

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
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3 USC 105 (d)(5) with exp

subv exp of persons in the Govt serv
while traveling on official bus in conn w/
the travel of the Pres

also (2) off exp of WHO

(3) " " " " " " POTUS

(4) " " " " " " EXOP

EO 11456
1969

Spec Ant to Pres for Liaison w/ Jimmy
Pres.

Don Wilson - Archivist

- Arnie Burns. — @ DWS. Fred talk to them/party.
- Chuck. — @ OC. get him interested.
- Guy Dair/Campbell.

Schaber/Dean of Me Geo. L.S.

11-4-87

- John Jancet - Asst Archivist for Pres Libraries
- Don Wilton - awaiting vote before Thanksgiving
- Litigation post-Presidency
- Archivists ↔ 5 come over.
- Kathy Osborne useful for determining what is personal
- Gary Jones - Dir of ^{Let} Foundation - Geo'town.
- Rhett
- N&C repr.
- Riff
- Other papers: Cabinet Officers - Nancy Reagan.

5⁰⁰ PM

Elis. Remman

- ✓ Pym - Pat -
- ✓ Glenn Lorraine Lewis
- ✓ 40 10⁰⁰ ^{with} Bontly TF
- ✓ T M X 10⁰⁰ Comments Wecker Lang.

11.3.87

Prod Soubers* - Archives - Stud of Pub Libs. - 70 mins.

John James } Part II
Dave Van Tassel }

Part I - def of records.
Part II - def of pub records.

Cont of Govt

* Task Force Records.
become avail to Cong.
* WH will get to review
report.

1) What kind of guidance to members of WH staff? Maintenance of records / destruction of records. What is personal?

Boff: Personal / Pub records all stored together - decisions not yet made.

Matters seemed too sensitive / personal sent back.

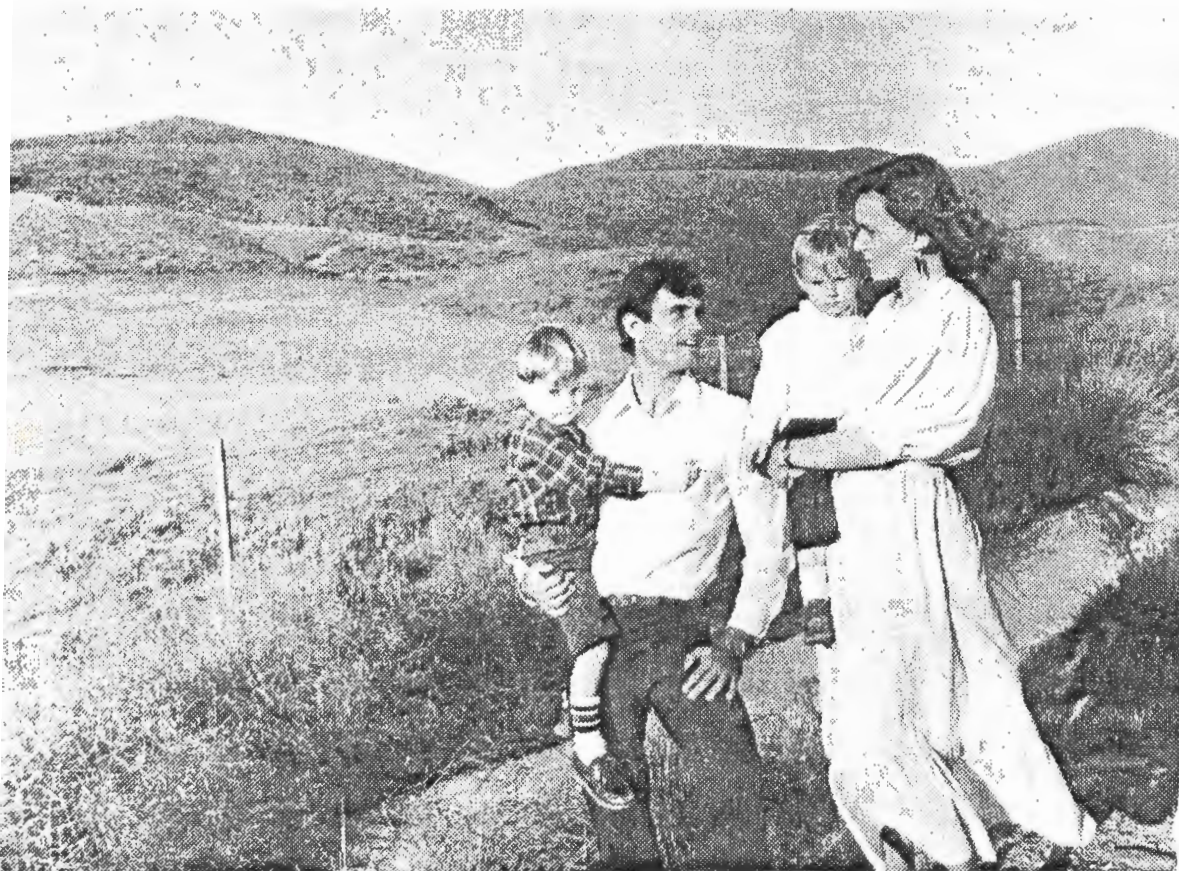
Prod will do inventory of cubic inches filing per office / all offices.

2) What is extent of WHO — vs. a. vs., eg, NSC; OMB etc? — for record keeping purposes. Agency records vs Presidential records.

3) Electronic records. Computer records?

Boff says he's notified whenever elec records are deleted by other offices. Archivists sensitive to need for non-recorded communications.

Chris,
F.Y.I.
Wellk.



The New York Times/Michael Twe

Barry and Cindy Butler with their children near possible site of the Ronald Reagan Library.

Thousand Oaks Journal

Reagan Library Plan Comes to Town

By RICHARD L. BERKE

Special to The New York Times

THOUSAND OAKS, Calif., Nov. 28 — The Ronald Reagan Library may soon become

reality, but not everyone can understand why it's being built in this bedroom community where shopping malls, housing developments and "valley speak" abound.

"It's odd that it's here, but what can I say?" said Rod Steensen, a property manager who has lived here for 30 years and couldn't figure out why the library won't be built closer to the Reagan ranch near Santa Barbara, an hour's drive northwest. The ocean vistas of Santa Barbara seem a world away from this fast-growing suburb of just under 100,000 residents northwest of downtown Los Angeles. Perhaps that is why Ronald Reagan has barely set foot here.

If the project continues, ground will be broken late next year on the five-acre library and public affairs center, which will be situated on a 100-acre site near this community.

'It's odd that it's here, but what can I say?'

Rod Steensen,
Property manager

Foundation just fine. Officials of the Washington-based foundation, which is financing the library with donations from the President's friends and supporters, don't seem to mind a lack of enthusiasm in the community so long as there continues to be a lack of organized opposition as well.

Such was not the case in April when plans to locate the 115,000-square-foot library and adjoining conference center at Stanford University were scuttled after faculty and Palo Alto residents objected.

