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PROC: DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST
EVENT

April 26 to May 3, 1981

DELIVERY DATE

DUE

DRAFT/KK

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

FINAL

DATE: Wednesday, April 15, 1981

TIME: 3:00 p.m.

RECEIVED

DATE: April 8, 1981

OFFICE: DD

WRITER: Khachigian

RESEARCHER: Misty Church

NOTES:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 22, 1981

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The Congress of the United States established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to create a living memorial to the victims of the Nazi Holocaust. Its purpose: So mankind will never lose memory of that terrible moment in time when the awful spectre of death camps stained the history of our world.

When America and its allies liberated those haunting places of terror and sick destructiveness, the world came to a vivid and tragic understanding of the evil it faced in those years of the Second World War. Each of those names -- Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Dachau, Treblinka and so many others -- became synonymous with horror.

The millions of deaths, the gas chambers, the inhuman crematoria, and the thousands of people who somehow survived with lifetime scars are all now part of the conscience of history. Forever must we remember just how precious is civilization, how important is liberty, and how heroic is the human spirit.

Like the genocide of the Armenians before it, and the genocide of the Cambodians which followed it -- and like too many other such persecutions of too many other peoples -- the lessons of the Holocaust must never be forgotten.

As part of its mandate, the Holocaust Memorial Council has been directed to designate annual Days of Remembrance as a national, civic commemoration of the Holocaust, and to encourage and sponsor appropriate observances throughout the United States. This year, the national Days of Remembrance will be observed on April 26 through May 3.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby ask the people of the United States to observe this solemn anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi death camps, with appropriate study, prayers and commemoration, as a tribute to the spirit of freedom and justice which Americans fought so hard and well to preserve.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifth.

RONALD REAGAN

#

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

All Americans must reflect with a mixture of deep sadness and intense pride upon the Second World War, when America's armed forces, with those of our allies, defeated the forces of international terrorism. It was a time of individual sacrifice, of national unity, and of a hard-won victory of freedom over tyranny.

With the liberation by American and Allied troops of the Nazi death camps, the entire world came to understand the full measure of depravity of the forces against which we had fought. Indeed, the very names of those places-- Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Dachau, Treblinka, and so many others-- have become synonymous with horror, recalling to mind the gas chambers, the emaciated corpses, and the crematoria of the Nazi Holocaust.

The Congress of the United States has established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to create a living memorial to the victims of the Holocaust. As part of that mandate, the Congress has directed the Holocaust Memorial Council to designate annual Days of Remembrance as a national, civic commemoration of the Holocaust, and to encourage and sponsor appropriate observances throughout the United States. This year, the national Days of Remembrance will be observed on April 26 through May 3.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 8, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: KEN KHACHIGIAN

FROM: ALLEN LOCKE 

The attached draft proclamation on "Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust" was submitted by OMB and has been reviewed for substance by appropriate White House staff.

Please review the draft and provide any changes to Dick Darman or me by April 15, if possible.

In my view, the text would benefit by dropping from the first paragraph the words "when America's armed forces, with those of our allies, defeated the forces of international terrorism. It was"

Attachment



United States Holocaust Memorial Council

March 10, 1981

A-17

Office of the
Director

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 3, 1981, regarding our request for a Presidential Proclamation regarding the Days of Remembrance.

You are certainly correct in noting that in 1979 and 1980 the Presidential Proclamations were issued pursuant to Joint Resolutions of the Congress. We have refrained from seeking such a Resolution this year because of the mandate we received from the Congress in our enabling legislation (a copy of which is enclosed). Section 1 of that legislation directs the Council to "provide for appropriate ways for the Nation to commemorate the Days of Remembrance, as an annual, national, civic commemoration of the Holocaust," and to "encourage and sponsor appropriate observances of such Days of Remembrance throughout the United States."

In view of that legislation, which was passed unanimously by the Congress in October 1980, we have assumed that further action by the Congress in the form of a Joint Resolution would be superfluous. If you think a Joint Resolution would be desirable, however, we would be willing to seek one.

I hope you will find the enclosure to be satisfactory as a first draft of an appropriate Presidential Proclamation.

We will be grateful for any help you might be able to give us.

