



ISSUE NUMBER XXIX, NOVEMBER 1, 1983

# Among Friends of LBJ

A NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LBJ LIBRARY

## Treasures of the University's First Hundred Years

(See pages 6-7)



Reproduction of Pre-Columbian  
Manuscript Painting,  
Nettie Lee Benson  
Latin American Collection



Portrait Sculpture of Stephen F.  
Austin by Elisabet Ney, The Eugene  
C. Barker Texas History Collection



Red-Figure Kalpis, 400-390 B.C.,  
The Archer M. Huntington Art Gallery



# Friends From All Over Commemorate

Men and women who were closest to him and devoted years to his Great Society dreams gathered at three different locations to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the birth of Lyndon Baines Johnson. Beginning Thursday, August 25, in Washington, D.C., through Friday, August 26, in San Marcos, and ending Saturday, August 27, at the LBJ Ranch in Stonewall, they came from all parts of the nation, the state of Texas, and the Hill Country he loved so well to honor the 36th President of the United States.

More than 400 guests gathered beneath tall live oaks on the banks of the Pedernales on the Johnson Ranch in Stonewall. After an hour of mingling at the picnic site, National Park Service buses transported the guests to the Johnson Family Cemetery where Lyn Nugent, 16, the oldest Johnson grandchild, placed a wreath of wildflowers at the former president's grave. With him were his sisters, Nicole, Rebekah, and Claudia Nugent.

Following the pilgrimage to LBJ's grave, the group returned to the picnic site for barbeque served by members of the LBJ State Park and the LBJ National Historic Park.



Lyn Nugent, eldest grandchild of President and Mrs. Johnson, lays a wreath of wildflowers at the President's grave during the 75th birthday anniversary tribute at the LBJ Ranch in Stonewall.

Cactus Pryor, a special Johnson friend, was master of ceremonies and introduced tributes to Johnson by Marvin Watson, former Postmaster General, and U.S. Representative Tom Loeffler from the 21st Congressional district.

Mrs. Johnson ended the program on a poignant note: "Tonight is full of memories, a time of reunions and thoughts of dreams pursued and accomplished, and of some unfulfilled . . . God bless you all for being here."

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## Here are some excerpts from Marvin Watson's speech:

It was seventy-five years today that Lyndon Baines Johnson arrived and during his time influenced each of us. The years matured him in stature and in wisdom. In early manhood, he had a burden that became a bright vision of hope for every man, woman, and child.

This dedicated young teacher of the children of migrant farm workers became the champion of the poor, the sick, the aged, and the disenfranchised. Always, his emotional strength was the companionship and love of his wife, his daughters, and his family.

He was a leader who believed in the American people, knowing that they would call upon their God-given inner strength to face the situation and deal with it in the proper way. He believed the American people were willing to sacrifice and that there was no limit to what the people of this nation could accomplish.

Each of his programs was put into place to enhance the quality of life. To him, that anyone would go to bed hungry or in need of an education in this great land was unforgivable. His signature legalized more legislation than any other president's. His programs were never offered to placate but to lift each person to a new and higher degree of personal dignity and life.

He believed in a divine destiny for this nation. Not that we should rule the world, but serve as an example and friend to the other societies. We do not live alone. We do not walk alone. However, if we must, we will stand alone for the cause of right. . . .

He adhered to the principle that all men are created equal. He signed into law hundreds of legislative acts that wrote a record of hope and opportunity for America. In his address before the joint session of Congress, March 15, 1965, he said:

"My first job after college was as a teacher in Cotulla, Texas, in a small Mexican-American school . . . Somehow you never forget what poverty and hatred can do when you see its scars on the hopeful face of a young child . . . I never thought then, in 1928, that I would be standing here in 1965. It never occurred to me in my fondest dreams that I might have the chance to help the sons and daughters of those students and to help people like them all over the country. But now I do have the chance—and I'll let you in on a secret—I mean to use it."

Lyndon Baines Johnson fulfilled that promise to its fullest. He exerted the total leadership of his office to advance the equality of all Americans . . . President Johnson, more than anyone I have known, was a monument to what he believed. A man for our time.



# LBJ's 75th Birthday Anniversary

The Texas State Society in Washington, D.C. held its annual wreath ceremony at the LBJ Memorial Grove two days before President Johnson's 75th birthday anniversary. Following are excerpts from the memorial speech made by Jack Valenti, president, Motion Picture Association of America, and former special assistant to the President:

The measure of a great leader is not how he was regarded when he held the mace of power but whether or not his life and his leading made a difference to those who lived and were born long after he has fled this earth.

