

INTERVIEW I

DATE: May 10, 1965

INTERVIEWEE: Daniel Quill

INTERVIEWER: Eric F. Goldman

PLACE: Mr. Quill's office, San Antonio, Texas

G: Mr. Quill, when did you first meet the President?

Q: About 1932, I imagine. He was about to become secretary to Congressman Kleberg.

G: What were the circumstances of the meeting?

Q: Lyndon came here in the interest of the Kleberg campaign. Dick Kleberg was running for Congress. This term in Congress was made vacant by the death of Congressman Harry M. Wurzbach.

G: How did he seem to you in your early meetings?

Q: Well, he's a human dynamo, has been all his life. He was real ambitious and he was way above the average man of his age. He grasped things easily and this political thing, he just took it over.

G: It was natural to him.

Q: That's right.

G: Did you have much contact with him during the period when he was actually secretary to Congressman Kleberg?

Q: Oh, yes, I had a good deal of contact with him. I used to do a lot of errands down here for him. Actually, Lyndon was the Congressman. Dick Kleberg, you know, from the

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King Ranch, he kind of handled the social end of the Congress and Lyndon did all the heavy lifting, all the hard work.

G: What were you doing there?

Q: I was Chief Deputy County Clerk. I was at the stockyard, I believe, during the campaign and I made a speech for Kleberg and I lost my job. So then I went to work for the Chief Deputy County Clerk. I'll tell you another thing. Lyndon always had an appetite and my mother made roast beef with brown gravy and corn bread and that's what brought him out to the house a great deal. He was always coming out there, especially on Saturdays. I was working out at the stockyards those days -- I used to get choice meat and he was very fond of her cooking.

G: Are there any other stories of this period like that which you remember?

Q: I remember when I first met Lady Bird.

G: Yes, would you tell us the whole marriage story as you recall it. Just start from the beginning.

Q: Then I'll tell you when I first met Lady Bird. Lyndon called me one day and said he wanted to introduce me to his girl and suggested that we have dinner. Of course, he didn't have any money and I didn't either. So, I said, "You know I went to a place last night that sure had a wonderful steak and the important thing about this place is that it's a gambling house upstairs and they don't charge you unless you want to pay for the food." I said, "I know this fella. He would be delighted to have us have dinner with him." So I met Lady Bird and Lyndon and there's where we had dinner. We had a delicious steak without any cost to either one of us. That was my first meeting with Lady Bird.

G: How did she strike you? Did she strike you as being very shy? A number of friends said she was quite shy.

Q: Well, when you were around Lyndon and Lady Bird, Lyndon was always the aggressive one, you know. I guess you might say that in some respects she was shy; you had to be shy if you were around Lyndon. He did most of the talking and most of the planning.

G: Some of the stories say that from almost the very beginning he had made up his mind: This is the lady I want to marry. Was that your impression?

Q: I think so. I think that whenever he made up his mind to do anything, he usually saw it through to the end. Just like his being President. I think he intended to run for president ever since he was secretary to Dick Kleberg. I mean he had designs on getting in the White House some day. I really believe it, and he did.

G: What was the next connection you had with the President and Lady Bird? Did you see them every so often?

Q: Well, they didn't know each other too long before they were married. They didn't go together very long; it's just a question of some months, I believe. I don't think it was a year at all, just some months.

G: How in connection with the marriage itself, what actually happened?

Q: Well, this is what happened. He called me on Saturday morning from Texarkana. Texarkana is about 400 miles from here -- maybe 425 miles -- and he said, "Lady Bird and I want to be married tonight at the Episcopal Church -- St. Mark's Episcopal Church -- and we haven't done anything and I wish you'd make the arrangements and we'll see you about six o'clock at the Plaza Hotel."

G: Is that where they spent their first honeymoon night, before they went on to Monterey and the Plaza Hotel?

Q: The Granada, now it's the Granada. It was the Plaza...

G: This is San Antonio, isn't it?