Sincerely,

Monroe H. Freedman

William M. Nichols, Esquire
General Counsel
Executive Office of the President
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

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A PROCLAMATION

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The Congress of the United States has established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to create a living memorial to the victims of the Holocaust. As part of that mandate, the Congress has directed the Holocaust Memorial Council to designate annual Days of Remembrance as a national, civic commemoration of the Holocaust, and to encourage and sponsor appropriate observances throughout the United States. This year, the national Days of Remembrance will be observed on April 26 through May 3.

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day of _____, in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of
the United States of America the two hundred and fifth.

Public Law 96-388
96th Congress

An Act

To establish the United States Holocaust Memorial Council.

Oct. 7, 1980

[H.R. 8081]

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—

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

(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;

Memorial museum.

(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.

President's Commission on the Holocaust. GPO Stock No. 052-003-007-07-0.

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:

Membership; appointment. 36 USC 1402.

- (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.

Initial members.

(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:

Terms.

- (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

	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.
Initial officers.	(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.
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.	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.
5 USC 5332 note.	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.
Travel expenses.	(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.	(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.
Contracts.	

(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.

Other Federal agencies, assistance.

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

Administrative services.

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.

Executive Director.
36 USC 1465.

(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.

5 USC 5332 note.
Additional personnel.
Appointment.

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.

5 USC 5101 et seq., 5331.
Memorial museum, real property transfer.
36 USC 1406.

(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.

Real property purchase.

(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.

Architectural design, approval.

Lapse of authority.

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.

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

Taxes.

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

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.

Draft of a Proclamation:

All Americans must reflect with a mixture of deep sadness and intense pride upon the Second World War, when America's armed forces, with those of our allies, defeated the forces of international terrorism. It was a time of individual sacrifice, of national unity, and of a hard-won victory of freedom over tyranny.

With the liberation by American and Allied troops of the Nazi death camps, the entire world came to understand the full measure of depravity of the forces against which we had fought. Indeed, the very names of those places--Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Dachau, Treblinka, and so many others--have become synonymous with horror, recalling to mind the gas chambers, the emaciated corpses, and the crematoria of the Nazi Holocaust.

The Congress of the United States has established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to create a living memorial to the victims of the Holocaust. As part of that mandate, the Congress has directed the Holocaust Memorial Council to designate annual Days of Remembrance as a national, civic commemoration of the Holocaust, and to encourage and sponsor appropriate observances throughout the United States. This year, the national Days of Remembrance will be observed on April 26 through May 3.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD ~~WILSON~~ REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby ask the people of the United States to observe this solemn anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi

death camps, with appropriate study, prayers and commemoration, as a tribute to the spirit of freedom and justice which Americans fought so hard and well to preserve.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have here^uunto set my hand this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Eighty One, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Two-Hundred and Fifth.

Ronald Reagan



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

GENERAL COUNSEL

March 19, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM M. *Nichols* NICHOLS

SUBJECT: Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust

Forwarded herewith is a proposed proclamation which would designate the period April 26 through May 3, 1981 as "Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust."

This observance was held in 1979 and 1980 pursuant to enacted joint resolutions of the Congress. There is as yet no such joint resolution for 1981. However, the 96th Congress established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council last year (Public Law 96-388, copy enclosed) and directed it, among other things, to "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."

This proposed proclamation was submitted to us by the Director of the Memorial Council and has been revised as to format only.

The proposed proclamation has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Enclosures

who share our dream, and with the generations yet unborn whose very existence may depend upon the success of our efforts.

We earnestly pray that all the people of the world will join us in our struggle, so that one day all the earth may share the blessings of liberty, justice and peace.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Memorial Day, Monday, May 28, 1979, as a day of prayer for permanent peace, and I designate the hour beginning in each locality at 11 o'clock in the morning of that day as a time to unite in prayer.

I urge the press, radio, television, and all other information media to join in suitable observances of this day.

I also call upon the appropriate officials of all levels of government to fly the flag at half-staff until noon during Memorial Day on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels throughout the United States and in all areas under its jurisdiction and control, and I request the people of the United States to display the flag at half-staff from their homes for the same customary forenoon period.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

Proclamation 4652 of April 2, 1979

Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust April 28 and 29, 1979

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Thirty-four years ago today the United States Armed Forces liberated the Dachau concentration camp during the closing days of World War II in Europe. Words alone cannot convey the shock and horror that accompanied this tangible evidence of the Nazi regime's systematic program of genocide.

