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WS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

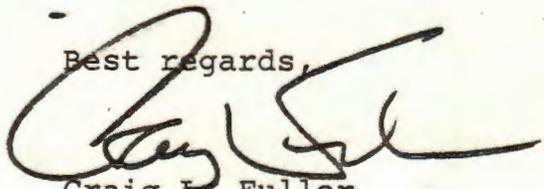
January 4, 1984

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

During our return trip to California, the President provided me with a copy of your letter concerning The Richard Nixon Presidential Library.

The matter is now being reviewed by the White House counsel and I expect to be able to advise you shortly regarding the action we can take to resolve the matter.

Best regards,



Craig E. Fuller
Assistant to the President
for Cabinet Affairs

The Honorable Walter H. Annenberg
Triangle Publications, Inc.
100 Matsonfold Road
P.O. Box 750
Radnor, Pennsylvania 19088

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

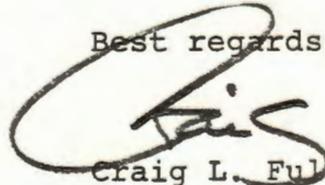
January 4, 1984

Dear Mr. Simon:

During our return trip to California, the President provided me with a copy of your letter concerning The Richard Nixon Presidential Library.

The matter is now being reviewed by the White House counsel and I expect to be able to advise you shortly regarding the action we can take to resolve the matter.

Best regards,



Craig L. Fuller
Assistant to the President
for Cabinet Affairs

The Honorable William E. Simon
Chairman of the Board
Wesray Corporation
330 South Street
Morristown, New Jersey 07960

Mr. Annenberg
Mr. Simon



ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

During our return trip to California, the President provided me with a copy of your letter concerning The Richard Nixon Presidential Library.

~~It is being reviewed~~

The matter is being reviewed by the White House Counsel ~~and we will let you know what action we will take when possible to resolve the matter.~~

and I expect to be able to advise you shortly regarding what actions we can take to resolve the matter.



ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

Best regards

Adelle — 1/14

Do we have an
answer from
Fielding yet?

K

~~Per Diana, PF is having
mtg on subject today at
11 am. Will get back to
us.~~ A.

K

21

Per Diana this was
taken care of by Hauser.
after Hauser held a mtg
on it. Hauser would
rather not put anything
down in writing. Can I
call to get verbal status
from Hauser.

A.

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

ID# 213393

FEUDS

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 16, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE TOM KINDNESS

SUBJECT: WRITES REGARDING LEGISLATION REGARDING
FUNDING FOR FUTURE PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
M. B OGLESBY	ORG	84/04/16	omb	A 84/04/23 ^{DD}
REFERRAL NOTE: <u>99 OMB</u>				
REFERRAL NOTE: <u>ATTN Fred Upton</u>		<u>D 84/04/26</u>		<u>1 1</u>
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COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1240 _____

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

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|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| *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.

MAY 9 1984

LD 213393

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FE008

Honorable Jack Brooks
Chairman
Committee on Government Operations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter presents the views of the Administration on H.R. 5584, a bill "To improve the preservation and management of Presidential records, and for other purposes."

We understand that the bill:

- o Requires the Administrator of the General Services Administration to certify that any Presidential library accepted by GSA on behalf of the United States complies with minimum standards prescribed by the Archivist of the United States concerning the suitability of the building for archival purposes;
- o Prohibits GSA from accepting a library unless an endowment has been established for the purpose of maintaining the library in an amount equal to at least twenty percent of the cost of (1) acquiring or constructing the building, (2) acquiring and installing the equipment, and (3) acquiring the land on which the building is situated;
- o Requires GSA to set up separate endowments within the National Archives Trust Fund for each Presidential library, to which would be credited gifts or bequests made to the library; and
- o Clarifies the authority of the National Archives Trust Fund to solicit, as well as receive, gifts.

If H.R. 5584 were amended to exclude the library of the current President of the United States, the Administration would support its enactment.

Sincerely,
DAVE STOCKMAN

David A. Stockman
Director

~~18-051~~

cc: LRD Official File
 LRD Chron
 ✓ DO Records
 DO Chron
 Mr. Wright
 Mr. Gerson
 Mr. Moran
 Mrs. Horner
 Mr. Jones
 Mr. Murr
 Ms. Chaffee
 Mr. Adkins
 Legislative Affairs
 Room 7220

LRD/G. Jones/so 5/8/84

(Identical letter sent to Representative Thomas Kindness,
 Frank Horton and Glenn English)

