



Among Friends of LBJ

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NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LBJ LIBRARY



The 1984 Presidential Campaign comes to the Library (see page 6)

STATE OF THE LBJ LIBRARY, 1984



Mrs. Johnson meeting with Library supervisors at the LBJ Ranch.

It has become a tradition at the Library for those in charge of Library programs to meet every year with Mrs. Johnson for a full scale review of Library activities. This year's meeting took place at the LBJ Ranch on a Saturday in September. It occurred to us that some of our readers might also be interested in those activities. So on these pages is a condensation of the reports made that day, which in effect becomes a capsulized "State of the LBJ Library."

Administration

Independence—Almost 20 years after a retiring archivist of the United States, Wayne Grover, recommended that the National Archives be taken out of the General Services Administration, separation will soon be effected. Legislation passed in October will make the National Archives, parent of the Presidential Libraries, an independent agency next April 1.

Budget—Although technically there is no federal budget as yet for fiscal year 1985, by continuing resolution the Library is authorized to spend at the rate of \$2,420,101 a year. This breaks down as follows:

\$996,000	Salaries of Library staff and Operating Expenses
\$1,112,862	Cleaning, Utilities, Mechanical Services
\$311,239	Guard Services

Personnel—The Library now has 28 persons on its staff. To supplement this, the LBJ Foundation pays the salaries of 11 persons who work on Library programs.

Archives

Researchers—The Library gave credentials to 312 new researchers during the year. A survey revealed that 66% of those using the collections are from out of town; 34% are from Austin (mainly from the University of Texas). It further showed that most of the researchers (29%) are members of a University faculty; other categories: candidates for a Ph.D. or Master's degree: 22%; college undergraduates: 12%; high school stu-

dents: 2%; journalists: 9%; government researchers: 4%; research assistants: 4%; photographers: something under 1%. The remaining 18% are lumped under the category "Other." The overwhelming majority of researchers (79%) are working with the papers of the Johnson presidential period; 20% are interested in the papers of LBJ's years in the House and Senate. A final breakdown is by "subjects of study." This category shows: History . . . 59%; Political Science . . . 10%; Sociology . . . 2%; Economics . . . 1%; Other . . . 29%.

Works in Progress—We count 28 books or other major works now underway involving research in the Library.

Additions to the Collections—Some 28 donations of materials have added to the Library's archives during the past year.

Oral History

Interviews—Since 1968, a total of 1,479 interviews have been conducted with 995 persons; 129 of those interviews—involving 91 persons—were accomplished in the past year. Most of the interviews—962—are available for research; 56 others have been deeded over to the Library but they are not yet open for research because of time restrictions. The remaining 461 are still in the processing and review pipeline. It is estimated that the Oral History interviewing program will continue at an active pace for another five years; by that time—although interviewing of some kind will no doubt continue—the record will be virtually complete.

Museum

Visitors—During the first eight months of 1984, 266,013 visitors toured the Library's museum area. Those figures suggest that the visitor count for the entire year will be close to 400,000. (Our biggest year was with 750,000 in the Bicentennial in 1976.)

Exhibition Calendar—The current major exhibition, "Theodore," depicting the life and career of the first President Roosevelt, will continue through the end of 1984. After that: February 2-April 7, 1985: White House News Photographers



Patricia Burchfield, Museum Registrar, discusses Head of State gifts with Library volunteers, who number almost 100 this year.

Association 40th Annual Exhibition.

February 22-April 21, 1985: Photographing the American Presidency (sponsored by the George Eastman House).

May 18-November 3, 1985 (Tentative Dates): A White House Diary (based on Mrs. Johnson's book).

December 18, 1985-April 26, 1986: Carpets from the Presidential Libraries (working title)—in association with the University of Texas Department of Oriental and African Languages and Literatures.

January-August, 1986: Honoring the Sesquicentennial of Texas (working title).

1986 (Tentative): The Statue of Liberty (sponsored by Emory University).

Technical Services

Preservation of Photos—Because of the inherent instability of color photography, the Library appeared to be threatened a couple of years ago with the deterioration of important photographs in its collections. A contract with Kodak saved the day. So far, some 69,000 of the best and historically most significant

color negatives have been preserved—45,000 last year and 24,000 so far this year.

