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# Among Friends of LBJ

NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LBJ LIBRARY



*Lady Bird*



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A National Tribute  
to Lady Bird Johnson

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(See pages 2-4)



## A National Tribute to Lady Bird Johnson

(Above) Jake Pickle flashes the "Hook 'em Horns" sign to Mrs. Johnson and her bemused escort, Henry Ford II.

(Below) The Great Hall was decked with holly — fir boughs, actually — and the marble railing was lined with candles for the reception.

(Below right) The refreshments, of course, befitted the occasion.

It was a tribute, and it was a celebration. And more.

A thousand friends and admirers of Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson gathered at the Library Dec. 11 for "A National Tribute to Lady Bird Johnson," the culmination of the effort to establish a permanent endowment for the Friends of the Library in Mrs. Johnson's name.

Former Ambassador Edward A. Clark announced during the evening the success of that effort — the goal of \$1 million was surpassed by more than \$250,000.

It is especially appropriate that the tribute benefited the Friends of the Library. As far back as 1965, Mrs. Johnson began work on the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library — conferring with curators, historians, archivists, and architects to create a place of living history. She shared the ideal expressed by President Johnson at the opening of the Library in 1971: "We are not here today to celebrate the breakthroughs of yesterday, but to try to chart the breakthroughs of tomorrow. It is the future to which we should address ourselves."





Henry Ford II, Preston Jones, Ed Clark, Linda Tobias, Helen Hayes, Jake Pickle, Mrs. Johnson, Kirk Douglas and emcee Cactus Pryor, after the program.

This hope has been made a reality through the activities of the Friends of the LBJ Library, and now the permanent endowment assures the perpetuation and expansion of those activities.

"Programs for our oral history, exhibits from the National Archives, tours and uniformed tour guides, vital printed material, two annual seminars composed of dozens of recognized national speakers — all are possible because of this drive," explained Congressman Jake Pickle, Texas cochairman (with Ambassador Clark) of the National Tribute. "Most of all, no general admission fee will ever be charged . . . That is *exactly* as LBJ wanted it."

The tribute was highlighted by the reading of reminiscences from President and Mrs. Johnson's letters and diaries by Helen Hayes and Kirk Douglas, as staged by Preston Jones, author of "A Texas Trilogy." Lyric coloratura Linda Loftis Tobias provided a musical interlude. A reception in the Great Hall followed the program.

The National Tribute was a success, and the success of the endowment drive was a tribute in itself. As Ambassador Clark beamed, "It's been a success because our lovely Lady Bird is a great lady and is still the "First Lady" of our esteem and affection."



Mrs. Johnson's reception line formed beneath the towering Christmas tree, decorated with ornaments used in the Johnson White House.



The evening of tribute included reminiscences of Lady Bird and Lyndon Johnson, scripted by Preston Jones from letters and diaries and read by Helen Hayes and Kirk Douglas (photographed during rehearsal). These are some excerpts.

1934: "He was excessively thin, but very, very good looking, with lots of black wavy hair, and the most outspoken, straightforward, determined manner I had ever encountered. I knew I had met something remarkable, but I didn't know quite what . . ."



Oct. 24, 1934: "My dear Bird, This morning I'm ambitious, proud, energetic. I want to see people — want to walk through the throngs — want to do things with a drive . . . If I had a box I would almost make a speech this minute. Plans, ideas, hopes — I'm bubbling over with them."

October, 1934: "Lyndon, please tell me as soon as you can what the deal is. I am afraid it's politics. Oh, I know I haven't any business . . . not any 'proprietary interest' . . . but I would hate for you to go into politics. Don't let me get things any more muddled for you than they are, though."

Aug. 17, 1935, to Lady Bird: "I'm sure it is hard for you to realize how much you have contributed to my peace of mind . . . to stimulating me to bigger and better things and to making my life so much fuller and happier since you joined me ten months ago today. Never have I been so dependent on anyone — never shall I expect so much of any other individual — and dear it is most comforting and reassuring to know that you do such a swell job. You do every day with your job what I want to do with mine, and you know something of my ambitions."

Jan. 20, 1969: "I was up early, the way it was when I was a child and it was the day to go to the County Fair and I didn't want to miss a thing . . . In my robe, with a cup of coffee in my hand, I made a last pilgrimage of my own into all the rooms on the second floor. This was partly the house-wifely need to see whether any personal objects had been left anywhere, but mostly just to stand still and absorb the feeling of the Yellow Room and the little Lincoln Sitting Room . . ."



"I brought Lady Bird to Washington as a bride 34 years ago. . . These have been marvelous years. It was wonderful when we were young and fighting our way along in the Congress of the United States in the House. It got better the years that we were in the Senate. After I was stricken and temporarily derailed, it seemed that I had time to really appreciate people and things more than I had in my earlier years. Then we bought our home here when I was Vice President. The last five years we have been here in the White House, and these have been the most marvelous years that any couple could spend anywhere with anyone. Most of the things we have sought we have done . . ."

