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ESTABLISHMENT
DECISIONS

Presidential Archives and Library

The following are suggested steps to follow in establishing the Presidential Archives and eventually a library. Some of these steps may be carried out concurrently.

- o The President should immediately decide where his papers should be stored until they are moved to a library (Archives estimates the usual time in storage is four years). Most likely they should be in close proximity to the President to provide for easy access for use in preparing memoirs.
- o The President establishes the final terms for the donation of his personal papers and memorabilia to an archival depository operated by the National Archives (see attachment on suggested restrictions).
- o The President offers his papers and executes a deed of gift of personal papers contingent on government acceptances of an appropriate archival facility.
- o The President should plan a strategy for the objectives and personality of the library. Should it be an integral part of the community where the President grew up and made his livelihood (e.g. Truman Library) or should it be associated with a university which can assist in the running of a program (e.g. Johnson Library)? Should its main theme be the promotion of presidential research (Truman Library) or some other theme such as to promote the study of human rights?
- o The President designates an organization to raise funds, acquire the site, and design and construct an archival facility. This organization can be a private corporation, a university, a combination of the two, etc. The objectives and personality of the library will help decide how the organization is set up.
- o The fundraising organization selects a site for the facility and an architect to draw up preliminary plans. This process should be carried out in consultation with the National Archives Public Buildings Service.
- o The organization designated by the President establishes a fundraising goal and initiates a fundraising campaign.
- o The fundraising organization makes a formal offer of site and building for a Presidential Library to the Administrator of GSA.
- o The Administrator of GSA accepts offers of papers, site, and building pending Congressional approval.

- o The Administrator of GSA sends a report to Congress concerning plans for the proposed library. The report may be approved by congressional affirmation or by expiration of a 60-day waiting period.
- o The fundraising organization acquires land and constructs the building.

In the interest of good politics, preliminary plans for the library should probably be discussed with the chairs of pertinent congressional committees. (This was suggested by members of Congress during recent hearings on Presidential Libraries.)

PERSONALITY
OF LIBRARIES

PERSONALITY AND OBJECTIVES OF PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

"The more things change, the more they remain the same" and this applies even to Presidential libraries. All buildings will contain archival storage and research space, exhibit rooms, and administrative and office areas. All of the libraries are mandated to establish, care for, and make available for research use and public exhibit, Presidential papers and related historical materials. Archival programs and policies are uniform among the Presidential libraries. However, apart from these similarities, each library has striven to tell its story in an individual way--some more aggressively than others.

The first step in this process should be to start with a definition for the personality and objectives of the library. Seemingly easy, there are many considerations. Is this resource to be mainly directed to the preservation of records and the furtherance of historical study or is there to be another focus. Is the library to be associated with a major university, small college campus, or free-standing as an asset in a small town or larger metropolitan area. Is there to be a strong program either educational or community involvement oriented. Is the thrust to build an active environment or a more reflective institution.

Many things play a role in determining the personality of the library. The greatest factor, of course, is the man himself, the President involved. His life and life style may be portrayed, enhanced, or played down. Even the architecture of the building itself can play a part in setting the mood so that the President is felt from the building, its historical records, the changing museum exhibits, and the amount of activity generated by the programs. In other words, the total environment may be used to create a personality.

The Hoover Library sponsors a public ceremony in conjunction with the Boys Clubs of America, the Boy Scouts, and the Girl Scouts to commemorate Mr. Hoover and his involvement with them. They also publish materials concerning President Hoover and the Hoover library. Through museum exhibits, artifacts, photographs, documents, and explanatory captions, they try to give the public a brief, but comprehensive, glimpse of the life, philosophy, and accomplishments of Herbert Hoover. The director of his library sees those accomplishments with these words, "Throughout fifty years of service to America and the world, he left behind him, both in public office and in private life, an example of honesty, integrity, and morality that has never been surpassed." Mr. Hoover's philosophy of efficient and courteous public service, he says, has been assimilated by the staff of the Hoover Library fostering an esprit de corps and pride in public service.

The Harry S. Truman Institute for National and International Affairs publishes a newsletter, Whistlestop, and provides fellowships and grants for research at the Harry S. Truman Library. The director of this library feels that the unique personality of President Truman, his strong personal interest in the library and its development, and the fact that from 1957 to 1967 he used his library almost everyday contribute to its personality and the overall ambiance. They also feel that locating the library in the President's hometown and in close geographical proximity to the sites and structures which were important to President Truman's life such as the courthouse, his home, churches, etc., are an important part in setting the mood. Harry Truman was felt as a plain person without many frills and the building itself is a modest structure which they feel is appropriate. His Oval Office is reproduced in the library as is the Thomas Hart Benton mural, and his grave is there also.

The Eisenhower Center is the name given to the five building complex which makes up the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library complex. This library, located in Abilene, Kansas, consists of the family home, the library building, the Eisenhower museum, a visitor's center, and the "place of meditation" or grave site of former President Eisenhower, Mamie Dowd Eisenhower, and their first-born son, Dowd Dwight Eisenhower. The museum strives to preserve the heritage of the Eisenhower family and the veterans of World War II. The museum contains over 30,000 square feet of exhibition space, the largest of any Presidential library, and has an extensive collection of World War II memorabilia. The director feels that a film entitled A Place in History sets the mood and tells the story of their library. They sponsor a limited number of symposia and conferences as their budget will allow and are featured as an annual field trip for many of the Kansas and neighboring schools. Materials relating to World War II and President Eisenhower are sold in the library sales area.

