



Among Friends of LBJ

ISSUE NUMBER XXII, MAY 15, 1981

A NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LBJ LIBRARY



ONE PRESIDENT SITS IN ANOTHER PRESIDENT'S OVAL OFFICE:
Jimmy Carter visits the LBJ Library

(See story, Page 16)

Washington Friends Preview "Lady Bird" Film



Edie and Lew Wasserman, who commissioned the film, with the film's subject.

Photos by Robert Knudsen

Some 600 members of the Friends of the LBJ Library from around Washington, D.C. gathered in the nation's capital on March 11 for the premiere of the film, "The First Lady: A Portrait of Lady Bird Johnson."

The event brought out much of the Johnson cabinet (see photo below), a Supreme Court Justice—Thurgood Marshall—leaders past and present from Capitol Hill, and a number of alumni of the Great Society.

The film, which was over a year in preparation, was produced by Charles Guggenheim Productions. Commissioned by Mr. and Mrs. Lew Wasserman for the Library,

the 30-minute film traces Mrs. Johnson's life from childhood to the present day, with emphasis on her interest in beautification and conservation when she was First Lady.

Introduced by Wasserman, Mrs. Johnson told the audience: "I was scared every minute. But I'm glad I did it. It's been a fantastically wonderful life, most all of which is because of Lyndon. And I thank you all for being our friends."

Before the film begins its daily showing at the Library, it will be viewed at a reception in Austin May 29th for Texas members of the Friends of the LBJ Library.



Great Society Cabinet Officers C. R. Smith (Commerce), Alan Boyd (Transportation), Robert McNamara (Defense), Dean Rusk (State), and Willard Wirtz (Labor), with Mrs. Johnson at reception following premiere. Also attending but not in photo: Henry H. Fowler (Treasury).

Conference Traces History of Energy Policy

During the first part of 1981, the Library hosted two major symposia. The first, jointly sponsored with the LBJ School of Public Affairs and the Brookings Institution in February, traced the nation's effort to develop an energy policy since the end of World War II and then focused on current problems and potential solutions. (For an account of the second symposium, see page 7.)

Titled "Energy Policy in Perspective: Solutions, Problems and Prospects," the conference drew representatives from every Administration from Harry Truman's through Jimmy Carter's. Experts from industry, government and the universities, and the authors of a volume on energy policy recently published by Brookings also participated.

Following are some of the highlights of the symposium.

The History

Truman Administration. The Paley Commission on Natural Resources [appointed by President Truman in 1950] . . . brought together energy economists and related specialists from all the relevant parts of government, as well as from industry and the universities, to explore the topic. [Its report] expressed clearly and succinctly the constraints on worldwide growth and prosperity implicit in the dependence on finite energy resources. The report predicted an increase in oil imports, a gradual shift back to coal from oil and gas, commercial production of synthetic oil . . . It recommended an underground stockpile of petroleum in the form of unused capacity and reserve capacity in refining and transportation. It supported coal research, hydroelectric development and the Atomic Energy Commission's first tentative steps toward commercial nuclear power. It called for a comprehensive energy policy and worried that external sources of energy might be cut off. In the almost 30 years which have elapsed, there has been no comprehensive study of energy resources and the problems involved that has in any way approached the significance of the Paley Commis-

sion's report. It's unfortunate that none of the six succeeding administrations has implemented the commission's recommendations. They spent considerable time in reinventing the wheel.

—C. Girard Davidson, former
Assistant Secretary, Department
of the Interior



Lee White

Eisenhower Administration. When Eisenhower was being pressured to impose controls in order to support domestic prices in oil, he kept saying, if the argument is national security, then . . . the national security would be better served if we conserved our reserves and imported cheap oil from abroad. And he indeed made little private suggestions to the Atomic Energy Commission from time to time that they might experiment in blowing some very big holes in the ground that could be used for storing cheap imported oil if we wanted a strategic reserve. [But] the combination of political forces which was mobilized in the Congress forced the Administration's hand in 1959 and they chose what they thought was the lesser of the evils, to impose by executive order mandatory oil import control rather than to risk having Congress legislate that outcome.