By that rule, Lyndon Johnson's epitaph is written in the hearts of the old, the black, the sick, the poor, the young, and in generations who will come later and who will find that what he did gives their own life larger meaning and more graceful possibilities.

He was president no more than a few hours when he was already designing his attack on the barriers to civil and human justice in this country. He said: "I aim to see that every black person in this country is going to get a fair shake and whatever it takes to do that will be done. I've got the power now, and I mean to use it."

Out of that commitment came the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

I remember that afternoon in the Cabinet Room of the White House in 1965 when all the great black leaders of that time gathered with the President to rejoice in the passage of the Voting Rights Act. They were there, Martin Luther King, Roy Wilkins, Phil Randolph, Dorothy Height, Bayard Rustin, Whitney Young, and others. They held hands and swayed to a kind of religious jubilation for they knew, and the President knew, that this piece of legislation would, like a dam bursting, flood the country with elected black leaders. "Give the blacks the vote," said LBJ, "and you give them power, and power will give them opportunity."

LBJ had an obsessive belief in the long reach of education. He said: "I am going to fix it so that every boy and girl in this land, no matter how poor they are or their color or religion, can have all the education they can take."



Former presidential special assistant Jack Valenti speaks to the Texas State Society of Washington, D.C. Behind him is Congressman Martin Frost.

Out of that commitment came the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and dozens of other education bills which among other assets gave to youngsters the right and chance to an education at the finest universities in the nation, all by loan, scholarship, or grant. For the first time the federal government cared about and became involved in educating the young. Because Lyndon Johnson cared, deeply, persistently, passionately, he caused the government and the people to care. . . .

He had in limitless supply the energy, the all-risking courage, the all-grasping ambition that makes men great in stirring times. . . . Of one truth, you can be absolutely certain: He was a man whose like we will never again glimpse in our lifetime. . . .

## Conference Room Dedicated To Congressman Wright Patman

One of President Johnson's wishes was honored on August 28 by the LBJ Library when a conference room was dedicated to the late Congressman Wright Patman. Patman, who served in the House of Representatives from 1929 to 1976, had a long and lasting friendship with the Johnson family that began with the President's father in the Texas Legislature and continued throughout his life. The room is furnished with books, furniture, and photographs from Congressman Patman's office in the House of Representatives.

Seated behind the conference table in the Wright Patman room are: (from left to right) Jim Jones, Congressman from Oklahoma and former aide to President Johnson; former Texas Congressmen Joe Kilgore, Robert Krueger, and Judge



Homer Thornberry; and current Texas Congressmen William N. Patman, Wright Patman's son, and Sam B. Hall. Seated in front are Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and Texas Congressmen Abraham Kazen, Jr., and Jack Hightower.



# Southwest Texas Combines LBJ Birthday Celebration With Back-To-School Party



SWTSU President Robert L. Hardesty and his wife Mary assist Mrs. Johnson as she cuts an oversized cake in the shape of Texas prepared for the San Marcos celebration.

An LBJ-style barbeque set the stage in San Marcos for Robert L. Hardesty's combination back-to-school social and LBJ birthday anniversary. Hardesty, Southwest Texas State University president and former Johnson speech writer, gathered special friends of LBJ and SWTSU faculty and staff on the grounds of his residence for this second annual event. He welcomed them saying, "... President Johnson would have been 75 years old tomorrow, so this combination 'welcome back' and birthday party is particularly significant this year."

The major address was made by Liz Carpenter, former press secretary to Mrs. Johnson. Following are some excerpts from her speech to the gathering in which she reminisced about Johnson, recounting stories about his life in Washington and the Texas Hill Country:

How long is it now? Seventy-five years since his birth August 27. Fifty-three years since he got his diploma from this school on another August day. Ten years since we said goodbye to him. Yet, none of us said goodbye. We're all still at it—into politics, education, the life of our country, and our values as we learned them from him.

Lady Bird put it this way, "I like to think of Lyndon not at rest, but still at work ... in all of us."

So it has been, here in San Marcos today, in Washington and Stonewall tomorrow—we are laughing, and crying, and telling stories to children and grandchildren and friends ... relishing them even though we know them by heart, of the man who pushed us, dreamed out loud with us. . .

LBJ believed that no job is too big and none too small, even for presidents. It gave him that quality he never lost, the remarkable ability to translate down-home folks to na-

tional potentials. When he wrote legislation, he saw faces, not figures. He applied lofty language to commonsense terms.

He walked the Poverty Program right under the chandeliers of the East Room, lifted the Headstart child up on his shoulders, and told the world, "I've known Pancho all my life, I met him back in Cotulla, when I taught school there."