"There wasn't a whole lot of bickering over whether we would have a Reagan library here," said Maggie Erickson, chairwoman of the Ventura County Board of Supervisors, which

Most towns that host Presidential libraries had already been on the map because the President had lived or died there. The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library is in Hyde Park, N.Y., where he was born and buried. The Harry S. Truman Library is in Independence, Mo., where he was married and buried. And the Gerald R. Ford Library is in Ann Arbor, Mich., where he attended college and played football.

About all Ms. Erickson could say about the Ronald and Nancy Reagans' knowledge of the library site was that "apparently" they saw it and "were pleased by the way it looked."

Eric Scarlett, a recent high school graduate with shoulder-length hair and a beard, said the project was nothing less than an intrusion. "Hey man, get real," he implored. "Is it going to have a shredding machine?"

The complex, in fact, will include documents from the Iran-contra affair, as well as other personal and official papers from Mr. Reagan's two terms and possibly from his Governorship here.

"This will bring political experi-

PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

The Presidential Libraries system consists of eight archival and museum complexes, each containing the historical materials that document the career of a recent American President, and each located in an area of the country associated with that President's life. The system exists in order to preserve and make available research materials relating to the modern American Presidency. It functions as a unit of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the agency of the Federal Government that is responsible for maintaining the Government's permanently valuable records.

Development of the Presidential Libraries System

The Presidential Libraries system originated in the arrangements made by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to preserve the documentary records of his career, especially the records of his Presidential administration. In treating his Presidential materials as personal property to be disposed of as he saw fit, Roosevelt was following a practice begun by George Washington and continued by all subsequent Presidents. Together with his proprietary attitude toward his Presidential materials, however, went Roosevelt's conviction that the materials should be open to scholarly examination as part of the national heritage. Roosevelt consulted a group of eminent scholars on the

matter, and they supported his plan to have a facility constructed that would serve both as a repository for his papers and as a museum for the display of his memorabilia and special interest collections.

In the late 1930s, Roosevelt proposed and Congress approved a plan for a joint private and public effort to establish the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Friends of the President formed a non-profit corporation that raised enough funds from 28,000 contributors to construct a library building on a section of the Roosevelt estate in Hyde Park, New York. After the building had been completed in 1940, it was turned over to the Federal Government. President Roosevelt then donated his papers to the Government for deposit in the Library. In addition to his papers, the President's gift included his personal book collection of 15,000 volumes; his extensive collections of historical manuscripts, stamps, and works of art; and other memorabilia. Roosevelt also encouraged family members, friends, and political associates to donate their papers to the Government for deposit in the library. The Government, represented by the National Archives, assumed the responsibility of maintaining the library building and its holdings.

The Roosevelt Library proved so satisfactory as an instrument for preserving Presidential materials that in 1955, Congress passed the Presidential Libraries Act to

enable other Presidents to give their historical materials to the Government in exchange for having them preserved and made available at public expense. The Presidential Libraries Act authorized the Administrator of General Services (the head of the General Services Administration, the agency under which the National Archives was functioning at that time) to accept the papers and other historical materials of a President or former President that were offered to the Government, as well as the papers of persons who had been members of his administration or who were related to him in other respects. The Act also permitted the Administrator to accept, or to enter into an agreement to use, land, buildings, and equipment offered to the Government as a Presidential archival repository.

Under the terms of the Presidential Libraries Act, seven subsequent Libraries have been established on the Roosevelt model to house the donated historical materials of former Presidents Harry S. Truman (1957), Herbert Hoover (1962), Dwight D. Eisenhower (1962), Lyndon Baines Johnson (1971), John F. Kennedy (1979), Gerald R. Ford (1980-81), and Jimmy Carter (1986). In each case, a non-profit corporation raised funds from private and non-Federal public sources in order to acquire a site and to construct a library. The corporation offered the finished building to the Government, and the National Archives then took over its operation and maintenance.

Although the Presidential materials housed in the existing Libraries were all donated to the Government by the former Presidents or their heirs, recent legislation has abolished the tradition of Presidential ownership of such materials. The Presidential Records Act, passed by Congress in 1978, states that all Presidential records created since January 20, 1981, are the property of the United States. Presidential Records are defined in the Act as records created and received by a President and the staff of a President in the course of carrying out the President's constitutional, statutory, and other official duties. The Act directs the Archivist of the United States to take custody of Presidential records immediately after a President leaves office, and to preserve them in a Presidential Library or other Federal repository.

Despite the fact that Presidential records will henceforth be treated legally as public materials, it is likely that they will continue to be housed in Presidential Libraries that have been constructed with private and non-Federal public contributions and given to the Government upon their completion. The present Presidential Libraries system has proved to be the most effective means of preserving and making available these large and complex bodies of historical materials.

Administration of the Presidential Libraries System

The Office of Presidential Libraries, located in the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, administers the Presidential Libraries system under the direction of an Assistant Archivist for Presidential Libraries who is directly responsible to the Archivist of the United States. In addition to overseeing and coordinating the activities of the Presidential Libraries, the Office of Presidential Libraries has charge of the Richard M. Nixon Presidential materials. The Nixon Presidential Materials Project Staff, attached to the Office of Presidential Libraries and located in a National Archives facility in Alexandria, VA, administers the Nixon materials in accordance with special legislation passed in 1974.

Each Presidential Library has a Director responsible to the Assistant Archivist for Presidential Libraries. The Director supervises the Library's programs and heads a staff of Federal employees consisting of archivists, audiovisual specialists, museum specialists, librarians, and technical and clerical personnel.

Holdings of the Presidential Libraries

The eight Presidential Libraries, and the Nixon Presidential Materials Project Staff, hold textual materials totaling 200

million pages of paper records and 6 1/2 million microform images.

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The most important of the textual materials in each Presidential Library are the White House files. As records created and received by the President and his staff in the course of performing the President's official duties, the White House files cover all of the major issues of public policy. They show how the President supervises the Executive Branch agencies of the Government, influences Congressional legislation, and conducts foreign relations. Included among the White House files are correspondence, staff memoranda, cabinet studies, agency reports, reports on proposed legislation, minutes of meetings, texts of Presidential speeches, press releases, and analyses of press reports, as well as records relating to White House social activities and to the administration of the White House Office.

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Closely related to the White House files held by each Presidential Library are the materials donated by individuals associated with the President at some point in his career. Included are the papers of persons who held important positions in the administration, such as cabinet officials, members of Presidential advisory bodies, and envoys to foreign governments. Other donated papers are those of the President's political party associates, his

family, and his personal friends. Some of the individuals whose papers have been given to a Presidential Library are Lewis L. Strauss, secretary to Herbert Hoover during World War I and Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission in the 1950s; Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President and delegate to the United Nations following World War II; Jacqueline Cochran, aviatrix and personal friend of President and Mrs. Eisenhower; Tom C. Clark, Supreme Court Justice during the Truman administration; Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney General during the Presidential administration of his brother; Drew Pearson, political commentator (papers in the Johnson Library); and Arthur F. Burns, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve during the Ford administration.

