

Among FRIENDS *of LBJ*

June 2003



Photo by Charles Bogel

Wearing historically correct uniforms, these bluejackets from the USS *Constitution* heave a gun into battery. Story on page 3

Future Forum Rings In New Year . . .

The invitation read:

Future Forum.

Location:

Matt's El Rancho, 2613 S. Lamar Blvd., Austin, TX.

When:

Thursday, January 23, 7:00 pm.

Happy New Year! Please come join other Future Forum members for a post-holiday season Re-Gift Party at Matt's El Rancho. Bring your least favorite holiday gift, that old bobble-head doll of Erik Estrada, or anything else you would like to share with a friend. Bring it WRAPPED and ready to be re-gifted. We will exchange gifts during the evening. If you play your cards (or actually, the game) right, you may leave with something just as valuable.

Come celebrate the new year with food, drinks,
new friends and good re-gifts.

P.S. Guests are \$20.

Members, of course, are priceless.



An Austin landmark.



SNUGGLE BUNNIES!!

Photos by Charles Bogel

... And Then Gets Down To Business: Inside The Texas Legislature

The LBJ Library Future Forum, founded by Johnson granddaughter Catherine Robb, recently sponsored a meeting in the Library Atrium with three Texas legislators: Todd Baxter, Eddie Rodriguez, and Patrick Rose. Steve Foster, of the Future Forum steering committee, moderated the panel.

Mr. Baxter, a former aide and committee clerk in the Texas house, was the first Republican to be elected to the Travis County Commissioners Court. His special interests are telecommunications, electric utilities, juvenile justice, and family issues.

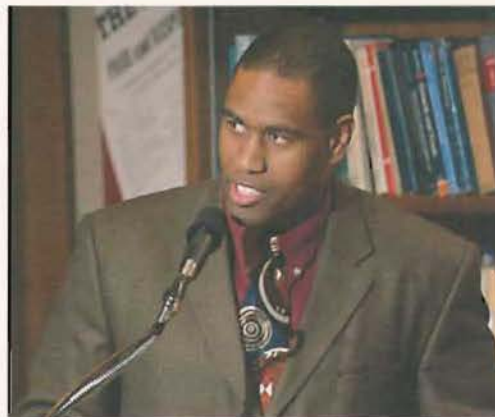
Mr. Rodriguez, a Democrat, serves on the economic development committee. He represents perhaps the poorest district in Travis County. Affordable housing and the preservation of neighborhoods are two of his central cares. But his "real passion," he said, is in tax reform, because he views the present state system as regressive.

Mr. Rose is a Democrat from Blanco County, and is working hard for tort reform, in order to reduce liability insurance rates for doctors and small business owners. He also is interested in pensions and investments, which are the sources of retirement plans and health insurance for public employees.

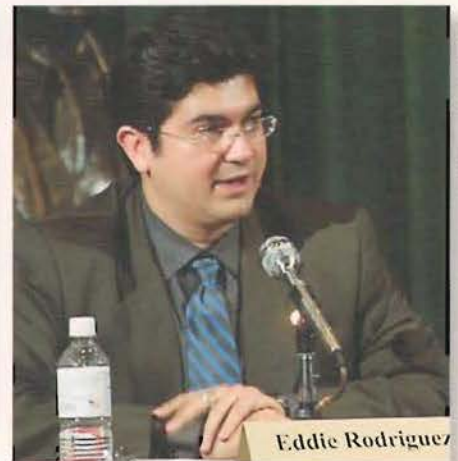
In their discussion of the controversial "Robin Hood" system of financing Texas public schools, the panelists were in fundamental disagreement. Mr. Rodriguez doubted that Robin Hood will be significantly reformed in this legislative session, nor did he think it should it be, because of the large number of poorer school districts that would be hurt. Mr. Rose, on the contrary, argued that reform is not only necessary, but should be accomplished without delay. Mr. Baxter recalled that while the original Robin

Hood gets a lot of good press, he was still a thief. Baxter favored eliminating the Robin Hood system entirely, and replacing the lost revenues with state appropriations.

The ensuing conversation covered a wide range of topics, but the five-hundred-pound gorilla in the room was the looming state budget deficit, now estimated at ten billion dollars.



Steve Foster



Photos by Charles Bogel

“Old Ironsides” Comes to the LBJ Library

This article is derived from the USS Constitution Museum fact sheet.

USS *Constitution*, the oldest commissioned warship afloat in the world and the flagship of the United States Navy, is a beloved symbol of American ideals of freedom and democracy. The USS *Constitution* Museum serves as the memory and educational voice of USS *Constitution* by collecting, preserving, and interpreting the stories of “Old Ironsides” and the people associated with her.