—William Barber, Professor of
Economics, Wesleyan University



Panelists Don Price, C. Girard Davidson, and Craufurd D. Goodwin



Ed Fried

Kennedy Administration. . . We had no idea what was down the road. And if we had, I'm not sure we would have been any wiser or any more attentive. You respond to issues. I don't think I would quite call it studied inaction because that suggests that we thought there was a problem and were trying to avoid it. We really didn't think there was a problem. We were in a very happy period then and things were going swimmingly. But we didn't have the vision to see the problems that were out there.

—**Lee White, former Special Counsel to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson**



Lawrence E. Levinson

Johnson Administration. In the climate of the '60s there was a great deal of optimism about energy and the availability of energy. OPEC basically, as we saw it then, was kind of a toothless tiger. There had never been in the history of cartels that we had seen, a cartel that would be able to sustain itself

on pricing power alone. In 1964 [a] task force pointed out that OPEC some day might prove to be an extreme danger. Like all warnings, unless there was an immediate crisis at hand, the government simply sits back and does not react.

—**Lawrence Levinson, former Special Assistant to President Johnson**

Nixon Administration. In the summer of '73, we started seeing gasoline disruptions. We were trying to put together some kind of voluntary allocation program as we got into the gasoline problems. And it was a frustrating effort because it was an impossible task. The period was frantic. There was confusion. There were 17 to 19-hour days. There were no facts. There were no people—[just] a patchwork of people that were thrown together and were castoffs from other agencies. [There was] a lot of confusion and a lot of doubts about the reasons for the shortage. We really didn't have any authority to do anything in the voluntary allocation program. What could you possibly do other than call oil companies up and jawbone and hope they got the message?

—**Duke Ligon, former Assistant Administrator, Federal Energy Administration**

In retrospect, those of us in the [Nixon] Administration involved in energy can sigh some sort of relief that we did not mess up the world's energy supplies and our nation's policy any more than actually did happen during that period of time.

—**William H. Beasley III, President and Chief Executive Officer, Velsicol Chemical Corp.**



Panel chaired by Walt W. Rostow, center, takes a question from the audience. With Rostow are panelists Morris Adelman, Marian Blissett, Milton Russell, Joseph Pechman, James McKie, and William Fisher.



Panelists Ray Marshall and Don Forcier

Ford Administration. Ford was the first President to put together an internally consistent and relatively coherent energy policy, at least going into his administration. Whether or not it had that shape going out is another debate. Oil was the central melodrama of the Ford years, but there were two other issues which I think had almost as much attention and concern and those were the issues of natural gas and environmental control. There was an enormous amount of energy thinking and analysis going on during the Ford years and it certainly was not all bad analysis. Its failure to sort out what it thought about the OPEC cartel may have been the biggest failing of the Ford Administration.

—**John A. Hill**, former Deputy
Administrator, Federal
Energy Administration

Carter Administration. You basically have three elements of success during the Carter years: the decontrol of crude oil, the decontrol of natural gas at least as scheduled, and the development of a synthetic fuels program. If there is a major failure of the Carter Administration, it's in the area of dealing with energy security. Most of the Carter efforts dealt with what I would call the long-term economic transition to a world of expensive and scarce energy. But there was not an equal concern with the energy security impacts.

