

# AMONG FRIENDS *of LBJ*

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**White House Photographers  
at Work**

Photographers who have been assigned to the White House to record on film the activities of every president since Harry Truman assembled at the Library to reminisce about their subjects and show some of their favorite works (pages 2-3).



Kennedy photographer Cecil Stoughton caught a delightful moment of a president at play with his children (above). Jerry Pulley preserved an historic meeting between his president and Prime Minister Winston Churchill (left). Billie Shaddix (Ford) said of the picture below: "This photograph I love. Everyone marching to their own drummer."





"Always together," Mary Anne Fackelman-Minor said of Ronald and Nancy Reagan (left). Michael Geissinger (above), photographer of both Kennedy and Johnson, took the shot of LBJ and his grandson on the cover. Other cover photos were by Pete Souza (Reagan) and Billie Shaddix (Carter).

**Frank Wolfe, chief of the Library's Technical Services Division, started as a photographer in the Kennedy White House.**

**Excerpts from his remarks:**

November 22, 1963, I was working in the photo lab in the White House when we got the sad news of President Kennedy's assassination. One of us took a camera and went to Andrews Air Force Base where Air Force One landed. I grabbed the other camera and went to the White House to photograph the new President landing on the south grounds.

It was the campaign of 1964 that provided an opportunity to get more involved in photography. Trips were frequent and hard work, so we could all get a chance to cover a campaign trip.

I've often heard it said that LBJ was hard to work for. I've never shared that opinion.

You always knew where you stood with him. Believe me, he would let you know immediately if something didn't suit him and he didn't play favorites.

I found meetings in the Cabinet Room the most challenging. What you see in the 15 second video clip on the evening news of people sitting around the Cabinet table smiling at each other is not what goes on when a Congressional leadership meeting gets down to work. Those leaders in the House and in the Senate have their own ideas of what is right and what is wrong for this country and none of them are shy about expressing them.

Foreign travel was an experience that you couldn't fully appreciate. Rarely did you get any time to see and enjoy the country and people, except from the back of a flatbed truck in a motorcade looking through the viewfinders of a camera.

But every now and then from that vantage point you saw something that stood out from the normal crowd shots as impressive as those crowd shots could be.

Richard Nixon was elected President in 1968. It seems like the blink of an eye—the time from taking those photographs of the new President landing on the White House grounds to



walking out the White House door behind him on January 20, 1969.

We said good-bye to the staff that saw him off at Andrews Air Force Base. It was an emotional time—I boarded the President's plane for what I thought was my last ride on Air Force One, and flew to Texas.

# Lindy Boggs Reflects on 50 Years in Washington

Lindy Boggs was a young wife when she accompanied her husband Hale to Washington after his selection to Congress in 1940. After his death in 1972, she was elected to his seat which she held until she vacated it at the beginning of the current congressional session. Soon after her retirement, she delighted an audience of Library friends with her reflections on a half century in the capitol city. Excerpts of her remarks:

Last September 10th was the 50th anniversary of Hale's first election to Congress...and I was transported back to our arrival in Washington. The first evidence of our closeness to war came in the Inaugural Parade when down Pennsylvania Avenue military troops, military bands, and military hardware came marching by.

Our generation believed that our parents had fought the war to end all wars. In Louisiana, we had been part of a political movement to expand the opportunities for participatory democracy and the Louisiana elections had sent five new members out of the eight that serve from our state in Congress. President Roosevelt had campaigned for his unprecedented third term promising that he would not send America's sons to war. "America First" was the popular slogan. This national attitude was later expressed when the extension of the military draft passed by one vote only a few weeks before Pearl Harbor.

