Among FRIENDS of LBJ

June 2004

Photo by Charles Bogel.

Bob Hope's daughter Linda opened the exhibit honoring her father at the Johnson Library.

Story on page 23.

An Evening With Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

Joe Califano was LBJ's top aide for domestic legislation. He oversaw the development of the President's most cherished legislative programs in the Great Society, and served as coordinator of economic policy as well. He was Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in the Carter Administration. In 1992 he founded the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University. His latest book is a memoir: *Inside: A Public and Private Life*. On April 13, Mr. Califano came to a crowded LBJ Auditorium to share his reflections.

"I wrote the book," Califano said, "for my children and for my grandchildren. I wrote it because I wanted them to understand what an incredible country this is. I was a kid from Brooklyn who knew nobody . . . I wrote it because I wanted them to understand how important my Catholic faith was to me, and how important I think religious values are to anybody in our society. And because I wanted them to understand how important courage is."

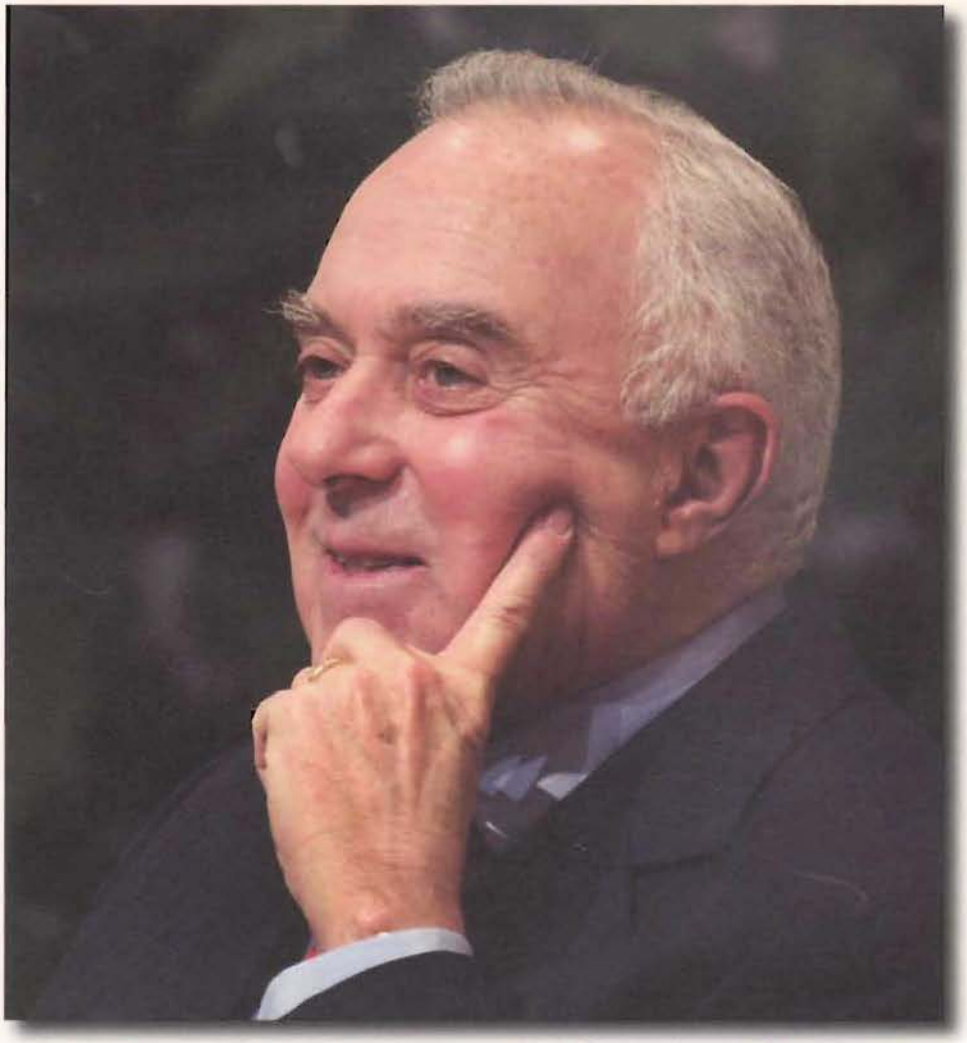
After finishing his Jesuit education at Holy Cross in 1952, Califano's parents insisted that he go beyond his bachelor's degree. He chose to study the law, and learned to love it. After a hitch in the navy he went to work at Dewey, Ballantine, one of the most prestigious Wall Street law firms. He found the work uninspiring and got interested in politics instead.

In the 1960 presidential campaign he worked for John Kennedy's nomination. After the election he wrote to Cyrus Vance, who had gone to the Department of Defense, asking for a job. He got one, helping to reorganize the Pentagon, and then was named General Counsel to the Secretary of the Army.

During the March on Washington in August of 1962, Califano said, the Kennedy Administration was very worried that it might turn violent. Califano worked with Bayard Rustin and Walter Fauntroy to avoid situations which might result in trouble. The government closed the liquor stores and quietly let hotels know that there would be no official objection if they overcharged for rooms. The Kennedys tried to get the Catholic clergy to dissuade those in the march from staying overnight. Many government agents were assigned to keep an eye on the proceedings.

The march turned out to be peaceful; there were no disturbances, and the government's fears went unrealized. Martin Luther King delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech to the thousands surrounding the Reflecting Pool.

After the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban Missile Crisis, Califano recalled, the Kennedys were obsessed with Cuba. JFK set up a secret interdepartmental committee to consider how best to overthrow Castro. Robert Kennedy ran the committee, which came up with many schemes, some of them bizarre. One involved attaching incendiary devices to bats, which would be released from low-flying aircraft over Cuba, in the hope that they would take roost in attics, where the devices would ignite and burn down a substantial amount of Cuban real estate.



Joseph A. Califano, Jr: "I was a kid from Brooklyn who knew nobody...."

Photo by Charles Bogel.

The Kennedys were also interested in assassinating Castro, according to Califano, although nothing was said about it during the committee meetings. Califano said that LBJ later told him that Kennedy tried to kill Castro, but Castro got Kennedy first. Today, although he has no proof, Califano still believes that Castro was somehow involved with Lee Har-

vey Oswald and the JFK assassination.

Bill Moyers called Califano the day after the 1964 election and told him that the President wanted him to come to work in the White House. McNamara was outraged at the news, saying that there were only two jobs in the White House that were worth taking, that of National Security Adviser, already filled by McGeorge Bundy, and the other as a senior domestic adviser, a position that did not even exist. But LBJ insisted that Califano join his staff, and in fact created a position for him as chief domestic adviser. Johnson was careful to insulate Califano from his Vietnam policy, because he knew that mixing up the war with domestic policy would endanger Johnson's most cherished goal: to complete the reforms begun in Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.

Califano confirmed the famous story that LBJ ordered a telephone installed in Califano's office bathroom, so he would never to be out of touch with the Oval Office.

The darkest moment of the Administration took place in the wake of the King assassination, said Califano, "that horrendous week when we had riots in about a hundred cities. We had troops in, I guess, eight or ten cities.... There were fires in Washington. I moved into the White House to live there, at [LBJ's] request. I would bring him these reports every couple of hours of what was happening around the country, from the FBI. And one of those nights I brought in this report, it said "Stokely Carmichael is organizing a mob at 14th and U Streets to march on Georgetown and burn it down.' Georgetown was the area where all the TV commentators and all the columnists and reporters lived that drove us crazy. The President read that and he said, 'Goddamn, I've waited thirty-five years for this night!'"

On Palm Sunday things had quieted down enough so that Califano felt it was safe to leave the White House to go to mass. He went with the President and Luci and several others. When he got back to the White House, he got a call from Mrs. Johnson, who said, "Joe, I'm having a little dinner for the President tonight, and I'd like you to come." Califano replied, "Mrs. Johnson, I haven't been home this week. I've got to see my wife and kids." She replied, "I'm having all the people Lyndon likes.... I want to make it a very pleasant night for Lyndon. You've been the messenger of a lot of bad news, and sometimes Lyndon can mistake the messenger and the message, and I never want that to happen to you." Califano went to the dinner.