# Kissinger speaks to overflow crowd

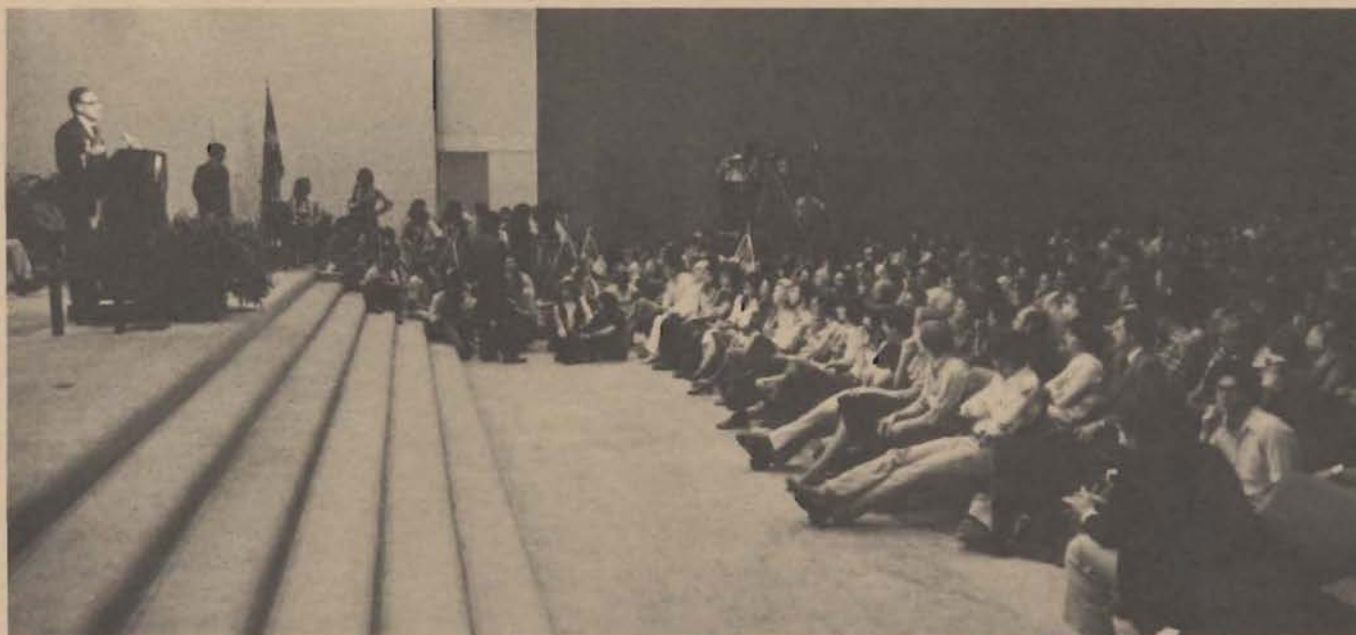
Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger spoke to an overflow crowd at the Library Nov. 7, as part of the Distinguished Lecturer Series co-sponsored by the Library and the LBJ School of Public Affairs.

Dr. Kissinger gave a wide-range review of U.S. world policy in a 40-minute presentation, then answered questions from the audience.

The 1,000-seat LBJ Auditorium was filled 15 minutes before the doors were scheduled to open. Closed-circuit television was set up in an adjoining lecture hall and in two corridors to accommodate hundreds more.

The auditorium crowd was receptive by and large, although scattered boos and hisses to some of Dr. Kissinger's comments prompted him to observe — to applause — "Some of my Harvard students must be here."

"Dr. Kissinger," one student asked, "of all the world leaders you have met, who do you think is the wisest?" A murmur of expectation rippled through the crowd as Kissinger considered the question. "Well," he answered, "you know how modest I am..."



# Foundation honors Garfield

The 1977 recipient of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation Award for significant contribution to the betterment of humankind is Dr. Sidney R. Garfield, the guiding genius of the prepaid health plan and architect of the health maintenance organization (HMO).

The \$25,000 award, designated to be given in 1977 for health and medical services, was presented at a luncheon in New York on October 27. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph A. Califano spoke on national health policy, health maintenance organizations and the career of Dr. Garfield.

"Forty years ago," Califano said, "Dr. Sidney Garfield was asked by Edgar Kaiser to provide health care services to 5,000 workers and their families on the building site of the Grand Coulee Dam. Dr. Garfield's idea, which he had developed earlier in Southern California, was simple: a group of doctors, paid in advance for their services, would provide continuing medical service.

"That idea has grown into the Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program, which today serves more than 3¼ million members with highest-quality, efficient, reasonably priced medical care."

Califano said he observed a public demand for prudent, efficiently managed government, and "nowhere is that demand more insistent — or more exacting — than in the field of health care." He decried the "medical arms race" among doctors and hospitals which clamor for the latest in sophisticated, expensive equipment without regard for needless duplication and overspending. That extravagance, coupled with the absence of competition and the fact that most patients let their insurance pay the bills without worrying about the price, has produced an inflation unmatched by any other industry.