During each visit of “Old Iron-

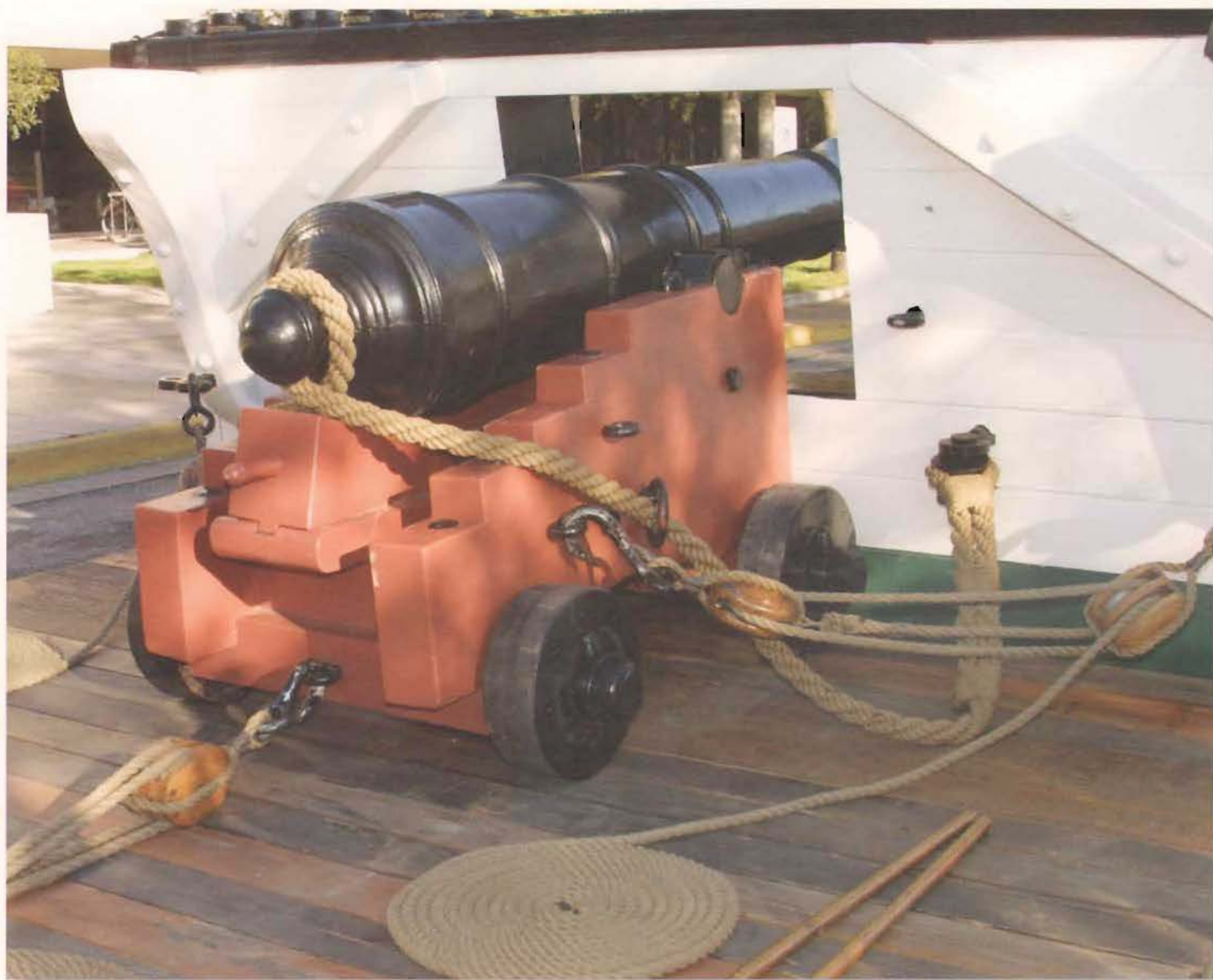
sides” *Across the Nation*, active-duty Navy crewmembers and Museum staff visit local elementary school classrooms, presenting interactive lessons about the daily life of 19th century sailors aboard USS *Constitution*. The team seeks to inspire the next generation of Americans by interpreting the recurring themes of “Old Ironsides” in her service to the U.S. Navy and to the country since 1797. To enhance the long-term educational impact of each visit, educators from the USS *Constitution* Museum conduct teacher workshops highlighting the Mu-

seum’s award-winning K-12 curriculum *All Hands on Deck: Learning Adventures Aboard “Old Ironsides”*. The interdisciplinary seminars are tailored to local education standards, and each participant receives a free copy of the curriculum.

(The “Old Ironsides” exhibit visited the LBJ Library and Museum during January 13-19.)

