



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

ML

November 9, 1976

MEMORANDUM:

TO: S - Mr. Eagleburger
FROM: L - Michael D. Sandler

Library of Congress Questions

Gift Authority

There are specific statutory provisions on gifts to the Library of Congress. Strangely, these provisions state only that the Librarian of Congress may accept gifts of money, 2 U.S.C. 160 (see Tab 1); but that the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board can accept gifts of property, 2 U.S.C. 156. "Property" would seem to include papers.

The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board consists of the Secretary of the Treasury, as Chairman; the Librarian of Congress; the Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Library (currently Senator Cannon); and two persons appointed by the President for five year terms. A list of the current members appears at Tab 2. It takes at least three members of the Board to transact business. 2 U.S.C. 154.

Unfortunately, the specific provisions on gifts present some difficulties. The Trust Fund Board can "accept, receive, hold and administer" gifts of property -- but only such gifts "as may be approved by the Board and by the Joint Committee [of Congress] on the Library." The prospect of seeking a Congressional committee's approval in addition to the Board's is awkward at best. Perhaps advance approval has already been given for a broad category of gifts -- a faint possibility.

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A more realistic hope is that the Librarian himself has traditionally accepted gifts under some other, more general provision in the statute. For example, under 2 U.S.C. 136, the Librarian is to make "rules and regulations for the government of the Library." Under 2 U.S.C. 131, the Library is defined as including "collections... added from time to time by...donation."

Perhaps the Librarian has issued regulations on how collections of papers may be added to the Library by donation. Perhaps, also, the Library's general counsel has construed the specific provisions on gifts (2 U.S.C. 156 and 160) as applying to gifts (like securities) that are to be held for investment, and not to gifts (like papers or books) that are to become a part of the Library. It would make sense for the Trust Fund Board to receive the former, and for the Librarian to receive the latter. Questions that come to mind are:

- Under what statutory authority would a collection be accepted?
- Has the Library issued regulations on gifts?
- Who specifically must approve a gift?
- If approval must be obtained from the Trust Fund Board and the Joint Committee on the Library, how long will it take. How often do the Board and Committee meet?
- Could the Trust Fund Board or Joint Committee subsequently revoke or modify a gift, or the accompanying conditions? (What are the terms of the current members of the Board?)

Types of Papers

Dan Boorstin's letter and the Library's pamphlet entitled "Private Papers," both speak of gifts of personal papers. Technically, this would exclude copies of government papers in an official's possession.

But it is likely that the Library's existing collections of personal papers include copies of government records. The Library's pamphlet speaks of "drafts" and "memoranda." Also, the Library seems to have general authority to hold government records -- 2 U.S.C. 149

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precludes the Library from destroying "records of the Federal Government" -- and so, by inference, the Library should be able to hold copies of records in an official's possession.

We should make certain that the Library has security approved vaults for the storage of classified information. One would be needed, not only for copies of classified State and NSC papers, but also to protect the Secretary's personal papers, which may contain some information that has been classified elsewhere.

- Could a gift include copies of State and NSC papers, if State and NSC should give their approval in advance?
- Do you have a vault approved for the storage of classified information?
- When and by whom was the vault last approved? The reason for asking is that the State Department's Office of Security may ask to inspect a storage area where copies of State Department papers are to be stored.

State and NSC Approval

State Department regulations (Tab 3) require approval for removal of any paper that has not been expressly designated or filed as personal from the time of origin or receipt. To protect the Secretary, any storage of papers at the Library of Congress should be approved in advance by at least A, FADRC, L, and NSC.

FADRC would have a claim to screen papers which originated at the State Department and which have not consistently been designated or filed as personal -- and it should do so to protect the Secretary's position that his collection includes only copies and not originals of records.

Access

The statute places no limitations on the conditions of a gift. But one should assume that there is a general

requirement that conditions be reasonable. The Library's pamphlet entitled "Private Papers" speaks of "mutually acceptable" restrictions. It mentions time periods for which papers will be "withheld altogether from public use," and access "only upon the specific authorization of the donor." It is not clear whether the donor can also limit the access of Library personnel to donated papers.

We should also consider possible future claims to access by the Congress (particularly the Joint Committee on the Library), by the Department of State, and by the GSA Administrator under the Nixon papers statute (the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act of 1974).

There should not be any basis for access under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. The papers in the collection would not be "agency records" within the meaning of the two statutes (but only copies of records and personal papers). Also, the collection would presumably not be indexed by the names of individuals, which is a precondition for Privacy Act access.