"In health care we are driving the ultimate gas guzzler: heavy, expensive, laden with optional accessories," Califano said. "But we are not getting a perfect or entirely safe ride — far from it.

"Our goal in America — a goal shared by doctors, patients and government — is simple: high quality health care for all, at a reasonable cost."

Today's system of health care, despite its achievements, has serious flaws in organization and equity, he



Dr. Sidney Garfield (left) with Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and Joseph A. Califano.

said, because it "emphasizes expensive acute care over prevention." The health maintenance organization avoids these problems.

"Under this (HMO) plan, families enjoy a high level of care. But they pay less, because the system is more efficient; it emphasizes earlier intervention and prevention," Califano said.

Califano announced the Carter Administration's intention to help make it possible for every American to have the option of joining an HMO. As a beginning, he said he was writing to the heads of the 500 largest corporations in the country urging them to develop HMOs for their employees and inviting them to a conference in Washington Feb. 7.

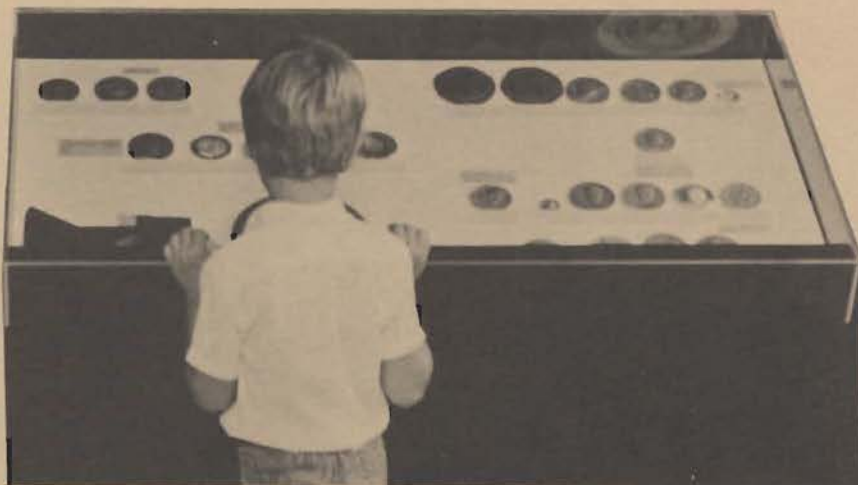
"The health care plan that Sidney Garfield and Edgar Kaiser launched 40 years ago is now an idea that enriches life for millions of Americans. It is an idea whose time has come: an idea worthy of serving millions more," Califano said.

"We are going to do our part to encourage that idea. Let us hope that we can match the sweeping vision and earthy practicality of leaders like Sidney Garfield, whom we honor today — not just for the idea he gave us, but for the pioneering spirit that made that idea possible."

Dr. Garfield emphasized "one of the most important things about containing cost in the future," periodic "health evaluations" of HMO members. "Our medical care in the future will begin with a comprehensive health evaluation for each new member, the result of which will chart their personalized pathways through our well-care or sick-care resources," Dr. Garfield said. "Re-evaluations, scheduled according to need, will monitor the health status of body systems . . . . The goal will no longer be limited to providing quality care for the sick, but will broaden to optimizing the total health of each individual throughout his or her time, which is basically the real purpose of medical care."

Dr. Garfield is the fifth person to be given the award. Previous winners have been Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen, New York attorney Franklin Thomas, and Dr. O. G. Lof of Colorado, a leader in solar energy development. The Award Committee of the LBJ Foundation is chaired by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and Dr. William McGill and includes George R. Brown, Dr. Robert A. Good, Miss Linda Howard, Arthur Krim, Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, the Hon. Thurgood Marshall, Harry McPherson, and Mark Ward.

# 'Inaugurations and the President's Medal'



Historic inaugural addresses and a variety of inaugural mementos, including the official medals from each inauguration that had one, were displayed from July 23 through Oct. 31 in the Library's South Gallery.

The medallions in the exhibit, "Inaugurations and the President's Medal," were on loan from the National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution. The display had been assembled from 38 private collections in honor of President Carter's inauguration. The LBJ Library was the only other institution to display the exhibition.

To complement the medallions, the Johnson Library borrowed original inaugural manuscripts of Washington, Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Kennedy and Carter. The documents, lent by the National Archives, Library of Congress, the White House, and other presidential libraries, have rarely been displayed. Lyndon Johnson's inaugural address, from the Library's archives, was also included.

The history of commemorative medals dates back to ancient times. Among the earliest were medals struck to

celebrate the Athenian victory at Marathon in 490 B. C.

The first American medals were made in France, commemorating Revolutionary War victories. Metal buttons imprinted with eagles were manufactured in America for Washington's inauguration.

