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A Campaign To Remember

**“We are moving forward to build a ‘living’ museum financed by those who grasp the importance of understanding and of remembering.”
– President Ronald Reagan, 1983**

Iast year the transfer of a site for the future United States Holocaust Memorial Museum gave the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council a place in which to remember. This year the National Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign has been instituted to make that museum a reality. It will be A Campaign to Remember.

By law, the cost of design, renovation, construction and equipment for the museum must be raised exclusively through private, tax-deductible contributions. The costs of creating this institution have been determined to be a minimum of \$100 million.

The national, voluntary campaign program – A Campaign to Remember – will secure these funds from business, industry and organized labor, foundations, synagogues and churches, civic and service organizations and concerned citizens throughout the country.

Modern society offers few comparable opportunities to make a permanent and public contribution to the betterment of humankind. You are invited to join in transforming and securing our future. Become a part of A Campaign to Remember.

**The National Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 737-5000**

Power

PUBLIC LAW 96-388 [H.R. 8081]; October 7, 1980

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

For Legislative History of this and other Laws, see Table 1, Public Laws and Legislative History, at end of final volume

An Act to establish the United States Holocaust Memorial Council.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Council"). The Council shall—

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

(2) plan, construct, and oversee the operation of, a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the holocaust, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior and other Federal agencies as provided in section 5; and

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

SEC. 2. (a) The Council shall consist of sixty voting members appointed (except as otherwise provided in this section) by the President and the following ex officio nonvoting members:

- (1) one appointed by the Secretary of the Interior;
- (2) one appointed by the Secretary of State, and
- (3) one appointed by the Secretary of Education.

Of the sixty voting members, five shall be appointed by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives from among members of the United States House of Representatives and five shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the United States Senate upon the recommendation of the majority and minority leaders from among members of the United States Senate. Any vacancy in the Council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(b) The members of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, as in effect immediately before the date of the enactment of this Act, are hereby designated as the initial members of the Council. Such initial members (other than the initial members appointed from the United States Senate or the United States House of Representatives) shall serve terms as follows:

- (1) All initial members shall serve until January 15, 1986.
- (2) On January 15, 1986, the terms of ten of such initial members, as designated in the bylaws of the Council, shall terminate.
- (3) On January 15 of each year thereafter through 1990 the terms of ten other initial members, as designated in the bylaws of the Council, shall terminate.

The terms of the initial members appointed from the United States Senate or the United States House of Representatives shall expire

U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council. Establishment. 36 USC 1401. Commemoration.

Memorial museum.

President's Commission on the Holocaust. GPO Stock No. 052-003-007-07-0. Membership; appointment. 36 USC 1402.

Initial members.

Terms.

- upon the expiration of the term of Congress in session at the time of the enactment of this Act.
- Terms.** (c)(1) Except as provided in subsection (b) with respect to the initial members of the Council and except as otherwise provided in this subsection, Council members shall serve for five-year terms.
(2) The terms of the five members of the United States House of Representatives and the five members of the United States Senate appointed during any term of Congress shall each expire at the end of such term of Congress.
- Vacancies.** (3) Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. A member, other than a Member of Congress appointed by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives or the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, may serve after the expiration of his term until his successor has taken office.
- Officers.** (d)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Council shall be appointed by the President from among the members of the Council and such Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall each serve for terms of five years. Vacancies in the offices of Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall be filled, as they arise, by appointment of the President.
(2) The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, as in effect immediately before the date of the enactment of this Act, are hereby designated respectively as the initial Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Council. Such initial Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall serve until January 15, 1986.
- Initial officers.** (e) Members whose terms expire may be reappointed, and the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson may be reappointed to those offices.
- Reappointments.** (e) Members whose terms expire may be reappointed, and the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson may be reappointed to those offices.
- Pay.** 36 USC 1403.
5 USC 5332 note.
Travel expenses. **SEC. 3.** (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), members of the Council are each authorized to be paid the daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule for each day (including traveltime) during which they are engaged in the actual performance of duties of the Council. While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Council, members of the Council shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5 of the United States Code.
(b) Members of the Council who are full-time officers or employees of the United States or Members of the Congress shall receive no additional pay by reason of their service on the Council.
- Bylaws; quorum.** 36 USC 1404. **SEC. 4.** (a) The Council shall adopt bylaws to carry out its functions under this Act. One-third of the members of the Council shall constitute a quorum, and any vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers to function.
- Experts and consultants.** (b) The Council may obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at rates not to exceed the daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule.
- 5 USC 5332 note.
Contracts. (c) The Council may, in accordance with applicable law, enter into contracts and other arrangements with public agencies and with private organizations and persons and may make such payments as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this Act.

(d) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Library of Congress, and all executive branch departments, agencies, and establishments of the United States may assist the Council in the performance of its functions under this Act.

(e) The Secretary of the Interior may provide administrative services and support to the Council on a reimbursable basis.

SEC. 5. (a) The Council shall, without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code, have an Executive Director who shall be appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Chairperson of the Council and who shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule.

(b) Without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code, the Executive Director may appoint and fix the pay of such additional personnel as he considers appropriate. The Executive Director and staff of the Council shall be appointed subject to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

SEC. 6. (a) For purposes of establishing the memorial museum referred to in paragraph (2) of the first section of this Act, any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States is authorized to transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Council, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, any real property in the District of Columbia which is under the administrative jurisdiction of such department, agency, or instrumentality and which is deemed suitable by the Council for such memorial. With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, the Council may purchase, with the consent of the owner thereof, any real property within the District of Columbia which it deems suitable for purposes of establishing such memorial museum.

(b) The architectural design for such memorial museum shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission.

(c) The authority conferred pursuant to this Act for the construction and operation of the memorial museum shall lapse on the date five years after the date of the enactment of this Act unless (1) the erection or establishment of such memorial is commenced within such five year period, and (2) prior to the commencement, the Secretary of the Interior certifies that funds are available in an amount sufficient, in the judgment of the Secretary, to ensure completion of the memorial museum.

SEC. 7. The Council may solicit, accept, hold, administer, and use gifts, bequests, and devises of property, both real and personal, to aid or facilitate the construction, maintenance, and operation of the memorial. Property may be accepted pursuant to this section, and the property and the proceeds thereof used as nearly as possible in accordance with the terms of the gift, bequest, or devise donating such property. For the purposes of Federal income, estate, and gift taxes, property accepted under this section shall be considered as a gift, bequest, or devise to the United States.

SEC. 8. There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act \$722,000 for the fiscal year 1981, \$800,000 for the

Other Federal agencies, assistance.

Administrative services.

Executive Director.
36 USC 1405.

5 USC 5332 note.

Additional personnel.
Appointment.

5 USC 5101 et seq., 5331.

Memorial museum, real property transfer.
36 USC 1406.

Real property purchase.

Architectural design, approval.

Lapse of authority.

Gift, bequests, devises of property.
36 USC 1407.

Taxes.

Appropriation authorization.
36 USC 1408.

Construction,
restriction.

fiscal year 1982, and \$850,000 for the fiscal year 1983: *Provided, however,* That notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds authorized herein may be available for construction. Authority to enter into contracts and to make payments under this Act, using funds authorized to be appropriated under this section, shall be effective only to the extent, and in such amounts, as provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

Approved October 7, 1980.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-1347, Pt. 1 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 126 (1980):

Sept. 23, considered and passed House.

Sept. 24, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Sept. 25, House concurred in Senate amendments.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 16, No. 41:
Oct. 7, Presidential statement.

36 § 1309

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

(f) The provisions of sections 1102 and 1103 of this title shall apply with respect to the corporation.

(g) The right to alter, amend, or repeal this chapter is hereby expressly reserved to the Congress.

Pub.L. 96-165, § 9(a)-(f), (h), Dec. 29, 1979, 93 Stat. 1271, 1272.

Codification. Sections consists of subsecs. (a) to (f) and (h) of section 9 of Pub.L. 96-165. The letter designation of subsec. (h) in the original was changed to (g) for purposes of codifica-

tion. Subsec. (g) in the original, providing for the amendment of section 1101 of this title, was executed to that section as directed.

CHAPTER 46—UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL [NEW]

- Sec. 1401. Establishment of United States Holocaust Memorial Council; functions.
- 1402. Council membership.
 - (a) Appointment; vacancies.
 - (b) Membership; terms of office.
 - (c) Term of office.
 - (d) Chairperson and Vice Chairperson; term of office; vacancies.
 - (e) Reappointment.
- 1403. Compensation; travel expenses; full-time officers or employees of United States or Members of Congress.
- 1404. Administrative provisions.
 - (a) Bylaws; quorum.
 - (b) Experts and consultants.
 - (c) Contract authority.

- Sec. (d) Assistance from other Federal departments and agencies.
- (e) Administrative services and support.
- 1405. Staff.
 - (a) Executive Director.
 - (b) Appointment of employees.
- 1406. Memorial museum.
 - (a) Transfer or purchase of real property in District of Columbia.
 - (b) Architectural design approval.
 - (c) Termination of construction and operation authority.
- 1407. Gifts, bequests, and devises of property; tax treatment.
- 1408. Authorization of appropriations; construction restriction.

§ 1401. Establishment of United States Holocaust Memorial Council; functions

There is hereby established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council (hereinafter in this chapter referred to as the "Council"). The Council shall—

- (1) provide for appropriate ways for the Nation to commemorate the Days of Remembrance, as an annual, national, civic commemoration of the holocaust, and shall encourage and sponsor appropriate observances of such Days of Remembrance throughout the United States;
- (2) plan, construct, and oversee the operation of, a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the holocaust, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior and other Federal agencies as provided in section 1406 of this title; and
- (3) develop a plan for carrying out the recommendations of the President's Commission on the Holocaust in its report to the President of September 27, 1979, to the extent such recommendations are not otherwise provided for in this chapter.

Pub.L. 96-388, § 1, Oct. 7, 1980, 94 Stat. 1547.

Codification. Section 1406 of this title, referred to in par. (2), in the original read "section 5", meaning section 5 of Pub.L. 96-388, which enacted section 1406 of this title. Section 5 has been translated as section 1406 of this title, which was enacted by section 6 of Pub.L. 96-388, to reflect the probable intent of Congress in view of the subject matter of section 1406, which relates to the planning, construction, and operation of a permanent living memorial museum to victims of the holocaust.

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 96-388, see 1980 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 3343.