G. Jones
5/8/84

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

APR 27 8 58 AM '84

APRIL 26, 1984

TO: OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
ATTN: FRED UPTON

ACTION REQUESTED:
DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBER

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 213393
MEDIA: LETTER, DATED APRIL 12, 1984
TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN
FROM: THE HONORABLE TOM KINDNESS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON DC 20515
SUBJECT: WRITES TO ENLIST YOUR SUPPORT FOR LEGISLATION
THAT WOULD REDUCE THE GROWTH IN THE COST TO
THE TAXPAYERS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY
SYSTEM WHILE PRESERVING THE ESSENCE OF THIS
BENEFICIAL AND PRIVATE-PUBLIC SYSTEM FOR THE
FUTURE. THE PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATION IN THE
BILL IS THAT DONORS OF PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES
SHOULD PROVIDE AN ENDOWMENT, ALONG WITH THE
LIBRARY, TO COVER THE COSTS OF OPERATION
AND MAINTENANCE

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

15180

April 23, 1984

Dear Tom:

On the President's behalf, I would like to thank you for your April 12 letter urging his support for legislation affecting the funding of Presidential libraries.

We appreciate your detailing some of the concerns of Members of both Houses of Congress regarding the costs to the taxpayers of the various benefits afforded to former Presidents, and in particular, the recommendations dealing with Presidential libraries. I have asked the appropriate advisory staff members within the Administration to carefully review and consider your comments. Thank you again for your interest in writing.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

M. B. Oglesby, Jr.
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Thomas N. Kindness
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

MBO/KRJ/tjr

cc: w/copy of inc to Fred Upton, OMB - for
DRAFT response

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

646 HIGH STREET
HAMILTON, OHIO 45011
(513) 895-5656
TOLL FREE: 1-800-582-1001

April 12, 1984

234 EAST MAIN STREET
GREENVILLE, OHIO 45331
(513) 548-8817

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

3/16
30
I would like to enlist your support for legislation that would reduce the growth in the cost to the taxpayers of the Presidential library system of the National Archives while preserving the essence of this beneficial and private-public system for the future.

For several years, Members in both Houses of Congress have complained about the rising cost to the taxpayers of the various benefits provided to former Presidents. The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee has gone so far as to order a bill reported regarding Secret Service protection, and office staff and related expenses, as well as Presidential libraries. A lot of perhaps unnecessary rhetoric has been expressed (such as calling Presidential libraries "temples") and unnecessarily inflexible ideas have been proposed (such as the 60,000 sq. ft. limit on future Presidential libraries which is contained in the Senate bill).

The House Committee on Government Operations has focused on Presidential libraries and issued a report in August 1982, recommending several methods to reduce the growth in the cost to the taxpayers of the program. The principal recommendation was that donors of Presidential libraries should provide an endowment, along with the library, to cover the costs of operation and maintenance of the building and grounds. Through subsequent public hearings, I believe that we have refined that recommendation into a proposal that is worthy of your support.

We would propose to retain the current law which permits the Administrator of General Services to accept the donation of a building and grounds for a Presidential library and, in so doing, obligate the United States to the operation and maintenance of the library in perpetuity. In addition, we would require that an endowment be donated to the United States, the income from which would be used to defray some of the operation and maintenance costs of the Presidential library. The size of the endowment would be 20 percent of the acquisition or construction cost of the building and land to be donated to the United States for the Presidential library. This would not unduly burden the fundraising effort for the Presidential library. It can be factored into the planning process from the outset and could be expected to make the planners more conscious of designing more space-efficient buildings.

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
Page 2
April 12, 1984

I believe that this is a reasonable proposal, deserving of your support. It is consistent with your efforts to obtain more private sector support for beneficial public programs. Furthermore, I am troubled by the rhetoric that would be expressed by your political opponents, such as that expressed in a Jack Anderson column last summer: in referring to the General Services Administration study of our endowment proposal, Anderson suggested that the upshot of the GSA study was that the private sector initiatives, such as you have proposed, are fine so long as they don't apply to your Presidential library.

I am well aware that OMB has expressed the Administration's opposition to any legislation respecting the "privileges and prerogatives" of former Presidents. I would also acknowledge that efforts are underway to raise more funds in the private sector for support of current libraries. But this has not been enough to satisfy many Members. I fear that you might be confronted by more radical and inflexible legislation, the veto of which would result in more of the kind of inflammatory rhetoric exemplified by the Anderson column.

I am absolutely confident that you will be reelected in November. In your second term, there will be ample time to plan for your Presidential library, including the fundraising effort.

I am enclosing a copy of the draft bill and a brief further explanation of the proposal. I hope that you will be able to support this. I fully expect it to be presented to the full House Government Operations Committee, perhaps as early as its next meeting in May.

Sincerely yours,



THOMAS N. KINDNESS
Member of Congress

TNK:jp:gmp
Enclosures

MEMORANDUM REGARDING A BILL TO AMEND
CURRENT LAW ON PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

Attached is a draft of a bill affecting the funding of Presidential libraries. Also attached is a Ramseyer showing the changes the bill would make in Title 44, U.S. Code.