President Jefferson's medal was the first produced in time for an inauguration. In time, as the parades and balls became traditions, so did the striking of a commemorative medal for a presidential inauguration. The medals were first produced in very limited quantities, mainly as gifts for the Inaugural Committee. Not until Herbert Hoover's time were the medals sold to the public as official souvenirs. For the next 15 years, however, they were sold almost at cost; little profit was expected.

Dwight Eisenhower's inaugural committee was the first to sell medals on a large scale — over 25,000 were sold in bronze alone. Commemorative medals became a means of financing inaugural festivities. Since then, thousands of medals have been produced for each inauguration.



The manuscripts on display included the second inaugural address of Abraham Lincoln.



The first inaugural medal:  
Thomas Jefferson, 1801



And the latest:  
Jimmy Carter, 1977.



# ALTERNATIVES TO CONFRONTATION

*Political, business and academic leaders from across the country met for four days in September in what Library Director Harry Middleton and LBJ School Dean Elspeth Rostow said was potentially "the most timely and significant" gathering ever held at the LBJ Library.*

*The occasion was a symposium called "Alternatives to Confrontation: A National Policy Toward Regional Change," jointly sponsored by the Library, the LBJ School and the University of Texas at Austin. Walt W. Rostow was one of the chief architects of the symposium, and he wrote the following in retrospect:*

The recent symposium, "Alternatives to Confrontation: A National Policy Toward Regional Change," was the largest such effort we have ever mounted: 83 participants; 23 sessions; 399 registered observers, of whom 125 came from out of the state. Media coverage was the most extensive any of our symposia has received.

The symposium was unique among our gatherings in two further respects. First, it was preceded by an experts' conference for which formal papers were commissioned, which will be published as a book. Some of the experts also presented 10-minute summaries of their conclusions to initiate discussions at the symposium. Second, as the title suggests, this was an occasion when we explicitly sought to contribute to national policy.

The concept of reaching for alternatives to confrontation arose not merely from a sense of the national costs of regional confrontation, but also from the technical judgment that the problems of the Northeast and industrial Middle West are deeply

rooted and require more than a marginal solution. The North. We found shared by experts from the North. They welcomed where regional problems, presented by the common interest.

What of the results? Certainly the problems are not solved from being together the first time they met in the field of regional analysis, and the exchange shop talk momentum; and their book, widely used by regional analysts.

As for the larger question, too soon to make a judgment of the symposium's



Alan Campbell



Ray Marshall



James Thompson



Two urban mayors from "opposing" regions: Richard Hatcher of Gary and Fred Hofheinz of Houston.



## N: A National Policy Toward Regional Change

for their solution much more lift of federal expenditures to and this assessment universally and serious policymakers in the need the idea of a symposium items would be analyzed objectively with sympathy, and solutions in sought.

Participants enjoyed and benefited. For the experts, it was engaged in the burgeoning analysis had assembled on a day were evidently pleased to. Their meetings never lost momentum. Their papers should make a good by students as well as profes-

purpose of the meetings, it is confident assessment. The symposium will be published by



Walt W. Rostow

the Joint Economic Committee and will be available to the Congress and to others.

Some confrontational debate there certainly was on the inevitable subject of the flow to the regions of federal expenditures. But the three active governors (Boren, Carey, and Thompson) and most other speakers muted this issue and focused primarily on other, constructive courses of regional action. Former Governor Scott argued the case for national planning.

An important theme ran through the conference, from the first technical paper (by Professor Williamson of the University of Wisconsin) to the last speaker at the public symposium (Professor Wilson of MIT); namely, that the character of the economy has been altered in recent years by the

emergence of major resource problems. And a good many speakers, including Gov. Carey, Felix Rohatyn, Gov. Thompson, Gov. Boren, and the writer of this note, argued in different ways that in addressing national policy to those resource issues, notably energy, we shall also find our way back to full employment, rapid growth, and a better regional balance.

One should, of course, not take too seriously the courtesies expressed in the gracious thank-you notes which have been flowing back to the LBJ Library in recent days. But the comment of one foreign-born scholar is, with that caveat, worth recording: "... of all the conferences I have attended in North America and Europe, the Austin one was the most impressive."

# Alternatives to Confrontation: A National Policy Toward Regional Change

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1977—7:00 p.m.

*Convener*

ELSPETH ROSTOW, Dean, LBJ School of Public Affairs

*Welcome*

LORENE L. ROGERS, Pres., University of Texas

*Welcome*

DOLPH BRISCOE, Governor of Texas

*Remarks*

MRS. LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1977—9:00-10:00 a.m.

