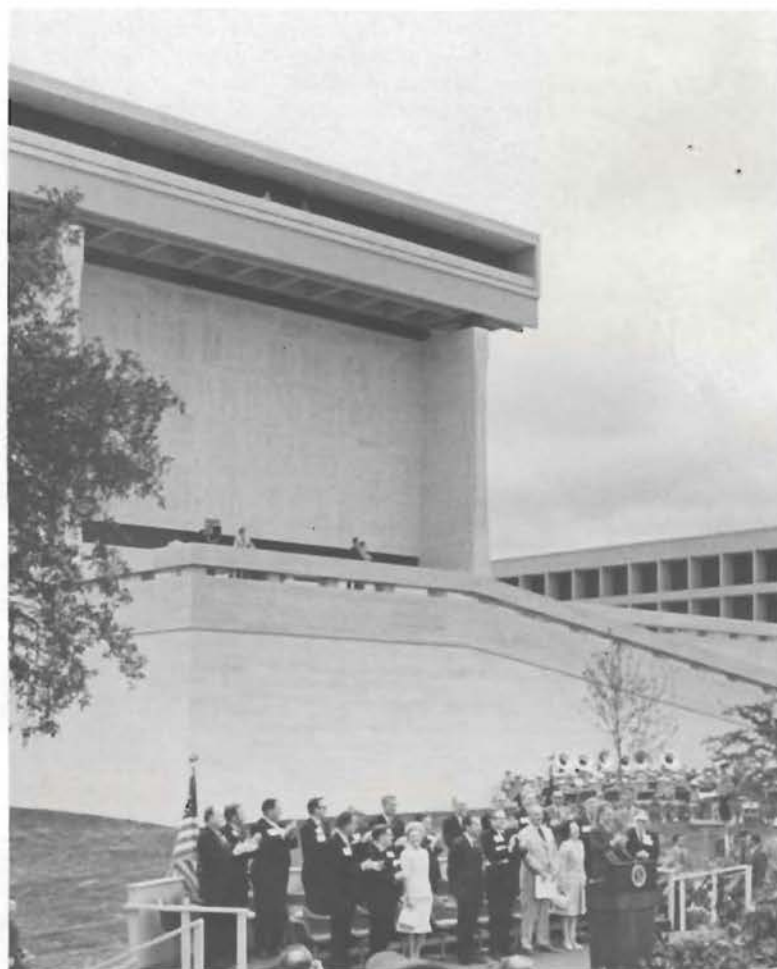


THE
LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON
LIBRARY

FIVE YEAR REPORT

May 22, 1971

Library Dedicated In Nationally Televised Ceremonies



Left, with the stage crowded with dignitaries from two administrations, the nation's newest Presidential Library is opened. Above, President Johnson addresses the crowd of 4,000 friends, neighbors, long-time allies and political opponents.

Although the race to complete last minute details was, in Mrs. Johnson's words, a "cliff-hanger," at 11:30 a.m. on May 22, 1971, the nationally televised ceremony began — on schedule. Four thousand guests descended on Austin from around the globe to celebrate the opening of the sixth Presidential Library and to pay tribute to the nation's 36th President.

Guests included writers, business leaders, film stars, educators, entertainers, friends and neighbors from the Texas hill country — and representatives of the highest echelons of the American political scene from the New Deal to the Nixon Administration.

At President Johnson's request, the dedication ceremony was brief; by noon the University of Texas, which built and continues to own the Library, had turned it over to the U.S. Government to operate. The nation had an eight-story "modern monolithic" edifice containing the most extensive collection of research material on a Presidential career and administration to that time, and 35,000

museum artifacts with "enough swords and saddles to equip a cavalry," according to Daniel Reed, Assistant U. S. Archivist for Presidential Libraries.

"It is all here: the story of our time — with the bark off," declared President Johnson in his dedication speech. "There is no record of a mistake, nothing critical, ugly or unpleasant that is not included in the files here. We have papers from my 40 years in public service in one place, for friend and foe to judge, to approve or disapprove . . . This library will show the facts, not just the joy and triumphs, but the sorrow and failures, too."

