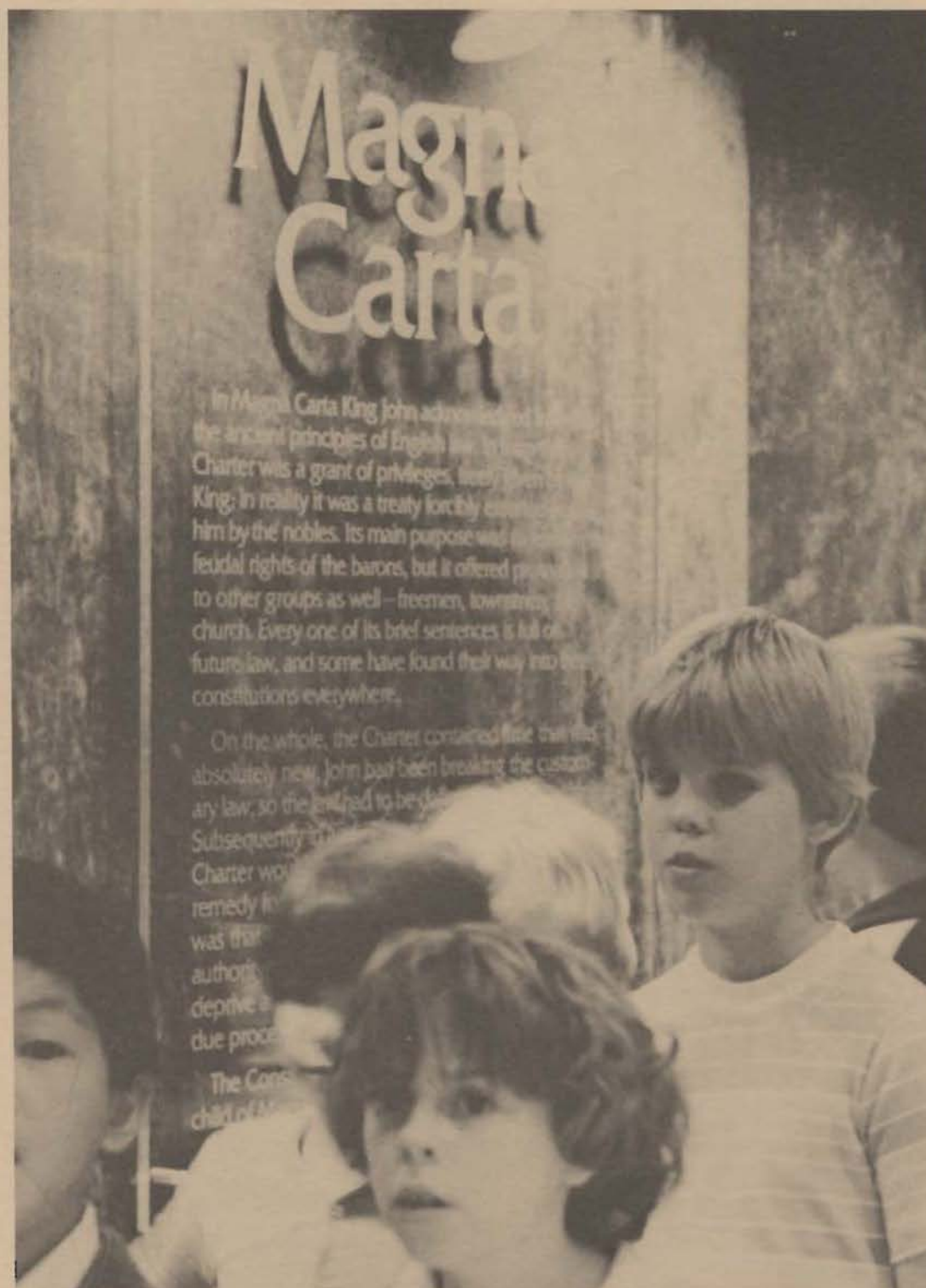




ISSUE NUMBER XX, AUGUST 1, 1980

Among Friends of LBJ

NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LBJ LIBRARY



England's Magna Carta Comes to Library. See story on pages 8 and 9.

