

FOIA MARKER

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Presidential Library Staff.**

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Press Secretary

Series/Staff Member: Mike McCurry

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 11102

FolderID:

Folder Title:
Archivist

Stack:
S

Row:
94

Section:
3

Shelf:
10

Position:
1

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. paper	RE: History of the Selection of Archivist (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Press Secretary
Mike McCurry
OA/Box Number: 11102

FOLDER TITLE:

Archivist

2011-0586-F

db4228

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

ARCHIVIST WORKING GROUP

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

JOHN PODESTA	456-2702	FAX: 456-2215
--------------	----------	---------------

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL PERSONNEL

BOB NASH	456-6502	FAX: 456-2259
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RICHARD SOCARIDES	456-7103	FAX: “ “
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MARILYN YAGER	456-2930	FAX: 456-6218
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GENERAL COUNSEL

MARVIN KRISLOV	456-7903	FAX: 456-1647
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MAY 1995

	Mon. May 1, 1995 GOVERNOR CARLIN - IN TOWN	Tue. May 2, 1995 GOVERNOR CARLIN - IN TOWN	Wed. May 3, 1995	Thu. May 4, 1995 ADVANCE NOTICE CALLS TO SELECTED MEMBERS	Fri. May 5, 1995 TARGET DATE FOR NOMINATION 9:00a SUBMIT ANSWERS TO COMMITTEE QUESTIONAIRE 9:15a CARLIN LETTER TO MEMBERS	Sat. May 6, 1995
Sun. May 7, 1995	Mon. May 8, 1995	Tue. May 9, 1995 MEETINGS W/ SENATE COMMITTEE MEMBERS	Wed. May 10, 1995	Thu. May 11, 1995	Fri. May 12, 1995	Sat. May 13, 1995
Sun. May 14, 1995	Mon. May 15, 1995	Tue. May 16, 1995	Wed. May 17, 1995	Thu. May 18, 1995 TARGET DATE FOR COMMITTEE HEARING	Fri. May 19, 1995	Sat. May 20, 1995
Sun. May 21, 1995	Mon. May 22, 1995	Tue. May 23, 1995 TARGET DATE FOR COMMITTEE VOTE	Wed. May 24, 1995	Thu. May 25, 1995 TARGET DATE FOR CONFIRMATION VOTE BY FULL SENATE	Fri. May 26, 1995 SENATE RECESSES TO 6/5/95	Sat. May 27, 1995
Sun. May 28, 1995	Mon. May 29, 1995 HOLIDAY - MEMORIAL DAY	Tue. May 30, 1995	Wed. May 31, 1995			

JUNE 1995

				Thu. June 1, 1995	Fri. June 2, 1995	Sat. June 3, 1995
Sun. June 4, 1995	Mon. June 5, 1995 SENATE RE- CONVENES	Tue. June 6, 1995	Wed. June 7, 1995	Thu. June 8, 1995	Fri. June 9, 1995	Sat. June 10, 1995
Sun. June 11, 1995	Mon. June 12, 1995	Tue. June 13, 1995	Wed. June 14, 1995	Thu. June 15, 1995	Fri. June 16, 1995	Sat. June 17, 1995
Sun. June 18, 1995	Mon. June 19, 1995	Tue. June 20, 1995	Wed. June 21, 1995	Thu. June 22, 1995	Fri. June 23, 1995	Sat. June 24, 1995
Sun. June 25, 1995	Mon. June 26, 1995	Tue. June 27, 1995	Wed. June 28, 1995	Thu. June 29, 1995	Fri. June 30, 1995	

Committee on Governmental Affairs

SD-340 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6250 (202) 224-4751

Jurisdiction: (1) Except as provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, budget and accounting measures, other than appropriations; (2) Organization and reorganization of the executive branch of the Government; (3) Intergovernmental relations; (4) Government information; (5) Municipal affairs of the District of Columbia, except appropriations therefor; (6) Federal Civil Service; (7) Status of officers and employees of the United States, including their classification, compensation, and benefits; (8) Postal Service; (9) Census and collection of statistics, including economic and social statistics; (10) Archives of the United States; (11) Organization and management of United States nuclear export policy; (12) Congressional organization, except for any part of the matter that amends the rules of orders of the Senate. In addition, the committee is mandated to (a) receive and examine reports of the U.S. Comptroller General and submit to the Senate recommendations relating thereto; (b) study the efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of the Government's agencies and departments; (c) evaluate the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches of the Government; (d) study the intergovernmental relationships between the U.S. and the states and municipalities, and between the U.S. and international organizations of which the U.S. is a member.

Ratio: 8/7

MAJORITY MEMBERS

William V. Roth, Jr., Del.,
Chairman
 Ted Stevens, Alaska
 William S. Cohen, Maine
 Fred Thompson, Tenn.
 Thad Cochran, Miss.
 Charles E. Grassley, Iowa
 John McCain, Ariz.
 Robert C. Smith, N.H.

MINORITY MEMBERS

John Glenn, Ohio,
Ranking Minority Member
 Sam Nunn, Ga.
 Carl Levin, Mich.
 David Pryor, Ark.
 Joseph I. Lieberman, Conn.
 Daniel K. Akaka, Hawaii
 Byron L. Dorgan, N.D.

KEY STAFF AIDES - MAJORITY

Staff Director/Chief Counsel Franklin G. Polk
Xavier U (OH) 1962 AB; Harvard 1965 LLB
 Deputy Staff Director Susanne Marshall
 Chief Clerk Mickey Prosser
 Counsel John Mercer
 Professional Staff Members Gioia Bonmartini
 Ian Brzezinski
 Mark Forman
 Paul Noe
 Joan Woodward

Legislative Assistants Mark Eichler
 Si Hyland
 Press Secretary Ginny Koops
 Executive Assistant to Staff Director Jane Kenny
 Computer System Manager Ricardo Ferreira
 Staff Assistants Jane Butterfield
 Connie Foster
 Publications Clerk Carl Adams

KEY STAFF AIDES - MINORITY

SD-326 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510 - (202) 224-2627
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Staff Director Leonard Weiss
City Col New York 1956 BS; Columbia U 1959 MS; Johns Hopkins 1962 PhD
 Counsel Brian Dettelbach
 David Plocher
 Assistant Counsel Deborah Cohen

Staff Assistant Holly Koerber
 Professional Staff Members Chris Kline
 Jane McFarland
 Sebastian O'Kelly
 Randy Rydell
 Receptionist Edye Thomas

Committee on Appropriations

S-128 Capitol Building, Washington, DC 20510-6025

(202) 224-3471
Hearings/Schedule: (202) 224-2388

Jurisdiction: (1) Appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government, except as provided in Senate Rule XXV(e); (2) Rescission of appropriations contained in appropriation acts (see 1 U.S.C. 105); (3) The amount of new spending authority described in sec. 401(c)(2)(A) and (B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 which is to be effective for a fiscal year; (4) New spending authority described in sec. 401(c)(2)(C) of the 1974 Congressional Budget Act provided in bills and resolutions referred to the committee under sec. 401(b)(2) of that act (but subject to the provisions of sec. 401(b)(3)).

Ratio: 15/13

MAJORITY MEMBERS

Mark O. Hatfield, Ore.,
Chairman
Ted Stevens, Alaska
Thad Cochran, Miss.
Arlen Specter, Pa.
Pete V. Domenici, N.M.
Phil Gramm, Tex.
Christopher (Kit) Bond, Mo.
Slade Gorton, Wash.
Mitch McConnell, Ky.
Connie Mack, Fla.
Conrad Burns, Mont.
Richard C. Shelby, Ala.
James M. Jeffords, Vt.
Judd Gregg, N.H.
Robert F. Bennett, Utah

MINORITY MEMBERS

Robert C. Byrd, W.Va.,
Ranking Minority Member
Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii
Ernest F. Hollings, S.C.
J. Bennett Johnston, La.
Patrick J. Leahy, Vt.
Dale Bumpers, Ark.
Frank R. Lautenberg, N.J.
Tom Harkin, Iowa
Barbara A. Mikulski, Md.
Harry Reid, Nev.
J. Robert Kerrey, Neb.
Herb Kohl, Wis.
Patty Murray, Wash.

KEY STAFF AIDES - MAJORITY

Staff Director J. Keith Kennedy S-128 Capitol 224-7246
Duke 1970 BA, 1974 MA
Deputy Staff Director Mark Van de Water S-128
Capitol 224-7241
Chief Clerk Dona Pate S-128 Capitol 224-7246

Professional Staff Members:
John J. Conway SD-114 224-7222
Robert W. Putnam SD-114 224-7221
Staff Assistant Hallie Hastert S-128 Capitol 224-4594

KEY STAFF AIDES - MINORITY

S-206 Capitol Building, Washington, DC 20510 - (202) 224-7200

Staff Director James H. English S-206 Capitol 224-7200
Southeastern U 1969 BS
Deputy Staff Director Terry Sauvain SD-144 224-0338

Professional Staff Member Mary S. Dewald S-206
Capitol 224-7292
Counsel C. Richard D'Amato SD-160 224-3088

(continued on next page)

Senate Committee on Appropriations
Members of Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
In Order by Seniority Within Party

Republicans (3)

Democrats (2)

-
1. SHELBY (R-AL)
Chairman
2. JEFFORDS (R-VT)
3. GREGG (R-NH)
*HATFIELD (R-OR)

1. KERREY, BOB (D-NE)
Ranking Minority Member
2. MIKULSKI (D-MD)
*BYRD, ROBERT (D-WV)

*Ex-officio, voting member

The reasons for proposing Carlin are as follows:

- ♦ As the chief executive of the state of Kansas, he has had extensive managerial, budgetary and administrative expertise.
- ♦ As president and chief executive officer of a high technology company, he is aware of the unique challenges computerization of the Archives pose, including privacy issues.
- ♦ He knows members of Congress from both parties and is experienced in working with congressional committees.
- ♦ As a former governor who voluntarily worked with the Kansas State Historical Society to catalogue papers from his administration, he is familiar with the public policy issues regarding archival collections.
- ♦ He is active in the Kansas State Historical Society and was instrumental in proposing and securing funding for a state-of-the-art museum of history.
- ♦ He has taught at the graduate school level, is a published author, and understands the needs of the scholarly community vis-à-vis the Archives, especially regarding the use of electronic access.
- ♦ He is not associated with any history or archival interest group and can look at policy issues from a neutral position.

DMH

CARLIN DRAFT

The following are key points that should be made in the news release:

- *Current position and employment record since leaving office.
- *Years as governor, Chairman of NGA and Midwest Governors' Conference.
- *Work on National Archives Foundation Board and Kansas State Historical Society Board of Directors.
- *Work in Kansas as legislator and governor to secure funds to preserve the state's historical documents and to build a state-of-the-art state museum of history. Work with Kansas archivists to preserve papers from administration and make them available for research.
- *Published in professional journals on state government, education, political communication, and international trade.
- *Nomination was initiated by members of the archival community who recognized Carlin's commitment to historical preservation and his leadership/management skills.

Attach a copy of vitae with stars by key facts.

CARLIN DRAFT

PBC today announced the nomination of John Carlin as Archivist of the U.S. Carlin, 54, who served as gov. of Ks from 1979-1987, is currently Vice Chm. of the Bd. and former president and CEO of Midwest Superconductivity, Inc. in Lawrence, KS.

While governor, Carlin served as Chairman of the NGA from 1984-85 and as chmn of the MW gov. conf from 19-. Carlin served in the Kansas House of Rep. for eight years prior to his election as governor. Upon leaving office Carlin spent three semesters at Wichita St. Univ as a visiting prof. of public administration and international trade. While at WSU Carlin lectured extensively on state government and business and trade issues. He published articles on state government, international trade, business, and ballot issue campaigns.

Prior to assuming leadership of MSI Carlin started an international trade consulting company.

As a legislator and governor Carlin was one of the leaders of the initiative to construct the state of the art Kansas Museum of History which opened in 1984. He currently serves on the Bd of Directors of the KS Hist. Soc and the National Archives Foundation Board.

In nominating Carlin the President noted that the nomination originated with members of the archival community who were familiar with Carlin's work in Kansas and on the NARA Fdn. board. The president cited Carlin's leadership skills and communication skills. He noted Carlin's experience dealing with Congress while serving as NGA chair and his experiences in cutting state government and balancing budgets during difficult economic times as important qualities for the next Archivist to bring to the position. The President also acknowledged Carlin's experience in working with archivists in Kansas to prepare and make public his gubernatorial papers as providing insight into the decision-making about presidential and congressional records.

Bio info

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

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Press Secretary
Mike McCurry
OA/Box Number: 11102

FOLDER TITLE:

Archivist

2011-0586-F
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John W. Carlin
Midwest Superconductivity, Inc.
1315 Wakarusa
Lawrence, KS 66049
Business Phone: (913) 749-3613 Fax: (913) 749-0728
Home Phone: (913) 273-7205 Fax: (913) 273-5820

Current Position

President and CEO, Midwest Superconductivity, Inc., a research and development firm in the field of superconductivity.

Government and Administrative Experience

Governor of Kansas, 1979-87

High Plains Study Council, 1979-83; Chairman, 1982

As governor recommended an \$11.1 million appropriation to build a state-of-the-art state museum of history and made possible the funding for a project to microfilm the Kansas State Historical Society's newspaper collection. During the state's 125th anniversary in 1986 appointed a task force for a year-long celebration which was built around existing historical and cultural events throughout the state and included input from state and local historians. Supported educational outreach and public programming of the Kansas State Historical Society. Supported preservation of historic sites and worked with a private group, Friends of Cedar Crest, to restore the governor's mansion and acquire historic pieces for the mansion. Gave all personal and agency papers to the Kansas State Historical Society and made them available to scholars and members of the public for research; access made possible publication of *The Selected Papers of Governor John Carlin: An Index of Social and Political Change* (1993) by Professor Joe Pisciotte of Wichita State University.

State Representative, Kansas, 1971-79

Speaker of the House, 1977-79

Minority Leader, 1976-77

Assistant Minority Leader, 1975-76

National Council of State Legislatures Committee on Education and
Chair of Rural Development Committee

Academic Experience

Visiting lecturer, Duke University Seminar for Public Administration, 1988,
1989

Academic Experience, cont.