- Library References**
- Beneficial Associations § 1 et seq.
 - Charities § 1 et seq.
 - Corporations § 1 et seq.
 - United States § 1 et seq.
 - C.J.S. Beneficial Associations § 1 et seq.
 - C.J.S. Charities § 1 et seq.
 - C.J.S. Corporations § 1 et seq.
 - C.J.S. United States §§ 1, 2.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

§ 1402. Council membership

Appointment; vacancies

(a) The Council shall consist of sixty-five voting (except as otherwise provided in this section) by the following ex officio nonvoting members:

- (1) one appointed by the Secretary of the Interior
- (2) one appointed by the Secretary of State,
- (3) one appointed by the Secretary of Education

Of the sixty-five voting members, five shall be appointed by the United States House of Representatives from among the United States House of Representatives and five shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, in accordance with the recommendation of the majority and minority leaders from the United States Senate. Any vacancy in the Council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

Membership; terms of office

(b) The members of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council in effect immediately before October 7, 1980, are hereby designated as members of the Council. All noncongressional voting members of the Council designated under the preceding sentence shall serve terms as follows:

- (1) All such noncongressional voting members shall serve a term of January 15, 1986.
- (2) On January 15, 1986, the terms of eleven noncongressional voting members, as designated in the bylaws of the Council, shall terminate.
- (3) On January 15 of each year thereafter, the terms of eleven other such noncongressional voting members, as designated in the bylaws of the Council, shall terminate.

Term of office

(c) (1) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the terms of the members of the Council shall be for five-year terms.

(2) The terms of the five members of the Council who are Members of the United States House of Representatives and the five members of the Council who are appointed during any term of Congress shall each expire at the end of that term of Congress.

(3) Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring during the term for which his predecessor was appointed only for the remainder of such term. A member of the Council appointed by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives or the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, may serve after the expiration of his term if his predecessor has taken office.

Chairperson and Vice Chairperson; term of office

(d) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Council shall be appointed by the Council from among the members of the Council and such Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall each serve for terms of five years. Vacancies in the office of Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall be filled, in the same manner as the original appointment of the President.

(2) The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, as in effect immediately before October 7, 1980, are hereby designated respectively as the initial Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Council. Such initial Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall serve until January 15, 1986.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

36 § 1402

§ 1402. Council membership

Appointment; vacancies

(a) The Council shall consist of sixty-five voting members appointed (except as otherwise provided in this section) by the President and the following ex officio nonvoting members:

- (1) one appointed by the Secretary of the Interior;
- (2) one appointed by the Secretary of State, and
- (3) one appointed by the Secretary of Education.

Of the sixty-five voting members, five shall be appointed by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives from among members of the United States House of Representatives and five shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the United States Senate upon the recommendation of the majority and minority leaders from among members of the United States Senate. Any vacancy in the Council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

Membership; terms of office

(b) The members of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, as in effect immediately before October 7, 1980, are hereby designated as members of the Council. All noncongressional voting members designated under the preceding sentence shall serve terms as follows:

- (1) All such noncongressional voting members shall serve until January 15, 1986.
- (2) On January 15, 1986, the terms of eleven of such noncongressional voting members, as designated in the bylaws of the Council, shall terminate.
- (3) On January 15 of each year thereafter through 1990 the terms of eleven other such noncongressional voting members, as designated in the bylaws of the Council, shall terminate.

Term of office

(c) (1) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section and except as otherwise provided in this subsection, Council members shall serve for five-year terms.

(2) The terms of the five members of the United States House of Representatives and the five members of the United States Senate appointed during any term of Congress shall each expire at the end of such term of Congress.

(3) Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. A member, other than a Member of Congress appointed by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives or the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, may serve after the expiration of his term until his successor has taken office.

Chairperson and Vice Chairperson; term of office; vacancies

(d) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Council shall be appointed by the President from among the members of the Council and such Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall each serve for terms of five years. Vacancies in the offices of Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall be filled, as they arise, by appointment of the President.

(2) The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, as in effect immediately before October 7, 1980, are hereby designated respectively as the initial Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Council. Such initial Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall serve until January 15, 1986.

Reappointment

(e) Members whose terms expire may be reappointed, and the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson may be reappointed to those offices. Pub.L. 96-388, § 2, Oct. 7, 1980, 94 Stat. 1547, amended Pub.L. 97-84, § 1(1)-(3), Nov. 20, 1981, 95 Stat. 1097.

1981 Amendment. Subsec. (a). Pub.L. 97-84, § 1(1), increased the size of the Council from sixty members to sixty-five members.

Subsec. (b). Pub.L. 97-84, § 1(2), substituted "are hereby designated as members" for "are hereby designated as the initial members" and "All noncongressional voting members designated under the preceding sentence" for "Such initial members (other than the initial members appointed from the United States Senate or the United States House of Representatives)" in the provisions preceding par. (1), substituted "All such noncongressional voting members" for "All initial members" in par. (1), substituted "eleven" for "ten" in par. (2), substituted "eleven" for "ten" in par. (2), substituted "eleven" for "ten" in par. (2), substituted "eleven" for "ten" in par. (2).

such noncongressional voting members" for "ten other initial members" in par. (3), and struck out provision formerly set out following par. (3) which had provided that the terms of the initial members appointed from the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives would expire upon the expiration of the term of Congress in session on Oct. 7, 1980.

Subsec. (c)(1). Pub.L. 97-84, § 1(3), struck out "with respect to the initial members of the Council" following "Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section".

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 96-388, see 1980 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3343. See, also, Pub.L. 97-84, 1981 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 1779.

§ 1403. Compensation; travel expenses; full-time officers or employees of United States or Members of Congress

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, members of the Council are each authorized to be paid the daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule for each day (including traveltime) during which they are engaged in the actual performance of duties of the Council. While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Council, members of the Council shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703 of Title 5.

(b) Members of the Council who are full-time officers or employees of the United States or Members of the Congress shall receive no additional pay by reason of their service on the Council. Pub.L. 96-388, § 3, Oct. 7, 1980, 94 Stat. 1548.

References in Text. Grade GS-18 of the General Schedule, referred to in subsec. (a), is set out under section 5332 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 96-388, see 1980 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3343.

§ 1404. Administrative provisions

Bylaws; quorum

(a) The Council shall adopt bylaws to carry out its functions under this chapter. One-third of the members of the Council shall constitute a quorum, and any vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers to function.

Experts and consultants

(b) The Council may obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of Title 5, at rates not to exceed the daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule.

Contract authority

(c) The Council may, in accordance with applicable law, enter into contracts and other arrangements with public agencies and with private organizations and persons and may make such payments as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this chapter.

Assistance from other Federal departments and agencies

(d) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Library of Congress, and all executive branch departments, agencies, and establishments

of the United States may assist the Council in the performance of its functions under this chapter.

Administrative services and support

(e) The Secretary of the Interior may provide administrative services and support to the Council on a reimbursable basis. Pub.L. 96-388, § 4, Oct. 7, 1980, 94 Stat. 1548.

References in Text. Grade GS-18 of the General Schedule, referred to in subsec. (b), is set out under section 5332 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 96-388, see 1980 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3343.

§ 1405. Staff

Executive Director

(a) The Council shall, without regard to section 5315, have an Executive Director who shall be appointed by the Council on the recommendation of the Chairperson of the Council and shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule.

Appointment of employees

(b) The Executive Director shall have authority to—

(1) appoint employees in the competitive service in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of Title 5 relating to classification and general schedule pay rates;

(2) appoint and fix the compensation (at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule) of up to three employees notwithstanding any other provision of law.

Pub.L. 96-388, § 5, Oct. 7, 1980, 94 Stat. 1549, amended Pub.L. 97-84, § 1(4), Nov. 20, 1981, 95 Stat. 1097.

References in Text. The General Schedule pay rates, referred to in text, are set out under section 5332 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

1981 Amendment. Subsec. (b). Pub.L. 97-84 substituted provisions granting the Executive Director authority to (1) appoint employees in the competitive service subject to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of Title 5 relating to classification and general schedule pay rates, and (2) appoint and fix the compensation (at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule) of up to three employees notwithstanding any other provision of law for provisions which formerly had authorized

the Executive Director, section 5311(b) of Title 5, to fix the pay of such as the Director and which had also authorized the Executive Director and the Council to be appointed subject to the provisions of Title 5 governing appointment in the competitive service, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of Title 5 relating to classification and general schedule pay rates.

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 96-388, see 1980 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3343. See, also, Pub.L. 97-84, 1981 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 1779.

§ 1406. Memorial museum

Transfer or purchase of real property in District of Columbia

(a) For purposes of establishing the memorial museum under paragraph (2) of section 1401 of this title, any department or agency of the United States is authorized to transfer real property under the administrative jurisdiction of the Council, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the Commission on the National Capital Planning Commission, any real property in the District of Columbia which is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Council, department, agency, or instrumentality and which is deemed to be in the best interest of the Council for such memorial. With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Commission on the National Capital Planning Commission, the Council may acquire real property with the consent of the owner thereof, any real property within the District of Columbia which it deems suitable for purposes of establishing a memorial museum.

of the United States may assist the Council in the performance of its functions under this chapter.

Administrative services and support

(e) The Secretary of the Interior may provide administrative services and support to the Council on a reimbursable basis.

Pub.L. 96-388, § 4, Oct. 7, 1980, 94 Stat. 1548.

References in Text. Grade GS-18 of the General Schedule, referred to in subsec. (b), is set out under section 5332 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees. **Legislative History.** For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 96-388, see 1980 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3343.

§ 1405. Staff

Executive Director

(a) The Council shall, without regard to section 5311(b) of Title 5, have an Executive Director who shall be appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Chairperson of the Council and who shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule.

Appointment of employees

(b) The Executive Director shall have authority to—

(1) appoint employees in the competitive service subject to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of Title 5 relating to classification and general schedule pay rates; and

(2) appoint and fix the compensation (at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule) of up to three employees notwithstanding any other provision of law.

Pub.L. 96-388, § 5, Oct. 7, 1980, 94 Stat. 1549, amended Pub.L. 97-84, § 1(4), Nov. 20, 1981, 95 Stat. 1097.

References in Text. The General Schedule pay rates, referred to in text, are set out under section 5332 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees. **1981 Amendment.** Subsec. (b). Pub.L. 97-84 substituted provisions granting the Executive Director authority to (1) appoint employees in the competitive service subject to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of Title 5 relating to classification and general schedule pay rates, and (2) appoint and fix the compensation (at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule) of up to three employees notwithstanding any other provision of law for provisions which formerly had authorized

the Executive Director, without regard to section 5311(b) of Title 5, to appoint and fix the pay of such additional personnel as the Director considered appropriate and which had also provided that the Executive Director and staff of the Council be appointed subject to the provisions of Title 5 governing appointments in the competitive service, and be paid in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of Title 5 relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 96-388, see 1980 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3343. See, also, Pub.L. 97-84, 1981 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 1779.

