



ISSUE NUMBER XXXIV JULY 15, 1985

Among Friends of LBJ

NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LBJ LIBRARY

Library Symposium:

THE GREAT SOCIETY: A TWENTY-YEAR ASSESSMENT

It was the 19th national symposium held at the Library since it was dedicated in 1971, and it was different in tone and purpose from all the ones that preceded it. It was billed as a 20-year retrospective on the Great Society and its purpose was twofold: to reconstruct, for the historical record, out of the recollections of some of those who were there, how it all happened; and to assess the Great Society itself—identify both its successes and its failures.

Inevitably, perhaps, the first part of the program belonged to those who had come, as Vernon Jordan put it, "to celebrate." They were the old warriors—and some new ones—who had been, in one way or another, part of that adventure. They shared three things:

—a deep sense of nostalgia. ("It was the summertime of our lives," said Jack Valenti, "and nothing we have done since or will do can match it.")

—a belief in its historic importance. Said Douglass Cater: "The Great Society will be regarded as one of the great outbursts of creative energy on the part of government to meet the rapidly changing social needs of a nation." Joe Califano's assessment was even more dramatic: "What Lyndon Johnson and the Great Society were about 20 years ago," he said, "was revolution."

—a faith in the rightness of the cause. In a rousing keynote address, Barbara Jordan stirred the audience with some of the old-time religion: "The legacy of Lyndon Johnson continues to enrich our lives. He saw the enemy and the enemy was *not* government. The enemy was ignorance, poverty, disease, ugliness, injustice, discrimination. He believed that it was the duty of government to defeat the enemy."



Barbara Jordan



Jack Valenti

John Hope Franklin

Harry McPherson

THE PROGRAM

Thursday, April 18, 9:00 a.m.

Presiding Harry J. Middleton

Welcome: William S. Livingston

Keynote Address: Barbara C. Jordan

9:45 a.m.

"The Way Things Were"

Moderator: Douglass Cater

Panelists: James MacGregor Burns

James Farmer

Barbara C. Jordan

Nan Robertson

11:00 a.m.

"The War On Poverty"

Moderator: Ray Marshall

Panelists: Arthur I. Blaustein

Rossie D. Kelly

Lawrence F. O'Brien

Otis A. Singletary

R. Sargent Shriver

Adam Yarmolinsky

Thursday, April 18, 2:00 p.m.

Presiding: Max Sherman

"Civil Rights"

Moderator: Robert L. Hardesty

Panelists: Augustus F. Hawkins

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.

Louis E. Martin

Harry C. McPherson, Jr.

Bill D. Moyers

Ricardo Romo

Jack J. Valenti

Lee C. White

3:30 p.m.

"Education and Health"

Moderator: Corinne C. (Lindy) Boggs

Panelists: Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

Douglass Cater

Wilbur J. Cohen

Augustus F. Hawkins

Francis Keppel

Lawrence F. O'Brien

Friday, April 19, 8:30 a.m.

Presiding: Harry J. Middleton

Max Sherman

Opening: *"The Great Society*

Remembered"

produced by

Charles Guggenheim

9:30 a.m.

Paper: *"How Great Was The*

Great Society?"

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

10:30 a.m.

"Assessment. What Worked?

What Failed? Why?"

Moderator: Elspeth D. Rostow

Panelists: James MacGregor Burns

Stuart M. Butler

John Hope Franklin

Allen J. Matusow

Charles A. Murray

John E. Schwarz

Ben J. Wattenberg

Final Word: Bill D. Moyers

The flaws they saw in the Great Society were primarily excesses. "Did we legislate too much?" asked Califano. And his answer: "Perhaps. We seemed to have a law for everything . . . We became victims of the self-defeating and self-fulfilling premise that, unless we were protected by a law or regulation, we were vulnerable." "Maybe Government tried to do too much," Barbara Jordan acknowledged. "Maybe [it] tried to move into every nook and cranny of our lives. Maybe the rhetoric was excessive."