Even on that night, Califano had to hand LBJ an executive order to move troops into Baltimore because of rioting there.

Courage was LBJ's hallmark, according to Califano. "He fought for what he believed in. He was willing to fall on his sword for what he believed in. David McCulloch, the great historian, says that's the first test of a great president.... When he went for civil rights, he knew that it would cost the Democratic Party dearly in the South, but he knew it was more important for the country to provide equal opportunity and equal access for black Americans, again and again, with bill after bill. And even with Vietnam, whatever one thinks, he did what he thought was right. He knew he was paying a fearful price...."

Today we have a volunteer army, Califano observed, but it is tilted to the lower economic strata in this country. In contrast, Califano remembers that when President Johnson began to realize that college deferments were creating a situation in Vietnam where the poor were fighting the war, he said, "That's wrong. We need a system where everyone is equally at risk." The President ended graduate-school deferments and created the lottery, Califano noted, which he knew would create a tremendous firestorm in the country. "But it was fairer, and he did it. People forget that the real demonstrations against the war did not come until the middle class and the affluent of this country began to realize that their kids were at stake in Vietnam. That was [an] example of his incredible courage.

"When I left the Johnson White House, I practiced law. I was able to represent the *Washington Post* and the Democratic Party during Watergate.... We filed a suit against the Committee to Reelect the President three days after Watergate.... We didn't really know where it was going, but as you'll see in this book, that suit was a very big part of what happened, and Richard Nixon realized that, as we learn from the tapes.

"In the course of that suit, Woodward and Bernstein, the two *Post* reporters, were subpoenaed and asked to identify their sources by the Republican defendants. I argued the motion to quash their subpoenas, but... it was very doubtful whether we would win that motion.... I said, 'We've got to give these notes and these things that identify this Deep Throat to Katherine Graham,'" the publisher of the *Post*. "The judge would have to think hard before he sent Katherine Graham to jail for contempt; it's not like these two brash young reporters. Among us, and unknown to Katherine Graham—I think, hope and pray—was the fact that we called it the 'gray-haired grandmother defense.' We won that, but I don't know who Deep Throat was to this day; I think only three people do: Woodward, Bernstein, and after Nixon resigned, Ben Bradlee...."

Califano recounted his ups and downs at HEW in the Carter Administration. "At the very beginning, two things happened: one, Edward Bennett Williams... and I were partners. We had a very successful law firm. Ed Williams was furious that I was going into the administration. He used to tell me, 'Welfare clients can't afford your fees. Don't leave.' But I left.

"We all had to reveal our income for the prior year. This is 1976. It was $505,000, which was a stunning amount of money. Ed, mischievous as he was—and he was angry with Carter, because if I was making that much, everybody in the City of Washington knew that he was making a hell of a lot more, and we really didn't want our clients to know how much money we were making. So the *Washington Post* called him and asked, 'Is it true that Califano made half a million dollars practicing law?' And Ed Williams said,

'Yeah, we had a terrible year.'

"Not satisfied with that, A *Time* reporter called him and said, 'Califano made half a million dollars a year; Cyrus Vance, who was named Secretary of State, made $250,000 a year, and Patricia Roberts Harris, who was named Secretary of HUD, made $55,000 last year. What do you think about that?' Ed said, 'I think they were each paid about what they were worth.' He called to tell me that.... I called a *Time* editor I knew and got him not to use that, ever.

"We started the antismoking campaign because every doctor I interviewed said you can't have a health promotion and disease prevention campaign unless you go after smoking. So we did, and we were alone. People forget that the tobacco industry was fiercely opposed when I made HEW the first no-smoking building in the federal government." It was the antismoking campaign that cost him his job; Carter felt obliged to fire him for political reasons. Carter later apologized to Califano: "Joe, you were right and I was wrong."

Califano went back to the law for a while, but was dissatisfied "making money for people who [already] had a lot of money." Substance abuse began to occupy his mind; his old Brooklyn neighborhood was riddled with drugs. He watched Bill Paley, the founder of CBS and Califano's father in law, die of emphysema. That proved to be the turning point.

Califano founded the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse. The concept was to get every social and scientific tool available to work on the problem of alcohol and drugs, the leading causes of crime and disease and child abuse and illegitimacy. The largest source of AIDS is intravenous drug users and their sexual partners.

Califano finds it puzzling that parents will keep their children out of a school if asbestos is discovered in the ceiling, but will continue them in schools that are full of drugs. His mission today is to correct that situation. The website is CASAColumbia.org.

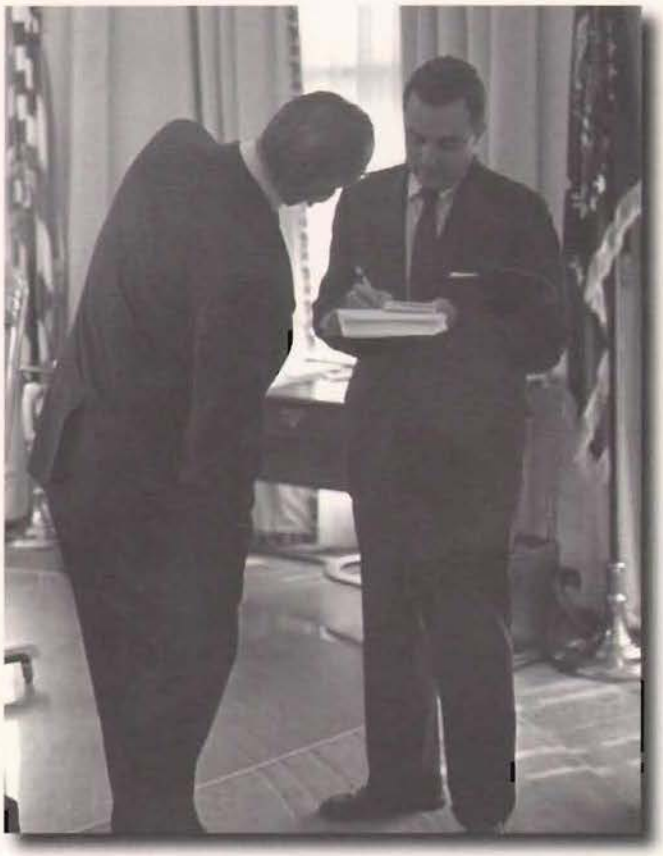
In closing, Califano quoted from his book:

"Where else could a kid from Brooklyn, who played punchball in the street in Crown Heights, who at age fourteen bought cigarettes at a penny each, and who sometimes stole cake from the back of a Dugan's bakery truck on the same day that he served mass as an altar boy at St. Gregory's—where else could such a kid walk the corridors of the Pentagon's E-Ring, the West Wing of the White House, and the secret tunnels of Capitol Hill, sit in the suites of Washington and Wall Street law firms and Fortune 500 corporate board rooms, and represent the *Washington Post* and the Democratic Party during Watergate? Only in America. There are moments when I still pinch myself to make sure I'm not dreaming the life I've led. Of course there have been plenty of ups and downs, the high of being tapped by President Lyndon Johnson to be, as the *New York Times* put it, 'deputy president for domestic affairs,' and the low of being fired by President Jimmy Carter as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Fortunately I was blessed with loving parents who brought me up American with a capital A, and Catholic with a capital C, and instilled values that helped keep the peaks and valleys in perspective.

"This is a memoir of growing up in Brooklyn and Washington, in government and politics, medicine and the media, law and religion, in a tumultuous era of political and social change so swift and sweeping as to be unthinkable when I graduated from law school in 1955. I write here of my role in the powerful currents that reshaped the contours of American life over the past half century, and continue to do so to this day. The civil rights movement, the Great Society legislative explosion of the 1960s, the restructuring of the Democratic Party in the 1970s, the Watergate break-in, the miracles of medical science that revolutionized sexual conduct and blurred the line between Madame Curie and Dr. Frankenstein.

"These currents have swept over every American man, woman, and child, changing our culture, sparking hopes, ambitions, and fears, recasting the way we live and the way we die.

"When I went to Washington in 1961, I had no idea of the role I would play in shaping those changes, much less how those changes in my country, my church, my profession, and my party would change me. This is the story of life on the inside, during events that reshaped the nation."