§ 1406. Memorial museum

Transfer or purchase of real property in District of Columbia

(a) For purposes of establishing the memorial museum referred to in paragraph (2) of section 1401 of this title, any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States is authorized to transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Council, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, any real property in the District of Columbia which is under the administrative jurisdiction of such department, agency, or instrumentality and which is deemed suitable by the Council for such memorial. With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, the Council may purchase, with the consent of the owner thereof, any real property within the District of Columbia which it deems suitable for purposes of establishing such memorial museum.

Ground Broken for Holocaust Museum

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP) — Survivors of Nazi horrors gathered today to begin transforming two buildings into a United States Holocaust Memorial Museum that will show "the dark side of human civilization."

The symbolic groundbreaking was held for the \$100 million, privately financed museum, whose buildings even now evoke memories of the death camps among some survivors. The ceremony, held near the Washington Monument, was a focus of the annual Days of Remembrance for the six million Jews and countless other European minorities who were slaughtered and persecuted under Adolf Hitler.

"If you remember, you shall live," said Elie Wiesel, who survived Auschwitz and came to America to write, teach, campaign for human rights and become chairman of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council.

Lessons and Warnings Seen

Mr. Wiesel told Vice President Bush and more than 400 people attending a noontime commemoration in the Capitol Rotunda that memories of the death camps provide lessons for the present and warnings for the future.

"The world unleashed madness more than 40 years ago, and that madness is still dominating the minds and souls of too many countries," said Mr. Wiesel, who spoke earlier at the groundbreaking about the museum's purpose.

"No cause is more noble, no endeavor more sacred," he said, than to

offer future visitors a graphic portrait not only of "the inhumanity of the killer but also the humanity of his victims."

Mr. Wiesel and other survivors are raising funds to create a memorial illustrating the horrors of genocide and the daily lives of death camp victims. There also will be computerized archives of Nazi extermination records seized by the United States after World War II.

The museum, visualized by Mr. Wiesel as a "magnet for all who visit Washington," will be housed in two century-old buildings, donated by the United States Government, that have served Federal agencies in the past as auditors' offices, warehouses, stables and a fish hatchery.

Reminders of Mass Murder

The red brick structures half a block from the National Mall contrast sharply with the white marble and concrete of official Washington. For Mark Talisman, vice chairman of the memorial council, they are instant reminders of mass murder.

"When I saw the buildings, it evoked Auschwitz and Dachau," Mr. Talisman said. "The imagery will be preserved in the renovation." He said officials hope to have the museum portion open by early 1986 and the full facility operating by early 1988.

Benjamin Meed, vice chairman of the Days of Remembrance Committee, said the facility would be "a unique structure, a museum that testifies to

the dark side of human civilization, to the capacity of a cultured people to perpetrate the most evil of crimes and to the indifference of world leaders who failed to act against the evil until it was too late."

At the Capitol ceremony, part of a series of observances across the country, Vice President Bush and other elected officials pledged to safeguard the future by recalling the past.

Delusions About Perfection

Mr. Bush said the Holocaust teaches: "There are no more dangerous myths than that man is perfectible and perfect peace is attainable on this earth. Delusions of earthly perfection lead to the murderous thought that life must first be purged of its defects."

"We are here to remember the evil men can do unto one another," he added, "and our souls weep for it. By remembering, we also gain wisdom. For the Holocaust stands testament to man's moral imperfections."

The Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, said there was a thin line between civilized and barbaric societies. "The triumph of evil is for good men and women to do nothing," he said.

Recalling the "madness and horror of Hitler's time," Representative Sidney R. Yates, an Illinois Democrat who served on the memorial council, said, "We pledge to the lost and we pledge to the living — we will not forget."

Monday, April 30, 1984

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Photo by Gerald Martinson—The Washington Post

Sen. Dodd and Elie Wiesel

Bearing Witness to Courage

**Elie Wiesel Honored at
Holocaust Commemoration**

By Carla Hall

The audience was told not to applaud last night at a performance in the Kennedy Center Concert Hall to commemorate the Holocaust, and no one did. Except once. And then it came in a spontaneous and soaring standing ovation for one survivor, Elie Wiesel.

It was called "An Evening of Commemoration Through the Performing Arts," a tightly knit program of music, poems and memories. At its closing Elie Wiesel was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal, a rare honor ("Some fifty times in the last century," according to Sen. Christopher Dodd) "for his contributions to world literature, but most importantly to human rights," said Dodd (D-Conn.), who presented the medal along with Reps. Sidney Yates (D-Ill.) and Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.). Wiesel was cited as "historian, humanitarian . . . spiritual archivist of the Holocaust."

Wiesel's own remarks came at the end of the evening, but will probably be the words most remembered.

"Today, forty years later, I do not understand," Wiesel told the atten-

See ARTISTS, C11, Col. 1



Wiesel and his son Elisha

Artists Honor Victims Of the Holocaust

ARTISTS, From C1

tive crowd. "I have written books. I have tried to teach. I have tried to do what a survivor must do—bear witness—and yet I have doubts . . ."

These remarks followed a panoply of performances. There had been music by the American Symphony Orchestra. The Howard University Choir had awesomely sung "Ani Maamin," the declaration of faith that Jews sang as they walked to their deaths in camps. Helen Hayes had read the words of Peysakh Kaplan,

from the Bialystok ghetto. Actress Meg Tilly had read the poems of ghetto children. Actor James Earl Jones had recited the Hymn of the Partisans as the audience hummed the familiar music. Newsman Ted Koppel had read from one of Elie Wiesel's own works.

And at the end, Wiesel asked: "Have we really managed to convey something of the experience to you? . . . Meg Tilly read poems of those children. Do you hear those children's voices? . . . Ted, my friend, you read my words. I was listening too. We tell something that inherently makes us helpless. What they have done is beyond words . . . I am afraid, my friends, [it] cannot be told. I still don't understand. How could it happen? How did madness invade history? How could Hungarian Jewry be wiped out in six weeks?"

The audience listened in silence as he said to them, "I'm not telling you that what we tried to say you will ever know. You won't. We're just trying to give you something . . . Why are we doing this? To make you cry? No, believe me . . . we don't cry and we don't want you to cry. We want you to remember. For your sake."

The event was planned by the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to open the nationwide observance of

the Days of Remembrance, which commemorate the 6 million Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the millions of others who died at the hands of the Nazis. This morning at 9:30 there will be a symbolic groundbreaking at the site of the planned U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. At noon the annual National Civic Commemoration Ceremony will take place in the Capitol Rotunda.

"Never before in our history had genocide been an all-pervasive government policy," said Tom Brokaw last night by way of offering historical perspective. "Incredibly [the Jewish population's] destruction took precedence over Germany's war efforts. Trains that could have been used to take supplies to [war zones] were diverted to death camps."

Among others who joined in the commemoration were actors Lorne Greene, Michael Moriarty and Michael York.

"It is virtually impossible to grasp the enormous amount of suffering felt by victims and survivors," said President Reagan in a letter read by Marshall J. Breger, the special assistant to the president for public liaison. Reagan, who called the Holocaust "the ultimate horror," noted in his letter that it was only his trip to China that prevented him from ad-

ressing the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council this year as he has done in previous years.

The music was often surprising and moving. The Howard University Choir sang the spiritual "I've Been Buked." There was even music from enclaves of musicians in concentration camps and ghettos—performed by the Giora Feidman trio, it was plaintive but soft, understated yet full of emotion.

There was Ernest Bloch's Concerto Grosso performed by the American Symphony Orchestra and Israeli pianist Ilana Vered. There was Metropolitan Opera baritone Sherrill Milnes singing from Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

But mainly there were words, moving, often emotional passages read from diaries and letters of those who suffered through the ghettos and concentration camps. Moriarty read from the diary of Itshok Rudashevski, of the Vilna ghetto, who commented on the edict that all Jews must wear yellow badges: "I was ashamed of what they were doing to us. I was ashamed of our helplessness. We will be hung head to foot with badges and there's nothing we can do. Now we wear the badges. They touch our coats but not our consciences . . . but those who hung them on us feel shame."

Tuesday, May 1, 1984

Memory And Survival

Beginning the Holocaust Museum

By Carla Hall

To escape the Warsaw ghetto in 1942, the young Jewish couple wrapped their 18-month-old daughter, Johanna, in a sheet and placed her in a tiny open casket. A doctor friend had given the girl an injection to make her sleep.

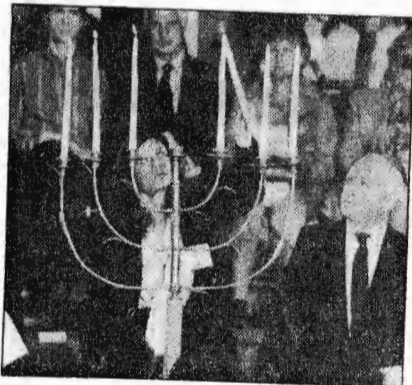
Armed with false documents, they made their way to a Jewish cemetery to have a funeral and bury their child. When a German soldier wanted to look at the body, the mother said that she had died from typhoid. The soldier shrank away in fear.

They sneaked into an adjoining cemetery with the help of a caretaker and fled to the Polish town of Sidafno, where they posed as Catholics. When the war was over, the little girl, then 5, was told of her heritage.

"She was furious at us," said Pela Starkopf, 69, sitting next to her 70-year-old husband, Adam, in the Capitol Rotunda yesterday. "She had been taught to hate Jews. When she found out she was Jewish, she hated us."

But yesterday Johanna Starkopf Brainin, now 43, was sitting with her parents in the crowd of Holocaust survivors and their families, Jewish

See HOLOCAUST, E2, Col. 1



By James K.W. Atherton—The Washington Post

Ingrid Tauber, daughter of a Holocaust survivor, and Remembrance cochairman Benjamin Meed

Place of Honor for Holocaust Victims

HOLOCAUST, From E1

leaders, members of Congress, and Vice President Bush. They were gathered for this annual ceremony to remember the Nazi-perpetrated murder of 6 million Jews. This year the remembrance took on an extra meaning: Earlier in the day the symbolic ground-breaking for the new Holocaust Memorial Museum took place on the Mall.

"I've had a hard time with it," says Brainin, who lives with her husband and children in Highland Park, a suburb of Chicago, where her parents also live. "I'm going through a lot of therapy. I have a really tough time here. It's hard for me. These people here have much more courage than I do." Her eyes well with tears.