He could look across the cabinet table and with a tone that said he meant it, tell his cabinet, "All the brains of this country don't come in the same package. Go back and look in your files and see if you can't find some capable women and move them up. And, by the way, report back to me next Thursday." . . .

He had practiced what he preached. He had come home and dug in, borrowed \$75 from his domino-playing friend, Ben Crider, and come to this hillside college to study under Professor Greene. He took a room over President Evans' garage and made his way by painting the garage for extra money.

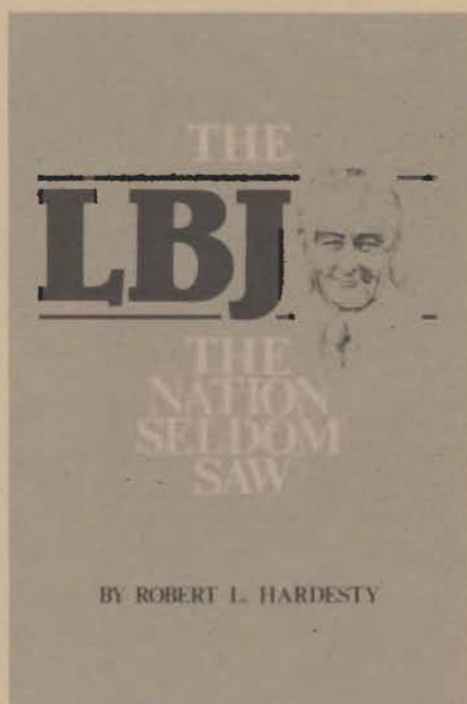
Here he learned about people and politics and liked what he learned. He even managed to get the thrill of his life by going down to Houston to attend the National Democratic convention, and listen wide-eyed to Franklin Roosevelt's nominating speech for Al Smith.

San Marcos—this school—were key to him and important to all of us. It helped shape him and it helped shape the America he wanted. He came back many times, gathered everyone he'd known back here, and brought his programs to the San Marcoses and Johnson Cities of all America to solve humanity's problems on the human scale. . . .



Dennis Avila, U.S. Post Office, stamps special LBJ commemorative cancellations at a temporary postal station set up at the LBJ Library and Museum on August 27. Nearly 2,000 visitors attended the stamp cancellation and other special functions held at the Library that day for President Johnson's 75th birthday anniversary.





**"The LBJ the Nation Seldom Saw,"** an insightful, humorous booklet filled with recollections of the anecdotes LBJ loved to tell, was written to commemorate the 75th anniversary of LBJ's birthday. Bob Hardesty presented the booklet he wrote to guests at SWTSU's LBJ birthday celebration.

In the booklet, Hardesty describes the difference between the LBJ the nation saw on television, who was sometimes seen as cool and distant, and the personable leader who spun tall tales and presented down-home homilies to small groups and gatherings. Following are some excerpts from this booklet which illustrate some of the experiences he had as an aide to the President:

Writing speeches for LBJ was like being caught up in a hurricane. He was perpetual motion. He was the hardest worker and the fastest mover I have ever seen. He worked two 8-hour days, every 24 hours. Being around him was a grueling, exhausting, frustrating—and fascinating experience. . . .

I remember once when I turned in a speech draft about 3 a.m.—after having written two other speeches without a break. It was a bad draft—and I knew it was bad. But it had to be in his morning reading when he awoke, and I was completely drained of ideas and too tired to write another line.

I was back at my desk early the next morning—still exhausted—when the telephone rang. It was the President. He sounded very tired. His voice was low, without emotion.

"That speech you sent over this morning. . . ."

"Yes, sir?"

"I've got a threatened steel strike on my hands. . . . I've got Ambassadors in capitals all over the globe, trying to get the North Vietnamese to the conference table. . . . I've got three major bills tied up in committee. . . . and I've got inflation heating up. . . . I don't have time to worry about all of those problems and to worry about my speeches, too."

My God, I felt like Benedict Arnold.

"Now, if I send this speech back to you, do you think you can work it over between now and 10 o'clock and turn out something that I can be proud to deliver and that you can be proud to say you wrote?"

No soldier—no athlete—ever received a quicker jolt of adrenaline. I came alive. I ordered my thoughts. I summoned my secretary. And I wrote him a pretty good speech in an hour and a half. . . .

It wasn't that he drove people so much as it was that he knew how to get them to drive themselves. . . .

We also received the only kind of reward that matters to a writer: critical acclaim—even if it was only from a critic of one.