There are four major additions made to current law by this bill; they are:

1) The Administrator of General Services, in his report to Congress on a proposed Presidential library, shall certify that the building and equipment donated or otherwise made available complies with minimum standards prescribed by the Archivist relating to suitability for use for archival purposes.

The Archivist, through the Office of Presidential Libraries, is already in the business of prescribing standards and guidelines for Presidential libraries. But, this bill would not specify any particular standards or limitations as were suggested by some Members; for example, a square footage limitation. The Senate bill which was ordered reported recently contains a 60,000 square foot limitation.

2) The Administrator would not be able to accept a Presidential library for Presidents taking office on or after January 20, 1985, unless he determines that an endowment has been provided for the purpose of maintaining the Presidential library in an amount equal to at least 20 percent of a) the total cost of acquiring or constructing the buildings, b) the total cost of acquiring and installing the equipment, and c) the cost of acquiring the land upon which such buildings are situated (or such other measure of value mutually agreed upon by the Archivist and the donor) if title is to be vested in the United States or, where title to the land is not to be vested in the United States, the cost of any improvements made to the land on which the buildings will be situated.

3) The Administrator would be required to set up separate endowments within the National Archives Trust Fund, for each of the Presidential libraries (including the existing ones) to which would be credited any gifts or bequests offered and received for that library. The income from each endowment would be available to cover the cost of building operations, but not for the performance of archival functions.

4) The authority of the Administrator and the National Archives Trust Fund Board to solicit, as well as receive, gifts would be clarified by the insertion of the words "solicit and" in two places in title 44: section 2108, pertaining to Presidential archival depositories, and section 2305, pertaining to the Board's authority to accept gifts.

Staff Contact: John Parisi (225-2738)

Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 3138
Offered by Mr. English of Oklahoma

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

1 Section 1. (a) Subsection (a) of section 2108 of title
2 44, United States Code, is amended--

3 (1) by inserting "(1)" after "(a)" in the first
4 paragraph of such subsection;

5 (2) by inserting "(A)" after "public interest he
6 may" in such paragraph;

7 (3) by inserting "(B)" after "archive^s system;
8 and" in such paragraph;

9 (4) by designating the second paragraph of such
10 subsection as paragraph (2) and by designating the five
11 indented clauses in such paragraph as clauses (A)
12 through (E), respectively;

13 (5) by striking out "and" at the end of the clause
14 so designated as clause (D), by striking out the period
15 at the end of the clause so designated as clause (E) and
16 inserting in lieu thereof "; and", and by inserting
17 after such clause (E) the following:

18 "(F) a certification that such building and
19 equipment (whether offered as a gift or made available

1 without transfer of title) comply with minimum standards
2 prescribed by the Archivist relating to suitability for
3 use for archival purposes.''; and

4 (6) by designating the third paragraph of such
5 subsection as paragraph (3).

6 (b) Subsection (g) of section 2108 of title 44, United
7 States Code, is amended--

8 (1) by inserting '(1)' after '(g)'; and

9 (2) by striking out 'accept gifts or bequests of
10 money or other property' and inserting in lieu thereof
11 'solicit and accept gifts or bequests of money or other
12 property';

13 (3) by inserting 'an account in' before 'the
14 National Archives Trust Fund';

15 (4) by striking out 'including administrative and
16 custodial expenses as the Administrator determines' and
17 inserting in lieu thereof 'for the same purposes and
18 objects, including custodial and administrative services
19 for which appropriations for the maintaining, operating,
20 protecting, or improving Presidential archival
21 depositories might be expended'; and

22 (5) by adding at the end thereof the following new
23 paragraphs:

24 '(2) The Administrator shall provide for the
25 establishment in such Trust Fund of separate endowments for

1 the maintenance of Presidential archival depository land,
2 buildings, and equipment, to which shall be credited any
3 gifts or bequests received under paragraph (1) that are
4 offered for that purpose. Income to each such endowment
5 shall be available to cover the cost of building operations,
- 6 but shall not be available for the performance of archival
7 functions under this title.

8 “(3) The Administrator shall not accept or take title
9 to any land, building, or equipment under subsection
10 (a)(1)(A), or make any agreement to use any land, building,
11 or equipment under subsection (a)(1)(B), for the purpose of
12 creating a Presidential archival depository unless the
13 Administrator determines that there is available, by gift or
14 bequest for deposit under paragraph (2) in an endowment with
15 respect to that depository, an amount for the purpose of
16 maintaining such land, buildings, and equipment equal to at
17 least 20 percent of the sum of--

18 “(A) the total cost of acquiring or constructing
19 such buildings and of acquiring and installing such
20 equipment; and

21 “(B)(i) the cost of acquiring the land upon which such buildings are
22 situated (or such other measure of the value of such land as is mutually
23 agreed upon by the Administrator and the Donor) if title to the land is
24 to be vested in the United States; or

25 “(ii) the cost of any improvements made to the land upon which such
buildings are situated if title to the land is not to be vested in the
United States.”

