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Thank you very much. I'm going to guess the people cannot hear me, you'll see things appearing on the chat. I'm going to guess what is kind of weird is my wife, who is a librarian at West Texas A&M is apparently also listening over in the library. She just said she can hear me just fine. It's interesting. I have been trying to figure out how long I can use the fact that I testified before a Senate subcommittee before that starts becoming yes but what have you done lately? Maybe -- I give a presentation to a large group of librarians, that making me the same appeal. As Jim mentioned, I am a political science professor. I will switch the site here. Coming at this, sometimes I overstate my disclaimers. I'm a political scientist. I do a lot of research on local science types of things. Right now, of course, I will keep track. There couple folks that are indicating no sound. Testing. Okay. I will keep going and hope that the folks that don't have any sound can get me. I have cash, political scientist, I did research on political activities mostly what I would call data heavy activities like voting, as well as initiative at the state level, the states that have state prepositions. Right now, I have been tracking, we are having a congressional election here in our district, I have been tracking a lot of the campaign financing. A lot of the editors to the editor as well as Twitter feeds. That's really where I come from. Unlike a lot of your presenters in the past or in the future, I am actually more user libraries and archives then I am a creator of libraries and archives. I was like to tell people when my wife and I travel, if we are by University, always like to pop in their library and see if they have a copy of my book on term limits. It's a great library that does. I was leave a business card behind if they do not. As I said, sometimes I have to be corrected or redirected. Sometimes I can be the world's worst researcher. I also want to indicate that I am not an attorney. If I sound like there are some legal issues that I'm talking about, please recognize that I'm not an attorney. I may not know what I'm talking about in that regard I would hope you would then send me a single information that would make it a little bit easier for me to understand. With that brief introduction, let me start with the story. Last summer, I taught a class on Congress, for months before that, I had been tracking -- keeping track of what's going on in the presidential administration, the federal government. One of the things I came upon was a Washington Post article, I will have to check. The reporter's name is [Indiscernible]. They were talking about staffers in the White House who their actual job was to take all the documents that President Trump had torn up in their job was to take them back together. I found fascinating. I will read a passage from the article. [Indiscernible] spent the first five months of the trust administration working in the old executive office holding, standing every desk with scraps of paper spread out in front of him. He earned an annual salary of \$65,000 as a records management analyst was a career government official with

close to 30 years under his belt. He had never seen anything like this in the previous administration he worked for. He never had to take the test tape the president papers back together again. I brought this article to a class of students, I sent it to an online class and we discussed it doesn't really matter if the Secretary of State sent a memo to the president and after he reads it, he tears it up and throws it away? This is interesting sort of thinking about this more in terms of government like a business. Maybe a business could do that. The federal government should not be doing that. I noticed a couple folks that I'm cutting in and out. I do have a lot of bandwidth going on right now. Maybe I should shut down a couple of [Indiscernible]. As I was saying, the students were curious as to why this was a problem. I want to relate this back to a visit that I had a number of years ago at the Truman Library in Independence, Missouri. We could see all of the memos that went back and forth between the ambassador the Soviet Union and President Truman. It was fascinating to see the cold war dashboards get started in these documents. In the United States, with our democracy, we like to know how the president decided to do that. What advisors told him to do this? That type of thing. That is what I find fascinating when we are talking about twitter presidential communications. Presidential records act, the White House must preserve memos, letters, emails, and papers that the president touches, sending them to the national archives for safekeeping as historical record. I think the reporter may have overstated the presidential records act a little bit. I don't think it's everything he touches. I would have to say it's pretty close. Most the documents that come into the Oval Office have to eventually sleep of office, the national archives. Our core discussion today is on the presidential records act. This is the act of 1978. Some people may be a little concerned or confused. I can't with actual name of it, it may be the Nixon presidential records act of 1973, which was the Congress of the tent 10 link in to make sure President Nixon did not destroy documents on his way out that could be used later for legal issue. They have been used against the federal government, to write books and so forth. This is a federal law. It took effect after 1981. That would offend the Reagan administration, the Clinton administration, the George W. Bush administration, the Obama administration and now the Trump administration. It seems like an older law. It's only been in effect 1881. What this did, of course prior to 1981, the president still maintained the records. It was interesting that it was sort of -- enema, the president would hopefully give up, the records were considered personal. Growing up, my dad is a retired high school history teacher. I have been to Hyde Park. I've been to Independence, Missouri twice. Once when I was a kid and once as a college professor. I have been to the archives at the Library of Congress. I have been to the Bush library. Part of the Texas A&M system. I'm familiar with these documents. With the presidential records act does, it establishes public ownership of all presidential records and defines what is the presidential record. It also covers vice presidential records, that always comes up and questioning. What happens to vice presidential records. Peaked at the Bush library, there's a sizable section on George HW Bush library at College Station at Texas A&M University campus. You have vice presidential records, it places the responsibility for custody and management of incumbent presidential records with the president. It allows the incumbent president to dispose of records that no longer have administrative, historical, or evidentiary value. Once the views of the United States disposal has been obtained in writing, the president, as he is leaving office, the documents, the archivist, he looks to determine the United States looks at these documents see maybe they don't have any historical [Indiscernible] to be honest, you probably saved not one for display at the Obama library. [Indiscernible] this remains exclusive legal custody of the president. If you'd like to see those records, you'd make them to the president. With a subpoena to the president. The national

