometimes forget that even those who came here first to settle the new land were also strangers. I've spoken before of the tiny *Arabella*, a ship at anchor just off the Massachusetts coast. A little group of Puritans huddled on the deck. And then John Winthrop, who would later become the first Governor of Massachusetts, reminded his fellow Puritans there on that tiny deck that they must keep faith with their God, that the eyes of all the world were upon them, and that they must not forsake the mission that God had sent them on, and they must be a light unto the nations of all the world—a shining city upon a hill.

Call it mysticism if you will, I have always believed there was some divine providence that placed this great land here between the two great oceans, to be found by a special kind of people from every corner of the world, who had a special love for freedom and a special courage that enabled them to leave their own land, leave their friends and their countrymen, and come to this new and strange land to build a New World of peace and freedom and hope. Lincoln spoke about hope as he left the hometown he would never see again to take up the duties of the Presidency and bring America through a terrible Civil War. At each stop

on his long train ride to Washington, the news grew worse: The Nation was dividing; his own life was in peril. On he pushed, undaunted. In Philadelphia he spoke in Independence Hall, where 85 years earlier the Declaration of Independence had been signed. He noted that much more had been achieved there than just independence from Great Britain. It was, he said, "hope to the world, future for all time."

Well, that is the common thread that binds us to those Quakers [Puritans] on the tiny deck of the *Arabella*, to the beleaguered farmers and landowners signing the Declaration in Philadelphia in that hot Philadelphia hall, to Lincoln on a train ready to guide his people through the conflagration, to all the millions crowded in the steerage who passed this lady and wept at the sight of her, and those who've worked here in the scaffolding with their hands and with their love—Jean Wiant, Scott Aronsen, Tony Soraci, Robert Kearney, and so many others.

We're bound together because, like them, we too dare to hope—hope that our children will always find here the land of liberty in a land that is free. We dare to hope too that we'll understand our work can never be truly done until every man, woman, and child shares in our gift, in our hope, and stands with us in the light of liberty—the light that, tonight, will shortly cast its glow upon her, as it has upon us for two centuries, keeping faith with a dream of long ago and guiding millions still to a future of peace and freedom.

And now we will unveil that gallant lady. Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 9:28 p.m. on Governors Island. Following his remarks, the Statue of Liberty was illuminated. He then presented Medals of Liberty to Henry A. Kissinger, Franklin R. Chang-Diaz, I.M. Pei, Itzhak Perlman, James B. Reston, Kenneth Clark, Albert B. Sabin, An Wang, Elie Wiesel, Bob Hope, and Hanna Holburn Gray. Lee Iacocca was chairman of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island Foundation, which raised the funds for the restoration of the statue.

Remarks on the Lighting of the Torch of the Statue of Liberty in New York, New York

July 3, 1986

While we applaud those immigrants who stand out, whose contributions are easily discerned, we know that America's heroes are also those whose names are remembered by only a few. Many of them passed through this harbor, went by this lady, looked up at her torch, which we light tonight in their honor.

They were the men and women who labored all their lives so that their children would be well fed, clothed, and educated, the families that went through great hardship yet kept their honor, their dignity, and their faith in God. They passed on to their children those values, values that define civilization and are the prerequisites of human progress. They worked in our factories, on ships and railroads, in stores, and on road construction crews. They were teachers, lumberjacks, seamstresses, and journalists. They came from every land.

What was it that tied these profoundly different people together? What was it that made them not a gathering of individuals, but a nation? That bond that held them together, as it holds us together tonight, that bond that has stood every test and travail, is found deep in our national consciousness: an abiding love of liberty. For love of liberty, our forebears—colonists, few in number and with little to defend themselves—fought a war for independence with what was then the world's most powerful empire. For love of liberty, those who came before us tamed a vast wilderness and braved hardships which, at times, were beyond the limits of human endurance. For love of liberty, a bloody and heart-wrench-

ing civil war was fought. And for love of liberty, Americans championed and still champion, even in times of peril, the cause of human freedom in far-off lands.