- Visiting lecturer, University of Kansas, 1988, in political science, public administration, communication studies, and business
- Visiting Professor of Public Administration and International Trade, Wichita State University, 1987-88, teaching graduate courses in state and local government and decision making; lecturing in political science, humanities, business, and journalism
- Adjunct Instructor, Political Science, Washburn University, Topeka, 1986, teaching an undergraduate course in state and local government
- Gubernatorial Fellow, Duke University Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, 1984, gave the inaugural lecture for the governors' center and taught graduate and undergraduate courses during a three-day period

Business Experience

- Partner, Clark Publishing, Inc., Topeka, KS, 1991-present, a textbook publishing company specializing in language arts texts with customers in all 50 states and 10 foreign countries
- Partner, Carlin & Associates, Topeka, KS, consultant to businesses, 1989-present
- Partner, Economic Development Associates, Topeka, KS, 1987-92, a consulting firm specializing in international trade consulting
- Governmental Affairs Consultant to Boeing Airplane Company, Wichita, KS, 1987-89
- Co-owner and partner, C & W Ranch, Smolan, KS, 1980-1992
- Partner and Manager, Carlin Farms, Smolan, KS, 1962-1980
- Co-owner and operator, Sunflower Sales, 1969-78, a sales management business

Educational Background

- Bachelor of Science in Dairy Science, Kansas State University, cum laude, 1962
- Honorary Doctor of Laws, Kansas State University, 1987

Corporate Boards

- National Pizza Company (largest Pizza Hut franchiser and owner of Tony Roma's and Skippers), Pittsburg, KS, 1987-present
- Kimberly Quality Care (home health care), Boston, MA, 1987-91
- Hall-Kimbrell Environmental Services, Lawrence, KS, 1988-90

Boards

- Foundation for the National Archives, 1992-present
- Kansas International, 1988-present, president, 1992
- Spring Hill (Z-Bar) Ranch, Inc., Board of Directors, 1992-1994
- Leadership Kansas, 1987-1991

Boards, cont.

International AIDS Research Hospital and Foundation (Pediatrics),
Westlake Village, CA 1988-1992
Kansas State University Foundation Board of Trustees, 1987-present
Kansas State Historical Society Board of Directors, 1988-present
Kansas State Essential Edge Campaign National Steering Committee, 1989-92
Kansas College of Technology Endowment Board, 1987-91
National Tax Force on Defense Spending, 1990-present
Kansas Alliance for the Mentally Ill Advisory Committee, 1991-present
Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry Board of Directors, 1987-89
Kansas State University Political Science Advisory Board, 1987-1994
Kansas Business Hall of Fame, Inc., 1988-89
Ford Foundation Commission on Rural America, 1987
Advisory Commission on Inter-governmental Relations (Reagan appointee),
1985-87
Kellogg Foundation and National University Continuing Education
Association Commission on Future Academic Leadership for Continuing
Higher Education, 1985-87
National United Way Board of Directors, 1985-87
Our Savior's Lutheran Church Council, 1988-90, president, 1989-90

Selected Publications

- Carlin, J. & Carlin, D. (1991). Kansas governors by Homer Socolofosky: A book review. *Kansas History*, 14(2), 127-28.
- Carlin, J. (1991). The governor as administrator, leader, and communicator. In Robert Behn, ed., *Governors on governing*. Washington, DC: National Governors' Association.
- Carlin, D. P. & Carlin, J. (1989). A typology of communication functions in ballot issue campaigns, *Political Communication and Persuasion*, 6, 229-248
- Carlin, J. (1988). *Gubernatorial perspectives on transition: The Carlin-Hayden transition in 1986*, State Services Management Notes, Washington, DC: National Governors' Association.
- Carlin, J. (1988, March). Coping with competition in a worldwide arena. *Business and Economic Report*, 18 (1), 1-4.
- Carlin, D.P. & Carlin, J. (1988). *Communication strategies for issue campaigns*. State Services Management Notes, Washington, DC: National Governors' Association.
- Carlin, J. (1987). Continuing higher education: The state's role in meeting the challenge of the new majority, *Journal for Higher Education Management*, 2, 5-10.
- Carlin, J. (1986, Winter). The U.S. Constitution and new federalism. *Detroit College Law Review*, 1079-86.
- Carlin, J. (1985, December). Ah! Kansas. *History News*, 14-15.

Selected Invited Addresses

- Why we celebrate Memorial Day, Memorial Day Address for the Society for the Preservation of Memorial Day, Topeka, KS, May 30, 1994
- The art and science of doing business in Japan, Japan and America face the 21st Century, Conference sponsored by the National Archives-Central Plains Region, April 16, 1993
- What it takes to be a leader, keynote address, Leadership Kansas Class of 1991, Wichita, KS, May, 1991
- High tech alliances: Making public-private partnerships work, Conference on Partnering: High Tech Alliances in the '90s, Overland Park, KS, June 28, 1990
- The challenge of governing in the '90s, Presidential Classroom for Young Americans, Lawrence, KS, November 11, 1989
- Legislative/executive communication, Taft Institute Lecture, Wichita State University, June 15, 1988
- The implications for economic development strategies in a multicultural society, A University Forum presented by NUCEA and the Continuing Higher Education Leadership Project, Salt Lake City, UT, October 12, 1987
- Monthly public affairs commentary, KANU (public radio), Lawrence, KS, March 1987 - March 1990
- Government in Kansas: How much is enough? City Managers Conference, Lawrence, KS, April 30, 1987
- Women in politics, 4th District of the Kansas Federation of Women's Democratic Clubs, Wichita, KS April 25, 1987
- The new federalism, Wichita Bar Association, Wichita, KS April 11, 1987
- Governing the states, Center for Excellence in Government, Washington, DC, January 14, 1987
- Keynote address, American Society of Professional Administrators, Wichita, KS, May 21, 1987
- Taking a regional approach to tourism promotion, Michigan Second Annual Straits Area Tourism Conference, Mackinac Island, MI, September 29, 1986
- The fiscal crunch: Anticipating the states' response, National Conference of State Legislatures, New Orleans, LA, August 5, 1986
- A vision of Kansas' future: A celebration of the 125th Anniversary of Statehood, Lawrence Independence Days Celebration Chautauqua, July 6, 1986
- The challenge for higher education in a competitive world, Eisenhower Lecture Wichita State University, February 20, 1986
- The role of state government in preserving state and local history, 45th Annual Meeting, American Association for State and Local History, Topeka, KS, September 11, 1985
- Dedication speech for statue honoring Dwight Eisenhower, Eisenhower Library, Abilene, KS, June 15, 1985

Selected Invited Addresses, cont.

What it means to be a Truman Scholar, Truman Scholarship Recognition
Program, Independence, MO, May 13, 1984

The role of women in business and the professions, American Business Women's
Association, Topeka, KS, March 27, 1984

Standards and expectations in education: The state challenge, National Forum
on Excellence in Education, Indianapolis, IN, December 7, 1983

Challenges for education in the '80s, Education Commission of the States,
Little Rock, AR, August 1980

PRESS PACKET
FOR
THE NOMINATION OF JOHN CARLIN

WHITE HOUSE PRESS RELEASE

BACKGROUND ON THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES (ONE-PAGER)

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN CARLIN

RESUME

“BREAK-OUT” QUOTES FROM SUPPORTERS

LETTERS FROM SUPPORTERS

LIST OF SUPPORTERS WITH PHONE NUMBERS

MEMBERS’ PRESS STATEMENTS (IF ANY)

SELECTED PRESS CLIPS

JOHN CARLIN'S NOMINATION FOR ARCHIVIST

LETTERS OF SUPPORT

1. Howard E. Vander Clute, Jr., Past Commander-in-Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW)
2. Burton J. Williams, Professor of History, University of Washington
3. James W. Goodrich, Executive Director, The State Historical Society of Missouri
4. Paul G. Kirk, Jr., Chairman, Board of Directors, John F. Kennedy Library Foundation
5. Emanuel Cleaver II, Mayor, City of Kansas City
6. Tom Johnson, The Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation
7. Mark A. Hunt, Member of Governing Council, American Association for State and Local History
8. Natt Aren, former Director, Presidential Library Program ?
9. F. Russell Millin, Attorney, Millin & Trader
10. Terry Sullivan, Associate Professor, University of NC--Chapel Hill
11. Patrick G. O'Brien, Professor of History, Emporia State University

According to Governor Carlin, the following letters of support should be forthcoming:

1. Mr. Frank Vyzralek, Former State Archivist of North Dakota.
2. Dr. Gordon Hendricksen, State Archivist of Iowa and immediate past Chairman of the State Records Coordinators.
3. Mr. Gerald George, author and former Executive Director of the National Publication and Records Commission (NHPRC)
4. Mr. David Hoover, State Archivist of Arizona and President of The National Association of Government Archivists and Records Administrators (NAGARA)

The following is a list of names of individuals Governor Carlin says will write or call expressing support when the nomination is public:

Mr. Dayton Canaday, historian and Director Emeritus of the South Dakota State Historical Society, Pierre, South Dakota.

Mrs. Scharlott Blevins, President of the Board of Trustees of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Past President and Executive Director of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, Davenport, Iowa.

Dr. Robert Warner, historian, former Archivist of the United States, former President of the Society of American Archivists, director emeritus of the Bentley Historical Library-University of Michigan. Ann Arbor, Michigan

Mrs. Joyce Henson, genealogist, Past President of the Kansas Council of Genealogical Societies, former Director of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, Lyndon, Kansas.

Dr. Frank Vandiver, historian, former Deputy Chairman National Foundation Endowment of the Humanities, and former Commissioner of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, College Station, Texas.

Dr. Francis Heller, political scientist, Professor, University of Kansas, member of the Board of the Harry S. Truman Institute, Lawrence, Kansas.

Dr. William S. Price, historian and archivist, Director, North Carolina Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Mrs. Ruth Clark, genealogist, President of the Kansas Council of Genealogists, and former Director of the Federation of Genealogical Studies, Winchester, Kansas.

Dr. Loren Hutton, historian, educator, genealogist, Past President of the Iowa State Genealogical Society, former Council member of the American Association for State and Local History, former Council member of the American Association of Museums, council member of the Victorian Society, Iowa City, Iowa.

Dr. Herbert Hoover, historian educator, consultant, Professor of History, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota.

Mrs. Sandra Clark, historical administrator, Director Michigan Bureau of History, and Secretary of the American Association for State and Local History.

Mr. Curt Wicher, genealogist, President of the Federation of Genealogical Societies and Vice President of the National Genealogical Society, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

5. **Mrs. Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg**, attorney, author and member of the Presidential Library Advisory Board
6. **Mr. Jim Cicconi**, attorney and member of Presidential Library Advisory Board
7. **Mr. John Daley**, State Archivist of Illinois
8. **Mr. John Culver**, attorney, former Senator from Iowa and member of the Kennedy library Foundation
9. **Mr. Robert Richmond**, Consultant past Assistant Executive Director Kansas State Historian Society, and past President American Association of State and Local History (AASLH)

LAW OFFICES

MILLIN & TRADER

2621 HOLMES

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64108

F. RUSSELL MILLIN, P.C.
JOHN H. TRADER, P.C.

OFFICE: (816) 474-7874

FAX: (816) 474-6517

OF COUNSEL

SANDRA C. MIDKIFF

January 9, 1995

Ms. Jody Greenstone
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC

Dear Ms. Greenstone:

The National Archives is, or should be, a national treasure, a repository of our history that is also a classroom of democratic self government. As such, it belongs to the American People, every bit as much as the Lincoln Memorial or the White House itself.

At the same time, it is undeniably true that the Archivist of the United States is an employee of the Executive Branch, one entrusted with sensitive issues of records access and management. In these time of budgetary austerity, moreover, a successful Archivist requires political savvy, proven administrative skills, and the willingness to put aside purely personal ambitions to repair a tattered agency and realize its cultural and historical possibilities.

As Governor of Kansas, John Carlin demonstrated a commitment to public history that earned him, and more important, the state of Kansas, national recognition. Under his leadership the state constructed a trailblazing history museum and undertook a massive archival microfilming project. No governor has ever devoted more time, energy, or enthusiasm to historical preservation at the grassroots level.

To be sure, Governor Carlin is not a professional Archivist, but Daniel Boorstin was not a professional librarian--and he is widely regarded as one of the Library of Congress' most distinguished and effective leaders. Moreover, there is no shortage of archival talent within the agency; John would, I have no doubt, take maximum advantage of this impressive resource.

To those who object that only an insider can do this important job, I would suggest that many of the agency's highly publicized current problems are the result of a "insider mentality", one that has all but shut the American people out of the Archives. It is hardly surprising that this attitude has, in turn, bred distrust and dissatisfaction among--for example--the nation's presidential libraries, which are themselves shining examples of public history.

January 9, 1995
Page 2

Nor that the problems at the Archives should have come to the attention of America's four living former presidents, each of whom has a stake in maintaining, not only his individual library, but the rights of all presidents, Bill Clinton included.

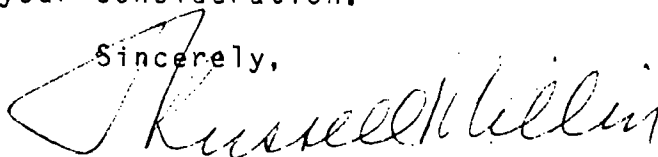
I understand there has been a long running and, ultimately, quite frustrating standoff regarding the appointment of a new Archivist of the United States. I would like to recommend my friend John Carlin because he can break this impasse, because I have reason to believe he enjoys the support of the former presidents and the presidential library community (not to mention key Republican members of Congress), and because he is an authentic FOB who will never forget the source of his appointment.

Most of all, however, I recommend John because I think he would do a magnificent job, not just of preserving this country's documentary heritage, but of taking it out of the Archives building on Pennsylvania Avenue and sharing it with those millions of Americans who are demanding the return of their government and the renewal of their civic institution.

