

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

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WHORM Subject File Code: FE008
(Federal Government: Libraries – Museums, Presidential)
Case file Number(s): 351083-END
Box: 20

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Contact a reference archivist at: **reagan.library@nara.gov**

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/research-support/citation-guide>

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U.S. National Archives & Records Administration

Current Status Details for CTRH RECID: 354286 MAIN SUBCODE: FE008

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

Review Status History

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

F2008

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET



- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

Name of Correspondent: David Chew

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

Subject: Enrolled Bill HR-1349 - Presidential Libraries act

ROUTE TO: ACTION DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CU HOLL</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>86105121</u>			<u>@ 86105122</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>for PGW sig.</u>			
<u>CU AT 24</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>86105121</u>			<u>@ 86105122</u>
	Referral Note:				
<u>CU wall</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>86105122</u>			<u>@ 86105122</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>May 22 86 PSW memo to David Chew</u>			
		<u>1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				

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: _____ Individual Codes: _____

Prime Subject Code: _____ - _____ - _____ Secondary Subject Codes: _____ - _____ - _____
 _____ - _____ - _____
 _____ - _____ - _____

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:

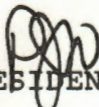
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- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW
STAFF ASSISTANT AND DEPUTY ASSISTANT
TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER J. WALLISON 
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 1349 --
Presidential Libraries Act

Counsel's office has reviewed the above-referenced enrolled bill and concurs with the Office of Management and Budget's recommendation that the President sign the bill.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR PETER J. WALLISON

FROM: C. DEAN MCGRATH, JR. *WMCg*

SUBJ: Enrolled Bill H.R. 1349 --
Presidential Libraries Act

The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) summary of the above-referenced enrolled bill reveals that under current law (44 U.S.C. §§ 2101-2118), Presidential libraries are built with private funds, donated to the Federal Government and thereafter operated out of appropriated funds.

H.R 1349 would amend current law to prohibit the Archivist from accepting a library for any President who takes office for the first time on or after January 20, 1985, unless an endowment for the operation and maintenance of that library equals at least 20 percent of the cost of acquiring and constructing the library. OMB recommends that the President approve the bill because it "represents a modest and generally laudable attempt to increase the involvement of the private sector in the operation and maintenance of the libraries of former Presidents."

By its terms the bill would not affect efforts to construct President Reagan's proposed library. Furthermore, the bill would not require the establishment of an endowment to operate and maintain a Reagan Presidential Library. I do not believe the bill has any implications for the constitutional issues raised by the Presidential Records Act (44 U.S.C. §§ 2201-2207). Therefore, I have no legal or policy objections to OMB's summary or their recommendation that the President approve the bill. I have prepared the attached memorandum to David L. Chew to indicate that we concur with OMB's recommendation that the President sign the bill.

Attachment

1000 1071 53 W 8 05

1986 MAY 23 AM 9: 02

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/21/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 5/22/86

SUBJECT: H.R. 1349 -- PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES ACT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MASENG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POINDEXTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	THOMAS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WALLISON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LACY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations by close of business on Thursday, May 22nd. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

1986 MAY 21 PM 2:13

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAY 21 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 1349 - Presidential Libraries Act
of 1986
Sponsors - Rep. English (D) Oklahoma and 19 others

Last Day for Action

May 27, 1986 - Tuesday

Purpose

To amend the laws concerning the construction and operation of Presidential libraries.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
National Archives and Records Administration	Approval
National Capital Planning Commission	Approval
Smithsonian Institution	Approval
Department of Justice	No objection (Informally)
General Services Administration	No comment

Discussion

-- Background

Over the past several years, considerable concern has been expressed over the amount of money that the Federal Government spends on former Presidents. These concerns have evinced themselves, in part, in legislation introduced in each of the last four Congresses. These legislative proposals have generally focused on three major areas: Presidential libraries, pensions and support staff for former Presidents, and Secret Service protection for former Presidents and their families. Because the cost of maintaining Presidential libraries constitutes about one-half of the total spending on former Presidents, congressional attention has centered on reforming the ways in which these facilities are authorized, constructed, and operated.

Under current law -- the Presidential Libraries Act of 1955 -- facilities to be used as Presidential libraries are built with private funds and donated to the Federal Government. The entire cost of operating the libraries is then borne by the Government

and financed by annual appropriations. During 1985, the cost of operating the existing libraries was about \$15.7 million. (Presidential libraries in the National Archives system include the libraries of former Presidents Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Ford. Former President Carter's library is expected to be dedicated later this year; title to that library will vest in the United States at that time.)

-- Description of the Enrolled Bill

H.R. 1349, which passed both Houses by voice vote, would amend the laws concerning Presidential libraries in several respects. The enrolled bill would:

- o Require the Archivist of the United States to establish in the National Archives Trust Fund separate endowments for the maintenance of each Presidential library, to which would be credited gifts to the library, the income from which would be used in defraying operational, but not archival, costs;
- o Prohibit the Archivist from accepting a library on behalf of the United States for any President who takes office for the first time on or after January 20, 1985, unless the endowment for that library equals at least 20 percent of the cost of acquiring and constructing the library;
- o Require a proportionately larger endowment for a library that exceeds 70,000 square feet in area;
- o Require a larger endowment if any proposed physical change or alteration to a library would result in higher operating costs for the library;
- o Require the Archivist to promulgate architectural and design standards to assure that Presidential libraries both preserve Presidential records and contain adequate research facilities;
- o Permit the Archivist to accept a library only after certifying to the Congress that the library complies with the applicable architectural and design standards;
- o Clarify that the Archivist may solicit, as well as accept, gifts for use in operating Presidential libraries; and
- o Require the Archivist, in consultation with the Smithsonian Institution and the National Capital Planning Commission, to study the demand and feasibility of establishing a "museum of the Presidents."

Other provisions of H.R. 1349 would clarify that a Presidential library may include research and museum facilities and would change in a few respects the content of the report that

the Archivist is already required to submit to the Congress before accepting title to a Presidential library. The Archivist would also for the first time be required to submit a report to the Congress before accepting a gift that would expand or modify a library, if the planned expansion or modification would increase operating costs.

