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# Among Friends of LBJ

NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LBJ LIBRARY



President Ulysses S. Grant Comes to the LBJ Library  
(See page 2)

# EXHIBIT ON ULYSSES S. GRANT CO-SPONSORED



Mathew Brady's photograph of General Grant at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1864.  
(National Portrait Gallery.)

"U.S. Grant: The Man and the Image" is the title of the Library's newest and current special exhibition. Depicting the life of the Civil War leader of the Union armies who went on to become the country's 18th President, the exhibit opened in January and will run through May 4.

The exhibit is jointly sponsored with the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, D.C., where it was shown previously.

Marking the centennial of Grant's death, the exhibit provides glimpses of the man obtained through letters, awards, military documents, broadsides, manuscripts, paintings and photographs.

Lenders to the exhibition include the Chicago Historical Society, Library of Congress, National Archives, Mark Twain Memorial, West Point, National Museum of American History and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.



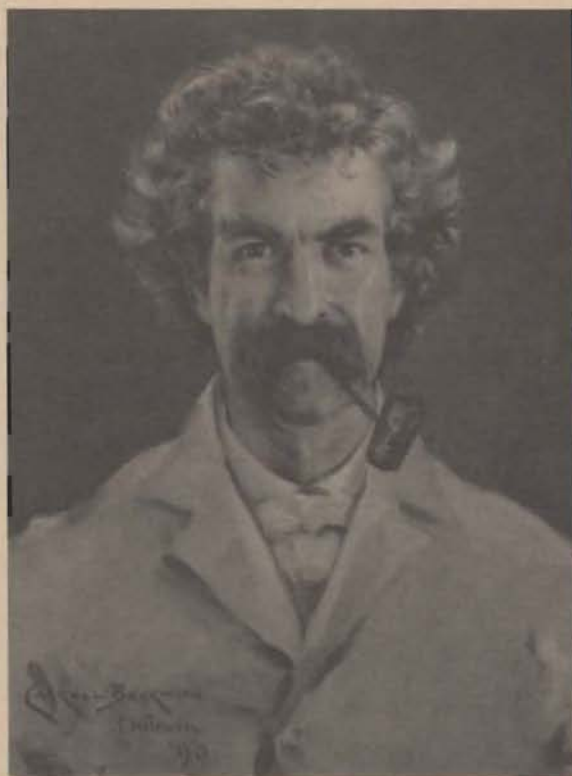
Visitors at exhibition opening



# WITH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY



First Lady Julia Dent Grant.  
(Ohio Historical Society.)

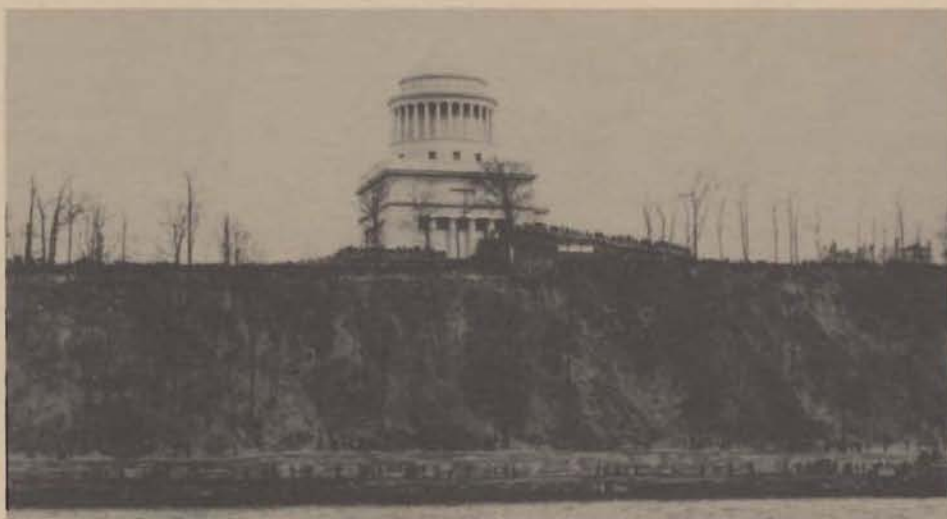


Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) who encouraged his friend Ulysses S. Grant to write his Memoirs. (Mark Twain Memorial.)