Volunteer Program

There are now 99 volunteers (including five men) working in the Library—71 as docents, giving tours to visitors, the others helping out in other parts of the Library. They have also taken on a number of other missions—including taking a slide show on museum exhibits to nursing homes and senior citizen groups, preparing educational materials for schools and translating the Library's brochures into Spanish.

Sales Desk

Once government-run, the Sales Desk (or Museum Store) is now an independent, self-sustaining operation which, through its sales of books, souvenirs and mementoes to tourists, pays the salaries of its small staff, pays off the inventory of supplies it took over from the government two years ago, builds up more inventory, and turns over to the Library's Trust Fund whatever net profits it makes.



Researchers using Library collections in Reading Room.



Harry Locklear and Cindy Ellison working in the Library's museum store, a self-sustaining operation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT DOMINATES LBJ LIBRARY FOR A NIGHT



Commemorating the exhibition on Theodore Roosevelt, which has drawn a great deal of favorable attention and which will be on display through 1984, the Library sponsored an evening symposium on the 26th President in October. Participating were Kathleen Dalton, Professor of History at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; Dr. John Gable, Executive Director of the Theodore Roosevelt Association in Oyster Bay, New York, and Dr. Lewis Gould of the Department of History, University of Texas at Austin.

Kathleen Dalton: "Theodore Roosevelt enjoyed being the center of attention so much that members of his family said he wanted to be the bride at every wedding, and the corpse at every funeral, so we can be sure that he would be in his own words 'delighted' to be the star attraction here tonight. And he would have especially liked taking over another President's Library for the evening."



Lew Gould: Roosevelt was a political leader who "used the opportunities that came to him as a campaigner to educate his audiences and to set forth a vision of where he wished the nation to go."



Dr. Gable traced the "history of the history" of TR—the period of adulation and hero-worship which followed his death, the "debunking" that began in the 1920's, culminating in the current "Period of Renaissance," with Roosevelt's reputation on the rise. "Is TR going to remain up? No one can say for certain. There is one thing still lacking in our

ability to have a perspective on him: we live in his period. He was the first of our really modern presidents, the first who is in a sense one of us—the first president who not only rides in a submarine but drives one, who drives an automobile, and who flies in an airplane. So, he is the first of the moderns in many ways. And so, therefore, in evaluating him, we are to a large extent, evaluating ourselves."

AN EVENING WITH HORACE BUSBY



Horace Busby, publisher of *The Busby Papers*, a widely-respected and widely-quoted subscription newsletter which presents political trends, perspectives and analyses, spoke at the Library in September. In a program billed as "An Evening With Horace Busby," the former aide to Lyndon Johnson (off and on throughout LBJ's public career) traced what he called the "conservatising trend" which he said has defined the course of recent American history.

"Politicians," he said, "are not causes of anything; they are results. Nobody reflects that better than Ronald Reagan. He is not the cause at all of the country being conservative. His presidency is the result of a conservatising trend that began when he was still a liberal Democrat and head of one of the most liberal of all unions."

Following is an extract of Busby's remarks:

You take the year 1910—that was an important year in the thinking of the country. We were in the midst of the great European immigrations, which from 1880 to 1920 contributed to the doubling of the population in the U.S.

In 1900, the origins of those immigrants had changed—not northern Europe, not the British Isles, not Scandinavia, but eastern Europe. People were flooding into our cities from countries and cultures and heritages that had never been here before. Nobody here knew even how to talk to them. There is no more bitter literature in American history than much that came out at that time. The intellectuals, the poets, were saying, "we have lost our country. There is no way you can take this stock and build a liveable society."

And [along with] that, there were four other tensions and divisions that caused intellectuals to say, "the United States will go

down the drain before very long." Those four divisions were the conflicts between north and south, which was still very active, painful and dangerous; between black and white; between labor and capital, and between rich and poor.