The greatest specific failure, it was generally agreed, was the failure to include cost controls in the legislation creating Medicare and Medicaid. The result, as Cater stated it, is that "the inflation of costs in the health services field, that bears down mightily on the wage-earning middle-income person who does not qualify for either [program], has become the great albatross of this new right in America." "It wasn't possible to put cost controls in in 1965," Wilbur Cohen maintained. "It would never have passed the Congress." In fact, Califano pointed out, President Johnson tried as late as 1968 to change the system of reimbursement to doctors and hospitals, but "he wasn't able to get that authority from Congress."

Bill Moyers pinpointed what he considered the greatest philosophical failure: not enlisting the enthusiastic support of the middle class, many of whose members later proved to be unreliable allies when the going got tough.

But it was the word "success"—not "failure"—that reverberated in the auditorium during the early sessions of the symposium. A thrill went through the audience as Barbara Jordan, in measured tones, asked several members of the assembly to stand and be recognized. They were all achievers who had benefited from Head Start and Job Corps programs. Virtually every speaker in the first few panels attested to the beneficial effect of the various Poverty, Health, Education and Civil Rights programs. Califano's paper provided statistics designed to support those claims; but more than that, it eloquently described what he saw as the effect of the Great Society's philosophy: "It con-

verted the hopes and aspirations of all kinds of Americans into a political force that brought out much of the good in each of us. The result was a social revolution in race relations that even a bloody civil war could not achieve; a revolution in education to open college to Americans with the ability and ambition to go; a revolution in health that provided care for all the elderly and many of the poor; a sea change in the relationship of consumers to big corporate sellers and lenders; a born-again respect for our land and air and water that is still gaining momentum."

If all of that is true, why isn't it more widely known and appreciated? "Why," Douglass Cater asked, "has there been this conspiracy of silence about the Great Society?" The answer, Nan Robertson suggested, is that "nobody remembers what happened the day before yesterday." From the floor, Lynda Robb echoed the thought: Many people "don't remember that the big advances only came about 20 years ago, some of them." The problem, James MacGregor Burns said, is that it's "very hard" to "build a historical memory." So we shouldn't worry about it: "we should be more future-oriented . . . Never mind about ingratitude and lack of understanding of the past, and make people conscious of the present problems and what can be done in the future."

If there was wide agreement with this sentiment, there was also considerable sympathy for Congressman Gus Hawkins' contention that the Great Society is under siege and "needs our protection." Even the Civil Rights programs—once considered inviolable—were seen as threatened. "There is an effort," Vernon Jordan warned, "to turn the clock back," an effort fueled by a change in the national mood—which in turn reflects, according to James Farmer, a change in the once widely-held perception of blacks "as the long-suffering victims of oppression."

Sargent Shriver saw the result of that change in bleak terms: "A sense of community has been lost. A sense of caring has been lost . . . Especially nobody cares about anybody who's a loser."

Restoring that sense of community (Barbara Jordan called it a "resurfacing of common sense") would be, Farmer said, the

challenge ahead: "It's one of the jobs that faces us in the rest of the 80s to make it come back to us."

Voices of dissidence were heard in the concluding panel, composed mainly of scholars who were asked to assess the effects of the Great Society programs. Charles Murray, author of *Losing Ground*, a popular book critical of the Great Society, Stuart Butler, an official with the conservative Heritage Foundation, and Allen Matusow, Dean of Humanities at Rice University, all attacked the Great Society from different positions. Matusow maintained that poverty and health programs were doomed to failure because they could only be conducted through the sufferance of an unsympathetic middle class. Butler claimed that the programs had created constituencies who in turn became special interests protective and jealous of their prerogatives.

