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Among Friends of LBJ

NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LBJ LIBRARY



Mr. and Mrs. Ian Johnstone Turpin

VISITORS TO

On the Cover

Luci Baines Johnson, younger daughter of Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and the late president, was married to Ian Johnstone Turpin on March 3rd in a small family ceremony at the LBJ Ranch. Turpin was born in Scotland and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Turpin of Manchester, England. He is director of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Trust, Grand Cayman, BWI. Later that evening, a reception was held at the LBJ Library.

Members of the Johnson family received a number of distinguished visitors to the Library. Below, top to bottom, Mrs. Johnson welcomes Ambassador and Mrs. Zhang Wenjin, from the People's Republic of China; The Right Honorable Sir Robert Muldoon, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and Lady Muldoon, and World War II hero Harold Russell, Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. At right, Luci Johnson shows Prince and Princess Michael of Kent through the Museum.



THE LIBRARY



Two alumni of the Johnson Administration visited the Library. Above, Ernest Goldstein, who was Special Assistant to President Johnson and now lives in Switzerland, stands in front of the exhibit on "The Cabinet." Right, John W. Macy, Jr., who served as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and as LBJ's "talent scout," sets new guidelines for opening the voluminous Macy files in the Library's collections.



War Art Records Impressions of Those Who



"Profile of a Vietnam Veteran: Old Soldiers Never Die, They Just Fade Away" by J. M. Rumery (left) and "Pieta", by Michael Page (right)

Two exhibits of wartime art, recording conflicts a generation apart, were shown recently in the Library's museum galleries.

"Vietnam: Reflexes and Reflections" opened in November and will continue through March at the Library. The exhibit is the work of thirty artists who, through painting, sculpture, drawings, and photographs graphically set down their impressions and reactions to the Vietnam war. All are combat veterans who served at least one tour of duty in Vietnam. Five of the veterans were on hand for the official opening of the exhibit.

Library Director Harry Middleton called the exhibit "the most traumatic in our thirteen year history. The works all show the passion, intensity, and sadness of the Vietnam war by those personally involved."

One of the artists, James Fornelli, a helicopter door gunner, used C-ration coffee and grass brushes to visually note scenes that would not wait until more traditional materials were available. While some sketches were created on the spot, others, involving oil on canvas or the use of sculpture tools, were produced later in calmer surroundings; but all are touched with mortality as a constant theme.

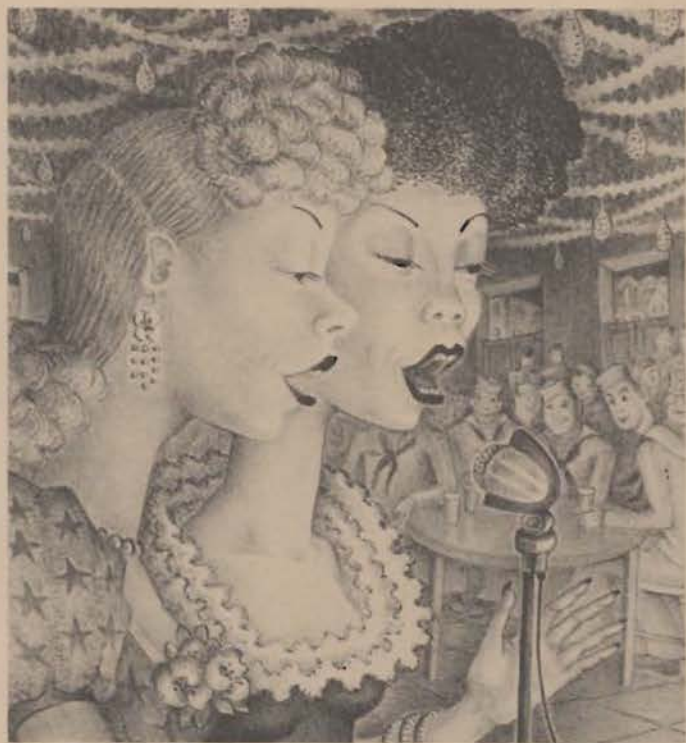
"Their images range from stark to touching and, seen collectively, produce a visual experience one does not soon forget," Gary Yarrington, Curator of the LBJ Museum, said. "These young men, most of them fresh out of high school, were not at the time professional artists. But they were young and talented and felt compelled to record their thoughts and the scenes they were witnessing."

