



ISSUE NUMBER VI, JULY 18, 1975

Among Friends of LBJ

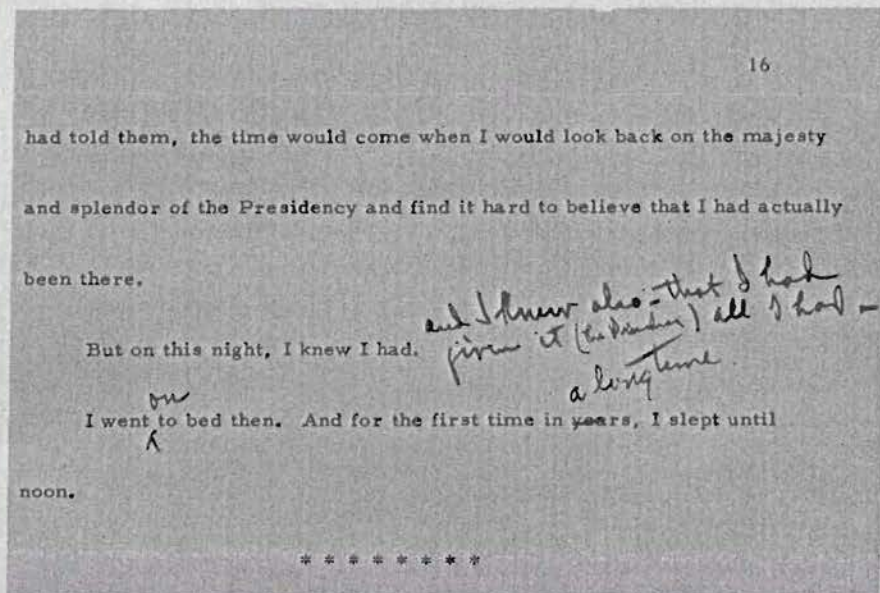
NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LBJ LIBRARY

LIBRARY COMMEMORATES BICENTENNIAL

The LBJ Library will begin its observances of the American Revolution Bicentennial celebration on August 27, the birthdate of President Johnson, with the opening of an exhibition entitled, *The Presidents on the Presidency, 1789 to 1970*. The three-month exhibition will consist of original manuscripts reflecting the personal thoughts of past Presidents on the nature of the Office. Historical materials for the exhibit will be loaned to the Library from the collections of the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the Ohio Historical Society, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy Presidential Libraries.

From March 15 to April 25, 1976, the Library will feature an exhibit on *The American Presidency in Political Cartoons: 1776-1976*. The touring exhibit is organized by the University of California at Berkeley's Art Museum.

The bicentennial year will conclude with the exhibition, *American Presidential China*, sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution. The White House China exhibit, May 22 to July 4, 1976, will include pieces from selected Presidential administrations from George Washington to Gerald Ford.



The last page of the draft manuscript of *The Vantage Point*—with President Johnson's editorial changes—will be included in the exhibition, *The Presidents on the Presidency*.



An LBJ memorial medal, now available for purchase, is offered for \$15 in silver and \$20 in 24 kt. gold-on-silver. The solid 18 kt. gold issue is offered for \$350. Proceeds from the sale of the medal will be used to help defray construction and maintenance costs for the LBJ Grove on the Potomac. Further information concerning the LBJ memorial medal is available from the Hamilton Mint, 40 East University Drive, Arlington Heights, Illinois, 60004.