archives. Of course, I'm a big user of the Congressional research documents for my time when I was on a congressional staff. I like to use and I like to cite the records. At the end of my presentation, the last two sides of the citations if you want to go back. In 2014, the presidential records act of 1978 was actually amended, it really updated more the preservation. It's not based on the media that the information is not on. Stored by the content. I remember back in the good old days, there was some question when President Clinton created the website, the White House website, how that would be stored. I will talk about that in a minute. They talk about documentary material. That is all books or [Indiscernible]. Papers, pamphlets, works of art, models, pictures, photographs, maps, films, motion pictures. Including but not limited to audio and visual records or other electronic and mechanical recordings, and analog, digital, or any other form. And, presidential record is any material that was created by the president staff or the president makes a speech, do we keep the text of the speech. Those of you that have looked at the presidential archives, it's fascinating to see the different comments. Probably a speechwriter route his speech. Before he gave his speech, he might have underlined things saying emphasize this. Don't say this is loud. Act like the classic example that we use in class all the time. The notecards that President Bush when he was running for reelection used in 1992. In one of his debates. One of his speeches.

Probably the actual document text might be more durable. Now with increases in technology we need to go back and read record. It's interesting when they talk about commercials. I always hang out with a colleague of mine. He does a lot of research on the president. The recording, we take a look at the recordings in terms of commercials. Presidential and personal records, do we need to look at the incumbent versus the Challenger? Tulsi Gabbard, her commercials, she did not have much of a run. Andrew Yang did not have much of a run. Would he be considered part of the presidential [Indiscernible]? These are normative comments, again. I said I am not an attorney. There is, by the way, the University of Oklahoma, a rather wide ranging collection, the Julian Cantor presidential political communication archives. It has also the video and audio. I can remember from commercials when I was a kid, I wanted to ask if they have a copy of that. What is disturbing is they usually do. They kept a lot of the material. We talk a little bit about presidential records, I mentioned the website. I'm getting to my point eventually Twitter has to narrow our funnel down here. The Clinton Administration was obviously the first one to have a website. You might remember back in the mid-90s when he created the commercial, he created the website, he wanted to make sure you typed in Whitehouse.gov. I made a mistake one time on a presidential class, the Whitehouse.gov. There's a lot of questions about how to preserve it. Websites by their own nature are sort of organic type of creatures. Things get added to them. Links sometimes are attached. I have my students in my Texas state local government class analyze the governor's website. From semester to semester, the website changes. I will take pictures of it before. How to preserve it, the national archives decided that they would use a process called freezing in time. The Whitehouse websites are presidential records. The files that make up the website are preserved, I am citing the national archives website. It's electronic records archive. However, the user interfaces now. You can see the website, a lot of the links will not work because they might be links to some other [Indiscernible], just like the website. As time goes on, those websites, the links do not work. If a student, so it doesn't work, they are very rapid, large numbers of emails come back to me. The link does not work. The present time for representations of the original website that approximate interface and functionality for easy access by the public. They are no longer updated. Links to external websites will probably not

work. Some of the images also sometimes do not work because they've been taken down have been changed. All right. Let's go to twitter. I go from websites to twitter. You might recall back in 2016 that President Trump used twitter a lot. He definitely uses a lot and we will see how much in a little bit. The president uses twitter a lot in his campaign. In fact, he claimed that because he used twitter a lot, that is what got him elected