For more information about “Old Ironsides” *Across the Nation*, please call the Museum at (617) 426-1812 or visit us on the World Wide Web at

www.oldironsidesacrossthenation.org



The three-ton “long gun” that is the centerpiece of the “Old Ironsides” exhibit

Photo by Charles Bogel

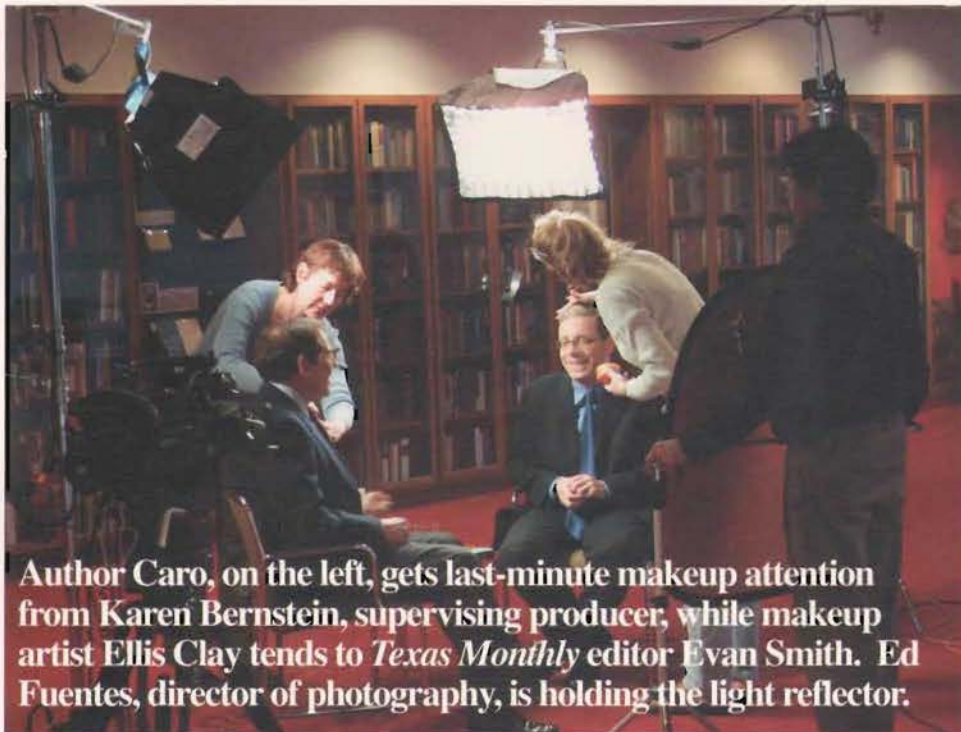
A Milestone



Helen Frantz, a member of the first docent class (1980), was honored at this year's annual docent luncheon. She has given three thousand hours of service. The box contains an engraved crystal bowl from Tiffany's.

Photos by Charles Bogel

***“Texas Monthly Talks”*: New TV Interview Series**



Texas Monthly has partnered with KLRU-TV to produce a series of public affairs interviews. Taped in the LBJ Library, four segments have been recorded, with former senator Bill Bradley, Enron whistle blower Sherron Watkins, Ambassador Richard Holbrooke, and LBJ biographer Robert Caro. The thirty-minute programs began airing in May.

Author Caro, on the left, gets last-minute makeup attention from Karen Bernstein, supervising producer, while makeup artist Ellis Clay tends to *Texas Monthly* editor Evan Smith. Ed Fuentes, director of photography, is holding the light reflector.

Lewis and Clark Exhibition Opens

It took an heroic effort, but the Museum staff finished on schedule: Discovering America: The World of Lewis and Clark exhibit opened on February 15 and will close on August 3.



A group of LBJ Library and Museum docents gets an orientation tour from Museum Curator Sandy Cohen.



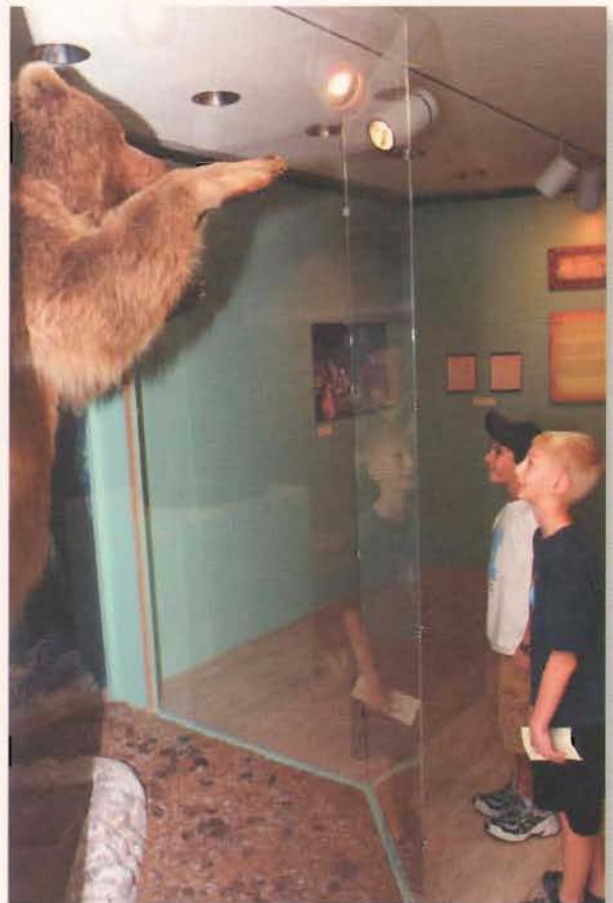
Flintlock rifles from the era of the Lewis and Clark expedition. *Photos by Charles Bogel*