Q: Oh, yes. In those days when we used to have something pretty difficult to do, we'd say, put this down, then say "much obliged," and just hang up the phone and stay away from the phone the rest of the time until things were done. That's exactly what he did to me. He said, "Fix everything up" and hang up the phone. I had no contact with him all during the day. We had some problems that came up too. He had to get a marriage license. I had gone to Washington a little time before that, and I belonged to the St. Mark's Episcopal Church and I knew the Rector real well. About this trip to Washington, the church was paying about \$15 for their weekly bulletin they sent out and postage. If you for a second-class permit, that would cost only about \$3. So while I was in Washington, I got this permit for the church approved, which saved them about \$12 a week. He was kind of indebted to me for fixing up his paper. But he really protested, the Rector of the church. He said he didn't marry people without an interview and knowing their background. He liked his marriages to be successful and he'd have to talk to them. Well, I said, "You can't talk to this man because he's not available." Finally he consented to marry them. And I got somebody to call up some people and I started to I'd been at one time, chief deputy county clerk. I knew about how to get marriage license, and that helped me to get that license for them.

G: Didn't the man himself have to appear though?

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Q: Well, I guess he did, but this man didn't. He certainly had to be physically examined, you know, -- that was another requirement -- you had to have that before you could get your license. But I worked all those problems out. There were a lot of things to be done it was a pretty busy day for me, and when I met them down at the hotel and they hadn't got the ring -- you know it was just thirty minutes before the time of the marriage --

G: When you met them, were they excited?

Q: Oh, yes, yes, they were excited. Lady Bird said, "You have the ring, Dan?" I said, "Ring? Gosh, you may have been passing jewelry stores all day. What do you mean you didn't get a ring?" She said, "No, we haven't gotten a ring." It just happened that it was a Saturday and Sears and Roebuck store was open across the way. I went over there and said I wanted to get a wedding ring. This guy said, "What size?" I said, "Oh, gosh, do they have sizes?" So I got about a dozen of them and I took them over and tried one and the one that fit, she kept that one.

G: What were they -- little gold bands?

Q: Cost two and a half.

G: Apiece?

Q: I took the rest back. Two and half dollars! You don't think I could have brought twelve rings at two and a half dollars in those days. That was a pretty big present for me to give them for their wedding. A two and a half dollar present.

G: And then you gave the ring to Mr. Johnson and he presented it -- there was no mix-up.

Q: No, no mix up at all. That all happened at the hotel, not at the church, as I've read some places.

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G: You gave it to Mr. Johnson at the hotel, he had it in his pocket and he put it on her finger?

Q: That's exactly what happened.

G: You mentioned that he called you from Texarkana -- what were they doing there?

Q: She lived at Karnack, and that's just outside Texarkana, maybe a few miles. They stopped there to use the phone, I imagine.

G: How far is that from San Antonio? How long would it have taken them to get there? In short, were they actually traveling all day long and that's why they couldn't take care of details.

Q: Oh, yes.

G: Let's get all the details down about the wedding, Mr. Quill, if you will. They came by automobile. Do you remember what kind of automobile it was? Was it her automobile?

Q: No, they borrowed that automobile from somebody in Austin, I believe. I think so, I think it was a borrowed car.

G: And who was at the wedding? Was there a best man?

Q: Henry Hirshberg.

G: Was he a friend of the President, or of you?

Q: He's a friend of mine.

G: He was not a friend of the President's?

Q: Well, I guess he was too.

G: You just got some people together?

Q: We had about ten or twelve people at the wedding, I guess.

G: But most of them were your friends?

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Q: Well, yes.

G: They weren't particularly his friends?

Q: I was the only person on the outside who knew this was going to happen. I told them, you know.

G: What was the minister's name?

Q: It's on that picture out there.

G: Let's go on with any other details of the wedding. They were married at 6 p.m., Mr. Quill, around that?

Q: No, they got in about 6 p.m. They were married about 8 o'clock.

G: And then did you all have a dinner for them?

Q: Yes, a little dinner for them over at the St. Anthony Hotel.

G: Do you remember what the dinner was like? Did you have champagne?

Q: We had a couple of bottles of champagne, I think, and you could get a pretty good dinner in those days -- it was pretty reasonable.

G: Was it steak?

Q: Steak.

G: And then did they stay the first night there for did they go on to Monterey?

Q: They stayed here the first night and then went to Monterey.

G: The President then goes back to Washington, of course, and you continue working with him on some of these things. In connection with that work, we've been told, as virtually the Congressman, Mr. Johnson was especially interested in agricultural problems in veterans' affairs. Does that check with your impression?

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Q: He certainly was interested in agriculture and yes, he was interested in the veterans -- he was interested in any segment of our society that would be in the interest of politics.

G: Are there any particular incidents during the Kleberg period which you remember that would illustrate his way of going at things?

Q: He worked long hours and everybody around him worked hard. I bet it's that way right now. He's hard to work for.