Dachau and other death-centers like Buchenwald, Auschwitz and Treblinka were the means by which the Nazi regime murdered six million Jewish people and millions of other victims in a planned program of extermination. These crimes have few if any equals in history. Their legacy left deep moral scars on all humankind. No one who participated in the liberation of these camps or who has studied their history can ever forget—least of all the quarter-of-a-million survivors who found a home and built a new life in this country after the war.

During my recent trip to Israel, I
to the victims of the Holocaust.
world must never permit such eve

We must never forget these crim
understand the record of the Holo
eternally vigilant against all tyra
ourselves to the principle of equal
ing the terrible fruits of bigotry ar

A joint resolution of the Congres
1978, authorized and requested th
nating April 28 and 29, 1979, as
Holocaust."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY C
America, do hereby designate Ap
membrance of Victims of the Ho
States to observe this solemn ann
appropriate study, prayers and co
freedom, justice and compassion v

On the recommendation of the Pr
also ask the people of the Unite
Commemoration Day of April 24,

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have
April, in the year of our Lord nin
dependence of the United States o

Proclamation 4653 of April 5, 1979

National Maritime Day, 1979

By the President of the United Sta

A Proclamation

The influence and the importance
well beyond our thriving ports.
Marine carries the products of ou
domestic trades, among our fifty
industrial and agricultural heartl
Most of the gross tonnage carried

In addition to their vital role in
and shipbuilding industries have
gistic and combat support to our a

The men and women of our Mer
contributions to our Nation's eco

Proclamations

Proc. 4653

During my recent trip to Israel, I visited Yad Vashem, the Israeli memorial to the victims of the Holocaust. I vowed then, and I repeat now, that the world must never permit such events ever to occur again.

We must never forget these crimes against humanity. We must study and understand the record of the Holocaust. From this, we must learn to remain eternally vigilant against all tyranny and oppression. We must rededicate ourselves to the principle of equality and justice for all peoples, remembering the terrible fruits of bigotry and hatred.

A joint resolution of the Congress (H.J. Res. 1014) approved September 18, 1978, authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating April 28 and 29, 1979, as "Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate April 28 and April 29, 1979, as "Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust." I ask the people of the United States to observe this solemn anniversary of the liberation of Dachau with appropriate study, prayers and commemoration as a tribute to the spirit of freedom, justice and compassion which Americans fought to preserve.

On the recommendation of the President's Commission on the Holocaust, I also ask the people of the United States to note International Holocaust Commemoration Day of April 24, 1979.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

Proclamation 4653 of April 5, 1979

National Maritime Day, 1979

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The influence and the importance of the American Merchant Marine extend well beyond our thriving ports. It affects all Americans. Our Merchant Marine carries the products of our farms and factories to consumers in our domestic trades, among our fifty States and possessions, and links the U.S. industrial and agricultural heartland with our overseas trading partners. Most of the gross tonnage carried in U.S. foreign trade is waterborne.

In addition to their vital role in commerce and trade, America's shipping and shipbuilding industries have distinguished themselves in providing logistic and combat support to our armed forces in times of war.

The men and women of our Merchant Marine can be justly proud of their contributions to our Nation's economy and national defense. In these dual

Reception Honoring Armenian Americans

*Remarks at the White House Reception.
May 16, 1978*

THE PRESIDENT. The first thing I want to say is that it is an honor for Rosalynn and me to have you here in our home, which is also your home.

In preparation for the previous meeting that I had with your group in the Roosevelt Room in the West Wing, I went back and studied some of the history of the Armenian people. And I, again, am impressed with the tremendous contribution that you've made to our own Nation, the high examples that you've set in leadership, in music, arts, in business, in politics, in education, and in your sound political judgment in choosing to be Democrats—[laughter]—also in your very early support of me when I ran for President. Yours was the first group that had confidence in me, and I will always remember it. And your help for our party and our country is something that I appreciate very much.

As one of the oldest people in the world, you have, I think, struggled with great courage and tenacity to preserve your own identity, your own customs, and, too, in a very modest way, let the world come to appreciate what you've accomplished.