Oreamnos americanus, the mountain goat. It is possible that the Lewis and Clark expedition were the first white men to see a live specimen. Captain Cook acquired several mountain goat hides in the late 1700s, but thought they were white bears.



Nez Perce Chief Twisted Hair shows Lewis (on the left) and Clark a sketch of the rivers leading to the Pacific Ocean. Lewis' Newfoundland dog "Seaman" attends the meeting.



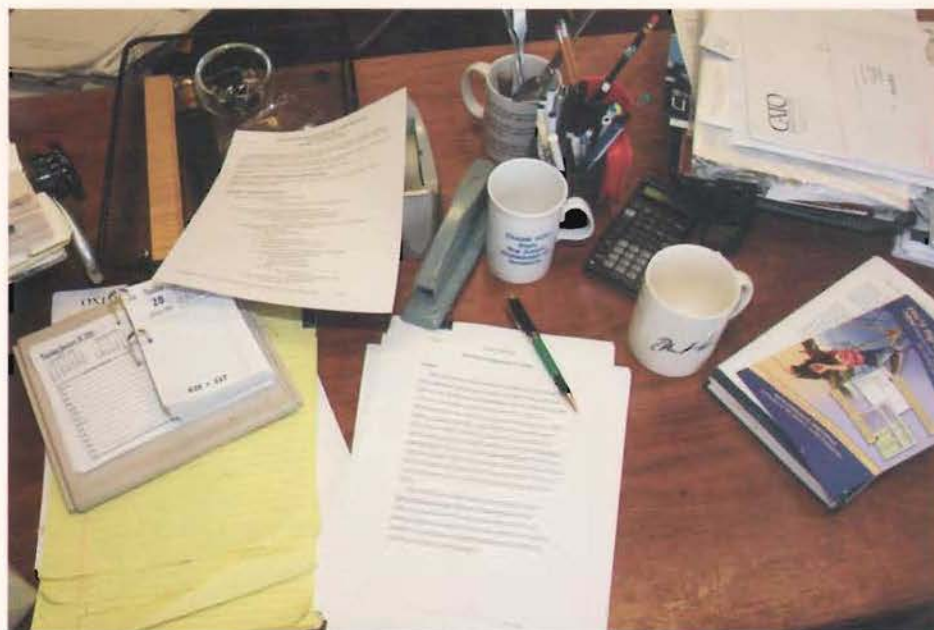
Ursus horribilis, the grizzly bear.

Walt Whitman Rostow

Walt Whitman Rostow served in several positions in government, but he is perhaps most widely remembered as LBJ's National Security Advisor from 1966-1969. A Rhodes scholar, Dr. Rostow served as an intelligence officer in World War II. He taught Economic History at The University of Texas at Austin for the last three decades of his life; he was still teaching until the day he went into the hospital. Rostow was a prolific author and was working on his 31st book when he became ill. He died of kidney failure at 86.



Walt Whitman Rostow, 1916-2003 *Photo by Yoichi Okamoto*



Walt Rostow's desk in his office in the LBJ Library, as it was on the day he left it to go into the hospital. *Photo by Charles Bogel*

Wallace M. Greene

Retired four-star general Wallace Greene died of multiple myeloma on March 8. He was Commandant of the Marine Corps from January 1, 1964 to December 31, 1967, when he retired. He was a descendant of Nathaniel Greene, the Revolutionary War hero. General Greene supervised the growth of the Marine Corps from 178,000 active-duty personnel to nearly 300,000 at the height of the Vietnam War. A 1930 graduate of the Naval Academy, he gained a reputation as a brilliant staff officer and planner. He became Chief of Staff of the Marine Corps in 1960, and President John F. Kennedy nominated him to be Commandant in October, 1963.



Wallace M. Greene, 1907-2003 Photo by Yoichi Okamoto

Orville L. Freeman

Orville Freeman died of complications of Alzheimer's disease on February 20. President Kennedy named him Secretary of Agriculture in 1961, and he continued in that office through President Johnson's Administration. A product of Minnesota politics, he became a close friend of Hubert Humphrey when both men were students and members of the debate team at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Freeman placed John Kennedy's name in nomination for president at the 1960 Democratic Convention. Under President Johnson, he helped establish school lunch programs for poor children and food stamps for the needy.