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3138

To improve the preservation and management of Presidential records, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 25, 1983

Mr. ENGLISH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations

A BILL

To improve the preservation and management of Presidential records, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That subsection (g) of section 2108 of title 44, United States
4 Code is amended—

5 (1) by inserting “(1)” after “(g)”; and

6 (2) by striking out “accept gifts or bequests of
7 money or other property” and inserting in lieu thereof

1 "solicit and accept gifts or bequests of money or other
2 property";

3 (3) by inserting "an account in" before "the Na-
4 tional Archives Trust Fund";

5 (4) by striking out "including administrative and
6 custodial expenses as the Administrator determines"
7 and inserting in lieu thereof "for the same purposes
8 and objects, including custodial and administrative
9 services for which appropriations for the maintaining,
10 operating, protecting, or improving Presidential archi-
11 val depositories might be expended"; and

12 (5) by adding at the end thereof the following new
13 paragraphs:

14 "(2) The Administrator shall provide for the establish-
15 ment in such Trust Fund of separate endowments for the
16 maintenance of Presidential archival depository land, build-
17 ings, and equipment, to which shall be credited any gifts or
18 bequests received under paragraph (1) that are offered for
19 that purpose. Income to each such endowment shall be avail-
20 able to cover the cost of maintenance and utilities, but shall
21 not be available for the performance of archival functions
22 under this title.

23 "(3) The Administrator shall not, after May 25, 1983,
24 accept or take title to any land, building, or equipment under
25 subsection (a) for the purposes of creating a Presidential ar-

1 chival depository unless the Administrator determines that
2 there is available, by gift or bequest, a sufficient amount for
3 deposit under paragraph (2) in an endowment with respect to
4 that depository to cover, in full, the anticipated cost of main-
5 taining such land, buildings, and equipment. No appropriated
6 funds shall be available for the purposes of maintaining such
7 land, buildings, or equipment."

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(c) Paragraph (3) of section 2108(c) of title 44, United States Code, as added by subsection (b)(5) of this section, shall apply with respect to any Presidential archival

1 depository created as a depository for the papers,
2 documents, and other historical materials and Federal
3 records pertaining to any President who takes the oath of
4 office as President on or after January 20, 1985.

5 Sec. 2. Section 2305 of title 44, United States Code, is
6 amended by inserting "solicit," before "accept, receive,
7 hold, and administer".

13

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FE008

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PW001

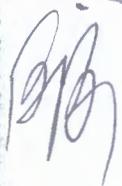
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Shorter Features

CHRISTOPHER BEAM, *Editor*

The Shorter Features department serves as a forum for sharply focused archival topics which may not require a full-length article. Members of the Society and others knowledgeable in areas of archival interest are encouraged to submit papers for consideration. Shorter Features should range from 500 to 1,000 words in length and contain no annotation. Papers should be sent to Christopher Beam, Shorter Features Editor, the *American Archivist*, National Archives and Records Service (NNFD), Washington, DC 20408.

The Presidential Library and the White House Liaison Office

RAYMOND H. GESELBRACHT and DANIEL J. REED

THERE HAS ALWAYS BEEN AN ELEMENT OF spontaneity in the development of a presidential library. To the shame of managers, practice and felt necessity rather than reflection and wise planning have usually been the engines of change. The president, of course, has been to the presidential library that unpredictable element, that sudden entrant in the decision-making process whose whims and desires push nearly all else aside and often create precedent. Once the president has entered the scene, the world in which the archivist must work is changed forever.

One important change occurred during the Johnson administration when a White House staff member was transferred to the National Archives payroll and began preparing for a Lyndon B. Johnson Library. This action in itself seemed unremarkable, but it had far-reaching consequences for the development of the presidential library. The staff member took several important steps toward the beginning of the Johnson Library: she transferred Johnson's congressional papers from the files of the Senate and House of Representatives to the National Ar-

Raymond H. Geselbracht is an archivist with the Nixon Presidential Materials Project at the National Archives and Records Service. Daniel J. Reed, formerly assistant archivist for presidential libraries at the National Archives and Records Service, is now director of the St. Mary's City Commission, Maryland.

chives, established a file of presidential handwriting, compiled information about and memorabilia from the president's travels in a trip file, logged and arranged position papers and memoranda that the president read after hours into a night reading file, indexed White House photographs, and kept a daily diary of presidential visitors and conversations.