Both the Kennedy and Johnson libraries have very active programs involving varying and different segments of the population and their communities. Aside from its archival role, the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library sees itself as a center for discussion and debate of issues of national concern and as a historical museum relating to the Presidency and other aspects of the American story. The LBJ Foundation, which was established with the LBJ Library and the LBJ School of Public Affairs, works closely with members of the University of Texas administration and faculty and involves the University in many projects, symposia, conferences, speakers, courses, etc. The museum exhibits are dynamic, topical and changing. They make use of all forms of modern media, audio-visual and film, and strive to maintain an on-going interest.

The Kennedy library, although in very close proximity to the Boston Campus of the University of Massachusetts, has no official affiliation with them. The building itself is striking on a harbor-side site. It seeks to portray the mood of, at once, contemplation and activity. The Kennedys have maintained the "Kennedy style and flair" and have used this building as a way of telling the Kennedy story as part of the overall story of America. Their museum exhibits are designed to be teaching tools as well as interesting displays of objects, documents and pictures portraying the Presidency and a man. They maintain their own full-fledged educational staff in addition to the traditional archival and museum staffs and are striving to develop into an educational center in politics and government serving all age groups.

The library is the site for a variety of special talks and programs serving over 30,000 young people each year with a special focus on weekend and vacation programs for young people 7 to 10 years of age. This is a particularly action oriented museum and is now trying to reach out and involve senior citizens as well as youth. They are planning many new audio-visual exhibits and a decision game to teach the complexities of the decisions made by Presidents. The Kennedy library has sought to establish itself as an open, popular, and accessible place, making its facilities open to community groups for such events as weekend concerts and festivals, and by special activities such as "community days" for the leadership of cities and towns. It has sponsored two special annual conferences on contemporary issues for college and university faculty and students, a late afternoon forum series for the general public, teacher conferences and workshops, and a summer institute on the teaching of politics and government. In addition, it has other programs which involve the elementary schools and local libraries.

Architecture and siting as well as program are also parts of the overall library personalities. The Eisenhower Library buildings are constructed of native limestone on 22 acres of land and themselves have a majestic, militaristic simplicity. The Roosevelt library was designed by President Roosevelt himself and was constructed under his close supervision. The library is only a few steps from the house where President Roosevelt was born and lived all his life and from where he was buried in 1945. Hyde Park in Dutchess County, New York, is an area which is itself associated with the Roosevelt family.

The Truman Library is a prime example of how architecture and site enhance the personality of the library. Both Independence and Jackson County, Missouri are intensely proud of Truman and this pride is extended also in their attitude toward the library. The building itself is a straightforward, simple structure which is exactly in keeping with the style of the

man. It is surrounded by his town, the courthouse where he often served as Judge of Jackson County, and other sights, as well as his home, which is a historic site and maintained by the Park Service. The enthusiasm of the town becomes one with the personality of the library.

The Gerald Ford Library has not been mentioned previously because very different assumptions were made in the creation of this institution. In the first place, the library and museum were split into two buildings at two different locations. The library building located at the University of Michigan's North Campus, is purposely designed as a functional, undistinguished building in order not to focus the public's attention on the library construction itself, but on the gift of Presidential papers and their story. The museum structure is in Grand Rapids, Michigan and part of the 20-acre park complex along the west bank of the Grand River. Although this triangular-shaped two-level building is aesthetically pleasing, the architectural design is not intended specifically to create the aura of Gerald Ford. The upstairs exhibit spaces will be used for a replica of his Oval Office and to display information of his Presidency, but, other exhibit areas in the museum will be used for changing exhibits of a more general nature. The intent of this museum is to serve as a cultural resource to the local community of Grand Rapids and surrounding areas, and will maintain a very active program structure.

Still another, and perhaps more intangible determinant of the personality of a Presidential library, is the attitude and personality of director of the library, the family and the foundation members. It is very important to choose a director for the library who will set the tone for what you desire to be the long-term personality. Especially in the case of one of the libraries, the director feels his role is that of an archivist and, therefore, he is not interested in actively promoting activities for or in the library or reaching out to the community to involve them in the life of the library. Obviously, the level of funds available to a library will, in great part, affect its personality or, at least, its level of activity. Even the most active of library directors cannot run as many programs or provide as many educational resources without the funding to support them.

The attitudes of the family and the foundation members will also impact the library on an on-going basis. The Eisenhower Library is held back in its level of activity in great part because its founders felt it was necessary to provide funds for the buildings and a few programs but did not feel the need to provide for any more. According to the director, the present foundation members are satisfied with maintaining the buildings and feel no need to seek additional funding to increase the level of educational activities or other outreach

programs. This is in contrast to the Kennedy, Johnson, and Ford libraries where the families are extremely involved in fundraising and supporting on-going programs and educational activities.

In sum, the personality and objectives of a library are determined by many factors; one not necessarily more important than the other, but all intertwined. Architecture and location can have a very strong impact or can be downplayed. The museum exhibits can be used to a stronger or lesser degree. They can show the President and his story or portray a vision of the Presidency during a particular time span. Even the degree of activity in the library can be a function of the personality of the President.