Museum to Receive

The Library will soon have a renovated museum with twice as much exhibit space and an orientation theater.

The new improvements are part of a construction program to be undertaken by the University of Texas, which owns the Library building. The proposed renovations—the result of a study commissioned by the LBJ Foundation—were approved by the University Board of Regents July 11.

The renovation will also enclose the patio on the Library's eighth floor, doubling the area now available for conferences, receptions and programs. Also included in the construction program is the creation of a substantial storage area for items which now must be housed in other buildings.

The increased museum space will come with the creation of two new galleries at the north end of both the first and second floors. This additional space will enable the Library

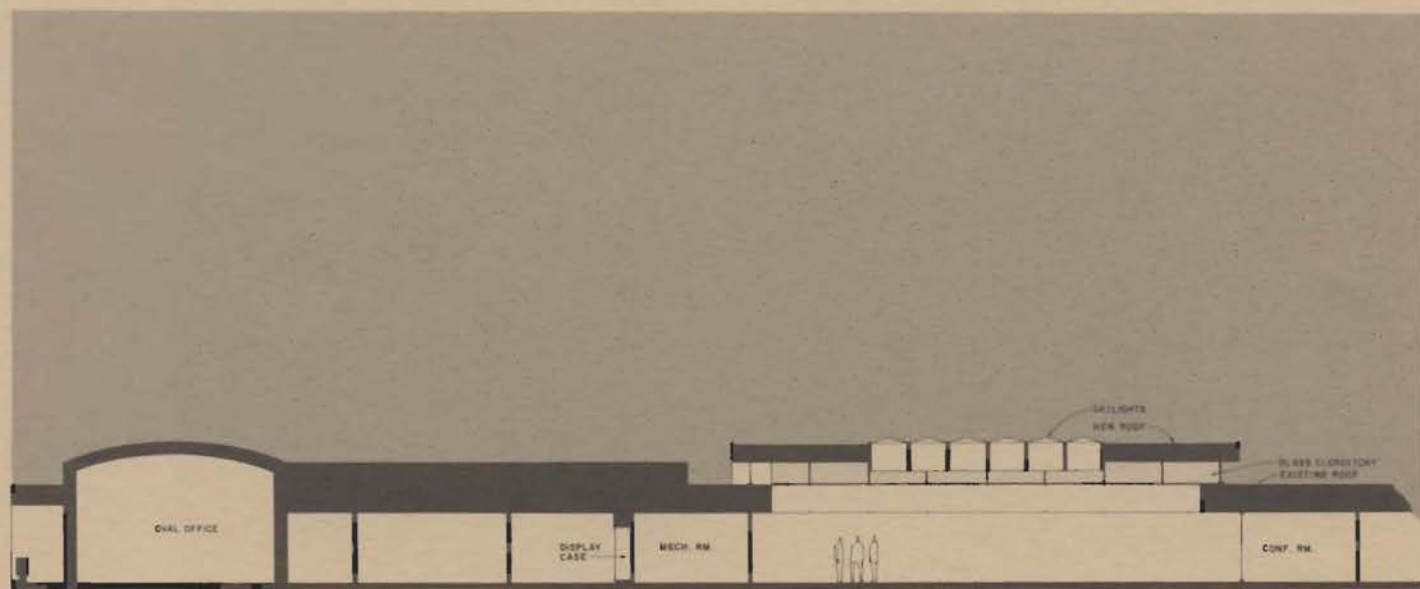
staff to undertake extensive new exhibits on the life, time and programs of Lyndon Johnson.

The new orientation theater will be carved out of the area which now contains large transparencies of rooms in the White House. Those transparencies will be moved to a new location. The orientation theater will become the first stop for visitors to the Library, offering a short motion picture which will give them a perspective with which to begin their trip through the museum.

The new exhibits and the orientation film will be funded with a grant from the LBJ Foundation.

The new storage area provided will total 9,000 sq. ft. The remodeling project will also, in the part of the complex controlled by the University, install a catering kitchen.

Total cost of the improvements will be \$2.3 million.