Murray provided some of the liveliest fire with his philosophical differences. "I have deep reservations," he confessed, "about the morality of taking money from one worker's paycheck and giving it to another worker whose paycheck the government has decided is too low"—provoking an incredulous



Kelly



Keppel and Cohen



Blaustein

HOW IT WAS DONE

How was the outpouring of Great Society legislation accomplished? Larry O'Brien, one of the masterminds of that legislative adventure, explained how it was done:

"We changed the entire approach to relations between the executive and legislative branches, and we did it with the full recognition that we had to exercise caution, we had to have understanding from the Congress itself because there is the separation of powers, and we certainly didn't want to engage in some constitutional violations that could come back to haunt us."



O'Brien



Hardesty

John Hope Franklin to ask: "Does that mean our educational system is out, too?" Murray also contended that some of the programs could fairly be held responsible for relaxed educational standards and a rising crime rate—to which Ben Wattenberg responded: "... There was no Soft-on-Crime Act of 1968. There was no Permissive Curriculum Act of 1967."

What if there had never been a Great Society? John Schwarz, a political scientist from the University of Arizona and as strong a defender as any of the veterans on the program, concluded with this assessment: "I hesitate to think where young people would be today if it were not for the economic and social policies that were spurred by the Great Society because millions more, in my judgment, would be unemployed than are today, and millions upon millions more would be living in poverty."

When the conference was over, Harry McPherson spoke for many of those assembled when he said, "I think it did our collective sense a world of good."



Jordan



Hawkins

"HOW GREAT WAS THE GREAT SOCIETY?"

was the question which served as the title of a paper presented by Joseph A. Califano, Jr. Here are some of the answers to that question as they were presented in the paper.

HEALTH Without Medicare and Medicaid, the Heart, Cancer and Stroke legislation would be several years shorter, and deaths from heart disease, stroke, diabetes, pneumonia and influenza, would be much higher. Since 1962, life expectancy has jumped five years, from 70 to 75. Life expectancy for blacks has risen even more, with a stunning 8 year improvement for black women. This year, for the first time in America, a black baby girl at birth has a life expectancy greater than that of a white baby boy. . . . Infant mortality has been cut by more than half, from 26 deaths per 1000 live births in 1963 to 10.9 in 1983.

EDUCATION When Lyndon Johnson spoke at the University of Michigan in 1964, he noted that 8 million adult Americans had not finished 5 years of school; 20 million had not finished 8 years and 54 million had not completed high school. Today, only 3 million have not completed 5 years, 8 million have not completed 8 years, and 28 million have not completed high school. . . . More than 30,000 schools have received funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to teach remedial math and reading to disadvantaged students.

POVERTY In 1960, 22 percent of the American people lived below the official poverty level. When Lyndon Johnson left office in 1969, that had dropped to 13 percent. Despite the relatively flat economy of the 1970's, the official poverty level did not rise. Indeed, by 1979 it was still about 12 percent. But, and this is a but we must repeat again and again, if we count the income effects of the Great Society service programs, such as those for health care, job training, aid to education and rehabilitation for the handicapped, by the mid-1970's the poverty rate had been reduced to less than 7 percent. The early 1980's have sadly seen the rate rise up again.

CIVIL RIGHTS In 1965 when the Voting Rights Act was passed, there were 79 black elected officials in the south; now there are nearly 3,000. Nationally, the percentage of blacks registered to vote has grown from less than 30 to almost 60. Before the Civil Rights Act of 1964, black people in large parts of this country could not sleep in most hotels, eat in most restaurants, try on clothes at department stores or get a snack at a lunch counter. Today, this seems a foreign and distant memory. Black enrollment in higher education has tripled, and the proportion of blacks holding professional, technical and management jobs has more than doubled.



Califano

CONSUMER PROTECTION The Great Society's consumer legislation sought to give the individual a fair chance in the world of products sold with the aid of the best designers and marketers, money lent on notes prepared by the shrewdest lawyers and accountants, meat and poultry from chemically fed animals, thousands of products from baby cribs that choked to refrigerator doors that couldn't be pushed open from the inside. So the Great Society gave birth to the Truth in Packaging, Truth in Lending, Wholesome Meat, Wholesome Poultry and Product Safety Acts. And if you want to know why it's so hard to open a Tylenol bottle, blame the Great Society's child safety legislation. Auto and Highway Safety Acts gave us seat belts, padded dashboards, and a host of automobile design changes.