Quotations Selected For LBJ Grove

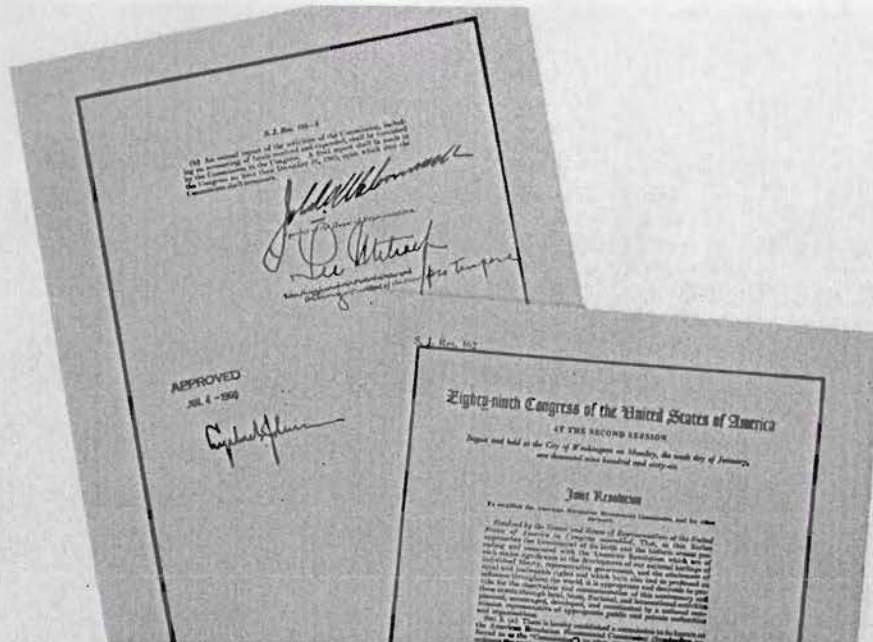
Surrounding the most prominent attraction of the LBJ Memorial Grove on the Potomac—a 19 foot, 43 ton granite megalith—will be four stone markers bearing quotations from President Johnson's speeches, representing his philosophy on four significant subjects. The quotations, recently selected by Mrs. Johnson, are:

On Civil Rights: "The promise of America is a simple promise: Every person shall share in the blessings of this land."

On Education: "I believe that every boy and girl in this great land has a right to all the education he or she can use . . . I intend to work to make this right a reality."

On the Environment: "All my life I have drawn sustenance from the rivers and from the hills of my native state . . . I want no less for all the children of America than what I was privileged to have as a boy."

On his Presidency: "I hope it may be said a hundred years from now, that by working together we helped to make our country more just for all its people . . . I believe at least it will be said that we tried."



President Johnson Launched Nation's Birthday Party

by Martin I. Elzy

At 11:30 p.m. on July 4, 1966, while visiting his Texas ranch for the holiday, President Johnson launched the nation's two-hundredth birthday celebration by signing Public Law 89-491, which established the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. The story of that signing and of the years of administrative effort that preceded it is contained in the files available for research at the Johnson Library.

The President's activity concerning the bicentennial began on May 19, 1964, when he informed Secretary of State Dean Rusk that he intended to appoint a committee to make recommendations regarding a 1975 or 1976 bicentennial exhibition to be held in the United States. Johnson requested that the State Department inform the Paris-based Bureau of International Expositions of this intention and reserve a six-month period on the BIE schedule for this purpose.

Presidential aides Ralph A. Dungan and Edward L. Sherman in early June established contacts with the State Department, Commerce Department, Interior Department, and United States Information Agency to solicit suggestions for membership on the Presidential committee, the purpose of which at that time was still limited to planning an international exposition, i.e. a world's fair, in the United States during the bicentennial period. As suggestions for membership on the exposition planning committee trickled in, two memos seem to have changed the entire scope of the project.

At the end of June, aide Eric Goldman wrote the President that congressmen, lawyers, historians, and the general

public were advocating preparation for a bicentennial celebration to continue for many years and to encompass much more than an international exposition. Goldman wrote that long-time Johnson aide Horace Busby joined him in suggesting that on July 4, 1964, the President establish a President's Commission on the National Heritage to advise the President and coordinate bicentennial observances throughout the nation. In September Richard W. Barrett, Special Assistant to the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration, expressed concern to Sherman that the bicentennial would be remembered in the future as only a gaudy fair. He believed the Presidential committee should also concern itself with the ideas and the concepts of the Revolution, encourage an entire year of activities, and coordinate regional, state, and local activities. Barrett advocated that 1976 be a target year for solving national problems and achieving one-time goals, such as space feats. Barrett's memo was passed among Johnson aides, and the idea of a world's fair was replaced by the dream of rejuvenating a nation.