The courtyard on the eighth floor will be roofed over, air conditioned, and refinished as an interior space. In order to preserve the open air character of the courtyard, the new roof will be raised above the level of the existing roof, and clerestory windows will allow natural light into the space. There will also be skylights in the center of the new roof to further enhance this effect. The two glass walls which form a corridor between the courtyard and the West Conference Room will be removed. A sliding glass wall will be installed between the courtyard and the West Conference Room so that when the wall is fully opened the two rooms will function as a single room. When the wall is closed, the rooms can function separately.

Extensive Facelift

Question: Why are the improvements to the LBJ Library to be made by the University of Texas?

Answer: Because the Library is a University building. It is maintained and operated, as all Presidential Libraries are, by the Federal Government, but the University owns it.

The LBJ Library was the first Presidential Library to be built on a University campus. (The John F. Kennedy Library has since risen on the University of Massachusetts' Dorchester campus, and the Gerald R. Ford Library will soon be part of the University of Michigan.) It remains the only such Library to be housed in a building provided by a University. This arrangement was the result of an agreement involving President Johnson, the Federal Government and the University which was reached after negotiations began in 1965 with an exchange of correspondence between the members of the Board of Regents of the University and the President.

The Regents' letter stated: 'The University of Texas shares the belief of the academic world and others that the papers of a President constitute a vital part of our Nation's historical heritage. We likewise believe that the richness and fullness of the Nation's knowledge and understanding of that heritage depends in a large measure upon the completeness of a President's historical materials, the care with which they have been preserved, the adequacy of the archival and museum facilities in which they are housed, and their general accessibility and availability for scholarly research and study.'

The letter proposed that the President deposit his papers and other memorabilia in an edifice which the University would build on the Austin campus for that purpose.

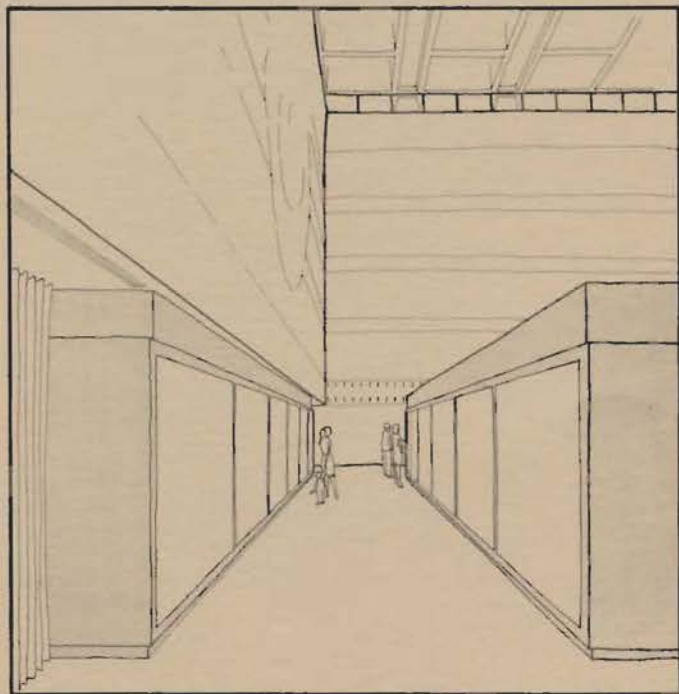
President Johnson's response stated in part:

"... I am deeply committed to the preservation and safeguarding of our historical and cultural resources and have made an effort to preserve the papers of my own public career since 1937. I am ... particularly concerned that the generations that follow us should have the opportunity for detailed analysis of those historical records from which can be derived a full understanding of the momentous years through which we are passing ..."

Along the north wall of the building on the first floor will be a new set of display cases approximately five feet deep and sixty-two feet long. Directly south of these cases a new set of display cases will be constructed between the two existing circular bronze cases. A similar corridor of two new exhibit cases facing each other will be created on the second floor.

"I am pleased that you believe that placing the Library on the University of Texas campus will significantly strengthen and enrich the educational programs in which that great institution is engaged. I would also hope that your action would enhance the opportunity for improving the academic endeavors of all institutions of learning, and provide additional opportunities for scholarly research in public affairs."