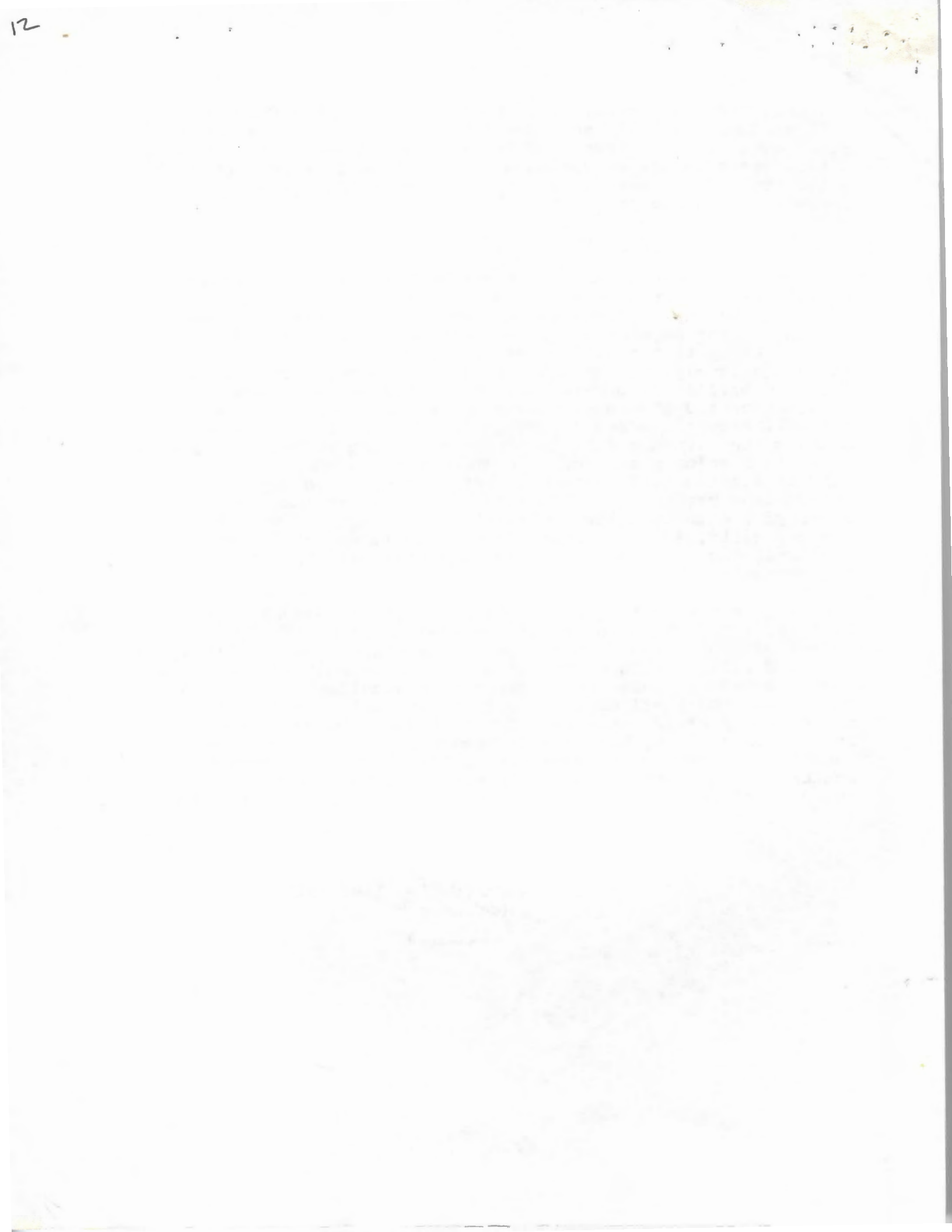
-- Discussion and Recommendation

During congressional deliberations on this legislation, the Administration repeatedly stated that it had no objection to amending the laws affecting the libraries of former Presidents, as long as any major changes were prospective in nature (i.e., did not apply to the library of the incumbent President). As noted previously, the enrolled bill would exempt your library from the bill's key provisions: the 20 percent endowment requirement and the requirements for a larger endowment either for a library exceeding 70,000 square feet or for physical changes that would result in higher operating costs. The bill's only other major provision, the Archivist's authority to issue binding architectural and design standards, would apply, however. Other minor provisions would also apply. These include (1) clarifying both that the Archivist may solicit, as well as accept, gifts, and that libraries may include research and museum facilities and (2) modifying the congressional reporting requirements.

I do not view the failure of H.R. 1349 to exempt your library from each of the bill's provisions as seriously objectionable. Indeed, a number of the changes envisioned by the enrolled bill -- such as the authority to solicit gifts -- are positive and salutary. With respect to architectural and design standards, the staff of the Archives has advised that the bill would merely codify what the Archivist does now on an informal basis. In my view, H.R. 1349 represents a modest and generally laudable attempt to increase the involvement of the private sector in the operation and maintenance of the libraries of former Presidents. For that reason, it warrants your approval.


James C. Miller III
Director

Enclosures



Ninety-ninth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-six

An Act

To reduce the costs of operating Presidential libraries, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Presidential Libraries Act of 1986".

RESEARCH AND MUSEUM FACILITIES

SEC. 2. Section 2101(1) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the semicolon a comma and "and may include research facilities and museum facilities in accordance with this chapter".

PRESIDENTIAL ARCHIVAL DEPOSITORIES

SEC. 3. (a) Section 2112(a) of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a)(1) When the Archivist considers it to be in the public interest, the Archivist may—

"(A)(i) accept, for and in the name of the United States, land, a facility, and equipment offered as a gift to the United States for the purpose of creating a Presidential archival depository;

"(ii) take title to the land, facility, and equipment on behalf of the United States; and

"(iii) maintain, operate, and protect the land, facility, and equipment as a Presidential archival depository and as part of the national archives system;

"(B)(i) make agreements, upon terms and conditions the Archivist considers proper, with a State, political subdivision, university, institution of higher learning, institute, or foundation to use as a Presidential archival depository land, a facility, and equipment of the State, subdivision, university, or other organization, to be made available by it without transfer of title to the United States; and

"(ii) maintain, operate, and protect the depository as a part of the national archives system; and

"(C) accept, for and in the name of the United States, gifts offered for the purpose of making any physical or material change or addition to a Presidential archival depository.

"(2) The Archivist shall promulgate architectural and design standards applicable to Presidential archival depositories in order to ensure that such depositories (A) preserve Presidential records subject to chapter 22 of this title and papers and other historical materials accepted for deposit under section 2111 of this title and (B) contain adequate research facilities.

"(3) Prior to accepting and taking title to any land, facility, or equipment under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1), or prior to entering into any agreement under subparagraph (B) of such paragraph or any other agreement to accept or establish a Presidential archival depository, the Archivist shall submit a written report on

the proposed Presidential archival depository to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The report shall include—

“(A) a description of the land, facility, and equipment offered as a gift or to be made available without transfer of title;

“(B) a statement specifying the estimated total cost of the proposed depository and the amount of the endowment for the depository required pursuant to subsection (g) of this section;

“(C) a statement of the terms of the proposed agreement, if any;

“(D) a general description of the types of papers, documents, or other historical materials proposed to be deposited in the depository to be created, and of the terms of the proposed deposit;

“(E) a statement of any additional improvements and equipment associated with the development and operation of the depository, an estimate of the costs of such improvements and equipment, and a statement as to the extent to which such costs will be incurred by any Federal or State government agency;

“(F) an estimate of the total annual cost to the United States of maintaining, operating, and protecting the depository; and

“(G) a certification that such facility and equipment (whether offered as a gift or made available without transfer of title) comply with standards promulgated by the Archivist pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection.

“(4) Prior to accepting any gift under subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) for the purpose of making any physical or material change or addition to a Presidential archival depository, or prior to implementing any provision of law requiring the making of such a change or addition, the Archivist shall submit a report in writing on the proposed change or addition to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The report shall include—

“(A) a description of such gift;

“(B) a statement specifying the estimated total cost of the proposed physical or material change or addition and the amount of the deposit in an endowment for the depository required pursuant to subsection (g) of this section in order to meet the cost of such change or addition;

“(C) a statement of the purpose of the proposed change or addition and a general description of any papers, documents, or historical materials proposed to be deposited in the depository as a result of such change or addition;

“(D) a statement of any additional improvements or equipment for the depository associated with such change or addition;

“(E) an estimate of the increase in the total annual cost to the United States of maintaining, operating, and protecting the depository that will result from such change or addition; and

“(F) a certification that the depository, and the equipment therein will, after such change or addition, comply with the standards promulgated by the Archivist pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection.

“(5) The Archivist may not—

“(A) accept or take title to land, a facility, or equipment under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) for the purpose of creating a Presidential archival depository;

“(B) enter into any agreement under subparagraph (B) of such paragraph or any other agreement to accept or establish a Presidential archival depository; or

“(C) accept any gift under subparagraph (C) of such paragraph for the purpose of making any physical or material change to a Presidential archival depository,

until the expiration of a period of 60 days of continuous session of Congress beginning on the date on which the Archivist transmits the report required under paragraph (3) of this subsection with respect to such Presidential archival depository or the report required under paragraph (4) of this subsection with respect to such change or addition, as the case may be.”.

(b) Section 2112(g) of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(g)(1) When the Archivist considers it to be in the public interest, the Archivist may solicit and accept gifts or bequests of money or other property for the purpose of maintaining, operating, protecting, or improving a Presidential archival depository. The proceeds of gifts or bequests, together with the proceeds from fees or from sales of historical materials, copies or reproductions, catalogs, or other items, having to do with a Presidential archival depository, shall be paid into an account in the National Archives Trust Fund and shall be held, administered, and expended for the benefit and in the interest of the Presidential archival depository in connection with which they were received, and for the same purposes and objects, including custodial and administrative services for which appropriations for the maintenance, operation, protection, or improvement of Presidential archival depositories might be expended.