LBJ makes a point to the man the *New York Times* called his "assistant president for domestic affairs."

Photo by Mike Geissinger, LBJ Library Photo archives.

From the Mailbag

October 25, 2003

Ms. Claudia Anderson [Archivist]

Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum

Dear Ms. Anderson:

My name is Angelyn Traylor, and I am a seventh grader. Last fall, you received a letter which I had written to Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson. I was looking for information about the rights and responsibilities of the First Lady for my National History Day project. I am writing you this letter to thank you for the great amount of information you sent me. It was all very helpful to me. There are several categories in History Day competition. One of the options is to do a performance /monologue, and that is what I chose to do. I acted as Mrs. Johnson, complete with a southern accent! I advanced from school competition and won first place at District History Day. I was even able to go on to state competition. Without all of your help I could not have done so well! I even used the pictures you sent me as a part of my performance. I have enclosed a picture of myself waiting to perform at state competition.

Thank you again for your help with my school project. One day, I hope to visit the Johnson Library, and perhaps I can meet you!

Sincerely,

s/ Angelyn Traylor

Picture courtesy of Ms. Traylor.

We Are Family

Docent Norma Crozier, with her grandson, Ian Murphy. On hectic weekends last fall and winter, when the Declaration of Independence and White House in Miniature exhibits were drawing record crowds, Ian pitched in to help brief the visitors. Many thanks, Ian.

Photo by Charles Bogel.

An Evening With Cokie Roberts

Cokie Roberts is senior news analyst at National Public Radio, and a political commentator for ABC News. In thirty years in broadcasting she has won two Emmys. Her latest book is *Founding Mothers: Stories of the Women Who Raised This Nation.* On April 26 she came to the LBJ Library to sign copies of the book and speak to the crowd in the auditorium.

Ms. Roberts began with a remark addressed to Lady Bird Johnson, who was in the audience's front row: "It's because of women like you and Momma," meaning Roberts' mother, former Ambassador Lindy Boggs, "that I wrote this book."

"I feel like I know the Founding Fathers," Ms. Roberts continued. "If you're somebody who does the job that I do, you spend a lot of your life with the Constitution, and with the early days of the country. I am a great admirer of these men; they were phenomenal men. But I knew they weren't doing it all by themselves, and when I started thinking about what [little] I knew of the women of Revolutionary times, it was pathetic. I knew about Betsy Ross and the flag—of course later historians debunked that, but I have decided that she *did* make that flag—and Martha Washington at Valley Forge. Then in the sixties and seventies the feminist movement resurfaced, and we all passed around Abigail Adams' 'Remember the Ladies.' But that was it."

Reading the second First Lady's letters was a revelation for Roberts, she confessed. "It had not occurred to me how alone she was, for months at a time, when her husband was in Philadelphia and off on diplomatic missions, and she was left to run the farm, trying to run his legal business as best she could, and of course [to] raise the children and [to] take care of his parents. And oh, by the way, the British were coming. At one point [Adams] wrote to her, 'If it gets truly dangerous, take the children and run to the woods.'" Good advice, Roberts observed wryly.

When Roberts began her study, she discovered immediately that Martha Washington did not only spend that one famous winter at Valley Forge. She spent every winter of the war at camp, and the war lasted eight years. "George would beg her to come to camp, because there were so many times when the soldiers were unfed, unhoused, unpaid, unclothed.... And she would show up from Mount Vernon with a carriage full of cloth that she'd had woven at home, and with food, and she and the other generals' wives would sit and sew and make clothes for the soldiers. They would feed them; they'd nurse them. They prayed with them when they were dying. And they entertained them with song fests and dances, and kept up morale. The soldiers adored her. They would cheer her into camp; they called her Lady Washington....

Mrs. Washington had a sense of humor as well. She named her tomcat "Hamilton," recalled Roberts, "and it was appropriate."

The women of the Revolution enforced the boycott of British goods. They avoided buying British-made clothing, instead organizing spinning bees in parsons' parlors up and down the country where the women would make thread and gossip and talk politics. And they were indeed political, Roberts noted. When one merchant took advantage of the boycott by jacking up prices on alternatives to British goods, Abigail wrote to her husband John, "A number of females, some say a hundred, some say more, assembled with a cart and marched down to the warehouse, [and] demanded the keys," to the warehouse, which the merchant refused to deliver. Whereupon the women seized him and his keys, and had their way with his merchandise.

When Benjamin Franklin was off in London, representing Pennsylvania, he left his wife Deborah to run every-

Friends stood in line for a signed copy of Cokie Roberts' latest book.

Photo by Charles Bogel.

thing: she ran the infant colonial postal service; she ran Franklin's franchised print shops. Her famous husband virtually abandoned her for the last seventeen years of their marriage. At least he would write to her and tell her what a great job she was doing, urging her to keep it up, Roberts admitted.

Elizabeth Lewis, the wife of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was captured, imprisoned, and died of maltreatment. Other ladies became refugees. Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox," asked southern women to stay on the plantations, to be his eyes and ears. One such was Eliza Pinckney, the mother of two founders, Thomas and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney; both were generals in the Revolution. One helped write the Constitution, the other was governor of South Carolina. Eliza's father had left her, at age sixteen, in charge of three plantations. "Just think of the sixteen-year-olds that you know, and imagine this," mused Roberts. Eliza was responsible for introducing indigo into the New World; it was the biggest cash crop in South Carolina before the Revolution.

(But then there was Peggy Arnold, Benedict's wife, who participated in her husband's treason.)

Roberts believes that it was a woman, Eliza Powell, who persuaded Washington to run for a second term, playing on his patriotism, his sense of duty and history, and, being a woman, his pride. "Your very figure is calculated to inspire respect and confidence in the people."

We women are the best patriots, wrote Abigail Adams to husband John. Consider, she advised him: we're not going to get anything out of this. We won't hold high office; we won't be held in acclaim. We won't even be able to vote, and yet we make these sacrifices.

Washington agreed with Abigail. After the war he wrote to Annis Stockton, the wife of a signer of the Declaration, "I think you ladies are in the number of the best patriots America can boast." "But the best compliment came from the enemy," said Roberts, quoting Lord Cornwallis: "'We may destroy all the men in America, and we shall still have all we can do to defeat the women.'"

Meet LBJ: Former Library Director Middleton Offers UT Class on President Johnson

Harry Middleton, LBJ's Special Counsel Larry Temple, and LBJ speechwriter Robert Hardesty address University of Texas class in the Library's Brown Room.

Photo by Charles Bogel.

By Harry Middleton, Executive Director, LBJ Foundation

The call from Professor Larry Carver, Director of The University of Texas Liberal Arts Honors Program, presented a challenge: would I undertake to teach a course on the Johnson presidency? I'm glad I accepted it. I learned a lot I didn't know about LBJ in the semester just concluded—including why 18 junior and senior honors students immediately signed up to take the course. I learned that the 1960s are real to them, and that President Johnson is a significant figure in their lives. Some of the students—maybe most of them—are in college because of Great Society programs, and they believe those programs are worth paying for and preserving for the benefit of students who will follow them.

The prospect of covering the entire administration in 29 sessions (two classes a week) was daunting, but I enlisted some expert help. Mike Gillette, who has compiled a history of the War on Poverty as told in oral histories, discussed that program. Ted Gittinger, the Library's historian, who knows at least as much about the Tonkin Gulf inci-

dents as anyone, shared his knowledge on that controversial subject. Liz Carpenter talked about the activities of the First Lady. Bob Hardesty took over two sessions—one to tell what it was like to write for a president, the other to discuss his experiences as liaison with members of Congress. Larry Temple described the President's typical day and also his responsibilities as liaison with the cabinet. LBJ School's Frank Gavin's subject was the Johnson foreign policy, minus Vietnam. Harry McPherson told of the evolution of one of the critical speeches of the administration—the one on March 31, 1968, which changed the direction of the war. Luci Johnson and Lynda Robb came together and told the students what the world looked like as teen-agers inside the White House. I had to do the rest, but at the end of the course, Professors Elspeth Rostow (LBJ School) and Bruce Buchanan (Government) met with the class to give their assessments of the Johnson presidency.

So much help prompted one of the guest speakers—Professor Gavin—to comment that I was teaching the course the way Tom Sawyer painted his fence.