The exhibit, organized through the Vietnam Veterans Art Group of Chicago, Illinois, has been shown at the N.A.M.E. Gallery in Chicago and in Washington, D.C. on Capitol Hill.

Austin artist Gustav Likan examines "Abandoned," an alabaster and bronze by John D. McManus



Served in World War II and Vietnam



Bourbon Street, New Orleans,
Caroline Wogan Durieux
Lithograph, 1943



Sailors For Victory, Wenonah Day Bell,
Linoleum block, 1943

"Artists for Victory", an exhibition of prints from the Library of Congress, will be on display through March 26. These vivid prints, demonstrating what American artists thought and felt about World War II, are shown together for the first time in almost forty years.

In 1943 the organization Artists for Victory, Inc. assembled a competitive print exhibition entitled "America in the War" to communicate the impact of the war on the American people. The show opened simultaneously in twenty-six museums throughout the country, the first such synchronized showing of its kind in America. Many of the artists' names at that time were relatively unknown but are recognized today as some of America's best-known graphic artists: Raphael and Moses Soyer, Robert Gwathney, William Gropper, Harry Sternberg, Agnes Tait, Minna Citron, Will Barnet, and Letterio Calapai.

In 1946 the prints, donated by the artists to the Library of Congress, became a part of the nation's permanent record of the last world war.



As Tom Goes Marching To War,
Minna Wright Citron,
Etching and Aquatint, 1943

BROOKINGS SCHOLAR RECEIVES AWARD FOR THE BEST BOOK ON THE CONGRESS



Larry Reed, Assistant Director of the LBJ Foundation, presents Foundation's prize-winning check to James Sundquist.



Sundquist

James L. Sundquist, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, was awarded the Library's third D. B. Hardeman prize for his book, *The Decline and Resurgence of Congress*. He received the award and spoke at the Library on February 17.

The prize is awarded biennially for the best book on the Congress published in the two-year period.

The award, carrying a prize of \$1500, is named for the late D. B. Hardeman, long-time aide to Speaker Sam Rayburn and then House Majority Whip Hale Boggs, who

gave his entire collection of books on the Congress to the Library in 1979. Hardeman was known as a scholar of the Congress and his collection was considered the best such in private hands.

Winners of the Hardeman prize are selected, at the Library's request, by a University of Texas committee composed of Lewis Gould, Chairman of the Department of History; Barbara Jordan, LBJ School of Public Affairs and Terry Sullivan.

Johnson Administration Appointees of "High Caliber" Report Finds

Two University of Texas scholars investigating LBJ's process of making Presidential appointments gave it high marks. Almost without exception, they concluded the 433 appointees requiring Senate confirmation in the Johnson administration "were of very high caliber, experienced and qualified."

The judgment is made by two faculty members of the LBJ School of Public Affairs—Richard L. Schott and Associate Dean Dagmar Hamilton—in their co-authored book, *People, Positions and Power: The Political Appointments of Lyndon Johnson*. Published by the University of Chicago Press, the book is the latest in a series recording the administrative history of the Johnson presidency. Overall editor of the series is LBJ School Professor Emmette S. Redford.

In selecting his appointees, the authors found, President Johnson was impressed both with "raw intelligence" and "a proclivity toward action." He wanted persons, they said, of

professionalism and proved competence who were at or near the top of their professions and who were highly regarded by their peers. He also had, the book states, a strong interest in recruiting young persons, ethnic minorities and women. Despite that interest, however, the study shows the appointees to be overwhelmingly male, white and upper middle class, with a median age of 48.

The authors say that because of LBJ's stress on merit, "party service and affiliation did not bulk large" in appointments consideration. They quote one top official as saying, "Although I was a Democrat, I was never asked my political affiliation until the day before my appointment was to be announced. I was told by a White House aide that they wanted to make sure I wasn't the local Goldwater-for-President chairman."