“(2) The Archivist shall provide for the establishment in such Trust Fund of separate endowments for the maintenance of the land, facility, and equipment of each Presidential archival depository, to which shall be credited any gifts or bequests received under paragraph (1) that are offered for that purpose. Income to each such endowment shall be available to cover the cost of facility operations, but shall not be available for the performance of archival functions under this title.

“(3) The Archivist shall not accept or take title to any land, facility, or equipment under subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1), or enter into any agreement to use any land, facility, or equipment under subparagraph (B) of such subsection for the purpose of creating a Presidential archival depository, unless the Archivist determines that there is available, by gift or bequest for deposit under paragraph (2) of this subsection in an endowment with respect to such depository, an amount for the purpose of maintaining such land, facility, and equipment equal to—

“(A) the product of—

“(i) the total cost of acquiring or constructing such facility and of acquiring and installing such equipment, multiplied by

“(ii) 20 percent; plus

“(B)(i) if title to the land is to be vested in the United States, the product of—

“(I) the total cost of acquiring the land upon which such facility is located, or such other measure of the value of such land as is mutually agreed upon by the Archivist and the donor, multiplied by

“(II) 20 percent; or

H. R. 1349—4

“(ii) if title to the land is not to be vested in the United States, the product of—

“(I) the total cost to the donor of any improvements to the land upon which such facility is located (other than such facility and equipment), multiplied by

“(II) 20 percent; plus

“(C) if the Presidential archival depository will exceed 70,000 square feet in area, an amount equal to the product of—

“(i) the sum of—

“(I) the total cost described in clause (i) of subparagraph (A); plus

“(II) the total cost described in subclause (I) or (II) of subparagraph (B)(i), as the case may be, multiplied by

“(ii) the percentage obtained by dividing the number of square feet by which such depository will exceed 70,000 square feet by 70,000.

“(4) If a proposed physical or material change or addition to a Presidential archival depository would result in an increase in the costs of facility operations, the Archivist may not accept any gift under subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) for the purpose of making such a change or addition, or may not implement any provision of law requiring the making of such a change or addition, unless the Archivist determines that there is available, by gift or bequest for deposit under paragraph (2) of this subsection in an endowment with respect to such depository, an amount for the purpose of maintaining the land, facility, and equipment of such depository equal to the difference between—

“(A) the amount which, pursuant to paragraph (3) of this subsection, would have been required to have been available for deposit in such endowment with respect to such depository if such change or addition had been included in such depository on—

“(i) the date on which the Archivist took title to the land, facility, and equipment for such depository under subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1); or

“(ii) the date on which the Archivist entered into an agreement for the creation of such depository under subparagraph (B) of such paragraph,

as the case may be; minus

“(B) the amount which, pursuant to paragraph (3) of this subsection, was required to be available for deposit in such endowment with respect to such depository on the date the Archivist took such title or entered into such agreement, as the case may be.”

APPLICABILITY

SEC. 4. Paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 2112(g) of title 44, United States Code (as added by the amendment made by section 3(b) of this Act) shall apply with respect to any Presidential archival depository created as a depository for the papers, documents, and other historical materials and Federal records pertaining to any President who takes the oath of office as President for the first time on or after January 20, 1985.

H. R. 1349—5

STUDY OF MUSEUM OF THE PRESIDENTS

SEC. 5. (a) The Archivist of the United States, in consultation with the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Capital Planning Commission, shall study the demand for, and the cost, and space and program requirements of, establishing a museum of the Presidents. With respect to such costs, the study shall examine the feasibility of establishing and operating such museum exclusively with non-Federal funds.

(b) Each Federal agency shall cooperate with the Archivist in conducting the study required by subsection (a).

(c) In the annual report for fiscal year 1986 required by section 2106 of title 44, United States Code, the Archivist shall include a statement of the results of the study required by subsection (a) and any recommendations of the Archivist with respect to establishing such a museum.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*



U.S. National Archives & Records Administration

Current Status Details for CTRH RECID: 430379CU 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



U.S. National Archives & Records Administration

Current Status Details for CTRH RECID: 431953CU 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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FE008

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

Dear

Name of Correspondent: Frank G. Bouke

MI Mail Report

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

Subject: Notification that segments of the Nixon Library will be opened to the public on December 1, 1986

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>W/Holland</u>	<u>creat 23 and</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>86/09/16</u>			<u>C 86/11/10</u>
<u>COAT 24</u>	<u>cuwall</u>	<u>Referral Note:</u>	<u>w/ copy to gbs</u>			
		<u>A/D</u>	<u>86/09/17</u>			<u>C 86/11/10</u>
		<u>Referral Note:</u>				
		<u>S</u>	<u>86/11/10</u>			<u>C 86/11/10</u>
		<u>Referral Note:</u>	<u>Note 86 PGW memo to Donald Regan</u>			
			<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		<u>Referral Note:</u>				
			<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		<u>Referral Note:</u>				

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

Comments: Identical to PGW memo in case 454/697 CU

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
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RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

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

Prime Subject Code: FE 008 Secondary Subject Codes: FG 002-36
FG 420

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

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

SIGNATURE CODES:

CPn - Presidential Correspondence

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

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence

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

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- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER J. WALLISON
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

140-100-1000000000

SUBJECT: Scheduled Release of Nixon Papers on
December 1, 1986

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY PJW

Issue: On December 1, 1986, the Archivist is scheduled to make available to the public for the first time approximately 1.5 million pages of Nixon White House documents. We need to decide whether President Reagan should assert claims of executive privilege with respect to any of these documents in order to prevent their disclosure.

Background: In 1974, as a response to the Watergate scandal, Congress enacted the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act, note following 44 U.S.C. § 2111, which directed the Administrator of GSA to take control of the Nixon White House files. */ The Administrator was directed by the Act to issue regulations governing public access to the files. President Nixon challenged the constitutionality of the Act on numerous grounds, most prominently separation of powers and executive privilege. A splintered Supreme Court upheld the Act, Nixon v. Administrator of General Services, 433 U.S. 425 (1977), but avoided the privilege issue by noting that any privilege claims could be raised prior to actual disclosure under the regulations to be issued by GSA.

Several sets of proposed regulations were invalidated before they could be implemented. The Act, as originally crafted, subjected regulations promulgated under its authority to a legislative veto, and Congress disapproved the first three sets of proposals. A subsequent set of regulations was invalidated in court. As a result, despite twelve years of legal and administrative activity, none of the Nixon papers have yet been released to the general public.

*/ Up till then, the practice had been that outgoing Presidents would take personal custody and control of all Presidential records generated during their terms in office. Most Presidents donated the bulk of their papers to specific libraries, but all were able to place whatever conditions they saw fit on the release of those papers.

On February 28, 1986, the National Archives and Records Administration issued the sixth set of regulations governing public access. Under these regulations the Archivist is to review the Nixon files, returning private and personal material to Richard Nixon and removing material that falls into six specified categories, including classified material, law enforcement investigatory material, trade secrets, and material the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy. None of the material so removed will be publicly disclosed. Once this material has been segregated, the Archivist is to announce his intent to release publicly the remainder of the material, subject only to an opportunity for interested parties to assert any legal or constitutional right or privilege that would prevent or limit disclosure. The regulations provide that the Archivist will wait a minimum of thirty days after making such an announcement before actually disclosing any records, and it is during that period of time that a sitting or former President may assert claims of executive privilege.

Prior to their issuance, a draft of these regulations was transmitted to OMB for review by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs. OMB in turn requested an opinion from the Office of Legal Counsel at the Department of Justice on whether the proposed regulations adequately protected the rights of sitting and former Presidents to assert claims of executive privilege. The memorandum opinion produced by OLC in response concluded that the regulations were indeed adequate, and, in so doing, reached two significant conclusions. First, it held that the Archivist, as a member of the Executive branch, was bound to respect claims of executive privilege asserted by an incumbent President. Second, it stated that claims of privilege asserted by a former President were to be accorded equal respect by the Archivist. This opinion has been the focus of political criticism by members of Congress, largely because it requires the Archivist to defer to all claims made by former President Nixon.