Meanwhile, Congress was not ignoring the approaching

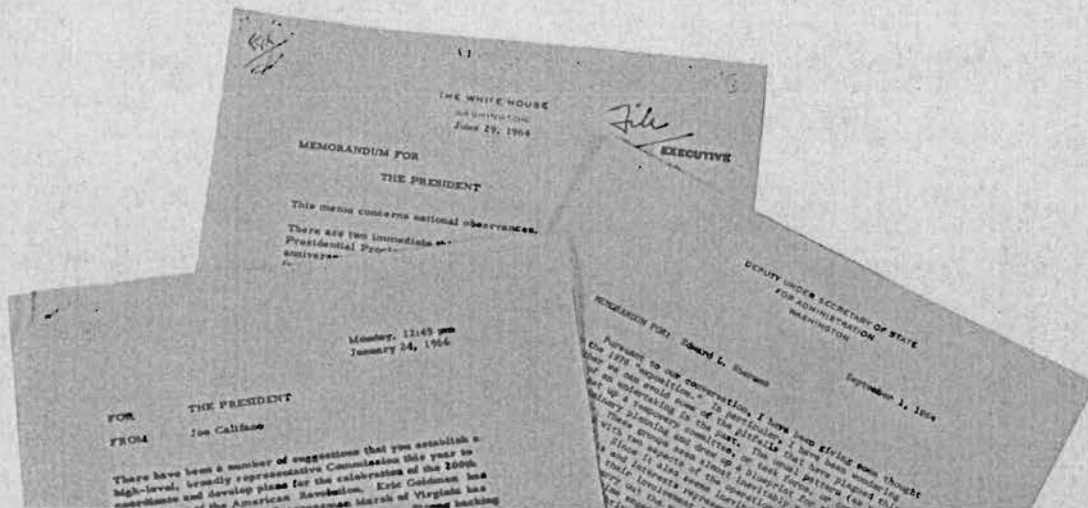
The author has been an archivist at the LBJ Library since August, 1974. He recently received a Ph.D. degree in American History from Miami University (Ohio), and next fall will teach an evening course at the University of Texas on "The Johnson Presidency." Dr. Elzy is presently completing an article for publication on the origins of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.



bicentennial and was not disposed to allow the executive branch to do all of the planning. In 1964 Congressman John O. Marsh, Jr., of Virginia began lobbying with the executive branch for a legislatively-sanctioned bicentennial commission. In January, 1965, he introduced legislation calling for an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, while continuing to correspond with Johnson aides on the subject. Marsh was one of the first to suggest the inclusion of members of Congress and officials of government agencies on the commission with Presidential appointees from the

he draft a congressional joint resolution establishing an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. So by the end of 1965 the administration was planning a congressionally-established commission to coordinate bicentennial activities throughout the nation rather than a Presidentially-appointed committee to plan a world's fair.

Late in January, 1966, Califano, by now a Johnson aide, suggested to the President that he send a special letter to Congress in the next few weeks with an attached draft joint resolution creating a bicentennial commission. Presi-



public. In February Marsh made an important convert when Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, but soon to join the Johnson staff, wrote to Bill Moyers advocating the Marsh idea.

During 1965 Presidential aides continued to suggest possible appointees to the commission, but Johnson was apparently thinking of a new role for the commission along the lines advocated by Goldman, Busby, Barrett, Marsh, and Califano. On September 17, 1965, W. Marvin Watson relayed a Presidential message to Goldman requesting that