No one has done more in my lifetime to reinvent that government or make it responsive to those people than President Clinton. By choosing Governor Carlin to run the National Archives the President would demonstrate his continuing commitment to a government that is not the exclusive property of Washington, insiders or narrowly based advocacy groups, but rather that it continues to be guided by the timeless principles first enunciated in the great charters of freedom on display in the Archives building.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "F. Russell Millin". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

F. Russell Millin

FRM:mw



National Scouting Museum

Murray State University • Murray, Kentucky 42071-0009 • (502) 762-3383

February 16, 1995

Mr. Bob Nash

Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Personnel
Executive Office Building
17th and "G" Streets, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Nash:

It is with real conviction that I address this letter to you in support of the candidacy of John W. Carlin for the position of Archivist of the United States. I was Assistant Director and later Director of the Kansas Museum of History for fourteen years during which time Mr. Carlin was Speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives and a two-term governor of that state. From my perspectives as citizen and as a state agency manager, I observed John Carlin to be an exceptionally able administrator. His tenure as governor was characterized by highly-qualified and capable appointees, a cooperative and very productive relationship with the state legislature, and sound fiscal management. Gov. Carlin provided leadership in establishing trade relationships with foreign nations, including China, and led efforts to bring high tech industry to the state. He championed the use of that technology in government to realize increased responsiveness to the public and greater efficiency in the operation of the state bureaucracy. His serious commitment to education was reflected in administration efforts to encourage educators to embrace new ways of helping people to learn, so that Kansas could meet head-on with success the challenges facing education in a fast-changing world.

In 1979, as newly-elected governor, John Carlin put the full influence and weight of his office and his own personal commitment to public history behind the effort to build a new state history museum. It was his energetic advocacy, funding priorities, and ability to craft full bipartisan support for the project that resulted in completion of that \$11.1 million state-of-the-art facility. During the remaining seven years of his administration, he continued to provide significant funding and support for the work of history within the state of Kansas -- from a project to microfilm the State Historical Society's extensive newspaper collection to preservation of historic sites

Mr. Bob Nash
February 16, 1995
page 2

across the state to the creation of a private group to raise funds and oversee restoration of the governor's mansion and acquisition of historic pieces for its public rooms to appointment of a task force to plan and coordinate with local history groups a state-wide celebration of Kansas' 125th anniversary of statehood. He continued his strong support for increased staff and funding for the Kansas Museum of History, allowing and encouraging us to expand the services we provided to both on-site and state-wide audiences. He recognized and championed the unique contributions that historical institutions like museums and archives can make not only to the quality of life, but as educational resources that provide essential background and perspective as we plan for the future.

The National Archives is a troubled agency that has been without firm direction for the last few years. The collections of that agency are the patrimony of this nation, among them documents that proclaim the rights and freedoms we all enjoy; documents that form the basis of our representative form of government. There are numerous talented, dedicated professionals working in the many institutions operated by the National Archives. But they need leadership, the right kind of leadership to provide them a vision and a plan for better fulfilling their responsibilities to the public they were hired to serve. John Carlin is the person to provide that leadership. He clearly understands the need to make as many of the resources of the National Archives available to the public as is fiscally and legally possible. He knows how essential it is for institutions supported by public monies to develop programs and procedures that welcome such public participation. He recognizes and respects the expertise of professional staff and knows how to provide them the tools, the vision, the encouragement, and the opportunity for substantive input vital to the successful performance of their responsibilities.

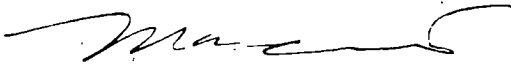
John Carlin would bring to the position of Archivist of the United States valuable and successful experience in government. He knows how to get things done and has an impressive track record to prove it. His ability to work effectively with others for the common good through bipartisan effort is well-established. He has proven to be a strong and most effective advocate for public history and particularly history at the grass roots level. Such successful advocacy is the mark of an individual who understands the system and knows how to use it appropriately, and who can articulate clearly and convincingly the purposes and the benefits of the goals he seeks to reach.

Mr. Bob Nash
February 16, 1995
page 3

John Carlin would do an excellent job as Archivist of the United States, not just in preserving the nation's documentary heritage, but in making that heritage more readily available to the people. That agency, under his direction, would place a high priority on responsiveness to the needs of the public -- a responsiveness that is a hallmark of President Clinton and his administration.

Thank you for your consideration.

With sincere regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Mark A. Hunt', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mark A. Hunt, Director
Member, Governing Council,
American Association for State and Local History

ser

The Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation

2313 RED RIVER AUSTIN, TEXAS 78705

February 16, 1995

Mr. Bob Nash
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel
Old Executive Office Building
17th and G Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Nash:

Speaking as one deeply interested in the National Archives and concerned over the continuing absence of a permanent Archivist of the United States, I am pleased to write in support of the nomination of former Governor John Carlin for that post.

I cannot say that I know Governor Carlin personally, but from sources whose judgment I value I conclude that he has the qualifications that would make him an excellent Archivist. I hope you will give him favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Tom Johnson", followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.



Office of the Mayor

Emanuel Cleaver II, Mayor

29th Floor, City Hall
414 E. 12th St.
Kansas City, Missouri 64106-2778

(816) 274-2595
Fax: (816) 274-1991

February 16, 1995

Mr. Bob Nash
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel
Executive Office Building
17th and G Streets NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Nash:

The City of Kansas City is the site of the National Archives - Central Plains Region and the Kansas City Federal Records Center, two of the nationwide networks of National Archives facilities. We also enjoy the close proximity of the Harry S. Truman and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Libraries. We take pride in having these unique components of the National Archives in our city. We are delighted that these institutions are assuring that historical records which belong to the American people are not merely maintained, but are made available to us.

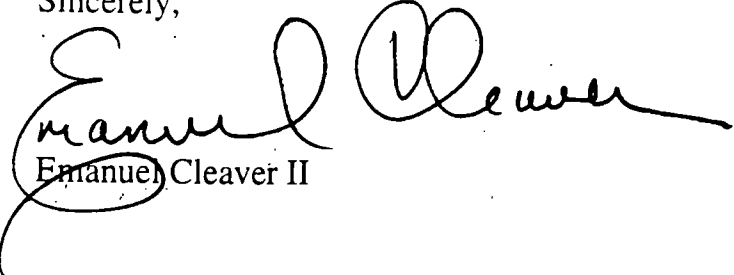
The National Archives has been without a permanent head for the past two years. I would like to suggest that John Carlin, the former Governor of Kansas be considered for the position of Archivist of the United States. Obviously, the Archivist of the United States must be one who has proven administrative skills and the sensitivity to lead this agency. As Governor of our sister state to the west we have had an ample opportunity to observe and work with Governor Carlin.

John Carlin repeatedly expressed his interest in public history. This was not mere rhetoric. During a period of limited discretionary revenues he demonstrated his commitment by supporting the construction of one of the finest historical museums in the nation.

In addition to his demonstrated leadership abilities, I can recommend Governor Carlin as an effective advocate. He will assure that everyone from students to scholars, from genealogists to patron Federal agencies receive access to this highway information.

I can without equivocation recommend John Carlin to lead the National Archives into the 21st century as Archivist of the United States of America.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Emanuel Cleaver II". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "E" and a distinct "C" for "Cleaver".

Emanuel Cleaver II

The Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation

2313 RED RIVER AUSTIN, TEXAS 78705

February 16, 1995

Mr. Bob Nash
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel
Old Executive Office Building
17th and G Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

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I cannot say that I know Governor Carlin personally, but from sources whose judgment I value I conclude that he has the qualifications that would make him an excellent Archivist. I hope you will give him favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "LBJ", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.



Office of the Mayor

Emanuel Cleaver II, Mayor

29th Floor, City Hall
414 E. 12th St.
Kansas City, Missouri 64106-2778

(816) 274-2595
Fax: (816) 274-1991

February 16, 1995

Mr. Bob Nash
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel
Executive Office Building
17th and G Streets NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

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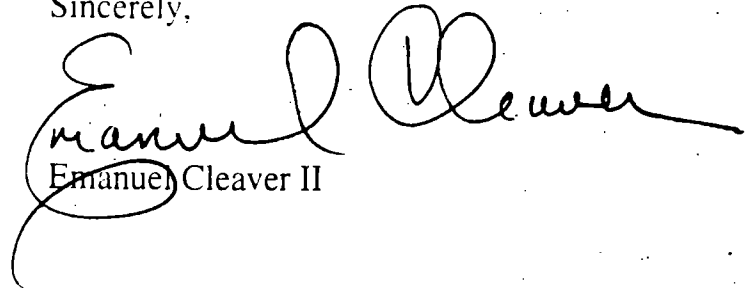
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I can without equivocation recommend John Carlin to lead the National Archives into the 21st century as Archivist of the United States of America.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Emanuel Cleaver II". The signature is written in black ink on a white background. The word "Emanuel" is written in a large, flowing cursive, and "Cleaver II" is written in a slightly smaller, more compact cursive to the right. The signature is positioned above the printed name "Emanuel Cleaver II".

Emanuel Cleaver II



February 21, 1995

Mr. Robert Nash
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel
158 OEOB
17th & G Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Re: Hon. John W. Carlin, Nominee for
Archivist of the United States

Dear President Clinton:

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation and as its Chairman, I am pleased to write in support of John W. Carlin for the position of Archivist of the United States.

I am aware that you know John well from your service together as Governors during the 1980's. While I was aware of John's outstanding reputation, I came to know him and observe his talents firsthand during his tenure as Chairman of the National Governors Association and mine as Chairman of the Democratic Party.

His background (see attached resume), his character and disposition, his breadth of experience and vision and his natural leadership abilities combine to make him the unparalleled candidate for the position of National Archivist.

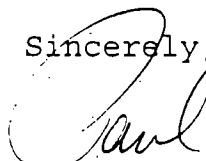
In addition to his skills as an executive and administrator, John has a keen sense of the importance of history, scholarship, education and preservation. He is a team builder and leader who will inspire and instill a positive esprit in a large organization such as the National Archives and Records Administration.

I have also come to know and respect John's wife, Diana Carlin. She has been a great help to me in my position as Co-Chairman of the Commission on Presidential Debates. Diana is a scholar, educator and author. Her most recent publication is entitled The 1992 Presidential Debates in Focus, a scholarly work summarizing the reactions of several focus groups which she assembled and interviewed following the presidential debates of 1992.

On behalf of the Board of Directors and the Kennedy Family, I am very hopeful that you will nominate and support our mutual friend, John W. Carlin, for the position of Archivist of the United States. Like you, Mr. President, John's life and career has been one of outstanding public service. His appointment will add significant talent and quality to a most important position in the Clinton Administration.

With appreciation to you for your consideration of this letter of endorsement, and all good wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Paul", written over the word "Sincerely,".

Paul G. Kirk, Jr.
Chairman

PGK:ccb
Enclosure

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

1020 LOWRY STREET
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI 65201-7298

JAMES W. GOODRICH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 15, 1995

TELEPHONE: (314) 882-7083
FAX: (314) 884-4950

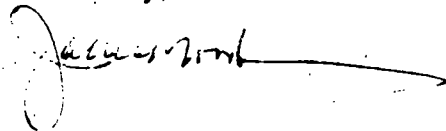
Mr. Bob Nash
Assistant to the President &
Director of Presidential Personnel
Executive Office Building
17th & G Streets N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Nash:

A recent edition of the Washington Post mentioned that former Kansas governor John Carlin is being considered for the position of Archivist of the United States. Carlin's support of history in general, and particularly Kansas history, is well known in the Midwest. As governor, he played an integral part in securing funding for the wonderful multi-million dollar Kansas History Museum, and he avidly supported funding for microfilming the state's historical newspaper collection.

Carlin's past commitments and ongoing interest in history, plus his political acumen, just may be what the Archives needs at this time in its existence. The President certainly could do worse than nominating Carlin to be the nation's archivist.

Sincerely,



JWG/sw

February 21, 1995

Mr. Bob Nash
Asst. to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel
The Old Executive Office Building
17th & G Streets N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Nash:

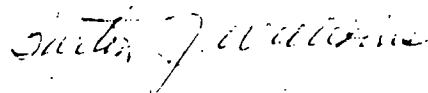
This letter is written on behalf of John Carlin, former governor of Kansas, who is under consideration for appointment as the Archivist of the United States. As a former Kansan myself and as a former member of the Board of Trustees of the Kansas State Historical Society, I am well acquainted with his good work on behalf of Kansas and his long-standing commitment to history in general and Kansas history in particular. As a former Speaker of the House in Kansas and as governor, his stalwart support of preserving our past made the splendid new Kansas Museum of History a reality. As further evidence of his commitment to posterity, he has given his gubernatorial papers to the Kansas State Historical Society archives.

I am sure there will be individuals and groups representing professional historians who will oppose John on the grounds that he is a "dairy farmer" and a "politician." John is much, much more than this. He is a skilled and dedicated administrator with wide professional contacts. Moreover he has a genuine interest in history.

As a long time professional historian myself, I recommend, without any reservations whatsoever, that John Carlin be appointed as Archivist of the United States. The National Archives at this time is in serious need of strong and capable leadership and I believe that John will more than measure up to our highest expectations.

Thank you for giving John your serious consideration.

Sincerely,



Burton J. Williams, Ph.D.
Professor of History

CW

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

OF THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED 1899



HOWARD E. VANDER CLUTE, JR.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

13006 EAST 53RD TERRACE

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64133

(816) 358-3273

February 17, 1995

Mr. Robert Nash
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel
Executive Office Building
17th and G Streets NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Nash:

Please allow me to add my support to those who are suggesting John Carlin for the position of Archivist of the United States. As the former Adjutant General of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and resident of Kansas City, Missouri I have had the unique opportunity to work with the National Archives on many community service oriented programs, as well to observe John Carlin's political and professional career. Although I am not a resident of Kansas nor affiliated with Governor Carlin's political party, I have been impressed with his administrative, management and leadership skills over the years.

As Governor of Kansas, John Carlin was open and approachable and thrived on divergent opinions. He is skilled at consensus building, a persuasive and forceful advocate, and a decisive leader.

The National Archives has so much to offer the public: a wealth of untapped material to educate, a profusion of historical documents to illustrate, and an abundance of talent to enlighten. The VFW has long been one of the largest, if not the largest, patrons of the Military Personnel Records Center in St. Louis and we have frequently worked with many individuals in Washington, D.C. and around the country. As Adjutant General, I was well aware of the direct impact the National Archives had on members of the VFW. It was also my pleasure to accept an award on behalf of the VFW from the Department of Defense that recognized the educational programs which were cooperative efforts with the National Archives.