The Schott-Hamilton study is based on materials in the LBJ Library and interviews with appointees and with talent scout John Macy and others involved in the selections.



The hat enhances the image

"Quincy" Recreates "Lyndon"

Jack Klugman, whom TV viewers remember for his starring roles in "Quincy" and "The Odd Couple", took on what he called "the most demanding role" of his career—that of LBJ—in a one-character play called "Lyndon", which opened at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D. C. in February. In preparation for his role, Klugman visited the Library to do research on Johnson.

The play, based on the book by the same name by Merle Miller was produced by Weinstein Skyfield Productions, Inc.

When he was first approached with the idea of portraying the 36th President, Klugman relates in an interview, his reaction was, "Are you *crazy*? Coming from Philadelphia, doing a southwesterner? Forget it!" But he eventually agreed, and once into the production, he said, "I fell in love with him. I came away really liking him."

Klugman said he did not attempt to capture the image of LBJ, but rather to evoke it. Did it work? Well, when the play opened at the Kennedy Center, Luci Johnson went backstage after the curtain, extended her hand to Klugman and asked, "Haven't we met before?"



Klugman studies Johnson on a TV monitor in Library's Audio-Visual Department

PHOTOGRAPHS OF AMERICA

The work of seventeen major photographers who documented life in America during the 1940's appeared in an exhibition entitled *Roy Stryker: U.S.A., 1943-1950* at the Library in December and January.

The exhibition, which is touring nationally through 1985, is drawn from a collection of photographs assembled by the late Roy Emerson Stryker who in 1943 commissioned some thirty photographers to travel across the country, recording America and its people. The seventeen represented in the exhibition were Charlotte Brooks, Esther Bubley, John Collier, Harold Corsini, Arnold Eagle, Morris Engel, Elliott Erwitt, Russell Lee, Sol Libsohn, Lisette Model, Gordon Parks, Martha McMillan Roberts, Edwin and Louise Roskam, Charles Rotkin, John Vachon and Todd Webb.

Stryker first made his reputation in the history of documentary photography in the 1930's and 1940's when he was with the Farm Security Administration and set out to photographically record the devastation of the depression.

He wrote of the photographers who worked with him: "There's an honesty there, and compassion, and a natural regard for human dignity."

These qualities are reflected in this exhibition, which records the faces and spirit of America during the 1943-50 period.

Some of the photographs in the exhibit are reproduced in these pages.

(right) Soldier Home on Furlough
Brown Summit, N.C., 1944
By Sol Libsohn

Aiken,
South Carolina, 1948
By Martha Roberts



Loading Copper,
New York City, 1947
By Morris Engel



CA IN THE 1940's EXHIBITED

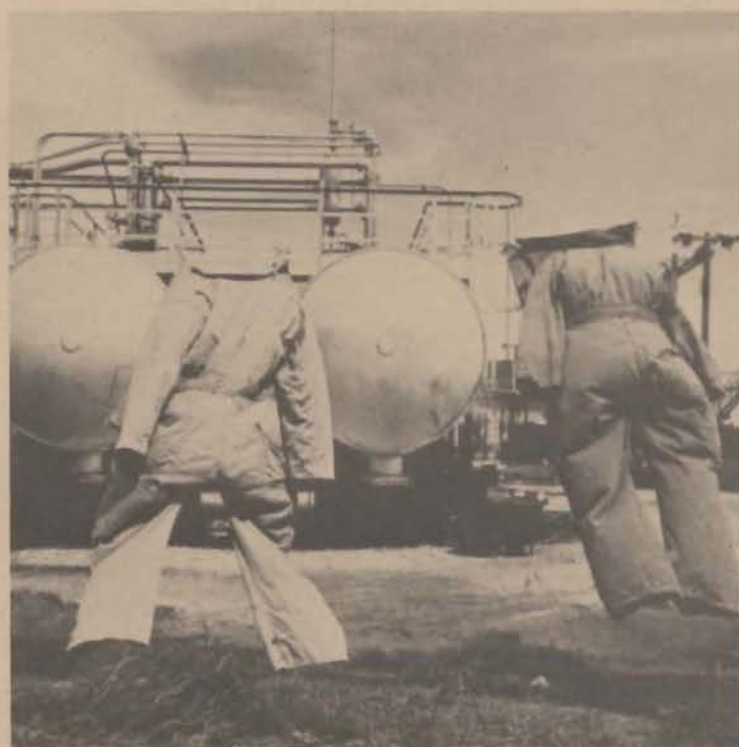


Russell Lee, one of the photographers represented in the exhibition, discusses some of the works with Library photographer Frank Wolfe at the exhibition opening.