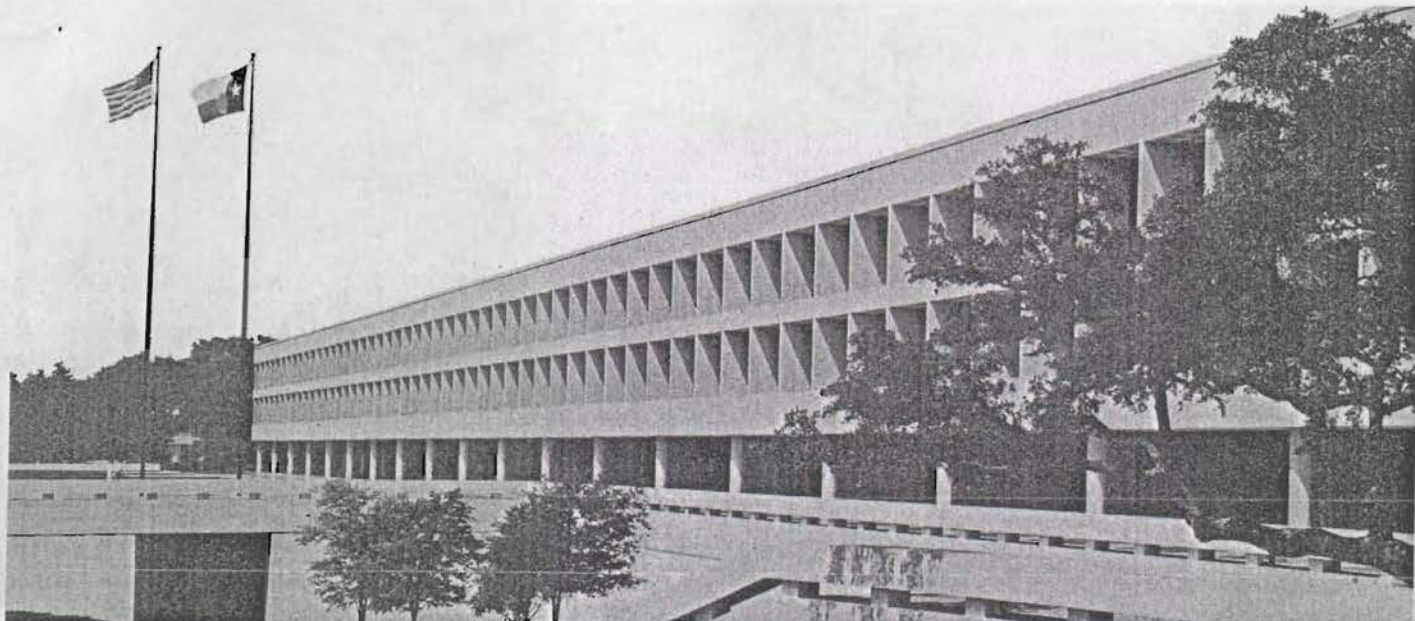
dent Johnson formally requested that Congress establish an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission by means of March 10, 1966 letters to President of the Senate Hubert H. Humphrey and Speaker of the House John W. McCormack. The President called for local activity. "In the rich diversity that is America, each community will celebrate in its own way and will draw its own inspiration from the Revolution." The purpose of the bicentennial commission would be to "Provide a creative and helping hand to State, local, and private groups in their commemorations; Increase our knowledge and appreciation of the American Revolution through our schools and universities and our historians and scholars; Plan for celebrations at the national level; Recall to America and to the world the majestic significance of the Revolution."

The proposed joint resolution was submitted to the judiciary committees of both the House and Senate for consideration. Although there was little opposition to the measure, there was also no strong pressure group supporting it. In the House the bill got docketed behind more urgent civil rights legislation, and members of the Senate judiciary committee were concerned about the \$200,000 requested for the commission's support.

Despite these difficulties the bill finally passed both houses of Congress and was ready for the President's signature by the end of June. On July 4, 1966, exactly one hundred and ninety years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, President Johnson signed the law creating a commission to commemorate the events of the Revolutionary era. On July 8, 1966, one hundred and ninety years after the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia, where townspeople were summoned by the Liberty Bell, President Johnson issued a statement announcing the creation of the commission.



On September 28, 1973, Mrs. Mary T. Brooks, Director of the Bureau of the Mint, presented Mrs. Johnson with a silver Bicentennial Commemorative Medallion in ceremonies in the Library.



The LBJ School of Public Affairs is located adjacent to the LBJ Library on the University of Texas Campus.

LBJ School Trains Future Government Leaders

The Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs will begin its sixth year of operation this fall with more than 120 students—the largest total in the School's history—enrolled in the two-year program leading to a Master of Public Affairs degree.

The LBJ School offers a distinctive education program for students interested in public service careers, combining textbook and classroom teaching with practical experience. This pioneering approach to education seeks to teach and examine public policy by involving students and faculty in the day-to-day affairs of government, working with and for governmental agencies, administrators, and legislators.

The School seeks to tie together teaching and research



Students and faculty on a Policy Research Project field trip.

with an orientation toward public policy problems and needs. Dean William B. Cannon says, "The special feature of the School is that the education and research programs productively overlap."

Most of the School's faculty members have extensive public service experience and, in keeping with the School's approach to policy analysis, are drawn from a wide range of academic and professional disciplines such as history, public administration, law, geography, sociology, botany, economics, and mathematics. The School's approach is based on the same principles that guided President Johnson in establishing his Great Society Task Forces: "I insisted," he wrote, "... (on) a broad balance of thinkers and doers ... representative groups familiar with all the elements ... so we



Seminar meeting of a Policy Research Project.

could look at our problems whole A task force investigating juvenile delinquency should have the insight of a nutritionist as well as a psychologist, a priest as well as a parole officer."