The method seemed to prove satisfactory to the students, however. "Wonderful to hear from people who were there," was a comment about Temple, Hardesty, and McPherson that was echoed several times. The Johnson daughters "really gave LBJ a human face." Liz Carpenter was "awesome," Frank Gavin was a "magnificent teacher."

I did not give a test; frankly, I did not know how to devise one that would have right and wrong answers. Instead, each student was required to write a paper based on research conducted in the LBJ Library. Those papers are now part of the Library's collections.

Highlight of the course was a Saturday trip to the LBJ Ranch, where the class had lunch with Mrs. Johnson and a tour by Luci. Not unexpectedly, that experience got high marks. "An incredible opportunity" seemed to sum it up.

All in all, I found it to be a rewarding personal experience.

[An experience likely to be repeated, if students' responses to the class are any guide. One told Dr. Carver the course was a "magical moment" in her education. Other comments were in the same stratosphere. Several called it "the best course I've taken at UT." (One of those added the provocative fillip: ". . . although I am a Republican and have never been a huge LBJ fan.") Ed.]

***At the source:* On the lawn at the LBJ Ranch. Mrs. Johnson is front row center. Luci Baines Johnson is in the foreground. Harry Middleton is back row center, in the white shirt. Second from the right, back row, stands Assistant Director of the LBJ Foundation Larry Reed.**

Photo by Shirley James, Executive Assistant to Mrs. Johnson.

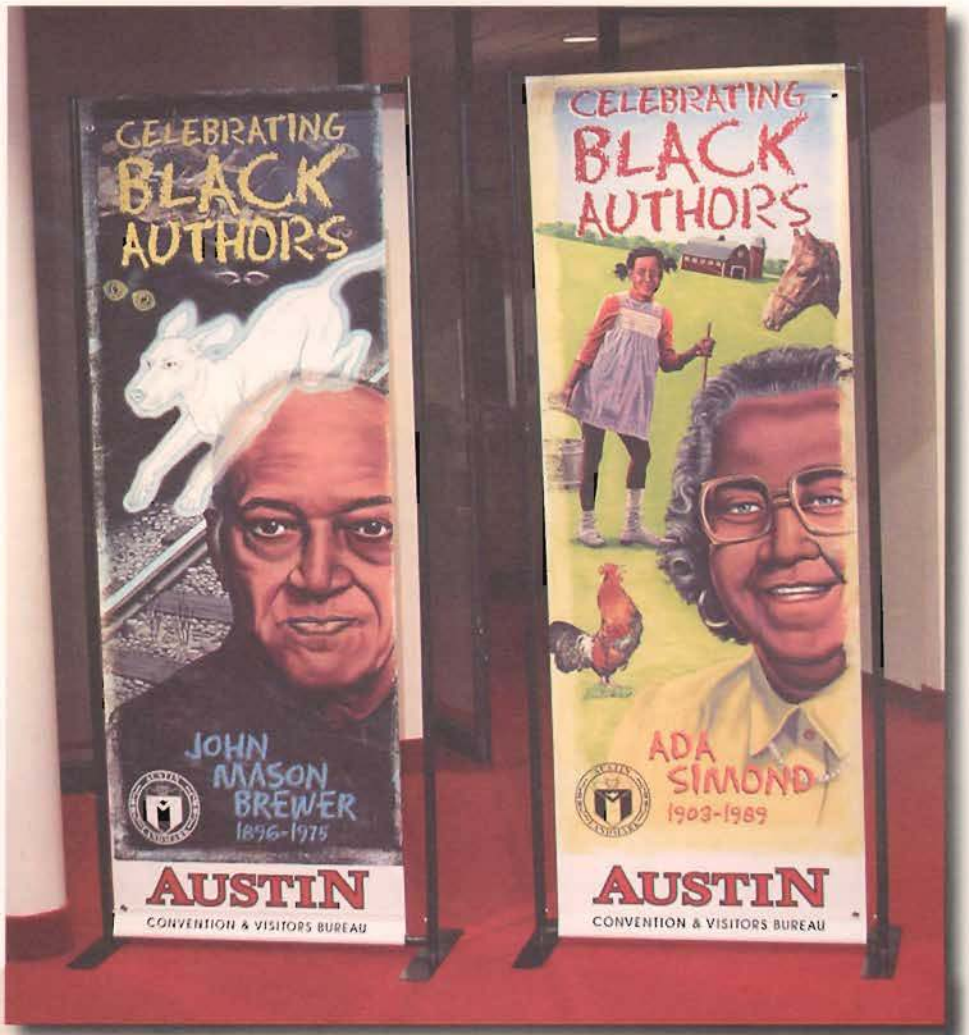
Black History Month at the Johnson Library

The Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau and the George Washington Carver Museum, with the LBJ Library and Museum, hosted Austin's annual Black History Month Celebration at the LBJ Library and Museum's 8th Floor Atrium on February 13.

A ceremony honoring influential African-American authors and Austinites Ada Simond and John Mason Brewer began the event. Ms. Simond's career spanned five decades as an educator, student of Black history, and journalist. Mr. Brewer was widely known for his work with Black folklore and had been a distinguished visiting professor at East Texas State University in his later years.

Austin Mayor Will Wynn introduced the guests, followed by reminiscences of the honorees by family members.

The Huston-Tillotson College Choir performed. The group marched in to the strains of "My Way," which was a favorite of Ms. Simond's. They then sang a medley that included "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the spiritual "Hold On," arranged by Jester Hairston. The ceremony concluded with the unveiling of banners produced by the Austin CVB Heritage Marketing department. The City of Austin later placed copies of the banners along downtown Congress Avenue, leading up to the State Capitol.



The Huston-Tillotson College Choir, directed by Gloria Quinlan.

Photos by Charles Bogel.

An Evening With Gregory Curtis and the Venus de Milo

In 2000 the Columbia Journalism Review selected Gregory Curtis as one of the ten best magazine editors in the country. Curtis recently retired from his position at *Texas Monthly*. On February 24, he came to the LBJ Auditorium to address a crowd of Library Friends about his latest book, *Disarmed: The Story of the Venus de Milo.*

"She is by far the best-known statue in the world, and with the possible exception of the Mona Lisa, the best-known work of art," Curtis began. Because the Venus is so well known, he noted, she is frequently used in parodies. "It's in *New Yorker* cartoons; it's in 'Roadrunner' cartoons; it's kind of a standard joke in 'The Simpsons.'" In Charlie Chaplin's film "The Great Dictator," the title character is in a motorcade that passes by the statue, which suddenly sprouts an arm and salutes him. Venus's image appears on salt shakers, lamp stands, matchbooks—everywhere.

Curtis decided to write his book, he said, because despite Venus 's fame, very few people know her background. Who made her? What did she represent to the society that saw her created, and why is she ubiquitous today?

Curtis found that the statue is much more battered than its reproductions reveal. The arms are of course missing, but so is the left foot. The bun of hair on the figure's back had come off and has been reattached. There are many nicks and gouges. On her back are two bad scrapes, so bad that one scholar suggested that perhaps she was not a Venus at all but a Nike, or winged victory, who had lost her wings as well as her arms.

A group of Frenchmen bought the statue soon after its discovery in 1820 on the Greek island of Melos. They wrapped it in ship's sails and shipped it to the Louvre, where it arrived in February, 1821. Its subsequent history, said Curtis, "shows how politics and art are drawn to each other. They can't stay away from each other, but they don't always serve each other well."

When it arrived in Paris, some restoration was necessary to put the figure back together. "The most dramatic thing about the statue," Curtis explained, "is

Curtis brought along a small copy of the Venus de Milo. He bought it in 2001, at the Louvre, when he was beginning his research on the statue. From that day on, he said, she stood on the monitor of his computer, overseeing his labors.

Photo by Charles Bogel.

that it is made in two parts, upper and lower, and they join in the roll of fabric around her hips." The repairs were not done quite right, so today the statue leans in a way that originally was not intended.