Caricatures of Candidate Grant and his Vice Presidential running mate Schuyler Colfax, 1869. (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.)



Last photograph taken of Grant, four days before his death in 1885. (National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution.)



Grant's tomb in New York City, seen from the Hudson River, on the day it was dedicated in 1897. (Library of Congress, Division of Prints and Photographs.)



# GRANT SCHOLAR SPEAKS AT EXHIBIT OPENING

When the exhibit opened at the Library, John Simon, editor of the Grant papers at the University of Southern Illinois, spoke to members of the Friends of the LBJ Library about Grant's political and military career.

Following are excerpts from Simon's remarks concerning Grant the President.

... If Grant had served only one term as president, he might now be remembered for the successes of his administration: his support of Reconstruction laws upholding civil rights, his assistance in securing passage of the Fifteenth Amendment guaranteeing the right to vote, his generosity in granting amnesty to former Confederates, his reform initiatives in civil service and Indian affairs, and his peaceful settlement of grievances with England through the Treaty of Washington. Only his persistence in attempting to annex Santo Domingo and his brother-in-law's involvement in the Black Friday scheme to corner the gold market cloud an otherwise creditable record.

When impatient reformers, denouncing what they labeled "Grantism," and calling themselves Liberal Republicans, joined with Democrats in 1872 to oppose Grant's election to a second term, they made the president the central target of their campaign, but drew no response from the White House. Embarrassed by acclaim, passive in response to criticism, Grant seemingly valued his privacy more highly than his reputation.

[But] Grant's apparent indifference to what was said about him masked reality. When he had been forced to accompany President [Andrew] Johnson on a tour of the northern states in 1866, ostensibly to dedicate the tomb of Stephen A. Douglas, but actually to rally public support for presidential programs, Grant observed firsthand the disastrous effects of Johnson's vituperative attacks on his opponents followed by his intemperate responses to hecklers in the crowd. Grant avoided Johnson's thin-skinned reaction to criticism, but under Grant's thicker skin resentment festered. Republican leaders learned how to exploit this resentment to influence policy and, by the close of the second Grant administration, had reshaped the Republican Party. Grateful for his defense by others when cruelly castigated, Grant defended private secretary Orville E. Babcock and Secretary of War William W. Belknap during their exposure as wrongdoers who had disgraced the Grant administration. Such stubborn loyalty raised suspicions, however unjust, of Grant's acquiescence, or even complicity, in scandalous misconduct of government.

The depression of 1873 forced Grant to confront new problems with which he had less experience and less certainty about solutions. ... Often Grant's instincts proved superior to the conventional wisdom of the day. Within his own party, Grant drew criticism for his ignorance of economics as well as his persistence in maintaining Reconstruction legislation, charges especially ironic a century later. In his final message to Congress, Grant admitted to "errors of judgment," not errors of intent, attributing them to lack of "previous political training." This candid statement, though sometimes misread as an apology because other presidents so rarely admit any mistakes, has stood for more than a century as an accurate and fair self-appraisal.

During a post-presidential trip around the world, a leisurely journey consuming more than two years, the Grants received state welcomes and generous hospitality from the rulers of the earth. Experiencing some of the restlessness of other former presidents uncertain as to their proper role, Grant continued to travel after returning to the United States. ... He had decisively



Simon says...

rebuffed overtures for a third-term nomination in 1876, but appeared more receptive as stalwarts launched a similar but unsuccessful movement in 1880. ... [A business failure] in 1884 brought financial ruin to the Grant family. ...

Driven by the necessity of earning money to support his family, Grant began to write magazine articles about his battles, and found the work so satisfying that he decided to prepare his *Memoirs*. Almost at the same time, he began to feel the pain in his throat that was soon diagnosed as inoperable cancer. He wrote his *Memoirs* amid excruciating pain, in a desperate race with death, to provide for his wife and children. ...