- Would it, for example, be reasonable to preclude access for 25 years or until Secretary Kissinger's death, whichever is later?
- Would employees of the Library have access to the collection? If so, for what purposes? Could limits be placed on which employees would have access?
- Would limitations on access apply to Congress, and in particular to the Joint Committee on the Library?
- Would the limitations apply to Executive Branch officials?
- How would the Library handle requests for access under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts?

Amenities

Presumably, the Library of Congress could give Secretary Kissinger a more comfortable working area than FADRC could. But FADRC does offer some courtesies which the Library may not match -- e.g., FADRC would make a research assistant available for limited purposes, including the retrieval of documents from the Department's record system for Secretary Kissinger's use. Also storage at State leaves open the possibility that papers could be transferred to New York, for example, to be stored at USUN.

- What work space at the Library could be made available to Secretary Kissinger to work on memoirs from the collection?
- On what days and hours would the collection be available to Secretary Kissinger?
- Has the Library ever made a research assistant available to a donor? Could one be made available to retrieve books for the Secretary's reference? To bring papers to the Secretary's working area at the Library? To help organize the collection?
- Does the Library have depository facilities in New York -- in the event the Secretary should move to New York and wish to use his papers there?

Private Counsel

Storage at the State Department on behalf of a retiring State Department official can readily be handled by Department lawyers. But a donation to the Library of Congress would be a transaction between Secretary Kissinger, in his private capacity, and another agency. In addition to having complete freedom to represent the Secretary, private counsel would be helpful from the start in the event a subsequent challenge is made to the donation or to the access restrictions.

The Library pamphlet on "Private Papers" says that the "Library will submit for the donor's signature a

formal instrument of gift." If the Library has a standard form for an instrument of gift, private counsel should review it and should presumably present proposed changes to the Library's general counsel.

- Could we have a copy of any instruments of gift from prior donors, and also of any standard form used by the Library?
- If Secretary Kissinger should engage private counsel in connection with a donation, whom at the Library should his counsel contact?

Tenure of the Librarian

The Librarian is "appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" 2 U.S.C. 136. No specific tenure is stated in the statute. But I understand that the Librarian is considered a non-partisan position and that he holds his position until he wants to resign.

- Will the change in Administrations affect whether Dan Boorstin continues as Librarian of Congress?

Enclosures:

- Tab 1 - Statute on Library of Congress
- Tab 2 - Members of Trust Fund Board
and Library Officials
- Tab 3 - State Department Regulations

TITLE 2.—THE CONGRESS

§ 131. Collections composing Library; location.

The Library of Congress, composed of the books, maps, and other publications which on December 1, 1873, remained in existence, from the collections theretofore united under authority of law and those added from time to time by purchase, exchange, donation, reservation from publications ordered by Congress, deposit to secure copyright, and otherwise, shall be preserved in the Library Building. The law library shall be preserved in the Capitol in the rooms which were on July 4, 1872, appropriated to its use, and in such others as may hereafter be assigned thereto. (R. S. § 80; Feb. 19, 1897, ch. 265, § 1, 29 Stat. 545, 546.)

§ 136. Librarian of Congress; appointment; rules and regulations.

The Librarian of Congress shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall make rules and regulations for the government of the Library. (As amended June 6, 1972, Pub. L. 92-310, title II, § 220(f), 86 Stat. 204.)

§ 149. Transfer of books to other libraries.

The Librarian of Congress may from time to time transfer to other governmental libraries within the District of Columbia, including the Public Library, books and material in the possession of the Library of Congress in his judgment no longer necessary to its uses, but in the judgment of the custodians of such other collections likely to be useful to them, and may dispose of or destroy such material as has become useless: *Provided*, That no records of the Federal Government shall be transferred, disposed of, or destroyed under the authority granted in this section. (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 297, § 1, 35 Stat. 858; Oct. 25, 1951, ch. 562, § 4 (1), 65 Stat. 640.)

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§ 154. Library of Congress Trust Fund Board; members; quorum; seal; rules and regulations.

A board is created and established, to be known as the "Library of Congress Trust Fund Board" (hereinafter referred to as the board), which shall consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Librarian of Congress, and two persons appointed by the President for a term of five years each (the first appointments being for three and five years, respectively). Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the board shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. The board may adopt rules and regulations in regard to its procedure and the conduct of its business. (Mar. 3, 1925, ch. 423, § 1, 43 Stat. 1107.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 160 of this title.

§ 155. Same; expenses.

No compensation shall be paid to the members of the board for their services as such members, but they shall be reimbursed for the expenses necessarily incurred by them, out of the income from the fund or funds in connection with which such expenses are incurred. The voucher of the chairman of the board shall be sufficient evidence that the expenses are properly allowable. Any expenses of the board, including the cost of its seal, not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by it, shall be estimated for in the annual estimates of the librarian for the maintenance of the Library of Congress. (Mar. 3, 1925, ch. 423, § 1, 43 Stat. 1107.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 160 of this title.