Some time before the Venus was discovered, the great German classicist and art historian Johann Joachim Winkelmann had begun a revolution in art history. Winkelmann reintroduced the ancient glories of Greek art to a Western Europe that had more or less forgotten them. Until his day, classical civilization had meant Rome. But Winkelmann taught that the greatest art had been produced in the Golden Age of Greece, before the death of Alexander. All that followed, he insisted, was a decadent Hellenism that produced only inferior copies of the original Greek masterworks.

Further, Winklemann was certain that since only free men could create and appreciate great art, Athenian democracy was directly responsible for the flowering of the Golden Age of Greece.

At first the French were much taken with Winkelmann's ideas. In the 1790s, France saw a neoclassic movement invade Parisian art and high culture. Women dressed in what they took to be Greek robes, and furniture in the best salons assumed Grecian lines.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, however, new evidence indicated that the Venus had not been sculpted during the Golden Age of Greece, but several hundred years later. According to the Winkelmann school, that meant she was not a classical piece at all, but a mere creature of imitative, corrupt Hellenism. This infuriated the French, who were sure this was nothing but a piece of hateful Teutonic chauvinism. The resulting esthetic quarrel lasted for over a hundred years—mirroring other, more deadly political differences.

During the Franco-Prussian War, the Louvre custodians worried that the Prussians might loot the museum and steal their Venus. (They may have had good reason for concern. King Ludwig II of Bavaria—"Mad Ludwig," the builder of famous Neuschwanstein Castle—owned land on Melos near where the Venus was found, and he once had claimed it was rightfully his.) The French curators carefully fitted the statue in a custom-made box and carted it to the basement of a police building. They put it at the end of a dingy basement corridor, then walled up the corridor to create the appearance of a cul de sac. To throw the Germans off the scent, the French thoroughly scarified the new wall, to make it look much older than it was.

To sum up what the Venus has meant through history, Curtis concluded with a quote from his book:

"The Venus de Milo proves that great art transcends its time and place, and even the purpose for which it was intended. Whatever Greek society may have assumed about women, a Greek man called Alexandros created the Venus de Milo, who is a beauty, a mother, a force of nature; a mortal woman contemplating the unknown, and a goddess absorbed in her own beauty. She was that complex and radiant being more than two thousand years ago. Rediscovered, she immediately resumed her role and has maintained it for almost two centuries. During that time, the world has changed many times but she has not. What is beauty? What is a mother? A force of nature? A mortal woman? What is a goddess? When you look at her, the answers seem within reach. Look away, and mystery returns."

From the Photo Archives

Forty years ago, July 2, 1964: LBJ signs the Civil Rights Act in the East Room of the White House. Just behind the President are Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Whitney Young (accepting a pen from LBJ).

An Evening with Montgomery C. Meigs

General Montgomery C. Meigs, U.S. Army (retired), comes from a family whose military service goes back to the American Revolution. This year he was the Distinguished Visiting Tom Slick Professor of World Peace at the LBJ School of Public Affairs. Beginning in 1998, for four years he commanded all army forces in the U.S. European Command. From October 1998 to October 1999 Meigs also led the 39-nation Stabilization Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In addition to a variety of commands from company to division level, from Vietnam to Desert Storm, Meigs served as Commandant of the Army's Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He has a Ph.D in history from the University of Minnesota, and spent two years teaching in the History Department of the United States Military Academy.

General Meigs has lectured at the most prestigious military institutes in the United Kingdom, and in Russia.

On March 9 General Meigs addressed a crowd of LBJ Friends on his experiences in the U.S. Army—or, as he sees it, in several different American armies. It began in Vietnam at a place called Dong Ap Bia, better known as Hamburger Hill, in mid-July, 1969. He and many other veterans of that conflict came home angry, he recalled, to find a country that wasn't much interested in what they had done. Disillusioned, Meigs nearly left the service.

After Vietnam came what Meigs called the "dog days of a hollow army," drug-ridden, undisciplined, without morale. He and his fellow leaders turned

General Meigs: Reinventing the U.S. Army.

Photo by Charles Bogel.

that army around, but it took years. To encourage the younger officers and sergeants he led in those tough times, Meigs would tell them, "Go back to your ghosts. Somewhere in your past there is a coach, a teacher, a neighbor, a parent, an uncle, that made an investment in you. Look back to them. They will not let you let yourself down."

Some years after Vietnam Meigs returned to his old unit, this time as a squadron commander. It was the mid-1980s. Times had changed, but the great threat that the U.S. Army faced in Europe was still the enormity of its potential adversary, the Warsaw Pact forces in Eastern Europe. The only way to even the odds, to put it simply, was to be better than the other side, man for man and unit for unit. That was the hard reality, hard as an anvil, and on that anvil Meigs and his fellows forged another army. The hammer used in that forging was the determination of a generation of Vietnam veterans who had seen what happened to their army, and who said, "We are not going to let it happen again."

Some time later Meigs returned again to Germany, this time to command a brigade. Then came Desert Storm, and the new army was put to the proof. Transplanted from the plains of Europe to the deserts of the Middle East, a completely alien environment, with objectives entirely different from those it had trained to achieve, this new military distinguished itself in every phase of the engagement.

Then the scene changed, to Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the mission changed radically as well: to keep the peace among volatile, armed ancient ethnic enemies; to apprehend war criminals in hiding; to separate angry mobs one from another; to unravel sub rosa illegal networks; and even to forestall coups.

Today's army is the one that got to Baghdad in sixteen and a half days, and now, Meigs said, is slowly grinding down al Qaida. For this army, doing the unexpected has become a matter of course.

Now the army, said Meigs, "is again in harm's way, adapting, achieving—and you can be proud of it. Those soldiers only ask for your attention, interest and support—and when they return from these difficult situations, your acknowledgment of their service. They only ask that we demand of our political leadership that their sacrifices are invested in victory, however defined, not in accommodation."

Austin Police Department Cadets Visit Library

As part of their diversity training, this class of aspiring Austin police officers came to the LBJ Library for a session on the civil rights issues of the 1960s. The Library's Education Specialist Marsha Sharp conducted the class, which included material from the archives' oral history collection and the White House telephone tapes. The cadets had time to go through the Museum exhibit. They paid special attention to the flat-screen film clip of the infamous 1964 Selma-Montgomery march, when many of the marchers were brutalized by law enforcement officials using night sticks, fire hoses, and attack dogs.

Education Specialist Sharp speaks to APD cadets in the Library's Brown Room.

Photo by Charles Bogel.

Colloquium Honors Walt Rostow

President Johnson's National Security Adviser Walt Rostow had just finished his memoirs, titled *Concept and Controversy: Sixty Years of Taking Ideas to Market*, when he passed away in February, 2003. Almost exactly a year later, a distinguished group of analysts met at the LBJ Library to discuss, in his memory, some of the great issues of the day: sustainable development in the age of globalization; the quest for security; options in the wake of the war in Iraq—and, not least, to indulge in some educated guessing about the nation's future.

Sustainable Development in an Age of Globalization

Dr. Elspeth Rostow, Walt Rostow's widow, recalled an old saying: the hedgehog has one big fixed idea, while the fox has many transitory ones. Walt Rostow, she said, was "a sequential hedgehog. He had big ideas that tended to absorb him, in sequence." This conference, she continued, "is not a celebration of Walt as a man as much as it is a celebration of some of the key ideas of the century." One of his convictions, Ms. Rostow said, was how much energy in the twentieth century had been wasted in war, instead of being spent on intellectual and economic productivity, and the ideas of peace.

"Walt was an incorrigible optimist," mused Ms. Rostow, despite being "married to a Calvinist—me—and on issues of public policy he regularly came out on the positive side.... We used to bet, over fifty-five years, against one another. And I lost serious money. We bet as much as twenty-five cents.... Over half a century you could lose maybe even ten dollars. But in any case, that is what this day is about, the exchange of ideas."

Frank Bean characterized Walt Rostow as an economist who brought a multitude of perspectives to his subject, who emphasized the institutional and political factors that set the stage for economic development. Rostow believed that ideas make a difference and have the power to turn events around.

At the end of Rostow's career, Bean said, he became interested in demography, especially the notion of the "demographic transition" that takes place when a nation reaches modernity, when birth rates and death rates both decline, and the population as a whole grows older. The implications of that dynamic have turned out to be far-reaching, and subtle. Rostow noticed that the world was moving toward a below-replacement fertility rate, in severe contradiction to what predictors thought twenty years ago. Rostow insisted that this mandated rethinking our approach to practically everything, because of its absolutely fundamental effect on the global economy.