Orville L. Freeman, 1918-2003 Photo by Yoichi Okamoto

White House Staffer Martin "Marty" Underwood

Marty Underwood, 88, a senior advance man on President Kennedy's staff, died in Baltimore on March 18. He had been in Kennedy's Dallas motorcade when the assassination occurred.

Mr. Underwood entered government service when Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago recommended him to President Kennedy. Underwood stayed on to advance presidential trips when LBJ took office. In a 1979 *The Sun Magazine* article, LBJ speechwriter John Roche recalled, "After watching Marty for four years, I was convinced that he could turn out a huge crowd in the middle of the Kalahari Desert on 24-hour notice. Not only would they be there, but they would have American flags, balloons and spontaneous handwritten posters. (Johnson loved to see those spontaneously misspelled.) Marty made it look easy."



Marty Underwood, 1915-2003 Photo by Yoichi Okamoto

The Coming Age of War and Peace: An Evening With Philip Bobbitt.

Dr. Philip Bobbitt is a distinguished professor at UT Law School, and recently was the senior director for strategic planning at the National Security Council. He has published a number of books on nuclear strategy, social choices, and constitutional law. On January 21 he came to the LBJ Auditorium to share his thoughts on where the world stands today, and where it is headed.

Not long after the Soviet Union collapsed, Dr. Bobbitt recalled, some scholars proposed that history had come to an end. The great ideological struggles

of the twentieth century were over; all the great questions had been answered. Sadly, that idea did not survive the war in Bosnia.

Bobbitt outlined a second recent thesis, which holds that progress is inevitable. As countries become more and more alike in the way they think, and trade, and use technology, they will become richer and freer and presumably friendlier. It is a pleasant dream, Bobbitt observed, but on September 11 the enemies of freedom and globalization rudely shook us awake.

A current notion is that we are witnessing a clash of civilizations, as conflicts erupt along the seams where the great regional cultures—Asia, Africa, Europe, and North America—join. Bobbitt believes that may explain September 11, but it doesn't explain June 11, which was when North Korea fired a missile over Japan, nor does it account for September 28, when the Pakistanis exploded their bomb. Clashes within the great regional cultures are perhaps the most dangerous of all.



Phillip Bobbitt: We are more powerful, and more vulnerable, than ever.

Photos by Charles Bogel



Dr. Bobbitt autographs a copy of his book for John Yeaman. Museum Store manager Carole Johnson stands by to assist.

Bobbitt predicted that someday historians may view the many wars of the twentieth century as a single war, fought over a single proposition: Which version of the nation-state—communist, fascist, or parliamentary—would succeed to the legitimacy that the imperial states had earlier enjoyed? Each competing form of government held out the same promise: Give us power, and we will improve your material well-being. “FDR said that,” Bobbitt recalled, “but so did Stalin, and so did Hitler.”

Bobbitt believes that the state is evolving into a form more successful than any in the past, and yet, paradoxically, more vulnerable. There are great transnational threats that no single state can manage, nor hide from: AIDS, famine, and climate change, for example. But there are other perils as well, which Bobbitt ticked off:

An international network of trade and finance is removing from nation-states the power to control their own currencies.

A general agreement on human rights today applies to every state, regardless of what its own laws are, and independently of the wishes of its own people. Slobodan Milosevic has been on trial because he violated that agreement.

A global system of communications penetrates all cultures, and prevents any state from truly being in charge of its own cultural life.

Finally, there is the spread of weapons of mass destruction. No state is safe from them. We are incomparably the most powerful nation on the globe, yet we are more likely to be directly attacked than at any time in the last two centuries.

The state itself is changing, Bobbitt said, and it has a new message: “Give us power, and we will maximize your opportunity.” We are seeing the rise of the “market state,” so called because it relies more on market disincentives than on legal regulation, but also because it makes economic opportunity more important than such values as solidarity and equal-

ity. Principles will matter less; what works—or what sells—will matter more.

This is already happening in the United States, Bobbitt pointed out, in welfare reform, in deregulation of industry and finance, in the all-volunteer force that has replaced the draft, in proposals for school vouchers.

Bobbitt believes that this is not all bad. For example, the market state is not interested in race, only in performance. But it is also indifferent to loyalty, civility, trust, respect for the family, and privacy. If we want to preserve these qualities, we will have to rely on private institutions to do it.

For the past five centuries, only a state has had the power to destroy another state. That is probably no longer true, Bobbitt observed. Today, small shadowy networks, using modern communications and weapons of mass destruction, may be able to deliver lethal blows to the state. Regular military establishments will not ward off this sort of threat.

What strategy can the United States employ to deal with this new and ominous reality? Bobbitt offered several ideas: We can use our wealth and position to become the source of global collective goods, like multinational health regimes, and environmental compacts to preserve vital and fragile ecosystems. And we can continue to offer police powers, to deal with cases where “something unconscionable continues to fester and grow until it spreads out to endanger the body politic itself.”