The unmilitary general and unpolitical president survived long enough to complete a manuscript immediately hailed as an American literary classic. ...

In his career and character, Grant had combined the ordinary and extraordinary to become a quintessential and archetypal American. He exhibited, as Walt Whitman concluded, "the capacities of that American individuality common to us all." His remarkable self-confidence, stubborn determination, and basic integrity reflected the strengths of the American people. As president, his flaws became more evident as he sometimes misplaced his trust or misdirected his stubbornness. As an aspiring financier, he had been both naive and inattentive. Yet even his faults stemmed from a simplicity and innocence that made him all the more typically American. ... [But] the Grant honored by millions of his countrymen in 1885 was a man dimly understood.

In the century since Grant's death, has the mystery deepened or dissipated? Those who regard him as a symbol of the age and render judgment on him for reasons extraneous to the man and his career, do not even perceive the mystery, much less solve it. Some have attempted to understand Grant by diminishing him to manageable proportions, since mediocrity is more readily explained than greatness. ...

A century of scholarship has created long bookshelves of Grant source materials and interpretations without inspiring confidence that the man himself has been understood. Continuing scholarly controversies as well as dim public perceptions, however discouraging to those demanding certainties, pay tribute to the continuing fascination of the man. Like Lincoln, he remains on the historical horizon, always in view but never clearly visible.



# LIBRARY HONORS TWO EARLY SUPPORTERS

The Library's Orientation Theater was named for Arthur and Mathilde Krim at a small ceremony in November to commemorate the event.

A plaque on the wall inside the theater reads:

Arthur B. and Mathilde Krim, for whom this theater is named, were both valued and intimate advisers to President Johnson during his administration.

Arthur Krim, an attorney and business executive, served as a "special consultant to the President of the United States." Later he was a founding member of the Board of Directors of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation. In the last public appearance of his life, President Johnson credited Mr. Krim with a leading role in establishing the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and School of Public Affairs.

Mathilde Krim, a world renowned biologist, was a voice to whom the President listened with respect, particularly in the areas of health and civil rights. She has served as a trustee of a number of educational and philanthropic organizations, and as Chairperson of the American Foundation for AIDS research.



The theater, its namesakes, and a friend, outside the theater...



...and inside



# STRAUSS DELIVERS SECOND ERWIN LECTURE

Ambassador Robert S. Strauss, U.S. Special Representative for Trade Negotiations in the Carter Administration and Board member of the LBJ Foundation, gave the second Frank C. Erwin, Jr. Lecture December 12 in the Library.

The Erwin lecture, jointly sponsored by the Library and the LBJ School of Public Affairs, was established in 1984 in conjunction with the dedication of the Frank C. Erwin Atrium on the eighth floor of the Library. Erwin was president of the LBJ Foundation from 1969 until his death in 1980.

The inaugural lecture was given by John Connally, former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury and Governor of Texas.

Here is the report on the Strauss speech that appeared in the *Austin American-Statesman*, written by its political editor, Dave McNeely.

Robert Strauss is worried that Americans don't put their best leaders in the White House. The salty-talking Texan, who used to head the Democratic National Committee, said that fear was underlined last week by a visit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Strauss, delivering the second annual Frank C. Erwin, Jr. lecture at the LBJ Library Thursday, December 12, said that three of the last five presidents were not the best their party had to offer at the time.

In 1960, John Kennedy won the Democratic nomination over Stuart Symington, Hubert Humphrey, and Lyndon Johnson, Strauss said. In 1976, Jimmy Carter won it over Sen. Henry Jackson, Morris Udall, and Humphrey. In 1980, Ronald Reagan beat out George Bush and Sens. Howard Baker and Robert Dole.

"If you think back to that list of names... there would be a serious question in the mind of every single person in this room as to whether or not the primary process produced the best person to represent that party insofar as competence to manage affairs of this country is concerned," Strauss said.

He said knowledgeable watchers of American government are concerned that tax policy is poor, the deficit is huge, international trade is off—basically, that no one knows how to mind the store properly.

