

## ACCESS TO PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS



The Presidential Records Act of 1978 requires disclosure of most sensitive records 12 years after a president has left office. On November 1, 2001, President Bush issued Executive Order No. 13233, making it easier for former presidents to bar access to their presidential records. Bipartisan Senate Bill 86, co-sponsored by Jeff Bingaman (D-NM), Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Barack Obama (D-IL), John Sununu (R-NH), Patrick Leahy (D-VT), and John Cornyn (R-TX), represents an effort to overturn the EO, but Sen. Jim Bunning (R-KY) has blocked a vote on the bill. A similar bipartisan measure, HR 1255, passed the House in March with enough votes to override a veto.

Allen Weinstein, archivist of the United States testified that since the EO went into effect, the National Archives "has opened over 2.1-million pages of presidential records." Only once, in 2004, have presidential records (64 pages of records from the Reagan Library) been kept from the public under the order.

## LEGAL MILESTONES



This month marks three major landmarks of U.S. legal history: the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the swearing in of the first African-American Supreme Court justice, Thurgood Marshall (Oct. 2); the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of argument of the issues of affirmative action in higher education in the Bakke case (Oct. 12); and the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the arguments about first amendment protections for the Hazelwood, MO, high school student newspaper (Oct. 13). Readers interested in any or all of these significant events can find relevant materials in the LRC collection.

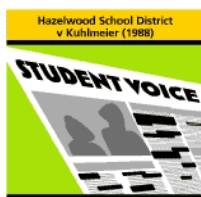
Roger Goldman's THURGOOD MARSHALL: JUSTICE FOR ALL/KF88745 .M34A4 1992 contains recollections of the justice, an analysis of his jurisprudence, and 15 of his notable opinions. There are two biographies by Marshall scholar Randall Bland—PRIVATE PRESSURE ON PUBLIC LAW: THE LEGAL CAREER OF JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL/KF8745 .M34 B642, which is based on the author's doctoral dissertation, and JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL: CRUSADER FOR LIBERALISM/KF8745 .M34 B547 2001, which is subtitled *His Judicial biography (1908-1993)*. Two other biographies are HOWARD BALL, A DEFIANT LIFE: THURGOOD MARSHALL AND THE PERSISTENCE OF RACISM IN AMERICA/KF8745 .M34 B35 1998 and MICHAEL DAVIS & HUNTER CLARK, THURGOOD MARSHALL: WARRIOR AT THE BAR, REBEL ON THE BENCH/KF8745 .M34 D38 1992.

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**MILESTONES  
(cont.)**



In 1979, Joel Dreyfuss and Charles Lawrence dedicated to Justice Marshall their book *THE BAKKE CASE: THE POLITICS OF INEQUALITY*/KF4155 Z9D74, in which they remarked of the court's deliberations, "It is difficult to ignore the reality of race in America with a black man looking you in the eye." Another contemporary work on the Bakke case is *BAKKE, DEFUNIS, AND MINORITY ADMISSIONS: THE QUEST FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY*/KF4155 S616 by Allan Sandler, former dean of the UC Berkeley Graduate School of Public Policy. More current treatments of Bakke are Bernard Schwartz's behind-the-scenes story of the decision in *BEHIND BAKKE: AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND THE SUPREME COURT*/KF228 .B34 S38 1988 and another by Howard Ball, *THE BAKKE CASE: RACE EDUCATION, AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION*/KF228 .B34 B35 200.



Discussions of freedom of the press abound in the LRC collection. This may be an apt time to read Lee Bollinger's *IMAGES OF A FREE PRESS*/KF4774 B65 1991, given in his recent prominence in that medium. A broad history of freedom of expression can be found in *MICHAEL KENT CURTIS, FREE SPEECH, "THE PEOPLE'S DARLING PRIVILEGE": STRUGGLES FOR FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN AMERICAN HISTORY*/KF4772 .C87 2000. Timothy Cook has edited a collection of essays by experts in mass communication, history, and law in *FREING THE PRESSES: THE FIRST AMENDMENT IN ACTION*/KF4774 .F745 2005, and Samuel Nelson extends the analysis of free speech to conflicts at home, work, and school in *BEYOND THE FIRST AMENDMENT: THE POLITICS OF FREE SPEECH AND PLURALISM*/KF4772 .N45 2005.

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**LAW  
LIBRARIANS  
LOSE REVERED  
COLLEAGUE**



Georgetown University Law Center Professor and Law Librarian Robert Oakley died unexpectedly on September 29 of cardiac arrest. He was 61. During Oakley's tenure, the law library was transformed from a collection housed on two floors of an academic building to one that fills the 144,000-square foot Edward Bennett Williams Law Library and the 30,000-square foot John Wolff International and Comparative Law Library. Not only did Oakley expand the collection well beyond one million volumes, making it the fourth largest law library in the country, but he also kept the library on the cutting edge of information technology.

Oakley, who joined the Law Center in 1982 as law librarian and professor, was a national leader in his field. He served on the executive board of the American Association of Law Libraries and as its president in 2000-2001. He represented the association's interests in Washington for 18 years, providing testimony and expertise on Capitol Hill. He worked on a wide variety of issues, including access to government information, censorship, copyright, and telecommunications reform.