It is my belief that leadership, innovation and attention to a varied constituency are qualities needed by this agency. I have no doubt John Carlin would bring these attributes and more to the position of Archivist of the United States of America.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Howard E. Vander Clute, Jr." with a stylized flourish at the end.
Howard E. Vander Clute, Jr.

ENCLOSURE

EMPORIA STATE UNIVERSITY

1200 COMMERCIAL ST EMPORIA KS 66801-5087 316/343-1200

February 15, 1995

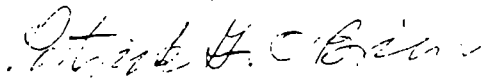
Mr. Bob Nash
Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Personnel
Executive Office Building
17th & G Streets
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Nash:

As both a research historian and director of an archival studies program, I have an intense professional interest in the appointment of a Chief Archivist of the United States. My sole concern is that a person be appointed who would preserve the professional standards and quality of service and programs that have typified the archives and presidential libraries with which I've dealt.

The names of many possible appointees have been discussed, of which I'm most impressed with John Carlin. Although I voted against him as a gubernatorial candidate, I believe his administration was constructive, fair, and moderate, and that he demonstrated superior administrative ability. In short, I believe both that he would be excellent Chief Archivist, and that his appointment would be well received by the history profession and also popular in Kansas.

Sincerely,



Patrick G. O'Brien
Professor of History

jkf

GORDON O. HENDRICKSON, Ph.D.
CONSULTING HISTORIAN

10476 Ricardo Road
Clive, Iowa 50325
515-225-1945

February 15, 1995

Mr. Bob Nash
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel
Old Executive Office Building
17th and G Streets NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Nash:

I understand John Carlin is being considered for appointment as Archivist of the United States. I write to endorse his nomination.

As a user of the National Archives, and as a member of numerous historical and archival professional organizations, I am concerned that the appointment of the most important archival position in the United States has been inordinately delayed. Names have come and gone in the process and all the while the National Archives and Records Administration has been in turmoil. I encourage you to act now.

The future of the National Archives is being debated at this time. Internal and administrative review through the National Performance Review - Phase II process will shape the National Archives of the future. I believe it is crucial for the agency to have an appointed archivist to lead it during this time of programmatic review. You have a candidate who meets the needs of the agency, now is the time to make the appointment so the agency can move forward with renewed vigor.

I have long believed the most important qualification for the Archivist of the United States is the ability to communicate with staff, the Congress, the executive branch and the archival community. In my opinion the next Archivist of the United States does not need to be a practicing archivist or historian. Rather, the position needs an administrator with the ability to draw forth the best ideas from staff, to gain resources which allow staff to do their job well and to make decisions after gathering the best information possible. In other words, the National Archives needs a leader. The agency is well staffed with professional, competent archivists--it needs someone who can use the resources of the staff to make decisions, secure resources and move the agency forward to the 21st century.

must be right

GORDON O. HENDRICKSON, Ph.D.
CONSULTING HISTORIAN

10476 Ricardo Road
Clive, Iowa 50325
515-225-1945

Mr. Bob Nash
February 15, 1995

page 2

John Carlin's experience as governor has proven his ability to communicate, to utilize staff as professional resources, and to make decisions--often hard decisions. He would be a good leader for the National Archives. I believe he can reinvigorate a demoralized staff. He would be good for the National Archives and good for the archives profession.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Gordon O. Hendrickson, Ph.D.
Consulting Historian

THE RICHMOND GROUP

Writers and Consultants

Robert W. Richmond
Nel Lindner Richmond

1401 College Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66604
913-234-4704

February 15, 1995

Mr. Bob Nash
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel
Old Executive Office Building
17th and G Streets NW
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Nash:

I am writing to recommend the appointment of John Carlin as Archivist of the United States.

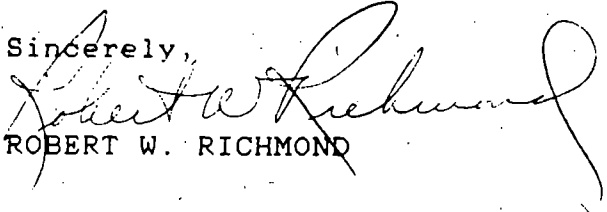
While he is neither professional historian nor archivist he fully understands how historical institutions are supposed to operate. For some time he has been on the board of the Archives Foundation so he is familiar with the institution.

I worked closely with John Carlin for several years when I was an administrator of the Kansas State Historical Society and he was serving as speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives and as a two-term governor. Kansas has not had a legislator or a governor more understanding of history and the importance of preserving historic documents.

I believe that what the National Archives needs most at this time is a capable administrator. John Carlin is such a person. He has demonstrated clearly as Kansas' chief executive and as the CEO of a growing corporation that his management skills are considerable. Also, he is capable of dealing with both the academic and the political communities.

The National Archives has been without adequate leadership for too long. I hope that situation is remedied soon. As a former state archivist, a professor of history, and past-president of the American Association for State and Local History I firmly believe John Carlin can provide real leadership to the National Archives.

Sincerely,


ROBERT W. RICHMOND

OPPOSED – JOHN CARLIN

1. John Reynolds, University Archivist
Georgetown University
2. Sandra Freitag, Executive Director
American Historical Association
3. Frank Cook, former President
Society of Archivist, Midwest Archives
4. Arnita Jones, Executive Secretary
Organization of American Historians
5. Susan Davis
State Historical Council of Wisconsin
6. Susan Fox, Executive Director
The Society of American Archivists

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

112 NORTH BRYAN STREET • BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA • 47408-4199

TEL. NO. 812-855-7311



February 8, 1995

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

As Executive Secretary of the Organization of American Historians, the largest professional association of historians who study American history, I am writing concerning the nomination for U.S. Archivist. We understand that the Administration is very seriously considering the possibility of nominating John Carlin, former governor of Kansas, as U.S. Archivist.

Many in the leadership of the historical profession do not believe that John Carlin has the qualifications that have been set forth in the National Archives Independence Legislation. The statute specifically states that the archivist should be appointed "solely on the basis of professional qualifications." It has long been the position of the historical profession that the nominee for U.S. Archivist should have the appropriate credentials as well as an understanding of archival concerns and an appreciation of the role of historical research in documenting our government's policies, programs, and actions. John Carlin's background and experience do not seem to match the requirements of the law.

We would welcome the opportunity to meet with you to discuss in more depth these issues.

Sincerely,

Armita A. Jones
Executive Secretary, OAH

AAJ/mhh

cc: J. Veronica Biggins
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel

American Historical Association

400 A STREET S.E. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20003 | 202-544-2422

February 8, 1995

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

As Executive Director of the American Historical Association, the nation's largest and oldest professional society of historians, I write to you concerning the appointment of a U.S. Archivist. We are most concerned over what we are hearing about the possible nomination of John Carlin, former Governor of Kansas, for this position. Having had an opportunity to review his resume, which was sent to the association by Robert Richmond, I am distressed at his lack of the scholarly and professional qualifications required by law. In particular, I would note that the resume contains no references to advanced training in history, archival management, or library science, nor experience in these fields.

We understand some of the difficulties your administration has faced in filling this position of U.S. Archivist for the law clearly states that this position carries qualifications quite different from those of most agencies. The law states that the "archivist shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of the professional qualification required to perform the duties and responsibilities of the office of Archivist." Additionally the House Report noted that it was the intention of the oversight committee that the selection of a non-partisan professional "be achieved through consultation with recognized organizations of professional archivists and historians." During the first year of your administration representatives of the historical and archival community met with your staff on a number of occasions to discuss issues involved in the selection of a qualified U.S. Archivist. However, the last meeting between the representatives of the historical and archival communities and White House staff was in March of last year.

We would appreciate the opportunity to meet with your staff at their earliest convenience to discuss the leadership needs of the National Archives.

Sincerely,

Sandria B. Freitag

Sandria Freitag
Executive Director

cc: John Podesta
Veronica Biggins

*Reg -
had thought you
wanted to make sure.
-jc*



Jon K. Reynolds, University Archivist

Lauring Library
Georgetown University
1421 37th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20057-002

(202) 687-7631

February 7, 1995

Mr. Jack Quinn
White House

Dear Mr. Quinn:

I am addressing this letter to you at the suggestion of Fr. Bill George, S.J. This morning, I read on the internet that former Governor John Carlin of Kansas is thought to be the leading candidate to fill the long vacant position of Archivist of the United States. This strikes me as unnecessarily offensive to the American academic community. I have nothing against Gov. Carlin, but this position must be as far removed from politics as possible, and should be held by a person who is both an historian and an archivist. The nomination of Gov. Carlin would seem to violate the spirit of the legislation establishing the non-partisan nature of this position and will needlessly expose the administration to yet more criticism.

It is my understanding that Nicholas Burckel and Ray Smock are also under consideration. I support Mr. Burckel, and will attach a copy of my original letter recommending him, but either of these gentlemen should meet with less opposition than Mr. Carlin.

Sincerely yours,

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gl



Jon K. Reynolds, *University Archivist*

Lawinger Library
Georgetown University
Washington, D.C. 20057

(202) 687-7631

March 26, 1993

White House Personnel Office
Room 195
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Attention: Mr. William Gilcher, Ms. Susan Reichman, Ms. Lenore Pearlman

I am an archivist/historian with twenty-three years professional experience. As an historian I have often used the National Archives, and as an archivist I have often discussed the problems of managing archives at professional meetings and through personal contacts with colleagues on the staff of the National Archives. The collections I have managed at Georgetown have given me the opportunity of dealing directly with virtually all potential users of archives, including American and foreign historians, genealogists, both popular and educational film producers, journalists, lawyers, and students. I thus feel that I can speak with some authority on the qualities needed by a candidate for archivist of the United States.

The archivist of the United States must have strong experience and expertise in three areas. First of all, the archivist must have experience with the problems faced in the day to day activities of archives. There is no substitute for direct, personal experience with the problems that must be solved. Secondly, the archivist must have solid experience in administration. There is no substitute for experience in coordinating the activities of a large professional staff. Third, the archivist should have training and experience as a historian. Historians are major users of archives, but the archivist must not lose sight of his many other constituents. Personal qualities are equally important. The archivist must be the sort of person who can develop a consensus within the archives as well as between the archives and the various agencies of the government. Finally, the archivist must be personally dedicated to preserving the complete historical record apart from all partisan considerations.

I believe that Nicholas C. Burckel fully meets these qualifications. I have known Mr. Burckel since the fall of 1961, when we both entered Georgetown University as history majors. We shared many classes, including the late and much lamented Carroll Quigley's *World Since 1914*, and have stayed in touch, first as graduate students in American history and then as professional archivists and librarians. Mr. Burckel's resume speaks for itself. I would only mention that even though the word "Archivist" does not appear in his recent employment history, he has continued to supervise archival work and has remained vigorously active in professional archival affairs. As a close friend, I naturally recommend him most highly. As a colleague, I have been particularly impressed with Burckel's ability to work within a group or within a committee structure. He is able to advance his own position, but he is not limited to his own ideas; that is, he is able to help a group achieve a consensus and then translate that consensus into action. In short, I believe he is an ideal candidate for Archivist of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Jon Reynolds
Georgetown University Archivist

To peg Rosulind
Date 2/7 Time 4:00

While You Were Out

M Sandria Freitag
of Amer. Historical Assoc.
Phone 544 2422
Fax Exec. Dir.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ TELEPHONED | ☐ PLEASE CALL |
| ☐ CALLED TO SEE YOU | ☐ WILL CALL AGAIN |
| ☐ WANTS TO SEE YOU | ☐ RETURNED CALL |
| ☐ URGENT | |

Message Call after 10 am
on 4/20
Concern: Carlin - Consultation
2) Has none of prop. not stipulated
on amendment language for
prop. 1st
3) Forth - open 10th; prop. good
short

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Peg:
Dineta Jones (812) 855-7311
Organizations of American
Historians
called 2/7/95 to
express her concerns about
the pending nomination
of John Carlin. Basically
her statement was that
he was not qualified
and would meet strong
resistance from both
historians and archivists. RDA

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO: Rosalind

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY- ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY-

Hyman Bradley
OF (Organization) Am. Lib. Assoc

☒ PLEASE PHONE ► ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

547-4440

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

RE: Birmingham Concerns
1. Not fully qualified
2. Non - professional
3. Support
Nicholas Burchel
Archivist
Pres.

RECEIVED BY Man DATE 2/14 TIME 11:30

50363-111 NSN 7540-00-634-4018
U.S. G.P.O.:1994-300-891/00003

OPTIONAL FORM 363 (Rev. 1-94)
Prescribed by GSA

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO: Peg Supports President

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY- ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY-

Frank Cook Former Pres
OF (Organization) Society of Archivists

U of WI Midwest Archivist

☒ PLEASE PHONE ► ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

608-262-3290 Difficulty in

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

RE: Archivist Friend of Nicholas Burchel.
* Opposed to "Carlin" → "lots of
noise in archivists community" "no prof.
qualification"
* For Nick Burchel

RECEIVED BY Man DATE 2/24 TIME 9:05

50363-111 NSN 7540-00-634-4018
U.S. G.P.O.:1994-300-891/00003

OPTIONAL FORM 363 (Rev. 1-94)
Prescribed by GSA



Joint Committee
on Historians
and Archivists

104 996
American Historical Association
Organization of American Historians
Society of American Archivists

March 29, 1995

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

I write to you in my capacity as chair of the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists, established and appointed by the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the Society of American Archivists to address issues of mutual interest. The Joint Committee has asked me to convey to you concerns raised at our March 26 meeting regarding the selection of U.S. Archivist.

~~We are concerned about misconceptions that have been repeated a number of times in the national press--that historians and archivists cannot agree on qualifications of candidates for Archivist and that the role of the three professional associations has been obstructionist, only attacking individual candidates and not contributing positively to the appointment process. That is not the case. Rather, the three organizations have made every effort to support the review process overseen by the White House. As you know, when Archives independence legislation was passed in 1985, report language stated the intent of the House Government Operations Committee that the professional associations be consulted as part of the appointment process. Accordingly, over the past two years, the three organizations have responded to White House requests for suggestions of possible candidates, met and consulted with staff in Presidential Personnel, and repeatedly expressed our interest in assisting in the review process.~~

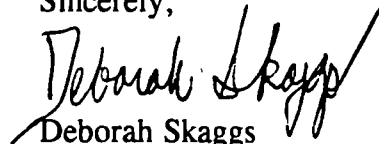
Moreover, in evaluating the credentials of those individuals who have been seriously considered, the three organizations have generally been in agreement. We have agreed that seven individuals who have been interviewed by Presidential Personnel met the qualifications stated in the legislation and two did not. In only two cases did the historical and archival organizations disagree about whether an individual had appropriate qualifications.