The National Archives' unsought and tentative partnership with the White House was further strengthened by the assignment there of three present or former archives personnel. A former archivist of the United States, who was working as a consultant advising the University of Texas on the establishment of the Johnson Library on its campus, had an office in the White House. A senior archives employee was detailed to the White House to prepare administrative histories for eventual use in the Johnson Library. And a young archivist who had been drafted into the army out of an archives training program was assigned to the White House Communications Agency, a Signal Corps operation, and placed in the office that was preparing the library. The liaison, as it came to be called, between the White House and the National Archives was fixed by these rather disjointed missions and assignments.

The emergence of the liaison function was something archives officials had not foreseen. This is not to say that earlier presidents had not made preparations for their libraries. All the presidents from Roosevelt to Kennedy had either selected or considered sites before leaving office, and private corporations or foundations were working on behalf of the Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower libraries before their respective presidents ended their terms. The building for the Roosevelt Library was deeded to the government four and a half years before the president's death, and work on the Eisenhower Library

building began more than a year before Eisenhower left office.

Despite a concern with site and physical plant, presidents before Johnson had given little attention to preparing their papers and other historical materials for deposit in their libraries. Roosevelt, after all the fanfare raised over his plans for a library and the dedication of the building, neglected to make a proper donation of his presidential materials to the government. As a result, litigation prevented the library from acquiring the entire body of papers until 1947. Truman and Eisenhower withheld significant portions of their White House files for their private use until they died.

Johnson's attempt while in office to prepare his papers for his library and to provide ongoing documentation of his presidency was clearly a pioneering effort. It marked the maturing of the idea of the presidential library to the point where a sitting president had become sufficiently aware of this appendage to his administration to develop a custodial pride in and concern for all its operations. In Johnson's case this interest may have stemmed from a desire to improve as well as enrich the historical record, but the record and the library were enriched nonetheless.

During the next administration the White House acted on the Johnson precedent. President Richard Nixon's transition staff was undoubtedly impressed by the ^{done}planning by the small liaison office in the Johnson White House, and an official requested that the National Archives set up a similar office. By the end of January 1969 a small Office of Presidential Papers and Archives (OPPA) had been opened in the Old Executive Office Building, just across the street from the White House. The staff had little to do in its first week, until the President's appointments secretary, Alexander P. Butterfield,

called a meeting and asked that the office develop a daily diary of the President's meetings, telephone conversations, and movements based on the format of the previous administration.

The preparation of the daily diary consumed almost all of the liaison office's time. The other functions that Johnson's office had performed fell into desuetude. Officials of the National Archives were distressed at this assignment of staff time because preparation of the daily diary seemed to be a duty of the White House staff and the time it required prevented work on a Nixon Library. The archives tried without success to reintroduce archival functions into the duties of the liaison office.

In early 1971 the White House decided to increase the staff and responsibilities of the OPPA. A college professor was recruited to head the expanded office and was placed on the White House staff immediately under the staff secretary to the President. The liaison staff grew until by early 1972 it reached about a dozen members, the level at which it remained until Nixon's resignation in 1974.

During this period the OPPA initiated new programs and expanded its functions. Many of its activities still centered on the preparation of the daily diary. The office received copies of the switchboard operating logs, which registered all the president's telephone calls; the White House usher's log, which noted all the president's activities from breakfast until his retirement to the family residence; the Secret Service movement log; and several other logs that listed the president's movements and guests. The daily diary was thus a truly superb document, as became evident when the Watergate special prosecutor's office used it to subpoena tape recordings of presidential meetings and telephone calls.

The liaison staff added other duties as

well. They identified every major and many minor figures in photographs taken by the White House photographer. They expanded the presidential contacts file, essentially an index to the daily diary, to include collective categories such as congressmen, diplomats, and subcabinet officers. This file proved especially useful to the White House staff because the liaison staff often received calls asking how many times the president met with various officials. The staff conducted exit interviews with departing administration officials to provide a basis for the longer oral history interviews that would presumably be conducted by the staff of the future Nixon Library. Finally, a librarian was brought in to begin assembling a book collection for the library.

The experience of the Office of Presidential Papers and Archives indicated both the promise and the dangers inherent in a liaison office. The promise lies primarily in the invaluable preparatory tasks that such an office could undertake for the future presidential library. A liaison office acts as a representative of posterity in the White House complex, overseeing the preservation of important materials and creating indexes, oral histories, and a book collection as glosses to the historical record. The dangers inherent in a liaison office grow from the unequal and incomparable stature and powers of the partners in the liaison. The National Archives and Records Service is a small agency with limited powers of enforcement and persuasion; the White House is a giant with enormous power. If a liaison office is to be effective, it must draw on this power; it must have, in one way or another, the personal support of the president. But in drawing from the president's power, the liaison office risks falling further into his world, with all its

exigencies and demands for team play and loyal service. This is exactly what happened to the Nixon liaison office; because of its production of the daily diary, which became a matter of contention in the document war between the White House and the Watergate special prosecutor, the National Archives was drawn much further into the Watergate controversy than it should have been or wanted to be.