"They look at defense, and they don't know whether we're spending too much money on defense, or not enough money on defense," Strauss said. "And the reason they don't know is, hell, (Secretary of Defense) Cap Weinberger doesn't know, in my judgment. No one knows. And the American public is confused about that. They know we're not getting our money's worth."

The problem with developing public policy isn't a lack of good ideas, but "lack of leadership in the White House, by Democrats and Republicans alike... our inability, if you will, to elect presidents who understand how to get their hands on the government of this country, to manage the affairs of this nation, to seek out and grab problems and provide solutions to those problems."

"We need much more in the White House than this extremely successful presidency that's now taking place, because I think we need a president who can do more—a great deal more—than just renew our sense of national pride," Strauss said.

"We need a president who knows how to make this nation function, and we need a president who knows how to form a government of people. I don't mean a cabinet of 12 or 15 people, but form a government of four- or five- or six-hundred people who understand what this nation's all about, and who understand the



Strauss

problems we face. And who get there without just passing a litmus test of party loyalty.

"There haven't really been many presidents in our lifetime who've done so," Strauss said. Franklin Roosevelt, Richard Nixon, and Johnson are three who did, he said. "Two of those presidents, because of outside factors, didn't come to as happy a conclusion as the nation may have wished. But they were true presidents, who understood how a democracy functions, and understood how to lead people, and put people in place, to grab hold of problems, and provide solutions to those problems."

Strauss, who has been involved in a commission studying the presidential selection process, said nothing is seriously wrong with the process—except lack of participation by more middle-of-the-road Americans.

"We have turned over to narrow special interests the job of selecting candidates for each of our parties. We need more involvement. We need to make it broader, and more representative, so that the end product will be better because it's broader and more democratic and more representative," Strauss said.

The Republican primary is dominated by the right wing, and the Democratic Party by its left wing, "and the rest of us stay home, because the primary process is messy," Strauss complained.

As a result, the candidates in 1984 were selected on "the issues of pro-abortion or anti-abortion, an important issue; the issue of prayer in school, an important issue; or the issue of shall we move the embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem—a vital issue, maybe," Strauss said. "Those are the issues, if you think back, that dominated the primary process, in the two major political parties of this country. And those are the issues that give us presidents who understand the politics of the nomination, but not the responsibility of governing."

Which brings us back to Gorbachev, who impressed Strauss very much, despite the fact that he thinks the Soviet leader is wrong in his firm belief that the military-industrial complex controls America.

"I thought to myself, 'We're going to have our hands full dealing with this fellow. He's going to be a handful.'" Strauss said. "He doesn't give you the impression of being cruel. You don't see cruelty in his face. You don't see hardness in his face—which is disarming. But when he speaks, you can see there's an iron fist there."

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Mrs. Johnson accepted from Abraham Feinberg, Honorary Fellow of Israel's Weizmann Institute of Science, a posthumous award to President Johnson from the Institute.



Austin Mayor Frank Cooksey receives the first copy of Library Archivist David Humphrey's book, "Austin: An Illustrated History." Sponsored by the Austin Sesquicentennial Commission, the book was officially published on December 5 to good reviews. "Finally," said one report, a history "worthy of Austin has been published."

#### LBJ School to conduct Fourth Slick Conference

In the wake of the Geneva summit, the topic for the LBJ School's 1986 Slick Conference on World Peace takes on particular significance. Under the title "The Future of U.S.-U.S.S.R. Relations: Lessons from Forty Years Without World War," the conference will bring to the campus experts on negotiation and crisis management as well as students of the post-World War II relationship between the two superpowers. The focus throughout will be on the prospects for avoiding war.

The conference is one in a series organized under the auspices of the Distinguished Visiting Tom Slick Professorship of World Peace. Cochairmen of the committee planning the event are Robert German, current Tom Slick Professor, and Elspeth Rostow, Stiles Professor in American Studies and Government.

The conference will be held April 3-4 at the LBJ School.