We have been able to agree on individual candidates because, more fundamentally, we agree on the appropriate qualifications for this crucial office. The organizations support Congress's call for a nonpartisan, professional appointment and agree that the minimum qualifications include demonstrated professional expertise in history, archival theory and practice, or a related field; national stature among archivists, historians, and other professionals concerned with the integrity of federal records; successful experience in administering

programs with responsibility for cultural or informational resources; and demonstrated understanding of archival concerns and of the role of historical research in documenting federal policies, programs, and actions.

We look forward to continuing to work with you for the expeditious appointment of an Archivist who can provide this agency with the leadership and direction it so seriously needs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Deborah Skaggs", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Deborah Skaggs
Chair, Joint Committee
Alabama Department of
Archives and History

cc: Robert Nash
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel

The National Archives Assembly

Washington, D.C. 20408

April 1, 1993

The Honorable William Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

As citizens, taxpayers, and employees of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) we are most interested in your selection of the next Archivist of the United States. Thus, on behalf of the members of the National Archives Assembly, NARA's professional organization, I am writing to express our thoughts on the criteria you may want to consider in your selection.

During the early spring of 1948, Archivist of the United States Solon J. Buck notified the White House of his intention to retire. The White House asked him to make a recommendation for his successor. Giving considerable attention to the matter, Buck concluded that his replacement should have administrative ability, professional competence as an archivist, and an outstanding reputation in the world of scholarship. According to Buck, nobody in this country possessed all three qualifications. Believing that his deputy Wayne C. Grover "possessed in eminent degree the first two of the qualifications," and had effectively managed the National Archives in his absence (he had health problems), Buck recommended that Grover be nominated. On May 12, 1948, President Truman named Grover to that position and the Senate confirmed the appointment without opposition on June 2, 1948. The next day, Grover became the third Archivist of the United States.

We agree with the criteria Buck espoused. In addition we believe that the person you select has the highest professional and personal integrity and, although politically neutral, has some political savvy, i.e., is able to effectively work with the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress.

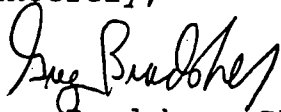
The person you select as Archivist of the United States will face a tremendous challenge. This person will have to ensure that the important work of NARA is accomplished while at the same time bringing back the reputation the agency has lost during the past several years. Both are formidable tasks given NARA's extensive responsibilities and limited resources.

Fortunately, the next Archivist will have a dedicated, hard-working staff with which to work. This staff is quite willing to help the next Archivist to improve NARA's efforts to serve the public, the Federal Government, and scholarship. All we ask is that the next Archivist be qualified to head our agency and has the ability to lead, with a clear vision of what needs to be done and is able to distinguish between that which is required of our agency and that which may be nice to do, but not a priority under NARA's statutory responsibilities.

We believe if the next Archivist understands our statutory responsibilities, and is able to concentrate on the "shall" and "may" much good will be accomplished. If, however, the next Archivist strays into non-substantive areas, our agency will suffer, and as a result your administration, the Federal Government, and the public will be poorly served.

As we are in perhaps the best position to discuss the criteria or candidates for the position of Archivist of the United States, we would welcome the opportunity to discuss the appointment of the next Archivist with your staff. For your information we are enclosing a copy of our most recent newsletter.

Sincerely,



Greg Bradsher, Ph.D.

President

National Archives Assembly
(301-763-7410.)

With All Deliberate Speed . . .

By Al Kamen

Washington Post Staff Writer

Confirmation speed is going to be an increasingly important factor in the last two years of President Clinton's term. Folks may start turning down jobs if they appear to be scarcely more than one-year postings. The Clinton White House appears to be catching on and closing in on filling some important and long-vacant jobs.

Former senator Jim Sasser (D-Tenn.), who lost in November to Sen. Bill Frist (R), is just about a done deal to be the next U.S. ambassador to China. Sasser, now going through a background check, may not be fluent in Mandarin, but he has the advantage of senatorial courtesy to ensure swift passage to Beijing. He would replace holdover J. Stapleton Roy, a career foreign service officer.

On the domestic front, former Missouri representative Alan Wheat (D), who lost a Senate bid to Republican Sen. John D. Ashcroft, is the president's pick to be the next deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget.

The job, vacant since OMB Director Alice M. Rivlin moved up to replace Chief of Staff Leon E. Panetta last summer, was to have gone to liberal budget expert Robert Greenstein. A change in the Senate climate prompted Greenstein to withdraw in order to engage in the battle of the budget from outside the administration.

Wheat, an economist, state representative and 10-year House member, is expected to be announced soon.

Another top possibility for the post, Deputy Labor Secretary Thomas Glynn, is said to have withdrawn from consideration. Sources said the problem was that, with Labor Chief of Staff Cathryn "Kitty" O'L Higgins moving in as White House Cabinet secretary, the departure of Glynn as well would be too disruptive to Robert B. Reich's operation.

Also at OMB, Christopher Edley Jr., program associate director for economics and government, is leaving at the end of this month to return to his teaching job at Harvard. His replacement is Robert Litan, a deputy to assistant attorney general Anne K. Binagman in the antitrust division. Litan, an economist and lawyer, is an old Rivlin pal from Brookings Institution days.

Getting a Line on the Unfillable Position

■ Here's the latest on "The Job That Couldn't Be Filled." Yet another name has surfaced for the job of U.S. archivist, a position that's been open for the entire Clinton presidency—and this with a spanking new state-of-the-art facility in College Park.

Former Kansas governor John Carlin was seen at the White House last week interviewing for the job. Carlin, a two-term governor from 1979 to 1987, has a bachelor's degree in dairy science and has been an international trade consultant since leaving office. It's not clear what precise qualifications he has for the position, but it might be best if he has none. The special interests on this one—historians, archivists and presidential library fans—will stir up a storm over anyone with qualifications, so why not a former

governor?

Early Clinton Backer to Leave for Private Sector

■ Mark E. Middleton, one of the first people employed by the Clinton campaign and now top deputy to counselor Thomas F. "Mac" McLarty, is leaving next week to become senior vice president for international relations, directing global and strategic planning for corporate financier Steven J. Green's varied companies. Green, among other things operates real estate and capital venture companies around the world.

B. Robert Okun, an assistant secretary for legislation in the Bush Department of Education and more recently floor assistant and Senate liaison for former House GOP leader Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.) is becoming vice president and head of the Washington office of NBC.

An Announcement on Presidents Day Perhaps?

■ President Clinton decided to name the Navy's newest nuclear aircraft carriers "USS Harry Truman" and "USS Ronald Reagan" and had planned to include the announcement in his State of the Union address last week.

The idea was that Clinton would mention the decision, suggested to him last month by Sen. John W. Warner (R-Va.), during a portion of his speech on military preparedness. Clinton mentioned the popular Democratic and Republican presidents during his speech, but the carrier announcement was cut. A White House source said Clinton felt it just didn't fit in and decided to make it at a later date.

It's not known if anything else was cut from the 81-minute speech.

A Team in Place at House Reform Panel

■ Now, the new team for House Government Reform and Oversight Committee Chairman William F. Clinger Jr. (R-Pa.): Robert Charles, who worked in the Bush White House as deputy associate director in the Office of Policy Development, is staff director on the subcommittee on National Security, International Affairs and Criminal Justice; Lawrence J. Halloran, formerly legal counsel to former Connecticut governor Lowell Weicker Jr., is staff director of the subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations; Russell George, associate director for policy in the Bush White House, is staff director of the subcommittee on Government Management, Information and Technology; government and corporate consultant George Nestereczuk is staff director of the subcommittee on Civil Service; Mildred Webber, a former Senate aide, Bush White House official and political consultant, is staff director of the subcommittee on National Economic Growth, Natural Resources and Regulatory Affairs; Ronald P. Hamm, an aide on the late full committee on the District of Columbia Committee, is staff director of the new D.C. subcommittee; and Dan Blair, GOP general counsel on the old Post Office and Civil Service Committee, is staff director on the new subcommittee on the Postal Service.

DATE:

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TERRY SMITH FOR THE CHRONICLE

FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS, the Clinton Administration has labored to find a candidate for Archivist of the United States. Recently, as the President appeared ready to nominate John W. Carlin, former Governor of Kansas, to the post, some scholars and professional archivists began to muster their forces against him. The American Historical Association, for example, issued a statement opposing Mr. Carlin's nomination on the grounds that he is not professionally qualified and has strong partisan connections. But a good case can be made that political astuteness is more valuable in an Archivist than professional pedigree.

The National Archives oversee the records of federal agencies, run the Presidential libraries and other government-records centers, and publish major government documents, such as the *Federal Register*. When Congress created the independent National Archives and Records Administration in 1984 (separating it from the political pork barrel of the General Services Administration), the law specified that the Archivist be appointed "without regard to political affiliations" and on the basis of "professional qualifications."

Congressional conferees emphasized that they wanted the director of the new agency to be "insulated from the political orientation of a particular administration." The real question now is, How should "political" and "professional qualifications" be interpreted if the goal is to insulate the Archivist from inappropriate pressure?

THE CASE for relying on professional pedigree, made almost exclusively by historians and archivists, rests on several assertions. Proponents say that the Archivist should not have a history of participating in partisan politics, because association with politics inevitably taints one's views and allegiances. The Archivist, they say, should have enough personal integrity (guts) to stand up to the President and the rest of the executive branch whenever that is necessary to protect the rights of Americans to know their past.

Proponents of pedigree mistakenly argue that the law creating an independent Archives requires that the Archivist have academic credentials. Some people even go so far as to suggest only a Ph.D. will

give the Archivist the necessary credibility among the Archives' constituencies.

The case for political astuteness rests on different assumptions. As a scholar of Congressional and Presidential politics, I would suggest that the idea that neutrality and insulation result from political abstinence is amazingly naive. The archivists I know arise not from issues related to snobby pedigrees but from inadequate staffing and resources and from the complex legal structure within which the agency must work.

After all, the Archives must comply with the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act and the Presidential Records

Political Astuteness vs. Scholarly Pedigree at the National Archives

By Terry Sullivan

Act, which simultaneously try to assure public access to government documents while protecting national security and the privacy of individuals. The agency also must abide by complex court orders concerning the timely release of particular government records and negotiate with intransigent agencies, such as the Central Intelligence Agency, that don't want to send their records to the Archives.

Making the case for an adequate staff and budget, negotiating with other agencies, and navigating legal structures are—and ought to be—political matters in our republican system. Those skills require the Archivist to be politically astute enough to garner bipartisan support; they don't necessarily require someone who is totally without partisan ties.

Look more closely at the issue of professional qualifications. Last year, an article in these pages entitled "An Alarming Can-

didate for National Archivist" (Point of View, March 16, 1994) demonstrated the extremes to which those supporting academic qualifications will go. The authors, James B. Gardner of the American Historical Association and Page Putnam Miller of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, described the Archivist's proper résumé in unabashedly academic terms.

They said a candidate should have "demonstrated professional expertise in history, archival theory and practice, or a related field; national stature among archivists, historians, and other professionals concerned with the integrity of federal records; successful experience in administering programs with responsibility for cultural or informational resources; and demonstrated understanding of archival concerns and of the role of historical research in documenting federal policies, programs, and actions."

They objected that a candidate the President was then considering—Robert L. Hardesty, former president of Southwest Texas State University—did not hold an advanced degree. In its recent statement, the American Historical Association claimed that Governor Carlin was not professionally qualified.

START with the silliest requirement first: Few things are less likely to qualify a person for serious administrative duties than a Ph.D. and published research. Any academic will tell you that from his or her own personal experience. Professional research training prepares one to do many things; managing a \$200-million agency is not one of them. Scholars should recognize that an essential credential for the Archivist should be experience running a large government agency. Directing the National Archives is not the same as running a college archive with five employees and 12 student volunteers.

What about expertise in history or archival theory? Consider this: The main customers of the Archives (those most concerned with the "integrity of federal records") are—by a large margin—not historians or archivists but other federal agencies. By their own standards, supporters of academic pedigree ought to argue that the next Archivist should be, say, a former Secretary of Commerce. If not a former Cabinet official, then who? The next large

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The Archivist Needs Political Astuteness, Not a Scholarly Pedigree

Continued From Preceding Page

cat group of people concerned with the Archives' records consists not of historians or archivists but of genealogists. Historians and archivists may even come in behind political scientists in terms of their inherent interest in the Archives.

THE RECENT A.H.A. STATEMENT opposing Mr. Carlin based its claim that the Archivist should be a historian or an archivist on the House report on the 1984 bill that created the independent Archives. True, the report called on the President to consult with "recognized organizations of professional archivists and historians" before making a nomination. The association neglected to point out, however, that the Senate report did not contain similar wording. Nor did the A.H.A. mention that such a stipulation was not included in either the conference report on the bill or the law as passed by Congress and signed by the President.

In fact, in a letter to the President last year about the qualifications needed in the Archivist, then-Rep. Jack Brooks—the long-time chairman of the House Government Operations Committee and sponsor

of the House bill to make the Archives independent—said that "while historians represent a very important Archives constituency, they are not the sole users of the Archives—the other Federal agencies are the prime users. Public users include political scientists, economists, documentary film producers, reporters, lawyers, and ordinary citizens, all of whom far outnumber

run a diversified central management, federal agency."

Former Sen. Thomas Eagleton, the author of the Senate's version of the independence bill, made a similar point in a letter to Mr. Hardesty in 1993. Mr. Eagleton stated that the Senate had not considered it reasonable to require that the Archivist have a doctoral degree in archival

"The idea that neutrality and insulation result from political abstinence is amazingly naïve."



historians as users of the Archives' holdings."

He added that, when considering the issue, the House had determined that limiting the President's choices to historians and professional archivists "would be short-sighted and foolish." Mr. Brooks stated that he expected the Archivist to have "the management skills required to

work or history. "We thought that was much too narrow," Mr. Eagleton said. Instead, he wrote, the Senate had opted for management experience as the most important professional qualification. He added that he had led the opposition to one of President Reagan's nominees because the man had had no experience running a large government agency.