G: Did he use the telephone much?

Q: Always used the telephone. Now here's the name of the minister -- Reverend A. McKinsey was the Rector.

G: Thank you.

Q: Afterward he became the Bishop of Maryland. He lives in Maryland now.

G: Do you know where in Maryland? We'll find that out from the church.

Q: He goes to see the President once in a while. I think he's had him at two or three dinners, where he was entertaining a foreign diplomat or some similar person.

G: The minister just used the standard service, didn't he?

Q: Oh, yes.

G: Of course the Kleberg period is ended by the NYA period and you continue to know him and do things with him all the way through the NYA period, don't you?

Q: Oh, yes. I've done that all the way through, all the way up to right now.

G: Some of the President's old friends have the feeling that when this NYA opening came, Mr. Johnson went and asked for the position. Others feel that it came either through Rayburn or Garner or somebody who was looking for the right man. Do you know anything about this?

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Q: No, I don't. I would suspect that he wanted the job. It was an important job. I remember this photograph we got when we met them at the airport, he and Mr. Brown. We went out here north of town and I showed them a park. They call them rest places on highways now but that spot of ground, that's where he built the first drive-in park in Texas, right out here north of town.

G: It was already here? That is where he got the idea from?

Q: I don't know if that's where he got the idea from but we went out there...

G: Was this one already built?

Q: No, it was the one that he built. It was the first one that the NYA built. We went out there and looked at this particular piece of land, a shady spot on the highway, and that set the pattern for all these parks. Of course, they've changed them a little bit now but [they] were wonderful at the time. They NYA built them and then afterward the highway department adopted that work. They do it now.

G: What was he like as NYA Director? Was he the kind of man who traveled around a lot and kept inspecting things?

Q: Oh, he was just going all the time, just like he is now. Hasn't changed a bit.

G: Obviously he did a tremendous job as NYA Director. It was the model in the United States. His staff was almost fanatically devoted to him, but I don't have the impression that the people of Texas yet knew the name Lyndon Johnson to a great extent, that it was not the kind of job that projected his name out. Is that a wrong impression?

Q: Oh, that didn't make him known to the people.

G: So that when he came to running for Congress -- is it true that he didn't even know the Mayor of Austin, that he knew very few of the political leaders?

- Q: Well, when he ran -- we decided it at a meeting in Austin on Sunday afternoon.
- G: Where was that meeting, sir? Was it at his house on San Gabriel Street or at 34th Street?
- Q: It was at his house. We had about five or six men there. We also had Alvin Wirtz. He actually got to be the first Assistant Secretary of Commerce. We had Senator Welly Hopkins from Gonzales, who is now the Chief Counsel for the United Miners. We had Sam Fore from down there in Floresville.
- G: Was Claude Wild there?
- Q: I don't think he was there. We were trying to decide whether Lyndon should run for this vacancy occasioned by the death of the Congressman.
- G: So it was you, Wirtz, Welly Hopkins and Sam Fore and...
- Q: And Denver Chestnut. He was also at Lyndon's house. That's right, he ran the paper down at Kenedy. Sam ran the paper at Floresville.
- G: Is Mr. Chestnut living?
- Q: No, he's dead.

We were trying to decide whether we ought to run or not and Jimmy Allred was Governor. We had a great obstacle and that was the fact that the Mayor of Austin had endorsed a man by the name of Avery. He had a stone business, in fact this building was made out of Mr. Avery's stone. He had a lot of influence. He was a big friend of Mr. Gardner and of course in this city of Austin, they had the biggest vote. The Mayor's endorsing Avery was a hurdle we had to overcome and that's what caused us to take so much time.

- G: Avery was called Colonel Avery, wasn't he?

- Q: Maybe he was, I don't know. I wasn't much interested in Mr. Avery. We were interested in the Governor's helping us and we stayed in session all afternoon. I had to get back to San Antonio. I remember this very distinctly, I said to Lyndon, "Well, Lyndon, I'll tell you this: you can't ever get elected to Congress unless you run for it." And I then said I have to go home. Alvin Wirtz said I know where I can get \$500 to start off the pot. We got up some money and I think we had about a thousand or something like that, and then Lyndon announced.
- G: Did the Governor agree to back him before you announced? Did he really back him all the way through?
- Q: Oh, yes, of course. We were all good friends of the Governor, everybody at the meeting. We called the Governor by his first name. We were all big buddies of his and he helped us tremendously in that race.
- G: You knew at that time of the meeting that he was going to help? There was no doubt about that?
- Q: Oh, yes, we had some other commitments but I can't remember them now. I know we had him and we had the President too.
- G: How did you have that so early?
- Q: I don't know but he had it. We got a check out him for a thousand dollars.
- G: Was it Jimmy or Elliot that you were working with, do you remember?
- Q: I don't know.
- G: I talked to Claude Wild and he said that he was at that meeting.
- Q: No. He was brought in later as the professional organizer of the campaign.