"No, no, no, you have a great deal of courage," comforts Rita Frydman of Silver Spring, sitting near her. Frydman—not a survivor—is here because her young son sang at a ceremony in the morning at the site of the planned Holocaust museum.

"I have to face this," says Brainin. "People here—survivors—have people who went through this with them. I don't. There was no one my age. I think I'm the only known child survivor of the Warsaw ghetto."

She cried silently through most of the ceremony.

In the Rotunda, they lighted candles and the cantor sang the El Male Rahamin.

The object was to remember: "The story must be told and retold," Mark Talisman, vice chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, told the group assembled under the light-filled dome of the Capitol Rotunda.

"We are here," Bush said, "to remember the evil which men can do unto one another. The fire of human life with its capacity for joy and thought, courage and love was snuffed out by the whim of man, whose capacity for sadism and self-delusion, fear and hatred, was left unchecked to do its worst."

The Holocaust, Bush said, "stands testament to man's moral imperfections. In every one of us is interwoven evil with goodness, impulses with restraint, cruelty with gentleness. It shall always be so."

Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) called the murder of the Jews a "bureaucratized, systematized, authorized horror."

Rep. Sidney Yates (D-Ill.), a congressional member of the Holocaust Memorial Council, recalled "the words of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower spoken in 1945: 'I visited every nook and cranny of the camp because I felt it my duty to be in a position from then on to testify at first hand about these things in case there ever grew up at home the belief or assumption that the stories of Nazi brutality were just propaganda.'"

The task of remembering becomes greater as the generation of witnesses grows older and dies; the Holocaust Memorial Council has fo-

cused on involving children of survivors in their work.

"We do not seek vengeance, only justice," said Holocaust survivor Elie Wiesel, delivering his third speech in 24 hours. "We do not aim to hurt, only to sensitize . . . We are scared of what humankind could do to itself. Therefore, we tell the story."

☛

Earlier, in a steady rain, more than 400 people, most of them Holocaust survivors, gathered on the site of the Holocaust Memorial Museum; they buried two milk cans—the method by which members of the Warsaw Ghetto communicated with each other—filled with a Pledge of Remembrance. It was read aloud in English and Yiddish.

The ceremony took place in front of what will become the museum—two empty federal buildings between 14th and 15th streets NW near the Mall. In the dismal weather, it was easy to see why the barracks-like, red brick buildings—draped with black banners yesterday—caused at least one member of the Holocaust Council to remark three years ago that they resembled death camp buildings.

Wiesel, Sigmund Strochlitz and Miles Lerman, all survivors and members of the council, shared an umbrella as proceedings got under way. The Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School Chorus sang, assembled on wet bleachers. Some, like Joanne Yelenik, a teacher at Georgetown Day High School, and one of her students, Rosalind Olden, stood unprotected in the rain. They were part of a group that has spent the year studying the Holocaust and had come to watch the ground-breaking.

Unveiling a museum marker, survivor Laszlo N. Tauber, a local physician and real estate investor, said, "This is the last monument for Jewish martyrs. There will be no more Jewish martyrs."

But ceremonies can't capture everything.

"Something is missing," said Betty Migdol, an Auschwitz survivor who now lives in New York. "Our parents."

PRESERVATION COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 7, 1984

JEWISH HERITAGE WEEK, 1984

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Through both its spiritual ideals and its significant practical efforts, the Jewish community has contributed much to our country's greatness. So many of the values and ethics we proudly espouse in America are derived from the laws and traditions of the Jewish people: That there should be one law for the homeborn and the foreigner; that education and self-discipline are to be continually cultivated; and that family and community are the cornerstones of society. And individually -- as committed citizens, soldiers in the armed forces, laborers and professionals, artists and entrepreneurs -- American Jews have given of their heart, soul and might so that this Nation may prosper.

Each spring, Jews all over the world celebrate Passover, when the story of the Exodus from Egypt is retold, and the holiday of Shavuot, commemorating the giving of the Law at Mount Sinai. Traditionally, Jews spend that seven-week period between these festivals reflecting on their history and heritage. During this period, American Jews also join with their brethren throughout the world in observance of the National Days of Remembrance, honoring the victims and survivors of the Holocaust, the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, and Solidarity Day for Soviet Jews. Celebration of joyous occasions like Israel's Independence Day also occur at this season.

In recognition of the special significance of this time of year to America's Jews, in tribute to the important contributions they have made to American life, and in an effort to foster understanding and appreciation of the cultural diversity that has made America such a special and unique society, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 241, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim May 6 through May 13, 1984, as "Jewish Heritage Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 6 through May 13, 1984, as Jewish Heritage Week. I call upon the people of the United States, Federal, State and local government officials, and interested organizations to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighth.

RONALD REAGAN

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University of Southern California (B.A., 1962) and Harvard Law School (J.D., 1965). He is married, has two sons, and resides in Arlington, Va. He was born July 31, 1940, in Dayton, Ohio.

Federal Maritime Commission

Nomination of Robert Setrakian To Be a Commissioner. April 11, 1983

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert Setrakian to be a Commissioner of the Federal Maritime Commission for the term expiring June 30, 1987. He would succeed Richard J. Daschbach.

Mr. Setrakian is president, part owner, and director of the Mid-State Horticultural Co., Inc., in San Francisco, Calif. He also serves as a director of First Nationwide Savings and as a member of the American Society of Enologists. He was chairman and chief executive officer of California Growers Winery, Inc., in 1971-1982; director of Air West in 1965-1970; founder and chairman of the board of the National Bank of Agriculture in 1963-1968; director of Pacific Air Lines in 1962-1965; and president and director of Coastwise Steamship Line in 1959-1962.

He graduated from Stanford University (B.A., 1949). He has four children and resides in San Francisco, Calif. He was born January 21, 1924, in Fresno, Calif.

National Arthritis Month, 1983

Proclamation 5047. April 11, 1983

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Arthritis, the oldest known group of chronic diseases, is still the Nation's greatestcrippler. At least 35 million Americans—about one in seven—have some form of arthritis.

The total cost of arthritis must be counted not only in terms of socioeconomic losses, but also in terms of human suffering and disability. Uncontrolled arthritis has major negative social, psychological, and economic impacts not only on the patients who suffer from arthritis, but also on their families and on our society in general.

We have learned a great deal through research, but as yet these disorders are not fully understood and are not adequately controllable. We must meet the critical need for new research ideas and productive research studies upon which advances in the area of arthritis treatment and prevention can be based. Our goal continues to be the eventual elimination of arthritis as a cause of human suffering and economic burden to our Nation.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, in accordance with Senate Joint Resolution 32, do hereby proclaim the month of May 1983 as National Arthritis Month. I urge the people of the United States and educational, philanthropic, scientific, medical and health care organizations, and professionals to support appropriate efforts to discover the causes and cures of all forms of arthritis and to alleviate the suffering of victims of these disorders.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

Ronald Reagan

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:30 a.m., April 12, 1983]

American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors

Remarks at the Opening Assembly of the 4-Day Observance. April 11, 1983

President Meed, Chairman Wiesel, the other distinguished leaders of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, participants

in the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors, members of the second generation, friends, survivors:

Tonight we stand together to give thanks to America for providing freedom and liberty and, for many here tonight, a second home and a second life.

The opportunity to join with you this evening as a representative of the people of the United States will be for me a cherished memory. I am proud to accept your thanks on behalf of our fellow Americans and also to express our gratitude to you for choosing America, for being the good citizens that you are, and for reminding us of how important it is to remain true to our ideals as individuals and as a nation.

We are here, first and foremost, to remember. These are the days of remembrance, *Yom Hashoah*. Ours is the only nation other than Israel that marks this time with an official national observance. For the last 2 years I've had the privilege of participating personally in the Days of Remembrance commemoration, as President Carter did before me. May we take a moment to pause and contemplate, perhaps in silent prayer, the magnitude of this occasion, the millions of lives, the courage and dignity, the malevolence and hatred, and what it all means to our lives and the decisions that we make more than a generation later.

Would you please join me and stand in a tribute to those who are not with us for a moment of silence.

[At this point, the audience stood for a moment of silent prayer.]

Amen.

In the early days of our country, our first President, George Washington, visited a Hebrew congregation in Newport, Rhode Island. In response to their address, he wrote them a now rather famous letter reflecting on the meaning of America's newly won freedom. He wrote, "All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship. For happily the Government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens."

Well, certainly our country doesn't have a spotless record, but our fundamental beliefs, the ones that inspired Washington when he penned that letter, are sound. Our whole way of life is based on a compact between good and decent people, a voluntary agreement to live here together in freedom, respecting the rights of others and expecting that our rights in return will be respected.

But the freedom we enjoy carries with it a tremendous responsibility. You, the survivors of the Holocaust, remind us of that. Good and decent people must not close their eyes to evil, must not ignore the suffering of the innocent, and must never remain silent and inactive in times of moral crisis.

A generation ago, the American people felt like many others in the Western World—that they could simply ignore the expanding power of a totalitarian ideology. Looking back now, we must admit that the warning signs were there, that the world refused to see. The words and ideology of the Nazis were rationalized, explained away as if they had no meaning. Violations of religious freedom, the attacks on Jewish property, the censorship, the heavy taxes imposed on those who wished to emigrate, even the first concentration camps—all this ignored, as was the incredible expansion of Germany's war machine.

A few brave voices tried to warn of the danger. Winston Churchill was driven into the political wilderness for speaking the unpleasant truth. There were also those who in their sincere desire for peace were all too ready to give totalitarians every benefit of the doubt and all too quick to label Churchill a warmonger. Well, time has proven that those who gloss over the brutality of tyrants are no friends of peace or freedom.

Tonight, let us pledge that we will never shut our eyes, never refuse to acknowledge the truth, no matter how unpleasant. If nothing else, the painful memory we share should strengthen our resolve to do this. Our Founding Fathers believed in certain self-evident truths, but for truth to prevail we must have the courage to proclaim it.

Last week we reaffirmed our belief in the most meaningful truths of our Judeo-Christian heritage—Passover and Easter. These

two religious observances link our faiths and celebrate the liberation of the body and soul. The rites of Passover remind us of the freeing of our common ancestors from the yoke of Pharaoh's bondage and their exodus to freedom. And today, you bear witness to a modern-day exodus from the darkness of unspeakable horror to the light and refuge of safe havens—the two most important being America and what soon became the State of Israel.

As a man whose heart is with you and as President of a people you are now so much a part of, I promise you that the security of your safe haven here and in Israel will never be compromised. Our most sacred task now is ensuring that the memory of this greatest of human tragedies, the Holocaust, never fades; that its lessons are not forgotten.