SPECIFICS
SUMMARY

LOCATION

After determining the personality and objectives of a Presidential library, an appropriate site should be selected. In a discussion with the directors of the existing Presidential libraries their location is one of the first factors mentioned as a determinant to the overall acceptance and use of their libraries. Although many feel that the proximity to a major populated area and/or a major college or university plays an integral role in the life of the library, it is interesting to note that the director of the Eisenhower Library lists its small town location as an advantage. In cases such as the Roosevelt library, the building itself is not in a major metropolitan area, but is within a 1 1/2 to 3 hour commuting distance from about 15 universities and colleges and surrounded by many highly populated areas. It is one of the most used and visited libraries and museums.

Accessibility to regularly scheduled air service and major highways is also important. In fact, in order to make the Truman Library more accessible, the Missouri Highway Department improved the main highway to the library, constructing exit and entrance roads and generally upgrading it.

Another, and equally important, part of location is the role it can play in the life and personality of the museum. Some libraries, such as the Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower, have been built as part of an environment striving to portray through the surrounding buildings or town, more of the history of the former President. The Truman Library spirit has been greatly enhanced by the town's pride. They feel that Truman is an example of "Local Boy Makes Good" and show this in support to his institution. The Eisenhower Library is part of a complex including the Eisenhower family home, a museum, a visitor's center, and his gravesite. Working as a whole these buildings effectively create an ambience as well as tell his history. In fact, the community has affectionately dubbed Abilene "Ike Town." The Hoover Library also was built to take advantage of his birthplace and location associated with his history. The National Park Service currently maintains his birthplace, a reconstructed blacksmith shop, and 28 surrounding acres as part of an overall effort to commemorate him.

Much of the life of the Johnson Library is determined by its location on the University of Texas campus in Austin, and its being within close commuting distance of three other colleges and universities in Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio. The Kennedy Library draws much of its impact from its harbor-side site and its function from the surrounding city of Boston and the six large universities and colleges in Boston itself. However, it is hard to claim that location is solely responsible for the high acceptance rate of both of these very active libraries. A factor; yes. The determining factor; probably not.

The Ford Library and Museum have not had time to test their location against acceptance. However, they feel that the split facilities will serve both their purposes well. The library is located at the University of Michigan, which they feel will provide the greatest accessibility for academic research and perusal. The museum is located in Grand Rapids, a convention-minded city in the north end of Chicago, and near a vacation corridor to the north.

This decision, like so many of the others in establishing a Presidential library, appears at first to have a simple answer until you start looking into it carefully. I think most people expect the simple answer in locating a library to be to put it in a large town with good transportation. However, in looking at how the directors feel about their libraries and how certain communities relate to their libraries, the answer gets much more complex. The geographical location of the library is important, but also the emotional location of the library can play a very direct role in its success. Obviously, people have to get to a library in order for people to take advantage of it and learn from it. In many cases, this is made easier by being near a metropolitan area. However, if the community surrounding the library supports it and if the foundation provides enough added funding so that the library can create a high level of activity and generate enough interest in itself, then people will travel to visit it.

FUNDRAISING AND ESTABLISHING A FOUNDATION

The original construction costs for the existing Presidential libraries have ranged from \$369,000 in 1940 for the Roosevelt Library to \$18 million for the Kennedy Library in 1979. As with everything else pertaining to Presidential libraries, each library has responded in its own unique way to the task of fundraising, yet all have great similarities.

In each case, the development of the libraries has been guided and funds have been raised (except in the case of the Johnson Library which will be described later) by a foundation, corporation, or commission. The purpose of these organizations is to raise funds for the construction of the building the eventual donation of papers and the library to the government, as well as to provide for the on-going programs in the library. In all cases, the original organization group was made up of family, friends, and those interested in preserving the history of a particular President and his Presidency.

More recent Presidents--Kennedy, Johnson, and Ford--had financial support also from universities. The most dramatic case of financial support to a Presidential library is the Johnson Library where, in fact, the University of Texas completely funded and equipped the library at no cost to the Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation. The Gerald R. Ford Commemorative Committee (a non-profit corporation) was assisted by the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, the City of Grand Rapids, the county, and the State of Michigan, in both the donation of lands for the library and museum and the funding of the construction costs of the museum. The Kennedy Library has no on-going relationship with the University or State of Massachusetts, however, the land for the building was donated by the state and is contiguous to the University of Massachusetts campus in Boston.

In many cases, where the library is established at a birth or home site of a former President, the family donated the land to the foundation. The Eisenhower Foundation established itself as the Eisenhower Presidential Library Commission legislatively with the State of Kansas in order to receive power of eminent domain. With this power and working with the state, they were able to acquire 22 acres of land centered around the Eisenhower family home for use in the construction of the five-building complex which makes up the Dwight D. Eisenhower Center.

In most cases, the fundraising organizations sought financing by popular subscription from the general public and corporations. Their methods were varied. Some, such as the Ford Library and Museum, used professional fundraising organizations retained by them. Others, actually the majority, used a much more broad based approach, which they themselves managed, including advertisements in newspapers, solicitations through the

schools, and in some cases such as the Eisenhower Library, the governors in each state established committees within their own states for the purposes of fundraising. In spite of the fact that the bulk of the money for the Eisenhower library came essentially from 100 people, there were a total of about 18,000 people who contributed as a result of their fundraising campaign.