But one bad experience should not overshadow the benefits of a White House liaison office. The Nixon materials in the custody of the National Archives are richer as a result of the work of the liaison office, and if the administration had completed its term, the holdings would have been a model of completeness. The liaison staff's close working relationship with members of the administration would probably have been transferred to the Nixon Library and have enriched its holdings and programs.

The National Archives offered to provide liaison service to both Presidents Ford and Carter. Ford declined but Carter accepted, and in December 1977 a small staff—much smaller than the Nixon liaison staff—set up its office on the fourth floor of the Old Executive Office Building. Through its work, the National Archives groped toward an

enduring liaison structure. While the Carter office did not maintain a daily diary, it acted as the historian's conscience to the White House. It located Carter's prepresidential papers, assembled a book collection and a clipping file on the Carter presidency, helped pack and store White House gifts, surveyed records in White House offices, and conducted exit interviews with White House staff and oral history interviews with members of the president's family. In addition, it worked with the White House staff toward the goal of good record-keeping practice, took control of, arranged, preserved, and made available for research the records of selected presidential commissions and boards, and prepared briefing materials concerning the steps required for site selection for and the establishment of a future Carter Library.

Assuring the full documentation of a presidency is the proper mission of a White House liaison office. While the effect of the Presidential Records Act of 1978 on the liaison function is not yet clear, the success the liaison offices have had in preserving and augmenting the historical record of the Johnson, Nixon, and Carter administrations probably assures that their work will be carried on.

Subject Indexing a Large Photograph Collection

FREDERICK J. STIELOW

THE SUBJECT INDEXING OF A SINGLE PHOTOGRAPH can be quite difficult, and the difficulties are only multiplied in cases of large photograph collections with thousands of images. The sheer size of some collections seems to demand some

form of computerized retrieval; yet, such a technique demands careful planning.

In 1976 the Dupre Library of the University of Southwestern Louisiana acquired a rapidly decomposing collec-

The author was head of the archives, special collections, and Louisiana Room, Dupre Library, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette. He is now coordinator of the history and library science program and an assistant professor of library science at the University of Maryland, College Park.



U.S. National Archives & Records Administration

Current Status Details for CTRH RECID: 223518 MAIN SUBCODE: FE008

Current Status	None
User Name	dbarrie
Status Date	2010-11-08
Case Number	
Notes	Transferred to FE008-01

[Change Status](#)

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Review Status History

<u>No.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>User</u>	<u>Case Number</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1	None	2010-11-08	dbarrie		Transferred to FE008-01



U.S. National Archives & Records Administration

Current Status Details for CTRH RECID: 241688 MAIN SUBCODE: FE008

Current Status	None
User Name	dbarrie
Status Date	2010-11-08
Case Number	
Notes	Transferred to FE008-01

[Change Status](#)

[Close Window](#)

Review Status History

<u>No.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>User</u>	<u>Case Number</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1	None	2010-11-08	dbarrie		Transferred to FE008-01

sg/le

ID # 254291
FE008

WHITE HOUSE
COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 84/08/30

Name of Correspondent: Robert M. Warner

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

Subject: In follow up to an earlier discussion with Mr. Meese, writer has prepared a paper on the criticisms and critics of the presidential libraries system.

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
	<u>CNHAMM</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>84/08/30</u>	<u>OBE/NAN</u>	<u>C 84/09/12</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: _____

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.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: L Individual Codes: 1140 1180 _____

Prime Subject Code: FE008 Secondary Subject Codes: EG 149-04 _____
PU _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

CPn - Presidential Correspondence

- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

CLn - First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

30 AUG 1984



Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service

254291

August 30, 1984

Honorable Edwin Meese III
Counsellor to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ed:

When last we talked about Presidential Libraries, I offered to prepare a paper on the criticisms and critics of the system. The paper is enclosed for your information.

In the next day or so I will have my secretary call to arrange an appointment to discuss the paper and other matters before I leave for the International Conference of Archives on September 12.

Sincerely,

ROBERT M. WARNER

Enclosure

Criticisms and Critics of the Presidential Libraries System

Below are general characterizations of the perennial areas of criticism of the current system of Presidential libraries and a description of the groups who have made the criticisms. The most pointed criticisms have come during Congressional hearings where the members have taken up the cause of monitoring expenditures on former Presidents and have found the stance to be a popular one with their constituents. Outside of the Congress, there are no organized groups who oppose Presidential libraries. Criticisms from the academic community and the general public have been scattered, random, and unfocussed, usually made in response to specific news stories.

We have also included below our positions on the criticisms of the current library system.

Criticism

Presidential libraries are monuments to Presidents.