③ A third body of textual materials held by each Presidential Library consists of papers accumulated by the President prior to or following his Presidential tenure. The Hoover Library has the records of Herbert Hoover when he was Secretary of Commerce in the 1920s, and the Roosevelt Library preserves documents relating to President Roosevelt's career in New York State government. President Eisenhower's military career is well documented in the holdings of the Eisenhower Library. In the Kennedy Library are materials relating to President Kennedy's years as a Congressman and a Senator. The Truman, Johnson, and Ford Libraries hold the records created by those Presidents when

they were Members of Congress and, later, Vice Presidents of the United States.

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Other kinds of records supplement the textual materials in the Presidential Libraries. Among their audiovisual holdings are 3 1/2 million still photographs; 12 1/2 million feet of motion picture film, and 42,000 hours of disc, audiotape, and videotape recordings. Photographs and films taken by White House photographers provide a record not only of all major events of a particular Presidential administration; they also show the President's daily routine and give a candid view of the life of the First Family. Oral history programs undertaken by individual Libraries have produced tape-recorded memoirs of persons associated with the Presidents and their administrations. Consisting of 6,000 hours of recorded interviews and 175,000 pages of transcripts, these first-hand recollections are an important means of filling the gaps in the written record of a particular administration. Computerized records, which appear in large volume for the first time among President Carter's materials, will make up an increasingly greater portion of the records of future Presidential administrations.

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In addition to the textual materials, the audiovisual materials, the oral history memoirs, and the computerized records, the Presidential Libraries have custody of nearly

200,000 three-dimensional objects. These include objects associated with the private life of a particular President, such as family heirlooms, memorabilia of his childhood and youth, and items created or collected by the President out of personal interest. Among such items are President Kennedy's favorite rocking chair; paintings done by President Eisenhower as an avocation; and President Roosevelt's collection of paintings, prints, and ship models pertaining to the U.S. Navy. Other objects, associated with a President's public life, include campaign memorabilia, official portraits, awards and medals, and gowns and jewelry worn by the First Lady on state occasions. Among those mementoes of public life are President Johnson's collection of political cartoons dealing with the issues of his administration, and the many embroidered flour sacks that were given in thanks to President Hoover by the beneficiaries of his European food relief work after World War I. Hundreds of gifts, given to the President by individual American citizens and foreign dignitaries, are now part of each Library's collection of three-dimensional objects. The gifts range in type from homemade crafted items to finely executed works of art.

These varied holdings make each Presidential Library a center for research on a particular President and his era. Taken as a whole, the holdings of the Presidential Libraries

are a rich source of information on all aspects of the Presidency in recent American history.

Uses of the Presidential Libraries

Each Presidential Library carries out the task of making its holdings as accessible as possible by administering both an archival research program and a program for the general public. Under the archival research program, the Library makes its documentary materials available for research and sponsors conferences related to that research. Under the program for the general public, the Library offers museum exhibits, lecture and film series, and other events of interest to a wide audience.

Both of these programs have been enhanced by the support of each Library's auxiliary organization, a non-profit group whose membership includes many of the individuals who formed the corporation to build the Library. This auxiliary organization provides scholarships for researchers using the Library's archival resources; purchases books, equipment, and furniture for the Library; issues a newsletter about activities at the Library; and helps to defray the cost of oral history interviews, conferences, and museum displays.

The Archival Research Program

The aim of each Presidential Library's archival research program is the widest possible use of its documentary holdings by the scholarly community. To this end, the Library's professional staff applies preservation techniques to the materials, stores the materials in temperature- and humidity-controlled stack areas, sees that the materials are properly arranged, and prepares finding aids to the collections. Once the staff has processed a given body of records, it is opened for research in accordance with the donor's deed of gift and applicable Federal law. Only a relatively small amount of material is closed--some because its release would unnecessarily invade the privacy of living individuals, and some because its disclosure would compromise the national security. Staff members are required to review all closed materials regularly and to remove any restrictions that have become obsolete due to either the passage of time or the occurrence of a particular event. Restricted materials are segregated from open materials, but researchers are made aware that an item has been removed by means of a withdrawal sheet inserted in each folder containing closed materials. Researchers may ask that restricted items be reviewed for possible release, and they have the right of appeal to a higher administrative level if the restriction is upheld upon review.

For those who come in person to do their research, each Presidential Library maintains a research room, as well as areas equipped for the use of microforms and audiovisual materials. A reference library of books and periodicals relating to the President, his administration, and the Presidency in general is also maintained for the use of researchers.

The extent to which the Presidential Libraries have been successful at making the materials in their custody accessible can be measured by the number of researchers using the Libraries and by the products of such research. During each of the past several years, over 20,000 inquiries were made in person or by telephone, and another 10,000 inquiries were made by letter, for information in the Libraries' holdings. More than 3,000 individual researchers spend around 10,000 days at the Presidential Libraries each year. Information from archival materials in the Presidential Libraries has been used by historians, political scientists, journalists, and professional writers in the preparation and publication of many books and articles. More than 500 monographs have been based on research done in the Roosevelt Library alone. Writers and producers of dramatic and documentary presentations on the Presidents have also derived much of their material from the archival sources in the Presidential Libraries. One-man

shows on Presidents Truman and Johnson were developed by actors James Whitmore and Jack Klugman with the aid of documentary resources available in the Truman and Johnson Libraries. Television dramatizations of the lives of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and President Kennedy, were based on research done in the Roosevelt and Kennedy Libraries. Documentary films on aspects of the Great Depression, World War II, the Cold War, and the Cuban Missile Crisis have been produced on the basis of information gathered, and audiovisual sources copied, from the Presidential Libraries' archival holdings.

As part of its archival research program, each Presidential Library also works with educators in nearby communities in order to foster the use of source materials by students in local schools and colleges. The Kennedy Library, for example, holds seminars for local college and university professors so that these educators can, in turn, suggest topics that their students may research at the Library. The Eisenhower, Truman, and Kennedy Libraries collaborate with local secondary school teachers to develop programs for high school students to use the Library's archival sources in connection with their classes in American history and government. In cooperation with local school officials, the Kennedy Library has developed packets of material for classroom use containing facsimiles of significant documents in the Kennedy Library.

In addition to preserving the documentary materials in their custody and making them available for research, each Presidential Library sponsors conferences on subjects related to that research. The Roosevelt Library was the site of a conference on the vicissitudes of Soviet-American relations in the 50 years since the two powers re-established diplomatic ties in 1933. A symposium commemorating the 20th anniversary of the passage of landmark legislation in the fields of mental health and mental retardation was held at the Kennedy Library. At the Johnson Library, former associates of the President joined with educators, public affairs analysts, and members of Congress to assess the anti-poverty, health care, educational, and civil rights measures that made up the Great Society program of the 1960s.