Although so much has been written and said, words somehow are never enough. If a young person, the son or daughter of a neighbor or friend should die or suffer a terrible illness, we feel the sorrow and share the pain. But how can we share the agony of a million young people suffering unspeakable deaths? It's almost too great a burden for the human soul. Indeed, its very enormity may make it seem unreal. Simon Weisenthal has said, "When a hundred people die, it's a catastrophe. When a million people die, it's just a statistic."

We must see to it that the immeasurable pain of the Holocaust is not dehumanized, that it is not examined clinically and dispassionately, that its significance is not lost on this generation or any future generation. Though it is now a dry scar, we cannot let the bleeding wound be forgotten. Only when it is personalized will it be real enough to play a role in the decisions we make. Those victims who cannot be with us today do a vital service to mankind by being remembered. But we must be their vessel of remembrance. This reunion is part of our duty to them.

Ben Meed, by serving as the catalyst for this historic event, you exemplify the meaning of good citizenship. America is lucky to have you. Elie Wiesel, you have done so much for so many years now, for all you've done, thank you for your noble effort.

Americans can be proud that with the help of these two men and many others,

we're moving forward to build a Holocaust Memorial, a living museum here in the Nation's Capital. And it is being financed, as is this gathering, by voluntary contributions by Jews and Gentiles, by citizens from every walk of life, of every race and creed, who grasp the importance to our soul and to our well-being of seeing, of understanding, and of remembering.

Imparting the message of the Holocaust, using it to reinforce the moral fiber of our society is much more than a Jewish responsibility. It rests upon all of us who, not immobilized by cynicism and negativism, believe that mankind is capable of greater goodness. For just as the genocide of the Holocaust debased civilization, the outcome of the struggle against those who ran the camps and committed the atrocities gives us hope that the brighter side of the human spirit will, in the end, triumph.

During the dark days when terror reigned on the continent of Europe, there were quiet heroes, men and women whose moral fiber held firm. Some of those are called "righteous Gentiles." At this solemn time, we remember them also.

Alexander Rozlan and his wife, for example, now live in Clearwater, Florida. But during the war, they lived in Poland, and they hid three Jewish children in their home for more than 4 years. They knew the terrible risk they were taking. Once, when German soldiers searched their home, the Rozlans kept serving wine and whiskey until the troops were so drunk they forgot what they were looking for. Later, Rozlan's own son was in the hospital with scarlet fever. The boy hid half of the medicine under his pillow so he could give it to the Jewish children his family were hiding, because they, too, had scarlet fever.

There are many such stories. The picturesque town of Assisi, Italy, sheltered and protected 300 Jews. Father Rufino Niccacci organized the effort, hiding people in his monastery and in the homes of parishioners. A slip of the tongue by a single informant could have condemned the entire village to the camps, yet they did not yield.

And, of course, there was Raoul Wallenberg, one of the moral giants of our time, whose courage saved thousands. He could have remained in his native Sweden, safe

from the conflagration that engulfed the continent. He chose to follow his conscience. Yes, we remember him, too.

I would affirm, as President of the United States and, if you would permit me, in the names of the survivors, that if those who took him from Budapest would win our trust, let them start by giving us an accounting of Raoul Wallenberg. Wallenberg and others who displayed such bravery did not consider themselves heroes. I understand that some of them, when asked about why they risked so much, often for complete strangers, replied, "It was the right thing to do." And that was that. It was just their way.

That kind of moral character, unfortunately, was the exception and not the rule. But for that very reason, its a consciousness we must foster.

Earlier, I described our country as a compact between good and decent people. I believe this, because it is the love of freedom, not nationalistic rituals and symbols, that unites us. And because of this, we are also bound in spirit to all those who yearn to be free and to live without fear. We are the keepers of the flame of liberty.

I understand that in Hebrew, the word for "engraved" is *charut*. It is very similar to the word for "freedom," *cheyrut*. Tonight, we recognize that for freedom to survive and prosper it must be engraved in our character, so that when confronted with fundamental choices we will do what is right—because that is our way.

Looking around this room tonight I realize that although we come from many lands, we share a wealth of common experiences. Many of us remember the time before the Second World War. How we and our friends reacted to certain events has not faded from our memory. There are also in this room many young people, sons and daughters, maybe even a few grandchildren. Perhaps some of the younger ones can't understand why we're making so much of a fuss. Perhaps some of them think we're too absorbed by the heartaches of the past and should move on.

Well, what we do tonight is not for us; it's for them. We who are old enough to remember must make certain those who take our place understand. So, if a youngster should ask you why you're here, just tell

that young person, "because I love God, because I love my country, because I love you, *Zachor*."

I can't close without remembering something else. Some years ago, I was sent on a mission to Denmark. And while there, I heard stories of the war. And I heard how the order had gone out for the Danish people, under the Nazi occupation, to identify the Jews among them. And the next day, every Dane appeared on the street wearing a Star of David.

Thank you all, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at approximately 8:36 p.m. at the Capital Centre in Landover, Md., following an introduction by Benjamin Meed, president of the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors. The President was greeted on his arrival at the Capital Centre by Elie Wiesel, Chairman of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council.

Direct Communication Links Between the United States and the Soviet Union

Statement on a Report of the Secretary of Defense. April 12, 1983

I am pleased to note the completion of the report of the Secretary of Defense on Direct Communication Links and Other Measures to Enhance Stability. I believe that the proposals in this report, which was prepared in accordance with Public Law 97-252, are fully consistent with our goal of reducing the risk of nuclear war.

The Department of Defense report recommends a number of new measures. Of special note are those measures proposed to improve communications and build confidence between the United States and the Soviet Union. They include: addition of a high-speed facsimile capability to the Direct Communications Link (Hotline), which would permit the transmission of full pages of text and maps and graphs; the establishment of a Joint Military Communications Link, which would be a high-speed facsimile link between the U.S. National Mili-

University of Southern California (B.A., 1962) and Harvard Law School (J.D., 1965). He is married, has two sons, and resides in Arlington, Va. He was born July 31, 1940, in Dayton, Ohio.

Federal Maritime Commission

Nomination of Robert Setrakian To Be a Commissioner. April 11, 1983

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert Setrakian to be a Commissioner of the Federal Maritime Commission for the term expiring June 30, 1987. He would succeed Richard J. Daschbach.

Mr. Setrakian is president, part owner, and director of the Mid-State Horticultural Co., Inc., in San Francisco, Calif. He also serves as a director of First Nationwide Savings and as a member of the American Society of Enologists. He was chairman and chief executive officer of California Growers Winery, Inc., in 1971-1982; director of Air West in 1965-1970; founder and chairman of the board of the National Bank of Agriculture in 1963-1968; director of Pacific Air Lines in 1962-1965; and president and director of Coastwise Steamship Line in 1959-1962.

He graduated from Stanford University (B.A., 1949). He has four children and resides in San Francisco, Calif. He was born January 21, 1924, in Fresno, Calif.

National Arthritis Month, 1983

Proclamation 5047. April 11, 1983

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Arthritis, the oldest known group of chronic diseases, is still the Nation's greatest crippler. At least 35 million Americans—about one in seven—have some form of arthritis.

The total cost of arthritis must be counted not only in terms of socioeconomic losses, but also in terms of human suffering and disability. Uncontrolled arthritis has major negative social, psychological, and economic impacts not only on the patients who suffer from arthritis, but also on their families and on our society in general.

We have learned a great deal through research, but as yet these disorders are not fully understood and are not adequately controllable. We must meet the critical need for new research ideas and productive research studies upon which advances in the area of arthritis treatment and prevention can be based. Our goal continues to be the eventual elimination of arthritis as a cause of human suffering and economic burden to our Nation.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, in accordance with Senate Joint Resolution 32, do hereby proclaim the month of May 1983 as National Arthritis Month. I urge the people of the United States and educational, philanthropic, scientific, medical and health care organizations, and professionals to support appropriate efforts to discover the causes and cures of all forms of arthritis and to alleviate the suffering of victims of these disorders.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

Ronald Reagan

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:30 a.m., April 12, 1983]

American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors

Remarks at the Opening Assembly of the 4-Day Observance. April 11, 1983

President Meed, Chairman Wiesel, the other distinguished leaders of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, participants

in the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors, members of the second generation, friends, survivors:

Tonight we stand together to give thanks to America for providing freedom and liberty and, for many here tonight, a second home and a second life.

The opportunity to join with you this evening as a representative of the people of the United States will be for me a cherished memory. I am proud to accept your thanks on behalf of our fellow Americans and also to express our gratitude to you for choosing America, for being the good citizens that you are, and for reminding us of how important it is to remain true to our ideals as individuals and as a nation.

We are here, first and foremost, to remember. These are the days of remembrance, *Yom Hashoah*. Ours is the only nation other than Israel that marks this time with an official national observance. For the last 2 years I've had the privilege of participating personally in the Days of Remembrance commemoration, as President Carter did before me. May we take a moment to pause and contemplate, perhaps in silent prayer, the magnitude of this occasion, the millions of lives, the courage and dignity, the malevolence and hatred, and what it all means to our lives and the decisions that we make more than a generation later.

Would you please join me and stand in a tribute to those who are not with us for a moment of silence.

[At this point, the audience stood for a moment of silent prayer.]

Amen.

In the early days of our country, our first President, George Washington, visited a Hebrew congregation in Newport, Rhode Island. In response to their address, he wrote them a now rather famous letter reflecting on the meaning of America's newly won freedom. He wrote, "All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship. For happily the Government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens."

Well, certainly our country doesn't have a spotless record, but our fundamental beliefs, the ones that inspired Washington when he penned that letter, are sound. Our whole way of life is based on a compact between good and decent people, a voluntary agreement to live here together in freedom, respecting the rights of others and expecting that our rights in return will be respected.

But the freedom we enjoy carries with it a tremendous responsibility. You, the survivors of the Holocaust, remind us of that. Good and decent people must not close their eyes to evil, must not ignore the suffering of the innocent, and must never remain silent and inactive in times of moral crisis.

A generation ago, the American people felt like many others in the Western World—that they could simply ignore the expanding power of a totalitarian ideology. Looking back now, we must admit that the warning signs were there, that the world refused to see. The words and ideology of the Nazis were rationalized, explained away as if they had no meaning. Violations of religious freedom, the attacks on Jewish property, the censorship, the heavy taxes imposed on those who wished to emigrate, even the first concentration camps—all this ignored, as was the incredible expansion of Germany's war machine.