"The God who gave us life," Thomas Jefferson once proclaimed, "gave us liberty at the same time." But like all of God's precious gifts, liberty must never be taken for granted. Tonight we thank God for the many blessings He has bestowed on our land; we affirm our faithfulness to His rule and to our own ideals; and we pledge to keep alive the dream that brought our forefathers and mothers to this brave new land.

On this theme the poet Emma Lazarus, moved by this unique symbol of the love of liberty, wrote a very special dedication 100 years ago. The last few lines are ones we know so well; set to the music of Irving Berlin, they take on tonight a special meaning.

[At this point, a choir sang the last few lines from the poem "The New Colossus."]

We are the keepers of the flame of liberty. We hold it high tonight for the world to see, a beacon of hope, a light unto the nations. And so with joy and celebration and with a prayer that this lamp shall never be extinguished, I ask that you all join me in this symbolic act of faith, this lighting of Miss Liberty's torch.

Note: The President spoke at 11:04 p.m. on Governors Island. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, he went to the Rockefeller estate in Pocantico Hills, NY, where he stayed overnight.

Remarks During Operation Sail in New York, New York

July 4, 1986

Thank you, Lee, and thank you all. It's been said that we Americans count our blessings too seldom. But not this weekend.

This weekend we celebrate, my friends, we cut loose! The procession that we are about to witness will be as colorful as fireworks, as

subjects to be commemorated each year. The subjects chosen portray events and individuals of national importance as well as matters of public concern.

Membership: Committee consists of fifteen members appointed by the Postmaster General whose background reflect a wide range of educational, artistic, historical and professional expertise.

Meetings: Committee meets four times a year, usually in Washington, DC.

★5143★ STATUE OF LIBERTY-ELLIS ISLAND CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

History and Authority: Commission was established May 18, 1982, as a public advisory commission of the Department of the Interior. Commission is no longer active.

Program: Commission enlisted the resources of the private sector in restoring the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island for the celebration of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty, July 4, 1984. (1984)

Membership: Commission was composed of volunteers from the private sector. Lee Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corporation, chaired the Commission.

Staff: Herbert S. Cables, Regional Director, National Park Service, served as staff contact.

Subsidiary Units: History Subcommittee.

★5144★ OPERA-MUSICAL THEATER ADVISORY PANEL

History and Authority: Panel was established January 31, 1989, under the authority of Section 10(a)(4) of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended (20 USC 959). It was a public advisory panel of the National Endowment for the Arts, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. Panel terminated in 1996 when the National Endowment for the Arts reorganized its grant-making program advisory panels into four panels: Creation and Presentation Advisory Panel (Dance, Media Arts, Museum, Visual Arts), Education and Access Advisory Panel (Arts in Education, Expansion Arts and Local Arts Agencies, Music, Opera, Presenting), Heritage and Preservation Advisory Panel (Folk and Traditional Arts, Literature, Music Theater, Theater), and Planning and Stabilization Advisory Panel (AccessAbility, Design, International, Planning and Stabilization, State and Regional) (see separate entries).

Program: Panel's objectives and scope of activities included the formulation of advice and recommendations to the Chairperson, National Endowment for the Arts, and the National Council on the Arts (see separate entry) with respect to applications submitted to the National Endowment for the Arts for federal grant assistance under the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended, and policies and programs of the National Endowment for the Arts. The Endowment's Opera-Musical Theater Program recognized and supported American opera and traditional and experimental musical theater of high artistic quality and of national or regional significance. Panel reviewed all applications for assistance on their individual merits and in the changing context of competition with other applications in the same category.

Membership: Panel consisted members knowledgeable in opera and musical theater.

Staff: Yvonne M. Sabine, Committee Management Officer, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, served as staff contact.