Thanks to **HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION**, 600,000 billboards have been removed from highways and 10,000 junkyards have been cleaned up.



White



Singletary



Yarmolinsky



Shriver



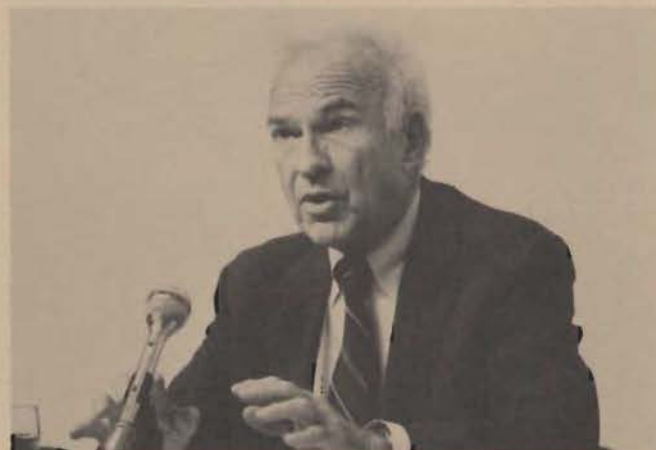
Romo



Lynda Robb



Robertson



Burns



Marshall



Farmer



Boggs



Martin



Rostow



Cater



Wattenberg, Murray, Schwarz, Matusow, Butler

Bill Moyers: THE FINAL WORD

Lyndon Johnson was never far from anyone's mind at the conference. Bill Moyers, in the symposium's final statement, spoke thoughtfully of the Great Society's supreme architect. Some excerpts:

In Congress he was, as a young man, what Theodore White had called "a country liberal." He supported rural electrification, social security, soil conservation, farm price supports and federal aid to power projects. After the war he turned right, probing for the core of a statewide constituency which was considerably more conservative than the folks who had first sent him to Congress from Central Texas. He sought the support of powerful business forces and therefore voted for the Taft-Hartley Act to curb labor. And, in 1948 as a candidate for the Senate, he not only denounced the socialized medicine that in 1964 as President he would hail as the salvation of the elderly, he also right here in Austin condemned the civil rights portion of Harry Truman's Fair Deal as a farce and a sham, an effort, he said, to set up a police state in the guise of history.

But if Ronald Reagan, who voted four times for Franklin Roosevelt, could change his mind, so could Lyndon Johnson, and when he came to the White House, he did not forget those things, and he did not try to explain them away. He set out to remedy them. [Once] he was asked by a reporter why he had changed his mind on civil rights. The President acknowledged that he had been wrong and said he looked upon the Presidency as a chance to put it right. That night to friends and staff gathered on the second floor of the White House, some of whom asked him about that question and what went through his mind as he started to answer, . . . he said, "Eisenhower used to tell me that this was a prison. I have never felt freer." . . .

Sitting [one] day outside the Oval Office, waiting for the President to get off of the phone so he could go in to see him, Roy Wilkins got to reminiscing on what brings a man to change his mind, and he said to me that Lyndon Johnson had perfected in the Senate what he, Roy Wilkins, called the three-two trot of racial progress—three steps forward



and two steps back. "But ever since he got in here," said Roy Wilkins, pointing to the Oval Office, "ever since he got in here it's been rock around the clock."

So it was, and the President never missed a chance to press it publicly. . . .