Critics

Most often this criticism has been voiced by members of Congress and, less pointedly, by academics in connection with the non-archival aspects of the libraries.

NARS position

We recognize that any facility devoted to a single individual will have memorial aspects. NARS strives to

minimize these aspects by insisting on scrupulous attention to historical accuracy in museum exhibits and by emphasis on the archival program. Devotion of a facility to a single individual brings a number of benefits:

- Strong support from President, his family, and his circle.
- The library is built and donated by the President's friends and acquaintances.
- Such a library draws donations of papers from those closely associated with the man and the Presidency, thus adding depth to the holdings.

Criticism

Libraries are too expensive (\$14-15 million per year). The original (1955) cost estimate of \$150,000 per year per library is often cited in this connection. This criticism is often linked to non-library expenditures on former Presidents for Secret Service protection, pensions, and office space.

Critics

Congressional, principally Senators Chiles and Chafee and Representative English, all of whom have introduced legislation to control library costs.

NARS position

The cost of libraries has risen for two principal reasons: (1) inflation and (2) increase in the volume of materials generated by the Presidency. Without these two factors, per

library costs would have gone up only slightly. Per library costs would have risen moderately in response to new technologies and increased workload caused by greater research use and increased museum visitation. Systemwide costs have risen because of the addition of new libraries. NARS attempts to separate library expenses, which benefit the nation at large, from other costs of former Presidents.

Criticism

The libraries are too large. This criticism is usually voiced in connection with those above; occasionally, it is aimed specifically at the museums.

Critics

The same congressional critics and some from the academic community who resent the use of resources for programs not directly related to their interests.

NARS position

NARS is actively striving to keep building size under control. Each of the last three libraries (Kennedy, Ford, Carter) has each been smaller than its predecessor, despite a growth in the rate of accumulation of Presidential materials. NARS favors building design standards to assist in controlling library size.

Criticism

The record of the Presidency is scattered across the country in individual libraries. Behind this criticism is the

mistaken assumption that a central facility would be less costly.

Critics

Academic researchers who find researching multi-administration topics inconvenient and expensive and Congressional proponents of a central facility.

NARS position

We agree that for certain broad topics research can be inconvenient. Advantages of single-administration libraries, as opposed to a central facility, outweigh inconvenience: libraries receive strong local support; identification with a single administration draws donations of papers from individuals associated with the President, thereby adding depth to the holdings; and single-administration libraries are donated, not a likely prospect for a central or regional facilities.

Criticism

Some libraries are in remote locations which are difficult to reach.

Critics

Scholars, particularly graduate students, who find travel to some libraries inconvenient and expensive.

NARS position

Location of libraries in towns identified with the Presidents has resulted in only two which are situated in "remote" locations: the Hoover Library, West Branch, Iowa,

and the Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kansas. The increased recognition of libraries as rich academic resources had led to locating the libraries on large university campuses. Libraries for Presidents Kennedy through Ford are all located at or near universities, a trend which NARS strongly supports and which appears likely to continue. The Carter library, for instance, will be located in Atlanta with ties to Emory University despite President Carter's strong identification with the Plains area.

Criticism

Less than one percent of library visitors come for serious research purposes; the rest are museum "tourists."

Critics

Scholars who feel that museums are unnecessary and a diversion of resources. Some Congressional critics have also adopted this argument.

NARS position

The one percent figure does not reflect the true influence of academic research, which finds its way into widely read books and school curricula. To devote resources only to serving scholars would be to neglect the mission to make historical materials, including artifacts, available to the public. Educational programs for school children, museum exhibits, and conferences are all aimed at fulfilling the responsibility to make the historical evidence of the Presidency accessible to a wide audience.

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ID# 291320

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

FEDD8

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MARCH 15, 1985

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE GLENN ENGLISH

SUBJECT: REQUESTS SUPPORT FOR LEGISLATION TO MODIFY
THE MANNER USED TO CURRENTLY FUND THE
OPERATIONS OF PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD

M. P. OGLESBY	ORG	85/03/15	<u>MD A</u>	<u>85/03/28</u>
REFERRAL NOTE: <u>79 bmb</u>				
REFERRAL NOTE: <u>KA Ogle</u>				
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS: Per Fred Upton - they have been in touch with English

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1230
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 73, OEOB) EXT. 2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

20376



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

DATE: 4/2/85

TO: Sally Kelley

FROM: Betsy DiGennaro, CU

WH #291320 - No response necessary
per our Legislative Review Division.

Thanks.