The recommendation by E. D. Walker, Chancellor of the University of Texas System, and President Peter Flawn of the University of Texas at Austin, which resulted in the decision by the Board of Regents in July to undertake major improvements, cited the close cooperation between the Library and the University, and the "extensive use" which the University has made of the Library since it was dedicated in May 1971. "For the past several years," the recommendation stated, "it has become increasingly apparent that with the growth of the Presidential Library ... in documents, in attendance, and ... in the number of official conferences ... that are held in the facility by the University and/or the Library, there is a pressing need for a major modification of several areas of space ... in order to make those areas more usable and effective."



Foundation Board Meets At LBJ Ranch

Members of the LBJ Foundation Board of Directors, meeting at the LBJ Ranch on June 7-8, approved support of Library activities for the next fiscal year (beginning September 1), including symposia, lecturers, tour guide service, educational programs, grants-in-aid to scholars con-



Board President Frank C. Erwin, Jr., conducted the meeting, which included Arthur Krim, Tom Johnson, Library Director Harry Middleton, and Mary Lasker.

ducting research in the Library, special exhibits, permanent exhibits to fill the new cases described on pages 2-3, and special projects such as the Center for Congressional Study (page 5).



Also listening to Erwin: Foundation Associate Director Lawrence Reed, George R. Brown, Secretary-Treasurer John Barr, Mrs. Lyndon Johnson and Lew Wasserman. Behind Wasserman's shoulder: guest Linda Howard.

Film Crew Prepares Documentary On Lady Bird Johnson



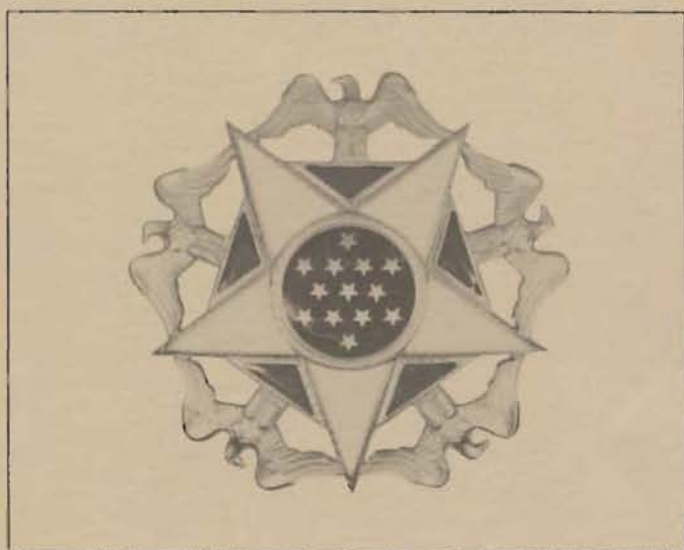
Charles Guggenheim (center), President of Guggenheim Productions, Inc. and members of his film crew confer with Mrs. Johnson on steps of Library's Great Hall during filming of a motion picture documenting the former First Lady's life and activities. The film, scheduled for completion in December, is being made for Library use with a special grant from Mr. and Mrs. Lew Wasserman.

LBJ, HHH Given Posthumous Medals of Freedom

On June 9, President Carter awarded the Medal of Freedom, the highest award that can be given to an American citizen outside the military services, posthumously to Lyndon Baines Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey.

The citation accompanying President Johnson's medal read: "Lyndon B. Johnson cared deeply about our country, its citizens, and the condition of their lives. He knew well how to translate concern into action, and action into a national agenda. He did more than any American of his time to break the chains of injustice, illiteracy, poverty and sickness. We are a greater society because President Johnson lived among us and worked for us."

The Humphrey citation: "Hubert H. Humphrey awed us with the scope of his knowledge; he inspired us with the depth of his sympathy; he moved us with his passion for social justice; he delighted us with his joyous love of his fellow human beings. He brought honor and enthusiasm to everything he did. He ennobled the political process."



Library Launches Center For Congressional Study

Dr. Richard F. Fenno, Jr., a political science professor from the University of Rochester, N.Y. received the Library's \$1,500 D. B. Hardeman Award in April as author of *Home Style: House Members in Their Districts*, judged the best book on the history and workings of the Congress written and published in the past two years.