It may be that artillery, in one form or another, is still the last argument of kings.

An Evening with Ambassador Richard Holbrooke

Richard Holbrooke: Author of one volume of the Pentagon Papers; Ambassador to the United Nations; Assistant Secretary of State; coauthor of the memoirs of Clark Clifford; member of the American delegation to the Paris Peace talks on Vietnam, and chief negotiator at the 1995 Dayton Peace Accords that ended the war in Bosnia. On April 8 he addressed a crowded LBJ Auditorium with his views on the heavy issues America faces today.

The legacy of Vietnam, Ambassador Holbrooke wryly observed, is still with us; the proof of it is that prominent people are constantly insisting that it is *not* still with us. But the meaning of that legacy is in dispute, Holbrooke said, and the lessons it carries are being applied—and misapplied—in Iraq. But above all, he continued, we must be impressed with the planning and performance of the military. No matter what our position on the war was before it started, we can all be glad that the end of the war seems in sight.

Still, in the best of wars, not everyone comes home safe and sound, and Holbrooke resents those who earlier trivialized the hardship and sacrifice borne by the troops, when they said that the war would be a cakewalk. "It's interesting to note that every single person who said that kind of thing on television was somebody who did not serve in a war."

As Holbrooke sees it, there will be four big issues to deal with when the war ends: First, how to handle post-Saddam Iraq; second, how to repair our relations with our dissenting allies—Germany, South Korea, France; third, what to do about the United Nations; and finally, our relations with, and image in, the Moslem world.

At present, Holbrooke said, on several key policies our government is divided, with the State Department on one side and the Pentagon, the White House, and Vice President Cheney—"the most powerful vice president, in policy terms, in history"—on the other. As Holbrooke sees it, in the end it boils down to three issues: the security of Iraq; humanitarian assistance; and post-Saddam governments.



Ambassador Holbrooke autographs a copy of *To End a War*, his memoir of the Bosnian crisis and the Dayton Accords.

Holbrooke is sure that the Coalition will keep the security of Iraq in its own hands, because the senior Coalition members do not believe that any UN peacekeeping force would be up to the job. For corroboration, Holbrooke said, they point to recent UN peacekeeping operations, all catastrophic failures: Somalia, Rwanda—where the worst geno-

cide since World War II took place—and Bosnia.

On the issue of how to supply humanitarian assistance, Holbrooke declared, there is a "raging debate between State and Defense; between the U.S. and the UN, and within the UN community—and to my mind it is a very unfortunate



“Euro-bashing and French-bashing is no substitute for serious policy,” Ambassador Holbrooke told the audience.

Photos by Charles Bogel

debate,” for while bureaucrats argue, Iraqis suffer, even as relief supplies pile up on the docks.

“The third issue,” stated Holbrooke, “is the big one: setting up governance. There are four recent models: Bosnia in 1995, Kosovo in 1999, East Timor in 1999, and Afghanistan in 2001-2002.” Holbrooke pointed out that Afghanistan is the most relevant, both because it is the one the current administration tried, and because it reversed President Bush’s declared opposition to nation-building missions. “Afghanistan has been at best a limited success. . . . [T]he U.S. performance . . . left almost the entire country in a state of anarchy, because the only security we provided for was in the capital city of Kabul. It was a grievous error. . . . [W]hat we did in Afghanistan . . . was to turn most of the country over to regional war lords . . . the same dread-

ful people we supported in the 1970s and 1980s under Carter and Reagan, to drive out the Soviets.”

Iraq is just as problematic as Afghanistan, Holbrooke observed. “A real election would split the country into three parts, Kurds, Sunnis, and Shia.” Democracy will take many years to develop in Iraq; in the interim we will perforce remain in charge of the country.

Meanwhile, Holbrooke said, the French and the Germans “are beginning to realize that maybe they overdid it a bit at the UN recently, and they ought to get back on the train.” “I can’t tell you today how this is going to be resolved. . . . It’s a lot of fun to have French-bashing, and Euro-trashing. . . . But Euro-bashing and French-bashing is no substitute for serious policy. In the long run we have to find ways to walk the cat back . . . so that

these are family quarrels for people who live under the same roof, as opposed to a seminal event in which the alliances of half a century are driven apart.”

Finally, Holbrooke asked, how do we improve our position vis-à-vis the Moslem world? Not with an American success in Iraq, he is sure of that. The roots of Moslem hostility to America are very deep, continued the Ambassador; they go far beyond the Israeli issue, and they are poorly understood in Washington. Terrorism is comparatively simple to deal with; good intelligence and police work is doing reasonably well at the moment. But beyond that, Holbrooke concluded, we have not yet come to grips with the ideological foundations of Moslem hatred of America, and we will not know how to proceed until we do.