It's cause for concern. When the things the president traveled to post something. Say wait a minute, I should not oppose the data. Or maybe one of the staffers, the cabinet secretary, legal counsel will come in and tell him that he should not opposed to that. The lead to that presentation, the national public radio, President Trump made a high-profile short-lived typo this weekend when he deferred to the Defense Secretary as Mike Esperanto in a Tweet deleted after an hour. I don't know about you but I am forever sending my mother text that have AutoCorrect. She has no idea what I mean by that. Trump has spoken about the power of Twitter and the importance of his tweets. He told FOXNews in 2017 that he may not have been elected without twitter. He views it as an effective means of communication as president. In fact, this is quoting President Trump. The use of social media is not presidential, modern-day [Indiscernible]. That's what he tweeted in July 2017. His twitter handle is at the real Donald Trump. He joined Twitter in 2009. President Obama created the first POTUS website. When President Trump became president, when Donald Trump became president in 2017, he actually inherited that POTUS twitter account, I don't know if you noticed, all POTUS does is they are retreating President Trump's personal account. That raises a lot of interesting political messaging questions. Should the president of the United States be allowed to control his own twitter account? I encourage you to weigh in on that thought. Just like I have a twitter account, if I for some reason were to be elected president, I myself would think that I'm not going to use that twitter account, I will work with my staff to create a consistent message to advance the national government, to make them seem much more human. President Trump has a different test different perspective on Twitter than I do. One of the things that I noticed is that tweets are considered part of the presidential record. The press secretary in 2017 clearly said that the administration thinks that tweets as part of the presidential record. There was no mention of deleted tweets, however. Some folks have come up with this question, do deleted tweets count as part of the record? Sometimes the things you see, maybe for an hour, two hours, three hours and are eventually deleted are perhaps more interesting than the actual ones that are saved. I am sure I am preaching to the choir here with my information on the Library of Congress. For those of you that don't know, it was actually granted or gifted, the twitter I carved. This was from 2006. All tweets posted from 2006. They stopped archiving all tweets. Every tweet in 2017. They still captured tweets were important parts of historical record. Again, I'm not sure if you think about it for a few minutes is in every tweet part of historical record? I guess it depends on your definition of history. That is interesting. I asked questions on Facebook, I did not ask this on Twitter, half on Facebook. The twitter archive is currently embargoed. If you want to look at the twitter archive, it is embargoed in part because it's difficult to release information. Imagine if you want to twitter and searched my name. He found a discussion, I'm a political science professor, I also do various things at my church. Imagine if you could find -- I went to college and 80s. Find activity about that. If you look up and find that I am making this critique of a killer that happened at my fraternity. It is very interesting. I do not know if the twitter archive and maybe you all might have more information about this. If the twitter archive actually included [Indiscernible], talk about this in a little bit. It's possible for each person that has a twitter handle, they can actually delete all their tweets. I have

not dug in deep enough to see if you can delete selected tweets. I knew when you become Dean of the library, you might want to delete some of those tweets and comments that you made when you were a Sigma Chi member back in 1991. That might be something embarrassing that you don't want. One of the things I did learn, there a lot of my brains on Facebook. I have a lot of archivist comments, a lot of migraine comments, including some that I cite here. Some of those lessons that I learned, first of all, does it work in libraries and our librarians and archivist, they are not always, I don't know, I try not to be that researcher, that professor. I do sometimes -- I'm working on a paper and I have to present the paper conference in a week, I finally decided that I would go look at the archives, what you mean it is embargoed? Why? I should be allowed to look at that. When I first became the professor of political science, I thought it would be a good idea for me to go over. We have a senator who was a State Senator in Texas. Then he was governor -- President George W. Bush appointed him ambassador to Sweden. I thought of the interesting to take a look at the papers, are archive. They are actually embargoed. Not so much to protect his administration, but there may be people that he mentioned. I thought that was very important, that I needed to be reminded fairly often about, there are some things that I'm not supposed to see. There is always a great story when Thurgood Marshall retired from the Supreme Court, he donated his papers to the archive. Everything on his papers said that he will be released at the time of his death. He was not expecting to only a couple months after he retired. Now all of a sudden there people still on the court that people can access what they thought about Thurgood Marshall and what he thought about them. I quote these two items here, [Indiscernible] first of all, social media, either way, [Indiscernible] at the time was posting on [Indiscernible]. I did not realize what that was. I'm finding it a useful tool. She was the director of digital strategy at the Library of Congress. She responded to another question about the twitter archive there. Social media is an important part of the cultural record, I will agree. Social media uses changes as the platforms do. Those of you that are familiar with Twitter might remember started at 140 characters. Then right around the 2010 era, switched to 280. It doubled in size. If you take a look at twitter today, a lot of tweets are actually pictures. It's a lot more visual. I don't know what will replace twitter. There was a really bad TV show, we have been encouraged to use Instagram a lot more. Instagram is twitter for people that do not like to read. Like remember that Instagram's pictures. Twitter is text. We will get to that in just a second. There a lot of pretty personal stuff on twitter. Treat twitter more like a public diary. Like you might see in a diary. Even a description of what you had for lunch, this could be useful for someone starting early 20th century nutrition. Maybe they were writing his or her Masters these are dissertation. I know I'm speaking to the choir here. Archive has to develop strategies that collect and preserve information, who respect people's information also preserving slices of life. It may be important. That important college president was arrested for drunk driving. But how important is it. The actual full site is listed in the last page. The last couple of sites. This is taking a long time to get to the [Indiscernible] part of the presentation. Every now and I will teach a class on [Indiscernible], which makes sense because I'm a student of legislative studies, legislative scholar, always have students take a look at how a bill becomes a law. Last summer, one of my students brought my attention of the [Indiscernible] act. You might remember that that was one of president trumps tweets, he was concerned about the [Indiscernible]. It's important how the bill is titled. It will determine what committee it is sent to or what committees. One of my students found the act. It is very interesting. It is short for communications over various eats electronically for engagement. I thought that was very interesting. The member of Congress we'll talk about that in a second. They introduce this law and named the bill the [Indiscernible]. It