The original structure of the Roosevelt Library was built on land donated from the Roosevelt family estate at Hyde Park. The campaign for subscriptions to the building fund was handled by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Corporation, an organization of five trustees and there were eventually more than 28,000 individual contributions. In 1972, the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation added two wings to the original structure in her memory. These were paid for from matching foundation and appropriated federal government funds.

The Herbert Hoover Library was funded as a part of an overall Hoover memorial project not only to maintain his papers, but also to preserve Hoover's birthplace, promote the principles for which he stood, and preserve certain of his memorabilia for educational and scientific purposes. It was The Birthplace Foundation, with help from related institutions, that was responsible for the financing of the construction of the Herbert Hoover Library and Museum on a site which they already owned. This site, as well as the other related buildings, Hoover's birthplace, the blacksmith's shop, etc., were later donated to the government. It is interesting to note that in July 1971, the General Services Administration transferred all grounds and buildings except the library and museum to the Department of the Interior. These buildings are presently being administered by the National Park Service as part of the Hoover National Historic Site.

More complete details on the foundation and funding arrangements for each library are included in the individual library sections.

FUNCTIONS OF ON-GOING FOUNDATIONS

Aside from the funding of the library buildings themselves, there is an equally important and on-going need stressed by each of the directors to establish a private foundation for the support of the on-going programs of the library. In most cases, the original foundation established to fundraise for the creation of the building remains intact after the construction process and shifts its focus to that of managing the invested foundation funds and sometimes to continue raising funds for the life of the museum. The Johnson Library receives between \$400,000 and \$500,000 additional support each year from the Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation which enables it to support their extensive conferences, programs, and grants-in-aid to scholars.

The Hoover and Eisenhower library directors feel limited in the impact their libraries can make by the low level of funding they receive from their foundations. The original Eisenhower funding organization saw their task mainly as building a building. The approximately \$300,000 which remained after the construction phase was invested and is now providing only about \$15,000 per year. Out of this, the foundation assists in some maintenance support for the other Eisenhower complex buildings and can fund only a few scholarly conferences at the library. The Kennedy Foundation, was the sole support for the construction of the library building, establishment of the original museum exhibits and had very little left over to invest. They are right now in the process of initiating another phase of fundraising to support their extensive educational programs which they feel are vital to the life of their institution.

Most of the libraries have two additional sources of funding available to them--the charging of admission fees and profits from a gift shop. However, these can in no way be counted on to replace foundation funding. The profits from the gift shops in some of the libraries barely cover their own costs and in the most successful cases, provide limited support. The charging of admission fees can, however, provide money and all of the libraries except the Johnson do take advantage of them. The Johnson Library is not allowed to charge fees because of the initial funding agreement made with the University of Texas.

Each library director has asked me to stress how important they feel it is to raise as much money as possible--even if it seems like more than is needed. The private foundation funds are what enable the libraries to maintain extensive activities and each feels that this is important in encouraging a lasting interest in the library.

SUMMARY OF STATUTORY PROVISIONS ON PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS

The Archivist of the United States is authorized to accept the donation of Presidential papers, materials, photos, recordings, and momentos both from a President or former President and from members of their Administration. He may also accept the land and buildings built or acquired to hold this collection if offered as a gift to the United States. Once such a gift is accepted, responsibility for maintaining both the property and the collection rests with the Archivist, subject to any conditions imposed by the deed of gift.

When a gift of a library is proposed, the Archivist must submit a report to the Congress describing the property, the terms of the gift, the materials and the estimated cost of maintenance. The Archivist may not take actual title to the property or materials until Congress has had the report for 60 days.

The donor can set conditions on both the use of the property, and the access to the materials. The Archivist is authorized to provide office space to the former President in the library and to provide standard archival services for the materials such as indexing and cataloging.

After the library has been accepted by the United States, the Archivist can continue to accept gifts for its maintenance and can charge fees for visiting the facilities or for services such as parking, catalog sales, or reproduction of documents.

Restrictions on Donated Records

When the attorneys are preparing to draft the deed of your Presidential papers to Archives, an early consideration will be the restrictions to impose on public access to the records. The following historical information may be helpful in your consideration of this issue.

A. Records Act The Presidential Records Act comes into effect on January 20, 1981. It will not, therefore, apply to your records. It does, however, represent examples of the types of restrictions which may be imposed on Presidential records. The Presidential Records Act will permit a President to restrict the following categories of records from public access for up to twelve years:

- o classified documents,
- o information relating to appointments to federal office,
- o material that is required by statute to be kept from public access,
- o trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person which is privileged or confidential,
- o confidential communications between the President and his advisers or among his advisers,
- o personnel and medical files or similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy.

Notwithstanding these restrictions, access will be permitted to archival personnel processing the records and, subject to any legal privileges the former President may assert, to courts upon issuance of legal process, to an incumbent President who needs the records for the current conduct of his office, and to Congress when needed for official business.

Records which have not been restricted and records on which the imposed restrictions have expired will be available for access under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act.

- B. Ford Deed In his deed of gift, President Ford restricted access to certain categories of records for a period of thirteen years from the expiration of his term, i.e., until January 20, 1990. The restricted categories anticipated the restrictions now found in the Presidential Records Act except that they include records the disclosure of which would be prejudicial to the foreign relations or security of the United States (whether or not classified). The deed of gift itself excluded personal and family papers and certain specifically identified mementos including the framed originals of his oaths of office as President and Vice President. During the restricted period, the deed permits access by archival personnel, by courts upon issuance of legal process and upon notice to him, and by an incumbent President for official business upon request from White House Counsel and notice to President Ford.