*Address:*

"The North: Perspectives on Regional Change", HUGH L. CAREY, Governor of New York

*Address:*

"The Middle West: Perspectives on Regional Change", JAMES R. THOMPSON, Governor of Illinois

10:30—NOON Concurrent Policy Sessions

*Policy Session 1.*

"Changing Opportunities: Why Businesses Move"

*Chair*

WILLIAM HOBBY, Lieut. Gov., Texas

*Ten Minute Overview:*

DAVID BIRCH, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

*Panelists:*

FRANK MORRIS, Pres., Federal Reserve Bank, Boston;  
GERALD DUSKIN, Senior Economist, Office of Economic Research, Econ. Dev. Adm., US Dept. of Commerce

*Policy Session 2.*

"The Future of State and Local Governments: The Uncertainties of Government Finance"

*Chair*

CAROLE McCLELLAN, Mayor, Austin, Texas.

*Ten Minute Overview:*

ROY W. BAHL, JR., Prof. of Economics; Dir., Metropolitan Studies Program; Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs; Syracuse University

*Panelists:*

FELIX ROHATYN, Partner, Lazard Freres and Company;  
GERALD CHRISTENSON, Comm. of Fin., State of Minnesota;  
HENRY C. CISNEROS, Assist. Prof., Div. of Environmental Studies, UT at San Antonio; Member, City Council of San Antonio

*Policy Session 3.*

"Urban America Tomorrow: What We Must Do Today"

*Chair*

DR. ETHEL ALLEN, Councilwoman-at-Large, Philadelphia

*Ten Minute Overview:*

CHARLES LEVEN, Prof. of Econ.; Dir., Institute for Urban and Regional Studies, Washington Univ., St. Louis

*Panelists:*

FRED HOFHEINZ, Mayor, Houston, Tex.; RICHARD HATCHER, Mayor, Gary, Ind.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1977—1:30-2:30 p.m.

*Address:*

"The Southern Rim: Perspectives on Regional Change", ROBERT W. SCOTT, Federal Cochairman, Appalachian Regional Commission

*Address:*

"The West: Perspectives on Regional Change", DAVID L. BOREN, Governor of Oklahoma

3:00-4:30 p.m. Concurrent Policy Sessions

*Policy Session 1.*

"The Changing Face of Rural America: How Do We Address Shifting Rural Problems"

*Chair*

ROBERT E. FERGUSON, Lieut. Gov., New Mexico

*Ten Minute Overview:*

KENNETH DEEVERS, Dir., Econ. Dev. Div., Econ. Research Service, US Dept. of Agriculture

*Panelists:*

WILLIAM NAGLE, Administrator, The Rural Development Service, US Dept. of Ag.; CHARLES B. KNAPP, Spec. Asst. to the Secretary, US Dept. of Labor

*Policy Session 2.*

"Sharing Federal Expenditures: The Impact on Regional Growth"

*Chair*

RICHARD P. NATHAN, Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution

*Ten Minute Overview:*

GEORGE PETERSON, Senior Research Associate, Urban Institute

*Panelists:*

E. BLAINE LINER, Exec. Dir., Southern Growth Policies Board; MICHAEL HARRINGTON, US Representative, 6th District, Mass.; THOMAS P. O'NEILL, III, Lieut. Gov., Mass.

*Policy Session 3.*

"Energy and Growth: What Lies Ahead"

*Chair*

W. L. FISHER, Dir., Bureau of Economic Geology; Prof., Department of Marine Studies; Chairman, Council on Energy Resources, UT at Austin; State Geologist of Texas

*Ten Minute Overview:*

IRVING HOCH, Fellow, Renewable Resources Div., Resources for the Future

*Panelists:*

LEE WHITE, White, Fine & Verville; WALTER J. MEAD, Prof. of Econ., UC at Santa Barbara

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1977—9:00-NOON

*Address:*

"A National Policy Toward Welfare Reform and the Reduction of Poverty" F. RAY MARSHALL, US Sec. of Labor

*Chair*

BARRY VANLARE, Dir., Div. of Human Resources, National Governors' Conference.

*Panelists:*

KENNETH GIBSON, Mayor, Newark; WALTER KICINSKI, Dep. Sec. to the Gov., New York; WALTER N. ROTHCHILD, JR., Chairman; National Urban Coalition; F. W. ST. CLAIR, Commissioner, Dept. Public Welfare, State of Miss.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1977—1:00-2:15 p.m.

*Address:*

"A National Policy for Full Employment", W. W. ROSTOW

*Chair*

WILLIAM L. HAYS, V. P. for Academic Affairs, UT at Austin

*Panelists:*

DR. JAMES J. O'LEARY, Vice Chairman, United States Trust Company of New York; RUDY OSWALD, Director, Dept. of Research, AFL-CIO; BERTRAM W. CARP, Deputy Director, Domestic Policy Staff

2:45-4:00 p.m.

*Address:*

"A National Policy Toward Energy", CARROLL WILSON, Mitsui Professor of Problems in Contemporary Technology; Director, Workshop on Alternative Energy Strategies (WAES); Prof. Emeritus, Sloan School of Management, MIT

*Chair*

HERBERT H. WOODSON, Chairman, Elec. Eng. Dept.; Dir., Center for Energy Studies, UT at Austin

*Panelists:*

PETER T. FLAWN, Pres., UT at San Antonio; JUDITH M. LIERSCH, Dir. Office of Industry Relations and Acting Director, Energy Extension Service, Energy Research and Development Administration; MICHAEL FENLON, Asst. to Lieut. Gov. Thomas P. O'Neill III, of Mass.