OMB approved the proposed regulations based on the legal interpretation set forth in the OLC opinion. Accordingly, the acting Archivist has stated that he considers himself bound by the OLC analysis, and will thus defer to and honor all claims of executive privilege asserted by President Reagan or by any former President. That does not end the matter, because individuals who desire disclosure of privileged documents are almost certain to file suit if privileges are claimed, and we will then be called upon to defend in court whatever claims of privilege President Reagan will have made.

The acting Archivist has announced his intention to make available to the public 1.5 million pages on December 1. There are 40 million pages in all, and the remainder will be processed and released at staggered intervals in the future. With respect to the 1.5 million pages scheduled for release next month, the President has until December 1 to assert a claim of privilege, or to direct the Archivist to delay disclosure further while we conduct a review of these records.

Discussion: The doctrine of executive privilege serves to shield documents from disclosure when disclosure would impair the ability of the President to carry out his constitutionally assigned duties. It therefore serves several distinct interests. The President may assert executive privilege in order to protect the confidentiality of executive branch communications when their disclosure would inhibit the giving of candid advice to the President by his aides. Executive privilege might be asserted to protect the privacy of outside parties who are mentioned in government records, such as prospective appointees, again in order to ensure that executive branch officials are able to offer honest assessments and are not inhibited from doing so by the threat of disclosure. The privilege may also arise when the disclosure of a government document would disrupt the discharge of significant executive branch responsibilities, such as the conduct of foreign relations or the preservation of national security. All these interests, to varying degrees, are implicated by the forthcoming disclosure.

What happens to the Nixon papers affects President Reagan not only in his capacity as the head of the executive branch of government, but in his individual capacity as well. Although President Reagan's papers will be administered under a different statute, the issue of executive privilege is the same. The actions taken by President Reagan concerning the Nixon papers may therefore become a precedent that will influence how the Reagan papers are handled by successor Presidents in the years to come. I note in this regard that the assertion of executive privilege by a former President is much more likely to be upheld in court if it is affirmed and endorsed by the current President, and it is therefore in President Reagan's long-term interest to establish a precedent of active involvement in these matters by sitting Presidents.

These concerns all suggest that undertaking some review of the Nixon documents would be appropriate. You should be aware, however, that there are costs as well. The contours of executive privilege have never been clearly defined by the courts, and we operate by necessity in an area of great legal uncertainty. It is unfortunate that we may be forced to litigate some of these issues for the first time in the context of the Nixon papers, since courts have generally looked with disfavor on assertions of privilege associated with Watergate. As a result, there is a real risk of generating bad legal precedent that, under different circumstances, might be avoidable. Additionally, the fact that these are Nixon papers, as opposed to Ford or Carter papers, is likely to enhance the political and media criticism to which the Administration will be subjected if it chooses to restrict access in any way.

To complicate matters, former President Nixon may himself assert claims of privilege. If he does so, then the Archivist will honor those claims, and that decision will be challenged in court by private parties desiring access to the restricted materials. If we do not ourselves agree that the documents in question are privileged, we are not obligated to defend the substance of the

Nixon claims in court. That will be the job of former President Nixon's lawyers.

The question for us, therefore, is whether we wish to assert any claims of current executive privilege with respect to these documents. Should we assert any such claims, they are the ones which, if challenged, we will be required to defend vigorously in court. I do not anticipate we will need to make very many claims of privilege. These documents are 12 or more years old, and it seems unlikely that their release would disrupt any ongoing activities of this Administration. The Supreme Court has stated that the general interest in the confidentiality of advice weakens with the passage of time, and the Archivist has already screened out the documents the disclosure of which would violate the privacy of third parties. My only concern is that there may be some documents the release of which could adversely affect ongoing foreign relations or national security, such as documents containing derogatory descriptions of foreign leaders by former high-ranking officials, or documents which reveal confidential negotiating strategies.

There are likely to be very few, if any, such documents among those about to be disclosed. The Archivist has already removed all classified documents from the files. Moreover, the files scheduled for release on December 1 are not sensitive ones. Some of them are classified by subject matter -- e.g., "Labor" -- and some are classified by reference to the particular official in whose offices the papers were kept. For the most part, the subject matter files do not include those dealing with national defense or foreign affairs, and the office files are from the offices of middle-level aides who are unlikely to have had custody of privileged documents. Former President Nixon has not been conducting a detailed review of these documents, which he would have to do were he preparing to make a broad assertion of executive privilege, and he probably has concluded that these documents are innocuous.

There are three options we might follow.

Option One: Do Nothing

If we take no action with respect to these documents then they will be released to the public on December 1. This option would avoid any risk of political criticism for seeking to block release of Nixon-era documents. We would be abdicating our responsibility, however, and risking the disclosure of privileged documents. Furthermore, we would be setting a precedent that might make it more difficult in the future for President Reagan to assert claims with respect to the papers of this Administration, for if this precedent were to be followed, none of President Reagan's claims would be backed up by future sitting Presidents.

Option Two: Conduct a Document-by-Document Review of All the Papers Scheduled for Release, Asserting Privileges Where Appropriate

The principal advantages of this option are that it would ensure that no potentially damaging documents are inadvertently disclosed, and establish a precedent of complete review.

However, because we would have to review up to 1.5 million pages of documents, the task may well be unwieldy. It is not clear who would actually be able to examine that volume of documents. At a minimum, we would need to direct the Archivist to further delay disclosure while we conducted our review, and that would subject us to renewed public criticism.

Option Three: Conduct a Partial Selective Review, Examining Those Document Files in Which Potentially Damaging Documents are Most Likely to be Found

If our concerns are limited to issues of foreign affairs and national security, as I believe they are, we could confine ourselves to a careful review of those files dealing with related matters. Such a review could be completed within a relatively short period of time, and we would be virtually certain to discover any potentially privileged records. The non-privileged documents -- which might be all of them -- could then be released on schedule, vindicating the statutory interest in public disclosure.

Of course, anything less than a document-by-document review of all 1.5 million pages presents the risk that a damaging document will be disclosed and that a precedent will be set of allowing disclosure of records that the incumbent President has not reviewed. As I have indicated, however, I believe the risk of missing a privileged document is quite small. Furthermore, the precedent that we would be setting would simply be that a sitting President will conduct as detailed a review as the sensitivity of the documents in question warrants, which seems sufficient to protect the interests of President Reagan for the future.

Recommendation: I therefore recommend Option Three. A partial selective review would serve to protect the legitimate interests of the Presidency and of President Reagan, and could be completed within the time limit already set. If you agree, I will begin to have the files reviewed with the aim of reporting to you by November 21 my recommendation concerning what assertions of privilege, if any, ought to be made. Please let me know how you would like me to proceed.

Option 1 Option 2 Option 3 Discuss

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 10, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR PETER J. WALLISON

FROM: PETER D. KEISLER PDK

SUBJECT: Scheduled Release of Nixon Papers on
December 1, 1986

The attached memorandum reflects the views of both Dean and myself. Dean did not see the final version because he was unable to come in to the office. I talked with him by telephone, and he felt it was more important that this get to you today than that he look over the most recent revisions.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 10, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR PETER J. WALLISON

FROM: C. DEAN MCGRATH
PETER D. KEISLER *PK*

SUBJECT: Scheduled Release of Nixon Papers on
December 1, 1986

On December 1, 1986, the Archivist is scheduled to make available to the public for the first time approximately 1.5 million pages of Nixon White House documents. If before that date either President Reagan or former President Nixon asserts claims of executive privilege with respect to any specific documents in that set, the Archivist will protect those documents from disclosure.

On Thursday, October 23, 1986, we visited the National Archives and Records Administration along with an attorney from the Office of Legal Counsel. The purpose of this visit was to get some idea of the sorts of papers that are scheduled for release and to learn how they have been filed and classified. Based upon that visit, we have concluded that very few of the documents scheduled for release on December 1 are likely to be ones the disclosure of which would pose difficulties for ongoing foreign relations or national security. Moreover, we believe that a properly organized partial review, directed at those files most likely to contain sensitive material, will be sufficient to locate all documents, should any exist, with respect to which the President might wish to assert executive privilege.

In order to explain why we believe a partial selective review will be sufficient, it will be helpful to outline the way in which these files are organized.