Texas Wisewomen Speak

Paula Jo "P. J." Pierce edited the recently-published *"Let Me Tell You What I've Learned": Texas Wisewomen Speak*. On February 6, she came to the LBJ Library to moderate a panel of twelve of the women who contributed to the book. The idea was to get these wise old heads together, to impart their accumulated lore to an audience chosen with a deliberate bias in favor of youth. After the panel discussion, the audience broke into small groups to gather around each member for dialogue.

State Senator Judith Zaffirini began

the discussion with a quote from Charlotte Whitten: "Whatever women do, we must do twice as well as men, to be thought half as good. Luckily, this is not difficult." But that state of affairs is evolving, Zaffirini stated. When her thirteen-year-old son was asked what he wanted to do when he grew up, he replied that he wanted to play basketball—and marry a doctor.

Many panelists emphasized the positive changes they have seen in their lifetimes. Attorney Louise Raggio recalled when women couldn't vote, and were not

equal before the law. In those days, she said, when a Texas couple was wed "and became one, the man was the one."

University president Diana Natalicio sees hope embodied in today's youth, but worries that we are not investing enough in their development.

Edith Irby Jones, M.D. declared that she was grateful to have been born poor, black, and female, for if she had been born well-off, white, and male, nobody would have paid any attention to her successes.



Author Pierce inscribes a copy of her book for Bob Bennett, of Amarillo. Photos by Charles Bogel

In her youth, Amy Freeman Lee—artist, poet, and San Antonio institution—broke her back in a fall off a horse. She has walked with a stoop ever since, but has conceded nothing to her handicap.

University president Juliet Garcia recalled that when her mother graduated from high school in Harlingen, Texas at the top of her class, she was limited to the salutatorian's spot. In those days there was "no way a *Mejicana* . . . was going to be valedictorian." But she noted that things are changing: recently a

public school first-grade class in Brownsville—bilingual, at-risk children—won a national chess match.

How did these women get through the hard places in life? Liz Carpenter, author and one-time press secretary to Lady Bird Johnson, insisted that a sense of humor is vital. "I have a sort of laugh-along DNA. . . . I don't surround myself with gripers. Three gripes and you're out."

Marj Carpenter, journalist and former moderator of the Presbyterian

Church, remembered that her mother made her major in music so that when she got old, she could at least give piano lessons to support herself. A member of the audience asked her if she carried any special talisman from her past world travels. Carpenter said that she did not, but her extensive foreign touring has taught her always to carry four absolute necessities: "a flashlight, peanut butter, toilet paper, and scotch."



Amy Freeman Lee makes a point to a group of admirers.

LBJ Library and Museum Gets New Deputy Director

Supervisory Archivist Tina Houston has been named to succeed Pat Borders as Deputy Director of the LBJ Library and Museum. Mr. Borders retired last January.

Ms. Houston graduated from The University of Texas at Austin with a BA in History/Government in 1967 and a MLS in 1971. Ms. Houston came to the Library in 1972 and has been Supervisory Archivist since 1979. She is married to Will Houston of Austin, Texas, and they have twin sons, David and Bradley, age 16, two daughters, Elizabeth Houston Beal (age 30) and Leslie Houston Bryant (age 26), and two grandchildren, Houston and Blakely Beal.



“By The People”: America’s Role In The World

In January a cross section of several hundred Americans met in Philadelphia to launch a program called the National Issues Forum. In the succeeding months, hundreds of local forums will gather to consider what the United States’ role should be in the world. The movement is being promoted by MacNeil/Lehrer Productions. It is called “By the People.”

The most urgent problems facing the America are global in scope. Terrorism, a growing shortage of water, climate changes, AIDS, and poverty do not recognize national boundaries. The country

cannot solve them, acting alone. There must be a commitment to international cooperation to counter such threats. That will require sacrificing some measure of American independence—but how much?

How should America use its unmatched military power in dealing with destructive forces in the world? How can its citizens foster the international growth of democracy and respect for human rights? Should the United States work to rise the standard of living in poor countries, and if so, what means should

be used?

In December and again in March, the LBJ Library and Museum hosted workshops to train moderators to convene and moderate local forums in Central Texas. For more information about forums in Central Texas, go to www.texas.forums.org or contact Taylor L. Willingham (taylor@austin-pacific.com) 254-947-3793 or 866-215-0843, toll free.

A Bit Of "Routine" Maintenance

In the Great Hall of the Library, workmen repair the mechanism that lowers the light fixtures to permit bulb changes. The job was completed in February.



Photo by Charles Bogel

An Evening With Senator Bill Bradley

On March 19, Library Director Betty Sue Flowers introduced Senator Bill Bradley to a capacity crowd in the LBJ Library. "We've had book authors on this stage," she observed. "We've had all-American athletes on this stage. We've had Rhodes scholars; we've had U.S. senators, Olympic gold medalists, and presidential candidates. But I don't think we've ever had all six rolled into one."