The terms of the Ford deed obviously influenced the Presidential Records Act since they are so similar.

- C. Johnson Deed On August 13, 1965, President Johnson signified a future intent to donate his papers, photos, memorabilia and objects of art to the Archives but reserved the right to impose access restrictions on:
- o materials which may be used to injure any person,
 - o materials prejudicial to foreign relations,
 - o classified information,
 - o materials relating to his family or personal affairs.

No time limits are specified in the letter -- the time restrictions were to be set at the time the materials were actually transferred. On April 19, 1966, he sent Archives a clarifying letter indicating that the time of transfer of certain sensitive materials might be delayed.

Apart from these restrictions, material transferred to Archives was to be available to the public as soon as it was processed.

HOOVER
LIBRARY

THE HERBERT HOOVER LIBRARY

HOOVER LIBRARY INDEX

PICTURE OF HOOVER LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

STATISTICAL DATA

MAP OF AREA

PRINCIPAL LIBRARY HOLDINGS DATA

RESEARCHER DATA

MUSEUM VISITOR DATA

FUNDRAISING SUMMARY

PERTINENT DOCUMENTS



HERBERT HOOVER PRESIDENTIAL
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

HERBERT HOOVER PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY

West Branch, Iowa

CONSTRUCTED BY: Herbert Hoover Birthplace Foundation, Inc.

SOURCE OF FUNDING: Herbert Hoover Birthplace Foundation, Inc.

APPROXIMATE COST: \$1,000,000

DEDICATION DATE: August 10, 1962

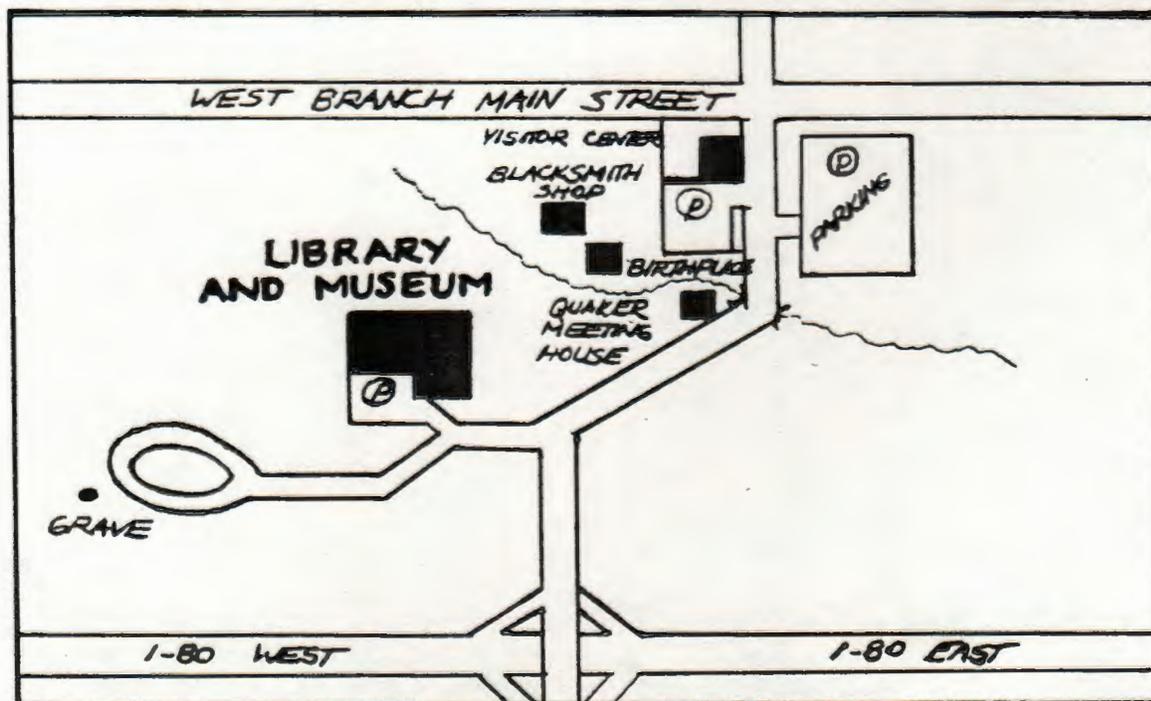
SITE: The building and land immediately around it are administered by GSA and located within the 146 acre Herbert Hoover Historic Site maintained by the National Park Service.