Half of the pages scheduled for release are in files classified by subject matter. They include, for example, White House files on "Labor," "Trade," and "the Supreme Court of the United States." The other half are in office files of former White House officials whose papers were never integrated into subject matter files. The five office files scheduled for release are: John Whitaker and Richard Fairbanks (Advisers to the President on issues relating to natural resources and energy); Dr. Edward David (Office of Science and Technology Policy); Charles Clapp (Task Forces); Press Release Office; and Daily Diary (minute-by-minute schedules of President Nixon's work days).

Each of these files contains a "finding aid" -- a description of the specific subject matters covered. The finding aids are somewhat more helpful as guides to the subject files than as guides to the office files, because the finding aids do not specify what is contained within the individual Chron Files in the office files.

The 1.5 million pages scheduled for release do not include many of the most sensitive files, which will be processed and released at later dates. The subject files on National Defense and Foreign Policy, for example, are not scheduled for release on December 1. Moreover, the office files which will be disclosed are not from the offices of the highest ranking White House officials. This diminishes the risk of damaging disclosure. It appears that the Archivist chose to open these files first in part because they were thought to be relatively uncontroversial.

During our visit to the Archives, we discovered that former President Nixon appears not to be conducting any particularly detailed review of these documents, which suggests that he may assert either a very modest claim of privilege or no claim at all. Furthermore, we perused through portions of some of the potentially more sensitive files, such as the file on "Peace." While our review was necessarily quite cursory, it is significant that we discovered not one document which we believed requires an assertion of current executive privilege. It appears that the documents scheduled for release are for the most part the less sensitive, more innocuous ones. That would explain the lack of interest on the part of former President Nixon.

A document-by-document review would require a substantial commitment of time and manpower, and could not possibly be completed by December 1. Accordingly, we would be forced to direct the Archivist to delay further the disclosure of these materials. While we have the authority to do so, issuing such an order would subject us to renewed political criticism. We believe this course of action is not necessary, and that a more selective review would effectively serve our needs.

Such a review would be feasible. If our concerns are limited to issues of foreign affairs and national security, we can confine ourselves to a careful review of those subject matter files dealing with related matters, such as those on "Peace" and "Trade." The finding aids would narrow significantly the scope of our examination.

The office files, in contrast, are not broken down as completely by subject matter. The specific individuals whose files these were, however, were not in positions from which they were likely to author or receive documents of the sort that we would want to protect. It would suffice, we believe, to review their Chron Files and any other folders the finding aids suggest might contain privileged material.

A partial selective review could be conducted by a small number of government attorneys and completed by December 1. The non-privileged documents -- which might be all of them -- could then be released on schedule. Of course, anything less than a document-by-document review of all 1.5 million pages poses the risk that a privileged document will be disclosed. As we have explained, however, we believe that a partial selective review can be undertaken that will render such a risk quite small.

On a separate but related matter, you ought to know that the government has filed its motion for summary judgment in response to the pending lawsuit challenging the OLC opinion on executive privilege and the Nixon papers. The motion papers clarify what the OLC analysis does and does not require of the government. The OLC opinion merely requires that the Archivist defer to claims made by former Presidents. Should a lawsuit then be filed challenging the denial of access, the government would be under no obligation to defend those claims of privilege in court. That would be the task of former President Nixon, who presumably will be acting as an intervenor. The issues would be reviewed by a judge de novo, with no deference given to the Archivist's determination (since the Archivist will never have actually made any determination). Accordingly, with respect to claims asserted by former Presidents, all the OLC opinion does is deny the Archivist the ability to disclose the records at issue before a court has ordered him to do so, and it thus serves only to shift the burden of seeking a court ruling from former President Nixon to those who are seeking disclosure.

President Reagan's decision on whether to assert executive privilege can therefore be made without regard to whatever actions may be taken by former President Nixon. The deference owed a former President by the current Administration extends only so far as to require that we not deny his claims of executive privilege as an initial matter. It does not require that we defend his claims in court as if they were our own, and such a position would not be legally tenable. We need only defend those Nixon claims that coincide with those made by President Reagan.

Attached for your review and signature is a draft memorandum to Donald Regan describing the relevant issues and recommending that a partial selective review be undertaken.

Attachments

National Archives



Washington, DC 20408

SEP 15 1986

438749 *cu*

Honorable Peter Wallison
Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Wallison:

Under the provisions of the regulations governing public access to the Nixon Presidential materials (36 CFR 1275.42b) we hereby notify President Reagan of our intention to open segments of the Nixon materials. The enclosed notice published today in the Federal Register describes the materials we intend to make available to the public on December 1.

If you have any questions, please call Gary Brooks, Acting Director of our Legal Services Staff. His telephone number is 523-3618.

Sincerely,

Frank G. Burke
FRANK G. BURKE
Acting Archivist
of the United States

Enclosure

SEP 15 1986

1986 SEP 16 PM 1: 22

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration

ACTION: Notice of opening of files

SUMMARY: Opening of selected subject categories of the Nixon White House Central Files (WHCF) and selected Staff Member and Office Files of the Nixon Administration. Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with Section 104 of Title I of the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act (88 Stat. 1695; 44 U.S.C. 2111 note) and Section 1275.42(b) of the Public Access Regulations implementing the Act (36 CFR Part 1275), the agency has identified, inventoried, and prepared for public access selected integral file segments of materials among the Nixon Presidential materials in the custody of the National Archives and Records Administration.

DATES: The National Archives intends to make the integral file segments described in this notice available to the public beginning December 1, 1986.

Any person who believes it necessary to file a claim or privilege concerning access to these materials should notify the Archivist of the United States in writing of the claimed right, privilege, or defense before December 1, 1986.

ADDRESSES: The file segments will be made available to the public at the National Archives' Alexandria facility, located at 845 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Petitions concerning access must be sent to the Archivist of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration (N), Washington, D.C. 20408.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James J. Hastings, Deputy Director, Nixon Presidential Materials Project Staff, 703-756-6498.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The integral file segments that have been prepared for public access consist of 559.6 cubic feet of textual materials that were under the administrative custody and control of the White House Central Files Unit during the Presidency of Richard M. Nixon. The White House Central Files Unit is a permanent organization within the White House complex that maintains a central filing and retrieval system for the records of the President and his staff. White House staff members and offices, except those offices which function as permanent housekeeping operations, use the Central Files as a repository for documents that are generated or received by the President and his staff during the normal course of business.

The materials designated for opening to the public were selected from two portions of the Central Files: the Subject Files, and the Staff Member and Office Files. In subject content and document type, these files reflect the diverse activities of the President and his staff and include considerable correspondence with the general public and Government officials, policy-making and policy-implementation documents of the Administration, routine administrative documents of the White House organization, and materials relating to social events and ceremonial aspects of the Nixon Presidency.

The Subject Files are based on an alphanumeric file scheme of 61 primary subject categories, which are further divided into numerous sub-categories. The National Archives has prepared 32 of these primary subject categories for public access.

Materials in the Subject Files were segregated into two major divisions, "Executive" and "General," with no cross-references between them. "Executive" material consists of correspondence and other documents of particular importance based on the item's source or nature. These include letters and other documents received from and sent to Federal agencies, Members of

Congress, State Governors and local officials, foreign heads of state, and other prominent correspondents. It also includes official documents that were acted upon by the President or one of his staff assistants. "General" material comprises those items received from the general public and other sources, which usually were not handled at as high a level as "Executive" material.

Listed below are the 32 primary subject categories of the WHCF that have been processed and will be made available to the public.