Of course, our faith then was in integration. The separatist cries would come later as white flight and black power hastened an end to the illusion that desegregation is integration or that integration as an atmosphere of genuine acceptance and friendly respect across racial lines would in our time overcome the pernicious effects of slavery imbedded so deeply in our social and economic institutions . . . But Lyndon Johnson truly shared the liberal faith of the era, the belief that money spent on integrated education would produce not merely a greater equality in scholastic achievement, but a greater equality in society as well. Of course, in those intoxicating days he tried to integrate everybody. He called in business, he called in labor, he called in the clergy, he called in ethnic groups, and those whom he couldn't get to swim in the pool he brought down to the ranch. When critics attacked his notion of consensus, the President told me in a fit of anger that in politics you cast your stakes wide and haul up a great big tent with room for everyone. The only time we ever discussed political philosophy that I can remember, he said his own philosophy was "a little bit left, a little bit right, and a lot of center."

He flirted occasionally with a radical idea. There were times in those days when he thought the poor are poor because the economy is mismanaged against them, but most of the time he thought the problems could be solved if the poor were managed better, train them for some better jobs, help them to see a doctor, move them to a better place. And this, of course, brought him in conflict with some of his own people who were trying a more radical approach to poverty. He still remembered the poverty of those Mexican children who couldn't read or write, and he told me a dozen times at least that he would have missed it all if he hadn't gone to school himself. So education was to him the magic lantern. With school, training, and equal opportunity, poor people, he said, would make the system work for them—give them skills and rewards, and they will become in that famous phrase, "taxpayers instead of tax eaters." After he signed the bill for the anti-poverty program, he called me on the phone and said, "Now you tell Shriver, no doles. We don't want any doles." He was the last of the original New Dealers to occupy the White House and like FDR despite his cautious tendencies—and like FDR he was cautious—he was willing to experiment. He thought there would be time to find out what worked and what didn't. Helping once with the defense budget, he said, "You don't take a tank right from the blueprint to the battlefield. You test it over and over again. "That," he said, "is true of social programs as well. You can't take a 16-year-old kid and turn him around with a bill passed by Congress and signed by the President and run by one of these agencies. You have to experiment and keep on experimenting."

So his mind ran occasionally to a second term, though

he often confessed a premonition of early death as if his days were numbered. But when I told him I was leaving, we rode around the ranch for five or six hours, just the two of us for most of that time, although Mrs. Johnson joined us for part of it, and out there in the pasture somewhere he leaned into the steering wheel and said, "You know, we'll be getting to the end of the tunnel at the end of the first term, and we'll be taking off in the second. You ought to be around for the take off." That wasn't to be. Twenty years ago this month we were putting the finishing touches on the crucial legislation going to Congress. Twenty years ago this weekend the President took his key national security advisers to Camp David, and when they returned he said that he was going to give the men, the commanders in Vietnam what they needed to complete their objectives.

Things were never the same again, including the President's mind. He was torn and tormented. He saw the inevitable course of having to choose. And when the time came to vote to propose a tax increase, he decided against it. "If I proposed it," he said, "the hawks will vote against the Great Society as an excuse, and the doves will vote against the war."

He really did believe that he could have it all ways, that we could have it all ways. He really did believe there wasn't anything broke that couldn't be fixed. Maybe that was our biggest mistake. You see, he talked privately, as he talked publicly, of conquering the vastness of space, of schools and jobs for everyone, of caring for the elderly, of constructing homes and libraries, of doing more for civil rights in one session of Congress than the last 100 sessions combined . . . He really did believe we might have it all ways. So we went too fast, saw too much, spread out too thinly over too vast a terrain, and then we went to war on another front. The fullness of time had come and passed.

He was many things—proud, sensitive, impulsive, flamboyant, sentimental, earthy, mean at times, bold, euphoric, insecure, magnanimous, the best dancer in the White House since Washington, but temperamental, melancholy and strangely ill at ease as well. He had an animal sense of weakness in other men on whom he could inflict a hundred cuts. But character is something that Presidents transcend with the consequence of policy on history, and those of us who worked for him were willing to forgive his personal flaws as he forgave ours because he had such a large and generous vision of America in his best moments as a prosperous, caring, just society.