§ 156. Same; gifts, etc., to.

The Board is authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its service, as may be approved by the Board and by the Joint Committee on the Library. (Mar. 3, 1925, ch. 423, § 2, formerly § 1, 43 Stat. 1107, renumbered Apr. 13, 1936, ch. 213, 49 Stat. 1205.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 160 of this title.

§ 160. Same; gifts, etc., to Library not affected.

Nothing in sections 154 to 162 and 163 of this title shall be construed as prohibiting or restricting the Librarian of Congress from accepting in the name of the United States gifts or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in the interest of the Library, its collections, or its service. Such gifts or bequests, after acceptance by the librarian, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the librarian for the purposes in each case specified. (Mar. 3, 1925, ch. 423, § 4, 43 Stat. 1108.)

§ 161. Same; gifts, etc., exempt from Federal taxes.

Gifts or bequests or devises to or for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the board, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all Federal taxes, including all taxes levied by the District of Columbia. (Mar. 3, 1925, ch. 423, § 5, 43 Stat. 1108; Oct. 2, 1942, ch. 576, 56 Stat. 765.)

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

[A quasi corporation, created by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1925, with perpetual succession and "all the usual powers of a trustee," including the power to "invest, reinvest, and retain investments," and, specifically, the authority to "accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections or its service, as may be approved by the board by the Joint Committee on the Library."]

Chairman.—William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary.—Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress.

Senator Howard W. Cannon, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard, Cragwood, Far Hills, N.J.

Walter S. Gubelmann, Palm Beach, Fla.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

10 First Street SE. 20540. Phone, 426-5000 (Code 182)

Librarian of Congress.—Daniel J. Boorstin, 3541 Ordway Street 20016.

Deputy Librarian of Congress.—John G. Lorenz, 5629 Newington Road, Bethesda, Md. 20016.

Assistant Librarian of Congress.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, 401 South Lee Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Phone, 426-5205

Chief Internal Auditor.—Ernest C. Barker, 2122 Massachusetts Avenue 20008.

Executive Assistant to the Librarian.—Mrs. Marlene D. Morrissey, 5023 North Washington Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22205.

Exhibits Officer.—Herbert J. Sanborn, 3541 Forest Drive, Alexandria, Va. 22303.

General Counsel.—John J. Kominski, 2601 Bluhaven Court, Silver Spring, Md. 20906.

Assistant General Counsel.—Robert A. Lincoln, 8407 Montpelier Drive, Laurel, Md. 20811.

Information Officer.—Mrs. Mary C. Lethbridge, 4605 Drummond Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015.

Legislative Liaison Officer.—Adoreen M. McCormick, 4000 Tunlaw Road 20007.

Publications Officer.—Sarah L. Wallace, 8705 Jones Mill Road 20015.

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417 Removal of Records

417.1 Legal Restrictions

To implement the legal restrictions against the removal of records by any employee leaving the service of a Federal agency, as set forth in the Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended (see section 411.1), the following regulations and procedures apply within the Department of State and its component elements:

a. No papers kept in an employee's office that have not been explicitly designated or filed as personal at the time of origin or receipt may be removed from the Department or a post when the employee resigns, transfers to another Federal agency, or is otherwise separated from the Department or the Foreign Service, or at any other time, without the approval of the Director, Foreign Affairs Document and Reference Center.

b. In the case of papers not explicitly designated as personal at the time of origin or receipt, or filed as such, that contain both personal and official matter, the Director, Foreign Affairs Document and Reference Center, may require extracts to be prepared of the official contents for incorporation in the records of the Department or post concerned.

c. Unclassified documents relating to the performance of an employee's official duties may be copied and privately retained by an employee if approved by the Director, Foreign Affairs Document and Reference Center.

417.2 Responsibility of Administrative Office

The administrative section of each Departmental office or bureau and of each post has the responsibility for the following actions:

(1) Reminding officials of the rank of assistant secretary and above, or rank of ambassador, who are about to leave the Department or the Foreign Service, of the laws and regulations pertaining to the removal of records (sections 411 and 417).

(2) Insuring that a JF-4, Security Acknowledgment, executed by each incoming official, and a JF-3, Separation Statement, executed by each departing official, are filed in the official's personnel folder (see 3 FAM 780).

(3) Suggesting to these departing officials the desirability of consulting with National Archives representatives about depositing personal papers that might be of historical interest in the National Archives or a Presidential archival depository, where specific restrictions may be placed on access to such papers.