Primary Subject Category	Volume (cubic feet)
Agriculture (AG)	5
Arts (AR)	3
Atomic Energy (AT)	1.3
Business-Economics (BE)	33
Civil Aviation (CA)	12
Commodities (CM)	9
Disasters (DI)	7
Education (ED)	5
Federal Government (FE)	9.6
Federal Government-Organizations (FG)	
National Aeronautics and Space Council (FG 6-4)	.3
Office of Science and Technology (FG 6-9)	.3
Department of the Treasury (FG 12)	6
Department of Health Education and Welfare (FG 23)	5
Legislative Branch (FG 30 - FG 46)	13
Supreme Court of the United States (FG 51)	2
Federal Council for Science and Technology (FG 119)	.3
National Academy of Sciences (FG 152)	.3
NASA (FG 164)	.3
National Science Foundation (FG 182)	.6
President's Science Advisory Committee (FG 209)	.3
Presidential Task Forces (FG 221)	3
Task Force: Space Task Group (FG 221-18)	.3
Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy (FG 238)	.3
President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization (FG 250)	.3
Health (HE)	15
Highways-Bridges (HI)	1
Holidays (HO)	15.6
Housing (HS)	2.6
Human Rights (HU)	18
Immigration-Naturalization (IM)	3.3
Indian Affairs (IN)	2.3
Judicial-Legal Matters (JL)	16
Labor-Management Relations (LA)	8

Name	Date
Cory Jensen	2-22-18

Legislation (LE)	8
Local Governments (LG)	13
Natural Resources (NR)	9
Outer Space (OS)	4.3
Parks-Monuments (PA)	7
Peace (PC)	1
Recreation-Sports (RE)	3
Religious Matters (RM)	9
Safety-Accident Prevention (SA)	2
Science (SC)	
Trade (TA)	23
Transportation (TN)	3.6
Utilities (UT)	9.3

In addition to the subject categories, six file groups from the Staff Member and Office Files will be made available to the public. These consist of materials that were transferred to Central Files, but were not incorporated into the Subject Files. Although Central Files placed individual documents and folders it received wherever possible in an appropriate subject category for the White House staff member or office of origin, there were times when this practice was impractical. If the quantity of material was voluminous from a retiring staff member or disbanded office, Central Files simply placed the materials under the name of the staff member or office. Materials filed in this manner are referred to as Staff Member and Office Files.

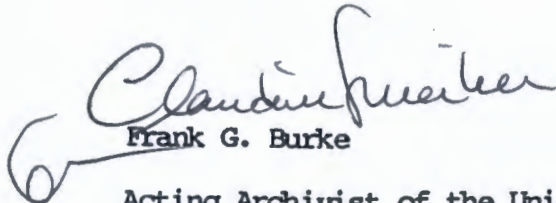
The documents in these files vary greatly in both content and filing arrangement, and reflect the activities and responsibilities of the particular staff member or office. In general, the files consist of incoming and outgoing correspondence, reports, memoranda, research and printed materials, notes, drafts of speeches, photographs, administrative records, and other types of records. Selection of the six file groups for public access was on the basis of previous inquiries received or anticipated high reference potential.

Listed below are the selected Staff Member and Office Files that will be made available to the public.

File group	Volume (cubic feet)
John Whitaker and Richard Fairbanks	55
Dr. Edward David, Office of Science and Technology	50
Task Forces-Charles Clapp	30
President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization (Ash Council)	49
Press Release Office	56
Daily Diary, Office of Presidential Papers and Archives	26

Public access to some of the items in these integral file segments will be restricted as outlined in 36 CFR §1275.50 or 1275.52 (Public Access Regulations.)

Dated:


Frank G. Burke

Acting Archivist of the United States

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 9, 1987

CJ

514624
4610
FED08
FED08-01
FG002
PU001-04
PU001-05

Dear Mr. Cheshewalla:

I am responding to your letter of September 2, 1987, in which you indicated that you were contemplating a college research project based on available information that exists in the various Presidential Libraries and here at the White House. PU001-06
FG420
FG00601

I have asked the National Archives and Records Administration here in Washington, D.C., to send you a listing of the Presidential Libraries' addresses. This agency is the parent agency of all the Presidential Libraries.

I would strongly suggest that you consult with your professor before proceeding with a research project involving documents from the various Presidential Libraries. These libraries are not libraries in the sense that you may be thinking. The arrangement of the records and papers is such that they are not in most instances individually catalogued as is the case with books in a book library.

Individuals wishing to do research in the libraries prepare themselves for this by first studying all the published secondary sources. Then and only then do they visit or contact the libraries. At the next stage -- when they actually visit the library -- they are prepared to spend hours and generally days, which often stretch into weeks.

As for mail or telephone requests, the archivists can respond only to those for very specific documents which are known to exist.

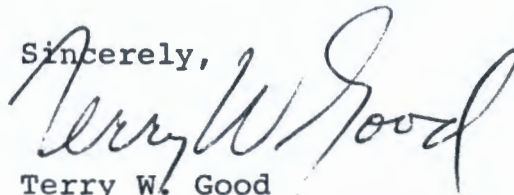
Having said all of this, let me offer some hopeful information. Some records of the recent Presidents have been and are being published. One series appears in hard cover and covers an Administration on an annual basis. This series is entitled The Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States. The most recent volume covers all or part of the year 1984. I am enclosing copies from the first several pages of the 1981 edition. Another National Archives publication is entitled the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents that, as the name implies, is issued weekly. I am enclosing a copy of the April 27, 1987, issue of this. And finally, the White House Press Office daily provides to the news media "Press Releases" which often include copies of Presidential documents.

It is not difficult to locate copies of the first two publications. They are available at any university or large city library. As you might guess, the White House Press Releases are only released here at the White House.

All three of these have much in common. With some exceptions, what appears today as a White House Press Release will appear next week in the Weekly Compilation and eventually in the hardcover Public Papers series.

Not having any idea what your college project is, I have no way of knowing whether the information in these publications will provide you with pertinent material, but it is the most readily accessible Presidential documentation that you will be able to find. Please understand, however, that it represents only a very small percentage of the documents in the various libraries.

Sincerely,



Terry W. Good
Deputy Director
Office of Records Management

Mr. Everett Cheshewalla
Post Office Box 40160
Everman, TX 76140

EVERETT CHESHEWALLA
P.O. BOX 40160
EVERMAN, TEXAS 76140

GENTLEMEN:

I WAS WONDERING IF YOU COULD GIVE ME THE ADDRESSES OF THE FOLLOWING PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES, THE EISENHOWER, THE TRUMAN, THE KENNEDY, THE JOHNSON, THE NIXON, AND THE CARTER. ALSO DOES MR. REAGAN HAVE DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FOR RELEASE, I AM DOING REASEARCH FOR A COLLEGE PROJECT, AND WAS NEEDING TO REASEARCH THROUGH SOME MATERIALS. YOUR COOPERATION WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

VERY RESPECTFULLY

Everett Chesewalla



THE WHITE HOUSE
PUBLIC AFFAIRS + INFORMATION DEPT,
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

For handling

Max Walker

4

7
2

FE008

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
 - H - INTERNAL
 - I - INCOMING
- Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1

Name of Correspondent: Kathy Osborne

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

Subject: large manifest from SS Kusitama
- sent to Truman Library

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD
<u>cuhol</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>88,02,03</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>e 88,02,03</u>
<u>cuenv</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>88,02,03</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>e 88,02,03</u>
		<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:	
		<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:	
		<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:	

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: 0 Individual Codes: _____

Prime Subject Code: FEL08 Secondary Subject Codes: FG 002-32
BI 003

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



563003cu

TO: A. B. Culvahouse

FROM: KATHY OSBORNE

DATE: 2-3-88

Just to close the loop on the cargo
manifest from the SS Lusitania.

Attached is paperwork showing that
it was sent to the Truman Library
already.

38 FEB 3 6:30



Harry S. Truman Library

Wed. a.m.

Independence, Missouri 64050

January 6, 1988

Ms. Betty Monkman
Office of the Curator
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. *Betty* Monkman:

I am writing in regard to your telephone conversation of January 5 with our museum curator Clay Bauske in which you stated that you had located a bound volume identified as a cargo manifest from the SS Lusitania. You also indicated that the volume was a gift to President Truman and you wished to transfer it to the custody of the Truman Library.

We were, of course, excited to hear about this unique piece of American history, and we would be delighted to be able to add it to our collections for study and for possible use in future museum exhibits.

I have enclosed photocopies of the only notes we could locate in our manuscript collections which pertain to the manifest. The handwritten note to clerk William J. Hopkins includes (in the lower right corner) Hopkin's apparent approval to send the volume back to Independence at the close of the Truman Administration. I hope this material will be of some assistance to you.