A few brave voices tried to warn of the danger. Winston Churchill was driven into the political wilderness for speaking the unpleasant truth. There were also those who in their sincere desire for peace were all too ready to give totalitarians every benefit of the doubt and all too quick to label Churchill a warmonger. Well, time has proven that those who gloss over the brutality of tyrants are no friends of peace or freedom.

Tonight, let us pledge that we will never shut our eyes, never refuse to acknowledge the truth, no matter how unpleasant. If nothing else, the painful memory we share should strengthen our resolve to do this. Our Founding Fathers believed in certain self-evident truths, but for truth to prevail we must have the courage to proclaim it.

Last week we reaffirmed our belief in the most meaningful truths of our Judeo-Christian heritage—Passover and Easter. These

two religious observances link our faiths and celebrate the liberation of the body and soul. The rites of Passover remind us of the freeing of our common ancestors from the yoke of Pharaoh's bondage and their exodus to freedom. And today, you bear witness to a modern-day exodus from the darkness of unspeakable horror to the light and refuge of safe havens—the two most important being America and what soon became the State of Israel.

As a man whose heart is with you and as President of a people you are now so much a part of, I promise you that the security of your safe haven here and in Israel will never be compromised. Our most sacred task now is ensuring that the memory of this greatest of human tragedies, the Holocaust, never fades; that its lessons are not forgotten.

Although so much has been written and said, words somehow are never enough. If a young person, the son or daughter of a neighbor or friend should die or suffer a terrible illness, we feel the sorrow and share the pain. But how can we share the agony of a million young people suffering unspeakable deaths? It's almost too great a burden for the human soul. Indeed, its very enormity may make it seem unreal. Simon Weisenthal has said, "When a hundred people die, it's a catastrophe. When a million people die, it's just a statistic."

We must see to it that the immeasurable pain of the Holocaust is not dehumanized, that it is not examined clinically and dispassionately, that its significance is not lost on this generation or any future generation. Though it is now a dry scar, we cannot let the bleeding wound be forgotten. Only when it is personalized will it be real enough to play a role in the decisions we make. Those victims who cannot be with us today do a vital service to mankind by being remembered. But we must be their vessel of remembrance. This reunion is part of our duty to them.

Ben Meed, by serving as the catalyst for this historic event, you exemplify the meaning of good citizenship. America is lucky to have you. Elie Wiesel, you have done so much for so many years now, for all you've done, thank you for your noble effort.

Americans can be proud that with the help of these two men and many others,

we're moving forward to build a Holocaust Memorial, a living museum here in the Nation's Capital. And it is being financed, as is this gathering, by voluntary contributions by Jews and Gentiles, by citizens from every walk of life, of every race and creed, who grasp the importance to our soul and to our well-being of seeing, of understanding, and of remembering.

Imparting the message of the Holocaust, using it to reinforce the moral fiber of our society is much more than a Jewish responsibility. It rests upon all of us who, not immobilized by cynicism and negativism, believe that mankind is capable of greater goodness. For just as the genocide of the Holocaust debased civilization, the outcome of the struggle against those who ran the camps and committed the atrocities gives us hope that the brighter side of the human spirit will, in the end, triumph.

During the dark days when terror reigned on the continent of Europe, there were quiet heroes, men and women whose moral fiber held firm. Some of those are called "righteous Gentiles." At this solemn time, we remember them also.

Alexander Rozlan and his wife, for example, now live in Clearwater, Florida. But during the war, they lived in Poland, and they hid three Jewish children in their home for more than 4 years. They knew the terrible risk they were taking. Once, when German soldiers searched their home, the Rozlans kept serving wine and whiskey until the troops were so drunk they forgot what they were looking for. Later, Rozlan's own son was in the hospital with scarlet fever. The boy hid half of the medicine under his pillow so he could give it to the Jewish children his family were hiding, because they, too, had scarlet fever.

There are many such stories. The picturesque town of Assisi, Italy, sheltered and protected 300 Jews. Father Rufino Niccacci organized the effort, hiding people in his monastery and in the homes of parishioners. A slip of the tongue by a single informant could have condemned the entire village to the camps, yet they did not yield.

And, of course, there was Raoul Wallenberg, one of the moral giants of our time, whose courage saved thousands. He could have remained in his native Sweden, safe

from the conflagration that engulfed the continent. He chose to follow his conscience. Yes, we remember him, too.

I would affirm, as President of the United States and, if you would permit me, in the names of the survivors, that if those who took him from Budapest would win our trust, let them start by giving us an accounting of Raoul Wallenberg. Wallenberg and others who displayed such bravery did not consider themselves heroes. I understand that some of them, when asked about why they risked so much, often for complete strangers, replied, "It was the right thing to do." And that was that. It was just their way.

That kind of moral character, unfortunately, was the exception and not the rule. But for that very reason, its consciousness we must foster.

Earlier, I described our country as a compact between good and decent people. I believe this, because it is the love of freedom, not nationalistic rituals and symbols, that unites us. And because of this, we are also bound in spirit to all those who yearn to be free and to live without fear. We are the keepers of the flame of liberty.

I understand that in Hebrew, the word for "engraved" is *charut*. It is very similar to the word for "freedom," *cheyrut*. Tonight, we recognize that for freedom to survive and prosper it must be engraved in our character, so that when confronted with fundamental choices we will do what is right—because that is our way.

Looking around this room tonight I realize that although we come from many lands, we share a wealth of common experiences. Many of us remember the time before the Second World War. How we and our friends reacted to certain events has not faded from our memory. There are also in this room many young people, sons and daughters, maybe even a few grandchildren. Perhaps some of the younger ones can't understand why we're making so much of a fuss. Perhaps some of them think we're too absorbed by the heartaches of the past and should move on.

Well, what we do tonight is not for us; it's for them. We who are old enough to remember must make certain those who take our place understand. So, if a youngster should ask you why you're here, just tell

that young person, "because I love God, because I love my country, because I love you, *Zachor*."

I can't close without remembering something else. Some years ago, I was sent on a mission to Denmark. And while there, I heard stories of the war. And I heard how the order had gone out for the Danish people, under the Nazi occupation, to identify the Jews among them. And the next day, every Dane appeared on the street wearing a Star of David.

Thank you all, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at approximately 8:36 p.m. at the Capital Centre in Landover, Md., following an introduction by Benjamin Meed, president of the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors. The President was greeted on his arrival at the Capital Centre by Elie Wiesel, Chairman of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council.

Direct Communication Links Between the United States and the Soviet Union

Statement on a Report of the Secretary of Defense. April 12, 1983

I am pleased to note the completion of the report of the Secretary of Defense on Direct Communication Links and Other Measures to Enhance Stability. I believe that the proposals in this report, which was prepared in accordance with Public Law 97-252, are fully consistent with our goal of reducing the risk of nuclear war.

The Department of Defense report recommends a number of new measures. Of special note are those measures proposed to improve communications and build confidence between the United States and the Soviet Union. They include: addition of a high-speed facsimile capability to the Direct Communications Link (Hotline), which would permit the transmission of full pages of text and maps and graphs; the establishment of a Joint Military Communications Link, which would be a high-speed facsimile link between the U.S. National Mili-

Bregu

Clark would suggest statutory obligation to identify financial
Oglesby, Whittlesey committees

more involved the appropriate environment
in terms of Bregu just being

250th Ann of ~~the~~ Aquin of Jewish Theology
Maimonides Jewish philosophy

post office stamp?

1/2 dozen Swetas per bag - explaining
Bochwitz mod actus

PR document - wilder dreams

Baker Mann

J. Clarke's role - he then must certify

display Wiesel's role; Carter
why not?

Pay support for USHMC - rising

work of Council

national support

private sector/body of Kennedy Center

US Holocaust Memorial Museum

Pay message at annual ceremonies

Days of Remembrance

annual ceremony

grad building for museum

purpose of museum
buildings: donated when
purpose
renovation

USNMC 724-0779

Seymour Siegel
Michael Naftalin

Naftalin
Bryce
presidents
very helpful

design of complex
my in present exhibit area, design exhibits
library
being published
plans for Days of Remembrance

help transferred by GSA in 1982
administered by GSA at present

publishing campaign, just getting under way
100 million raised
volunteer

Council plans, build & operate museum
substantial museum

Days of Remembrance 1983

Bryce helpful

205415

DOCUMENT=

2 OF

6

ACTDATE = 840405
ADDNUMB =
CREFDATE = 840405
DOCDATE = 840331
DSPDATE = 840407
NAME = WIESEL
RCVDATE = 840405
RECID = 205415
STATE = DC
UPDATE = 840413
ZIP = 20004

OPID LW
DOCDATE 840331
RECTYP IBA
MEDIA L
STAFF PRESIDENT REAGAN
PRREAG
NAME THE HONORABLE ELIE WIESEL
TITLE CHAIRMAN
ORG UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL
COUNCIL
ADDR WASHINGTON DC 20004
STREET SUITE 832
425 13TH STREET, NW
SUBJECT REQUESTS THAT THE PRESIDENT SERVE AS THE
HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF "A CAMPAIGN TO
REMEMBER"
SUBCODE PR014-12
FG352
INDCODE 1140
RPTCODE MI {
ACTION CAFULL ORG 840405 C 840407
CUFIEL RSA 840407
PLWHIT RSI 840407 C 840407
CUAT19 RSD 840412 S 840422

END OF DOCUMENT

ACTDATE = 840417
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CREFDATE = 840417
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DSPDATE =
NAME = WIESEL
RCVDATE = 840417
RECID = 213455
STATE = DC
UPDATE = 840418
ZIP = 20004

OPID LW
DOCDATE 840409
RECTYP IBA
MEDIA L
STAFF PRESIDENT REAGAN
PRREAG
NAME THE HONORABLE ELIE WIESEL
TITLE CHAIRMAN
ORG UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL
COUNCIL
ADDR WASHINGTON DC 20004
STREET SUITE 832
425 13TH STREET, NW
SUBJECT SUPPORTS THE NOMINATION OF DR. LARRY B.
SILVER AS ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (NIMH)
SUBCODE FG022-10
INDCODE 1140
RPTCODE MI
ACTION CAFULL ORG 840417 {

END OF DOCUMENT

COPY

September 3, 1981

Dear Mr. Wiesel:

Nancy and I were particularly pleased by your thoughtfulness in sending us the original silkscreen by Lou Stovall, following the "Days of Remembrance" ceremony at the White House. We want you to know that we shall keep this artist's proof as a meaningful reminder of the value of liberty which your special remembrance represents.