The award was named for D. B. Hardeman of San Antonio, aide to the late House Speaker Sam Rayburn, in acknowledgment of Mr. Hardeman's gift to the Library of over 10,000 books on Congress. It covers the entire span of American History, from the colonial period to the present, and is strong both in printed source materials and in secondary works. Taken as a whole, the collection offers a wide range of materials on the history and workings of American political institutions.

Acquisition of the Hardeman collection was instrumental

in the Library's decision to establish a Center for the study of the Congress, to stimulate and facilitate research on that institution.

The Center is expected to become a valuable resource for researchers and scholars, providing the largest collection of material and information on the United States Congress outside of Washington, D. C.

A special service of the Center will be the maintaining of records on the locations of other congressional papers, thus providing scholars with a central information bureau.

Dr. Fenno's book was selected by a committee composed of Dr. Lewis Gould, incoming chairman of The University of Texas at Austin's Department of History, Dr. Lawrence Dodd, Government Department, and Barbara Jordan, LBJ School of Public Affairs.



Richard Fenno receives his award from Mrs. Johnson. Fenno observed the occasion by delivering a paper on his work-in-progress, which focuses on the Senate.



Fenno (center) and Congressional collection donor D. B. Hardeman (right) converse with Ambassador Edward Clark.

NEW EXHIBIT

Cartoons and Caricatures Recall

On display in the Library's museum now is a special exhibit of Cartoons and Caricatures.

The exhibit chronologically documents the Johnson presidency with more than 100 original political cartoons. Along with the drawings, sound tapes and newspapers recall the events of the time—who and what were making news, what were the popular songs of the day, all combining to provide fascinating recollection of the 1960's.

The new exhibit is drawn from a collection of over 3,000 original cartoons and caricatures given to the Library by President Johnson, who began collecting these originals early in his congressional career and who held high regard

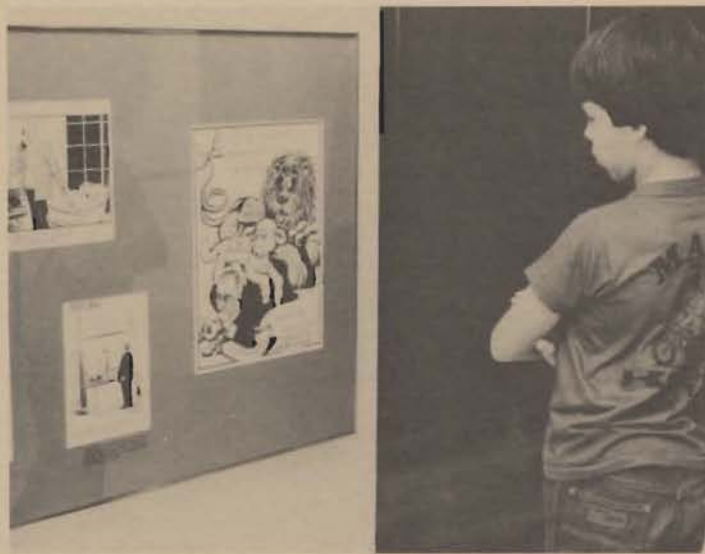
for the wit and skills of political cartoonist all his life.

The cartoons in the exhibit represent the variety—and controversy—of years—The Great Society, campaigns, White House weddings, civil rights, grandchildren, education, Congress, Viet Nam, the LBJ Ranch, Air Force One, peace talks, arts and humanities, environment, Him and Her, the press, state visits, beautification, Secret Service, demonstrations, helicopters, space, tree planting, riots, bill signing, Supreme Court, State of the Union and press conferences. Some are funny. Some are serious. Some applaud and some attack, but they all capture the spirit of the 1960's.



A Nigerian visitor double-takes a caricature statue of LBJ during his tour of the LBJ library recently.