OMIB FORM 38
Rev. Aug 73

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

REFERRAL

MARCH 26, 1985

OMB
RECEIVED

15 MAR 26 4 9: 56

U.S.
AGENCY LIAISON UNIT

TO: OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
ATTN: FRED UPTON

ACTION REQUESTED:
DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 291320
MEDIA: LETTER, DATED MARCH 13, 1985
TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN
FROM: THE HONORABLE GLENN ENGLISH
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON DC 20515

SUBJECT: REQUESTS THE ADMINISTRATION'S POSITION ON LEGISLATION WHICH HE SUPPORTS TO MODIFY THE MANNER BY WHICH WE CURRENTLY FUND THE OPERATIONS OF PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES. THE MEASURE EMBODIES THE ENDOWMENT APPROACH TO FUNDING THE OPERATING COSTS OF FUTURE LIBRARIES. SPECIFICALLY REQUESTS THAT THE ADMINISTRATION CHANGE ITS REQUIREMENT THAT THEY EXCLUDE THE LIBRARY OF THE CURRENT PRESIDENT. REQUESTS POSITION BY MARCH 26.

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

20376

March 20, 1985

Dear Glenn:

Thank you for your March 13 letter to the President requesting support for H. R. 1349, legislation which would modify the manner of funding operations of Presidential libraries.

Please know that your inquiry has been transmitted to the appropriate officials for consideration. Although it may not be possible to complete a thorough review of this legislation by March 26 when you have scheduled subcommittee markup of the bill, I have asked that your letter receive prompt attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

M. B. Oglesby, Jr.
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Glenn English
Chairman
Subcommittee on Government Information,
Justice and Agriculture
Committee on Government Operations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

cc: w/copy of inc to Fred Upton, Cong Affrs,
OMB - for DIRECT response (advance copy sent
3/19/85)

==+
MBO:KRJ:hlb

GLENN ENGLISH, OKLAHOMA, CHAIRMAN

SCOTT D. KLECZKA, WISCONSIN
STEPHEN L. NEAL, NORTH CAROLINA
ROBERT E. WISE, JR., WEST VIRGINIA
EDOLPHUS TOWNS, NEW YORK
JOHN M. SPRATT, JR., SOUTH CAROLINA

#291320

THOMAS N. KINDNESS, OHIO
JIM LIGHTFOOT, IOWA
JOSEPH J. DiGUARDI, NEW YORK
JOHN R. MILLER, WASHINGTON

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION, JUSTICE, AND AGRICULTURE
SUBCOMMITTEE

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

B-349-C RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515

(202) 225-3741

March 13, 1985

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to solicit your personal support for legislation to modify the manner by which we currently fund the operations of Presidential libraries.

Under existing law, facilities to be used as Presidential libraries are built with private funds and are then donated to the federal government. The entire cost of operating such facilities is then covered by an annual appropriation. There are now 7 Presidential libraries plus 2 facilities in which the papers of former Presidents Nixon and Carter are stored. As a rule of thumb, each library costs about \$1.5 million per year divided almost equally for building operations costs and the cost of personnel.

My proposal, embodied in H. R. 1349, requires an endowment equal to at least 20 percent of the acquisition cost of the land, building and equipment for future libraries to be donated along with the facility. Income generated by the endowment would then be used to offset the building operations costs of that facility. Thus, for future Presidential libraries, the anticipated appropriation would be cut by one half.

This endowment approach to funding the operating costs of future libraries was contained in a bill passed by the House of Representatives last year. Key to House passage of that bill was a written commitment from your staff to support enactment. Unfortunately, this support was contingent upon "exclud(ing) the library of the current President of the United States. . ."

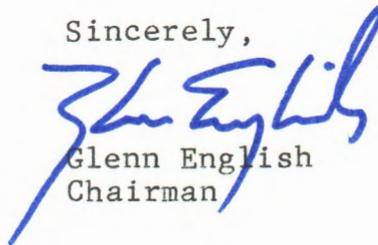
The Honorable Ronald Reagan
March 13, 1985

Library operating costs are ongoing in nature. Consequently, to exclude your library from the endowment requirement would mean the additional appropriation of at least \$750,000 per year, in perpetuity. Mr. President, I think it would be unconscionable to ask future generations to be saddled with the cost of operating your library, when funds for an endowment could easily be raised as an adjunct to the general library fundraising effort.

In the interest of reducing the cost of future Presidential libraries at the earliest possible time, I respectfully request that you review your staff's decision for contingent support of my legislative proposal.

I have scheduled a subcommittee markup of the bill for March 26 and, if at all possible, would like to hear from you by that date.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Glenn English", written over the typed name and title.

Glenn English
Chairman

GE:eg:em

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

297949

FEO08

February 26, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN
MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF *mef.*
SUBJECT: Kennedy Schedule Request

Senator Ted Kennedy has requested an appointment with the President for John F. Kennedy, Jr. and Caroline Kennedy.

The request was characterized as a "private, personal meeting to discuss a matter involving their father, President Kennedy."

Both the children are living in New York and would, of course, be available when convenient for the President.