never became law. It was very similar to the USA Patriot Act of 2001. Actually, the USA Patriot Act is just like this, it's an acronym. Uniting and strengthening America by providing tools to intercept and obstruct terrorism. They had to work very hard to take this title and make it into a readable language. May 21 of 2017, President Trump tweeted despite the constant negative press, apparently this was at 2100 in the morning. I have a difficult time managing my phone early in the morning, much less try to type something that was retweeted more than 100,000 times before the president deleted it. It was tweeted on at field Donald Trump. It was later determined that he meant to type coverage. It is kind of obvious from the context. Again, does the tweets need to be maintained? Is that important for democracy to know that the president of the United States does not check his tweets before he presses send? And so, I note on here, this is a comment, my own personal opinion. He has a personal twitter account that he uses apparently unmediated by staff. I am not entirely sure that a president should have a personal twitter account. People will come out and say it makes them more approachable. It makes them more like the common American, president. Those of us who have been in political science, we need to -- sometimes we may take this a little bit too much. This attitude a little too strongly. I noticed a couple questions, try not to look at the chat. I'm afraid if I shrink the chat, I could change my settings on my other monitor. We will briefly go through this. The bill was introduced by Mike [Indiscernible], a Democrat in Illinois. He was one of the founders of the transparency Caucus, I do a lot of research on informal groups in Congress, caucuses mostly. He introduced the bill as an amendment to the presidential records act because he wanted to include the term social media. His idea was to ensure that additional preservation of presidential communication, including deleted tweets. In June 2017, the press secretary said all tweets should be considered. That answers one of the questions. That all tweets of the president send are considered presidential material, not personal. It is my evidence that the twitter archive that was being built was not going to handle deleted tweets. They would know that the twitter archive is being built. He would not have introduced this. Because of the [Indiscernible]. They quickly introduce another bill entitled the making access records available to lead American government openness act.

It spells it out as [Indiscernible]. There must be some really creative people on the representatives the reason I mention a lot about the Library of Congress and the twitter archive is because the neck. When I was asked to develop this presentation, there was a subtext that I got from the request. I should address the question of should the Library of Congress capture all of the tweets? That's a good question. Maybe. Maybe we need to have a congressional law, that is kind of an oxymoron, and actual law, part of U.S. code that tell somebody, probably the Library of Congress to record all presidential tweets. Maybe report all presidential and cabinet member tweets. One of the things that I was recommend, I'm a big fan of offense, maybe we should recommend that the president not have his own personal account. His or her own account. Just love to be opposition research running against President Trump. Because, you don't actually have to dig up anything. If the good of the twitter archive and follow this. You don't have to have a voiceover. Like a full-page newspaper ad with all the tweets. Here is kind of the hands on type part. We were talking about -- people been asking us, I will address this question. I will switch to sharing mice. I apologize for those of you that are active chatters here. It does take me a minute to remember how to share. I want to share my screen. Click file that a little closer.

Go up to the top. Right at the top there.

Thank you.