Washington was a leisurely Southern-like city with most of its formal and semi-formal entertaining that was done during the sixth to seventh month time frame when Congress was in session. A set of manners within the proper protocol was in place: "calling" upon the wives of those officials who outranked your husband using the proper calling cards was required. Mondays were set aside for the Supreme Court; Tuesdays, House of Representatives; Wednesday, the Cabinet; Thursday, the Senate; Friday, the Diplomatic Corps. No calling was done on Saturdays; and calls may be returned on Sundays if accompanied by your husband. Needless to say, I

didn't make any calls on Sundays! One of the worrisome decisions was whether to keep on your white kid gloves, remove one or both when entering a receiving line. The trick was to survey the arms of the hostess and the other ladies in line in sufficient time to properly react. Guests were seated at dinner tables to the right and left of the host and hostess according to rank, so that it was easy to know the order in which the guests must leave the party before you could do so politely. I remember early on that I wished all of those old people would hurry up so that I could get home to my babies to yearning years later to stay on at a good party! There was a great network of Congressional spouses sometimes in formal settings such as the Congressional Club, the Senate Red Cross, the Woman's National Democratic Club—and always with informal weekend family get togethers, car-pooling for the children and their activities.

Then came the shock of Pearl Harbor and life in Washington changed significantly. There were shortages of housing, transportation, health facilities, and rationing of gas and fuel oil, certain foodstuffs and shoes (my feet still ache each time I pass the Oyster School, the place of rationing dispensary).

During the war, two technologies were perfected that forever changed the schedule of the Congress, air conditioning and television. With bachelors as Speaker and Minority Leader, Congress began to routinely stay in session for most of the calendar year and consequently most Congressional families lived in D.C. The urban impaction that was occurring all over the country found Washington woefully unprepared. As the country grew and problems worsened and challenges abounded, though the Congressional membership remained at the same number, the staff membership grew exponentially as did the committee workload. Add to that the development of jet air travel, WATS lines, direct mail operations and now FAX machines and never again will Congress enjoy the old time feeling of camaraderie that



existed among the Members, the officials of the Congress, the family members and the staff personnel. Yet there remains a strong bond and an opportunity for loving friendships that I have been privileged to enjoy in full measure.

I am grateful that the great constant in my life for 50 years has been my political association and my most affectionate friendship with Lady Bird Johnson.

Another constant has been my love of the Capitol Dome and all that it symbolizes. When I first accompanied Hale to Washington, the dome was my directional beacon when I picked Hale up from work. As I waited for him I began to enjoy the dome in its different physical appearances: in bright sunlight, in various sunset colors and under its bright beam with nighttime lights. Early on, I bumped into Mr. Sam Rayburn one evening who said: "Isn't it the most beautiful sight in the world?"

When Pearl Harbor came, the lights briefly went out. I knew then that when they came on again the Dome would become the beacon of hope for all the struggling peoples of the world. And so it did and so it has remained.



Elizabeth Crook (above left) and Marshall De Bruhl (above right) together presented a program moderated by Liz Carpenter, called "An Evening with Sam Houston." Ms. Crook is the author of the recently published novel *The Raven's Bride*, which presents a fictionalized account of Houston's mysterious brief marriage. De Bruhl is researching and writing a biography of Houston scheduled for publication in 1993.



Bryan H. Barrows III, a teacher at Del Mar College in Corpus Christi, brought to the Library his one-man show on Martin Luther King, Jr., in which he portrays a man telling the story of the civil rights leader's life. Mr. Barrows gave his presentation both to members of the LBJ Library and to a packed auditorium of school children.



# Administrative Officials Review

Veterans of the Johnson Administration who had been in or near the decision making process on the Vietnam War gathered at the Library to consider some of the unanswered questions concerning that conflict, and to shed what light they could on the answers. The questions were prepared by three historians who have done extensive research in the Library's collections and could identify the gaps in the record. The round table discussion took place over one March weekend. The transcript of the discussion will eventually be opened for research in the Library.

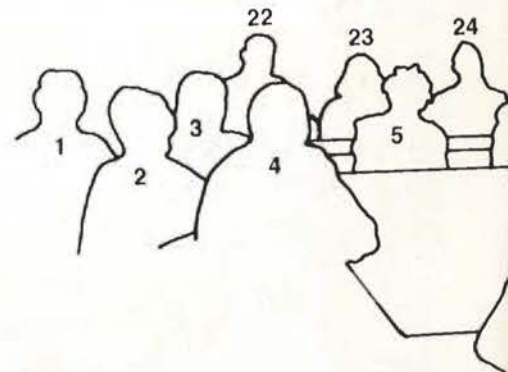
Conference participants are for the most part identified with the positions they held during the administration. Around the table are:

1. **Richard Helms**, director of Central Intelligence Agency;
2. **Chester Cooper**, Senior Member of the National Security Council Staff;
3. **Harry Middleton**, Library Director who moderated the discussion;
4. **Townsend Hoopes**, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense & Under Secretary of the Air Force;
5. **Adam Yarmolinsky**, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense;
6. **Thomas Hughes**, Director of Bureau of Intelligence & Research, State Department;
7. **Roger Hilsman**, Assistant Secretary of State;
8. **Harry McPherson**, Special Counsel to the President;
9. **Nicholas Katzenbach**, Under Secretary of State;
10. **Ray Cline**, Deputy Director for Intelligence, C.I.A.;
11. **McGeorge Bundy**, National Security Advisor;
12. **Walt Rostow**, who followed Bundy as National Security Advisor;
13. **Jack Valenti**, special assistant to the President;
14. **Larry Levinson**, special assistant;
15. **Barry Zorthian**, Chief of the Joint U.S. Public Affairs Office in Saigon;
16. **Douglas Cater**, special assistant;
17. **Tom Johnson**, who as Deputy Press Secretary took notes at the

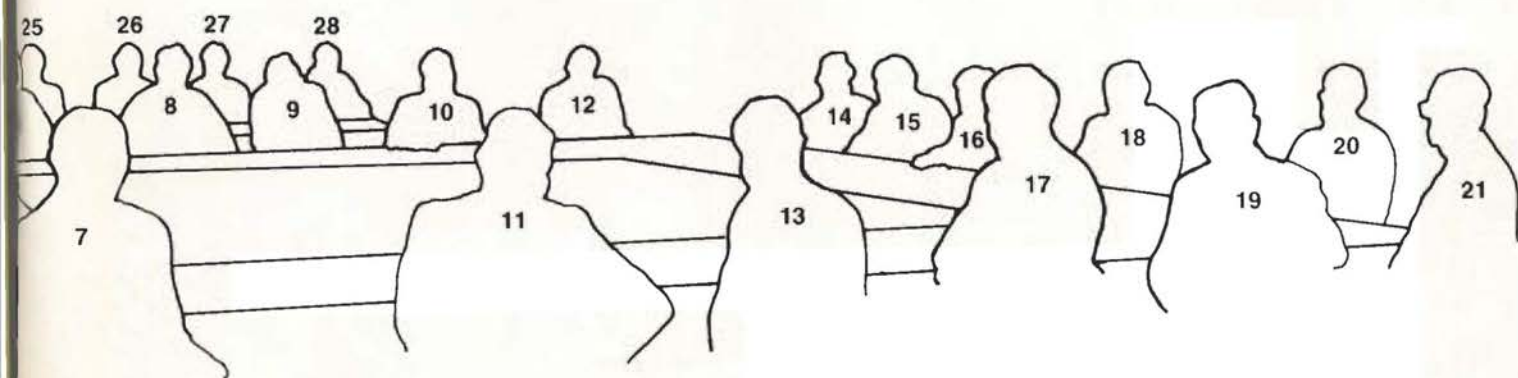


- President's meetings on Vietnam;
18. **Admiral Thomas Moorer**, Chief of Navy Operations;
  19. **General William Westmoreland**, Commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam;
  20. **William Bundy**, Assistant Secretary of State;
  21. **Ben Read**, Executive Secretary of Department of State

In the back row (22, 23, 24): Oral Historian **Ted Gittinger**, and Library Archivists **Regina Greenwell** and **David Humphrey**; (25, 26, 27): **William Gibbons**, **George Herring**, and **Brian VanDeMark**, the three historians who prepared the questions for discussion; (28) **Robert Hardesty**, assistant to the President who helped organize the conference.