MÉLANGE

The Smithsonian as Flash Point; Cowering in the Alleys of the Internet; the Attractions of a Virtual Community

Museums in general, and the Smithsonian Institution in particular, occasionally become flash points in controversies about our changing America. The Smithsonian's position is especially difficult because we are the national museum. In my view, however, there should always be room at the Smithsonian to explore important contemporary issues lest our great potentialities as an educational institution be wasted.

However, when we create an exhibition, a program, or even an individual label, we need to do so with great care. We need to distinguish between opinion and fact. We need to contribute to light rather than heat. And we need to avoid "instructing" people or telling them how to think.

Instruction, in this sense, is not, to my way of thinking, the same as education, which should broaden peoples' bases for making choices, not instruct them as to which choice to make.

—I. Michael Heyman, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in a speech at the National Press Club in Washington

I HAVE A FRIEND who is a self-proclaimed boring person. "Jim" is known by only a handful of people here at the university. You see, Jim never leaves his room. He is an Internet addict.

This affliction isn't all bad. Whenever I am lonely I can count on his being. He's gaining.

doors. Chances are you'll catch a glimpse of a shady figure staring hypnotized into a glowing box.

Try to talk with this person and you're likely to get but a murmur, a grunt, or a single-syllable response. Despite this illusory new avenue for human interaction, personal contact appears to be going to hell.

Chronic Internet users spend hours and hours traipsing the darkened alleyways of this electronic network, but often they sacrifice palpable experiences of the old world for the often petty sensations of this brave new one. College students—who constitute a large portion of the estimated 25 million users—forgo class, sleep, and invitations to go out on Friday nights, all in order to find adventure on the Internet.

The responsibility for maintaining human contact in the electronic age rests largely in the behavior of computer users. The key is to get off the Internet every now and then and experience those tangible things that the computer can offer vicariously.

Though taking social risks can be a terrifying task, cowering with Jim in the alleys of the Internet won't make it easier or less necessary.

—Jen Proctor,

student and columnist for The Daily Texan at the University of Texas at Austin, in the January 25 issue

CAN a truly vibrant community exist in cyberspace? Can a bunch of individuals at isolated computer stations

author Howard Rheingold dismisses the now popular notion that the public demands a great stream of interactive entertainment and information. What the people really want, he argues, is a chance to form meaningful relationships with their far-flung neighbors in the global village.

The virtual community idea approximates much more closely the real Internet than does the popular metaphor of a superhighway running into people's living rooms. The Internet is a spirited web of conversation that you can weave yourself into by tapping on your personal computer's keyboard and powering up your modem.

A virtual community, according to Rheingold, is a group of people who have in all likelihood never met face to face, but who enjoy spending time in cyberspace with one another debating politics, discussing their hobbies, conducting business, spilling their guts, or just flirting and playing games with one another.

The key word in the cyberspace community lexicon is "virtual." Like an elaborate, electronic flight simulator, the technology is breathtaking and the simulation appears perfect.

Only when the users find themselves in the cockpits of real airplanes (or in the midst of real communities) do they realize how limiting "virtual" can really be.

For many people, the choice is to be between a very good nation of community and no community at all; that choice makes virtual commu-

Thus both authors of the bill setting the Archives free from the General Services Administration favored political astuteness over historical or archival training in an Archivist. Only historians and archivists think the Archives should be managed by historians and archivists.

What about political orientation? Some scholarly groups oppose Mr. Carlin's nomination because they say that his work on President Clinton's campaign makes him partisan. But Congress did not adopt such a rule. The law establishing an independent Archives did not say that an Archivist should have had no contact with politics, only that once on the job he or she should be "insulated" from partisan politics. How did Congress attempt to accomplish that? Through two standard legislative techniques.

First, it decided that the Archivist would not serve a fixed term, in effect making the post a lifetime appointment. The President can remove an Archivist, but only after justifying the action to the Congress. Second, Congress required the Archivist to be confirmed by the Senate. By going through the confirmation process, the nominee is sensitized to the concerns of the legislative branch and is required to win Congressional support.

And Congressional support is needed to help preserve the Archivist's independence. In some circumstances—for example, if the Archives were to oppose the White House's plans to dispose of some records—the Archivist could become an adversary of the President. The ability to take such a position and hold firm requires a keen awareness of political, as well as administrative, pressures and consequences. It requires political astuteness, not academic qualifications.

Further, the Archives suggest standards for preserving and storing government records and recommend which ones should be made public. This is no easy task, because the Archivist has little authority to compel agencies to act, and some—such as the C.I.A. and the National Security Agency—frequently cite national-security reasons for keeping their records closed. The bill granting independence to the Archives requires only that federal agencies "cooperate" with the Archives in identifying and preserving important records.

The Archivist, therefore, must be skilled in gaining cooperation in the face of the quite natural tendency of officials and institutions to resist losing control of their records. Such skill requires far more than the ability to describe the academically correct theory of maintaining records.

THE PEDIGREE-CONSCIOUS are right, though, that the Archivist must be courageous. An Archivist must be able to stand his or her ground every so often in a fight to preserve history. How a person achieves the experience to wage such battles effectively is a key question. To resist the President of the United States, one needs more than neutrality on one's side. Instead, one should have experience in the rough and tumble of coalition building and in politics. Scholars should realize that they might be better off with a candidate such as Mr. Carlin, the President and Majority Leader Bob Dole support, than with a candidate whose major qualification is a sheerskin

Congress and signed by the President. In fact, in a letter to the President last year the qualifications needed in the Archivist, then-Rep. Jack Brooks—the long-time chairman of the House Government Operations Committee and sponsor

of the bill, the House had determined that limiting the President's choices to historians, professional archivists "would be short-sighted and foolish." Mr. Brooks stated that he expected the Archivist to have "the management skills required to

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confirmed by the Senate. By going through the confirmation process, the nominee is sensitized to the concerns of the legislative branch and is required to win Congressional support.

And Congressional support is needed to help preserve the Archivist's independence. In some circumstances—for example, if the Archives were to oppose the White House's plans to dispose of some records—the Archivist could become an adversary of the President. The ability to take such a position and hold firm requires a keen awareness of political, as well as administrative, pressures and consequences. It requires political astuteness, not academic qualifications.

Further, the Archives suggest standards for preserving and storing government records and recommend which ones should be made public. This is no easy task, because the Archivist has little authority to compel agencies to act, and some—such as the C.I.A. and the National Security Agency—frequently cite national-security reasons for keeping their records closed. The bill granting independence to the Archives requires only that federal agencies "cooperate" with the Archives in identifying and preserving important records.

The Archivist, therefore, must be skilled in gaining cooperation in the face of the quite natural tendency of officials and institutions to resist losing control of their records. Such skill requires far more than the ability to describe the academically correct theory of maintaining records.

THE PEDIGREE-CONSCIOUS are right, though, that the Archivist must be courageous. An Archivist must be able to stand his or her ground every so often in a fight to preserve history. How a person achieves the experience to wage such battles effectively is a key question. To resist the President of the United States, one needs more than neutrality on one's side. Instead, one should have experience in the rough and tumble of coalition building and in politics. Scholars should realize that they might be better off with a candidate such as Mr. Carlin, whom both the President and Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole support, than with a candidate whose major qualification is a sheepskin on the wall.

Terry Sullivan is associate professor of political science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and director of "President," a consortium working to put the holdings of the Presidential libraries on the Internet.

MÉLANGE

The Smithsonian as Flash Point; Cowering in the Alleys of the Internet; the Attractions of a Virtual Community

Museums in general, and the Smithsonian Institution in particular, occasionally become flash points in controversies about our changing America. The Smithsonian's position is especially difficult because we are the national museum. In my view, however, there should always be room at the Smithsonian to explore important contemporary issues lest our great potentialities as an educational institution be wasted.

However, when we create an exhibition, a program, or even an individual label, we need to do so with great care. We need to distinguish between opinion and fact. We need to contribute to light rather than heat. And we need to avoid "instructing" people or telling them how to think.

Instruction, in this sense, is not, to my way of thinking, the same as education, which should broaden peoples' bases for making choices, not instruct them as to which choice to make.

—J. Michael Heyman, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in a speech at the National Press Club in Washington

I HAVE A FRIEND who is a self-proclaimed boring person. "Jim" is known by only a handful of people here at the university. You see, Jim never leaves his room. He is an Internet addict.

This affliction isn't all bad. Whenever I am lonely I can count on his being around. He's gaining valuable experience for his major, computer science. And he now has friends around the world. The trouble is, he hasn't made any friends here.

This is not an uncommon occurrence at the university. Walk down the halls and peer into the rooms with open

doors. Chances are you'll catch a glimpse of a shady figure staring hypnotized into a glowing box.

Try to talk with this person and you're likely to get but a murmur, a grunt, or a single-syllable response. Despite this illusory new avenue for human interaction, personal contact appears to be going to hell.

Chronic Internet users spend hours and hours traipsing the darkened alleyways of this electronic network, but often they sacrifice palpable experiences of the old world for the often petty sensations of this brave new one. College students—who constitute a large portion of the estimated 25 million users—forgo class, sleep, and invitations to go out on Friday nights, all in order to find adventure on the Internet.

The responsibility for maintaining human contact in the electronic age rests largely in the behavior of computer users. The key is to get off the Internet every now and then and experience those tangible things that the computer can offer vicariously.

Though taking social risks can be a terrifying task, cowering with Jim in the alleys of the Internet won't make it easier or less necessary.

—Jen Proctor, student and columnist for The Daily Texan at the University of Texas at Austin, in the January 25 issue

CAN a truly vibrant community exist in cyberspace? Can a bunch of individuals at isolated computer stations achieve warmth, caring, and a shared set of values? Is the Internet becoming a pipeline for surrogate communities in an age of technological omnipresence?

Community is not the image of the Internet promoted by government or industry. . . . In The Virtual Community,

author Howard Rheingold dismisses the now popular notion that the public demands a great stream of interactive entertainment and information. What the people really want, he argues, is a chance to form meaningful relationships with their far-flung neighbors in the global village.

The virtual community idea approximates much more closely the real Internet than does the popular metaphor of a superhighway running into people's living rooms. The Internet is a spirited web of conversation that you can weave yourself into by tapping on your personal computer's keyboard and powering up your modem.

A virtual community, according to Rheingold, is a group of people who have in all likelihood never met face to face, but who enjoy spending time in cyberspace with one another debating politics, discussing their hobbies, conducting business, spilling their guts, or just flirting and playing games with one another.

The key word in the cyberspace community lexicon is "virtual." Like an elaborate, electronic flight simulator, the technology is breathtaking and the simulation appears perfect.

Only when the users find themselves in the cockpits of real airplanes (or in the midst of real communities) do they realize how limiting "virtual" can really be.

Still, for many people, the choice seems to be between a very good simulation of community and no community at all; that choice makes virtual community look attractive indeed.

—Evan Schwartz, research fellow at the Edward R. Murrow Center for International Communications at Tufts University, in the Winter 1994-95 issue of The Responsive Community

NEW YORK TIMES
2-16-95

Clinton Stirs Protest Over Archivist Post

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 — Word that the White House is considering a former Kansas Governor as National Archivist has prompted protests from historians and archivists who say the candidate, John W. Carlin, lacks the necessary credentials.

They also complain that choosing Mr. Carlin, who helped in the 1992 Clinton campaign, could politicize the job.

White House officials, speaking on the condition of anonymity, said today that Mr. Carlin was among the top choices to head the National Archives and Records Administration.

But Ginny Terzano, a White House spokeswoman, would say only that the process of selecting an archivist was "in the final stages and we're moving forward."

In a letter to Mr. Clinton dated Feb. 8, the American Historical Association said Mr. Carlin lacked "the scholarly and professional qualifications required by law" to be archivist.

The Organization of American Historians has also come out against Mr. Carlin.

Clinton's Reported Choice for U.S. Archivist Fails to Impress Scholarly Organizations

WASHINGTON
FEDERAL LAW requires President Clinton to consult with scholarly groups before nominating an Archivist of the United States. But he doesn't have to take their advice.

That's why scholarly groups were not thrilled after their discussions with White House officials last week. The President was reportedly about to nominate John W. Carlin for the position. Mr. Carlin is a former Democratic Governor of Kansas with no experience as an archival researcher or manager. His political background has prompted the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians to oppose the nomination.

NO ENDORSEMENT YET

After talking to White House officials last week, Sandra B. Freitag, executive director of the A.H.A., said the Administration seemed more interested in Mr.

Carlin's management experience than his lack of scholarly credentials.

Two other people, she said, were also under consideration: Nicholas C. Burckel and Raymond W. Smock. Mr. Burckel is associate dean for collections and services of the Washington University Libraries. Mr. Smock was historian of the U.S. House of Representatives until he was fired by Speaker Newt Gingrich last month.

The scholarly groups have not endorsed any candidate, but Ms. Freitag said that Mr. Burckel's background "inspired more confidence" than Mr. Carlin's.

Ms. Freitag said White House officials, who have declined to state when they will make a nomination, appeared close to wrapping up the search. Asked if the White House was only going through the motions in meeting with scholars, she said: "They were fulfilling their responsibility to consult."

—SCOTT JASCHIK

Chronicle of Higher Education
2-24-95

937

Carlin candidate for U.S. archivist

By DAVID NIELSEN
Special to The Capital-Journal

2-4-95

WASHINGTON — Former Gov. John Carlin, who in November lost his bid to become the state's 2nd District congressman, could wind up in Washington after all.

Carlin was at the White House last week interviewing for the vacant U.S. archivist position.

"As far as I can tell, I'm one of many candidates. I would consider it strongly, but I'm not staying up nights spending a lot of time thinking about it," Carlin said Friday from his office at Midwest Superconductivity Inc. in Lawrence.

The U.S. archivist oversees the National Archives in Washington, as well as 33 other facilities around the nation, including the presidential libraries. The president is responsible for nominating an archivist, who then must be approved by the Senate.

However, President Clinton hasn't nominated anyone since he took office. And according to White House staff, there is no timetable for the position to be filled. The salary for the job in 1994 was \$123,100.

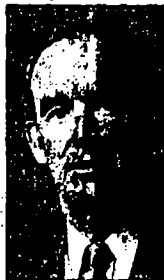
Mike Horak, press secretary for Sen. Nancy Kassebaum, R-Kan., said it is too early to speculate on Carlin's chances. But, Horak said, her office "is always glad to see Kansans in leadership positions in Washington, D.C."