The Program for the General Public

While the archival research program of a Presidential Library is designed for persons who do research in the documentary materials, the program for the general public is intended to meet wider interests. Its purpose is to give visitors to the Library a better understanding of that particular President, of the institution of the Presidency, and of the American political system as a whole.

Museum exhibits are the most important part of each Library's program for the general public. In these exhibits are presented the significant documents, photographs, films, videotapes, sound recordings, and memorabilia that relate to the President's career and to the major events of his Presidential administration. Exhibits at the Libraries draw over one million persons annually.

The main museum exhibits at each Library depict the stages of the President's career, the important policy decisions that he made, and the events that occurred during his administration. The Eisenhower Library has an entire gallery devoted to the display of documents and objects relating to President Eisenhower's leading role in the Allied military effort during World War II. Many programs of the New Deal of the 1930s are featured in exhibits at the Roosevelt Library. The Truman Library has an exhibit on the Korean conflict of the early 1950s, while the Kennedy Library features displays on the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, and the Peace Corps. The Johnson Library displays materials on the civil rights movement of the 1960s, the Vietnam conflict, and the U.S. space program. Among the exhibits at the Ford Museum are a multi-screen slide show of the 1976 Bicentennial celebration and a display on the Mayaguez incident of 1975. Besides these exhibits, the Truman, Johnson, Ford, and Carter Libraries

display replicas of the President's Oval Office in the White House.

Each Library also mounts exhibits that instruct visitors about the American political system. For instance, the Ford Museum features a step-by-step depiction of how a measure introduced into Congress eventually becomes law. The Kennedy Library has an exhibit that shows the workings of the Presidential electoral process.

In addition to presenting museum exhibits, each Library reaches the general public by sponsoring lecture and film series on topics of historical or current interest. The Truman Library hosts a forum focusing on the operation of local, state, and national government. At the Ford Museum, an annual "Great Decisions" series features lectures by political analysts on a broad range of contemporary issues. Among the film series given at the Libraries are one on World War II, offered each fall at the Truman Library; and a topical series at the Ford Museum, most recently one that contrasted "documentary" films with "propaganda" films.

Conferences for general audiences are another means by which each Presidential Library serves the public. The Ford Library, for example, recently hosted a conference on the Presidential primary election process. Thirty experts in the functioning of the American election system assembled at

the Library at President Ford's invitation to debate several issues relating to campaign financing, media coverage, and the role of political party organizations in the Presidential primary process. Each year, one of the Presidential Libraries is the site of a Conference on the Public and Public Policy. This conference marks the culmination of nationwide citizen forums conducted by the Domestic Policy Association, an organization of universities, public libraries, and adult education groups interested in public affairs. At the conference, representatives of the citizen forums meet with prominent public officials to discuss a particular set of public issues.

Besides organizing conferences, each Presidential Library holds public ceremonies to commemorate significant events in recent American history. Three Presidential Libraries held public observances in 1985 in honor of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, for example. The Roosevelt Library had a wreath-laying ceremony at President Roosevelt's grave, attended by both German and American statesmen and scholars. V-E Day was celebrated at the Eisenhower Library, and V-J Day at the Truman Library, with a display of the "Flag of Liberation" that was flown in the capital cities of each of the defeated nations at the conclusion of the war. Ceremonies such as these focus attention upon a Presidential Library as a center for the

study of American history, particularly the history of the Presidency.

Finally, because several of the Libraries are located near the site of the President's home, visitors to the Library may also see these other landmarks. Herbert Hoover's birthplace cottage, the Quaker meeting house where his family worshiped, and the blacksmith shop owned by his father are easily accessible to visitors to the Hoover Library. President Roosevelt's Hyde Park home and his gravesite are adjacent to the Roosevelt Library, while the Truman home is down the street from the Truman Library. At the Eisenhower Library, visitors can see the President's boyhood home and the site where he and Mrs. Eisenhower are buried. President Kennedy's birthplace is half an hour's drive from the Kennedy Library. The Johnson birthplace and boyhood home, and the Johnson Ranch, are an hour's drive from the Johnson Library.

Future Developments in the Presidential Libraries System

In recent years, a number of bills have been introduced in Congress that seek to control the operating costs of Presidential Libraries. The latest of these is the Former Presidents Reform Act of 1986. The passage of this Act would affect the construction and maintenance of Presidential Library buildings in two important respects.

In the first place, the bill gives the Archivist of the United States the authority to set architectural and design standards to be adhered to by the organization funding the construction of a Presidential Library. This measure is intended to ensure that any future Presidential Library will be built to meet archival and museum preservation, research, and display requirements, thus alleviating the necessity for later additions or alterations to the building. In the second place, the bill encourages the continuing support of the private sector in maintaining a Presidential Library after it has been donated to the Government. The bill states that before the Government may accept a Presidential Library, a privately-raised endowment has to be in existence that is equal to a substantial portion of the original cost of the land and the building. Income from the endowment will then be used to defray the expense of operating the building after it has been given to the Government.

Computerization will increasingly influence the administration of the archival program of the Presidential Libraries. Recent advances in technology indicate that some portion of future Presidential records will be generated in electronic form. In consequence of that development, new methods of preserving and making computerized records available will have to be devised. Moreover, the enormous increase in the volume of paper records produced by the most recent Presidents will require the use of automation in many

aspects of archival work. Presidential Libraries anticipate being linked together by a telecommunications network that will permit a researcher at one Library to make inquiries of another Library through the computer. Some documents may also be made available to researchers by means of the telecommunications system. Such automation will permit the archival staff of each Library to serve its clientele with greater efficiency.

Over the years, criticism of the presidential library system has grown as the number of libraries has increased. The libraries are sometimes characterized as "paper pyramids" by their detractors, and their operating budgets are rarely differentiated from the costs of Secret Service protection, secretarial and postage allowances,

tional policy. The Kennedy Library, for example, has helped teachers develop materials drawn from library holdings for classroom use. These have been used in schools throughout the country. The Eisenhower Library has held a series of workshops for students from the Topeka schools. The Hoover, Roosevelt, and Truman libraries have worked with local public schools to de-

Prologue in Perspective

Taking the Presidency to the People

By Frank G. Burke

and other benefits that directly relate to former presidents and their families.

These simplifications do a sad disservice to our former chief executives and the American public. The presidential library system was *never* intended to benefit retired presidents directly. Modeled upon the library set up by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1939, the system was officially established by Congress in 1955. Since then the seven (soon to be eight) libraries have evolved into rich research institutions that serve not only scholars and students but, equally as important, the communities around them.

Among the least examined but most beneficial aspects of these libraries are the contributions they receive from and return to the cities and states they serve. The involvement of local citizens in Boston and Austin in the volunteer tour programs of the Kennedy and Johnson libraries, for example, is a boon to visitors as well as an enriching service to the community. The residents of Independence, Missouri, and nearby Kansas City have heard countless distinguished historians, soldiers, and former cabinet members discuss public policy during the Truman years. Conferences and lectures of national importance—many of them led by President Ford—have been held at the Ford Library in Ann Arbor and the Ford Museum in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

In addition to sponsoring hundreds of conferences, exhibitions, and public programs, the presidential libraries work with local educators and civic groups to encourage the use of original records in the study of the presidency and na-

velop programs for elementary, junior high, and high school students to use the resources there in teaching American history and government and international relations.