This diversity is also reflected in the teaching program where students deal with a broad range of subjects. First-year students focus on basic policy processes and economics, and learn to use statistical, mathematical, and research methods in policy making and evaluation.

Both first and second-year students participate in "Policy Research Projects," the cornerstone of the School's educational program. This course involves three faculty members, from different disciplines, and 15 students working—often under contract with a government agency—to develop information, analyses, and solutions to current policy problems or issues.



Mrs. Johnson visits with students at LBJ Ranch.

Past projects have analyzed problems in the areas of child development policies, water resource development and management, welfare administration, property tax administration, post-secondary and vocational education, social service delivery systems, special revenue sharing, energy policy, and state insurance policy.

Between the first and second years of study, students are required to participate in a summer internship program. Here they test and develop, in a real job situation, the ideas and skills they have learned. Students are placed at all levels of government, and receive academic recognition for their professional experiences.

When the LBJ School first opened its doors in the fall of 1970, it reflected a long-time and frequently expressed desire of President Johnson to see established in the Southwest a school dedicated to training the nation's most promising young men and women for careers in public service. Mrs. Johnson, who maintains an active interest in the School, recalled, "Time and again I had heard Lyndon speak of his wish for more schools to train young people to work in government—at elective or appointive levels—especially a school in our part of the country."

Graduates of the School are already making a significant contribution at all levels of government, and can be expected to have increasing impact in coming years. LBJ School alumni can currently be found working on Capitol Hill in Washington; in a variety of state and federal agencies; on the staffs of regional councils of government; and in many top-level city jobs from Boston to Austin.

As a trend-setter in public affairs education, the LBJ School is fortunate to command a combination of special support services and resources. Among these is the Public Affairs Library, with 26,000 volumes and documents essential for teaching and research on contemporary public policy problems, in a specialized open-shelf collection. The Office of Conferences and Training plans and conducts short-term institutes, seminars, conferences, and continuing education



The School's Computer Center has direct terminal access to the University of Texas' CDC 6600 computer.

programs for federal, state, and local public officials and others. The Office of Publications publishes *Public Affairs Comment*, the reports and proceedings of conferences and seminars, policy research project studies, and various surveys and studies undertaken by the School. The Office of Research carries on special projects of research and analysis for public agencies. The Computer Center provides students access to modern equipment and computer programming assistance. The Media Center offers a full range of audio-visual support and has developed a valuable video library by videotaping important speakers and programs at the School. Students and faculty have ready access to these video tapes.

With its basic two-year master's program now firmly established, the School is initiating new programs, including



Students enrolled in the first three classes at the School met periodically with President Johnson (above) to discuss current public issues. Today, students can watch video tapes of those meetings at the Media Center (below) which has developed a tape library of important speakers and programs at the School.



a four-year joint program with the School of Law. Planning is under way for other joint programs. A mid-career program for employed public servants is being further developed. The School has launched a study of the desirability of a doctoral program.

According to Dean Cannon, "The educational program will continue to be strengthened in coming years, and our research program will receive special attention and stimulation."

Cannon, who became Dean in the fall of 1974, previously served as Vice President of the University of Chicago and held several key government positions, including service with the Office of Management and Budget (then the Bureau of the Budget) and as Deputy Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts.



Boston Mayor Kevin White meets with LBJ School students. Visiting lecturers and public officials play an important part in the School's educational program. Last year students met informally with several prominent public figures including economist Milton Friedman, EPA Administrator Russell Train, former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Representative Martha Griffiths, former Budget Director Charles Schultze, retired Senator Sam Ervin, political analyst and author Ben Wattenberg, Comptroller General Elmer Staats, and former Presidential aides Harry McPherson and Joseph Califano.

Three Longtime LBJ Aides Retire From Library

The public career of the 36th President of the United States is thoroughly documented in the 31 million papers that are boxed and shelved in the archives of the LBJ Library. But the more human story of the Johnson years lies in the memories of those who were vitally involved in his career and private life. This summer marks the retirement from the Library staff of three women who share such memories—Mildred Stegall, Lois Nivens, and Mary Rather.



Mary Rather with Nicholas Katzenbach, President Johnson, and Henry Fowler.