I read the other day the book Reinhold Niebuhr in his old age wrote to revise his previously held opinions. Lyndon Johnson would never have written a book. That would take too long for a man who felt his days were numbered and action the measure of their value. No, he would have revised his opinions face to face. He would have called a conference like this, and if he had been living, he would be sitting there on the front row, and . . . he would have said to critics and celebrants alike, "Tell me, what the hell worked? What didn't? Why? And what now?"

This was a mind not given to rest, and neither, I think he would say, should we.

Speakers at the Library

Recent speakers at the Library included a former member of the Johnson Cabinet, a professional diplomat and a military historian.

Ramsey Clark, who served as Attorney General in President Johnson's administration, spoke on the state of the world as he saw it.

U. Alexis Johnson, whose career as a diplomat began in the 1930's, embraced service as Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Thailand and Japan, and concluded with the SALT negotiations of the 1970s, reminisced over that eventful span of time.

Charles B. MacDonald, former Deputy Chief Historian of the U.S. Army, is the author of several books, including one widely acclaimed as a classic of World War II, *Company Commander*. His most recent book published this year, is an account of the Battle of the Bulge, *A Time for Trumpets*. For the last several years, the Library has been host for the final meeting of the academic year of the University of Texas Faculty Seminar on British Studies. Mr. MacDonald was this year's speaker.



Johnson

U. ALEXIS JOHNSON

I came back from Japan into a very lowly position as Deputy Director of the Office of Northeast Asian Affairs. . . . My predecessor commiserated with me. This is 1949, beginning of 1950. He said, you know, this is a dead end. . . . Well in June of 1950, North Korea attacked South Korea, and I found myself over in the Blair House with Truman, Acheson, Dean Rusk, and thrust into the very middle, you might say, into the top government.



Clark

I think about crime a lot, and I believe the greatest crime in history is the arms race. Have we no sense of its meaning. . . . these problems involve human acts, human problems, human beings. Today, nations are spending twice as much worldwide on capacities for violence as they are on health care. . . .



Charles MacDonald spoke on the role the British forces played in the Battle of the Bulge.

LIBRARY VOLUNTEERS END 5TH YEAR WITH ANNUAL LUNCHEON



The volunteer program at the Library and Museum has just completed its fifth year and remains one of its best success stories. It began with a docent program and sixteen volunteers. Presently there are ninety-three active volunteers who work in four different areas: in the Museum as docents; for the registrar with the collection; operating the word processor for the oral history department and for the past two years, in the archives.

At the luncheon held at the Austin Country Club nine volunteers were recognized for their service to the Library for these five years and given memberships into the "Friends of the LBJ Library." Pictured from left are: Jessie McGrew, Rosemary Phaneuf, Ione Young, Sally Muehlberger, Carol Johnson, Pat Caton, Mrs. Johnson, Bill Mortimer (who died shortly after), Norma Brandt, and Helen Frantz.

The Library volunteers also met recently with Mary Schneck who spoke to them about her experiences as Manager of Blair House in Washington, D.C. She was Assistant Manager from 1974-75, and Manager until 1980.

Mary is currently a Ph.D. student in Art History at UT and is fluent in both French and Spanish.



LBJ LIBRARY HOSTS UT LONGHORN BAND



As part of a special series of summer concerts, the University of Texas summer Longhorn band entertained on the Library's plaza with weekly concerts during the month of June. The series,

billed as "Evening Concerts Under the Stars," included a mixture of classic band pieces, selections from musical comedies, marches, and songs associated with the University.

LBJ Foundation Board Meet



Members of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation Board of Directors, at their annual meeting at the Library in June, heard and acted on reports given by Library Director Harry Middleton and LBJ School Dean Max Sherman.