Presidential libraries also encourage schools to use their museums as educational resources. The Johnson Library in Austin has developed educational games to assist in interpreting exhibitions and has developed special tours for the blind and handicapped. At the Carter Library, which will open this fall in Atlanta, visitors can touch a computer monitor linked to a television screen to choose one of more than one hundred questions to be posed to the former president in a simulated town meeting. An image of Mr. Carter will answer questions ranging from daily life in the White House to the Iranian hostage crisis. Last year nearly 1.5 million people visited the seven presidential museums.

The vitality that these libraries contribute to the intellectual life of the surrounding communities should not be overlooked. In an editorial last year, the *Kansas City Times* called the libraries "reservoirs of history, some remote from Washington, that are accessible to millions of Americans. For many, it is their only direct contact with their national history . . . the cost is reasonable for what America has gotten and will continue to get in return."

Information from presidential library holdings is available to every American. Writers and historians have based thousands of works on material from the libraries, including several that have won Pulitzer, Bancroft, and Parkman prizes. Historian Walter McDougall recently paid trib-

ute to "the dedicated professionals" at the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson libraries in the foreword to his new book. He did extensive research in the records of these four institutions for *The Heavens and the Earth: A Political History of the Space Age*, for which he recently won a Pulitzer Prize. More than five hundred books have been based on the holdings of the Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park alone.

Regardless of these benefits, the costs of operating and maintaining these libraries continue to cause concern. Although the libraries are built with private funds, inflation continues to add to the cost of their upkeep. In view of this concern, recent legislation passed by Congress requires that all future libraries built after President Reagan's be endowed with a fund equal to 20 percent of building, land, and equipment costs. This law also gives to the Archivist of the United States the authority to set standards to ensure efficient and appropriate design of all future libraries. It is hoped that this legislation will put to rest many of the concerns about "escalating costs" as the library system grows.

The White House creates a voluminous historical record. Manuscript holdings at presidential libraries of presidents and administration officials now exceed 200 million pages. Through acquisition of documents, books, and bibliographic information, each library serves as a research center for the study of the presidency and national and international affairs. Each has extensive audiovisual collections, oral history programs, and a wide range of gifts from private citizens and heads of state. These materials afford the scholar and citizen alike a comprehensive view of the presidency "with all the bark

off," in Lyndon Johnson's words.

The presidential libraries, as part of the National Archives, have succeeded in making certain that presidential papers are opened for research as promptly as possible. Before their establishment, the papers of presidents often remained closed for long periods. Abraham Lincoln's papers, for example, were not opened for research until 1947, eighty-two years after his death; John Adams's remained closed for 153 years after he left the presidency. In contrast, the main body of Franklin D. Roosevelt's papers—85 percent of them—were opened to researchers in March 1950, less than five years after his death. The first portions of Lyndon Johnson's papers were made available in 1972, less than four years after he left office. This high degree of accessibility has set new standards that have been applauded by scholars and emulated by other archival institutions.

In the course of its history, the presidential libraries system has developed highly effective means of preserving permanently valuable presidential papers and related historical materials and making them available to scholars and the public at large. These programs have assured that "first-hand" information about public policy is deposited with the libraries by administration officials, and that these collections are readily accessible in many forms to the communities and researchers they serve. For scholars and citizens alike, the historical record in its entirety is the finest way to bring the presidency to the people. □

Frank G. Burke is Acting Archivist of the United States.

Estimated Volume of Reagan Materials
September 30, 1986
Cubic Feet

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Paper | 10,000* |
| Photographs | 200 |
| Government Publications | 2,200 |
| Gifts | 20,700 |
| Audio Tape | 315 |
| Video Tape | 605 |
| Film | 60 |
| 1980 Campaign material | 40 |
| TOTAL | 34,120 |

*Estimate based on rates of accumulation of past Presidential administrations, less known quantity of disposed valueless material. A more reliable estimate would be based on an actual survey of material in White House staff offices.

Principal Library Holdings
June 30, 1986

| <u>Library</u> | <u>Personal Papers</u> (millions of pages) | | <u>Still Photos</u> (Items) | <u>Film</u> (Feet) | <u>Video</u> <u>Tape</u> (Hours) | <u>Museum</u> <u>Objects</u> | <u>Books</u> <u>and</u> <u>Serials</u> | <u>Oral</u> <u>History</u> <u>Pages</u> |
|----------------|---|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|---|
| | <u>Presidential</u> | <u>Total</u> | | | | | | |
| Hoover | 1.1 | 6.4 | 32,900 | 151,600 | 14 | 4,488 | 51,900 | 11,225 |
| Roosevelt | 10.5 | 16.2 | 131,000 | 309,500 | 28 | 23,331 | 77,700 | 3,120 |
| Truman | 6.3 | 13.3 | 83,500 | 325,100 | 67 | 22,262 | 128,000 | 45,344 |
| Eisenhower | 8.8 | 19.2 | 188,900 | 601,100 | 20 | 28,063 | 56,000 | 30,458 |
| Kennedy | 6.8 | 26.1 | 125,900 | 6,978,000 | 979 | 15,703 | 82,000 | 35,711 |
| Johnson | 15.7 | 25.3 | 601,600 | 825,000 | 6,049 | 37,423 | 19,000 | 49,561 |
| Ford | 11.6 | 16.9 | 311,000 | 770,000 | 1,059 | 3,286 | 8,700 | 173 |
| Carter | 23.8 | 26.1 | 1,500,000 | 1,120,000 | 1,434 | 40,000 | 3,700 | 606 |

SPACE ALLOCATION IN PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

| LIBRARY | PROGRAM AREAS square feet | | | TOTAL square feet | |
|------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | HOLDINGS STORAGE | EXHIBIT SPACE | OTHER PROGRAM SPACE | | |
| Hoover | 8,397 | 6,530 | 15,053 | 29,980 | 30,000 |
| Roosevelt | 16,576 | 9,739 | 11,830 | 38,145 | 51,000 |
| Truman | 8,201 | 18,572 | 28,785 | 55,558 | 96,000 |
| Eisenhower | 18,013 | 22,145 | 24,864 | 65,022 | 88,000 |
| Kennedy | 13,729 | 15,980 | 38,814 | 68,523 | 95,000 |
| Johnson | 37,140 | 22,272 | 34,215 | 93,627 | 117,000 |
| Ford | 15,158 | 16,000 | 34,192 | 65,350 | 80,000 |
| Carter | 19,818 | 15,269 | 17,489 | 52,576 | 70,000 |

Notes:

Other Program Areas include staff work and office space, public meeting space, research areas, and the President's office, if any.

Total space includes support and service areas such as stairways, corridors, elevators and mechanical rooms.