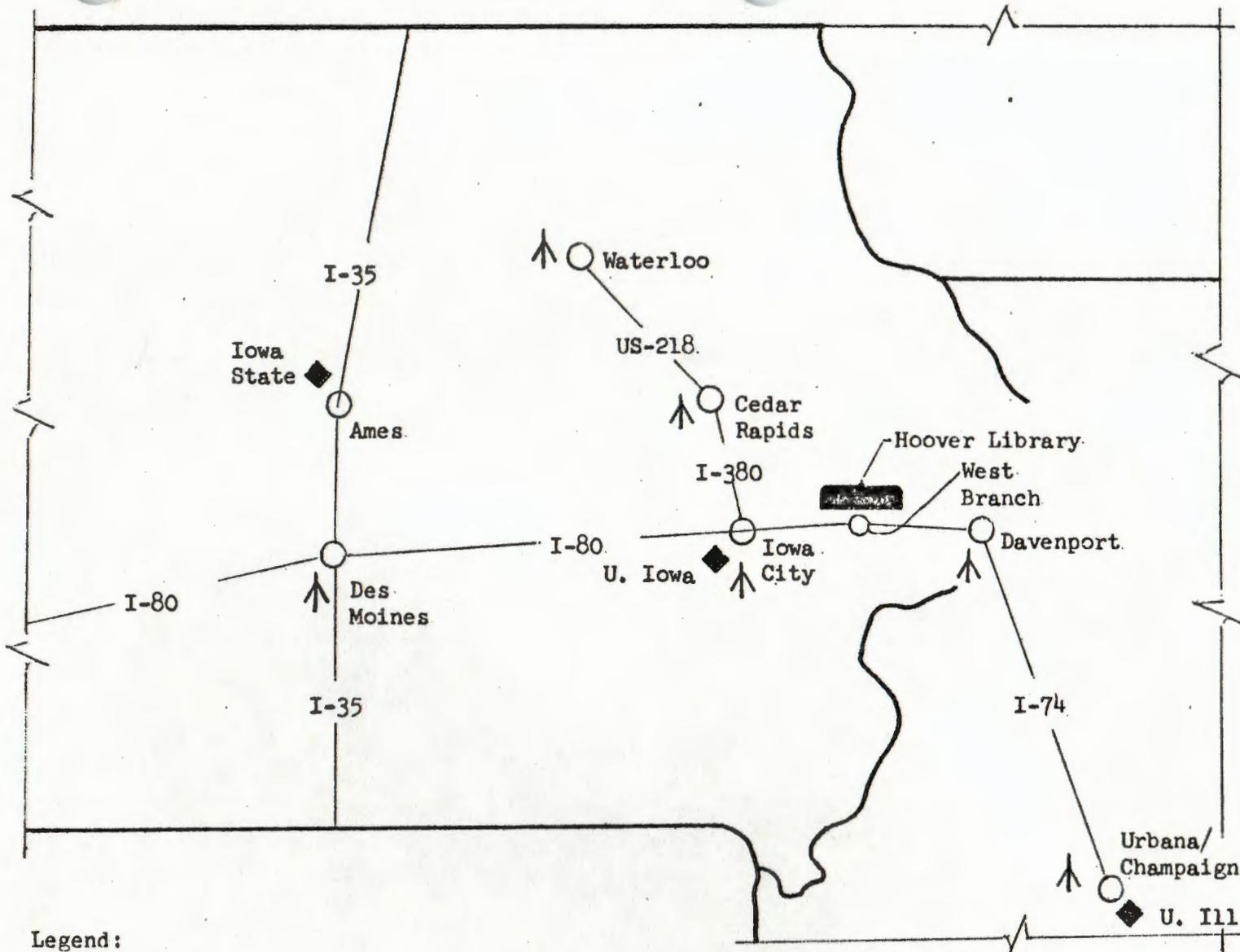
BUILDING: 24,000 square feet of floor space

IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Extensions in 1965, at private cost, \$900,000; extensions in 1969 and 1974, at Government cost, \$1,074,000.

President and Mrs. Hoover are interred in the "Overlook" area maintained by the National Park Service.

HERBERT HOOVER
PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM WEST BRANCH
IOWA





Legend:

-  Library
-  Major College Or University
-  Metropolitan Area
-  Scheduled Air Service

Mileage From West Branch:

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Iowa City | 10 |
| Cedar Rapids | 40 |
| Des Moines | 125 |
| Waterloo | 87 |
| Ames | 140 |
| Davenport | 47 |
| Urbana/Champaign | 217 |

PRINCIPAL LIBRARY HOLDINGS
September 30, 1980

| <u>LIBRARY</u> | <u>Personal Papers</u> (millions of pages) | | <u>Still Photos</u> (Items) | <u>Film</u> (Feet) | <u>Video</u> <u>Tape</u> (Hours) | <u>Museum</u> <u>Objects</u> | <u>Books &</u> <u>Serials</u> | <u>Oral</u> <u>History</u> (pages) |
|----------------|---|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | <u>Presidential</u> | <u>Total</u> | | | | | | |
| Hoover | 1.1 | 5.6 | 24,500 | 40 | 3 | 4,100 | 46,900 | 9,500 |
| Roosevelt | 10.5 | 15.7 | 126,600 | 303,400 | 10 | 22,100 | 77,300 | 2,900 |
| Truman | 6.3 | 12.1 | 73,900 | 301,900 | 17 | 18,500 | 111,200 | 36,800 |
| Eisenhower | 8.8 | 18.2 | 104,900 | 597,700 | 10 | 26,600 | 50,300 | 21,900 |
| Kennedy | 6.8 | 27.3 | 116,200 | 6,022,000 | 166 | 13,900 | 48,800 | 29,600 |
| Johnson | 15.7 | 25.4 | 556,900 | 803,700 | 4,600 | 37,700 | 25,600 | 35,300 |
| Ford | 11.6 | 14.7 | 310,000 | 700,000 | 882 | 6,800 | 7,400 | ---- |

PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

RESEARCHERS

Applications Approved/Person Days

| <u>Activity</u> | <u>FY 1975</u> | <u>FY 1976</u> | <u>FY 1977</u> | <u>FY 1978</u> | <u>FY 1979</u> | <u>FY 1980</u> |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Hoover | 71/ 498 | 67/ 754 | 43/ 427 | 59/ 528 | 89/ 958 | 113/ 614 |
| Roosevelt | 394/1,361 | 438/1,770 | 392/1,303 | 381/1,535 | 332/1,097 | 512/1,603 |
| Truman | 190/ 880 | 298/1,299 | 293/ 886 | 198/ 985 | 245/ 785 | 303/ 984 |
| Eisenhower | 100/ 390 | 130/ 625 | 90/ 484 | 106/ 496 | 97/ 527 | 116/ 625 |
| Kennedy | 158/ 682 | 160/ 728 | 211/1,123 | 208/ 878 | 172/ 785 | 610/1,419 |
| Johnson | 163/1,243 | 142/1,055 | 235/1,297 | 152/1,797 | 176/1,533 | 190/1,618 |
| Ford | --- | --- | --- | --- | 19/ 122 | 32/ 119 |
| TOTALS | 1,076/5,054 | 1,235/6,231 | 1,264/5,520 | 1,104/6,219 | 1,130/5,807 | 1,876/6,982 |

MUSEUM VISITORS TO PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

| <u>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>Hoover</u> | <u>Roosevelt</u> | <u>Truman</u> | <u>Eisenhower</u> | <u>Kennedy</u> | <u>Johnson</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1962 | | 22,388 | 105,650 | 131,000 | | | 259,038 |
| 1963 | | 111,675 | 140,503 | 140,762 | | | 392,940 |
| 1964 | 36,434 | 161,469 | 155,053 | 101,988 | | | 454,944 |
| 1965 | 60,000 | 177,536 | 179,890 | 91,891 | | | 509,317 |
| 1966 | 95,713 | 180,915 | 193,045 | 93,496 | | | 563,169 |
| 1967 | 74,778 | 159,363 | 180,824 | 139,427 | | | 554,392 |
| 1968 | 79,271 | 157,116 | 170,671 | 148,179 | | | 555,237 |
| 1969 | 80,000 | 164,300 | 165,300 | 364,750 | | | 774,350 |
| 1970 | 89,439 | 162,423 | 182,823 | 449,631 | | | 884,316 |
| 1971 | 71,635 | 160,295 | 186,174 | 263,234 | | 80,740 | 762,078 |
| 1972 | 81,989 | 185,138 | 187,866 | 318,684 | | 676,549 | 1,450,226 |
| 1973 | 82,870 | 194,194 | 340,818 | 299,741 | | 704,180 | 1,621,803 |
| 1974 | 84,009 | 194,314 | 264,230 | 215,586 | | 542,717 | 1,300,856 |
| 1975 | 106,112 | 188,106 | 291,180 | 197,727 | | 520,985 | 1,304,110 |
| 1976 | 97,342 | 213,766 | 351,210 | 199,099 | | 683,810 | 1,545,227 |
| 1976-TQ* | 50,872 | 109,907 | 159,374 | 96,433 | | 221,434 | 638,020 |
| 1977 | 91,334 | 371,514 | 324,136 | 177,242 | | 657,907 | 1,622,133 |
| 1978 | 95,418 | 276,865 | 264,714 | 170,172 | | 502,115 | 1,309,284 |
| 1979 | 69,778 | 215,582 | 219,067 | 127,026 | | 480,521 | 1,111,974 |
| 1980 | 64,606 | 241,459 | 201,639 | 143,910 | 563,470 | 446,062 | 1,661,146 |

*In FY 1976, there was an extra "Transition Quarter" from July 1 to September 30, 1977. Since that time, the fiscal year begins on October 1 and concludes on September 30. Prior to FY 1976, the fiscal year began on July 1 and ended on June 30.

THE HERBERT HOOVER LIBRARY

Interest in preserving the site of Herbert Hoover's birth was responsible for the early organization of private groups that later undertook construction of the Herbert Hoover Library.

The development of the Herbert Hoover memorial site at West Branch, Iowa, began in 1935, when President Hoover's sons acquired his birthplace cottage and directed its restoration. A few years later, in 1939, West Branch citizens formed the Birthplace Society, and through it made the cottage available to the public. They also began a program of land acquisition in the vicinity of the cottage.

The Herbert Hoover Birthplace Foundation, Inc., was created as an Iowa corporation in 1954 to preserve Hoover's birthplace, promote the principles for which he stood, and preserve certain of his memorabilia for educational and scientific purposes. The Foundation cooperated with the Birthplace Society, particularly in construction of a replica of the blacksmith shop operated by Hoover's father. In the late 1950's, the two organizations merged as the Herbert Hoover Birthplace Foundation, Inc.

The Birthplace Foundation, with help from related institutions, then financed construction of a Herbert Hoover Library-Museum on the West Branch site. On December 5, 1960, while the building was still under construction, the Foundation offered land and buildings to the United States for the purpose of creating a Presidential archival depository under the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949, as amended. On the same day, former President Hoover offered to the United States, under provisions of the same act, all of the collected papers of his public service career and other historical materials, except for the "war and peace" documents he had given to the Hoover Institution at Stanford University.