I once sent in a report on a project and he wrote "A+" on the top of it and sent it back. I laughed. He was a school teacher to the very end. That evening he had a reception for the congressional leadership. As I was going through the receiving line, the President stopped me and said to Speaker McCormick: "Mr. Speaker, what do you think of a young assistant who gets an A+ from his President?"

"Why, I think I would cherish it," the Speaker replied. I did—and I still do.



Turkish Ambassador Sukru Eledag views the international affairs exhibit of the LBJ Library with Library and Museum Curator Gary Yarrington. The ambassador toured the LBJ Library September 15 following a speech he made at The University of Texas at Austin. He was particularly interested in the Six-Day-War Middle East exhibit and the Vietnam exhibit located in the Foreign Affairs area on the first floor of the Library.



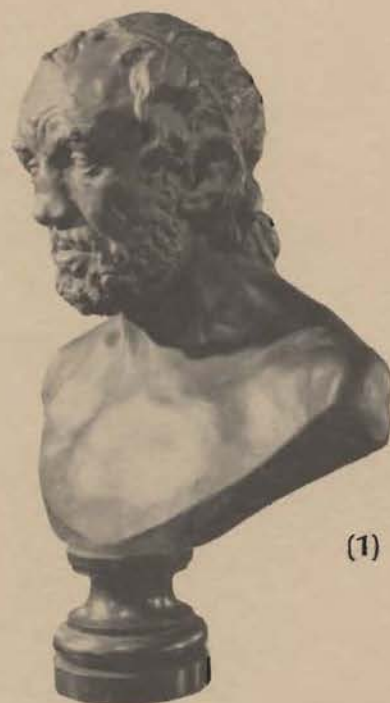
# A Centennial Exhibition: Treasures of the University's First Hundred Years

Enlightening minds, illuminating the past, and commemorating the Centennial of The University of Texas at Austin, an exhibition, "Treasures of the University's First Hundred Years," opened June 4 and will run through November 27, 1983. As a collaborative effort of the LBJ Library and Museum and The University it includes an assemblage of special items from the extensive holdings of five different university collections (listed below). It also includes a display devoted to selected items that trace the history of The University and feature accomplishments of individuals associated with it during its first century. Peter T. Flawn, U.T. president, commented on this display, saying, "This selection provides a glimpse and provokes appreciation of the dimensions of a university founded to serve great intellectual and social purpose."

In a special publication for the occasion, Mrs. Johnson said, "This is a proud and happy occasion for The LBJ Library and Museum as we take part in the Centennial Celebration of The University of Texas at Austin—saluting the past, the 100 years that have brought The University to its present stature and greatness. For 12 of these years, since it was dedicated in 1971, this Library has shared a portion of that impressive history. We hope that the Library will always possess a vibrancy that will contribute to its visitors and the community through its programs and presentations and also through a series of special exhibitions. None touches me more than this exciting exhibition of rare items from The University's own collections to celebrate its heritage of 100 years."



(2)



(1)

Gary Yarrington, curator of the LBJ Museum, said, "Throughout its history, The University of Texas at Austin has enjoyed the support and generosity of countless individuals who have shared the vision of an institution of higher learning." The first gift was presented to The University in 1883—a bust of Governor Oran M. Roberts by the noted sculptor, Elisabet Ney. Added to this were numerous private gifts, donations, artworks, and manuscripts. Yarrington said, "A sampling of the results of 100 years of collecting is in this diversified exhibition. The LBJ Library and Museum and The University of Texas at Austin take great pleasure in presenting this exhibition of objects selected from the holdings of the following university collections."

## The Archer M. Huntington Art Gallery

The Huntington Art Gallery houses a major collection of Latin American art of the 20th century, 19th century American painting, contemporary Australian art, and 20th century American paintings donated by Mr. and Mrs. James A. Michener. (1) The Man with the Broken Nose, 1871 or 72 by Auguste Rodin, is an example of a newly formed collection of vases and sculpture.



## The Humanities Research Center

The essential form of this center is that of a major research library concerned principally with American, British, and French literature of the late 19th and 20th centuries. It has a parallel preoccupation with the arts. (2) The portrait sculpture of Albert Einstein by Jo Davidson, 1934, is an example of its collections.

## The Eugene C. Barker Texas History Center

Named in honor of the late "Dean of Texas Historians," the Eugene C. Barker Texas History Center served as the single most important resource center for the study of the historical development of the state of Texas. The Center's holdings feature archival collections such as (3) the engineer's plan for the assault on the Alamo, March, 1836, as well as over 120,000 books and periodicals relating to Texas and the Southwest.