# Guides host blind, expand services

A group of people who toured the Library in October did not notice the fountains or the panoramic view of the University of Texas. They ignored the size of the Great Hall and were unimpressed by the thousands of red document boxes behind four levels of glass walls. They were blind.

For an hour and a half on the morning of October 5, forty-six clients of the Criss Cole Rehabilitation Center (a facility of the State Commission for the Blind) were given a special tour of the Library. Four of the clients were deaf, and the rest were blind. Tour Coordinator Joan Sands in the 2nd floor theater spoke to the group, first describing the Library in general, then passing around exhibits which the "spectators" could examine by handling. Most of the "feelable" objects were state gifts which are not on general display, such as two wooden canes from Turkey and Malgasy Island, a key to the city of Bangkok, and a Moroccan camel saddle.

The group then toured the rest of the museum, stopping to feel the busts of President and Mrs. Johnson and the huge metal mural depicting LBJ and his four predecessors.

"Later in the day, the clients were very enthusiastic regarding the exhibits they saw and touched," an official at the Center wrote to Ms. Sands the following week. "The most enjoyable items, based on everybody's responses, were both of the walking canes and the box covered with zebra skins (from Kenya). I felt that your presentation appealed to the many diverse interest levels in the audience."

The tour staff, funded by the Friends of the Library, is trying to appeal to as many "diverse interest levels" as possible. Ms. Sands and her staff of two, Peggy Berridge and Carol Rhode, have initiated a "museum education program." So far, that program has meant special museum tours like the one for the blind and preparation of slide shows and lectures for use away from the Library. "Pre-tour" shows are sent to elementary schools so the students will know what to expect when they get to the Library, and the staff personally presents more involved programs to nursing home residents who cannot visit the Library at all.

"You see, so many people were missing out," Ms. Rhode explained. "We're trying to reach people who are not able to enjoy the exhibits like the rest of us."



(Above) Joan Sands speaks as an interpreter translates for the deaf.



Members of the audience observed by touch.



# The Presidency and the Congress:

## A Shifting Balance of Power?

*Is it proper to view the Congress and the Presidency as institutions inherently competing for power? If so, to which — if either — is "the power" shifting today? And why?*

*Past and present representatives of the legislative and executive branches of the federal government, and of academia and the fourth estate, gathered recently to consider the fluctuating relationship between the two institutions and the direction that fluctuation seems to be taking. Following is an excerpt of a report on that gathering by Marilyn Duncan of the LBJ School of Public Affairs:*



Congresswoman Lindy Boggs



Senator  
John Tower  
and Elspeth Rostow



Bill Moyers

The complex relationship between the Congress and the Presidency — its changes over the past thirty years and its prospects for the future — was examined in a conference held in the LBJ Library Nov. 15-17.

The symposium, entitled "The Presidency: Congress and A Shifting Balance of Power," was sponsored by the LBJ Library and the LBJ School, in cooperation with the University of Texas Department of Government.

Participants represented a wide range of experience and viewpoints related to one or both branches in question. The conference was divided into seven broad areas of discussion, designed to place the issues in a historical framework and at the same time stimulate debate on their fundamental aspects. Broad topics included "The Imperial Presidency and the Resurgent Congress — Myth or Reality?", "Points of Conflict Between the Congress and the President," "Johnson and Rayburn: The 1950s, an Era of Congressional Government," "An Era of Presidential Government: the 1960s," "Reorganization of Congress and the Executive," "The Presidency, the Congress, and the Press," and "Conflict and a Search for a New Balance: the 1970s." In all but the final session, papers given by specialists on the topic in question provided the springboards for panel discussion.

Opinions (among participants representing the Congressional viewpoint) varied according to political orientation and affiliation, administrations served under, and length of service in Congress, but in general this group emphasized the complexity of the Congressional/Executive relationship and the essential differences between the two branches. The importance of personality and style in the accumulation and wielding of Congressional power was illustrated by the speakers and panelists addressing themselves to the Johnson/Rayburn phenomenon in the 1950s.

Personality was also identified as a strong contributing factor in the Presidential ascendancy in the 1960s.

Academic participants — primarily political scientists, historians, and economists — expressed a wide range of opinions on the issues. From this group came the imagery which characterized the mood and movement of the symposium. The Congressional/Executive relationship was variously labeled as a see-saw, a pendulum, an ebbing and flowing tide, a spiral, a cycle, a game of football, and a game of cards. The non-elected bureaucracy was described as a "large gooey mass."

Proceedings of the conference are being edited by LBJ Professor Richard Schott and UT Government Professor Lawrence Dodd, with publication tentatively scheduled for next summer.