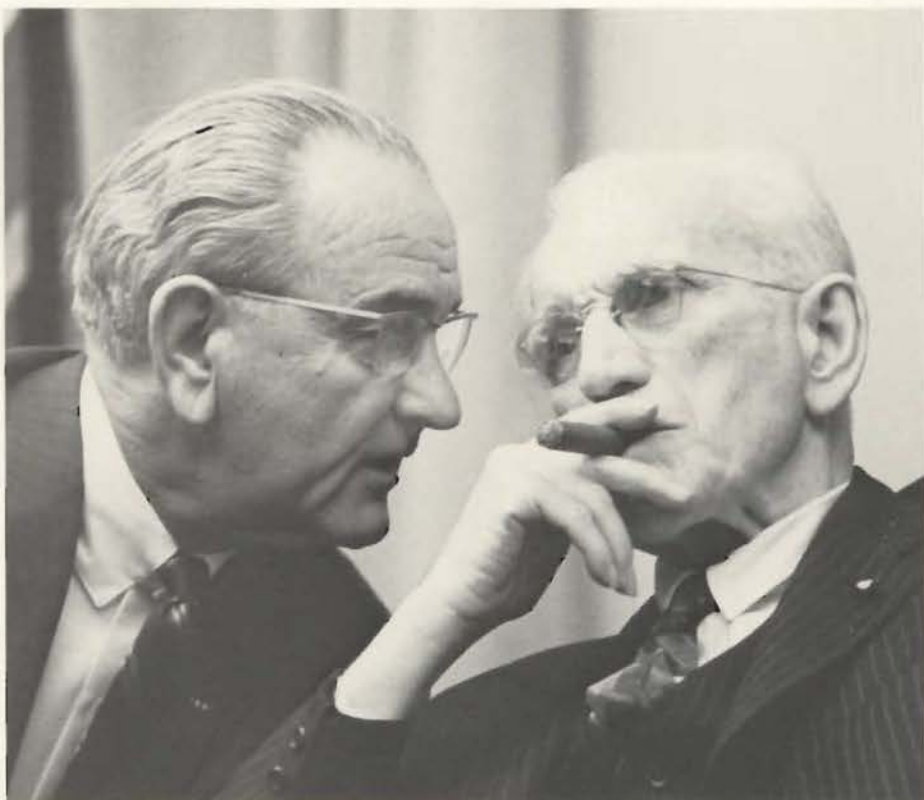


# Unanswered Questions on Vietnam



## 'White House Years' On Special Exhibition Tour

"LBJ: The White House Years" is an exhibition put together by the International Center of Photography in New York based on a book by the same name, published last year by Harry Abrams, Inc. (and written by Library Director Harry Middleton). After its opening at I.C.P., the exhibition has traveled to other institutions and is now at the LBJ Library. It is based on photos taken by White House photographers who covered President Johnson. On these pages are some of the pictures in the exhibition.





# Audiovisual Archives in the LBJ Library

by Robert W. Tissing, Jr.



(Tissing is an archivist on the Library staff. The following is an excerpt from a paper he presented at the annual meeting of the Society of Southwest Archivists.)

While the core of the LBJ Library contains over forty million pages of textual or paper archival materials, the audiovisual holdings are also quite substantial, containing still photographs, audio tapes, film footage, and videotapes documenting the life and career of Johnson, especially his presidency....

The pre-presidential collection contains photographs of Johnson dating from his early childhood through his vice-presidency, including family and friends, and his political and social activities.

The presidential collection contains 500,000 photographs of Johnson, his family, friends and associates, and his political and social activities at the White House and on trips...taken by White House staff photographers....

The post-presidential collection is an expanding collection of photographs of Lyndon and Lady Bird Johnson, family members, Library events, and related activities...Of the 65,000 photographs in this collection, 35,000 were taken before President Johnson's death....

The Library has over five thousand sound recording tapes, including speeches and public remarks by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson...by Mrs. Johnson: administration tapes; congressional briefings; and other government agencies. Also, there are numerous tapes from various collections of personal and organizational papers, such as the Democratic National Committee, Drew Pearson, Wright Patman, and John Connally.

There are approximately four thousand videotape recordings including television appearances by Johnson, special news broadcasts, news interview programs, and beginning April 1, 1968, daily morning and evening network local news programs.

In addition to this large collection, there is the LBJ Library series, which contains coverage of special events sponsored by the Library, including guest speakers and symposia. This collection of three-quarter-inch cassettes begins in 1971 and is ongoing.

There are over 1,200 titles in the audiovisual archives from films produced by government agencies and other sources. The White House Naval Photographic Unit produced several films about Johnson, and systematically filmed monthly reports of his activities from June 1966 to January 1969. This resulted in 83 titles and 611 reels of outtakes.