## Memorabilia Collection

Among the "treasures" in the collections of The University of Texas at Austin are items which highlight the institution's history such as (4) the Heisman Trophy won by the Longhorn star running back, Earl Campbell in 1977.

## The Texas Memorial Museum

Founded as a major project of the Texas Centennial in 1936, the Texas Memorial Museum was charged with covering the field of "natural and civic history." At the heart of the museum are its very extensive collections, of which (5) the skeleton of a saber-toothed cat shown (to the right) is a good example.

## The Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection

The Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection, a unit of The University of Texas at Austin General Libraries, is a specialized research library focusing on materials from and about Latin America. The (6) "Libro de tributos," (circa 1550) is a native Mexican manuscript from the collection.



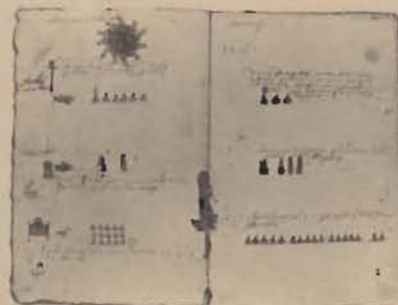
(3)



(5)



(4)



(6)



Visitors to the Museum view objects from the Memorabilia exhibit section selected from items which mark The University's accomplishments and those of individuals who have been associated with it.



# Wilson Portrait Joins Gallery of Presidential Art



A portrait of President Woodrow Wilson was donated to the LBJ Library as a special LBJ 75th birthday anniversary gift by Larry E. Temple, former Johnson administration aide, and his wife, Louann. The charcoal on paper drawing of President Wilson by John Singer Sargent was sketched from life in the Red Room of the White House in 1917.

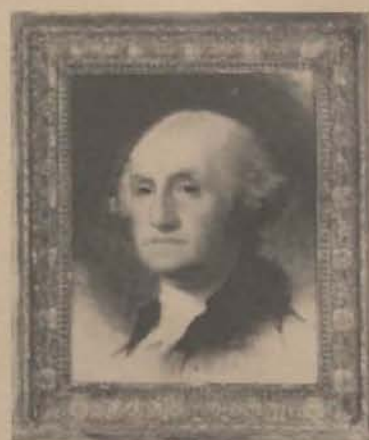
The drawing was made on the first day Sargent went to the White House to do studies for an oil painting of Wilson for the Red Cross in London. Sargent volunteered to do the painting as his contribution to the World War I war effort. The painting he later completed is hanging in the National Gallery of Art in Ireland.

Gary Yarrington, LBJ Library and Museum curator, calls

the Wilson drawing "a splendid and most welcome acquisition." Wilson's drawing joins a collection of presidential portraits and artwork which is beginning to be displayed in the West Conference Room on the 8th floor of the LBJ Library. Included in this collection are the following portraits: (1) an oil on canvas portrait of President Lyndon Baines Johnson painted from life at the LBJ Ranch in 1969 by Madame Elizabeth Shoumatoff, commissioned for the Library by The University of Texas at Austin; (2) an oil on canvas portrait of President Dwight D. Eisenhower painted by J. Anthony Wills in 1969, acquired through purchase in 1969; (3) a bronze bust of President Abraham Lincoln by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, presented to LBJ by a group of special friends from Illinois, "Land of Lincoln"; and (4) an oil on canvas portrait of President George Washington by Thomas Sully, 1820, given to President Johnson by George and Alice Brown in 1964.

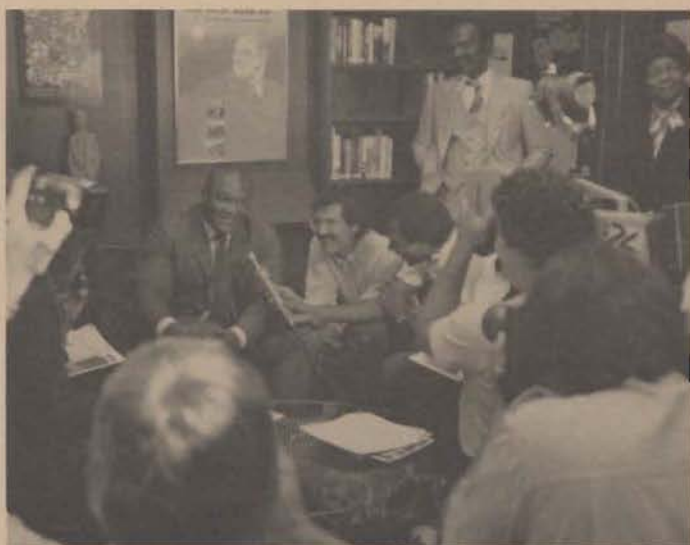
Also included in this collection but not shown are: a mezzotint print of George Washington, 1775, a gift from His Excellency, Dr. Ludwig Erhard, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany; a letter from George Washington to Samuel Huntington, July 29, 1789, announcing the establishment of the State Department, from the personal collection of Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson; an inscribed photograph of President Harry Truman, 1964, a gift from President Truman to President Johnson; bronze presidential medals set in silver of Presidents Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt, a gift from Milton S. Kronheim; a lithograph print of President John F. Kennedy by Bernard Fuchs, a gift from Edward Swayduck; and an inscribed photograph of President John F. Kennedy and his daughter Caroline with Tex, a registered Galiceno stallion (given to Caroline by the Johnsons in 1961).