# AN EVENING WITH JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH



John Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard economist and one-time U.S. Ambassador to India, spoke to Friends of the LBJ Library in December. A few of the topics he covered:

**Reminiscence of LBJ...** We had in our family for 40 years a remarkable woman by the name of Emily Wilson. One day in the mid-60's, I got home from the office and said to Emily, "Hold off the telephone calls, I need to get an hour's sleep." I had no sooner got into bed when the telephone rang and it was President Johnson who got on the telephone himself as he often did. He said to Emily "Get me Kenneth Galbraith, I want to talk to him." She said "Well, he's resting, Mr. President," and LBJ said "Well, get him up, I want to talk with him." And she said, "No, I work for him and not for you, Mr. President." I came to about 7 o'clock and learned what had happened. It sounds very amusing now: it didn't sound quite so funny then. I got on the telephone, got back to the White House, got President Johnson. He had no memory whatever of what he was calling me about. All he wanted to say was, "Who is that woman who works for you? I want her down here in the White House!"

**The Semantics of Economics...** It used to be, a long time ago, that we had loans that went into default. It is outrageous that anybody should say that anymore today. They are now re-scheduled, and if the re-scheduling doesn't work they are rolled over, and if having been rolled over they're still not paid, they are problem loans and if problem loans are not paid, then they are reclassified as non-performing assets. Something of the same sort of thing happened in the latter part of the 19th century and the early part of this century, as regards booms and bust. In the last century they were quite frequently referred to as panics. But that was a horrifying name and so in time it came to be said, "this is not a panic: it is just a crisis." And then came Marx who spoke of the "capitalist crisis." That took on a rather horrifying tone, so it came to be said, "It is not a crisis, just a depression." And the depression

then took on the connotation of the terrible event that it described, the Great Depression, so it came to be said "This is not a depression, only a recession." And recessions then became extremely uncomfortable and, as you all know, members of my profession now speak of them as "growth corrections."

**The Changing Economy...** From 1945 to maybe 1970 was a period when every year output increased, when people could look at their present situation and compare it with the year before and say, "We're better off," and where also prices were stable and where economists could be very popular. Economists in those years coming to see Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson were *always* the bearers of good news. A President in those days seeing on his appointment calendar that he had an appointment with his economist knew they were coming in to discuss whether to reduce taxes, increase expenditures or lower interest rates.

But then in the late 60's and early 70's for a variety of problems, not exclusively the Arabs by any means, the problem ceased to be one of deflation and became one of inflation. And we began to discover that what was very pleasant to do in supporting the economy, was politically *very unpleasant* to do in restraining the economy. That called for tax increases: it called for restraining and maybe cutting back on expenditures and it involved the possibility of use of monetary policy, higher interest rates—all of which in their implications were unpleasant. Any president, under those circumstances, seeing that he had a date with his economist, wondered if the engagement could be postponed.

**Social Programs...** I don't think for a moment that we should abandon our social programs. I would like to urge that they are intensely conservative in character, that capitalism would not have survived if it hadn't been that the social programs addressed the cruelties that were so evident in the early part of this century and produced the alienation and indeed the revolutionary attitudes which are now overwhelmingly a matter of history. So let us not think that the social programs are some liberal invention. Let us recognize that they saved the system and let us eschew the psychological denial which has allowed us to get the remaining poor off our minds, or believe that somehow their problem is the result of the government help they are receiving, and react with compassion to the uncompleted tasks of the Great Society.





# RESEARCH GRANTS AWARDED TO SCHOLARS

Thirty scholars have been selected to receive financial grants-in-aid from the LBJ Foundation to conduct research in the Library in 1986. The grants totaling \$20,000 are made available annually through a program established with assistance from the Moody Foundation to provide support for travel and living expenses to scholars who could not otherwise afford to visit the Library and use its research facilities.

The grant recipients are selected on the basis of their applications by a Committee of University of Texas faculty members appointed by the University President at the Library's request. The Committee members are Dr. William Livingston, Vice President and Dean of Graduate Studies and the Jo Anne Christian Centennial Professor in British Studies; Dr. Lewis Gould, Eugene C. Barker Centennial Professor in American History; and Dr. Richard Schott, Professor, LBJ School of Public Affairs.