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G: Mr. Wild said that when he first took over the job he thought he was not going to be able to win. The odds were too long against those experienced politicians. Did you all think it was a very long shot or did you think you had a real chance?

Q: No, we thought we had a fighting chance, with that Mayor of Austin worrying us to no end. I remember one night during the campaign they called me, about 10 or 11 o'clock, and said that Lyndon had an acute appendicitis. I think it was just a few days before the election, if I remember right. I said, "Well, that's wonderful -- hero felled in battle -- let him stay there. Let him stay there during the election, don't let him out. That will get him a lot of votes."

G: I talked to Harry Ransom at the University of Texas and Mr. Ransom -- he was a newspaper man then -- said that what struck him was that at the beginning of the campaign and at the end of it there was a kind of cavalcade which was gotten together not by you men who were working for the President but it was a kind of volunteer sort of thing. Do you remember that?

Q: I remember that we had a bunch of young guys --

G: Who were those people?

Q: I don't know.

G: But it was spontaneous, it was not organized? Did they march through the streets?

Q: Yes, it was just a kind of bunch of kids that got together that is the sort of thing he had going for him. He would organize; he was always doing something like that. And he did that, I'm sure this group of kids raising Cain and parading through the streets and all that... He had lots of enthusiasm about everything he did and he generated it with others.

He put on a remarkable campaign. He was not known at all, you know. He lived down there in Johnson City and he wasn't known in Austin hardly at all.

G: I've been told he won primarily because he simply got out there and worked hard. But apart from that were there any particular issues that he stressed that helped him a lot?

Q: Well, he won on Roosevelt's doctrine, you know. Of course he was real popular at that time. He ran a real clean campaign. There was no mud slinging in his campaign and his just got out and saw people.

G: Wild said it was his strategy to make it Johnson *versus* each of the other candidates in the particular part of the country where the candidate was strong. Was that really the basic strategy, so that it was always Johnson, Johnson, Johnson? Did there come a turning point in this campaign when you felt really that you were getting some place?

Q: No, there never was. We never felt that the thing was won. That's the way you have to run -- scared. You know, we had him running scared too.

G: When it was over, who was it that really elected the President? What groups were really behind him -- the young people, the old people, city people or rural people, etc.?

Q: The district is farming country. I think he got a lot of the agricultural people. He ran a whole lot better in the rural areas than he did in the city of Austin, if I remember right. He put in most of his time out in place like Taylor, Texas, places like that. He saw people and he worked -- that's why he won. I remember the day of the election I was going to Washington. I told them at the station that the Governor was getting on that train and was going up to Dallas. We rode to Dallas together. He got off at Dallas and they had little spot announcements that Lyndon was leading and the Governor kept saying, "Well, those are genuine." I said, "Oh, we bought those things, don't you know about that?"

And he kept thinking they were genuine.” But they promised to send me a telegram in Muskogee, Oklahoma. The train got in there about 10 o’clock. I got off that train and there was that telegram that Lyndon had won but he was still in the hospital. I want to tell you what he did. You know, we really gave that Avery -- we were giving him a hard time -- licking him every time we could and Miller -- Mayor Miller of Austin -- he was the really strong man behind Avery. And when I got to Washington I went into Congressman Kleberg’s office and there was a telegram from Lyndon. It said that Mayor Tom Miller was en route to Washington and to make all the parts of the office available to Mayor Miller when he got up there. I said, here he was trying to beat us and here he had a telegram take care of him.

G: How did you give Avery a rough time during the campaign? What tactics did you use on him?

Q: Every way we could.

G: What were his weak spots?

Q: Well, we made him a big, rich guy --

G: Against the poor, young fellow?

Q: Yes, he was a big shot, he had a big stone quarry and all that.

G: Do you remember any and of the speeches during the course of that campaign? Any particular event or any theme that the President used to campaign? He did make a speech at San Marcos...