Fire Department,
Oklahoma, 1946
By Harold Corsini



Baytown, Texas, 1946
By Harold Corsini



LBJ's Tuesday Luncheon Meetings: An Assessment

In the memoirs of his presidency, *The Vantage Point*, Lyndon Johnson recorded: "It was a gloomy January 23, 1968, when I met in the White House with my top foreign affairs advisors for our regular Tuesday luncheon, and the gloom was not confined to the weather outside . . . Bob McNamara opened the meeting on a note of wry humor, directed at the man who would succeed him. 'This is what it is like on a typical day,' he said to [Clark] Clifford. 'We had an inadvertent intrusion into Cambodia. We lost a B-52 with four H-bombs aboard. We had an intelligence ship captured by the North Koreans.' Clifford smiled a little ruefully, turned to me and said, 'Mr. President, may I leave now?'"

The Tuesday luncheon meetings, at which the President met on a more-or-less regular basis with a small and select group of men who were at the apex of the foreign policy-making apparatus, were sufficiently informal to be marked not only by candor

only by candor but also occasionally by such flashes of humor as the one recounted by LBJ. By all accounts, they were important to the President, and in the history of Johnson White House decision-making they were of considerable importance. They were also controversial. Some critics, even inside the administration, faulted them because they were "unstructured," with "inadequate preparation." Those who attended defended them because, in the words of one participant, "clashing, exploratory . . . views could be expressed with little bureaucratic caution and with confidence no scars would remain."

In an article in *Diplomatic History*, David Humphrey, Library archivist, traces the history of the Tuesday luncheon meetings, on the basis of materials thus far opened in the Library (many notes of the meetings themselves are still classified and closed), and offers "A Preliminary Assessment".

Following is an excerpt of his conclusion:



A typical Tuesday luncheon meeting in 1967 including (l to r) George Christian, Walt Rostow, Robert McNamara, Tom Johnson, Richard Helms, Dean Rusk and President Johnson.

While a comprehensive appraisal of the Tuesday lunch is premature until other rich sources are opened for research, it is clear that neither defenders nor critics have been entirely on the mark. There was more preparation for the meetings than [some have] recognized, while, at the same time, [they] were less "orderly" than [others have] contended . . .

A full account of the luncheons in the future will involve more, however, than exploiting heretofore untapped sources. The luncheons must be considered within the full context of the advisory process. Conventional wisdom has it that the Tuesday luncheons supplanted National Security Council meetings during the Johnson presidency . . . Johnson certainly downgraded the NSC as

an advisory body, mainly for reasons that have motivated other presidents to do the same. "The act that created the NSC attempted to impose an inner circle on the President by granting various actors *ex officio* entry," the authors of *How American Foreign Policy Is Made* have argued. Nevertheless, most Presidents simply did not accept the idea that they had to consult certain actors and only those actors on foreign policy questions. They wanted to include in the inner circle close personal advisers and others whose opinions they respected. As White House press secretary Bill Moyers commented in a 1966 interview, the NSC was a "miscellaneous body of men designated by statute" and was simply "not relevant to each issue." Needing "greater flexibility" than that provided by a "fixed body,"

Johnson found it "more useful to call on selected members of the NSC for selected problems, and to supplement them from the outside."

If the President found Tuesday luncheons preferable to NSC meetings, they were, as Walt Rostow notes, "only one of many ways Johnson received advice before making decisions in military and foreign policy." In addition to more than 150 Tuesday luncheons and 75 NSC meetings, "a great many other sessions were organized to consider specific problems at particular moments." Not only did Johnson often meet with the Tuesday group or its principal members at other times, but also he frequently held advisory meetings that included individuals not present at the luncheons. During the Middle East crisis in 1967, for instance, the president formed an NSC special committee whose meetings were attended by a dozen or so advisers.