417.3 Declassification of Papers

In addition to the normal procedure for declassification of documents contained in section 920, no papers may be declassified for the purpose of permitting their removal from the Department or a post without the consent of the Department's Executive Secretary (S/S). In passing upon such declassification requests, the Executive Secretary may seek the views of other offices within the Department and posts that may be concerned with the contents of the documents involved.

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432 Separation of Personal From
Official Records

Papers of a personal character which pertain only to an individual's private affairs and which are kept in the office of a Departmental or post employee are to be clearly designated as personal. They are to be filed separately from the official records of the office at all times. When official policy matters are discussed in personal correspondence, that portion pertaining to functions or activities of the Department or a post is to be extracted and made a part of the official records. Official-informal letters are official records and as such are subject to the same laws, regulations, and legal restrictions governing their maintenance and disposition as those relating to any official documents. (See section 417 for regulations on removal of records.)

946 Access by Former Presidential
Appointees

Persons who previously occupied policy-making positions to which they were appointed by the President, other than those referred to in section 11 of Executive Order 11652 may be authorized access to classified information or material which they originated, reviewed, signed, or received while in public office. Upon the request of any such former official, such information and material as the former official may identify shall be reviewed for declassification in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.*



THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

August 20, 1976

Dear Henry:

It was a pleasure to see you at lunch the other day and to have an opportunity to explore some of our common concerns. I am especially cheered that you should be willing to help us give shape to the project which I discussed with the Vice President. Please give it some further thought in your spare moments and let us plan a luncheon again within a few weeks. Perhaps by then we can discuss more concretely the shape which a national council might take.

Enclosed is a formal request from me as Librarian of Congress to you to consider depositing your papers in the Library. It would mean a great deal to me personally if I could have some part in securing your papers for the Library of Congress and the Nation. As the enclosure indicates, we are willing to accept the deposit subject to any restrictions you want to impose.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dan", written over a horizontal line.

Daniel J. Boorstin
Librarian of Congress

Enclosure

The Honorable
Henry Kissinger
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

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THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

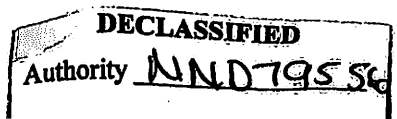
August 17, 1976

Dear Henry:

You are aware, I know, that one of the principal responsibilities of the Library of Congress is to preserve the personal papers of notable Americans. Many of our most important collections are the papers of individuals whose careers in public service and private life have helped to shape the course of our national experience. During my tenure as Librarian I intend to do all that I can to enrich the national collections. It is in the light of this commitment that I invite you to place your papers, at an appropriate time, in the Library of Congress. They would find a congenial home here and would provide students of American history with sources of great insight.

The Library offers unusual advantages as a repository for private papers. Not the least of these derives from the variety and nature of our collections. Accuracy and balance in the history of our times will depend in large measure upon the fullness of primary source material. In the Library of Congress your papers would have not only their own intrinsic value, but to the benefit of scholars they would also complement the collections of many others who have contributed to the analysis and implementation of foreign policy. The Library's holdings include the papers of many of your predecessors as Secretary of State. Among our twentieth-century collections are the papers of John Hay, Elihu Root, Philander Knox, William Jennings Bryan, Robert Lansing, Bainbridge Colby, Charles Evans Hughes, and Cordell Hull. Other collections here for the study of international affairs include the papers of Charles Bohlen, Herbert Feis, Philip C. Jessup, John Bassett Moore, and Bernadotte Schmitt, to mention but a few.

You may find the enclosed brochure helpful in explaining our policies and procedures for the administration of personal papers. Mutually acceptable restrictions may, of course, be placed upon the use of a collection. I would welcome the opportunity of discussing these matters with you in more detail or putting you in touch with the Chief of the Library's Manuscript Division, who will be glad to answer any questions that may arise.



I was glad to learn that Mrs. Kissinger visited both the Manuscript Division and the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, along with your son and daughter, two years ago. I will not be fully satisfied until you do the same.