Q: Oh, yes, he made lots of speeches. He made speeches at Taylor, Texas --

G: What did he say there and to whom did he address his talk, and what sort of thing did he talk about?

- Q: He talked about helping the constituents and following in the path of Congressman Buchanan. He said he would try to make as good a Congressman as Buchanan was and that kind of thing. I think he talked something about farm prices; he thought the prices should be better or something of that kind. He always makes smart speeches.
- G: Was Buchanan a good Congressman?
- Q: You [are] darn right he was a good Congressman. He was Chairman of the Appropriations Committee when he died. He was a powerful Congressman, and Lyndon was filling the shoes of a fellow that was really apt.
- G: Is it correct that he attended Congressman Buchanan's funeral and then went over to San Marcos to address the student body and to begin his campaign?
- Q: I don't know. I don't think Congressman Buchanan was buried before he decided that he was going to run. Oh, no, that couldn't be so because we didn't meet about his running until after the funeral and it seems to me like it was several days.
- G: That stands to reason.
- Q: He might have attended the funeral, but I doubt that. But he hadn't even announced then. He wasn't running.
- G: You mentioned the name earlier of Alvin Wirtz. A number of people have referred to Alvin Wirtz as a much respected state senator, a man who discussed many things with the President, particularly during the NYA period. Their offices were in the same building. Would you care to comment about Alvin Wirtz and how he contributed?
- Q: Well, Alvin Wirtz and Welly Hopkins they were two really close friends and they perhaps practically ran the state senate when they were senators. Alvin was always a real, real close friend of Lyndon. In fact, I think he came from Sequoia, if I'm not

mistaken. He was a very splendid man -- a smart man, a real smart man. And a good politician, a good political thinker. I'm sure he helped the President lots of times with advice.

G: You mentioned that you knew the President before he came to work for Congressman Kleberg. Was that when he was teaching in Houston?

Q: About that time, yes.

G: You also mentioned Welly Hopkins. We've heard that as a student at San Marcos, the President helped Mr. Hopkins in his campaign. Is that correct?

Q: That could be very possible. Mr. Hopkins came to San Antonio and helped us in a campaign. Anyhow, I know that Lyndon was here and Welly Hopkins. On Election Day, I know that Welly came down here and we rode around to the polls together. Lyndon always liked to come to this town and visit the polls.

G: Why?

Q: He just liked it and got enjoyment out of it. He did that all along right up to this last election. He was doing it during the Kennedy election. He was down here for this Gonzales election.

G: You mentioned that during the NYA period he came to see that roadside park. Someone has referred to a NYA project called "La Vieta." Is that it?

Q: "La Villeta," yes.

G: Was that during the NYA administration?

Q: Yes, that could be. Maury Maverick -- now let's see. When did he go to Congress?

G: 1937.

Q: 1937. No, he had nothing to do with La Villeta. He might have as a Congressman helped it in some way but Maury Maverick was the mayor of San Antonio and he's the one who did that. It was an Indian village here. It was the beginning of San Antonio. It was the first improvement the city had. It was an Indian village and Maury restored it, with the help of the government funds.

G: Did Mr. Johnson know Maury Maverick?

Q: Oh, yes, real well.

G: Did he assist him either in the NYA or the congressional campaign period at all?

Q: Well, let's see, Maury was a Congressman in 1934 and he helped Lyndon a great deal and Lyndon helped him a great deal. They worked together.

G: Would you recall the speech that the candidate made in the Menger Hotel addressing the businessmen of San Antonio? I believe during the NYA, telling them that San Antonio takes care of its own and then he proceeded to describe what was taking place.

Q: Menger Hotel, I don't know.

G: And they were somewhat resistant to the NYA program?

Q: I'll tell you one thing he didn't talk to too many businessmen because the businessmen weren't for him. I tried for years and years to get him to talk to the Rotary Club and he did that only after he was Majority Leader. And that was that picture you saw out there with Lady Bird with that marriage license. I don't know what year that was but it was about 20 years after. The story about that is that I finally got the Rotary Club to let him talk to them and the Rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church was [a] past president of the Rotary. He called me and said, "You know the Senator is coming down here to speak to the Rotary and since he was married in my church, maybe you and I could pull off some

little stunt.” Then I said, “Well, you married them.” And he said, “No, I didn’t marry them.” I said, “I thought you had.” This is now Bishop Jones. He said, “No, sir.” And I said, “Well, let me find out,” and I ran over to the county clerk’s office and asked them to run the marriage license records so I could get the date of the marriage. The girl there said, “Well, you know the original marriage license is pinned on the page of this book. It’s never been delivered to them.”