—**Alvin Alm**, former Assistant
Secretary, Department of Energy

Present Problems, Future Options

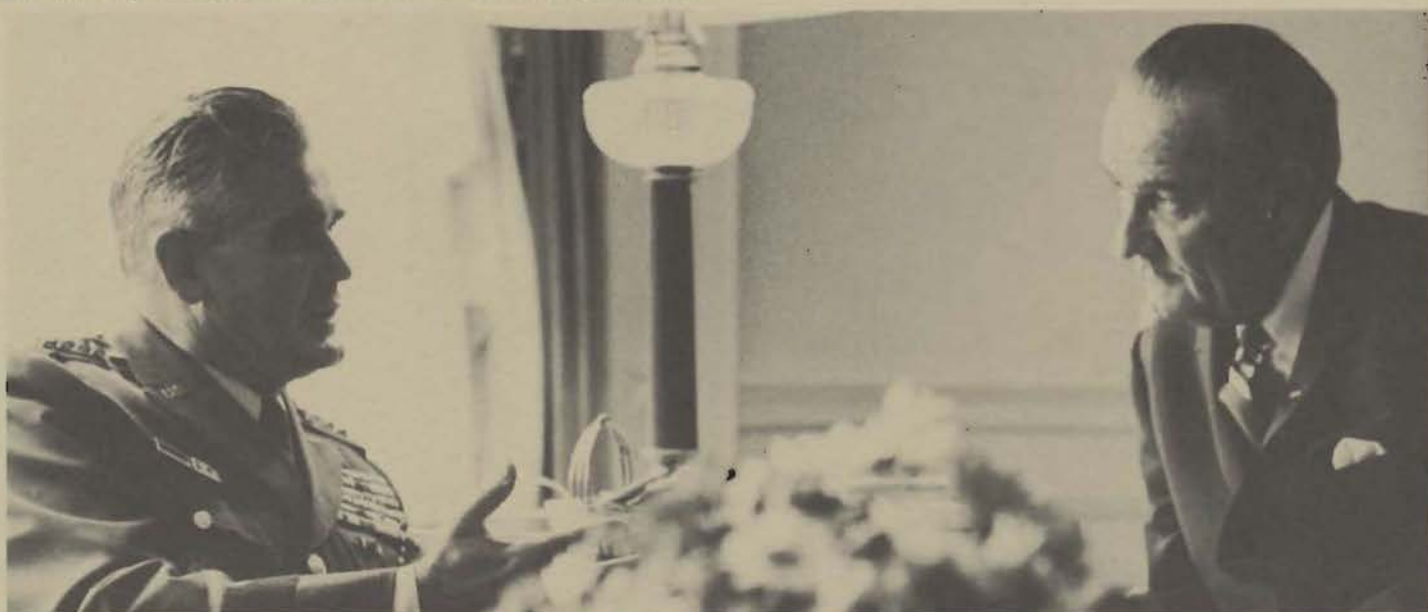
"Even with zero imports" of oil, maintained **Morris Adelman**, Professor of Economics at M.I.T., the U.S. "would still have a very insecure supply, because supply is insecure for us if it is insecure for anybody." The chief reason for this insecurity is that OPEC controls production, and OPEC "exists to suppress output." The "only defense against this kind of situation," Adelman said, "is a strategic petroleum reserve. . . Yet in five years only about one-tenth of the goal of a billion barrels has been accomplished."

When attention is turned from the problem of oil to the promise of electric power, the situation is nowhere near so grim, said **S. David Freeman**, Board Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. "There is not a shortage of electric power today in this nation," he maintained, "and won't be through most of the 1980s."

With sufficient capital, he said, electric power could reduce the total energy cost.

Walt W. Rostow proposed a program which he said would give the United States "a net export position by 1990," involving a 5.4% annual rate of increase in coal production, an "emergency effort" to produce synthetic fuels "on a larger scale than we did with synthetic rubber" in World War II, and "a wage-price freeze . . . not to be relented until we have an agreement between business, labor and government for wage-price guideposts of the kinds we had in the '60s, accompanied by an attempt by the President and others to convince this nation of what Switzerland, Japan and Germany have by and large learned—namely, that money wage increases in excess of productivity are bad for labor and the country."

News from the Archives Library Acquires New Collections



General Westmoreland with President Johnson, 1968

The Library recently acquired two sets of personal papers—those of General William Westmoreland and Merle Miller.

The Westmoreland papers cover the period 1962-1972, including the periods when he was field commander in Vietnam and later Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army.

Merle Miller's materials consist of the tapes and notes he made in the preparation of his book, *Lyndon: An Oral Biography*.



The Library's research room has been even more active this year than it was during the same period of 1980, as scholars work in the papers of the Johnson Administration.

To this point, the Library's archivists have opened 80% of the Presidential papers, and 65% of the entire collection, for research.



Merle Miller

LBJ Bibliography Underway

A bibliography of Lyndon Johnson, documenting all the books written about him and his programs to date, was launched in the early part of 1981 with a grant from the Rockwell Fund, Inc. of Houston.

The bibliography, which will also list materials on Mrs. Johnson, is being prepared by Cecilia Bellinger of Covington, Virginia, who was chief researcher in the White House from 1966 to 1970.

Tina Lawson, Supervisory Archivist of the Library, said the bibliography will meet a very real need. "Researchers working in our collections will find this of enormous value," she said.

The Rockwell Fund grant was made by Mr. Joe M. Green, Jr., President, for the specific purpose of financing the bibliography.