Yarrington points out that this is a growing collection. "We are quite hopeful of finding more works of art pertaining to the American presidency, although works of this quality are quite rare. Presidential portraits are not just lying out there waiting for us to acquire them, but must be extensively researched and searched for throughout the nation."





# George Foreman Presents "Fighting Corpsman" Robe In Honor of LBJ, "The Father of the Job Corps."



George Foreman chats with reporters and delegates from the Gary Job Corps, following the presentation of his robe and medals to the Library.

Holding up the championship belt and "Fighting Corpsman" robe that he presented to the LBJ Library in a ceremony on September 29, former heavyweight champion George Foreman said, "This is proof of why I love my country. A young man can come from nowhere and get a chance to be part of the history of one of the greatest presidents of the United States of America. President Johnson was what we called the 'Father of the Job Corps.' Not only did he make greatness, he made sure that other men had the same opportunity as well."

Foreman credits the Job Corps, one of the Poverty programs during the Johnson Administration, with "changing the direction of my life."

The belt he presented is the championship belt given him after he won it from Joe Frazier in Jamaica. The robe was worn in many fights and carries the words the "Fighting Corpsman" on the back. In writing to Mrs. Johnson about the decision to make the gift to the Library, Foreman recalled, "I wore the robe with pride because it had been President Johnson's Job Corps which changed my direction in life. By wearing it, I thought all those Job Corpsmen out there would see that one among them was making it, and maybe it would help them believe they could as well."

The Job Corps helped Foreman overcome a battered past. He grew up in the streets of the "bloody fifth" ward of Houston, Texas, he was an alcoholic by the time he was 10, a street brawler at 11, and a mugger and shoplifter in his teens. He dropped out of school in the 9th grade and was into so much trouble that the Houston Police gave him a choice—volunteer for the Job Corps or go to jail.

He chose the Job Corps. It was there that he learned to read and learned to fight in a ring. The Job Corps staff wanted him thrown out at one point because he used his fists

to intimidate the smaller boys at the camps. Center Director Dr. S. S. Uslan, in desperation uttered what became Foreman's rehabilitative oneliner when he directed: "If he likes to fight so much, take him down to the Rec Hall, and have every big guy in the place put gloves on and beat on him." Foreman suddenly found that if he used his fists in the ring, he got applause, doing the same thing that had gotten him into trouble in alleys or behind buildings.

Foreman recounted past fights and past victories at the presentation at the Library. "In 1968," he said, "there was a little publicity that came to me. I thought it was because I was a great fighter and had just won the gold medal at the Olympics. It was all over the newspaper, a picture of me winning that medal. After the fight, I had a chance to bow to the judges, like we always do when you win to show that you're humble and appreciative. But after my victory, I wanted to make sure everyone knew where I was from, because I forgot about colors—you know you see people walking around, and you forget about you're a certain complexion. But after I won this fight (I had fought against a Russian) I wanted them to know that I was an American. So when I bowed from corner to corner with the flag, everyone applauded so much I waved it, I really waved it! And that was my opportunity to show everybody that I loved my country."

The ceremony at the Library was attended by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, Foreman's mother, Nancy Ree Foreman of Houston, and Foreman's former trainer, Charles "Doc" Broadus, and former manager, Colonel Barney Oldfield of Beverly Hills, California. Harry Middleton, director of the Library, who presided at the ceremony, also introduced a special delegation from the Gary Job Corps in San Marcos headed by Albert Perkins.



Foreman's robe, belt, and medals as they are seen in the exhibit in the lobby of the Library.