We were faced with something. And what happened? It's interesting. The impulse that *we've got a very good country here, we've got a great potential, no matter what it is now, and we're not going to lose it* went to work. In the cities, first in Chicago, then in all the big cities where we had these immigrants, wealthy women left their mansions, like Jane Adams, and they went into the worst of the slums and they started Settlement Houses. And what were they doing? There were boys out on the streets. The women went in there, they opened houses, they got the boys in off the streets. How did they get them in? Basketball, volleyball—these sports were invented within a few years in western Massachusetts, expressly for the purpose, in those northern climates, to give the kids something to do indoors where it was warm. And they were teaching them basketball, not so they would grow up to be seven foot giants—these were small, peasant-stock people. They were teaching them how to get along together. They were the children of peasants; they knew only how to bump each other, not how to cooperate. And then they started teaching the girls the same thing. They'd teach them English slowly, and give them some job skills, and they'd place them in jobs. And this movement spread all over.

In 1920, women began to vote. Political historians and cultural historians will tell you it resulted in the greatest single change in the agenda of the American political system in all of our history. Suddenly, for the first time almost anywhere, law became used as an instrument to build a humane society. It took the 10-year old boys out of the coal mines; with the women in

HORACE BUSBY (CONTINUED)



the gallery watching, the state legislators quit accepting the bribes of the coal mine operators. They told the employers: "You're hiring women, you've got to give them a place to sit down and a chance to sit down, so many minutes out of every hour." We didn't have any idea of what we were doing, but we were creating a society that could live together.

In the 1930s, the fear was that we might go over the edge, we might fall off the brink into the chasm of another civil war. The auto workers in Detroit sat down at their machines, and they said "we will not leave until the injustices in our situation are corrected and until our unions are recognized to bargain for us." The automobile makers got an injunction from the court ordering the Governor of Michigan to send in the National Guard and get those workers away from the machines, and the Governor wouldn't do it. He called in the automobile manufacturers and the union people and he locked them in a room, and he said, "the door will be unlocked when you get an agreement."

We also began to say, "if we don't want the system to go under, what do we do? We've got to give the worker a stake in it." [And we invented] the even-level monthly mortgage payment.

World War II came along and there was a great worry in 1940: if we had to start drafting, would it break out into conflict in the training camps between the Yankees and the Southerners? It didn't—never did. We brought people together, and we wiped that one off the books. World War II did something else for the first time. It introduced much of the male population to a bal-

anced diet; they'd never had a balanced diet; they'd never had a balanced meal before. Other kinds of discipline came out of that.

And then we've had the great investment in education, and it has paid off. In the 1980s we have an educated society, self-sufficient, self-reliant, that no longer needs to have government do things for them. That's where the death of liberalism has come from. The liberalism of Lyndon Johnson was to centralize the government, overpower the states which were standing still, and get some things going. Well, they've gone. And where President Johnson was committed to using government, at the same time he had the strong sense that if you let the people have education, if you let them have better surroundings—he liked to say, "if you let them have curtains on the windows and a carpet on the floor"—you'll get a better society.

And we do have a good society. We have a society that Americans are in love with. The main thing about us is that we have brought together more people from more places than ever assembled anywhere else.

We're living a different life. The life expectancy is lengthening. There are 210 Americans turning age 100 every week this year. We have 32,000 Americans over 100 in 1980; there will be almost 200,000 of them by 1990, and 2 million 100 years from now.

In 10 years we've created 20 million jobs. Europe has lost 2 million. We have a wonderful thing going. And it's only going on here . . .

ACQUISITIONS ADD TO MUSEUM'S COLLECTION

Over the last couple of years the Library has acquired art and memorabilia which have added to three categories in the museum's collections—American presidents, events and personalities of the 1960s and political campaigning.

On the cover are photographs of some of the campaign paraphernalia of the current political season, collected for the Library at both the Democratic and Republican national conventions. Here on these pages are some other recent acquisitions.

Three of the pieces—the drawing of Woodrow Wilson, the painting by Dwight D. Eisenhower and the wood engraving of Martin Luther King were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Larry E. Temple. The others were acquired by the LBJ Foundation.