Symposium Probes Role of Press

In March, a distinguished assembly of journalists, jurists, and scholars (see box below) met at the Library to discuss the dual—and competing—themes of the rights and responsibilities of the media. The symposium, titled “The Press: Free and Responsible?” was co-sponsored by the Library and The University of Texas. What follows here is not a literal account, or even a synopsis of the conference—that will await the official publication—but rather a report on some of the themes that emerged.

The rights of the American press are intact, and the First Amendment is in no immediate danger, the symposium participants agreed. As Jody Powell put it: “The Fourth Estate is not a quaking David facing day in and day out the threat of imminent destruction by some Goliath in the White House or the Government, or somewhere else.” “We are alive and well, and eating our attackers for breakfast every day,” said Joseph Kraft. In the words of Archibald Cox: “Despite the moaning and groaning of the press, its freedom under the First Amendment is much greater today than it has ever been before in our history.”

In fact, the demands of the press, which “has an apparently insatiable appetite for constitutional guarantees,” according to Edward Barrett, have been so thoroughly met that they have themselves created a considerable distortion: “The First Amendment,” said Douglass Cater, “over two centuries has been stretched beyond almost any recognition of its literal words.”

Nor is there any prospect in sight of a reversal. The protection of the First Amendment is “going to continue to exist because [the courts] are going to see that it does,” promised Judge Gee. “That’s where the rubber meets the road.”



Keynoter John Connally

But in his keynote address, Governor Connally sounded a warning which suggested that the final decision rests with a power other than the courts. Ultimately, the only assurance of a free press “is essentially the acquiescence of the American people,” he said, “the faith of the American people in this profession, in the news that they get, in the belief that this news is not slanted, that it’s not doctored, that it basically is as nonpartisan and as objective as it can be.” But that faith, he cautioned, is eroding. Through the “turbulence and turmoil” that have attended the sweeping changes of the last generation, Americans have begun to lose confidence in the press. One reason: “The press all too frequently says that good news is no news; only bad news is news. How long,” he demanded, “can a free people be bombarded with the evil, the sensational, the

The Participants

Keynote Address: The Honorable John B. Connally

Address: Jody Powell, Former Press Secretary to President Carter

Moderators: Arthur L. Ginsburg, Visiting Professor of Journalism, The University of Texas at Austin
Dwight L. Teeter, Jr., Chairman, Department of Journalism, The University of Texas at Austin

Panelists: Edward L. Barrett, Jr., Professor of Law, University of California, Davis
Peter Braestrup, Editor, The Wilson Quarterly
Hodding Carter III, Former Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Department of State
Douglass Cater, Trustee, Senior Fellow and Member Program, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies
George Christian, Former Press Secretary to Governors Price Daniel and John Connally and to President Johnson
Archibald Cox, Carl M. Loeb University Professor, Harvard Law School
Anthony Day, Editor of the Editorial Pages, Los Angeles Times
Thomas Gibbs Gee, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit
Joseph Kraft, Syndicated Columnist
Mark McKinnon, Editor, The Daily Texan

Marianne Means, Columnist, King Features Syndicate
Harrison E. Salisbury, Syndicated Columnist
Herbert Schmetz, Director and Vice President Mobil Oil Corporation
Daniel Schorr, Senior Correspondent Cable News Network
Kenneth Towery, Political and Business Consultant

Concluding Remarks: Jim Lehrer, Anchor and Associate Editor, The MacNeil-Lehrer Report

Presiders: Harry J. Middleton, Director, Lyndon Baines Johnson Library
Elspeth Rostow, Dean, Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, The University of Texas at Austin

Welcomes and Introductions: William S. Livingston, Vice President and Dean of Graduate Studies, The University of Texas at Austin
Edward Weldon, Deputy Archivist of the United States
J. J. Pickle, United States Representative, 10th District, Texas

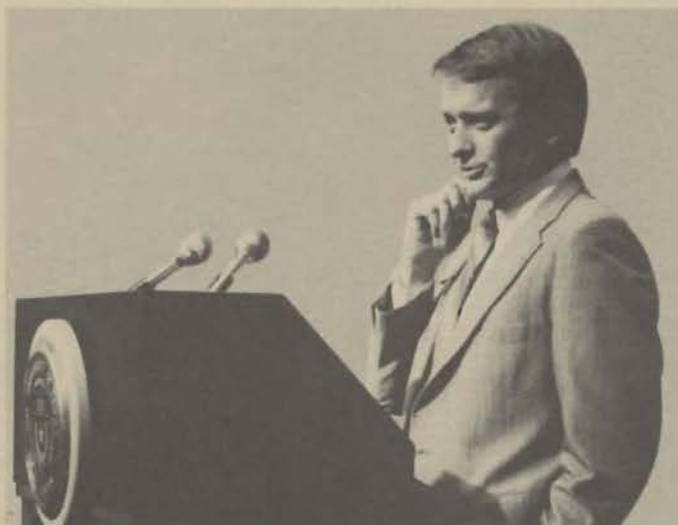
spectacular, the bad without assuming and believing that we're all rotten to the core?"