Johnson periodically convened similar special groups to advise him on Vietnam . . . During February and March 1966 Johnson periodically held lengthy sessions in the cabinet room with a "Vietnam group" which ranged in size from eight to seventeen advisers—this at a time when the president's circle of Vietnam advisers had supposedly narrowed to four or five principals.

Two years later, when the Tuesday lunch convened virtually every week, other advisory meetings on Vietnam were still commonplace. A weekly lunch was simply not adequate to deal with the demands of the war in 1968, especially when complicated by such crises as the seizure of the *Pueblo* and the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. "We'd meet sometimes day after day after day, steadily on important security problems," observed Clifford. During the seven days following the seizure of the *Pueblo* on 23 January, Johnson met ten times with his foreign policy advisers. During the first fifteen days of February, when the *Pueblo* incident was overshadowed by the Tet offensive, Johnson held sixteen foreign policy advisory meetings, only two of which were Tuesday luncheons. To some extent, especially during February, this was simply a matter of the Tuesday group convening at other times, on several occasions around the lunch table, but attendance was

not as automatic. Other advisers often joined in, and a few meetings were specifically called to confer with the Joint Chiefs and the NSC.

In addition to group meetings, Johnson frequently huddled with individual advisers, and, as one aide put it, he "had those damned telephones of his going all the time." These consultations included not only White House aides and other administration members but also former Senate colleagues . . . venerable foreign policy hands . . . [CIA Director Richard] Helms found that he "never knew whether the debate that went on at the [Tuesday] lunch decided [Johnson] . . . in his mind as to what he was going to do, or whether he had talked to six other people on the telephone in the course of the next two or three days, or had consulted Mrs. Johnson, or talked six more times to the Secretary of Defense, or read two or three intelligence papers, or what were the final sum of ingredients that went into the decision."

These caveats notwithstanding, the Tuesday lunch was indisputably an important institution in the foreign policy advisory process during the Johnson presidency. While it often operated in the shadows, scholars can take heart that its activities are well documented, including notes for all but a handful of the discussions from mid-1967 to the close of the administration . . . The notes have a history that affects how one should use them. It is now clear that they reflect only one period in the development of the luncheons, one that did not typify the entire presidency. Moreover, as the notes were prepared for historical rather than operational purposes, researchers should not assume that the record they provide is necessarily identical to that reported out of the White House by Rostow, McNamara, and other luncheon members. And the discussions they summarize were often part of a series of deliberations that involved other kinds of meetings. Nonetheless, the notes and other sources, once released, will provide an opportunity to explore the issues . . . more fully. When scholars can evaluate the substance of the luncheon discussions, a more comprehensive assessment of the Tuesday lunch can emerge.



The Library's volunteers, here with Library Director Harry Middleton in their monthly meeting, now number 93. They serve as docents and as assistants in the museum and archives. Most of the volunteers give at least three hours a week to the Library.

LADY BIRD AND WILDFLOWERS



"Beginning with my childhood, I have had a love affair with nature I have never ceased to savor."

On behalf of the Wildflower Research Center, which she created on her 70th birthday last year, Mrs. Lyndon Johnson recently spoke at Southern Methodist University in Dallas. Her speech ranged across the experiences of her life. Following is an excerpt which captures the former First Lady's feelings for her surroundings.

I grew up in the country—rather alone—and one of my favorite pastimes was to walk in the woods, exploring, particularly in the springtime. I knew where the first wild violets bloomed. I looked for the dogwood, which came early—white blossoms, like stars spangling the bare woods. I hunted for the black-eyed susans that grew in the late summer.

In that rural farm country, beginning with the pine trees and the wildflowers of East Texas, where I spent my childhood, I have had a love affair with nature I have never ceased to savor. This has enriched my life and provided me with beautiful, serene memories.