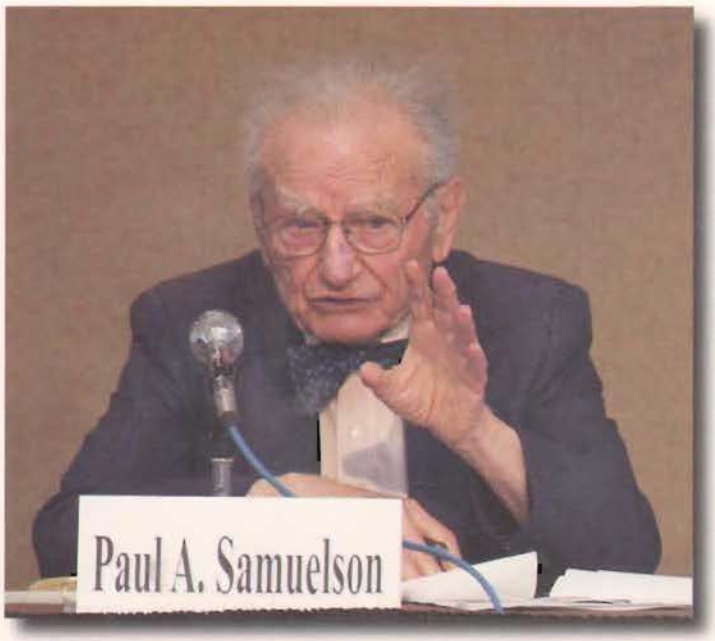
Elspeth Rostow, former Dean of the LBJ School of Public Affairs.

Photos by Charles Bogel.

"It is of arms and the man I will sing," began Paul Samuelson, a classmate of Rostow's, recalling his friend's lifelong superabundance of energy: "On any academic morning, Walt's pen could spin out three thousand words of reflection and conjecture, and that would be after he'd played two post-dawn sets of tennis." Rostow was fortunate in choosing to study economics, Samuelson believes, for 1935 was the dawning of modern economic thought. Rostow's *Why the Poor Get Richer and the Rich Slow Down* is a shining example of his iconoclastic delight in explaining how history, as it plays itself out, confounds classic economic theories.

Patrick O'Brien argued that Rostow was out of step with much of modern "cliometrics," the study of history that uses economics as an interpretive tool. Most of its practitioners in the U.S. today rely on abstruse mathematics, O'Brien observed, and although Rostow used mathematics, he leaned at least as much on anthropol-

Frank Bean, Co-Director of the Center for Research on Immigration, Population and Public Policy, University of California at Irvine.



Paul Samuelson, Institute Professor Emeritus at MIT.

ogy, history, sociology, and any other social science he could get his hands on that seemed to be illuminating.

Elspeth Rostow agreed that her late husband recognized the importance of honing his mathematical skills, "so as not to be bamboozled by the quantitative people who thought in the box."

James Galbraith questioned the theme of the panel, "Sustainable Development in the Age of Globalization." Is such a thing really possible? Galbraith believes that it may not be, or at least that it certainly is not happening yet. He recalled that Rostow, a Cold War liberal, saw foreign aid as a tool in meeting the challenge of communism. It was not enough to buy the friendship of foreign dictators with aid, however; in Rostow's view development actually had to succeed. His seminal work, *The Stages of Economic Development*, mapped a national development strategy that he thought could ultimately defeat any authoritarian system of government. Galbraith is convinced that Rostow would have agreed that globalization is inimical to development in poor countries. In Galbraith's opinion, globalization is not sustainable; "It is falling victim, in Latin America, to a radicalization of national politics.... In Africa we see the virtual collapse of the state mechanism," which in turn has led to failures in public health provisions and to a population implosion. The chief culprit here is the world financial system, Galbraith believes, which has virtually ruined the development process in the Third World.

Dr. Bean wondered if there is any chance in the near future of reducing economic inequality between countries, in the present context of globalization, outsourcing, and continuing imbalances in demography. Galbraith responded by pointing to the astounding case of China, which has rapidly rising levels of average income, albeit at the same time suffering great increases in societal inequality. Similar results might come, he suggested, on a regional basis, with new institutions like an Asian monetary fund that would play the role that the International Monetary Fund cannot play, by today's rules.

Patrick O'Brien, Centennial Professor, London School of Economics.

Dr. O'Brien observed that since Rostow began his career during the Great Depression, he naturally focused on economic cycles, at first concentrating on the case of Great Britain, the first industrial nation. Soon he came to understand that the problem of global trends was more basic. That led him to write *The Stages of Economic Growth*, where he developed the concept of "takeoff." That contribution was in every sense of the term a groundbreaking piece of work, and it put the study of economic history on the map.

The Quest for Security

Dr. Frank Gavin noted that Rostow had as much to say about national and international security as about economic history. That meant that he thought about the present and future as well as the past. Gavin pointed out that Rostow's ultimate loyalty was to the national interest, citing the work Rostow did—while a loyal Democrat—in helping the Republican Eisenhower Administration deal with the passing of Stalin. "Walt was a bipartisan, equal-opportunity thinker."

Francis Bator wondered how Rostow would have responded to questions about his conviction that nuclear weapons actually helped avoid World War III, and to queries on his analysis of the Soviet economic collapse. Rostow assigned several causes to that debacle; first, the law of diminishing returns—the increased output of a ditchdigger, when he is given a fourth shovel, is small. A centralized system of controls is not very good at managing a consumer economy.

Walt Rostow's nephew Nicholas also assigned heavy roles to the Soviet failure

in Afghanistan, and to the Kremlin's alarm at successful economic reforms in China.

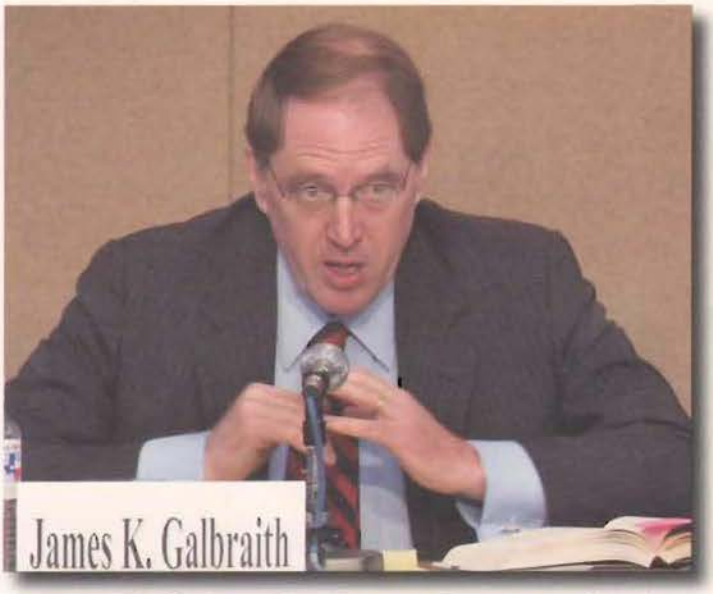
There is also what Rostow called the "Buddenbrooks effect," after Thomas Mann's novel of the decline of a prominent North German family. The generation that made the November Revolution, and their offspring, had such faith in communism that it trumped the empirical evidence that it was not in fact working. That conviction did not satisfy the third generation, however, which demanded fewer guns and more butter.

Finally, did the Western policy of containment, combined with a readiness to end the Cold War, take the vibrant missionary impulse out of the Soviet system? The elder Rostow thought so.

A contrary hypothesis, Bator asserted, today held firmly by some in Washington, is that *glasnost* and *perestroika* would not have happened had it not been for Reagan's defense buildup in the 1980s. What would Rostow make of the notion that Reagan's policy forced the Soviets to spend themselves into bankruptcy?

Above all, Bator said, he is gloomy about America's future, and misses the antidote of Rostow's contagious optimism.

Thomas Schwartz recalled how different Rostow was in person from his popular caricature as a one-dimensional Vietnam hawk. For example, Rostow belonged to the school of Americans that worked for a unified Europe that would be free from its disastrous legacy of internecine warfare.