She was a young college student working for her uncle, Judge Ben Powell, when Lyndon Johnson first entered Mary Rather's life. It was 1934 and Johnson, then secretary to Congressman Richard Kleberg, had come to visit Alvin Wirtz, Judge Powell's law partner. Soon Mary began working full time for Wirtz, and was frequently called on for assistance by young Johnson.

Following his unsuccessful 1941 bid for a Senate seat, Congressman Johnson asked Wirtz if Mary could help him during the month of October with the excessive post-campaign mail. Mary left for Washington, not to return to Texas for 12 years.

In May of 1953, following the death of her brother and sister-in-law, she returned to Texas to raise their three small children. Her new family duties kept her away from Washington for most of the following 15 years.

Even so, during her years in Hillsboro, Texas, the Johnsons maintained close touch with Mary, and in 1955 asked her to stay with them at the LBJ Ranch following Senator Johnson's heart attack. She again left Hillsboro in 1968 to spend the last year in the White House with President and Mrs. Johnson.

Mary, who has since been working in the Library on President Johnson's early papers, retired on May 1.



Mildred Stegall with President Johnson (left); with J. Edgar Hoover (right).



Lois Nivens at an emergency meeting during the "Six Day War." Seated around the table are (left to right) Dean Rusk, Nicholas Katzenbach, Llewellyn Thompson, Walt Rostow, McGeorge Bundy and President Johnson.

Encouraged by a friend who had recently taken a job in Washington, Lois Nivens decided to take the Civil Service examination in early 1941. In July, she received a telegram offering her a position with the War Department in Washington. In August, she began work in the office of the Chief of the Air Corps. It was the beginning of an exciting career that eventually led to service in the Executive Offices of Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson.

During her 28 years in Washington she worked for a variety of national security offices directed by such well known figures as Dwight Eisenhower, George Marshall, Nelson Rockefeller, Averell Harriman, and Walt Rostow.

In 1961, she began working for Rostow, then Deputy Special Assistant to President Kennedy. A year later she moved with him to the Department of State, and in April, 1966, returned to the White House when Rostow became Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

She returned to Texas in January, 1969, with the transitional office of the former President, and joined the Library staff in 1970. Lois Nivens retired on March 14.



Warren Woodward, Mary Rather, then Senator Johnson, Dorothy Nichols, Horace Busby and Glynn Stegall; Christmas, 1950.

The newly wed couple, Glynn and Mildred Stegall, left Texas for a new adventure in Washington, D.C., where Glynn had been hired as secretary to Congressman W. D. McFarlane. One of their early acquaintances in the Capital City was Lyndon Johnson, the energetic young secretary to Congressman Kleberg.

Soon Mildred also joined McFarlane's staff and, after he left Congress, both she and her husband began working in the office of Senator Morris Sheppard. After Sheppard's death, Glynn Stegall went to work for then Congressman Johnson, and Mildred was hired by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

On July 1, 1953, Mildred began her career with the Johnson organization—a career that would span more than two decades. Following President Johnson's retirement in 1969, Mildred returned with him to Austin to work for the LBJ Library.

Mildred retired from the Library on June 30.



(1)



(2)



(3)

Among the participants in the Arts Symposium are: (1) Helen Hayes, (2) James Wyeth, (3) Nancy Hanks, (4) Richard Hunt, (5) O'Neil Ford, and (6) Robert Merrill (shown performing in the White House.)

Arts Symposium Set For Tenth Anniversary Date of Endowment

President Johnson's hope that the LBJ Library would become a center of activity involving it in the affairs of the times has led to a variety of programs undertaken by the Library. Among the most significant of these is the annual series of symposia on critical national issues, co-sponsored with the University of Texas.

The President was a lively participant in the planning and operation of the first two symposia. His last public address was delivered at the close of the Civil Rights Symposium in December, 1972. Mrs. Johnson continues to take an active part in the series.

This year's symposium is entitled "THE ARTS: Years of Development, Time of Decision." A distinguished assembly of artists, political leaders, critics, observers, and experts will be asked to look at the state of the Arts in America today, examine the history of public and private support, and consider the role government should play in the decade ahead.