Pictured are members Arthur Krim, Clark Clifford, new member Robert Strauss, making his first Board meeting, Perry Bass, Lady Bird Johnson, Foundation staff member Yolanda Boozer, Secretary-Treasurer John Barr, President Tom Johnson

and Henry Fowler. Present but not pictured are members Lew Wasserman, George Christian, E. Don Walker, Middleton and Sherman and Foundation Assistant Director Lawrence Reed. Absent were Mary Lasker and Jane Engelhard.

The following officers were re-elected for the following year: Tom Johnson, President; George Christian and E. Don Walker, Vice-Presidents; Harry Middleton, Executive Director, and John M. Barr, Secretary-Treasurer.

In the picture at right, Dean Max Sherman of the LBJ School conducts a tour of the new lecture hall for Mr. Bass and other members of the Foundation Board.



The University of Texas Board of Regents recently approved the renaming of the East Campus Lecture Hall the Perry R. and Nancy Less Bass Lecture Hall. The popular lecture hall is located in Sid W. Richardson Hall, which is adjacent to the LBJ Library and the LBJ School of Public Affairs.

By its action, the Regents recognized the Bass couple for their contributions, as individuals and through the Sid W. Richardson Foundation, to the University, and to the LBJ School of Public Affairs and the LBJ Library.

LBJ FOUNDATION TO AWARD HARDEMAN PRIZE

Three members of the University of Texas faculty will be judges for the fourth D. B. Hardeman Prize sponsored by the LBJ Library to encourage scholarly research on the U.S. Congress.

Prof. Barbara Jordan of the LBJ School of Public Affairs, Dr. Lewis L. Gould of the Department of History and Dr. Terry G. Sullivan of the Government Department make up the committee that will select the best book on the Congress in the 20th Century published between January 1, 1983 and December 31, 1984.

The \$1,500 Hardeman Prize is awarded biennially. Biographies, historical and political science monographs and comparative studies are among the types of works eligible for the competition. The winner will be announced at the LBJ Library April 1, 1986.

The prize, funded by a grant from the LBJ Foundation, is named in honor of the late D. B. Hardeman, aide to Speaker Sam Rayburn and noted authority on the U.S. Congress.



The original "class" of White House Fellows—selected in 1965 to serve for a year in government—held their annual meeting this year in the Library. The meeting was chaired by class member Tom Johnson, now publisher of the Los Angeles Times and President of the LBJ Foundation. Here, the Fellows are briefed on Library activities by Director Harry Middleton.

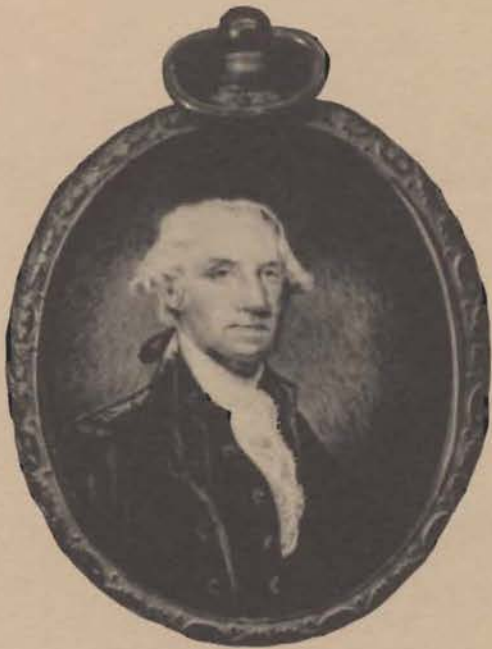
BILL MOYERS ADDRESSES LBJ SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

Following his participation in the Great Society symposium (see pages 8-9), Bill Moyers returned to the campus a few weeks later to address the fourteenth commencement ceremonies of the LBJ School of Public Affairs.