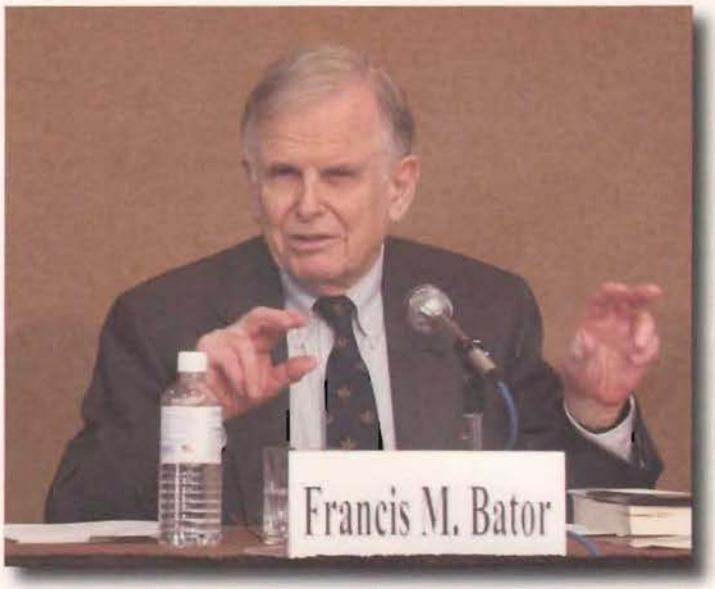
James K. Galbraith, Lloyd Bentsen Chair of Government/Business Relations at the LBJ School of Public Affairs.

Schwartz also pointed out Rostow's abiding interest in the cause of nuclear non-proliferation, something for which he worked very hard and which today would still preoccupy him—especially given the prospect of atomic terrorism.

Finally, Schwartz asked, how will future historians evaluate Rostow's role in Vietnam? LBJ was unwilling to take Rostow's advice to expand the war and cut the Ho Chi Minh Trail, a strategy that might have been decisive—or catastrophic, depending on one's view.

Nicholas Rostow quoted his uncle's basic credo: "The fundamental task of American military and foreign policy is to maintain a world environment for the

Francis Gavin, author of *Gold, Dollars and Power: The Politics of International Monetary Relations, 1958-1971*.



Francis Bator, Deputy Special Assistant to President Johnson for National Security Affairs.

Nicholas Rostow, General Counsel of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations.

United States within which our form of society can continue to develop in conformity with the humanistic principles which are its foundation. We must of course physically protect our own country, but the protection of American territory is essentially a means to a larger end: the protection of our still-developing way of life." His uncle was undeniably a Cold Warrior, said the younger Rostow, who viewed his times "as an epic struggle between freedom . . . and communism, on the move and committing aggression in the newly emerging world of the post-colonial period." His prescription for victory was a "studied altruism," meaning that American foreign aid was not only good in itself, but ultimately good for our country.

Today Rostow would have pressed for assistance to countries from which terrorists come, and for openings to those societies on grounds that it is their rigidities that drive people into non-deterrable, suicidal impulse. On the other hand, he would not have been particularly tolerant of states that use terrorism while claiming otherwise.

Above all, said his nephew, Walt Rostow "was one of the *engagés* to the end—and some days, even made a nickel."

Options in the Face of Iraq

Philip Bobbitt stated that the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq were necessary, but the results have not been unequivocally favorable. We have tarnished our reputation in Europe and the Islamic world, weakened our alliance with Great Britain, and undermined our government's credibility among our own people.

We could benefit from Rostow's thinking on a doctrine for preemption, Bobbitt believes. There is no Bush Doctrine, as there had been a Truman Doctrine or a Monroe Doctrine, to explain how and why we will use force. We need more thinking about our use of coalition wars. What does it take to make them legitimate, in the absence of NATO or some other international body to give an imprimatur?

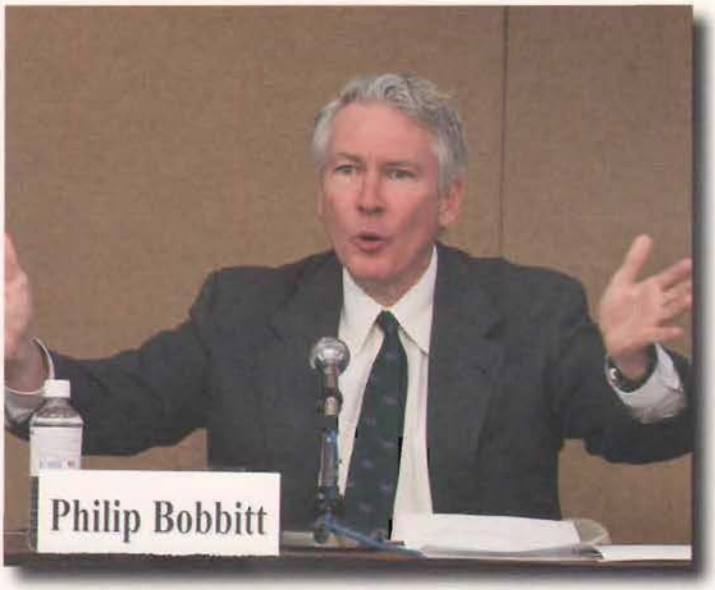
Finally, said Bobbitt, we need an interpretation of our role in the world which takes international law into account. At present we are faced with a choice between acting alone and being perceived as a lawless nation, or restraining ourselves, only to invite our citizens' contempt for a law that renders us impotent in our own defense.

Michael Palliser recalled sharing Rostow's optimism, especially his vision of a unified Europe that would put an end to such horrors as WWII.

Palliser posited the feeling of some Europeans that the U.S. was a Johnny-come-lately in both world wars. Nor did we promptly realize the threat posed by the USSR just after WWII, that led to the formation of NATO and the transatlantic alliance. Still, despite the collapse of the USSR and Washington's warlike reaction to 9/11, Europeans remain basically in sympathy with America. But many of them look askance at our current policy in the Middle East, which they think grows out of the arrogance of power.

Where Do We Go From Here?

Bob R. Inman thinks our involvement in Iraq will be long-term, and vital: "We have to get it right." We cannot simply walk away, as we did in Afghanistan once the Soviets left. We cannot allow the balkanization of Iraq, as happened in Yugoslavia when Tito died. The feuds between the Kurds, Sunnis, and Shiites could have a similar and more cataclysmic result.



Philip Bobbitt, Professor of Law and author of *The Shield of Achilles: War, Peace and the Course of History.*

Sir Michael Palliser, Vice Chairman of the Board of the Salzburg Seminar.

Historically we have sought stability above all in the Middle East, said Inman, to the point of supporting some rather tawdry regimes. Today we are set on creating democracies in the region. The problem is that we really don't know how to do that; we are learning on the job. And there is a serious danger of overcommitting our armed forces in pursuit of such goals.

Reducing our dependence on Middle East oil would be a great boon, but Inman sees little hope of that.

Inman warned that Pakistan could prove a worse problem than Iraq. President Musharraf is the only man holding things together there, and he has already survived three assassination attempts. Losing him could cause the situation in Islamabad to come completely apart.

The Saudis may be approaching a comparable crisis as well. How should we react if Islamic militants prevail in those nations, Inman asked? Iraq has taught us that "preemption demands accurate, precise intelligence, and I would judge that we don't have the ability to deliver that accurate, precise intelligence on much of the world...." Should we rely on the UN, which has not often proven to be much use when the application of military power is called for? Even temporary coalitions á la Kuwait in 1990 are a sometime thing. Nicholas Rostow thinks that revising the UN Charter might be a remedy, but is by no means a sure bet.

Regarding recent cross-Atlantic acrimony over Iraq, Schwartz recalled how LBJ refused to use our dispute with de Gaulle for domestic political gain. Perhaps both sides of the Atlantic community today could learn something from his example.

Francis Bator regretted the absence of Rostow's public persona: "Any administration has a desperate need for a kind of a national truth squad, people who have standing and voice, and who are in the business of trying to articulate and make precise the questions that we have to face. At the moment the national debate, reinforced by the media, has the quality of babel. It's terrible, [and] not just in economics.... [P]eople like Walt... make an enormous difference. He was prepared to speak clearly and sharply to the issues, and let the chips fall where they may." Elspeth Rostow echoed that view, recalling that in the fifties one of her late husband's colleagues told her that nasty things were being said about him, because he had the nerve actually to put the nation above his party.