Those receiving grants-in-aid and the titles of their proposed projects are: Philip Avillo "Winning Hearts and Minds: The U.S. Senate & Vietnam, 1964-1972," Muhammad Azmi "U.S. As A Factor in Pakistan-Soviet Relations 1947-1966," Mitchell Bard "The Balance of Domestic Political Power Theory," Michael Brown "The Segmented Welfare State: The Political Origins and Consequences of U.S. Social Policy, 1938-1984," Srinivas Chary "Lyndon Johnson and India: An Analysis of Indo-American Relations," David Colby "Black Power and Policy Change: The Case of Mississippi," Alan Dobson "The Politics of the U.S./U.K. Economic Special Relationship, 1940-1984," Rena Fonseca "Promise Unfulfilled: Indo-U.S. Relations in the 1960's," David Gibbs "Economics and Foreign Intervention: A Study of U.S.-Zaire Relations," Louis Gomolak "Lyndon Johnson and the Middle East," Robert Hilderbrand "The Johnson Administration and the Vietnam War," Milton Jamail "Engineering Diplomacy: A Political History of the International Boundary and Water Commission," Peggy James and Kathleen Pritchard "Presidential Influence on Congress: The Use and Impact of Favors," Janet Kerr-Tener "Ad Hoc Policy Formulation in Higher Education,"



Paul Muraida, University of Texas student working on American Foreign Policy, was registered in January as the Library's 3,000th researcher.

William Levantrosser "The Gulf of Tonkin Incident and the Southeast Asia Resolution," David McKay "Domestic Politics and Ideology: Federalism, Social Policy and Policy Change in the U.S.," Donald Pickens "Lyndon Baines Johnson and the Council of Economic Advisers: The Interplay of Ideology and Politics," Ronald Randall "The Politics and Management of Federal Urban Policy," Helene Silverberg "Tending the Grassroots: 'Creating' Mass Women's Movements From Above, 1960-1984," William Simons "The Johnson Administration's Decision to Bomb North Vietnam, 1964-1965," Thomas Smith "Biography of Stewart L. Udall," Herbert Spiro "Lyndon Baines Johnson and the Germans," Terry Sullivan "Conversion Strategies & the Success of Presidential Leadership," Sandra Taylor "The CIA in Vietnam," Brian VanDeMark "Johnson Administration Decision-Making on Vietnam, November 3, 1964 through July 28, 1965," William Vandercook "Living with the Bomb: The Civil Defense Debate, 1949-1964," Thomas Watts "Alcoholism Policies and Services and Native Americans During the Johnson Years," John Wetenhall "The Ascendancy of Modernism in American Public Sculpture," and Roy Wortman "The National Farmers Union from the New Deal to the Great Society."



Library supervisors met at the LBJ Ranch with Mrs. Johnson to discuss the state of the Library. Clockwise from Mrs. Johnson: Director Harry Middleton; Oral History and Acquisitions officer Mike Gillette; Foundation Assistant Director Larry Reed; Supervisory Archivist Tina Lawson; Sales Desk Manager Walt Roberts; Assistant Director

Charles Corkran; Museum Curator Gary Yarrington; Administrative Officer Barbara Jensen; and Volunteer Supervisor Annette Sadler. Not shown: Technical Services Supervisor Frank Wolfe, whose chair is empty because he was taking this photograph.



## LBJS ALMA MATER OBSERVES HISTORIC ACT'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY



In 1965, President Johnson returned to his alma mater, Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos, to sign into law the Higher Education Act, which opened the doors to a college education for thousands of students who formerly would have been too poor to attend college.

In November 1985, the university observed the 20th anniversary of that event with a conference on higher education.

Standing before a giant poster of LBJ, University President Robert L. Hardesty, who served as an aide to President Johnson in the White House, closed the session with remarks which are excerpted here:

I was present at the birth of the Higher Education Act.

I remember when President Johnson sent his education message to Congress in January 1965.

I watched the legislation inch its way through Congress.

I wrote a number of speeches for then Postmaster General John Gronouski to muster public support for the bill.

I was in the White House when it passed.

I was here at Southwest Texas when it was signed.

Not many people ever have the opportunity to witness the creation of national policy, and then have a role in carrying it out.