With our best wishes to you and Mrs. Wiesel.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN A

Mr. Elie Wiesel
Suite 832
425 13th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

RR:CMF:MP:AVH:ms--

9

810903

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

Yom Hashoah

April 30, 1981

Rose Garden

The White House

Welcoming Remarks The Honorable Jacob Stein
Special Advisor to the White House

Remarks The Honorable John C. Danforth
United States Senator (Missouri)

Entrance of the President of the United States

Address The Honorable Elie Wiesel
Chairman,
United States Holocaust Memorial Council

Address President Ronald Reagan

Candle Lighting Ceremony The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
United States Congressman (Illinois)

Participating Survivors

SIGMUND STROCHLITZ
SOL GOLDSTEIN
MILES LERMAN
BENJAMIN MEED
HADASSAH ROSENSAFT
SIGGI WILZIG
ELI ZBOROWSKI

El Moleh Rachamim The Honorable Isaac Goodfriend
Cantor, Ahavath Achim Congregation
Atlanta, Georgia

Kaddish The Honorable Alfred Gottschalk
President, Hebrew Union College
Cincinnati, Ohio

Concluding Remarks The Honorable Monroe H. Freedman
Director,
United States Holocaust Memorial Council

WHITE HOUSE GIFT REGISTER

Date Received: May 27, 1981 Accepted By: Red Caraway

Name of Donor: ELIE Wiesel

Title: Chairman

Address: United States Holocaust Memorial Council
Suite 832, 13th St. NW.
Wash DC Country: _____
20004

Presented By: _____

Donor: _____ Other (Name): _____

Address: _____

Circumstances of Presentation: President attended
affairance on 4/30/81

Brief Description of Gift: Colored plaque
re: Days of Remembrance
Observance

Gift Intended For:

President: First Lady: _____ President & First Lady: _____

Other First Family Member (Name): _____

Other (Name): _____ Title: _____

Office: _____ Tel.: _____

Acknowledgement: _____

Copy Attached: _____ To Be Handled By Gift Unit: _____
(Only for President and/or First Lady)

Disposition: To White House Gift Unit, Room 62, OEOB Date: 5/27/81

Report Prepared By: Jay Shanahan Tel: 2270

Other Comments: _____

May 15, 1981

Dear Mr. Wiesel:

I was very pleased to meet with you, Mrs. Wiesel, and the other members of the American Jewish Community at the White House. The annual "Days of Remembrance" serves as our national reminder of the Nazi Holocaust, one of the greatest threats to human liberty in all of history. I appreciated having you and your colleagues join me on this solemn occasion.

You were very kind to bring Mrs. Reagan and me the inscribed copy of your biography, A Jew Today. We appreciate this thoughtful gift and look forward to sharing in your experiences.

With our warm best wishes to you, Mrs. Wiesel, and your associates on the United States Holocaust Memorial Council,

Sincerely,

The Honorable and Mrs. Elie Wiesel
Suite 832
425 13th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. . 20004

RR:AVH:MP:CMF:EJL::ms--

~~NSC approved~~

DRAFT/Date Aug. 17, 81

RR/ CMF / lup / sk
(Drafter) (Rev. I) (Rev. II)

AVH/ _____ / _____
(Drafter) (Rev. I)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosures:
(Type LABEL)

Other:

Dear Mr. Wiesel:

Nancy and I were particularly pleased by your thoughtfulness in sending us the original silkscreen by Lou Stovall, following the "Days of Remembrance" ceremony at the White House. We want you to know that we shall keep this artist's proof as a meaningful reminder of the value of liberty which your special remembrance represents.

With our best wishes, *to you and Mrs. Wiesel,*

Sincerely,

RR

COPY

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

ID # 130108
FC-352

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 83103115

Name of Correspondent: Elie Wiesel

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Supports the proposed investigation by the Department of Justice into Executive Branch protection of Klaus Barbie.

ROUTE TO: Office/Agency (Staff Name)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CP Full</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>830315</u>		<u>C 83103115</u>
<u>NS Clar</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>83103115</u>		<u>C 83103116</u>
<u>DOJ</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>83103122</u>		<u>A 83104101</u>
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>

- ACTION CODES:**
- A - Appropriate Action
 - C - Comment/Recommendation
 - D - Draft Response
 - F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
 - I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
 - R - Direct Reply w/Copy
 - S - For Signature
 - X - Interim Reply
- DISPOSITION CODES:**
- A - Answered
 - B - Non-Special Referral
 - C - Completed
 - S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:
Type of Response = Initials of Signer
Code = "A"
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: Domestic Prot Law Policy

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.



United States Department of Justice

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
CRIMINAL DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

APRIL 1 1983

Mr. Elie Wiesel
Chairman
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council
425-13th Street, N.W.
Suite 832
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in reply to your telegram of March 14 concerning Klaus Barbie.

On March 14, 1983, the Attorney General announced that the Department of Justice would undertake an investigation into the relationship between Klaus Barbie and the United State government from 1945 to the present. This investigation will be conducted by Allan A. Ryan, Jr., Director of the Office of Special Investigations, who has been appointed my Special Assistant for this purpose. Mr. Ryan has said that he hopes to complete the investigation within 60 to 90 days.

We appreciate your interest and conern in this matter.

Sincerely,

146-2-47-KB
DLJ:MR:AARyan:bb:jmp
T.3/29/83, Ret: 3/31/83

D. Lowell Jensen
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

Records
Mr. Jensen
Mr. Richard
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Gittens
OSI Chron
OLA

✓ Exec. Secretariat (2)

RECEIVED
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

MAR 22 1983

REFERRAL

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY
ATTORNEY GENERAL

MARCH 22, 1983

TO: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 130108

MEDIA: TELEGRAM, DATED MARCH 14, 1983

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: MR. ELIE WIESEL
CHAIRMAN
U. S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL
425 13TH STREET NORTHWEST
SUITE 832
WASHINGTON DC 20004

SUBJECT: SUPPORTS THE PROPOSED INVESTIGATION BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE INTO EXECUTIVE BRANCH
PROTECTION OF KLAUS BARBIE

RECEIVED

MAR 24 1983

CDCU

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

OSI

RECEIVED

MAR 25 1983

C. J. ...
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

37
C. Fuller

WHA014(0936)(4-005342S073)PD 03/14/83 0936

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ICS IPMMTZZ CSP

130108

2027240779 POM IDMT WASHINGTON DC 25 03-14 0936A EST

PMS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

WHITE HOUSE DC

DEAP MR PRESIDENT

THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL SUPPORTS THE PROPOSED INVESTIGATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE INTO EXECUTIVE BRANCH PROTECTION OF KLAUS BARBIE

147-2-47

ELIE WIESEL CHAIRMAN US HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

RECEIVED

#29 MAR 22 1983

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CRIMINAL DIVISION

REC

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425 13 ST NORTHWEST SUITE 832

WASHINGTON DC 20004

RECEIVED

MAR 24 1983

CDCU

GALAN RYAN - 228HAMM

CONFIDENTIAL

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February 17, 1983

Dear Mr. Wiesel:

My birthday celebration was considerably brightened by your thoughtful remembrance -- thank you! I am delighted to have your friendship and goodwill.

Nancy joins me in sending our warm best wishes.

With appreciation,

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Mr. Elie Wiesel
Chairman
United States Holocaust
Memorial Council
Suite 832
425 13th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

RR:PAG:KCS:RCH:AVH:elb
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DBLWHC019(1732)(4-246855S038)PD 02/07/83 1731 1983 FEB 7 PM 5 45

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2027240779 TDMT WASHINGTON DC 16 02-07 0531P EST

PMS PRESIDENT RONALD W REAGAN RPT DLY MGM

WHITE HOUSE DC

MAY THIS BE THE HAPPIEST BIRTHDAY FOR YOU, AND MAY THIS YEAR BE THE
BRIGHTEST EVER

ELIE WIESEL CHAIRMAN UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

425 13TH ST NW SUITE 832

WASHINGTON DC 20004

NNNN

COPY

ID #

140889

TR001

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

 O - OUTGOING H - INTERNAL I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD)

83104128

Name of Correspondent: Elin Wiesel MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: European administration in the President's
university on April 11, 1983 at the
Belmont-Riverbend-on-Gathering.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
CA Full		ORIGINATOR	83104128		C	83104128
	SS Dawn	A	83104129		C	83104129
	CN Mees (copy sent 4/29)	I	83104129	for the Pres.	C	83104129
	RM		1 1			83104129
			1 1			1 1

ACTION CODES:

A - Appropriate Action
 C - Comment/Recommendation
 D - Draft Response
 F - Furnish Fact Sheet
 to be used as Enclosure

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
 R - Direct Reply w/Copy
 S - For Signature
 X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

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 B - Non-Special Referral
 C - Completed
 S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

Type of Response = Initials of Signer
 Code = "A"
 Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.



40889

United States Holocaust Memorial Council

Office of the
Chairman

April 20, 1983

37

P. Fuller

The Honorable Ronald W. Reagan
The President of the United States
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are all still under the spell of the week of Remembrance. It is clear to us that the high point was your speech Monday evening, April 11, at the Capital Centre. The address was eloquent and moving, expressing the sentiments appropriate to the occasion. Your understanding of our aspirations and hopes is most assuring. Many have said that it was the best speech an American President has ever made to a Jewish audience. I offer my personal appreciation for your participation in the Days of Remembrance. It was an occasion few who were present will ever forget.

I look forward sometime in the future to be able to see you personally. I hope that the meeting we spoke about can be arranged.

Again, our most fervent thanks and gratitude. Your continued support means a great deal to us, the survivors, and to the American people.