★5145★ THEATER ADVISORY PANEL

History and Authority: Panel was established in November 1965 by P.L. 89-209, the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended. It was a public advisory panel of the National Endowment for the Arts, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. Panel terminated in 1996 when the National Endowment for the Arts reorganized its grant-making program advisory panels into four panels: Creation and Presentation Advisory Panel (Dance, Media Arts, Museum, Visual Arts), Education and Access Advisory Panel (Arts in Education, Expansion Arts and Local Arts Agencies, Music, Opera, Presenting), Heritage and Preservation Advisory Panel (Folk and Traditional Arts, Literature, Music Theater, Theater), and Planning and Stabilization Advisory Panel (AccessAbility, Design, International, Planning and Stabilization, State and Regional) (see separate entries).

Program: Panel reviewed, evaluated, and advised the National Endowment for the Arts (see separate entry) and the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts with respect to the relative merit, artistic and cultural significance, of applications in the field of theater to the National Endowment for the Arts requesting grant assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended. Panel also discussed recommendations regarding general policies in accomplishing objectives of the Theater Program of the National Endowment

for the Arts. The Program provided grants to nonprofit professional theaters, playwrights, solo theater artists, to training institutions, and service organizations addressing the needs of American Nonprofit professional theater.

Membership: Panel was composed of professionals from the theater field and knowledgeable lay persons.

Staff: Administrative support was provided by the National Endowment for the Arts. Keryl E. McCord, Director, Theater Program, served as designated federal employee.

Publications and Reports: Theater Guidelines—Applications/Support to Organizations; Theater Guidelines—Applications/Support to Individuals.

Meetings: Panel met nine times a year.

★5146★ TILTED ARC SITE REVIEW ADVISORY COMMITTEE

History and Authority: Committee was established August 19, 1986, at the request of the General Services Administration by the National Endowment for the Arts. It was a public advisory committee of the National Endowment for the Arts, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, and terminated in 1988.

Program: The General Services Administration was considering whether a suitable site could be found for the relocation of Richard Serra's *Tilted Arc*, an Art-in-Architecture Program sculpture located at the Jacob K. Javits Federal Building in New York City. The Program, established in 1972 and part of the General Services Administration's Public Building Service, provided works by contemporary American artists in public buildings. Committee made recommendations for the General Services Administration, through the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts, on the appropriateness or inappropriateness of each site submitted by the GSA for the relocation of the sculpture. Committee addressed the intention of the artist for the work, the aesthetic and functional effect of the addition of the sculpture to an existing environment, the effect of the proposed site on the integrity of the sculpture, and the opinions of the building users and the local community.

Membership: Committee consisted of nine members of whom seven, including the chairperson, remained constant for each site proposed. Two members, a local community representative and a representative of the facility, were added for each proposed site. Theodore Kheel, attorney and arbitrator, Battle, Fowler, Jaffin, and Kheel, New York, chaired the Committee.

Staff: Support services were provided by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Meetings: Committee met four times.

Remarks: The *Tilted Arc* was removed from the Jacob K. Javits Federal Building in New York and destroyed.

★5147★ NATIONAL TOURISM RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

History and Authority: Commission was established October 21, 1970, by P.L. 91-477. It was presidential advisory commission and was terminated August 28, 1973.

Program: Commission made a study and investigation of the domestic travel needs of the people of the United States and foreign visitors to the United States to the year 1980. Commission also studied travel resources of the United States, policies and programs which would ensure that domestic travel needs of the present and the future are efficiently met, and the question of whether a separate agency of the government should be established to coordinate tourism research, planning, and development activities.

Findings and/or Recommendations: In its final report the Commission recommended the creation of a National Tourism Administration within the Department of Transportation to provide better development of the vast tourism resources in the United States and to consolidate and coordinate the presently dispersed federal effort.

Membership: Commission consisted of fifteen members including representatives from the Departments of State, Commerce, the Interior, and Transportation, and eleven persons appointed by the President who were knowledgeable in the improvement, development, and promotion of U.S. tourism resources and opportunities.

Publications and Reports: Destination USA, six-volume final report (June 1973).

★5148★ NATIONAL VISITOR FACILITIES ADVISORY COMMISSION (Tourism)

History and Authority: Commission was established March 12, 1968, by P.L. 90-264. It was a public advisory commission of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and was terminated January 5, 1975.