Senator Bradley began with the observation that while prudent nations try to anticipate change, they are often unsuccessful. The great events of the twentieth century have often come unexpectedly. No one predicted the end of apartheid in South Africa. Not even the CIA foresaw the disintegration of the Soviet Union. The tragedy of 9/11 took the country completely by surprise.

Today, Bradley said, the forces behind change are not far to seek. Globalization, technological advances, and population changes are working hard to transform our world. As an example, Bradley cited the case of social security, the great legacy of the New Deal. It is based on a life expectancy of 77 years. But life expectancy is going up, and the birth rate is down. More and more people will be drawing social security, and fewer and fewer will be paying into it.

Bradley believes that the interaction of globalization and technology may bring the world the greatest prosperity it has ever known. But, he emphasized, it can also bring disaster, as when those young Saudis who learned about America through CNN, who trained in cells in Germany, who financed themselves through international electronic banking, and who learned to fly in Florida, went

on to hijack the airplanes of 9/11.

How do we cope with the negatives of globalization and technology? First, Bradley emphasized, we must turn el Qaeda and its allies into pariahs, like the pirates of the eighteenth century, with no safe haven. But we can't do that alone, he said. "We need allies, allies, allies."

Next, observed Bradley, we are going to have to live in a world of increased insecurity. We can do that; after all, we once lived with a balance of nuclear terror—and people still had full lives, fulfilling professions, good families.

How can America lead the world in all this turmoil? Bradley cited Jefferson's dictum: by the power of our example; the example of a pluralistic democracy with a growing economy that takes more and more Americans to a better life.



America must lead by example. Photo by Charles Bogel

Black History Month

By Robert Hicks, Public Relations Officer

The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum celebrated Black History Month by hosting two events on the afternoon of February 8, 2003 in the LBJ Auditorium.

The Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau's Heritage Office, the Austin History Center, and the George Washington Carver museum teamed up to honor "Blacks in Religion." The observance looked at the lives of three prominent

African-American religious leaders in the Austin area: Jacob Fontaine, a Baptist Minister; Abraham Grant, D.D., an African Methodist Episcopal Minister and Charles Whitiker, a Methodist Minister.

The Huston-Tillotson College Choir and the Youth Choir of Greater Mount Zion Baptist Church performed.

Banners honoring the three men were unveiled at the celebration. The banners are now displayed on South Congress Street in downtown Austin.

The attending crowd saw a screening of two films. The first was produced

by the Austin History Center, a 15-minute film bringing to life the words of Central Texas slaves. Then the audience viewed an HBO creation, "Unchained Memories: Slave Narratives," which was produced in association with the Library of Congress. The voices in the film are those of celebrated actors and actresses, including Angela Bassett, Don Cheadle, Ozzie Davis, Ruby Dee, Robert Guillaume, Jazmine Guy, Samuel L. Jackson, and Vanessa Williams, with narration by Whoopi Goldberg.

Austin City Council member Danny Thomas and Freezella Whitiker (daughter of Charles Whitiker) unveil the banners.

Photos by Charles Bogel



The Huston-Tillotson choir

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Coming Events:

- May 10 Storyteller Bob Sawyer gives life to the tale of the brave men and heroic woman of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, who brought us our first look at the American West. One pm. in the Great Hall, LBJ Library.
- May 13 An Evening With Robert Caro. LBJ Auditorium, 6:00pm; reception to follow. A Friends event.
- May 21 Future Forum and KLRU Associate Producers: An Evening with the Austin Music Incubator; LBJ Library 8th Floor Atrium, 7:00 pm.
- May 28 Charles Guggenheim, noted maker of film documentaries (*The Journey of Lyndon Johnson*; and *Lady Bird Johnson: A Life*) passed away recently. His last film, *Berga: Soldiers of Another War*, premieres on PBS. It is the story of American infantrymen in World War II, captured during the Battle of the Bulge, then sent to a Nazi slave labor camp where many of them died. Check local listings for air time.
- May 31-
- December 14 Special exhibit, "Light from the Age of Augustine," fascinating artifacts from Roman North Africa in the late fourth and fifth centuries AD.
- June 6 or 7 Celebration of the close of the "By the People" project. Free and open to the public. TBA on the Library website soon: www.lbjlib.utexas.edu.
- October 25-
- November 9 Declaration of Independence Road Exhibit comes to the Library.

Among Friends of LBJ is a publication of the Friends of the LBJ Library.
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Regina Greenwell; Marsha Sharp; Judy Davidson Englert
Photography: Charles Bogel; Yoichi Okamoto; LBJ Library Photo Archives

www.lbjlib.utexas.edu

The LBJ Library is one of eleven presidential libraries administered by the National Archives and Records Administration.