Sincerely, and with my warmest
wishes to Mrs. Reagan and to yourself —

Elie Wiesel
Elie Wiesel

COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

ID# 203713

10154-12

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MARCH 06, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE ELIE WIESEL

SUBJECT SUGGESTION FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TALKS WITH
CHANCELLOR HELMUT KOHL

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
CRAIG L. FULLER	ORG	84/03/06		C 84/03/06
REFERRAL NOTE: <i>NSC McFARLANE</i>	A	84/03/06		C 84/03/08
REFERRAL NOTE: <i>99DOS</i>	R	84/03/10		# 84/04/03
REFERRAL NOTE:		1 1		1 1
REFERRAL NOTE:		1 1		1 1
REFERRAL NOTE:		1 1		1 1

COMMENTS: *I should have gone to State
I believe with you one hour
Linda*

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:T INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

- *****
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| *ACTION CODES: | *DISPOSITION CODES: | *OUTGOING | * |
| * | * | * CORRESPONDENCE: | * |
| *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION | *A-ANSWERED | *TYPE RESP=INITIALS | * |
| *C-COMMENT/RECOM | *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL | * OF SIGNER | * |
| *D-DRAFT RESPONSE | *C-COMPLETED | * CODE = A | * |
| *F-FURNISH FACT SHEET | *S-SUSPENDED | *COMPLETED = DATE OF | * |
| *I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC* | | * OUTGOING | * |
| *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * | | * | * |
| *S-FOR-SIGNATURE * | | * | * |
| *X-INTERIM REPLY * | | * | * |
- *****

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

C0054-02

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MARCH 06, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE ELIE WIESEL

SUBJECT SUGGESTION FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TALKS WITH
CHANCELLOR HELMUT KOHL

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
CRAIG L. FULLER	ORG	84/03/06		C 84/03/06
REFERRAL NOTE: <i>NSC MCFARLANE</i>	A	84/03/06		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /

COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:T INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

- *****
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| *ACTION CODES: | *DISPOSITION CODES: | *OUTGOING | * |
| * | * | * CORRESPONDENCE: | * |
| *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION | *A-ANSWERED | *TYPE RESP=INITIALS | * |
| *C-COMMENT/RECOM | *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL | * OF SIGNER | * |
| *D-DRAFT RESPONSE | *C-COMPLETED | * CODE = A | * |
| *F-FURNISH-FACT SHEET | *S-SUSPENDED | *COMPLETED = DATE OF | * |
| *I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC* | | * OUTGOING | * |
| *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * | | | * |
| *S-FOR-SIGNATURE | | | * |
| *X-INTERIM REPLY | | | * |
- *****

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.



UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

s/s 8407332

Date April 3, 1984

For: Mr. Robert C. McFarlane
National Security Council
The White House

Reference:

To: President Reagan From: Elie Wiesel
Date: March 5 Subject: Suggestion for President's
Talks with Chancellor Kohl
WH Referral Dated: March 10 NSC ID# 203713
(if any)

 The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State.

Action Taken:

- A draft reply is attached.
- A draft reply will be forwarded.
- A translation is attached.
- x An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below.
- The Department of State has no objection to the
proposed travel.
- Other.

Remarks:

for Kristie A Kenney
Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 3, 1984

The Honorable Elie Wiesel
Chairman, United States Holocaust Memorial Council
425 Thirteenth Street, N.W., Suite 832
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Wiesel:

I have been asked to reply to your telegram to President Reagan of March 5, requesting that he discuss with Chancellor Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany the issue of possible legal sanctions in the FRG against those who deny publicly that the Holocaust occurred. Unfortunately, your message was received after the President and the Chancellor met on March 5.

Claims that the Holocaust did not take place are of course breathtaking in their disregard for historical fact. I do not regard such claims as helpful to the understanding of contemporary history in either the United States or the Federal Republic, but as far as I am aware, there is no law in the Federal Republic which makes such claims a crime. Whether one should exist is a matter, of course, for the West Germans themselves to decide. I have asked our Embassy in Bonn, however, to follow developments in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

John C. Kornblum
Director, Office of
Central European Affairs

8407332

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

MARCH 10, 1984

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 203713

MEDIA: TELEGRAM, DATED MARCH 5, 1984

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: THE HONORABLE ELIE WIESEL
CHAIRMAN
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL
COUNCIL
SUITE 832
425 13TH STREET, NW
WASHINGTON DC 20004

SUBJECT: SUGGESTION FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TALKS WITH
CHANCELLOR HELMUT KOHL

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

nr I

#203713

8407332

A-0385246065 03/05/84
108 IPMMTZZ CSP

2027240779 PDM TDMT WASHINGTON DC 66 03-05 0326P EST
RHS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN
WHITE HOUSE DC 20500

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT IN YOUR TALKS WITH
CHANCELLOR HELMUT KOHL YOU RAISE THE ISSUE OF THE DELAYING TACTICS OF
THOSE WHO ARE AGAINST PASSING A LAW IN GERMANY AIMED AT PUNISHING
THOSE WHO PUBLICALLY DENY THAT THE HOLOCAUST OCCURED. SUCH A LAW IS
WARRANTED GIVEN THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND UNIQUENESS OF THE NATZI
HOLOCAUST. YOUR INTERVENTION COULD BE DECISIVE. THANK YOU.
RESPECTFULLY

ELIE WIESEL CHAIRMAN UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL
425 13 ST NORTHWEST SUITE 832

WASHINGTON DC 20004

1328 EST

223538

DOCUMENT=

2 OF

11

ACTDATE = 840425
ADDNUMB =
CREFDATE = 840425
DOCDATE = 840419
~~DSPDATE~~ = 840425
NAME =
RCVDATE = 840425
RECID = 223538
STATE =
UPDATE =
ZIP =

OPID LD
DOCDATE 840419
RECTYP OBA
MEDIA L
ADDR XX XXX
SUBJECT MESSAGE TO ALL THOSE GATHERED FOR THE
ANNUAL CEREMONIES OF THE HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL
COUNCIL
SUBCODE ME002
FG352
INDCODE 4690
ACTION RM RSZ 840425 CP0 A 840425
COMMENTS CC: K. OSBORNE, M. BREGER, D. LIVINGSTON

END OF DOCUMENT

210658

DOCUMENT=

1 OF

11

ACTDATE = 840308
ADDNUMB =
CREFDATE = 840312
~~DOCDATE~~ = 840306
DSPDATE = 840306
NAME = CANNON
RCVDATE = 840312
RECID = 210658
STATE = DC
UPDATE =
ZIP = 20071

OPID CS
DOCDATE 840306
RECTYP OBA
MEDIA L
NAME MR. LOU CANNON
PSAL LOU
ORG THE WASHINGTON POST
ADDR WASHINGTON DC 20071
STREET 1150 15TH STREET, NW
SUBJECT ATTACHED IS MY REMARKS TO THE HOLOCAUST
CEREMONY IN 1981
SUBCODE SP
FG352 PU BE003-04 HU013-60
INDCODE 4620
ACTION RM DSP 840308 CP3 A 840306
COMMENTS HAND DELIVERED TO MR. CANNON IN MR. DARMAN 'S
OFFICE ON MAR 8 84

END OF DOCUMENT

ACTDATE = 821103
ADDNUMB =
CREFDATE = 821103
DOCDATE = 820312
DSPDATE = 821103
NAME = CAVANEY
RCVDATE = 821103
RECID = 106870
STATE = DC
UPDATE =
ZIP = 20500

OPID DD
DOCDATE 820312
RECTYP HBA
MEDIA O
STAFF ELIZABETH DOLE
PLDOLE
NAME MR. RED CAVANEY
ORG THE WHITE HOUSE
ADDR WASHINGTON DC 20500
SUBJECT RECOMMENDED FRIDAY TELEPHONE CALL TO CALL
MR. ELIE WIESEL, CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDENT 'S
COMMISSION ON THE HOLOCAUST
SUBCODE FG006-01
FG352
INDCODE 1110
ACTION RM RSZ 821103 C 821103

END OF DOCUMENT

041350 DOCUMENT= 7 OF 11

ACTDATE = 810929
ADDNUMB =
CREFDATE = 811005
DOCDATE = 810929
DSPDATE = 810929
NAME = FREEDMAN
RCVDATE = 811005
RECID = 041350
STATE = DC
UPDATE = 811006
ZIP = 20004

OPID TR
DOCDATE 810929
RECTYP OBA
MEDIA L
NAME MR. MONROE H. FREEDMAN
ORG U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL
ADDR WASHINGTON DC 20004
STREET SUITE 832
425 13TH STREET, NW
SUBJECT MESSAGE FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE
LIBERATORS
SUBCODE ME002
FG352
INDCODE 1140
ACTION RM RSZ 810929 (CP2A) A 810929
COMMENTS ORIGINAL RETURNED TO DODIE LIVINGSTON FOR
DISPATCH

END OF DOCUMENT

023649

DOCUMENT=

6 OF

11

ACTDATE = 810501
ADDNUMB =
CREFDATE = 810512
DOCDATE = 810501
DSPDATE = 810501
NAME = MEED
RCVDATE = 810512
RECID = 023649
STATE = NY
UPDATE = 810630
ZIP = 10001

OPID LD
DOCDATE 810501
RECTYP OBA
MEDIA L
NAME MR. BENJAMIN MEED
TITLE PRESIDENT
ORG WARSAW GHETTO RESISTANCE
ORGANIZATION
ADDR NEW YORK NY 10001
STREET 122 WEST 30TH STREET
SUBJECT 38TH ANNUAL OBSERVANCE OF THE WARSAW GHETTO
UPRISING
SUBCODE ME002
ND016 HU030 CO126 FG038 PP010-02 FG352
INDCODE 4400 4800
ACTION RM DSP 810501 CP2A A 810501
COMMENTS LETTER TO ALL THOSE PRESENT AT THIS 38TH
ANNUAL OBSERVANCE OF THE WARSAW GHETTO
UPRISING
SEE ID 021069 {

END OF DOCUMENT

131426

DOCUMENT=

4 OF

11

ACTDATE = 830331
ADDNUMB =
CREFDATE = 830331
DOCDATE = 830321
~~DOCDATE~~
DSPDATE = 830321
NAME =
RCVDATE = 830331
RECID = 131426
STATE =
UPDATE =
ZIP =

OPID ZZ
DOCDATE 830321
RECTYP OBA
MEDIA L
ADDR XX XXX
SUBJECT MESSAGE - GREETINGS TO ALL THOSE ATTENDING
THE AMERICAN GATHERING OF JEWISH HOLOCAUST
SURVIVORS
MICHAEL GALE
LARRY GOLDBERG
SUBCODE ME002
ND016 HU030 RM032 HU013-60 FG352
INDCODE 4800
ACTION RM RSZ 830331 CP0 A 830321

END OF DOCUMENT

125861 DOCUMENT= 3 OF 11

ACTDATE = 830302
ADDNUMB =
CREFDATE = 830302
DOCDATE = 830217
DSPDATE = 830217
NAME = WIESEL
RCVDATE = 830302
RECID = 125861
STATE = DC
UPDATE =
ZIP = 20004

OPID LD
DOCDATE 830217
RECTYP OBA
MEDIA L
NAME MR. ELIE WIESEL
TITLE CHAIRMAN
ORG UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL
COUNCIL
ADDR WASHINGTON DC 20004
STREET SUITE 832
425 13TH STREET, NW
SUBJECT MY BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION WAS CONSIDERABLY
BRIGHTENED BY YOUR THOUGHTFUL REMEMBRANCE --
THANK YOU
SUBCODE PP010-01
FG352
INDCODE 1140
ACTION RM RSZ 830302 CP2 A 830217

END OF DOCUMENT