Photo by Rocky Kneien of the Daily Texan

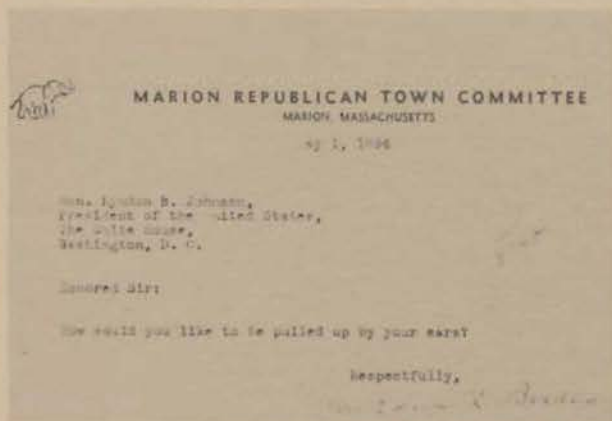


Youngster studies cartoons drawn before he was born.



The varied images of Lyndon Johnson draw a tourist's attention.

The Turbulent 1960s



After LBJ demonstrated to reporters how to pick a dog up by its ears, irate citizens (many perhaps with political motive) asked the question posed in the above note.

It wasn't long before cartoonists began giving the President that kind of treatment (below).



Profile of a visitor (and a President).

The information on the title panel of the exhibit gives credit to a long-time LBJ aide:

"During the Senate days of the 1950s, the collecting job was entrusted, as a side line, to an old friend and staff member, Mrs. Willie Day Taylor. She recalled that 'Lyndon Johnson was not always pleased when journalistic views differed with his, but when criticism came through an editorial cartoon he found that amusing'."



Magna Carta

For 8 days in late March and early April, one of the world's most famous documents—the Magna Carta, sealed in 1215 A.D. by King John of England—was on display in the LBJ Library.

This was only the third time for the ancient document—one of four remaining of the 20 handwritten exemplars distributed to centers of the British Kingdom after the draft agreement was approved at Runnymede—to come to the United States. It was on view in 1976 in California. Before that, it was at the 1939 New York World's Fair and because of the outbreak of World War II remained in Fort Knox for safekeeping until it could be returned to England in 1947.

Home for the Magna Carta is Lincoln Cathedral,

Lincolnshire, England. The other surviving exemplars are housed in the British Museum and at Oxford University.

The Charter is considered the basis of freedom of all English speaking peoples.

In the year 1215, King John codified practices long held by feudal custom, including the concept of freedom from unlawful arrest and taxes, trial by a jury of peers and separation of church and state.

The document was on display at the Library as the result of a special cooperative effort between the Library and the University. During the brief stay here, it drew more than 35,000 visitors.



Visitors who totaled almost 5,000 during the first day of the exhibition of the Magna Carta crowd the stairs leading to the Great Hall of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum . . .

and the line extended across the plaza outside the Library.



From the Magna Carta

No freeman shall be arrested, or imprisoned or deprived of his freehold or outlawed or banished or ruined in any way, nor shall we judge him, nor take action against him except by lawful judgement of his peers and by the law of the land.

*

To no one will we sell, to no one will we deny or delay right or justice.

*

First, we have granted to God and by this present Charter have confirmed for us and for our heirs forever, that the English Church shall be free and have all its rights intact and its liberties unimpaired . . .

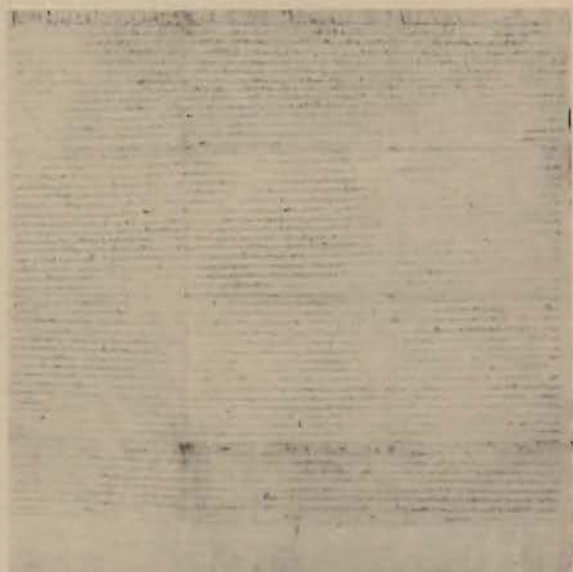
*

No scutage or aid (taxes) shall be imposed in our realm except by the common council of our realm . . .