There was a discomforting awareness that Connally was articulating the frustrations of many people. "It is idle," said Daniel Schorr, "to overlook the fact that there is suspicion, reservations, worry, concern and hostility among people in America today against the news media. People feel they are being force-fed diets of violence and sex for rating points and millions of dollars."

The reason, at least in part, reflects the unique role the press plays. As George Christian pointed out, "the press is the only one of our great national institutions with an objective which is essentially negative. The press focuses on blemishes and imperfections. By its nature, it's constantly picking over old bones, looking for mistakes. So it fulfills a useful, if sometimes morbid, purpose in our society." Marianne Means put it more bluntly: "The reason we like bad news is that it's the nature of the business. That's what, frankly, sells papers."

But there was a general recognition that the reason, however valid, does not go far enough. "Surely," said Archibald Cox, the media "have a much larger responsibility than to sell papers, and that is to think about what kind of lives they are making for our children and their children."

Who, then, is to determine and measure responsibility? Anthony Day sharpened the question by maintaining that "sometimes the



Jody Powell addresses afternoon session



Moderator Arthur Ginsburg and Joseph Kraft



Hodding Carter



Near capacity crowd attends the day-long symposium



Panelists Edward L. Barrett, Douglass Cater, and Archibald Cox

press, in order to fill its obligations to itself and its readers, has to run the risk of appearing to be absolutely irresponsible." When a member of the audience described a hypothetical newspaper with information which could be damaging to "the welfare of soldiers involved in a secret operation" and asked how that paper should resolve the conflict between its desire to report the news and its responsibility to protect the soldiers, Day replied: "In the end, the editors and reporters are the ones who decide that." His answer did not sit easily with all his colleagues. "I'm not very secure in delegating to the press [that] responsibility," said Herbert

Schmertz. "As you might expect," added Jody Powell, "I'm not either."

To some, the issue summoned another warning from Connally's keynote address: the dangers of "elitism" in the press. "Reporters are human beings," he said. They're not super people. They're like all of us. They reflect their own experiences. And that's good, so long as they don't assume that they are part of an elitist group that knows better what's good for us than we know ourselves." Kraft agreed that the "rise in status" of those in the media had resulted in "a certain self-righteousness on our part. I think we are full of ourselves," he said. "The real problem of the press is how to cure that self-righteousness."

But the question remained: if the standards of responsibility by which the press operates are not considered adequate, as Marianne Means put it, "who would you have impose new standards? Who would you have bell the cat of the press?"

"That," said Cater, "is the question before us. If we don't want the courts to do it and if we don't want the politicians to do it, then who does it? And I don't think we can duck that question."

The answer, Kenneth Towery suggested, was simple: "There is only one left, and that's the people, by the choice of what they buy."

Not so, said Kraft. "I do not think the marketplace is a really good cure for this disease . . . If you leave it up to the marketplace, the disease is going to get worse." Nor, he thought, could it be done by any kind of committee. The only "real cure," he maintained, "lies in our own honesty . . . We are not intellectually responsible in tracing through the bad consequences of some of our even good impulses. I think that's the kind of things we have to do for ourselves."

Powell had a specific suggestion for how such self-monitoring might work. "If the *New York Times* makes a major error in its coverage of an important story, is it not possible that the reasons for that mistake might be newsworthy in the *Washington Post* or elsewhere?" Schmertz agreed: "The press should cover the press. It should report on its errors and omissions." But there was no other expression of approval. Peter Braestrup said it was like "trying to get the lid up off Pandora's box. Newspapers are like lawyers and doctors: 'Do not bad-mouth him lest he bad-mouth you tomorrow.' In 20 years of newspaper experience, I wasn't even bad-mouthed by my own editors for making errors even when they knew and I knew I had made an error. This is not a disciplined profession in that sense."