The two-day symposium will begin on September 29, the tenth anniversary of the signing by President Johnson of the legislation establishing the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. The list of prominent participants includes Nancy Hanks, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts; former Chairman Roger Stevens; actress Helen Hayes; Richard Hunt, sculptor; James Wyeth, painter; O'Neil Ford, architect; Senators Hubert Humphrey, John Tower and Jacob Javits; Congressmen Frank Thompson and John Brademas; John Hightower, Chairman of Advocates for the Arts; Joshua Taylor, Director of the National Collection of Fine Arts; McNeil Lowry, Vice President of the Ford Foundation; Metropolitan Opera singers Robert Merrill and Beverly Sills; conductor Maurice Abravanel; jazz musician Billy Taylor, and actor Charlton Heston.

On Monday night, September 29, the symposium program will consist of an evening of entertainment featuring a variety of performing artists who illustrate the kinds of activities which are adding to the cultural life of communities across the nation as a result of Endowment support.



(4)



(5)



(6)

Friends Invited to Symposium

Each year members of the Friends of the LBJ Library are invited to attend a special social event held in the Library. This year's gathering of the Friends will take place in conjunction with the symposium, *THE ARTS: Years of Development, Time of Decision*. Members of the Friends will be invited to the two-day conference and to the reception and evening of entertainment in the Library. The event is scheduled for September 29-30.

Play Written About President's Boyhood

Dorothy Dodd, a University of Texas Professor of Drama, was standing with a friend on the porch of Lyndon Johnson's boyhood home in Johnson City when she first decided to write a play based on the former President's early years. Her two-act musical, *Texas Hill Country*, is about the Johnson family and the people of Blanco County in the years 1918 and 1924. The production requires two casts to portray the Johnson children at different ages.

Eight free performances of the play were held by the Austin Parks and Recreation Department at the Zilker Hillside Theatre. *Texas Hill Country*, which opened on July 4, is the first in a series of Bicentennial plays scheduled by the city during the coming year.

The first production of the play was videotaped by the Audiovisual staff for the Library's archives.

Documentary Film Now Available

To make the documentary motion picture *The Journey of Lyndon Johnson*—now shown twice a day to capacity crowds in the Library—available to schools and public groups throughout the country, the LBJ Foundation has entered into an agreement with one of the nation's largest distributors of educational films, Films Incorporated, of Wilmette, Illinois. Persons or organizations interested in obtaining the film should write Films Incorporated, 1144 Wilmette Avenue, Wilmette, Illinois 60091.

A special three-minute trailer on the activities of the Library will be attached to each print distributed by Films Incorporated. The trailer is an edited version of a seven-minute film recently completed by the Library's Audiovisual staff. Written, edited and produced by James Watson, the new film will be used as an orientation film for Library visitors.



Representative J. J. Pickle (above) presents Library Director Harry Middleton with tapes and transcripts of a series of meetings between Congressional leaders and high-ranking Egyptian and Israeli officials. Pickle participated in a diplomatic mission organized by Majority Leader Tip O'Neill. The Congressional team met with Egyptian Prime Minister Abdel Aziz Hegazi, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, and People's Assembly Speaker Sayed Merei; and with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Minister of Defense Shimon Peres. The transcripts and tapes, recorded by Representative Silvio Conte, will become a permanent part of the Library's historical holdings.

Among Friends of LBJ is a publication of the Friends of the LBJ Library

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Visitors To The Library



Sir Patrick Shaw (above right), Australian Ambassador to the United States, visited the Library in June. With him in the replica of the Oval Office is Edward Clark, former U.S. Ambassador to Australia, and member of the University of Texas Board of Regents.

Spring [April through June] visitors to the Library totaled 164,447.



The Brownwood, Texas, High School Choir, under the direction of Mrs. Dorothy McIntosh, performed in the Library on May 9. Earlier that day, the high school juniors and seniors sang in the State Capitol for the Texas Legislature.

Symposium Proceedings Published

The proceedings of last fall's symposium, *Beyond Today's Energy Crisis: Future of the American Environment*, are now available from the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs. The fourth in an annual series co-sponsored by the University of Texas and the LBJ Library, the symposium was held on November 11 and 12, 1974.

The proceedings can be obtained for \$3.00 by writing the LBJ School, Office of Publications, Drawer Y, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712. Other symposia proceedings available are: *Educating A Nation*, *The American City*, and *Equal Opportunity in the United States*.

Six issues of *Among Friends of LBJ* have now been published. We would appreciate comments from our readers about the contents of the newsletter and suggestions for articles and information you would like included in future issues.