I feel close to you because you were the first Christian people, first Christian nation, and because of that, your deep religious beliefs, I doubt that any other people have ever suffered more. I know that through the early years of the foundation of your people's home, you suffered a great deal. But it's generally not known in the world that in the years preceding 1916, there was a concerted effort made to eliminate all the Armenian people, probably one of the greatest tragedies that ever befell any group. And

there weren't any Nuremberg trials. There weren't any high public figures who recognized how much you and your families had to suffer.

Well, I feel very deeply that I, as President, ought to make sure that this is never forgotten, not only the tragedy of your history but also the present contributions that you make and the bright future that you have.

I'm very grateful that there are about a million Armenian Americans who provide stability in a unique place in our Nation's social and political structure, and I'm very grateful to you.

I might add one other thing. You are very generous people. Some of you have become quite influential, quite affluent, and quite famous because of your superb achievements. And this is a matter of great pride to me as it is to you.

So, I just wanted to let you know that, in a few words, as President, and on behalf of the American people, I appreciate what you are.

Thank you very much.

CLEMENT CONGER. Mr. President, Mrs. Carter, as Curator of the White House, it gives me great pleasure to inform you that the Committee for the Preservation of the White House accepts with great pleasure two very important gifts of American paintings being given by the Manoogian family. They are, on the left, "Barn in Winter" by N. C. Wyeth, and on the right, "The Red Mill" by Ernest Lawson, American impressionist art. And I know that all of us realize that President and Mrs. Carter are very impressed with American impressionist artists.

I think Mr. Richard Manoogian would like to say just a word before we accept them.

MR. MANOOGIAN. Mr. President and Mrs. Carter, on behalf of the Manoogian family, I'm very pleased to present these paintings to the permanent White House

collection. And I believe I speak for all the Armenians present to extend to you our appreciation and thanks for inviting us today, and we're looking forward to coming back over the next 7 years. Thank you.

MRS. CARTER. I want to thank you, too, for these paintings. One of the things that we need in the White House is a good collection of American paintings. And I really appreciate this contribution. And I want to welcome all of you here today. It's just a great pleasure for us to have you here with us.

THE PRESIDENT. One of the things that we enjoy here in the White House is having come to visit our Nation, world leaders, kings, and prime ministers, chancellors, presidents. One of our most important visitors was Chancellor Schmidt from Germany. And when he came, we wanted to be sure, as one of our chief allies in preserving world peace, that we had the best entertainment that was available in our country, and we had Lili Chookasian to sing for us that night. It was a wonderful evening. And she honored us by being here. And this afternoon it's, I know, with a warm sense of common appreciation that you and I now welcome Lili to sing for us again.

MS. CHOOKASIAN. May I say, Mr. President and Mrs. Carter, that it's indeed my pleasure. It's just unbelievable to be back here within a year. And my pianist is going to be Mr. Shahan Asranee.

The first number I'm going to sing is called "Siranitzar," which is translated "Apricot Tree." The lover is begging the apricot tree not to bear any fruit because his sweetheart has left him, and his sorrow is as deep as the deepest ocean.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:33 p.m. at the reception held for Armenian American leaders of business, labor, educational, civic, and religious organizations in the East Room at the White House.

Visit of President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia

*Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony.
May 17, 1978*

PRESIDENT CARTER. It's a great honor for me as President of the United States to welcome to our country a great man and a friend, Kenneth Kaunda, the President of Zambia.

The last time he was here was 3 years ago. His wife, Betty, was with him. And they captured the hearts of Americans by an impromptu musical performance that was brought back to my own memory by his singing of the words of the national anthem, a few minutes ago, of his fine country.

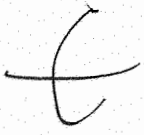
Since that visit, in 3 years, a lot has happened. Momentous changes have occurred and are presently taking place in the southern part of Africa.

His neighbors are standing in admiration of his leadership and using the example set by this great man as a vision of what might be accomplished in the countries still in turmoil, where human rights have not been achieved, and where many black people are deprived of the right to vote, to participate in the shaping of their own government's policy, their own destiny, and are also deprived of the right of equality of opportunity and life.