Beyond its reporting of day-to-day events, what responsibility does the press have in explaining the large issues which affect our lives? Connally warned that the changes ahead will be greater than those of the recent past, and unless we are willing "to march to



Daniel Schorr



Anthony Day

In his concluding remarks, Jim Lehrer took several of the strands of the day's deliberations and gave them a special weave. Excerpts:

Our major problem is that somehow we've gotten it into our heads that we are truly the special people of this world, above all laws, above all rules that the rest of society have to play by. I have made mistakes in my 20 years in newspaper and TV journalism . . . just about every mistake it's possible to make in my line of work. And I am certain there is not a journalist in this room who wouldn't have to make the same confession.

My point is, let's knock off the perfect bit. Okay? We are not perfect, so who in the world do we think we're fooling? We're certainly not fooling the people we're supposedly doing it all for, our readers, our viewers and our listeners. They recognize bad reporting and bad editing when they see it. They know what John Connally knows, too, that the people who work as journalists in this country are not super humans. They know they get tired and they get pushed by deadlines and they blow it just like they do in their own jobs. And that's the reason that when we scream about the latest First Amendment outrage, they tune us out . . .

We've got to go back to the real beginning with the public. We've got to do a lot of explaining. We've got to, first of all, explain exactly what journalism is. It's not history. It's only what happened on a given day or a given group of days. We need to explain that there are indeed legitimate reasons why a reporter must use confidential sources. We've got to explain that 10,000 cars driven safely on Interstate 35 from Austin to Fort Worth is not news [but] a three-car accident among the 10,000 is news.



Jim Lehrer

We've got to stop defending the indefensible. We've got to acknowledge our mistakes and correct them as best we can. We've got to clean up our own ethics. We've got to eliminate every smell of double standard. We've got to expose ourselves to the same kind of public scrutiny that we demand of every other segment of public life. We do need to prove to our readers and our listeners that we deserve their trust. [And] that's not going to happen until we acknowledge privately and publicly that we are not the special people of the world; only our work is.

someone else's drummer," we will have to understand what is happening. Assuring that we have "an informed electorate," he maintained, "is going to have to be the responsibility of a continuing free press. It must devote some of its time, some of its energies to explain to the American people the forces that are at play in the world."

Compounding the situation, as he pointed out, is the fact that television—**itself one of the phenomena which have changed society—has not addressed itself to this overall problem but instead has brought new ones—** such as its creation of "almost a monopoly of news; approximately three-fourths of all the people in America today get what news they receive and what knowledge they have from watching television." And the news they get, Braestrup charged, "is a branch of show business . . . A ratings competition [is] a fundamental economic factor. We cannot bore the viewer. We play it safe. So the result is an entertainment package vying for ratings with other entertainment packages known as network news shows. And inside the industry, these news shows are viewed in economic terms, in terms of their ratings."

"And let's not just focus on news," added Cater. "We used to have TV documentaries that would go for some period of time. Now they've discovered that nice little format called the magazine in which in five minutes or less, they will sum up a subject of great controversy and deliver a very pronounced decision." This, he said, "is not the kind of systematic informing of public opinion that is up to the kind of challenge we face in the world today."

Schmertz had some specific suggestions for **how television news reporting could be improved:** "I think they clearly should expand the amount of time so that journalists can develop a story rather than have to live with the 25-second bite. They should allow participants to speak longer and more directly. They should encourage free-lance journalism. They should allow open participations on television network news. They should take letters to the editor. And lastly, they should take paid issue advertising by those with a point of view."

Newspapers are vulnerable, too, Hodding Carter charged. "All the resources are there," he maintained, for both press and televi-

sion "to do five times as good a job of relating to the needs of the people we supposedly serve." The problem as he saw it is that communications enterprises "now are big power people. They are separate from the people. They represent increasingly not the communities in which they operate but a mega-community simply divorced from the knowledge, the concerns, even the economic conditions of most of the people they serve," and in the process have become "less competitive, less responsible. The answer to the problems of irresponsibility in press performance is in fact more competition, more freedom, more diversity. The real point that we've got to find an answer to is how are you going to reverse the trend toward fewer and fewer controlling more and more in this most vital of institutions, communications?" George Christian agreed: "Our danger lies not in the competitive nature of the media but in the possibility of concentrated media power."