There's an interesting website. You should be seeing that now. It is called [Indiscernible]. I need to actually go back to my side. Hopefully I did not close this [Indiscernible] is an American version. Members of Congress, for example, people running for office. Here you can actually see Kimberly Iowa. It is all sorts of things, these folks can be publishing. As I mentioned before, I am not an attorney. I could be published or deleted because there are violations of the [Indiscernible] act. If you take a look at the European version, actually, this is mostly British. There is some European. The reason here, I am [Indiscernible]. There is a private individual. This is twitter archive. I hope this is not affect your sharing. There needs to be smart recent tweets. There are. These are all the tweets the president has [Indiscernible]. You can see all these tweets, this gentleman, his name is Lyndon Brown, I found this is looking for example, how to use [Indiscernible]. I thought I was very interesting. These are all president tweets since January 27, 2017. He has gone in, he has categorized them. If you take a look, there is a way on here to search. I encourage you to play around with this. There's a way to search. I can't member how to find. If you're looking for [Indiscernible], he likes to call them [Indiscernible] if you search, you will bring up all of the negative comments since January 2, 2015, that's interesting. I wonder who he is. There is a bunch of different [Indiscernible]. One of the things that you might not be aware of, you can actually do your own twitter archive. If you want to take a look at all the tweets that you've ever tweeted, if you work for a library or archives, you have to actually record all of your tweets, although outreach attends he made, you can do your own twitter archive. I have a link to that on this night. If you want to search, you can search using various techniques. I'm trying to think if I actually open that one. There's a program called the way back machine. The way back machine, here it is. They have one just for twitter. If you search that, you search for a member of Congress, I will search for a member of Congress. I can bring up all of my old [Indiscernible]. I can go way back. It will bring up all the tweets of ever posted. It goes way back. I think I joined twitter right around 2007. Most of this stash it looks like it is really old. There are two different settings. Looks like it is only set to [Indiscernible]. If I said it 2019, I can get tweets from the last couple weeks. You've been discussing the student that cheating classes. That is called the [Indiscernible] machine. But you need to know people's Twitter handles. If your member of Congress happen to live in Montana, [Indiscernible] is up for reelection. You can search this and you can see all the tweets posted by [Indiscernible]. There's a website that might actually become -- I am not a simile with this one. Again, I have a link to this. It's on my presentation. Now I have to advance. This is actually a community that is working to access social media and collects social media. It's a very public political activism. I guarantee if you would look around at some of these, there interesting tools that you can download. You can take your publicly shared IDs, you can blow them up. Some of this information is a little bit technical. There is an old website about how to use Twitter for academic research. I'm going to stop here. One of the things that you might be interested in with the trumpet twitter archive that Mr. Brown created is that he actually gets you the code. If you are interested in doing it yourself for some of your local political activities or something, and you have some program experience, it take to to get help, it has all the information about how to use a wet scraper, a twitter scraper if you're not as familiar with programming and coding, also have the information on how to do it, step-by-step way to copy it, where to paste it. It is very interesting. It's an interesting process. If you would like to learn more about the trumpet twitter archives, he does provide you with his email. It is cleverly enough trumpet twitter archive@Gmail.com. I think that one is very interesting. One of the last -

- they're all excited. You can find just about anybody's Twitter handle on that. It is pretty interesting. Most of you should be familiar with the way back machine. You can take a look at websites that have been removed or changed, whatever, this does the same thing with tweets. Again, I am not sure if you are able to tweet Donald Trump tweets. I do not know if he would get any of the deleted ones. It's not easy to delete a tweet but it's not hard if you do it in a relatively short amount of time. In fact, let me look. There were some steps on how to delete a tweet. On twitter. That being said, I guess I will start with questions. If that is okay.

Thank you, Dave. Great presentation. Great presentation. Let me go to these questions here. Hold on one second. Somebody asked who was the national archivist? I did a quick Google search. It is David Ferrero.

That name is familiar.

I probably mispronounced it. Scott asked -- I think this relates to earlier. This is in your presentation. Don't the recordings onto the broadcaster? When we teach a class on the president national government, there is sort of the list of campaign commercials. It is curated, I think it is curated by CBS or PBS in Boston. Definitely the broadcasts along. I would think in many cases, if their famous speeches, as of noon tomorrow, I will have resigned the office of president of the United date. Even if belongs to CBS, NBC, ABC, whoever else was broadcasting, I think they've actually donated that to the Smithsonian or the national archives I am not a lawyer. You'll want to check on legal issues. That is their personal property. In many cases, they have donated to the presidential archives.

Then there is the statement that there is a system of record that records everything, everywhere. Everywhere there is a device. Someone is making a humorous comment. That everyone is recorded everywhere.