# Mrs. Johnson Speaks at Washington College

Douglass Cater, Washington College president and former aide to President Johnson, asked Mrs. Johnson to speak at the college's Fall Convocation in September. Following are excerpts from the speech Mrs. Johnson made on September 7:

Lyndon and I first met the Caters when Douglass was a respected journalist on the Washington scene. We came to know them as co-workers when they joined us in our White House years and Douglass was helping draft much of the education legislation so dear to Lyndon's heart—legislation and appropriations that would underscore America's belief in investing in the minds and talents of its young people. Those were heady days of action for we believed that a civilized society is best assured with the widest accessibility to learning.

I heard then a quotation that seems to be the challenge: "Education is a loan to be repaid with a gift of self."

And that is the theme I hope to underscore this afternoon—your gift of good citizenship—real citizenship as a thinking citizen in whatever environment you live.

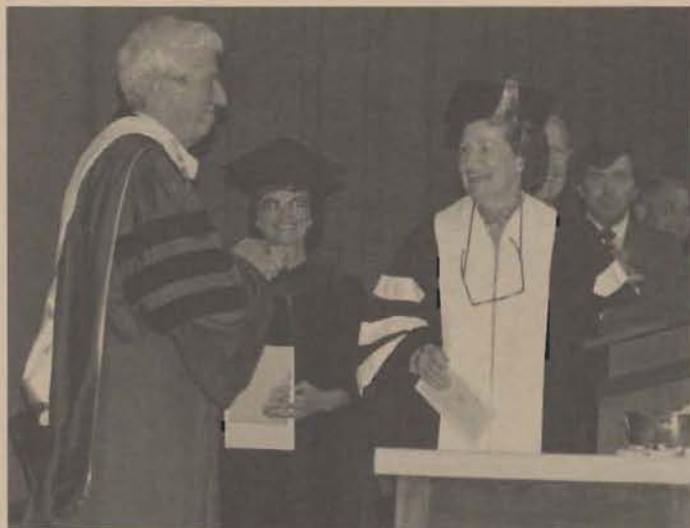
A visit to a college campus is always filled with nostalgia for me. I have thought back often to the time when I was a student and what it meant to me, coming from a small town in the Piney Woods of Deep East Texas to a campus 300 miles away. For me, it flung open the doors of the world, offering an ever-widening field of opportunity—there to be feasted upon to the extent of my appetite and abilities.

For example—a geology course I took stretched my perspective of the life of man on this physical planet. My major in history gave me a background of irreplaceable worth in evaluating the decades I have lived through in our country and our world. It happened that I minored in philosophy, which for me was not an ivory tower sort of subject, but a yardstick by which I could measure and try to fathom the differing values mankind has used during the centuries of his existence.

The main essence of what I discovered was that education was not a neat, wrapped-up package, but the beginning of a quest that lasts a lifetime. . . .

From our beginnings as a nation, we have put more faith in education than in any other priority in America. We have always seemed to know that, but in an increasing way over the years, we have acted on it. We, as a freedom-loving, peace-seeking nation, have regarded education as an investment in the future—our best weapon against stagnation as well as tyranny.

In his White House years, Lyndon brought a tremendous enthusiasm to education—education at every level—as only a one-time school teacher can. More than 60 education bills became law in the course of five years—and each occasion, as Doug Cater has said, "always made the President's eyes light up." I can hear Lyndon saying: "Education is the only valid passport out of poverty. Education is no longer a luxury. It is a necessity. Every boy and girl in America has the right to all the education he or she can absorb. Education is a path to a society that is not only free but civilized. It is the path to peace—for it is education that places reason over force."



Douglass Cater introduces Mrs. Johnson.

## Hardeman Estate Funds Permanent Endowment for Best Book Prize

The executors of the D. B. Hardeman Estate recently notified the LBJ Foundation that Hardeman, who died December 3, 1981, and was a long-time aide to the late House Speaker Sam Rayburn and long-time friend of the Johnsons, had made provision in his will for a certain percentage of his estate to go to the Foundation. The funds will be used to provide a permanent endowment for the D. B. Hardeman prize given by the Foundation every two years to the author of the best book written on Congress.

The Foundation has awarded two D. B. Hardeman \$1,500 prizes—the first, in 1980, was given to Dr. Richard F. Fenno, Jr. for his book, *Home Style: House Members in Their Districts*; and the second, in 1982, was given to Dr. Allen Schick for his book, *Congress and Money: Budgeting, Spending, and Taxing*. The third prize will be awarded in the spring of 1984.