Yours



Daniel J. Boorstin
Librarian of Congress

Enclosure

The Honorable
Henry A. Kissinger
3018 Dumbarton Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
MANUSCRIPT DIVISION



Private Papers

A Plea for Their Preservation
and
An Explanation of Their Importance
to the
National Collections

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Manuscript Division

THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS of the Library of Congress are composed of many millions of papers valuable to students of the American past. Here are the originals of the rough draft of the Declaration of Independence; George Washington's commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army; the notes on the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention; the first telegraph message; the first and second drafts of the Gettysburg Address; the correspondence of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James Knox Polk, Zachary Taylor, Franklin Pierce, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, James Abram Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, and Calvin Coolidge; a great variety of papers of their outstanding contemporaries from Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton to Charles Evans Hughes and Cordell Hull; and the papers of distinguished jurists, warriors, scientists, explorers, authors, architects, artists, editors, clergymen, diplomats, labor leaders, social workers, teachers, actors, doctors, merchants, industrialists, financiers, and philanthropists—in short, the papers of those men and women who, throughout the centuries, have most profoundly influenced the lives and destinies of their countrymen. In addition there are millions of transcripts and photo-reproductions of material in the archives of Great Britain, France, Spain, Mexico, and Canada relating to the people of the United States.

The autographic value of the collections is large, for there are rare and curious papers of persons foremost in national life; but the chief value of the collections is historical. In the case of a man or woman who has played a significant part in national affairs, the Library seeks to preserve all the papers—letters sent and letters received, drafts, memoranda, diaries, journals, notes of every sort and kind.

These national manuscript collections are housed in fireproof, vault-like, air-conditioned stacks with humidity control. An expert staff organizes them for use, insures their protection and preservation, and provides for their scholarly reference use in the Division's commodious and well-equipped reading room. Craftsmen, skilled in modern techniques, repair and restore manuscripts received in damaged condition. The Library maintains an excellent photographic laboratory where manuscripts may be copied.

It is seldom possible to write from source material on any phase of American civilization—political, military, social, economic, religious, or artistic—without recourse to these great national collections. Indeed, historical writers of standing constantly avail themselves of the resources and facilities of the Manuscript Division. For this reason, representation in these collections is the surest way to secure recognition in the history of the Nation. Persons justly proud of the achievements of an ancestor present his papers to the Library in order that historians may have access to them. This they regard as both a duty and a privilege, for there they become a living, evocative, and enduring memorial.

Manuscripts are often given to the Library subject to certain conditions, which are faithfully and scrupulously observed. Thus for a period mutually acceptable to the Library and the donor the conditions may provide that the papers may be examined in each instance only upon the specific

authorization of the donor; or that for a time the papers will be withheld altogether from public use; or that literary property rights will be reserved by the donor. It is not unusual, however, for donors to dedicate their literary property rights to the public, an action which markedly extends the usefulness of the manuscripts. The collections are made available only to serious scholars. No instance is known of their having been exploited willfully to injure the reputations of persons whose papers are in our keeping.

The Library will submit for the donor's signature a formal instrument of gift embodying any reasonable conditions which the donor may impose. In shipping, the right way is for the sender to include every paper, even those considered intimate or trivial. The Library will examine all with a view to selecting those of permanent importance to research, and will, upon request, return what appears to be inappropriate. The Library will also, upon request, submit an appraisal of the value of gifts received. Instructions for shipment at the Library's expense will be sent upon application to the Library of Congress, Exchange and Gift Division, Washington, D.C. 20540

The advantages to be derived from placing collections of papers in the Library of Congress are:

1. To preserve them. Here they are in an institution belonging to the Government. They will survive as long as the seat of Government survives, and they will be as far beyond danger of loss, dispersion, or deterioration as in an age of perilous weapons it is possible for them to be. They are guarded around the clock.

2. To contribute to the truth of history. While in private hands, they are inaccessible to historians. Their existence is not generally known. There are no facilities for their use.

3. To give the individual whose papers they were the place in history to which he may be entitled. The historian is a reporter. He must have material on which to base his statements. The public man whose papers are accessible takes his proper place in history. The public man whose papers have been destroyed or are kept in private hands is often inadequately or mistakenly estimated—or is entirely overlooked. To retain the papers of a national personage in private hands is to deprive him of the abiding fame which is his right and to which he properly looked forward.

4. To complement a national resource. "History is the memory of mankind." But just as a man's memory is, in particulars, fallible, imperfect, shaded by personality and passion, so the memory of mankind must be collective, cumulative, tested, and proven if history is to further an understanding of experience. The elements of truth must be integrated. A collection of papers in combination with the papers of close associates and formidable adversaries assures sound evidence, and from the reality of experience comes confident ground for present action. And to this consideration there is a compelling, a decisive corollary, for in the Manuscript Division private papers are juxtaposed to the most comprehensive, encyclopedic, universal aggregate of books and pamphlets, magazines and newspapers, maps and charts, prints and photographs, and other records of the human family ever brought together at any place in any time. They can shape the future, for in the Library of Congress private papers are added to the sum of knowledge.

August, 1958.

GPO 897-879