Estimated Volume of Reagan Materials
September 30, 1986
Cubic Feet

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Paper | 10,000* |
| Photographs | 200 |
| Government Publications | 2,200 |
| Gifts | 20,700 |
| Audio Tape | 315 |
| Video Tape | 605 |
| Film | 60 |
| 1980 Campaign material | 40 |
| TOTAL | 34,120 |

*Estimate based on rates of accumulation of past Presidential administrations, less known quantity of disposed valueless material. A more reliable estimate would be based on an actual survey of material in White House staff offices.

Principal Library Holdings
June 30, 1986

| Library | Personal Papers (millions of pages) | | Still Photos (Items) | Film (Feet) | Video Tape (Hours) | Museum Objects | Books and Serials | Oral History Pages |
|------------|--|-------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Presidential | Total | | | | | | |
| Hoover | 1.1 | 6.4 | 32,900 | 151,600 | 14 | 4,488 | 51,900 | 11,225 |
| Roosevelt | 10.5 | 16.2 | 131,000 | 309,500 | 28 | 23,331 | 77,700 | 3,120 |
| Truman | 6.3 | 13.3 | 83,500 | 325,100 | 67 | 22,262 | 128,000 | 45,344 |
| Eisenhower | 8.8 | 19.2 | 188,900 | 601,100 | 20 | 28,063 | 56,000 | 30,458 |
| Kennedy | 6.8 | 26.1 | 125,900 | 6,978,000 | 979 | 15,703 | 82,000 | 35,711 |
| Johnson | 15.7 | 25.3 | 601,600 | 825,000 | 6,049 | 37,423 | 19,000 | 49,561 |
| Ford | 11.6 | 16.9 | 311,000 | 770,000 | 1,059 | 3,286 | 8,700 | 173 |
| Carter | 23.8 | 26.1 | 1,500,000 | 1,120,000 | 1,434 | 40,000 | 3,700 | 606 |

SPACE ALLOCATION IN PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

| LIBRARY | PROGRAM AREAS square feet | | | TOTAL PROGRAM SPACE | TOTAL square feet |
|------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | HOLDINGS STORAGE | EXHIBIT SPACE | OTHER PROGRAM SPACE | | |
| Hoover | 8,397 | 6,530 | 15,053 | 29,980 | 30,000 |
| Roosevelt | 16,576 | 9,739 | 11,830 | 38,145 | 51,000 |
| Truman | 8,201 | 18,572 | 28,785 | 55,558 | 96,000 |
| Eisenhower | 18,013 | 22,145 | 24,864 | 65,022 | 88,000 |
| Kennedy | 13,729 | 15,980 | 38,814 | 68,523 | 95,000 |
| Johnson | 37,140 | 22,272 | 34,215 | 93,627 | 117,000 |
| Ford | 15,158 | 16,000 | 34,192 | 65,350 | 80,000 |
| Carter | 19,818 | 15,269 | 17,489 | 52,576 | 70,000 |

Notes:

Other Program Areas include staff work and office space, public meeting space, research areas, and the President's office, if any.

Total space includes support and service areas such as stairways, corridors, elevators and mechanical rooms.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 25, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR ARNOLD INTRATER
C. CHRISTOPHER COX ✓
C. DEAN MCGRATH
PATTI ARONSSON

FROM: PATRICIA MACK BRYAN PUMB

SUBJECT: Redraft of Presidential Records Act Regulations

Attached is a redraft of two sections of the draft Presidential Records Act regulations, prepared by the legal staff at the National Archives. Please let me know if you have any comments or suggestions for improvements.

Attachment

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date

11/23/87

| TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post) | | Initials | Date |
|---|---|----------|------|
| 1. | Ms. Pat Bryan White House Counsel's Office | | |
| 2. | | | |
| 3. | | | |
| 4. | | | |
| 5. | | | |

| Action | File | Note and Return |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Approval | For Clearance | Per Conversation |
| As Requested | For Correction | Prepare Reply |
| Circulate | For Your Information | See Me |
| Comment | Investigate | Signature |
| Coordination | Justify | |

REMARKS

Re: Presidential Records Act Regulations

Pat:

I have attached a revision of two sections of the regulations. I believe the changes address the concerns you have raised regarding the regulations. After you have reviewed these two new sections, please call me to discuss this matter further.

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post) | Room No.—Bldg. |
| Gary L. Brooks, Esq. <i>Gary Brooks</i> | 305/Archives |
| Acting Dir., Legal Services Staff | Phone No. |
| Nat'l Archives & Recds Admin. | 523-3618 |

5041-102

★ U.S.GPO: 1985-0-461-274-20006

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)
 Prescribed by GSA
 FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

S1270.46 -- Notice of intent to disclose certain
Presidential records.

(a) The Archivist or his designee shall notify a former President or his designated representative whenever a Presidential record, the disclosure of which might adversely affect any rights and privileges of the former President, may be disclosed. The former President's right to such notice includes the following situations:

(1) Whenever the Archivist or his designee determines that a Presidential record identified by the former President, pursuant to S1270.40(a)(2), does not fall within any restricted category and should be disclosed;

(2) Whenever the Archivist or his designee determines that a Presidential record that was formerly placed in restrictive categories should be disclosed because the President or his agent has placed the document in the public domain through publication pursuant to S1270.40(c)(2); or

(3) Whenever the Archivist or his designee determines that a Presidential record should be disclosed pursuant to a subpoena or other legal process, to an incumbent President, or to either House of Congress under S1270.44.

A copy of any notice to the former President under this section shall also be sent to the incumbent President.

(b)(1) The notice given by the Archivist or his designee shall identify the relevent records with reasonable specificity, and shall --

- i. Be in writing;
- ii. State the basis upon which the record is being disclosed; and,
- iii. Specify the date on which the record will be disclosed.

(2) In the case of records to be disclosed in accordance with section 1270.44, the notice shall also:

- i. Identify the requestor and the nature of the request;
- ii. State whether the requested records contain materials to which access would otherwise be restricted pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 2204(a) and identify the category of restriction within which the record to be disclosed falls; and,
- iii. State the date of the request.

(c) The Archivist or his designee shall not disclose Presidential records within 30 calendar days of notifying the former President pursuant to (a)(1) or (a)(2) above. The Archivist or his designee shall not disclose Presidential records within five calendar days of notifying the former President pursuant to (a)(3) above.

(d) The former President may seek judicial review of any adverse agency decision under subsection (c) above in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

Subpart D -- Access to Presidential Records

§ 1270.40 -- Identification of restricted records.

(a) Pursuant to the Presidential Records Act, the President may, prior to the conclusion of his term of office, specify durations, not to exceed 12 years, for which information in a Presidential record shall be restricted. The six categories of authorized restrictions are set forth in 44 U.S.C. 2204(a). Presidential records to which the President's restrictions apply shall be identified by the procedures described below.