If it would be more convenient for you, we would be happy to ask a representative of the Office of Presidential Libraries at the National Archives to pick up the volume at the White House and to arrange for shipping it to the Truman Library. You can work out the details with our museum curator Clay Bauske at FTS 758-6719.

Thank you for your call. We are delighted with the prospect of acquiring the Lusitania manifest.

Sincerely,

BENEDICT K. ZOBRIST
Director

Enclosures

*Sent to N. Archives via W.H. gift unit.
1-13-88*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

WE ARE SENDING YOU TODAY, BY via National Archives
THE OBJECT(S) LISTED BELOW WHICH will be sent to the
Harry S. Truman Library.

Cargo Manifest from the SS Lusitania, a bound volume with
slipcover.

WOULD YOU PLEASE SIGN AND RETURN ONE COPY OF THIS RECEIPT, -
RETAINING THE SECOND COPY FOR YOUR FILES.

APPROVED BY: Betty C. Monkman DATE Jan. 12, 1988
OFFICE OF THE CURATOR, THE WHITE HOUSE

RECEIVED BY: C. Douglas DATE 11-12-88

FOR The Harry S. Truman Library

the National Archives

~~W. Hoopers:~~

Because of the disposition
of this volume, will it go out
with the President or remain
here as a gift to the Govt
makes a difference in the ^{which} ~~it goes out~~
classification. B.B.

P.P.F.

9
D

FILED BY
MR. HOPKINS
JUN 23 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES:

x x
Large bound volume - "Manifest of SS LUSITANIA,
Sailed from New York April 30, 1915, Torpedoed
in Irish Sea May 7, 1915 - Presented to Harry S.
Truman, President of the United States, by Harry
M. Durning, Collector of Customs, Port of New
York." x

x pp7 9-B

Given to Mr. Sanderson
to lock in vault,
6/20/52.

By direction of the
President
E. J. W.

6

579176
FE008
H600601

April 14, 1988

NOTE FOR ALAN M. KRANOWITZ

DAV
DAV

FROM: DAVID S. ADDINGTON

SUBJECT: Congressional Role in Establishment of a Presidential Archival Depository (Presidential Library)

Section 2112 of Title 44 of the United States Code, as enacted by the Presidential Libraries Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-323), sets forth various requirements and procedures applicable with respect to a "Presidential archival depository," commonly known as a Presidential library. The procedures include a report-and-wait requirement for congressional review of proposed library plans.

The Archivist of the United States controls the establishment of a Presidential library. When he "considers it in the public interest," he may:

- accept, take title for the U.S. to, maintain, operate, and protect land, a facility and equipment offered as a gift to the United States for a Presidential library;
- make agreements with a State, locality, institution of higher education, or foundation to use land, a facility and equipment made available by it without transfer of title to the U.S. for a Presidential library; and
- accept for the U.S. gifts offered for the purpose of making any physical or material change or addition to a Presidential library.

Before he does any of these things, he must submit a written report containing various matters specified in the statute to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. He may not proceed:

". . . until the expiration of a period of 60 days of continuous session of Congress beginning on the date on which the Archivist transmits the report required . . ." (Sec. 1212(a) (5))

APR 15, 88 note from Alan M. Kranowitz to Tom Griscom

The statute does not define "60 days of continuous session of Congress," but the authoritative Senate Governmental Affairs Committee report on the legislation states explicitly:

"The term 'continuous session of Congress' is to be interpreted as follows: 'Neither the days following a sine die adjournment nor the days on which either House is not in session because of adjournment of more than three days to a day certain count in computing the 60 continuous days.'" (S. Rept. 99-257, p.6).

The statute does not provide a special procedure for the Congress to reject the Archivist's plans; it merely requires that the Archivist report and wait 60 days of continuous session before he proceeds with his plans. The Committee report explains the purpose of the review:

"The 60-day period is intended to enable Congress to hold hearings or otherwise review and examine the prospectus. The Archivist is authorized to proceed as described in the prospectus after the 60-day period has expired. The Congress may take separate legislative action to express its approval or disapproval of a proposed Presidential library during this period. Expiration of the review period is not to be interpreted to permit the Archivist to take title or make agreements for the purposes of a library facility which is different from that described in the prospectus. If the arrangements of the library are to be different from that described in the required prospectus, then a new or amended prospectus would be required and a new 60-day period would have to expire before the Archivist could proceed." (id.)

To reject the Archivist's plans would require an Act of Congress, which would be subject to veto.

~~SECRET~~
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 4/15/88

TO: Tom Griscom

FROM: Alan M. Kranowitz
Office of Legislative Affairs

F.Y.I.

✓ read

612726

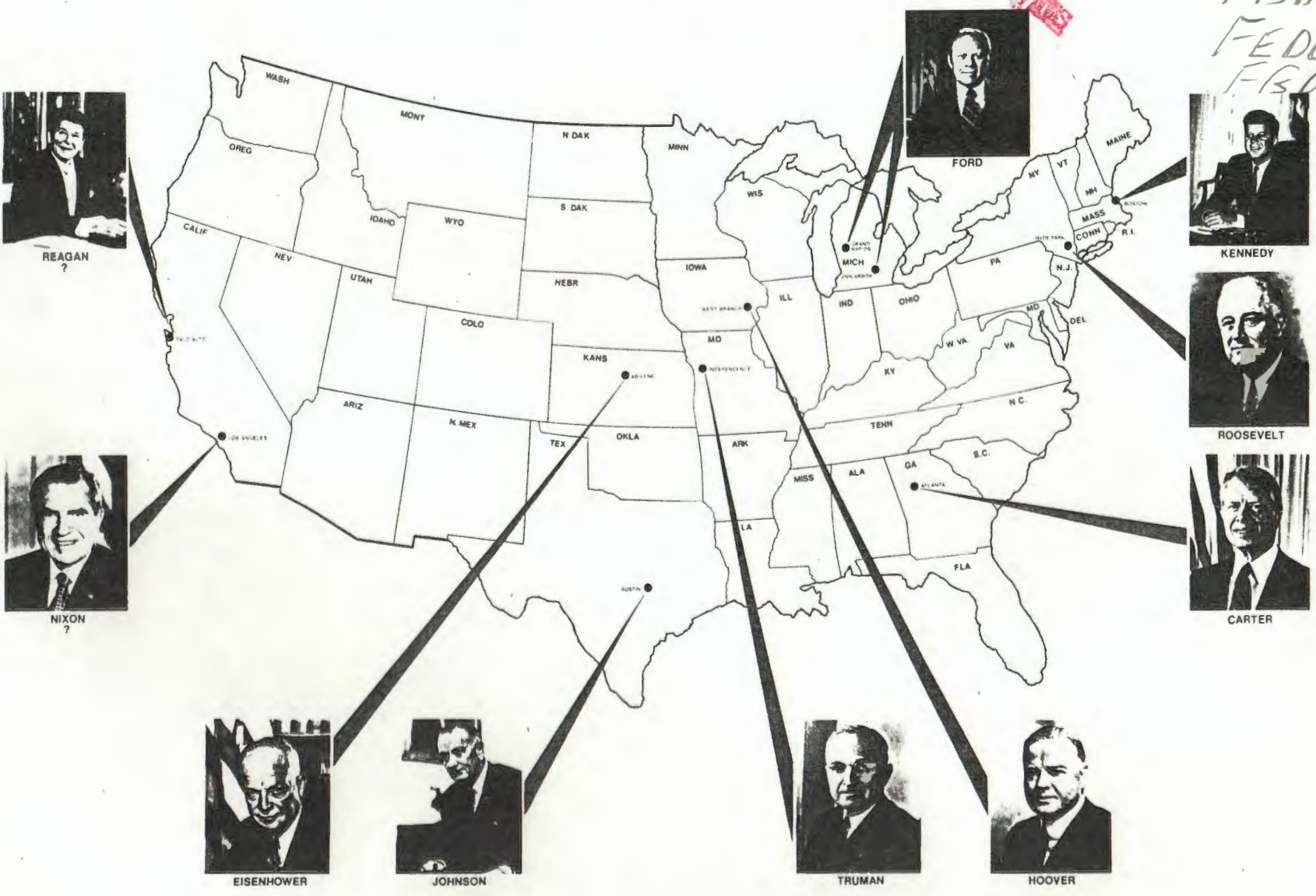
FED08

FED02

FED08-01

FED02-39

PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES



REAGAN ?