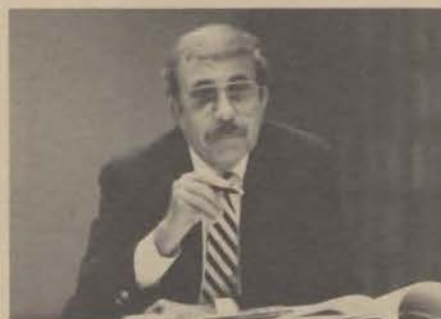


# Foundation Board Receives Reports And Approves New Members

Members of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation Board of Directors, meeting in June at the LBJ Library, heard and approved status reports from Library Director Harry Middleton and out-going LBJ School Dean Elspeth Rostow. Middleton stated that the number of visitors to the Library had increased considerably since the renovation of the Museum in 1982. Dean Rostow reported that the LBJ School was operating optimally with 24 faculty members and 193 students.

Board members present at the meeting included: George Christian, Henry H. Fowler, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, W. Thomas Johnson, Arthur B. Krim, Harry J. Middleton, Dean Elspeth Rostow, E. Don Walker, and Lew R. Wasserman. John M. Barr, Foundation secretary-treasurer, and Yolanda C. Boozer, staff member, were also present. Board members absent were Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard, Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, and Perry R. Bass.

Clark Clifford was elected to the Board to replace George R. Brown, who died in January 1983, and Dean Max Sherman was elected to ex-officio membership to replace out-going Dean Elspeth Rostow. In addition, the following officers were re-elected for the following year: W. Thomas Johnson, president; George Christian and Chancellor E. Don Walker, co-vice presidents; Harry Middleton, executive director; and John M. Barr, secretary-treasurer.



Above top: Clark Clifford and Arthur B. Krim. Middle Row: Harry J. Middleton and Henry H. Fowler. Bottom left: George Christian, E. Don Walker, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and Lew R. Wasserman.



## Conferences Planned for Spring



Two leaders who will participate in the March conference are Daniel Yankelovich, who prepared the discussion notes for the public forums, and David Mathews, president of the Kettering Foundation of Dayton, Ohio, and spearhead of the DPA Conference.

Two conferences are planned for the Spring of 1984—the first, scheduled for March 22-23, will embrace three meaty topics. The second, which will be held April 12-13, carries the title, “The Land, the City, and the Human Spirit,” and will assess the progress since the White House Conference on Natural Beauty which was convened during the Johnson Administration. Speakers for both events, which are still in the planning stages, will be announced later. Both conferences will be held at the LBJ Library.

The first symposium is being jointly sponsored by the Library, the LBJ School of Public Affairs, and the Domestic Policy Association (DPA).

DPA is a national network of local educating organizations which over the next few months will conduct a “pulse taking” in some 800 communities across the country to discuss what citizens, after informed discussion, think about three issues of critical concern—Nuclear Arms and National Security, Priorities for the Public Schools, and the Deficit and the Federal Budget.

At the LBJ Symposium in March, the results of these public forums will be revealed, and panels of experts in the three areas will discuss their significance with members of the public.

## New Exhibits Slated for Winter

Two new exhibits will be on display at the Library from November through January. “Vietnam: Reflexes and Reflections,” a special collection of 30 works of art by combat veterans who served in Vietnam, is scheduled for November 4, 1983, through January 29, 1984. Sponsored by the Vietnam Veterans Arts Group, Chicago, Illinois, the exhibit comes to the Library directly from the Washington Project for the Arts in Washington, D.C.

“Roy Stryker/U.S.A., 1943-1950,” a collection of 190 black and white photographs showing how Americans worked and played in the period following World War II, is slated for December 9, 1983, through January 27, 1984. The collection, assembled by Stryker, includes photographs by Russell Lee, John Vachon, Harold Corsini, and others.

## Upcoming Books & New Research

A bibliography on the Johnson family and a second volume exploring the historical aspects of LBJ's presidency will be published in the near future. A gift from Joe and Bennie Green and the Rockwell Fund, Inc. enabled the Library staff to compile a bibliography on President Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, and the family. The University of Texas Press will publish *Lyndon B. Johnson: A Bibliography* in the spring of 1984.

*Remembering the Sixties: More Essays on the Johnson Years*, Robert A. Divine's sequel to *Exploring the Johnson Years*, 1981, has received Foundation approval for research support. Divine, George W. Littlefield Professor in American History at The University of Texas at Austin, is writing a chapter on “The Politics of Space,” and editing chapters from outstanding historians on the following topics: “Democratic Party Politics,” “The Anti-War Movement,” “National Health Policy,” “Foreign Trade Policy,” “Lady Bird Johnson & Beautification,” “Protecting the Environment,” and “The Battle Over Taxation.”

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