Members of the panel on "the Imperial Presidency and the Resurgent Congress" take a question from the audience.

Former Speaker of the House Carl Albert



The discussions of the 1950s, led by D. B. Hardeman (left) and Ralph Huitt, revolved around Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, who dominated national politics in that period. Hardeman, a former assistant to Rayburn, said the '50s are often disparaged as an "intermission in history," but asserted that they were actually "a time of mighty stirrings" when "the winds of revolution were blowing, but . . . few of us understood what was happening." The decade saw the maturation of the nuclear age, Arab reaction to the creation of Israel, the Marxist revolution in Cuba and even the seeds of Vietnam, Hardeman pointed out. The civil rights "revolution" was the most politically significant event of the period, he maintained, and Johnson and Rayburn regrouped the Democratic Party after it had been fragmented by the issue.

"Great politicians bring order out of chaos," agreed Huitt, a former aide to Majority Leader Johnson. Johnson convinced Democrats that they were "the majority party all the time," even when Republicans occupied the White House, Huitt said.

He said Johnson exploited every means to deliver a majority vote on issues in the Senate, although he declined to attack President Eisenhower and insisted on bipartisan cooperation. "We tell ol' Ike what to do, and if he does it, we give him a 21-gun salute," Huitt quoted Johnson as saying.

# The Presidency and the Congress: A Shifting Balance of Power?

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1977—9:00-9:30 a.m.

## Opening Remarks

Rep. J. J. (JAKE) PICKLE, 10th District, Texas  
The Imperial Presidency and the Resurgent Congress:  
Myth or Reality — 9:30 to Noon

## Moderator

Prof. WILLIAM S. LIVINGSTON, The University of Texas at Austin

## Papers

"The Presidential Perspective", Prof. THOMAS E. CRONIN, The University of Delaware  
"Cycles of Congressional Power", Prof. LAWRENCE C. DODD, The University of Texas at Austin

## Discussion

STEPHEN HESS, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution; JAMES L. SUNDQUIST, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution; TOM WICKER, New York Times; GARRY WILLS, Columnist, Adjunct Professor of Humanities, The Johns Hopkins University; Prof. DAVID R. MAYHEW, Yale University

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1977—1:30-4:30 p.m.

Points of Conflict Between the Congress and the President

## Moderator

Prof. RICHARD L. SCHOTT, Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs

## Papers

"The Conflict Over Budget Formulation", ALLEN SCHICK, Principal Research Associate, The Urban Institute; "Control of the Bureaucracy", Prof. MORRIS FIORINA, California Institute of Technology

## Discussion

LOUIS FISHER, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; Prof. FRANCIS E. ROURKE, Johns Hopkins University; JAMES L. SUNDQUIST

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1977—8:00-10:00 p.m.

## Moderator

Prof. BRUCE MIROFF, The University of Texas at Austin

## Papers

"Congress and the President: The Struggle Over Foreign Policy", Prof. ROBERT A. DIVINE, The University of Texas at Austin; "Control of Domestic Policy Formulation", SAR LEVITAN, Research Professor of Economics, and Director of the Center for Social Policy Studies, George Washington University

## Discussion

REP. JOHN BRADEMANS, 3rd District, Indiana; WILBUR COHEN, Dean, School of Education, The University of Michigan; Prof. DAVID E. PRICE, Duke University; Prof. W. W. ROSTOW, The University of Texas at Austin

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1977—9:00-Noon

Johnson and Rayburn:

The 1950's an Era of Congressional Government

## Moderator

Prof. CLARENCE G. LASBY, The University of Texas at Austin

## Paper

"Sam Rayburn and the House of Representatives", D. B. HARDEMAN, College Lecturer, Former Research Assistant to Speaker Rayburn and Administrative Assistant to Democratic Whip Hale Boggs

## Paper

"Lyndon Johnson and the Senate Leadership", RALPH K. HUITT, Director, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges

## Discussion

ALAN BIBLE, Former United States Senator, Nevada; Rep. LINDY BOGGS, 2nd District, Louisiana; HARRY MCPHERSON, Verner, Liipfert, Bernhard and McPherson; J. WILLIAM THEIS, Senior Communication Advisor, American Petroleum Institute

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1977—1:30-4:30 p.m.

An Era of Presidential Government: The 1960's

## Moderator

HORACE BUSBY, Former Special Assistant to the President and Secretary to the Cabinet, 1964-65

## Paper

"Congressional Executive Relations During the 1960's", BAREFOOT SANDERS, Clark, West, Keller, Sanders and Butler

## Discussion

WILBUR COHEN; Rep. HENRY B. GONZALEZ, 20th District, Texas; HARRY MCPHERSON; J. J. (JAKE) PICKLE; MARGARET CHASE SMITH, Director, Lilly Endowment, Inc., Former United States Senator, Maine

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1977—8:00-10:00 p.m.