Still another reason emerged for the press' poor record of keeping the people informed about the issues that shape their destinies, and although the discussion surrounding it was cloaked in today's terms, the issue itself was as old as the debate over **the kind of training journalists should have.** Said Joe Kraft: "We are confronted with the coverage of increasingly difficult problems, problems where the kind of instinctive tools we have as journalists don't serve us very well. Questions like energy shortage, pricing, large aggregates, things that happen in distant countries [go] to the heart of our real problem, which is that our role is changing, and we haven't yet come to terms with the new role . . . that puts upon us demands that go well beyond just professional training in journalism school. Our profession is becoming increasingly hard."

Kraft's credentials as one who has mastered his profession gave his words special authority. Mark McKinnon echoed those sentiments, and his credentials as a student journalist whose career is just beginning gave his words a particular urgency: "What institutions of higher education must accept is a responsibility to provide not just a specialized program but a broad education in philosophy, the sciences, literature, because no matter how well we write, unless we're equipped with the ability to think, we will never discover the truth because we'll never ask the right questions."

Exhibit Reflects 1880's America

On display in the Library's museum now is the special exhibit for 1981—a massive panorama of what America was like a century ago. Titled "USA: 1880's," the exhibition depicts life in the period known as The Gilded Age through art, music, manuscripts, photographs and artifacts—175 in all, borrowed from institutions and private collections across the country. Among them are the bow and arrow used by the Indian warrior Geronimo, Buffalo Bill's fringed buckskin jacket and Winchester rifle, paintings by John Singer Sargent, Thomas Eakins and Winslow Homer, historic sketches of the Brooklyn Bridge and the Texas State Capitol and a cast model of the Statue of Liberty.

The music includes sounds of the Plains Indians, the rallying band music of John Phillip Sousa, and the famous music boxes that were a part of the parlor life and elegance of that day.

The original handwritten manuscript of Mark Twain's *Life on the Mississippi* contains his classic description of the great river. Also in the exhibit are the original pages of U.S. Grant's memoirs in which he writes of his first meeting with President Lincoln.

The diversification of the exhibit is reflected in an authentic 1880's bicycle, and memorabilia from the sports of baseball and boxing.

The exhibit, which has been a year in preparation, will be at the Library through October 11.



Visitors browse through the 1880's



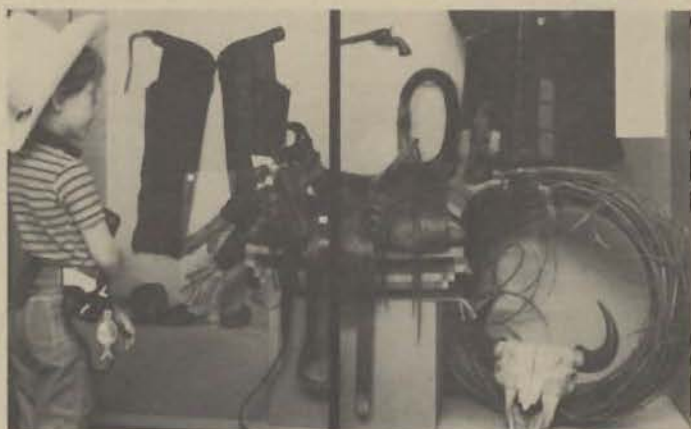
Former President Grant (seated center) and his family on the porch of his home at Mt. McGregor, N.Y., June 19, 1885. Photo New York State Office of Park & Recreation, Grant Cottage State Historic Site



"Chester A. Arthur" by Matthew Wilson, 1883. Lent by The National Portrait Gallery



Col. W. F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody parades his Wild West Show at Broadway and Union Square in New York City, 1884. Photo Denver Public Library, Western History Department.



Present day cowboy admires artifacts of the cowboy of the past



"Girl In A Big Hat" by Thomas C. Eakins, 1888.
Lent by the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden



Samuel Clemens and his family on the porch of their home in Hartford, Connecticut, 1885.
Photo Mark Twain Memorial, Hartford, Connecticut



The popularity of the exhibit suggests a fascination with the American past by Americans of all ages.



Children marvel at the 100-year-old bicycle, and probably compare it to their own.