Portrait of Woodrow Wilson
by John Singer Sargent



Wood engraving print, "Martin Luther King"
by Ben Shahn

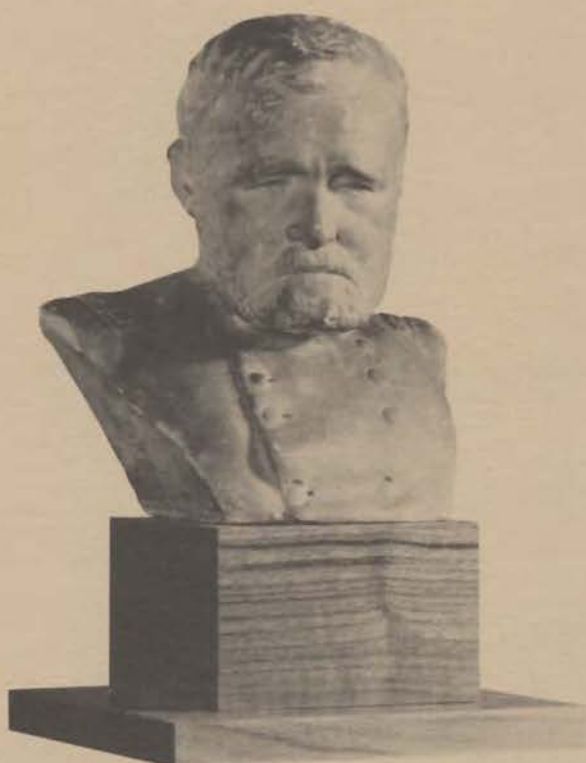


Bronze relief of Theodore Roosevelt
by James E. Fraser



Paintings relating to Vietnam: "Bobby" (left) and "Landscape" (right) by Ned Broderick

ACQUISITIONS (CONTINUED)



Terra Cotta Sculpture of Ulysses S. Grant



Landscape painting (oil) by Dwight D. Eisenhower



Puck cartoon of Theodore Roosevelt, 1904



One of five editorial cartoon drawings
by Jon Kennedy



Sculptured mask (carved wood)
by Randolph Harms, Vietnam veteran

RESEARCH GRANTS AWARDED TO 26 SCHOLARS

University of Texas professors Lewis Gould, William Livingston (second and third from left) and Richard Schott (third from right), members of the committee which reviews applications for grants-in-aid, meet with Lawrence Reed, LBJ Foundation assistant director, and Library staff members David Humphrey, Harry Middleton Tina Lawson and Charles Corkran, to determine this years grant recipients.



Twenty-six scholars have been selected as the 1984/1985 recipients of grants to study in the LBJ Library. The funds, totaling \$17,920.00 this year, are made available by the Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation by virtue of a grant from the Moody Foundation to help students, teachers, and writers use the Library's resources by providing support for travel and living expenses.

Those receiving grants-in-aid and the titles of their proposed projects are: Marcel Bearth, "The South Asian Policy of President Johnson"; Avital Bloch, "The N.Y. Intellectuals and the Origins of Neoconservatism During the 1960s"; Joseph G. Bock, "The National Security Assistant and the White House Staff, 1947-1984: Foreign Policy Implications"; Roger W. Caves, "The Evolution of Housing and Community Development Policy During the Johnson Administration: Successes and Failures"; Gordon H. Chang, "U.S. Policy Toward China and the Soviet Union and the Development of Triangular Diplomacy During the Johnson Administration"; Cary R. Covington, "Legislative Coalition Building in the Kennedy & Johnson Administrations"; Robert Dallek, "Lyndon B. Johnson: A Biography"; Sally Davenport, "Policy Strategies for a Progressive Agenda: Adopting and Implementing the Higher Education Act"; Dorothy C. Donnelly, "U.S. Strategic Options in Vietnam in 1954-1975: A Retroactive Analysis With Relevance to