Yes, it is called Alexa. [Laughter] that is always the classic.

Virginia makes the comment that campaign materials are not presidential records. Interesting.

I will have to go back and look at my attorney stuff on this one. The president will take them, just about every presidential library and into, it has not been all of them. They all have campaign signs and posters that were donated. [Indiscernible] this may actually be in the campaign manager's personal archive, whatever. Sometimes it is difficult to ferret out. Most of the time campaign commercials tend to be saved. Of course, there's a lot of stuff about the CIA director that is top secret. You cannot see most of that. There are some that has been redacted.

John makes the common campaign records of an incumbent -- hold on, I lost it for second. [Laughter]

They are certainly presidential records, specifically photos.

Right.

Is fascinating. I know it's incredibly frustrating if you are the individual who is the president at the time. I can sense a lot of frustration and president trumps tweets. Definitely, what can I say? One of my favorite movies, I forgot the title now. The one with the two presidents. There is one with the president, Mike Douglas. Is a Martin Sheen in the? Maybe. Whether he is the president and he makes these comments about trying to find his wallet with his credit card. I thought it was interesting. You no longer have a private life, your president of the United States. You are essentially the United date.

Right. The rest of this is specifically photos and videos of open press campaign events. Jason makes the comment, how many websites no longer exist due to internal [Indiscernible] by staffers?

That's a concern and a question. I know here at the University because of your designated under Texas records. Sometimes when we want to change website, we have to get university permission, it depends on how radical a change it is. If for some reason a professor leaves and we update the website with his information, take his information out and put his replacement, that is an interesting -- sometimes it's on purpose, they just actually press delete. Sometimes emails get deleted. I have heard. [Laughter]

Dominique makes a comment I don't think you should be allowed to control his own twitter account if there's no oversight.

Right. That is really a political -- I enjoyed reading the books and set the come out of the first couple years of the Clinton White House. Because they always talk about they needed to have some adults in control because they let the kids run everything and so forth. That becomes a bit of a problem. We need a consistent message, it's hard to have that when the president, supposed to give the consistent message is not following the message. That's the bigger problem in the Trump administration. Maybe we need to have adults running the administration.

I cannot pronounce this. It's some kind of handle. He makes a comment that it's a private account, it will affect the transparency in the [Indiscernible] act. It was exactly what the Hillary Clinton investigation, the investigation by the judiciary.

There is always differentiation between the federal information act and freedom of information act, FOIA, where you send a letter to the FBI and they will give you your file. Which by the way don't have one. That's a little different than the presidential records. I know back when they first opened Bush library, I got to go and is one of the first ones. The archivists had worked in the Ford library, then he worked at the Carter library, he was like a guy who would come and help set up the library. He was saying still in the 1990s, they were getting legal requests for documents from the Ford administration. Some sort of legal issue had happened. People were suing some aspect of the Ford administration and they were still getting requests from loggers about materials from the Ford administration that had not been released. I thought it was fascinating. This was the 1990s. I went down to the Bush library. In 1999 when I first got here to Bush library. It's interesting how these materials were still being requested 20 and 30 years later.

Jason had the comment to any have any legal power or standing.

That I mentioned I'm not an attorney?

Maybe there is a login audience

He could probably make that. Here's what he's thinking right now. He says the looters -- if there's looting there must be shooting. I can't remember, you can look it up. And so, if somebody went out and started shooting people who they thought were looting, saying the president that I should, we are starting to get to hazardous location here. Maybe again my the president should not have his twitter.

Leah makes the comment that deleted tweets should definitely be part of the historical record. Most of them may be typos or errors, but some of them are very important historically.

I definitely think so too. I have a former student who might disagree with you. When she was a student at West Texas, she was a vigorous partier, she like to tweet all sorts of comments about parties, someone a little profane at the time. It was hard to tell if she was sober drunk. She got a job working for a law firm in Texas. The first day she was at work, one of the employee handbook items said you shall not delete any past tweets or Facebook accounts. She had to delete her twitter accounts and her Facebook accounts. They did not want that to reflect badly on the law firm. I thought that was very interesting.

Interesting. Tom says they should capture and preserve all tweets from the president that he posts in the course of his official duties, including those that are subsequently deleted and has been informed by White House officials that they are in fact doing so.

That's where I get kind of curious. I wonder if they're using his website as the way. They probably had to set up there. That's highly technical. Trying to learn the technology which is how I found the Trump and twitter archive. It would be interesting to set up something. [Event Concluded]