NIXON ?



EISENHOWER



JOHNSON



TRUMAN



HOOPER



FORD



KENNEDY

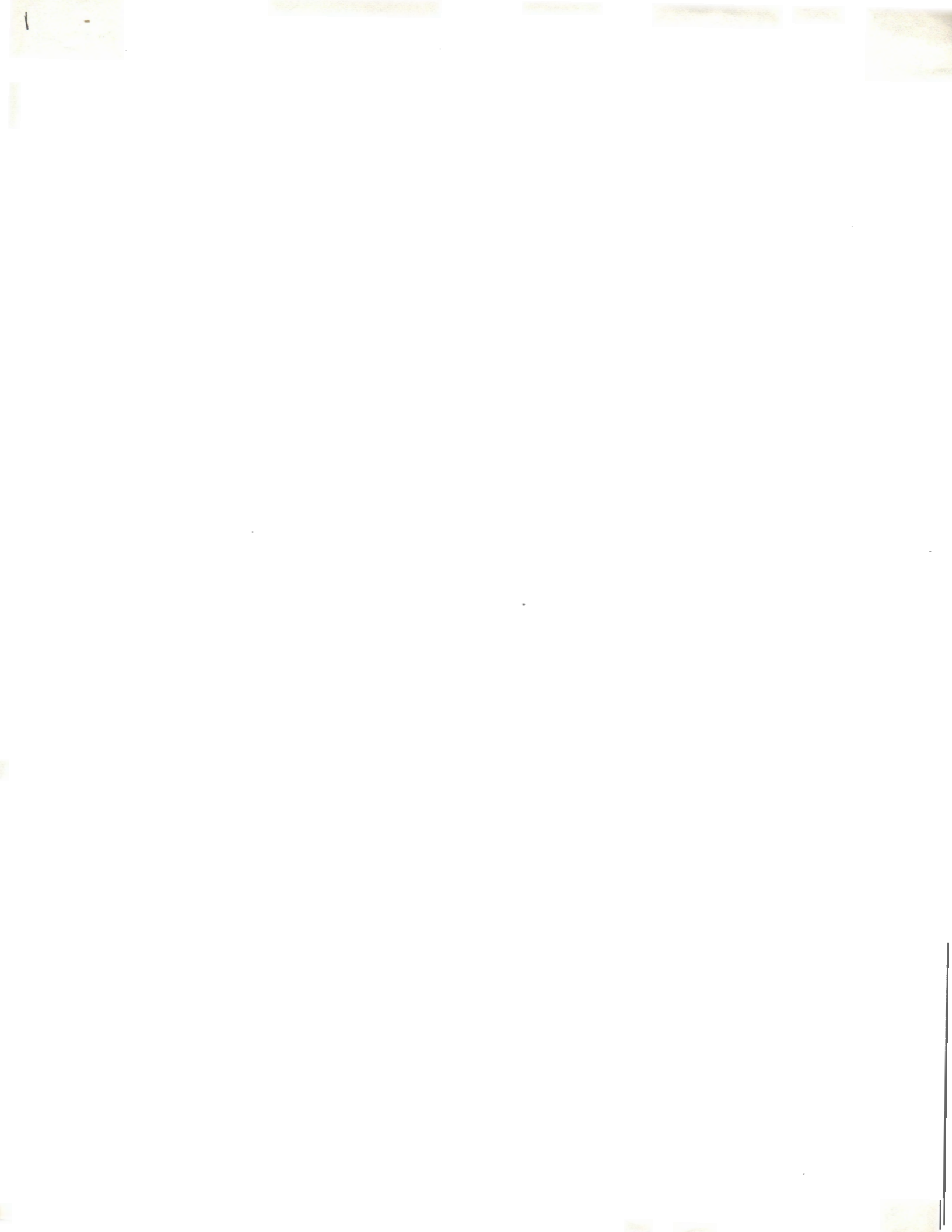


ROOSEVELT



CARTER

PLS





U.S. National Archives & Records Administration

Current Status Details for CTRH RECID: 618854 MAIN SUBCODE: FE008

Current Status	None
User Name	dbarrie
Status Date	2010-11-12
Case Number	
Notes	Transferred to FE008-01

Review Status History

<u>No.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>User</u>	<u>Case Number</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1	None	2010-11-12	dbarrie		Transferred to FE008-01

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 12, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR DON WILSON
CLAUDINE WEIHER

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FRJ*

SUBJECT: Advisory Committee on Presidential Libraries

In response to your letter of August 29, I am pleased to inform you that the President would be delighted to drop by the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Presidential Libraries.

I would propose that the meeting take place in the Roosevelt Room of the White House on Thursday, November 17, 1988. The President would drop by to welcome the group and do individual photos with the Committee members.

Please let me know how this would work.

*Drop by mtg
11/17*

National Archives



Washington, DC 20408

AUG 29 1988

*Yes
Wash
Nov. 14
Then
Nov. 17*

RECEIVED
AUG 31 1988
SCHEDULING
OFFICE

Mr. Frederick J. Ryan, Jr.
Director of Presidential Appointments
and Scheduling
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Fred:

As John Fawcett and I mentioned in our meeting with you, we would very much like to launch our newly formed Advisory Committee on Presidential Libraries by accepting your generous offer to host the meeting in the Roosevelt Room, with, perhaps, a short welcome from the President. This would ensure an excellent start to what we feel will be both an aid to The National Archives in charting the future of Presidential libraries and an invaluable source of advice and experience in planning for the Reagan Library.

In order to assure that you, as a Reagan Library planner, gain the fullest possible benefit from the committee, I suggest that the meeting be held as soon as is compatible with the President's and your schedule. Do you think sometime during October or November would be possible? If so, we would like to contact the members quickly and ask them to reserve a half day for the meeting. For your information, I have attached a list of the members of the committee.

Thank you for your assistance in assuring that this important committee has a memorable first meeting.

Sincerely,

CLAUDINE J. WEIHER
Deputy Archivist
of the United States

Attachment

Ambassador William J. vanden Heuvel
Allen and Company, Incorporated and
711 Fifth Avenue, Suite 900
New York, NY 10022

Mr. Martin J. Allen, Jr.
303 Pearl Street, NW
Grand Rapids, MI 49504

Mr. Robert Lipshutz
Lipshutz, Frankel, Greenblatt, King & Cohen
2300 Harris Tower, Peachtree Center
Atlanta, GA 30043

Mr. David Eisehower
Foxall Lane
Berwyn, PA 19312

Mr. George M. Elsey
5351 MacArthur Boulevard, NW
Washington, DC 20016

Mr. Jeremiah Milbank
Suite 1644
60 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10165

Mr. W. Thomas Johnson
Publisher, LA Times
Times Mirror Square
Los Angeles, CA 90053

Ms. Caroline Kennedy
760 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10021

Mr. Frederick J. Ryan, Jr.
Director of Presidential
Appointments and Scheduling
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Currently, Chairman of the board of Franklin
and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute

Director, Gerald R. Ford Foundation
Chaired the Ford Museum Dedication Committee
Vice President, Old Kent Bank

Counsel to the President, 1977-79
Treasurer, Carter Library, Inc.
Currently, Treasurer, Carter Center, Inc.

Grandson of Dwight D. Eisenhower
Frequent use of NLE sources for his
biography of Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Administrative Assistant to President Truman
1949-51, and friend/advisor to President in
post-Presidential years.
Instrumental in planning and construction of
Truman Library.

Currently, Trustee, Hoover Library Association
Trustee, Hoover Institution
Trustee, Nixon Presidential Archives Foundation
Board Member, Reagan Presidential Library Foundation

Assistant Press Secretary during Johnson
administration.
Chief of Staff, Office of former President
Lyndon Baines Johnson
Currently, Chairman, LBJ Foundation

Currently, President of Board of Directors,
Kennedy Library Foundation
Chair, Museum and Exhibits Committee, Kennedy
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