Current Problems of American Influence Abroad"; George Q. Flynn, "The Military Draft and Modern America, 1940-1973"; Thomas Gaskin, "Senator Lyndon B. Johnson and U.S. Foreign Policy, 1949-61"; Steven Gillon "Liberal Dilemmas: The ADA and American Liberalism, 1947-1984"; Hugh Graham, "Policy Origins of Affirmative Action"; Lori H. Gronich, "Expertise, Naivete, and Decision-Making: A Cognitive Processing Model of Foreign Policy Choice"; George C. Herring, "Vietnam"; Elizabeth M. Hinchliffe, "In Our Friendship There is Peace: The Relationship Among Heads of State of the U.S. and Western Europe"; Alton Lee, "Eisenhower and Landrum-Griffin"; Martin J. Medhurst, "Ghostwriting: Ancient and Honorable?"; David M. O'Brien, "The Supreme Court: Institutional Dynamics, Processes of Decision and Policymaking"; Joseph A. Pika, "Dealing with the People Divided: Presidents and Interest Groups"; Scott Sagan, "Force Readiness and Crisis Management"; William Simons, "The Johnson Administration's Decision to Bomb North Vietnam 1964-1965"; Mark Stern, "Sources of Policy Innovation: The Voting Rights Act As A Case Study"; Michael P. Weber, "Biography of David L. Lawrence"; Robert Weiss, "Job Discrimination and Affirmative Action: 1960-1976"; David Wightman, "The Making of American Foreign Economic Policy 1941-71."



More than 400 Vietnam veterans who were prisoners of war met at the Library in June. The group, from across the United States, was in Austin for a convention which takes place every two to three years. The Library hosted them for a tour and social get-together.

CARTER CABINET MEMBER TO TEACH AT LBJ SCHOOL



G. William Miller, former Federal Reserve Board Chairman and Secretary of the Treasury in the Carter administration, was appointed to hold the Lloyd M. Bentsen Chair in Government/Business Relations at the LBJ School of Public Affairs for the fall semester.

Endowed in excess of \$800,000 in honor of the senior senator from Texas, the chair is designed to attract scholars with substantial experience in government and business.

As the initial holder of the Chair, Mr. Miller will teach a course on political economy dealing with current issues in international economics and financial policy.

In addition to his leadership of the Federal Reserve Board (1978-1979) and Treasury Department (1979-1981), Mr. Miller was an executive from 1956-1978 with Textron, Inc., a Fortune 500 company, where he served as president, chairman and chief executive officer.

Mr. Miller will be joining another former Carter administration secretary at the School—Ray Marshall, former secretary of labor. Marshall holds the Bernard Rapoport Centennial Chair in Economics and Public Economics.

FORMER FIRST LADY INDUCTED INTO TEXAS HALL OF FAME



Texas Governor Mark White presents Mrs. Johnson with the medal commemorating her selection into the first Texas Women's Hall of Fame. Along with the former First Lady, former Congresswoman, and now LBJ School professor, Barbara Jordan and 10 other women were honored.

Glen P. Wilson, Executive Director of the National Space Institute, (left) presented the Library with bound volumes of the hearings and reports of the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences. Wilson served as a staff member on the committee, which was created by Lyndon Johnson when he was a Senate Majority Leader.





Two old friends renewed their acquaintance when President Fernando Belaunde-Terry of Peru visited The University of Texas, from which he graduated in 1935, and was greeted by Mrs. Johnson. The President spoke at a luncheon meeting at the LBJ Library.



Toasting the memory of George and Alice Brown in a ceremony which dedicated a Library conference room to them last month were Mrs. Max Sherman; Mrs. Nancy Negley, daughter of the Browns; LBJ Foundation Board member Henry H. Fowler; Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, and Mrs. Isabelle Wilson, another Brown daughter.

THE THIRD GENERATION:

One of the most popular exhibits in the Library, inaugurated when the museum was renovated two years ago, is "A Family Album," a photographic chronicle of the Lyndon and Lady Bird Johnson family through the years. The final panel, showing the Johnson grandchildren to the present time, has to be brought up to date every year or so. Library photographer Frank Wolfe recently updated the pictorial documentation of the Robb and Nugent children. On this page are samples of some of the results.



JENNIFER ROBB, 6



LUCINDA ROBB, 16



NICOLE NUGENT, 14



CATHY ROBB, 14



REBEKAH NUGENT, 10

CLAUDIA TAYLOR NUGENT, 8



LYN NUGENT, 17