G: Pinned on the page of what book?

Q: The Record Book at the County Clerk’s office. The preacher mails the license back so they can fill out the rest of the record, who married them and so on. I said, “Mail that to me.” Well, they mailed it to me and of course that’s when I saw McKinstry’s name on it. So I called up Lady Bird. She was up at the Ranch. I said, “I have a surprise for you. You had better come down here. Lyndon is going to talk to the Rotary Club Friday and you have to come down here. I want to give you this surprise.” She said, “What is it?” I said, “Ah, if you don’t come down, you don’t get to see it.” So she came down.

G: What year was this Rotary Club speech?

Q: Not very long ago, several years, just a few years. After they got through with the speech, they introduced me and I got Lady Bird up there. I said, “Do you know what I’ve got here?” She said, “No.” I said, “I have your marriage license.” She said, “You know, Lyndon has always accused me of losing that license and I have accused him. We didn’t know who lost the license.” I said, “You never did have the license.” So she looked at it and she saw her schoolmate at school was her...

G: There was a friend of hers present?

Q: Yes, they roomed together -- her roommate at the University was her best lady at the wedding.

G: She drove up with them from that all-day drive?

Q: No, no. She was here at the wedding.

G: How did she get to the wedding?

Q: I guess she phoned her.

G: I see.

Q: But anyhow she signed that wedding certificate as a witness. Then she knew it was a genuine thing.

G: What did they wear at the wedding? Do you recall what the bride and groom wore to the wedding?

Q: She obviously didn't have a chance to wear the usual wedding dress. I know that she dressed over at the hotel. She had a special dress, I know that, because we had connecting rooms over at the hotel and she dressed over there.

G: Did she wear a hat or a veil?

Q: I don't know. I made the President a bet on something -- a special kind of pair of shoes that he used to get over in Houston and I lost this bet. I had these shoes and I presented them to him. He wore those to his wedding.

G: What kind of shoes were they?

Q: I don't remember but some shoes he used to buy in Houston.

G: Who selected that wedding ring out of the twelve you bought? Who chose the final ring?

Q: We were selecting them for fit, that's all.

G: Yes, but who chose the one that the bride finally wore?

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Q: She did. I had them on a stick or something. I could tell you something real interesting about the ring but I'd better not tell you.

G: Did the Reverend McKinstry deliver a sermon at the wedding to the bride and groom?

Q: We just had a regular Episcopal wedding ritual.

G: Do you remember any of the music that was selected?

Q: I don't think we had any music. That would require an organist, wouldn't it?

You know, I'll tell you about their staying here that night. They were supposed to -- I've got to thinking about that -- but they could have gone on that night. Time never did make any difference to Lyndon, day or night didn't bother him. I walked out of the House Office with him one dreary, snowy evening in Washington when he was secretary to Dick Kleberg. He said, "Dan, let me show you what I've got here." He showed me two \$25 Savings Bonds. He said, "That's the second one I've got and I'm going to save one of those things every payday." He was proud of those two pieces, they were worth \$18.75 apiece, you know.

Another thing happened up on the Ranch, I guess when he was Senator. He had a friend there in the livestock business -- he's quite a livestock man -- and we had gone up there to visit Lyndon. He had one bull on his ranch and we went out to look at the few cattle he had and he said, "How much does that bull weigh?" Lyndon said, "I bet you \$5 you can't guess within so many points of this bull." So Jess McNeel said, "Do you know how much he weighs?" He said, "I know exactly how much he weighs." So this old boy guessed what that bull weighed, right to the pound. I said, "Why don't you pay him his \$5, Lyndon?" He said, "I'll pay him after a while." He hasn't paid him yet.

G: Thank you, Mr. Quill. You have been extremely helpful.

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By Daniel J. Quill

to the

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1. Title to the material transferred hereunder, and all literary property rights, will pass to the United States as of the date of the delivery of this material into the physical custody of the Archivist of the United States.
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3. A revision of this stipulation governing access to the material for research may be entered into between the donor and the Archivist of the United States, or his designee, if it appears desirable.
4. The material donated to the United States pursuant to the foregoing shall be kept intact permanently in the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library.

Signed [Signature]

Date November 20th 1969

Accepted [Signature]

Archivist of the United States

Date 11/31/74