2009. President Obama revoked Executive Order 13233 in order to keep his promise of making government more transparent. President Obama decided to return to former president Reagan's 1989 procedure that established a mandatory release timeline of records through FOIA.

Presidential libraries' function and change throughout their existence is a topic that has attracted some scholarly attention. Linda Fisher's essay "The Role and Function of Presidential Libraries" extensively maps out the function of presidential libraries. Fisher states that presidential libraries are mainly "a manuscript repository and showcase for presidential artifacts" (Fisher, 3). In her essay, she examines a life cycle that the libraries go through, which was developed by Dr. Don Wilson, who was the Archivist of the United States from 1987 to 1993 (Fisher, 15). There are three different stages that libraries go through in throughout their lifespan and each change in stage that takes place also results in a change in the function of a library.

The first stage or function of a presidential library is described as being the nascent stage. The organization of the archives and the development of the museum exhibits are carefully undertaken by the presidential library staff during this period. Moreover, public relations are developed in this period. Scholars and journalists review the newly released documents, hoping to shed some light on a president's time in office. Especially in the newer libraries, the amount of material needed for review and placement makes this stage in the presidential library life cycle an important one, and one that determines the success of library as it ages (Fisher, 19) . The second stage of the life cycle of a presidential library is identified by Fisher as taking place about 25 years after a library has opened. The function during this period of presidential libraries is mostly defined by the research of scholars and is fittingly called the research phase. Research is at the library's all-time high in this phase because of the mandatory release of sensitive materials, which adds to the clamor of researchers looking and hoping for a startling discovery (Fisher, 21). Fisher describes phase three as the mature library. In this phase research draws to a close. About 50 years after a library's opening, most of the presidential documents have been released. Interest by researchers and scholars greatly decreases with the lack of new material. In effect, the museum portion of the presidential library becomes more important than ever, with most visitors using that portion of the building (Fisher 23).

The function of presidential libraries thus changes throughout their lifespan. First they act as depositories for the large amounts of newly released presidential papers. Community ties are also established as part of a purpose for them. Later they are a researcher's source for material on a president. Lastly, the museum portion of the library becomes its main function. A library at this stage mostly resembles a memorial, where all the exhibits bring back some nostalgia from the past when the particular president was in office.

Many scholars consider presidential libraries to be the new presidential

memorial. Usually, monuments and memorials are built after a person has passed on, such as the many memorials built around Washington, D.C. Many scholars, such as Benjamin Haufbauer, have written on how presidential libraries have essentially become living monuments to the former presidents. As in the title of his book, Haufbauer describes them as "Presidential Temples." They are described as being like any other monuments, a testament to power (Haufbauer, 1). In fact, Haufbauer states that many scholars dislike the libraries because "as sites of memory, presidential libraries have embedded within them an ideology that attempts to reify reverence for the presidency" (Haufbauer, 25). That quote is interesting because it relates to Edelman and the thesis of this essay, that president's have a power of being able to evoke a certain ideology through the architecture of their libraries.

Presidential libraries have been studied in respect to their history, function, and their role of being a memorial and monument to living presidents. The architecture of presidential libraries is an area of study that is rarely looked at in terms of being influenced by the ideology of the former presidents. Most academic studies of the architecture of presidential libraries offer subjective views on the particular architectural style that former presidents use and how the architecture style of their library reflects their arbitrary taste in what they believe is aesthetically memorable and fitting. If Edelman's theory of art and politics is introduced into the study of presidential library architecture, it reveals that there could be a motive behind the architecture of the libraries besides just the subjective individual tastes of the presidents. Political and personal ideologies fit with the pattern of architectural design of the presidential libraries. From the first designed library by Roosevelt to George W. Bush's beginning designs of his new library, each one has a president's ideology built into it. The presidential libraries of Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, and Hoover helped to create the foundation for ideologically influenced architectural design that subsequent presidents have followed.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidential library was the first of its kind, and that in of itself shows his ideology more than anything. Creating another government-run institution like his library was something that Roosevelt was very familiar with and fits perfectly with his liberal ideology. He was the architect of the many New Deal programs throughout his presidency, expanding the power of the presidency and the federal government to new levels. His presidency is viewed historically as being full of new standards that he set for future presidents to follow, and building a presidential library is no exception to that.

As far as the actual architecture of his library goes, it is difficult to pinpoint a specific ideological influence. For his library, Roosevelt selected a traditional, Dutch architectural style, common around Hyde Park, New York at the time. It is a very modest design compared to those of later presidents' libraries. The most distinct feature of his library is its extremely sloped roof. With the structure being