I went to the University of Texas at Austin in 1930. All the roadsides and pastures and the virgin fields of the

Texas hill country were covered with bluebonnets in the early spring—so blue they looked as if a piece of the sky had fallen . . . As spring deepened into summer, a persian carpet of Indian blanket and paint brush and coreopsis replaced the bluebonnets, while purple thistles and sunflowers began to appear in the fence corners. Even the campus of the University, especially the long hill down from the old Main Building, was strewn with wildflowers. They were part of the joy of living.

Since then, my life has taken me to many areas of the United States. I think of walking down a quiet lane in Martha's Vineyard, bordered by tangles of pink wild roses, with a cloud of daisy-like white blossoms frosting the meadows, or when I strolled a forest path beside a crystal stream in the Callaway Gardens of Georgia, stopped still by a heady blaze of wild azaleas against the forest's emerald green. In New Mexico in September, I saw the endless waves of gold aspen climbing the mountain sides, while wild purple asters accented the roadsides. Wherever I have gone in America, the wild beauties of nature spoke of the region.



Lady Bird Johnson, selected as one of the three recipients of the "Humanitarian Award," is here presented with the award by Directors of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. The award is given each year to Americans who in the judgment of the fraternity best exemplify a spirit of altruism.

Also receiving the award this year are Sidney Poitier, movie actor and director, and the Reverend Joseph Lowery, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

25 Scholars Receive Grants to Conduct Research in the Library

Twenty-five scholars have been selected to receive grants-in-aid of research in the 1983-84 academic year from the LBJ Foundation and the Friends of the LBJ Library. The grant funds totaling \$18,000 are made available annually through a program established with assistance from the Moody Foundation for the purpose of providing support for travel and living expenses to scholars who could not otherwise afford to visit the Library and use its research facilities. The University of Texas faculty committee advises on the grants program. Its members are William Livingston, Michael Hall, and Richard Schott.

Those receiving grants-in-aid and the titles of their proposed projects are:

Bruce E. Altschuler	"President Johnson's Use of Polls"	Thomas M. Gaskin	"Senator Lyndon B. Johnson and U.S. Foreign Policy"
Philip J. Avilo Jr.	"Winning Hearts and Minds: The U.S. Senate and Vietnam, 1964-72"	Roy Kim	"U.S.-Soviet Summit Diplomacy, 1959-1979"
Larry Berman	"From Escalation to Disengagement: America in Vietnam, 1966-68"	Paul M. Kozar	"Comparison of U.S. & Soviet Defense Policy, 1960-1964"
Nigel Bowles	"White House Congressional Liaison Under Lyndon Baines Johnson"	Robert J. McMahon	"United States Relations with India and Pakistan, 1947-1968"
Michael K. Brown	"The Pursuit of Equality: The Development and Impact of Federal Social Policy, 1960-1980"	Thomas G. Paterson	"The United States and the Cuban Revolution"
Roger G. Brown	"Playing Politics: Presidents and Their Political Parties"	Quing-Guo Jia	"The Making of the China Policies of the Johnson Administration"
Frank C. Costigliola	"American Political, Economic, Cultural and Military Relations with Western Europe, 1957-1971"	Stephen G. Rabe	"The U.S. and the Latin American Military since 1945"
Mary Therese Curtin	"Hubert Humphrey and the Politics of the Cold War, 1943-1954"	Priscilla M. Roberts	"The Foreign Policy Tradition of the U.S. Establishment"
Marc R. Ferrara	"American Intellectuals During the Vietnam Era"	David A. Rosenberg	"Toward Armageddon: The Foundations of U.S. Nuclear Strategy"
Sidney Fine	"A Study of the Detroit Riot of 1967"	Witney W. Schneidman	"The Process of American Foreign Policy Formulation towards Portugal, Angola, and Mozambique, 1960-1976"
		Glenn F. Sheffield	"The Peace Corps & U.S. Policy in Peru, 1962-68"
		Frank J. Smist, Jr.	"Congressional Oversight of U.S. Intelligence: 1947-1983"
		Jane E. Stromseth	"The Defence of Western Europe: A Study of the Debate over NATO Strategy in the 1960s"
		Denton L. Watson	"Mitchell: 101st U.S. Senator" (a biography)
		Robert N. Schwartz	"The U.S. and Latin America: Security and the LBJ Administration"



Flanked by Liz Carpenter and Wilbur Cohen, Virginia Durr speaks to a crowd of 200, in first of Library's "Evening With . . ." series.