Reorganization of Congress and the Executive

## Moderator

Prof. EMMETTE S. REDFORD, The University of Texas at Austin

## Papers

"Reorganization of the Executive Branch", ALAN K. CAMPBELL, Chairman, United States Civil Service Commission; "Congressional Reorganization", ROGER H. DAVIDSON, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of California, Santa Barbara

## Discussion

HERBERT KAUFMAN, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution; Prof. BRUCE I. OPPENHEIMER, University of Houston; Prof. HAROLD SEIDMAN, University of Connecticut; Rep. PHILLIP BURTON, 6th District, California

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1977—9:00-Noon

The Presidency, the Congress and the Press

## Moderator

LIZ CARPENTER, Author-Journalist, Consultant to the LBJ Library

## Paper

"Access to Information and the Media", Prof. WILLIAM L. RIVERS, Stanford University

## Discussion

BONNIE ANGELO, Time Magazine; GEORGE E. CHRISTIAN, George Christian and Associates, Inc.; SID DAVIS, Director, NBC News; FRANCES L. LEWINE, Assistant Director of Public Affairs, United States Department of Transportation; DAN MALONE, Editor, The Daily Texan; JAMES FALLOWS, Speech writer for President Carter; GRIFFIN SMITH, Speech writer for President Carter; HOYT PURVIS, Democratic Policy Committee; PEGGY SIMPSON, Associated Press

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1977—1:30-4:30 p.m.

Conflict and a Search for a New Balance: The 1970's

## Summation of Conference

ROBERT L. HARDESTY, Vice-President for Administration, The University of Texas System

## Discussion

CARL ALBERT, Former Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; GRAHAM T. ALLISON, JR., Dean, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University; BILL MOYERS, CBS News; Prof. RICHARD E. NEUSTADT, Harvard University; ELSPETH ROSTOW, Sen. JOHN G. TOWER, Texas; NAN WATERMAN, Chair, Common Cause, National Governing Board



C. R. Smith and Library curator Gary Yarrington (left).

## C. R. Smith Collection on Loan from UT museum

A selection from the C. R. Smith Collection of Western Art was on loan to the Library from the University of Texas Art Museum Oct. 28 through Jan. 15. Twenty-one pieces, depicting Old West scenes such as cavalry fights, cattle stampedes and landscapes, were on display.

C. R. Smith, present at the exhibit's opening, was President Johnson's Secretary of Commerce and the founder of American Airlines. Named a Distinguished Alumnus of the University of Texas in 1963, he has given or loaned the University more than 60 paintings and sculptures spanning two centuries of Americana.

The Library's exhibit included paintings by Albert Bierstadt, Henry Farny and Tom Lea, and one bronze piece by Solon H. Borglum.

The exhibit, in the west end of the second floor gallery, included oils, temperas, watercolors, and one bronze piece.



Solon H. Borglum's "Bronco Busters," the only bronze on display.



# Library brings in New Year with Mexican touch

Christmas brings colorful fiestas to Mexico — and to the LBJ Library. "Viva Jesus, Maria y Jose," the Library's Christmas exhibit, opened Dec. 12 with the fiesta of Santisima Virgen de Guadalupe. This day begins the Mexican celebration, commemorating the miraculous appearance in 1531 of the Virgin of Guadalupe, the Patroness of the Republic of Mexico. The nine nights preceding Christmas are the next festival, *Los Posadas*. The words mean "the shelters," or "the inns," and recall the search of Joseph and Mary for a place to rest. Each night climaxes with the breaking of a pinata filled with candy and gifts. Brightly colored pinatas, made of bamboo and papier mache, form animals of all shapes and sizes in this exhibit.

Midnight, Dec. 24, *La Misa de Gallo* (the mass of the cock) heralds the birth of Jesus. Christmas Day is illustrated by Mexican nativity scenes. Each region has its own *Nacimiento* made from clay, straw, wood, and palm. Many include figures of La Sirena, the mermaid — a symbol of fertility. Adam and Eve are included in others, symbolizing the birth of Christ as the beginning of time. The oldest nativity on display dates back to 1750.

*Los Pastores*, celebrated from Dec. 26 through Feb. 2, tells the story of the shepherds' journey to Bethlehem. During the Mexican pageant the audience is told of the fall of Lucifer and of man. Actors in the miracle play wear masks of animal and human faces.

The Day of Kings comes Jan. 6. Children write notes to the three kings to let them know what toys they wish for. Many of the "toys" in the Library's exhibit were not made for children, but the painted pottery pieces are beautiful examples of traditional Mexican crafts.

*Candelmas*, the taking up of the baby Jesus, ends the Christmas season on February 2.

Hundreds of works of art have been lent from the collection of Robert K. Winn of San Antonio, who organized the exhibition for the Marion Koogler McNay Art Museum. Several items are on loan from Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Terrell Steves.



*Viva Jesus, Maria y Jose* previewed on Dec. 11 at the Tribute for Lady Bird Johnson.

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