Well, I have had that opportunity and it has been one of the most rewarding experiences of my life.

To look out the window of my office and watch the students walking across the campus, and to know that many of them would never be here if it hadn't been for a piece of legislation signed here twenty years ago, is an experience that I would not trade for anything in the world.

And I want to tell you something: Those students aren't just statistics, as they are to some of our policy-makers in Washington.

There are names and faces—human beings—whose lives have been enriched and transformed...

They are young men and women—of every race and religion, from every economic background—who are the beneficiaries of a dream that President Johnson had many years ago as a school teacher in Cotulla, Texas.

Now they are pursuing their own dreams and paving the way for their own futures—and the future of our country as well.

These young people, whom you have seen on our campus today, are what the Higher Education Act is all about.

And I hope we never forget it.

### COMING EVENTS AT THE LIBRARY

**February 28.** Opening of exhibition, "Texas and the American Presidency." Observing Texas' sesquicentennial, it will feature the four U.S. Presidents—Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler and Polk—who played a part in Texas' early history. Exhibit will run until July 27.

**March 10.** An evening with General William Westmoreland.

**March 19.** An evening with William Bundy.

**April 17.** Liz Sutherland Carpenter Distinguished Visiting Lectureship. "Literature: From Unlikely Places and Unlikely People." Principle speaker: Jean Auel. Panel Discussion: James Michener, William Broyles, Shana Alexander, Alice Mayhew, Jean Nagger.

**April 18.** Symposium on Texas. (See story, page 11.)





The Library's conference room took on the look of the United Nations General Assembly in October when the International Round Table of Archivists convened there (above). The organization's members are heads of institutions from around the world charged with maintaining the documents of their nations' histories. A high point of the group's meeting was a barbecue at the LBJ Ranch given by Mrs. Johnson (right). At the extreme right, the hostess talks with Frank Burke, acting archivist of the United States.



## VOLUNTEERS CARRY THE LIBRARY'S FLAG

Some parts of the Austin community cannot come to the Library, so a group of volunteers take the Library to them. Residents of nursing and retirement homes see slide shows of the museum's exhibits, the Johnson family and First Ladies. Grade school classes that cannot make a tour themselves are visited by docents who have prepared two special programs, one on President Johnson, the other on the responsibilities and roles of a president. Other docents go to classes, which are planning tours, to present programs designed to make the students' visit more meaningful to them.

## SYMPOSIUM SLATED FOR APRIL

The spring's symposium April 18 will focus on Texas, in observance of the state's sesquicentennial. Jointly sponsored with the LBJ School of Public Affairs, the University of Texas at Austin and Texas Monthly Magazine, the conference will explore three themes—"Culture and People," "Politics and Economy" and "Bicentennial Texas."

Participants will include William Broyles, Alison Cook, Earl Lewis, Joe Frantz, James Michener, Larry McMurtry, Bill Messer, Cyndi Krier, George Christian, David Prindle, Molly Ivins, Paul Burka, Craig Washington, Henry Cisneros, Meg Wilson, Dave McNeely, Bernard Winstein and John Henry Faulk.



# Visitors to The Library



Museum curator Gary Yarrington conducted tours for two distinguished visitors: Actress Cicely Tyson (above) who served as the 1985 National UNICEF Chairperson, and (below) Sir Wallace Rowling, New Zealand Ambassador to the U.S.



General William Westmoreland, in Austin for a meeting of Vietnam veterans, came to the Library to visit with Mrs. Johnson and to look over his papers. He will return in March to speak to the Friends of the Library. (See coming events, page 10.)

A delegation from the Institute of Contemporary International Relations in the People's Republic of China was given a look at the Library's holdings by archivist David Humphrey. An official from the National Committee On United States-China Relations, Inc. wrote Humphrey later: "The tour of the LBJ Library... was one of the highlights of the entire [three week visit to the United States]. It was our only visit to a Presidential Library, and members of the group were quite amazed by both the quantity and variety of the materials... They were very impressed by the vast amount of declassification which has been done to make so many materials available to researchers..."



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