(1) NARA official so designated by the Archivist shall process Presidential records on a document-by-document basis and shall apply restrictions imposed by the former President after an administration ends and the records are transferred to the custody of the Archivist. NARA officials may consult with the former President about the application of restrictions to specific Presidential records especially in situations requiring the former President's personal assessment of the nature of a particular document.

(2) The former President, or his designated representative, may identify specific records or groups of

records which the President recommends be withheld from public access under the restrictive categories imposed by him. After the Presidential records are transferred to the custody of the Archivist, the Archivist or his designee shall determine whether the records identified by the President or his designee may be properly restricted under the authorized restriction categories imposed by the former President.

(b) Once Presidential records are properly placed in restrictive categories pursuant to (a)(1) or (2) above, public access to such Presidential records, or reasonably segregated portions thereof, shall be denied because of restrictions imposed by the former President until --

(1)(i) The date on which the former President waives the restriction on disclosure of the record or information contained within; or

(ii) The expiration of the period of restriction specified under 44 U.S.C. 2204(a) for the category of information under which a certain record, or a portion thereof was restricted, whichever date is earlier; or

(2) The date on which a determination is made by the Archivist that the former President or any agent of the former President has placed in the public domain through

publication a restricted record or a reasonably segregable portion thereof, or any significant element or aspect of the information contained in a restricted record or a reasonably segregable portion thereof, if this date is earlier than either of the dates specified in (1).

(c) The restrictions discussed in this section refer only to those restrictions authorized by the Presidential Records Act (44 U.S.C. 2204). Nothing in the Presidential Records Act or these regulations shall be construed to confirm, limit or expand any constitutionally-based privilege which may be available to an incumbent or former President.

ness Act of 1984
-324, 11 USCS § 1132 note.

ow-level Radioactive Waste
ct
-240, 99 Stat. 1909.

Compact on Low-Level Ra-
nagement
-240, 99 Stat. 1860.

Act of 1981
99-272, 45 USCS §§ 1111,

99-509, 45 USCS §§ 1105,
16.

tion Act of 1978
-661, 22 USCS § 3282.

ments of 1985
99-92, 15 USCS § 1333, 42
296k-296m, 297-297e, 298,

O

nd Health Act of 1970
-620, 29 USCS § 660.

Reporting Act
349, 100 Stat. 748.
367, 43 USCS § 1301 note.

urement Policy Act
-145, 10 USCS § 2324 note;
USCS § 418a.
234, 41 USCS § 420.

urement Policy Act
-591, 41 USCS § 416.
9-661, 41 USCS § 416.

aims Settlement Act
98-500, 25 USCS §§ 2301

of 1965
-269, 42 USCS § 3030a.

Amendments of 1986
-269, 42 USCS § 3001 note.

nciliation Act of 1981
-469, 7 USCS § 79 note.
98-558, 42 USCS §§ 9871-

117, 42 USCS § 247b.
99-425, 42 USCS §§ 9871,

-509, 42 USCS § 1396a.

nciliation Act of 1982
-623, 7 USCS § 1707a note.

nciliation Act of 1986
-509, 100 Stat. 1874.

rol and Safe Streets Act of
. 98-473, 18 USCS Appx.

99-308, 18 USCS §§ 1201-

99-570, 42 USCS §§ 3741,
93, prec. 3797.

-591, 42 USCS § 3796b.

Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism
Act of 1986

Aug. 27, 1986, P. L. 99-399, 22 USCS § 4801
note.

Oct. 24, 1986, P. L. 99-529, 22 USCS § 3229.

Omnibus Drug Supplemental Appropriations Act
of 1986

Oct. 30, 1986, P. L. 99-591, 100 Stat. p. 3341-362.

Omnibus Education Reconciliation Act of 1981

Oct. 19, 1984, P. L. 98-511, 20 USCS §§ 237 note,
238 note, 631 note.

Omnibus Low-level Radioactive Waste Interstate
Compact Consent Act

Jan. 15, 1986, P. L. 99-240, 42 USCS § 2021d
note.

Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984

June 26, 1984, P. L. 98-328, 16 USCS §§ 4600o,
4600o note, 1132 note.

Organic Act of Guam

Aug. 27, 1986, P. L. 99-396, 48 USCS §§ 1421g,
1422c.

Organized Crime Control Act of 1970

Oct. 12, 1984, P. L. 98-473, 18 USCS § prec. 3481
note.

Orphan Drug Act

Oct. 30, 1984, P. L. 98-551, 21 USCS § 360ee.

Aug. 15, 1985, P. L. 99-91, 21 USCS § 360ee.

Nov. 20, 1985, P. L. 99-158, 42 USCS § 287i note.

Orphan Drug Amendments of 1985

Aug. 15, 1985, P. L. 99-91, 21 USCS §§ 301 note,
360aa-360cc, 360ee; 42 USCS §§ 236 note, 295g-
1, 6022.

Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act

Nov. 8, 1984, P. L. 98-620, 43 USCS § 1349.

Apr. 7, 1986, P. L. 99-272, 43 USCS §§ 1332,
1337.

July 31, 1986, P. L. 99-367, 43 USCS § 1343.

Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments
of 1978

Oct. 19, 1984, P. L. 98-498, 43 USCS §§ 1843,
1845.

July 31, 1986, P. L. 99-367, 43 USCS §§ 1861,
1865.

Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments
of 1985

Apr. 7, 1986, P. L. 99-272, 43 USCS § 1301 note.

Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Act of 1975

Aug. 28, 1986, P. L. 99-410, 42 USCS §§ 1973dd
et seq.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation Amend-
ments Act of 1985

Dec. 23, 1985, P. L. 99-204, 22 USCS §§ 2151
note, 2191, 2191a, 2194, 2194b, 2195, 2197,
2199, 2200a, 2200a note.

P

Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985

March 15, 1985, P. L. 99-5, 16 USCS §§ 3631
note, et seq.

Panama Canal Act of 1979

Oct. 30, 1984, P. L. 98-600, 22 USCS § 3657a.

Panama Canal Act of—Cont'd

Dec. 23, 1985, P. L. 99-195, 22 USCS §§ 3712,
3793.

Dec. 23, 1985, P. L. 99-209, 22 USCS §§ 3771-
3776, 3779.

Dec. 28, 1985, P. L. 99-223, 22 USCS §§ 3612,
3647, 3650, 3731, 3784.

Aug. 1, 1986, P. L. 99-368, 22 USCS § 3751.

Panama Canal Amendments Acts of 1985

Dec. 23, 1985, P. L. 99-209, 22 USCS §§ 3601
note, 3771, 3772, 3774- 3776, 3779.

Panama Canal Commission Authorization Act,
Fiscal Year 1986

Dec. 28, 1985, P. L. 99-223, 22 USCS §§ 3612,
3647, 3650, 3731, 3784.

Panama Canal Commission Authorization Act,
Fiscal Year 1987

Aug. 1, 1986, P. L. 99-368, 100 Stat. 775; 22
USCS § 3751, 3751 note, 46 Appx. USCS
1295b.