Carlin flew to Washington the morning of Jan. 26, had several interviews with White House personnel in the afternoon, then traveled back to Kansas that evening. He said he met briefly with President Clinton, but not as part of the formal interview process.

Carlin said he wasn't seeking the position, but was contacted by people in the archival community several weeks ago. He has served on the Foundation for the National Archives for two years. The Foundation is a charitable organization that was established to support the archives' education programs.

He also said he is planning to leave Midwest Superconductivity and is looking at a number of private sector opportunities, in addition to the archivist position.

"If it does develop, I'll take a hard look at it in terms of the choices I have," Carlin said.



John Carlin

The Kansas City Star 2/27

Historians oppose Carlin for archivist

Former governor of Kansas is short on experience, they say.

By ANDREW C. MILLER
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Historians and academics are mounting a campaign against the possible nomination of former Kansas Gov. John Carlin as archivist of the United States.

At a meeting this week with White House officials, the American Historical Association said that Carlin lacked professional qualifications and that his nomination would politicize the job.

Carlin, however, said last week that he has the ability to lead the agency, which preserves and makes available records of government since 1774.

"I assume there is a lot of archival talent in the agency," Carlin said. "What you've got to have is leadership (and) executive management skills and be able to work with constituent groups, Congress and the private sector."

Carlin may offer a significant advantage to the Clinton administration if he is nominated — the ability to get confirmed.

Carlin won a vote of confidence Friday from Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, a Kansas Republican, who signaled he would not fight Carlin's nomination. Dole said Carlin would do an excellent job, a Dole spokeswoman said.

Dole added that Carlin had always been interested in the Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kan., the spokeswoman said.

The National Archives and

Records Administration, with 3,000 employees and a budget of \$190 million, supervises the nine presidential libraries. It also makes records available for research and supervises regional archives and records centers.

Carlin acknowledged that he is under consideration for the job.

Giany Terzano, White House deputy press secretary, would not discuss candidates but said Clinton regarded the job as important. "The president wants to select someone who has the respect of historians, archivists and scholars."

The previous archivist, Don W. Wilson, resigned two years ago amid controversy.

On the last night of George Bush's presidency, Wilson reached an agreement that gave Bush legal control over electronic records created by his White House staff.

Wilson later became director of the Bush Center in Houston.

Since then, the Clinton administration has had difficulty filling the job.

The historical association wrote Clinton on Feb. 8 and met this week with White House officials, said Sandra Freitag, executive director of the group. They argued that his nomination would violate standards set out in a 1983 law.

The law requires that the national archivist be appointed "without regard to political affiliation" and "solely on the basis of professional qualifications."

Carlin, in a telephone interview from Lawrence, said the 1983 law gives the administration flexibility and is "intentionally vague" by not spelling out the meaning of "professional qualifi-



John Carlin
... hasn't campaigned for post

cations."

The Organization of American Historians also opposes Carlin. Representatives of another group, the Society of American Archivists, will meet next week with Carlin.

Carlin, 54, was a dairy farmer and cattle sales manager before entering politics.

He has an undergraduate degree in agriculture from Kansas State University and has taught graduate courses in public administration at Wichita State University.

He served as governor from 1979 to 1987. Before that, he was speaker of the Kansas House.

He directed the Clinton presidential campaign in Kansas in 1992 and last year lost to Republican Sam Brownback in the race to succeed Rep. Jim Slattery.

Carlin heads a research company in Lawrence, Midwest Superconductivity Inc.

ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES

Independent

(National Archives and Records Administration)

AUTHORITY: 44 U.S.C. 2103
P.L. 98-497, Sec. 102(b), October 19, 1984, effective
April 1, 1985

METHOD: Nominated to the Senate

NUMBER: ONE, who shall be appointed without regard to political affiliations and solely on the basis of the professional qualifications required to perform the duties and responsibilities of the office of Archivist.

In the event of any absence or disability of the Archivist or vacancy in the office of the Archivist, the Deputy Archivist, who is appointed by the Archivist, shall act as Archivist.

TERM: Pleasure of the President

The Archivist may be removed from office by the President. The President shall communicate the reasons for any such removal to each House of the Congress.

Prior to the Presidential appointment of an individual to serve as Archivist, the person serving in such position on March 31, 1985, may serve as Archivist and be paid at the rate of Level III.

SALARY: Level III (5 U.S.C. 5314)

HISTORICAL

NOTE:

Beginning with its establishment by law on June 19, 1934, and until the National Archives was transferred to the General Services Administration on July 1, 1949, the position of Archivist of the United States had been one appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The law of October 19, 1984, reestablishes the Archives as an independent entity, effective April 1, 1985, with its Archivist again being appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(End of Note)

STAT

§ 2103. Officers

(a) The Archivist of the United States shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Archivist shall be appointed without regard to political affiliations and solely on the basis of the professional qualifications required to perform the duties and responsibilities of the office of Archivist. The Archivist may be removed from office by the President. The President shall communicate the reasons for any such removal to each House of Congress.

(b) The Archivist shall be compensated at the rate provided for level III of the Executive Schedule under section 5314 of title 5.

(c) There shall be in the Administration a Deputy Archivist of the United States, who shall be appointed by and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Archivist. The Deputy Archivist shall be established as a career reserved position in the Senior Executive Service within the meaning of section 3132(a)(8) of title 5. The Deputy Archivist shall perform such functions as the Archivist shall designate. During any absence or disability of the Archivist, the Deputy Archivist shall act as Archivist. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the Archivist, the Deputy Archivist shall act as Archivist until an Archivist is appointed under subsection (a).

in its present structure have also had a harmful effect on its professional standing: when Dr. Gracy, the president of the Society of American Archivists, was asked how the National Archives is perceived in the professional archival community, he replied, "As a former leader."

IV. AN INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ARCHIVES

H.R. 3987 corrects the situation described above by establishing a National Archives and Records Administration as an independent agency in the executive branch. Title I of the bill would transfer the archival related functions of Title 44 of the United States Code to the new agency and vest those functions in the Archivist. Archival related entities such as the National Archives Trust Fund and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission likewise would become part of the new Archives, and other statutory duties of an archival nature would become the responsibility of the Archivist.

The Archivist

Under Section 102 of the bill, the Archivist of the United States would once again become a Presidential appointee, to be confirmed by the Senate. H.R. 3987 recognizes the desirability of ensuring that the Archivist, like other presidential appointees in the executive branch, will be responsive to the leadership of the president, while at the same time providing the Archivist with a degree of insulation from improper political pressure in the discharge of his duties. To achieve both these ends, the bill specifies that the Archivist shall be appointed without regard to political affiliations and solely on the basis of his or her professional qualifications. The Committee expects that this will be achieved through consultation with recognized organizations of professional archivists and historians.

The bill provides that the Archivist may be removed by the President; to ensure that the President will be held accountable in the political process for any decision to remove an Archivist, it also requires that the President communicate the reasons for any such action to each House of Congress.

Records Management

Chapters 29 and 31 of Title 44 of the United States Code provide authority for records management activities by GSA and the individual agencies, respectively. Historically, responsibility for these functions was delegated by the Administrator to the Archivist, and H.R. 3987 as introduced transferred all authority under these chapters to the Archivist.

In 1980, however, Congress passed the Paperwork Reduction Act (P.L. 96-511), which had originated in the House in the Committee on Government Operations. Pursuant to the Act's goal of improving the efficiency of Federal information management functions, GSA was assigned a role in information management policy formulation and oversight. A major role in the legislative history of P.L. 96-

to automatic data processing, telecommunications, and records management.

As a result, the Administrator in 1982 reassigned certain records management functions to the newly created Office of Information Resources Management. These include the records management program elements of correspondence, mail, forms, reports, certain aspects of files, micrographics, copying, and office automation (including word processing).

NARS retained records management functions pertaining to the creation of records with permanent value. These include:

- Appraisal of requests for disposition authority for agency records.
- Appraisal of records offered for accessioning into the National Archives.
- Formulation of recommendations concerning agency disposal, long-term or permanent retention, and interagency transfers.
- Review of Federal record retention requirements.
- Provision of technical guidance and assistance to agencies in development of disposition schedules.
- Inspection and evaluation of agency retention and disposition programs.
- Assistance to agencies in effecting systematic records retirement systems.
- Development of general records schedules governing disposition of common record types.
- Provision of guidance and assistance to agencies in developing and installing filing and classification systems to ensure proper disposition.
- Establishment of standards for protection of vital records (jointly with the Federal Emergency Management Agency).
- Formulation of standards for appropriate and adequate documentation of agency organization, policy, and activities.
- Provision of technical guidance and assistance to Federal agencies in establishing records systems that adequately document agency activities.
- Ensuring that changing technology does not result in loss of adequate documentation.
- Inspection of agency documentation practices to ensure necessary and proper documentation is being preserved in a retrievable manner.
- Operation of Federal Records Centers.
- Provision of centralized microfilming services.
- Disposal of records.
- Reporting to Congress on records disposal activities.

Because of its dual interests in maintaining the integrity of the Archives records management activities and ensuring that GSA's information resources management responsibilities are carried out adequately, the Committee has paid particular attention to the proper assignment of records management responsibilities. A major focus of the Legislation and National Security Subcommittee's March 7 hearings was the issue of records management. The Subcommittee heard at that time from the three cognate officials in the records management community: the Archivist, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

National Archives

Washington, DC 20408

(202) 501-5525

NEWS RELEASE

The National Archives

The National Archives preserves and makes available for research the permanently valuable records of the Federal government from its beginnings in 1774. Among these records are the Charters of Freedom: the Declaration of Independence, Constitution and Bill of Rights, which are on permanent display in the Rotunda of the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

The records of the nation's civil, military and diplomatic activities are held by the National Archives in trust for present and future generations. These documents capture the sweep of America's past: slave ship manifests and the Emancipation Proclamation; journals of polar expeditions and photographs of Dust Bowl farmers; Indian treaties that made transitory promises, and the Louisiana Purchase Treaty that doubled the territory of the young republic; and the records of all our wars and conflicts. In Washington alone these records total more than four billion pieces of paper and seven million still pictures; 112,274 reels of motion pictures and 200,122 sound and video recordings; 2,172,047 maps and charts; 2,079,380 architectural and engineering plans; and 8,995,819 aerial photographs.

The National Archives, established in 1934, is more than a grand neo-classical building between the White House and the Capitol. It is a national resource, consisting of the recently opened National Archives at College Park, Maryland, nine Presidential libraries, 13 regional archives and 15 records centers located around the country as well as the Office of the Federal Records Center and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC).

The Office of the Federal Register edits and compiles a number of important publications relating to the activities of the Federal government, such as the daily "Federal Register," the annual "Code of Federal Regulations," "U.S. Government Manual" and the "Public Papers of the President" series.

The NHPRC is the grant-making body of the National Archives. Established by law, with 15 members representing the three branches of government and professional societies, the NHPRC subsidizes printed publication series, such as the papers of Thomas Jefferson and Martin Luther King, Jr., and provides grants to state and local governments, libraries and associations for the care of historical records.

(MORE)

With the opening of the Ronald Reagan Library in November 1991, the Presidential libraries and Presidential materials projects operated and maintained by the National Archives now number eleven. They are:

- . Herbert Hoover Library in West Branch, Iowa;
 - . Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, New York;
 - . Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Missouri;
 - . Dwight D. Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kansas;
 - . John F. Kennedy Library in Boston, Massachusetts;
 - . Lyndon B. Johnson Library in Austin, Texas;
 - . Gerald R. Ford Library in Ann Arbor, Michigan;
 - . Jimmy Carter Library in Atlanta, Georgia;
 - . Ronald Reagan Library in Simi Valley, California;
 - . Bush Presidential Materials Staff in College Station, Texas;
 - . Nixon Presidential Materials Staff in College Park, Maryland.
- (The Nixon Library, located in Yorba Linda, California, is not part of the National Archives Presidential library system.)

These libraries preserve and make available to the public the papers and other historical materials of these Presidents. Through a variety of public programs, the libraries and their museums provide a rich cultural resource for their communities and an opportunity for scholars and citizens alike to enhance their knowledge of the Presidency and the American political system.

Around the country, from Anchorage to Atlanta, 13 regional archives hold unique records documenting the effect of Federal government policies on local communities. They range from court cases relating to the sinking of the Titanic and farm foreclosures during the Great Depression, to naturalization papers for Hollywood stars and Chinese immigration case files.

With facilities in 17 states, the National Archives is the most accessible archives in the world.

* * * *

For further research information, please contact the National Archives Research Staff at (202) 501-5400; for recorded information about public programs and events, please call (202) 501-5000; for additional PRESS information, please contact the National Archives Public Affairs Staff at (202) 501-5525.

The National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators
and
The Society of American Archivists

Joint Statement on Selection Criteria for Archivist of the United States

March 1, 1993

Over the past several months, a number of serious issues have been raised publicly about management of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). The two major archival associations in the United States, the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA) and the Society of American Archivists (SAA) recently adopted public positions on the situation at NARA which are appended to this statement.

With the resignation of Archivist of the United States, Don W. Wilson, effective March 31, 1993, the selection of a new Archivist to lead the National Archives becomes a paramount concern. The next Archivist must address both the management challenges at NARA and the critical challenge of stewardship of the nation's archival record in today's rapidly changing electronic information environment.

The leadership of NAGARA and SAA offer the following joint recommendations on the selection of the next Archivist of the United States.

Selection Process

NAGARA and SAA recommend to the President and the White House Personnel Office that they:

- Move ahead expeditiously with the Archivist's search and selection process. NARA's needs are too great at this time to permit unnecessary delays in making the appointment of a permanent Archivist to succeed Dr. Wilson. NAGARA and SAA urge that the next Archivist be in place no later than September 1, 1993.
- Designate a search or screening committee to represent NARA's broad constituency that would work with the White House to locate and identify the best qualified candidates for the President's consideration.
- Ensure that the review and selection process is consistent with the provisions of the National Archives Law (44 USC 2103), which indicates that the Archivist's appointment must be made without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of professional qualifications required to perform the responsibilities of office.