His text on this occasion had a different tone: "If you would go forth from here to serve democracy, you must first save the language. Save it from the jargon of insiders, who talk of the current budget debate in Washington as 'megapolicy choices between freeze-feasible base lines.' (Sounds more like a baseball

game played in the Arctic Circle.) Save it from the smoke screen artists, who speak of 'revenue enhancement' and 'tax-base erosion control' when they really mean a tax increase. . . . Save it from the partisan deniers of reality—who now refer to the physically handicapped as 'differently abled' and from the official revisionists of reality, who say that the United States did not withdraw our troops from Lebanon, we merely 'backloaded our augmentation personnel'."

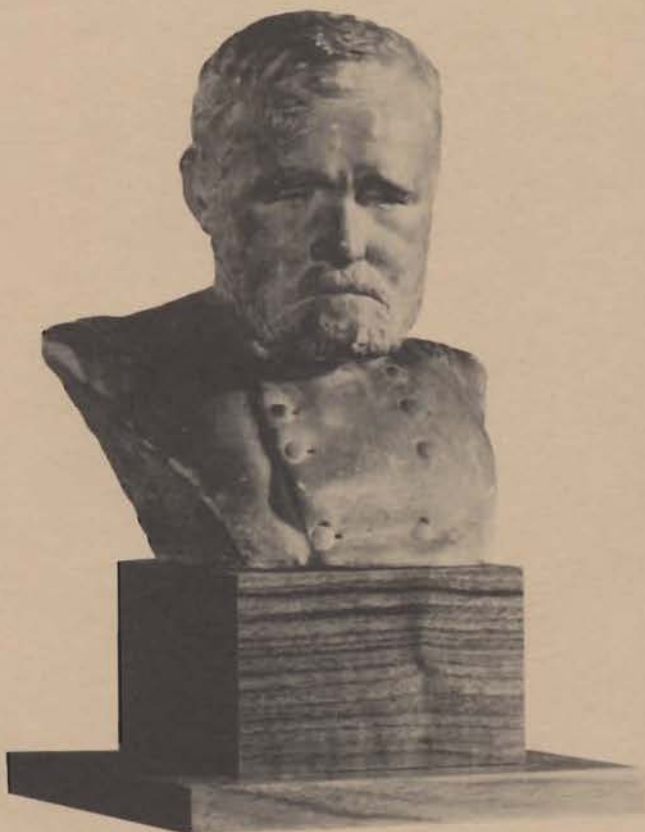
RECENT ACQUISITIONS IN THE MUSEUM COLLECTIONS



A miniature painting on ivory of George Washington, once owned by him.



"The Mask," by Vietnam Veteran Randolph Harmes



A Terra Cotta Bust of Ulysses S. Grant



Painting of President William Henry Harrison by J. H. Beard

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY



Library Directory Harry Middleton welcomes the Soviet contingency with George Christian and Congressman Pickle.

Two members of a high-ranking Soviet delegation visiting the U.S. stopped off at the Library for a tour and lunch hosted by Texas Congressman J. J. (Jake) Pickle. Vladimir Shcherbitsky, a Soviet Politburo member, and Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador to the U.S. were in Texas as part of a goodwill tour to stress the need for improved Soviet-U.S. relations.

Dobrynin, whose service in Washington embraced the Johnson Administration, reminisced about his relationship with LBJ: "This particular President of yours, this particular Museum . . . deserves attention because of the importance of the things that was done during his Presidency.

"He was . . . at least in my opinion . . . I met him many times . . . a simple, at the same time, clever and with a broad-minded manner, so as we say in Russia, I don't know how you say in Texas, was as broad as Texas. . . He gave me his private telephone, to his bedroom . . . he said 'Look here . . . people go through these old connections . . . they're bureaucrats . . . you could go through at once, please call me.' I should say . . . I used it only once . . . it was very important, otherwise I try to go through usual channels. Overall, I should say, at the end of his Presidency, we began to understand each other better and better and better."



Congressman Jake Pickle presents Stetson hat to Politburo member Shcherbitsky as Congressman Jim Wright looks on. At left is Anatoly Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to the U.S.

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

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