The Library also has films from television networks and their coverage of his activities, including special broadcasts. The heart of this collection is 134 titles from CBS

(primarily black-and-white kinescopes), some post-presidential interviews with Walter Cronkite, the 1961 and 1965 inaugurals, and President Johnson's funeral.

The rest of the Library's motion pictures consist of films from the Democratic National Committee, films from foreign governments, films from Drew Pearson, films given to LBJ and the Library by private individuals and organizations, and films produced by or commissioned for the Library.

The audiovisual Archives does not circulate its holding outside the Library. Audiovisual materials may be viewed at our facility, and copies may be purchased at reasonable rates.

Our researchers call or visit from all over the world. The only common denominator is that their deadline was yesterday. We have a very heavy research load because of the unique and valuable nature of our holdings, and because we charge fees only for duplication, with no search or use fees added. Most commercial companies charge astronomical fees to provide reference service, whether they find something or not. We provide still photographs for authors and publishers; and audio, video, and still photographs for television producers, especially for anniversaries of historic events.

The reference requests we receive range from the highly professional to the quirky. Our researchers have requested footage for television documentaries about LBJ, and for dramatizations about his life.

# Winston Churchill Reassessed



A conference to reassess Winston Churchill's place in history brought to the Library many of the world's leading authorities on Britain's wartime prime minister. **Pictured are:**

**Seated:** Sir Michael Howard, Yale University; Robert Rhodes James, Member of Parliament; Lord Blake, former editor of the Dictionary of National Biography and one of the organizers of the conference; Standish Meacham, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Library Director Harry Middleton; Roger Louis, UT Department of History and other conference organizer; Douglas Johnson, University of London; Alaine Low, the conference Rapporteur; Warren Kimball, Rutgers University; Donald Lamm, New York City.

**Standing:** Robin Edmonds, formerly with the British Foreign Service; Lord Beloff, All Souls College, Oxford University; Stephen Ambrose, University of New Orleans; Sarvepalli Gopal, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Paul Addison, All Souls College, Oxford; Sir Harry Hinsley, St. John's College, Cambridge; Peter Clark, St. John's College, Cambridge; David Cannadine, Columbia University; Field Marshal Lord Carver, former British Chief of the Defence staff; George Macatee, III, Dallas, Texas; Robert O'Neill, All Souls College, Oxford; Henry Pelling, St. James College, Cambridge; Donald



One of the conference participants was the Prime Minister's grandson and namesake, Winston S. Churchill, now a member of Parliament. He spoke to Friends of the LBJ Library.

Cameron Watt, London School of Economics; Norman Rose, Hebrew University, Jerusalem; D. J. Wenden, All Souls College, Oxford; Harold Shukman, St. Antony's College, Oxford; Philip Ziegler, formerly Brit-

ish Foreign Service; and William S. Livingston, UT Vice-President. Attending conference but not pictured were Winston Churchill, M.P., and Lord Jenkins, Chancellor, Oxford University.



From the beginning, Mrs. Johnson has been intimately involved in the activities of the LBJ Library. Here she holds her annual meeting at the LBJ Ranch with Library supervisors to be briefed on the status of Library projects. Seated with back to camera is Barbara Jensen, retiring adminis-

trative officer; Kathy Frankum, Mrs. Jensen's replacement; Judy Davidson, supervisor of the volunteer program; Tina Houston, supervisory archivist; Mike Gillette, Oral History chief; Gary Yarrington, Library Curator; Mrs. Johnson; Walt Roberts, Museum Store Direc-

tor; Charles Corkran, Library Assistant Director; Harry Middleton, Library Director; Fletcher Burton, Library Building Manager; and Larry Reed, LBJ Foundation Assistant Director.



## Hobby Teaches at LBJ School

William P. Hobby, who served as Lieutenant Governor of Texas for 18 years, became the second occupant of the Sid Richardson Chair at the LBJ School of Public Affairs.

Hobby began teaching in January. He is also participating in research involving a number of state issues, including public education, higher education, indigent health care and

the state's infrastructure—issues in which, he said, "I hope my years of experience will be of value."

The Richardson Chair was endowed in 1976 in the LBJ Foundation by the Sid Richardson Foundation of Fort Worth. The late Wilbur Cohen, former Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, was the first occupant.

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