Paperwork Reduction Reauthorization Act of 1986

Oct. 30, 1986, P. L. 99-591, 44 USCS §§ 101 nt.,
3503 nt.

Peace Corps Act

Aug. 8, 1985, P. L. 99-83, 22 USCS §§ 2501 et
seq., 2521a et seq.

Aug. 27, 1986, P. L. 99-399, 22 USCS § 2402.

Pennsylvania Wilderness Act of 1984

Oct. 30, 1984, P. L. 98-585.

Petroleum Overcharge Distribution and Rcstitu-
tion Act of 1986

Oct. 21, 1986, P. L. 99-509, 15 USCS § 4501 nt.

Pork Promotion, Research, and Consumer Infor-
mation Act of 1985

Dec. 23, 1985, P. L. 99-198, 7 USCS §§ 4801 et
seq., 4801 note.

Ports and Waterways Safety Act

Oct. 30, 1984, P. L. 98-557, 33 USCS § 1229.

Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972

Aug. 27, 1986, P. L. 99-399, 33 USCS § 1226.

Postal Service Appropriations Act, 1987

Oct. 30, 1986, P. L. 99-591, 18 USCS § 2254.

Poultry Products Inspection Act

Oct. 17, 1984, P. L. 98-487, 21 USCS § 454.

Dec. 23, 1985, P.L. 99-198, 21 USCS § 466.

Presidential Libraries Act of 1986

May 27, 1986, P. L. 99-323, 44 USCS § 101 note.

President's Media Commission on Alcohol and
Drug Abuse Prevention Act

Oct. 27, 1986, P.L. 99-570, 21 USCS § 1301 nt.

Presidential Protection Assistance Act of 1976

Dec. 19, 1985, P.L. 99-190, 18 USCS § 3056 note.

Presidential Recordings and Materials Preserva-
tion Act

Oct. 19, 1984, P.L. 98-497, 44 USCS §§ 2111 note
et seq.

President's Emergency Food Assistance Act of
1984

Oct. 12, 1984, P.L. 98-473, 7 USCS §§ 1728 note,
1728a, 1728b.

h proceeding shall be assigned for
ed by such court." preceding "No
t, see § 403 of such Act, which

TITLE 44 — PUBLIC PRINTING AND DOCUMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| Chapter | Beginning Section |
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| 21. National Archives and Records Administration | 2101 |
| 29. Records Management by the Archivist of the United States and by the Administrator of General Services | 2901 |
| 35. Coordination of Federal Information Policy. | 3501 |

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Amendments:

1980. Act Dec. 11, 1980, P. L. 96-511, § 2(b), 94 Stat. 2825, effective Apr. 1, 1981, as provided by § 5 of such Act, amended the Table of Chapters by substituting item 35 for one which read: "Coordination of Federal Reporting Services".

1984. Act Oct. 19, 1984, P. L. 98-497, Title I, §§ 102(c)(2), 107(b)(18)(B), 98 Stat. 2283, 2290 (effective 4/1/85, as provided by § 301 of such Act, which appears as 44 USCS § 2102 note), amended the Table of Chapters by substituting the items relating to Chapters 21 and 29 for ones which read: "21. Archival Administration" and "29. Records Management by Administrator of General Services".

CHAPTER 1. JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

§ 101. Joint Committee on Printing: membership

The Joint Committee on Printing shall consist of the chairman and four members of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the chairman and four members of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(As amended Feb. 17, 1981, P.L. 97-4, § 1, 95 Stat. 6.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

P. L. 99-500 (H.J. Res. 738) was signed by the President on October 18, 1986. It was discovered that certain provisions had been omitted from the bill, and a corrected version thereof was signed by the President on October 30, 1986, as P. L. 99-591. As of this date, the codifiers of the United States Code have not released the enrolled or classified versions of P. L. 99-500.

Amendments:

1981. Act Feb. 17, 1981, substituted this section for one which read: "The Joint Committee on Printing shall consist of the chairman and two members of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the chairman and two members of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives."

Short titles:

Act Dec. 11, 1980, P. L. 96-511, § 1, 94 Stat. 2812, effective Apr. 1, 1981, as provided by § 5 of such Act, provides: "This Act [which appears generally as 44 USCS §§ 3501 et seq.] may be cited as the 'Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980'." For full classification of such Act, consult USCS Tables volumes.

Act Oct. 19, 1984, P. L. 98-497, § 1, 98 Stat. 2280 (effective 4/1/85, as provided by § 301 of such Act which appears as 44 USCS § 2102 note), provides: "This Act may be cited as the 'National Archives and Records Administration Act of 1984'." For full classification of such Act, consult USCS Tables volumes.

Act May 27, 1986, P. L. 99-323, § 1, 100 Stat. 495, provides: "this Act may be cited as the 'Presidential Libraries Act of 1986'." For full classification of such Act, consult USCS Tables volumes.

Acts Oct. 19, 1986, P. L. 99-500, and Oct. 30, 1986, P. L. 99-591, Title I, § 101(m) in part, 100 Stat. 3341-335, effective on enactment as provided by § 101(m) in part of such Act, which appears as 40 USCS § 757 note, provide: "This title may be cited as the 'Paperwork Reduction Reauthorization Act of 1986'."

CHAPTER 1 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Section

101. Joint Committee on Printing: membership.
102. Joint Committee on Printing: succession; powers during recess.
103. Joint Committee on Printing: remedial powers.

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Other provisions:

Federal Records Management provisions without effect on chapter. Act Oct. 21, 1976, P. L. 94-575, § 5(b), 90 Stat. 2727, located at 44 USCS § 2901 note, provided that the provisions of the Federal Records Management Amendments of 1976 do not limit or repeal the authority of the Joint Committee on Printing or the Government Printing Office under this chapter.

§ 101. Joint Committee on Printing: membership

The Joint Committee on Printing shall consist of the chairman and two members of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the chairman and two members of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(Oct. 22, 1968, P. L. 90-620, § 1, 82 Stat. 1238.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Prior law and revision:

This section is based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 1 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch 23, § 1, 28 Stat. 601; Aug. 2, 1946, ch 753, Title II, Part 2, § 222, 60 Stat. 838.)

The last seven words of Act Jan. 12, 1895, ch 23, § 1, 28 Stat. 601, which read "who shall have the powers hereinafter stated", were omitted as unnecessary since the powers of the Committee are stated in other sections.

Short titles:

Act Dec. 19, 1974, P. L. 93-526, Title II, § 201, 88 Stat. 1698, provided: "This title [enacting 44 USCS §§ 3315-3324 generally] may be cited as the 'Public Documents Act'." For full classification of this title, consult USCS Tables volumes.

Act Oct. 21, 1976, P. L. 94-575, § 1, 90 Stat. 2723, provided: "This Act may be cited as the 'Federal Records Management Amendments of 1976'." For full classification of this Act, consult USCS Tables volumes.

Act Nov. 4, 1978, P. L. 95-591, § 1, 92 Stat. 2523, provided: "This Act [enacting 44 USCS §§ 2201-2207 generally] may be cited as the