President Kaunda is a deeply religious man. And the principles of his Christian beliefs have shaped his private and his public life. He's an idealist. He's a man of great integrity which has never been questioned. He's a man who has provided, among the frontline state leaders, a constant vision or perception of what might be in his neighboring state of Zimbabwe, or Rhodesia. He's a good partner for us.

I think it's accurate to say that our hopes for a future life in Rhodesia is the same as his. We want to see a community

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A handwritten mark consisting of a vertical line with a horizontal stroke across it, resembling a stylized 't' or a flourish.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION - DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS
OF THE HOLOCAUST

The Congress of the United States established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to create a living memorial to the victims of the Nazi Holocaust. Its purpose: so mankind will never lose memory of that terrible moment in time when the awful spectre of death camps stained the history of our world.

When America and its allies liberated those haunting places of terror and sick destructiveness, the world came to a vivid and tragic understanding of the evil it faced in those years of the Second World War. Each of those names -- Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Dachau, Treblinka and so many others -- became synonymous with horror.

The millions of deaths, the gas chambers, the inhuman crematoria, and the thousands of people who somehow survived with lifetime scars are all now part of the conscience of history. Forever must we remember just how precious is civilization, how important is liberty, and how heroic is the human spirit.

Like the genocide of the Armenians before it, and the genocide of the Cambodians which followed it -- and like too many other such persecutions of too many other peoples -- the lessons of the Holocaust must never be forgotten.

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby ask the people of the United States to observe this solemn anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi death camps, with appropriate study, prayers and commemoration, as a tribute to the spirit of freedom and justice which Americans fought so hard and well to preserve.

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

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION - DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS
OF THE HOLOCAUST, ~~1981~~

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mfc 4/16/81 pm

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION - DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST, 1981

Memorial

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*File p. 39
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STAT 1547
R 9081
4.7.1980
Holocaust
Mem Council
letter from
Director Freeman
and draft
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3-10-81*

*File p. 60
ency Americana
16, p. 86-87
File p. 60
File p. 59*

*ency Americana
17, p. 497-99
ency Americana
8, p. 414
ency Americana
14, p. 677*

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16, p. 86-87*

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1894-1896
World Almanac
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file p 238
Tom Jones
2226

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

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To ARCHIVES: 4/11/30
STERILIZED

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

4747

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Thirty-five years ago, in the closing days of World War II, U.S. Armed Forces liberated the Dachau concentration camp in southern Germany. Words can hardly convey the shock and horror the world felt on seeing the victims -- both the living and the dead -- of the Nazi program of deliberate genocide.

Dachau and the other death camps, Buchenwald, Auschwitz, Treblinka and the others, were the machinery used by the Nazi regime to perpetrate the Holocaust -- the systematic, state-sponsored extermination of six million Jews and the murders of millions of other people. The Holocaust was a crime virtually without equal in history. It has left deep moral scars on all humankind. No one who participated in the liberation of those camps or who knows their history can ever forget them -- least of all the 250,000 survivors who found a home and built a new life in this country after the war.

During my trip to Israel, I visited Yad Vashem, the Israeli memorial to the victims of the Holocaust. I vowed then, and I repeat now, that the world must never permit such evil to occur again.

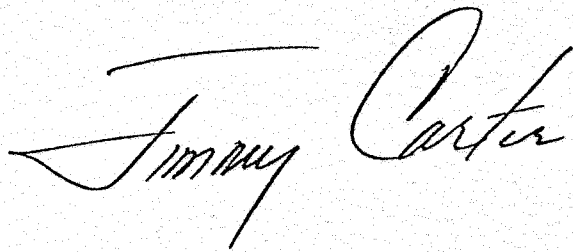
We must study the record of the Holocaust and learn its lessons. We must never forget the terrible fruits of bigotry and hatred, and continually rededicate ourselves to the principles of equality and justice for all peoples.

In recognition of the magnitude of those crimes against humanity, the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution (S.J. Res. 97), has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating a week of remembrance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate April 13 through April 19, 1980 as "Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust." I ask the American people to observe this solemn anniversary of the liberation of Dachau with appropriate study, prayers and ceremonies, as a tribute to our determination to eliminate the hatred that produced such horror from the face of the earth.

On the recommendation of the President's Commission on the Holocaust, I also ask the people of the United States to observe International Holocaust Commemoration Day on April 13, 1980.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourth.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page.