Palliser asserted that his respect for America and Americans dates to his combat experience with U.S. paratroops in WWII. He does not see his being pro-American and in favor of European union as contradictory views, but complementary, a feeling he thinks is shared by many Europeans.

Elspeth Rostow called attention to the phenomenon of "intermesticity," or the amalgam of domestic politics and foreign policy that in the U.S. becomes an acute—if not insane— problem every election year. (She admitted that we tend to behave more rationally once the election is past.) This year has borne out that view more sharply than usual because of the war in Iraq, which makes it even harder to seriously plan for the postwar period, both at home and abroad.

Philip Bobbitt concluded that if Samuel Huntington was right, that there is a titanic clash of civilizations ongoing, should we not be pessimistic? Walt Rostow would not have been, Bobbitt believes, recalling that Rostow's namesake, the poet Walt Whitman once wrote, "Why, the United States themselves are essentially the greatest poem."

Thomas Alan Schwartz, author of *Lyndon Johnson and Europe: In the Shadow of Vietnam.*

Betty Sue Flowers, Director of the LBJ Library and Museum, chaired the plenary session.

Bob R. Inman, former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence.

Annual Docent and Volunteer Luncheon

Each year, the LBJ Library Docents and Volunteers honor Lady Bird Johnson with a luncheon. The 2004 luncheon took place on March 11, at The University of Texas Alumni Center. Before sitting down to lunch, the folks enjoyed refreshment under the live oaks.

Photo by Charles Bogel.

First Middleton Fellow Chosen

At the gala celebrating LBJ Library Harry Middleton's retirement on November 28, 2001, Lyndon B. Johnson Foundation Director Tom Johnson announced the creation of the Harry Middleton Fellowship in Presidential Studies. The Foundation contributed $100,000 to fund the fellowship, and that figure has since grown considerably with the contributions of Middleton's supporters.

The Middleton Fellowship carries a stipend of up to $5,000, and as many as two will be awarded annually. While the funds can be used at any Presidential library in the National Archives system, the successful candidate will develop at least a portion of her or his work from original research in the collections of the Lyndon B. Johnson Library. Middleton fellows will be offered a chance to present their research to the staff of LBJ Library and the faculty of the LBJ School of Public Affairs. While post-doctoral candidates may apply, preference will be given to pre-doctoral candidates whose dissertation research highlights how historical work can illuminate current and future policy issues. Scholars from abroad are also strongly urged to apply.

The first recipient of a Middleton Fellowship is Bonnie D. Jenkins.

Ms. Jenkins is a Ph.D. candidate in international relations at the University of Virginia in the Woodrow Wilson Department of Politics. Ms. Jenkins has served as a Research Associate at the RAND Institute, and as a consultant with the U.S. National Commission on Terrorism. She was also an Adjunct Professor at the Georgetown University Law Center in the graduate international and comparative law department, where she taught a course titled "Arms Control and Disarmament Seminar."

Ms. Jenkins is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and is a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve. She is also a member of the New York State Bar. Most recently she has worked on the staff of the independent commission investigating government actions prior to the 9/11 attacks.

Photo courtesy of Sharon Wilke, Harvard University.

New Exhibit Focuses on the Presidency: A Glorious Burden

By Robert Hicks,
Communications Director

The LBJ Library and Museum will host a Smithsonian traveling exhibit that focuses on the burdens of the American Presidency, from May 29 through September 5, 2004.

"The Presidency has made every man who occupied it, no matter how small, bigger than he was; and no matter how big, not big enough for its demands." Lyndon B. Johnson.

Visitors to the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum can see how the presidency affects the men in the Oval Office in the traveling version of *The American Presidency: A Glorious Burden.*

The exhibition, comprised of various objects related to the presidency, is a full-scale traveling version of the permanently installed exhibition of the same title at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History, Behring Center.

Washington's surveyor's compass.

Lincoln's inkwell.

Among the exhibition's highlights are:

A surveyor's compass used by George Washington at Mount Vernon

The brass inkwell used by Abraham Lincoln while writing the first draft of the Emancipation Proclamation

A CBS microphone used by Franklin D. Roosevelt during his "fireside chats"

A life preserver from John F. Kennedy's yacht, the *Honey Fitz*

The gavel used during Bill Clinton's impeachment trial

Top hat and overcoat worn by Grover Cleveland at his first inauguration on March 4, 1885

Silk pajamas worn by Warren G. Harding

In describing the exhibit, Smithsonian Secretary Lawrence M. Small said, "We expect our president to be a diplomat, general economist, inspirational leader, and a dozen things more. There's not a tougher job in the world, and this timely traveling exhibition tells the inside story of this job. It's an excellent example of the Smithsonian's effort to reach out to all Americans with fascinating artifacts backed by authoritative scholarship."

The exhibit will feature five audio-visual presentations and two interactive experiences. The key storytellers, however, are the more than 350 artifacts on view in *The American Presidency*, most drawn from the Smithsonian 's holdings of more than 3 million objects, by far the largest collection of its kind in the nation.

The traveling exhibit was created by the Museum of American History and The Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES). The national tour has been made possible by the United States Congress, Guenther and Siewchin Yong Sommer, Kenneth E. Behring, the Smithsonian National Board, and The History Channel.

Harding's silk pajamas.

Photos courtesy of the Smithsonian Museum of American History.

"Bob Hope: American Patriot"—Exhibit Celebrates a Career

By Robert Hicks,
Communications Director

Bob Hope reported that when he was welcomed by the troops during Operation Desert Storm, he responded as if astonished, "Persian Gulf? There must be some mistake! I thought they said Persian *golf!*"

His career ranged from vaudeville and Broadway to television and the silver screen, but Bob Hope's greatest legacy may have been the impact he made on U.S. troops deployed throughout the world.

The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum showcased that legacy in the exhibit *Bob Hope: American Patriot.*

The exhibit emphasized Hope's unmatched dedication during times of strife—World War II, the Korean War, Vietnam (Hope made nine trips there), and the first Gulf War—to bringing Americans in uniform a much needed link with home and loved ones.

Items on display included priceless photographs spanning five decades of Hope's service to the nation; programs and scripts from various USO Camp Shows, radio and television broadcasts; prestigious awards and medals and signature pieces used by Mr. Hope to entertain U.S. troops.

A visitor pauses before mementoes of one of Hope's Vietnam trips.

Photo by Charles Bogel.

I Want To Become a Member of the Friends of the LBJ Library

- ❑ **General Membership** — $65 per person annually ($130 per couple)
- ❑ **Senior Citizen Membership** — $50 per person annually ($100 per couple)
- ❑ **Sustaining Membership** — $200 annually (Accumulative toward Lifetime Membership)
- ❑ **Lifetime Membership** — $2,000
- ❑ **Corporate Membership** — $5,000 annually (Please call 478-7829 for Corporate Membership information)
- ❑ **Enclosed is my check.**

Name (please print)

Address

City Zip

Telephone

Please make checks payable to: The Friends of LBJ Library
2313 Red River
Austin, TX 78705-5702

Coming Events:

May 29–September 5	Special Exhibit: "The American Presidency: A Glorious Burden."
August 27	LBJ's 96th birthday. Annual laying of the wreath at the LBJ gravesite, LBJ Ranch, 10:30 a.m. The first morning tour bus will make a stop at this event.

In Memoriam

Jane Engelhard, member of the first LBJ Foundation Board of Directors.
LBJ Library Photo Archives.

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chief of Naval Operations, 1967–1970.
LBJ Library Photo Archives.

Among Friends of LBJ is a publication of the Friends of the LBJ Library.
Editor: Ted Gittinger
Writers: Cheryl Fries, Robert Hicks
Research Assistance: Robert Hicks, Claudia Anderson
Photography: Charles Bogel, Gary Phelps, Sarah Beal
www.lbjlib.utexas.edu
The LBJ Library is one of eleven presidential libraries administered by the National Archives and Records Administration.