H. Wayne Morgan

To launch the exhibit, Dr. H. Wayne Morgan, Professor of History at the University of Oklahoma, whose area of interest is late 19th century America, spoke at the Library on the art, architecture and literature of the U.S. a century ago. At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Morgan said: "I would say that the very best thing the person interested in American culture could do is go and see this exhibit on the 80's, and look at it, read it. It's not just things up on the wall. Read it. Everything is a document of that past life. And that past life is still with us, in attitudes and in fact, a lot."



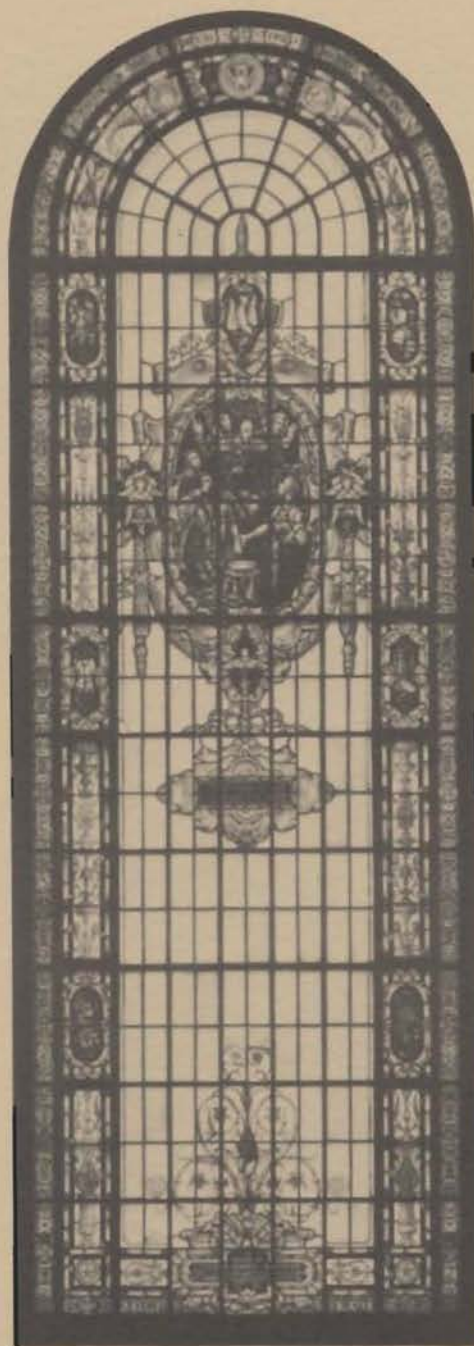
Mrs. Johnson gives personal tour of the ranch house.

Docents Tour Ranch

The Library's docents—the volunteers who conduct tours of the museum for visitors—took advantage of the early spring and traveled to the Hill Country for a tour of their own, to the LBJ sites, including the LBJ ranch.

The volunteer program has given considerable assistance to the museum this year. Tours and educational presentations have been provided for thousands of visitors and students; and residents in Austin nursing homes have had the Library, Museum and Ranch brought to them in the form of a slide program under the outreach program.

Austin residents who would like to sign on as docents are encouraged to call Kathy Scafe at the Library (397-5137).



The National City Christian Church at Thomas Circle in Washington, D.C., which President Johnson attended during the years he lived in the Capital City, dedicated a stained glass window to his memory on March 15. The window, designed by Colum J. Sharkey who also designed the Willer windows in Washington Hall at the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York, contains many symbols of The Great Society.

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

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Visitors to the Library

THE LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON LIBRARY AND MUSEUM



Concluding his tour of the Library and Museum, President Carter takes a few minutes to answer questions from the press at the southeast corner of the Library. Visible in the background on the building is the first of the major changes now underway at the Library. The new lettering, 10 inches high and made of bronze, was installed on the building in March. Identical lettering has also been placed on the north side of the building.

Carter Trip

Former President Jimmy Carter and Mrs. Carter visited the Library in April to gather information relevant to the planning of The Carter Library, which will be erected in Atlanta. The night before their trip to the Library, they were guests of Mrs. Johnson at the LBJ Ranch.



Director Harry Middleton briefs President and Mrs. Carter on the history and experiences of the LBJ Library.



The Carters explore the museum area.

Other recent visitors, who toured the Library with Mrs. Johnson, were Edward J. DeBartolo Sr., a real estate investor from Youngstown, Ohio, and Joseph E. Brooks, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Lord & Taylor.