The Herbert Hoover Library at West Branch was dedicated on August 10, 1962, with former Presidents Hoover and Truman participating in the ceremony. Two years later, the Herbert Hoover Birthplace Foundation deeded to the United States the grounds and buildings, including 28 acres of real property, the library-museum, the birthplace cottage, the blacksmith shop, and certain maintenance buildings. The Birthplace Foundation at times received an annual appropriation from the Iowa legislature--once as much as \$12,000; in 1969, some \$3,000--for landscaping, road repair, and other external improvements.

In July, 1971, the General Services Administration transferred the grounds and buildings, except the library-museum, to the Department of the Interior. These now are administered by the National Park Service as part of the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site.

HERBERT HOOVER

The Waldorf Astoria Towers
New York 22, New York
December 15, 1960

Honorable Franklin Floete, Administrator
General Services Administration
General Services Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Floete:

Through the generosity of friends and the labors of the Herbert Hoover Birthplace Foundation, Inc., a library museum building is now being completed on the Foundation property of some 28 acres at West Branch, Iowa, on which are also situated the cottage in which I was born and various other structures. The holdings of the Foundation, designated collectively as the Herbert Hoover Library Museum, are to be offered as a gift to the United States to house my papers and other historical materials under Section 507 (f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, providing for Presidential archival depositories. I am indeed grateful for this action of the Foundation.

In furtherance of it I hereby offer to the United States, under Section 507 (e) of the Act and subject to the terms hereinafter set forth, all of my collected Presidential papers, wherever they may now be housed, as well as papers accumulated by me prior to my presidency and those accumulated since leaving the White House. These documents will probably number several million papers. My offer also includes other historical materials I have accumulated, such as books, photographs, motion pictures and memorabilia of various kinds. I will transfer these papers and materials as soon as practicable after the transfer to the United States of the Foundation property, at such time or times as may be agreed upon between the Administrator of General Services, or his designee, and me or my representative. Excluded from this offer are the "war and peace" documents gathered since World War I, including records of such

HERBERT HOOVER

Honorable Franklin Floete

December 15, 1960
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public organizations, which I have given to the War and Peace Library at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, and which are now located there. There may be some other documents or materials which I or my representative shall determine to be excluded from this offer by reason of private or personal interest on my part or on the part of a member of my family.

My offer is conditioned upon acceptance by the United States of the offer of the land and buildings, known collectively as the Herbert Hoover Library Museum, which is being made by the Herbert Hoover Birthplace Foundation, Inc. My offer is further conditioned upon the agreement of the United States to maintain and operate the Library Museum at all times as a Presidential archival depository, as provided by the Act, for the storage of the papers and other historical materials I propose to give.

The papers and historical materials to be transferred to the United States pursuant to this offer are to be kept at the Library Museum, permanently, provided that the Administrator of General Services, subject to general terms and conditions for the handling and preservation of my papers, which conditions are set forth in a "Statement of Conditions" attached to this letter, and designated as "Annex A," shall have the right in his discretion (a) to make temporary loans to such persons, organizations, or institutions as he shall determine, (b) to dispose by sale, exchange, or otherwise of any such papers or materials which the Archivist of the United States may determine to have no permanent or historical interest or to be surplus to the needs of such Library Museum, and (c) to remove from said Library Museum any or all such papers or materials if he deems it necessary to preserve them from threatened destruction.

I deem it necessary in the public interest, which is, of course, my interest, to prescribe the conditions contained in "Annex A." This is primarily to protect the many confidences

HERBERT HOOVER

Honorable Franklin Floete

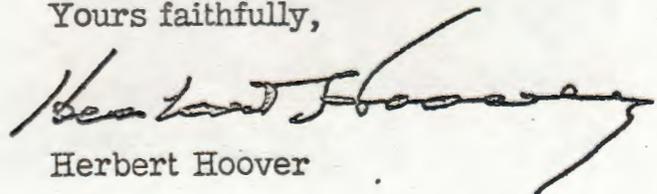
December 15, 1960
Page Three

of which the President and former presidents of the United States are the recipients. In addition, the period of time covered by my papers is so extended and the subject-matters with which they deal so diverse that I consider it essential, particularly during the period of transfer and initial processing, to operate within these conditions. It is, however, my purpose to make available to the public, through your office, a substantial volume of my papers and historical materials at the earliest possible time and ultimately all of them as the passage of time and events may permit. Toward this end, I am establishing a Coordinating Committee, consisting of my sons and executors, to act with your office in my behalf as I shall direct during my lifetime, and to stand in my stead upon my death for such period of time as may be required. The committee will carry out my broad purpose to give the United States my papers and historical materials for access, while at the same time providing for the safeguarding of the information and its use. It is my expectation that the committee, under my direction, will establish procedures for its operation and perpetuation to be of maximum effectiveness in furthering my purposes and of optimum assistance to your office.

I wish to express my appreciation to you and to members of your Administration for your counsel in connection with this offer of mine. I believe the offer to be in accordance with those made to and accepted by you from others under the legislation providing for Presidential archival depositories. I am hopeful that in swift time we may see this Library Museum in operation as one more source of the materials of which the history of this glorious country is made.

With kindest regards,

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Herbert Hoover", written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned above the printed name "Herbert Hoover".

Herbert Hoover