The National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators is a national professional association of government archivists and records administrators. It has membership from local, state, and federal government agencies. NAGARA issues publications, carries out studies and projects, holds an annual meeting, and generally fosters improved management of public records and informational resources. For more information contact Executive Director Bruce W. Dearnsteyne, Executive Secretariat, 10A46 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230, (518)473-8037.

Suggested Selection Criteria

In identifying and selecting the next Archivist of the United States, NAGARA and SAA urge the President to give preference to candidates with the following traits:

- Successful experience in administering archival or records programs or similar programs with responsibility for cultural or informational resources; ability to expand and change program directions to meet changing needs and conditions; strong, demonstrated commitment to the management, preservation, access, and use of governmental records.
- Experience in working effectively with legislators, government officials, trustees, and government and private resource allocators in ways that ensure adequate support for programs, even in time of financial stringency.
- Demonstrated vision for the future of government archives and information management, including development and implementation of information policy and provision for the management of electronic records.
- Proven ability to articulate a compelling defense of informational resources, and the importance of strong, impartial programs for their care and management, to public officials, resource allocators, users, and the general public.
- Experience in seeking the advice and counsel of constituent and user groups, including professional associations, and in responding to constituent needs.
- Commitment to working creatively with other offices of the Federal government, with state and local governments, and with other archival programs, including those in foreign countries, to effectively address shared responsibilities and concerns.
- A reputation for excellence, leadership and effectiveness within the individual's profession including appropriate scholarly credentials, and sufficient national stature to enable the Archivist to be seen as a leader by a wide range of constituent groups.

The Society of American Archivists, North America's oldest and largest professional archival association, includes a membership of more than 4,600 individuals and institutions concerned with the identification, preservation, and use of records of historical value. Members are drawn from government agencies, colleges and universities, historical societies, museums, libraries, businesses, and religious institutions. For more information, contact Anne P. Diffendal, Executive Director, Society of American Archivists, 600 S. Federal, Suite 504, Chicago, IL 60605, (312)922-0140.

**NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
FOR THE PROMOTION OF HISTORY**



Administrative Offices: 400 A STREET SE
WASHINGTON, DC 20003(202) 544-2422

William Miller

**Selection Criteria for U.S. Archivist
March 5, 1993**

Following passage in 1984 of legislation to separate the National Archives from the General Services Administration, the NCC developed the following list of criteria for the selection of U.S. Archivist. The law, signed by President Reagan on October 19, 1984, which became effective on April 1, 1985 states: "The Archivist of the United States shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Archivist shall be appointed without regard to political affiliations and solely on the basis of professional qualifications required to perform the duties and responsibilities of the position of Archivist." The Conference report attached to this legislation further stresses the need to de-politicize the position of Archivist: "Although the Archivist may be removed from office by the President, the conferees intend that he be an officer performing professional archival and records management functions isolated from the political orientation of a particular administration. Because of the non-political nature of the Archivist's duties, the office ought not to change hands automatically with the election of a new President." Unfortunately the recent resignation of the U.S. Archivist, Don Wilson, necessitates a search at this time. In 1993 the NCC reaffirmed that in order to assure that NARA fulfills its potential for leadership within the federal government and the historical and archival communities, an individual should be sought for the position of Archivist who exhibits many of the following attributes.

1. A commitment to preserving federal records for their administrative and cultural value, an understanding of archival concerns and an appreciation of the role of historical research in documenting our government's policies, programs, and actions.
2. The ability to administer a large organization.
3. The stature and presence to work effectively with other heads of executive branch agencies, as well as members of the legislative branch.
4. An ability to work within the governmental and budgetary processes so that he/she can use the administrative and statutory of the position to the fullest extent.
5. A commitment to adapting NARA to the new information environment and a willingness to use modern information technology for the benefit of both records/archives administration and of research.
6. The capacity to assert a leadership role for the national archives among federal records managers, archivists,

members
American Historical Association
Organization of American Historians
Society of American Archivists
Western History Association
Alpha Theta
Western Historical Association
American Association for
State Local History
American Military Institute
American Political Science Association
Society for Historians of
American Foreign Relations
Society for History Education
IC-CLIO
Joint Committee on Women
in the Historical Profession
Conf. on Women's History
Society of Science Society
Society for the History of Technology
Rhine Conf. of Women Historians
Unit on Peace Research in History
Migration History Society
Reference Group for
Central European History
American Historians of the Midwest
American Historical Association
Archival History Society
American Library Association
Library History Round Table
Division of State Humanities Councils
History in the
Environment
All on Public History
Lives Assembly
American Association for the
History of Medicine
Society for Documentary Editing
Forest Archives Conference
National Association of Government
Archives and Records Administrators
Society of Genealogical Societies
American Historical Association
Atlantic Regional Archives Conf.
American Society for Legal History
Studies Association
Unit on America's Military Past
American History Association
History Associates, Inc.
Institute for Historical Study
(San Francisco)
Council for the Social Studies
England Archivists
Clear Age History & Humanities Center
Society of Georgia Archivists
Society for Industrial Archeology
American Association for Women
History
American Council of Learned Societies
Community College Humanities Association
National Genealogical Society
San History Association
Western Association of Women Historians

State Coordinating Committees

Alabama	Massachusetts
Arizona	Montana
Arkansas	New Hampshire
California	New Jersey
Colorado	New Mexico
Connecticut	North Carolina
Delaware	North Dakota
District of Columbia	Ohio
Florida	Oklahoma
Georgia	Pennsylvania
Hawaii	Utah
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**The Importance of Opposing
a Partisan Nominee for U.S. Archivist
February 15, 1995**

* The Congress made clear in its consideration and enactment of Independence Legislation for the National Archives (Public Law 98-497) that the U.S. Archivist was to be "appointed without regard to political affiliations and solely on the basis of the professional qualifications required to perform the duties and responsibilities of the office of Archivist."

* The need for a non-partisan professional to head the National Archives is a theme in the House and Senate Reports on the Archives Independence Legislation, as well as in the Conference Agreement. House Report 98-707 of April 25, 1984 stresses the need for the Archivist to be insulated from political pressure. The House report states that the committee expects that high professional qualifications "will be achieved through consultation with recognized organizations of professional archivists and historians." Senate Report 98-373 of April 3, 1984 includes a whole section on concerns of politicization, stating: "Professionalism is absolutely essential to proper performance of archival and records management functions." The report repeatedly warns against decisions "motivated by political rather than professional considerations." The October 1, 1984 Conference Agreement states "the conferees intend that he (the U.S. Archivist) be an officer performing archival and records management functions insulated from the political orientation of a particular administration."

* The next Archivist will be called upon to work with elected and appointed officials in the formulation of policies related to difficult and often contentious issues, some of which will be high-profile issues that involve the National Archives. He or she must be -- and must be perceived to be -- a non-partisan professional. To speak authoritatively on information and access policy issues, the Archivist must be viewed as an objective, non-partisan professional.

* The intent of the National Archives Independence Legislation as further clarified in the Conference Report was that the U.S. Archivist be "insulated from the political orientation of a particular administration." Any candidate who is closely tied to a particular administration, especially the current administration, would not meet the objectives set forth in the legislation. The legislation specifically requires that the U.S. Archivist be a non-partisan professional to avoid problems that could arise from the appointment of someone whose personal loyalties and history are so closely tied to advancing a particular administration.

* The position of Archivist of the United States demands an individual who will command the respect of archivists, historians, and other professionals concerned with the integrity of federal records. The major historical and archival organizations -- the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the Society of American Archivists -- have all gone on record stressing the need for professional qualifications, experience and a reputation for excellence and integrity.

* The law is written to guard against the appointment of someone who lacks an advanced degree or other evidence of professional expertise essential for the Archivist's position and whose resume suggests a combination of weak professional credentials and strong political credentials.

* Throughout the legislative history of the Archives Independence Legislation there is a concern that the office should not change with each administration. The Conference Report states "the office ought not to change hands automatically with the election of a new President." If a President should select an individual who is closely associated with his administration, in all likelihood the next President would seek to replace that person. The Conference Report, anticipating this problem, states: "Public confidence in the Archivist's role will also be enhanced if the office is permitted to pursue objectively and independently the archival responsibilities necessary to insure preservation of the Nation's historically valuable records." Furthermore, the report concludes that "changes in the office of Archivist coincident with changes in administration would undermine the independent and non-partisan role envisioned for the Archivist."

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February 21, 1995

Ms. Peg Clark
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Dear Peg:

Having spent a year as Senior Advisor to the Acting Archivist of the United States, a position created at the request of the White House for the purpose, among others, of learning as much as possible about the Agency in order to prepare a nominee for confirmation, I learned a great deal which may be valuable to you now. I probably know more about the issues with which a new Archivist will be required to deal and have the least bias of anyone even remotely involved in the search for a nominee.

The National Archives is an arcane agency with an unusual history, which is the source of many of its current problems. It performs several different roles for multiple, highly vocal and articulate constituencies. It is a complex bureaucracy, with a presence across the nation. Many of its functions are beyond its control, impose on it a highly charged political role and inevitably place it in conflict with powerful political forces. It has been, at best, passively managed since it became independent of GSA in 1985 and now gives the appearance of being almost unmanageable. It is an expanding business which will need increased funding in this "cut the budget" environment.

The National Archives is responsible for the records management programs in all of the Executive Branch departments and agencies; temporarily stores Executive Branch records; is the repository of all Executive Branch records to be permanently retained; is the custodian of all the records of every special prosecutor; and now receives the records of Congress, which it is required to process and make available in the Washington building. In addition to the main Archives facility in Washington and the new facility in College Park, Md., both enormous physical plants, the National Archives operates, 11 Regional Archives, 14 Records Centers and 10 Presidential Libraries plus the Nixon Materials staff, which is responsible for processing the Nixon Presidential materials and the infamous Nixon tapes. All of these units, and especially the Presidential libraries, operate in a near autonomous state. The Agency is currently engaged in major law suits, one seeking access to the records of the Bush National Security Council and one the continuation of 20 years of litigation over access to and ownership of the Nixon Presidential materials.

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The Archives also confronts a major information age challenge: the electronic revolution has left it in the dust. Just by way of example, while probably 50% of the records of the Executive Branch are currently created, maintained and stored on computer disks, the National Archives has no means of making available to the public the information stored on computer disks in its possession. Technology may well be the single most important issue with which a new Archivist must deal, but the Agency's senior staff is, for the most part, neither educated nor interested in the electronic storage and retrieval of information.

Finally, and from the perspective of the President perhaps the single most important issue to be considered in the nomination of an Archivist, is the fact the National Archives is now required by law (the Presidential Records Act of 1978) to take possession and control of the Presidential Records at the end of a Presidential Administration. The Archivist of the United States plays a central role in determining when and what Presidential Records will be made available to the public. The Presidential Records Act of 1978 dramatically changed the rules for access to Presidential Records. The fuse was lit when President Reagan's Records became available to the public, subject to certain permitted restrictions, on January 20, 1994. It is only a matter of time before there is an explosion over whether Reagan's Records have been and are being processed by the National Archives in the manner and within the time required. The repercussions will affect the way President Bush's records are processed and made available. It requires little imagination to suggest how the issue will be used in the confirmation process in regard to President Clinton's Records!

The qualifications for Archivist are quite explicitly delineated in the statute establishing the Agency's independence from GSA: the nominee "shall be appointed solely on the basis of professional qualifications required to perform the duties and responsibilities of the office of Archivist." The Report accompanying the legislation states that the Committee "expects" that the appointment "will be achieved through consultation with recognized organizations of professional archivists and historians." The broad criteria of the statute were severely narrowed in the 1986 hearings to confirm President Reagan's first, and unsuccessful, nominee for Archivist. The tension between the goals of the President and the goals of the external constituencies with which "consultation" is expected creates a unique and serious selection problem. From the President's perspective, an Archivist should be totally responsive to the President's wishes with respect to access to Executive Branch and Presidential Records, whether that is total and early or limited and delayed. From the perspective of the constituencies, early and total access is the single-minded objective for all records, even those historically classified under conventional criteria or limited in accordance with the Presidential Records Act.

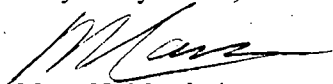
A nominee perceived as "friendly" to the President or "political" will, at the very least, be suspect; if that person does is not a candidate with stature in the academic community, impeccable qualifications in either the historical or archival communities and perceived to be at least neutral on access issues, then the opposition will be vocal, vigorous and fierce. The external constituencies believe that only the holder of a relevant Ph.D. can possibly qualify for the position of Archivist. History is on their side, but the current needs of the Agency and the political issues, especially those relating to access to Presidential Records and the need for the Archivist to have a strong relationship with the Congress, may not be on their side. With a Democratic controlled confirming committee, a fight would have been totally unnecessary to the President's more significant agenda, but presumably a Democratic committee would not ultimately have turned down the choice of a Democratic President. Now there is no such presumption available. A confirmation fight would be even more damaging and very possibly successful. That is a fight to

which the President need not and should not be exposed. This is certainly not the time for a high visibility struggle with the media and the intellectual elite of the country, the main users of the National Archives, over the President's "records". The President has had enough difficulties with nominations perceived to be important; he does not need another for a nomination the public will not even understand.

The range of issues and the limitations imposed by the statute and precedent, as well as the presence and unusual character of the external constituencies, make the search for a nominee an especially difficult one. The political pressures make it doubly difficult, since those are the considerations most likely to outrage the constituencies, especially if a nominee does not meet the "stature" requirements or if it is suspected that a "deal" has been cut. If a choice has not yet been made, I would be more than willing to brief you and anyone else on the crucial issues pertinent to selection of a nominee. If the choice has already been made, I would be more than willing to brief the nominee on what, in my year as Senior Advisor to the Acting Archivist, I learned will be the major issues with which a new Archivist will have to deal.

Please let me know if I can be of help.

Very Truly Yours,



Marc H. Monheimer

① = opposed to
Carlson

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Constituent Groups

① American Historical Association
① Organization of American Historians
① Society of American Archivists
Western History Association
Phi Alpha Theta
Southern Historical Association
American Association for State and Local History
American Military Institute
American Political Science Association
Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations
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Economic History Association

History Associates, Inc.
Institute for Historical Study (San Francisco)
National Council for the Social Studies
New England Archivists
Nuclear Age History & Humanities Center
Public Works Historical Society
Society of Georgia Archivists
Society of Industrial Archeology
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