Comes to Library



Visitors regard the Magna Carta with a sense of awe . . .



even though the document is written in ancient Latin.

The U.S. Constitution: 'A Child Of Magna Carta'

The following article, by Dr. William S. Livingston, Vice President and Dean of graduate studies at The University of Texas at Austin, who is a scholar of British history, appeared in *On Campus*, a University publication.

King John succeeded his brother Richard the Lion-Hearted in 1199. His rule was harsh and arbitrary and his reign was marked by military disasters, controversies with the church, and frequent infringements on the customary rights of the feudal barons.

Archbishop Stephen Langton finally united the barons in opposing John's despotic rule, and on June 15, 1215, the King was compelled to meet the barons at Runnymede, an island in the Thames near Windsor, and give his consent to the Great Charter. In form this was a grant of privileges, freely given by the King; in reality, it was a treaty extorted from him by the nobles, a treaty that threatened him with the loss of his land if he did not abide by its terms. Its main purpose was to reaffirm the feudal rights of the barons, but

it offered protection to other groups as well—freemen, townsmen, the church. Every one of its brief sentences is full of future law, and one passage has found its way into free constitutions everywhere: "No free man shall be taken or imprisoned or dispossessed or outlawed or exiled or in any way destroyed, save by the lawful judgment of his peers or the law of the land."

On the whole, the Charter contained little that was absolutely new. John had been breaking the customary law; so the law had to be defined and set in writing. In age after age, a confirmation of the Charter would be demanded and granted as a remedy for oppression; what it meant was that the King was subject to the law, and that no authority, however high, should have the right to deprive anyone of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. When American colonial leaders of the eighteenth century protested against taxation without representation, they were characteristically reading out of the ancient Charter a meaning suited to the needs of their times. The Constitution of the United States is itself a child of Magna Carta.

Two LBJ White House Alumni Speak at Library/School



Cater

A series of 13 "snapshot memories" of Lyndon Johnson's presidency was presented in April by Douglass Cater during a speech titled, "LBJ: His Place in History?" It was the first of three papers Cater will present, which will form as the basis for a retrospective on LBJ and his administration.

Cater examined several ways to measure a president's place in history but said that too few years have passed to appropriately place LBJ in a slot in presidential history.

"The public's memory is one good yardstick to use," Cater said, "but the public is not yet prepared to remember the Johnson era very well, and right now we've fixed a pretty poor place in history for LBJ."

Cater added that political scientists will have a hard time "coming to terms with the paradox of LBJ. As a president he was strong yet he felt obliged to withdraw when the time came to run for re-election."

Cater said another paradox in the late president was his power to persuade small and medium groups. "The power of persuasion is one of a president's greatest assets."

"LBJ had the power in small and medium groups to move people to do what they weren't prepared to do," he explained, "but that power just didn't extend to large groups. Like some other presidents, LBJ failed the TV communication test," he said. Cater said he felt LBJ "led America in a revolution which prevented other kinds of revolution," but concluded that "the presidency is a no-win occupation."

"Johnson," Cater said, "was a tragic president—not in the sense that Kennedy and Lincoln were tragedies, they were sad—but in the sense that all men who try to accomplish good deeds fall victim to perverse fate."



Califano

Joseph A. Califano, one-time Special Assistant to President Johnson and more recently Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, was commencement speaker at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs in May. His theme was the lack of trust "eating at the marrow of democratic society."

So deep is the skepticism that citizens have of each other and of the nation's institutions that the country has "institutionalized distrust," Califano observed.

He blamed single-interest groups with subverting the political process' necessary ability to regroup, compromise and move forward. He described present-day Washington, D.C. as a place of "centrifugal forces with little trust," propelled by political molecules of fragmented power that take a "what's-in-it-for-me" attitude.

Single-interest or one-dimensional groups, Califano said, frustrate attempts to deal with the overriding concerns of the nation—with Congress the most advanced victim of the lack of trust and the rise of special-interest organizations.