Virginia Durr, Inaugurating New Series, Retraces Colorful Life

In "An Evening With Virginia Durr" at the Library in February, an admiring audience heard the longtime activist for civil rights and other causes recount some of the experiences in her eventful and colorful life. Now 80, Mrs. Durr was a transplanted Alabamian in Washington during the 1930's. She and her late husband, Clifford, were ardent New Dealers when they met the young Lyndon and Lady Bird Johnson and began a friendship which has lasted through the years.

Wilbur Cohen and Liz Carpenter shared the platform with Mrs. Durr, leading her through her reminiscences.

The Durr appearance inaugurated a new series in the Library, to be called "An Evening With . . ."

Future such evenings were planned for George Reedy (March 7), longtime aide to LBJ, author of several books and now Professor of Journalism at Marquette University, and for former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who will be at the Library on April 16.



Reedy



Rusk

LIBRARY WILL HOST TWO BIG SYMPOSIA IN SPRING



Governor Mark White



Barbara Jordan



Henry Kissinger



Robert McNamara

Two major symposia are scheduled for the coming months at the Library.

The first, scheduled for March 22, will involve three issues: Nuclear Arms and National Security; The Federal Budget and the Deficit, and Priorities in the Nation's Schools. These are the three topics which have been explored in community discussions sponsored by the Domestic Policy Association across the country over the last several months. Those discussions have been directed toward finding possible areas of accommodation and compromise in the three issues. What emerges from those community discussions will be revealed at the LBJ Library conference. Three panels will then explore the significance of those revelations.

On the education panel will be Governor Mark White, Mary Futrell, President of the National Education Association, Albert Shanker, President of the American Federation of Teachers, and Douglass Cater, President of Washington University.

The Deficit and the Federal Budget panelists will be Congressman James Jones; Rudolph Penner, Director of the Congressional Budget Office; Alice Rivlin, Penner's predecessor and now a director at the Brookings Institu-

tion; Ann Richards, Texas State Treasurer; and Barbara Jordan, Professor at the LBJ School of Public Affairs.

Addressing the Nuclear Arms issue will be Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara and Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder.

Serving on each of the panels also will be three or four citizens who have participated in the community discussions.

Washington Post Columnist Mark Shields will present the issues for the panel discussions.

The second symposium, slated for April 12-13, carries the title, "The Land, The City and the Human Spirit." It will assess what has happened to the American landscape and cityscape in the years since the White House Conference on Natural Beauty in 1965.

Participants will include Lady Bird Johnson, Laurance Rockefeller, Henry Diamond, William Ruckelshaus, Nathaniel Owings, Ian McHarg, Nash Castro, William K. Reilly, Charles Haar, Robert Stern, Charles W. Moore, Denise Scott-Brown, Wolf von Eckardt, Bernardo Fort-Brescia, Ed Bacon, Walter McQuade and Tom Wolfe.



Laurance Rockefeller with President Johnson



Assembled at the Library for a meeting of Presidential Library Directors in January were (l to r) Charles Corkran, Assistant Director of the LBJ Library; Don Schewe, Director of the Carter Library Project; Harry Middleton, LBJ Library Director; David Van Tassell, Office of Presidential Libraries; Don Wilson, Director of the Ford Library; James O'Neill, Assistant Archivist for Presidential Libraries; Robert Wood, Assistant Director of the Hoover Library; Robert Warner, Archivist of the United States; Thomas Soapes, Office of Presidential Libraries; Claudine Weiher, Assistant Archivist Office of Program Support; Dan Fenn, Director of the Kennedy Library; Ben Zobrist, Director of the Truman Library; John Wickman, Director of the Eisenhower Library; George Curtis, Assistant Director of the Truman Library, and William Emerson, Director of the Roosevelt Library.

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Editor: Lawrence D. Reed

Research Assistance: Charles Corkran, Gary Yarrington, Marlene White

Photography: Frank Wolfe, Paul Chevalier

Staff Assistance: Yolanda Boozer