He labeled as "pernicious" the Congressional institutionalization into laws and bureaucracies of single-interest concerns. Congress now has more than 300 committees and subgroups, each attended by special-interest groups, he said.

And there are single-interest counterparts in the executive branch, Califano said, noting that in the new Department of Health and Human Services "there are more programs than there are days in the year."

One of the annoying consequences of the institutionalization of special interests, he went on, is the detailed Congressional legislation it generates wherein every "i" is dotted and every "t" crossed.

There is a law for every interest, he said, "Nothing is left to trust—detailed legislation breeds detailed regulation."

Such narrow political special-interest delegates, he said, "do not represent the broad citizenry where they work" and are inimical to the proper selection of candidates "broadly representative of their parties."

The nation, he said, can no longer afford "to cater to each whim of the body politic."

LBJ Library Hosts UT Longhorn Band



As part of a special series of summer concerts, the University of Texas summer Longhorn band entertained on the Library's plaza with weekly concerts during the month of June. The series, billed as "Evening Concerts Under the Stars," included a mixture of classic band pieces, selections from musical comedies, marches, and songs associated with the University.



William R. Emerson, Director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, New York, spoke at the Library in May to a group of interested university and professional people on the subject "FDR and the British."

Vista Celebrates 15th Anniversary at Library



About 125 members of the local, state and national VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) celebrated that organization's fifteenth anniversary recently in ceremonies at the Library.

The celebration was part of a 32-city tour, kicked off in December 1979 at the White House by President Carter, to recognize the more than 50,000 volunteers who have participated in VISTA.

Luci Baines Johnson, (second from right), representing the Johnson family, accepted a quilt made at a Kentucky cooperative started by VISTA volunteers as a gift to commemorate VISTA's anniversary and to hang in the LBJ Library.



The Society of Southwest Archivists held its annual meeting at the LBJ Library on May 7-9. The regional group was welcomed by Mrs. Lyndon Johnson at the opening session. Workshops were conducted by two Library staff members: Philip Scott explained the use of audiovisual records for historical purposes and the usefulness of audiovisual equipment for researcher and museum use; Philip Von Kohl demonstrated installation methods and techniques for museum exhibits. Topics of other sessions included historical editing, documenting popular culture, and court records.

Dr. James E. O'Neill delivered the closing address concerning the National Archives in the 1980's, concentrating on the application of modern technology to archives.

Visitors to the Library



Former First Lady Betty Ford makes her second trip to the Library while in Austin for a speech to the Austin Council on Alcoholism.



Oscar Flores Tapia, Governor of Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, admires painting of Diego Rivera which hangs on the eighth floor of the Library.

Michigan Professor Named Archivist of the U.S.



Dr. Robert M. Warner, Director of the Bentley Historical Library at the University of Michigan, has been named Archivist of the United States, to replace Dr. James B. Rhoads, who retired last August.

He was appointed by General Services Administrator Rowland G. Freeman III.

Warner, a historian, archivist, and author, will administer the \$80 million budget of the National Archives and Records Service and supervise its 2,500 employees in Washington, D. C., the 15 regional centers, and six presidential libraries.

Warner began his career at the University of Michigan in 1956 as a teaching fellow, and later held positions of lecturer, associate professor, and professor of history and of library science.

He has served as President of the Society of American Archivists and as Chairman of the Planning Committee for the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Symposium Proceedings Published

The proceedings of last winter's symposium, "The International Challenge of the 80's: Where Do We Go From Here?" are now available.

The symposium, co-sponsored by the Library and the University of Texas, was held on January 25th, 1980.

The proceedings can be obtained for \$2.00 by writing the LBJ Foundation, 2313 Red River Street, Austin, Texas 78705.

Other symposia whose proceedings are also now available are "Government and Business: Prospects For Partnership, jointly sponsored by the Library, the LBJ School of Public Affairs and UT's Graduate School of Business in March 1979, and "The Presidency and The Congress: A Shifting Balance of Power?" co-sponsored by the Library and the LBJ School in November 1977.

AMONG FRIENDS OF LBJ is a publication of the Friends of the LBJ Library

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