President Johnson said that of the millions of words contained in the documents, "the two that best express my philosophy are the words 'man can'." The documents, he said, "reflect what man can and cannot do in one life."

Following the dedication, the guests were served a Texas-size barbecue lunch — 4,100 pounds of beef, ribs and sausage, 600 chickens, 2,000 onions, 60 gallons of dill pickles and a ton of cole slaw and potato salad.



This Library has been an important part of my life for more than a decade. I recall that when the idea of a Johnson Library was first born, in the fall of 1965, Lyndon asked me to learn all I could about Presidential Libraries. It was a task that I embraced with enthusiasm and personal interest. I visited three of the four then existing Presidential Libraries, and later met with museum curators and historians, architects and archivists. Excitedly, I shared my new knowledge with Lyndon, and gradually our concept of this Library took form. From the fall of 1967 until its dedication in 1971, we watched as bulldozers and workmen constructed a magnificent new facility to house all those ideas. But although the building was complete, the work of the Library had not yet begun.

In the five years since its dedication I have watched as this building has become an institution. It has been a creative period for the Library; a time for experimentation and growth. New ideas and activities have been

tested — some to be abandoned while others have become permanent additions to the range of Library activities. There have been many significant accomplishments, and we have much to celebrate on this fifth anniversary.

But Lyndon would be the first to remind us that the importance of those years lies in the promise they hold for the future. The challenge we now face is to build on that record of the past; to continue accepting new responsibilities and seeking new opportunities to serve. If we succeed, the Library will become established in the next five years as a center that can make important contributions to our national life. I await the events of those years with excitement and great hope.

Lady Bird Johnson

To an early gathering of scholars and public officials at the Library, President Johnson delivered this challenge: "We are not here to celebrate the breakthroughs of yesterday, but to try to chart the breakthroughs of tomorrow . . . It is the future to which we should address ourselves." His remarks not only set the tone for that occasion, but articulated a philosophy that has left a permanent imprint on the Library and its programs. Under the LBJ stimulus, the Library has operated

beyond the boundaries of its responsibilities as an archives and museum. In addition to preserving and providing access to the papers and materials under its control, the Library has undertaken a series of programs that spotlight problems of the times and look to the future. This Five Year Report briefly reviews the Library's progress—both as a museum and archival depository, and as a center for the debate of public issues.

THE ARCHIVES: Depository for the Records of the Johnson Years

Described by Mrs. Johnson as "the heart and soul of the Library," the archives house 31 million papers—the largest collection of documents in any of the six Presidential Libraries. The bulk of the holdings consists of 17 million Presidential papers, 6 million pre-Presidential pages, 6 million papers donated by associates of LBJ, and 2 million federal records. They are stored in 46,000 red boxes, visible to Library visitors through the glass walls of the four floors that rise above the Great Hall.

These floors are familiar grounds to the professional archivists who spend their working hours immersed in the historic documents. The principal responsibility of the archival staff is to "open" papers for research—an exacting process of arranging, describing and reviewing the unclassified documents. The first collection of papers to be made available for research were the 268,000 Education Papers, which were officially declared open by President Johnson at the Library's Education Symposium on January 24, 1972. Since that time, virtually all of the 17 million Presidential papers have been opened on request to researchers. Attention has now shifted to processing non-Presidential materials: the House of Representatives papers, to be followed by the Senate papers, the Vice Presidential papers, the post-Presidential files, and finally the personal papers of associates.

Of the Library's one million security-classified documents—primarily concerned with foreign affairs—more

than 12,000 have been declassified through a process known as Mandatory Review. That process, established by Presidential Order in 1972, makes it possible for a researcher to demand that a classified document at least 10 years old be examined by the agency of its origin for possible declassification.

Since the dedication of the Library, the archival holdings have continued to grow through an active program of acquiring the personal papers of Johnson associates. Included among the 150 individuals who have contributed



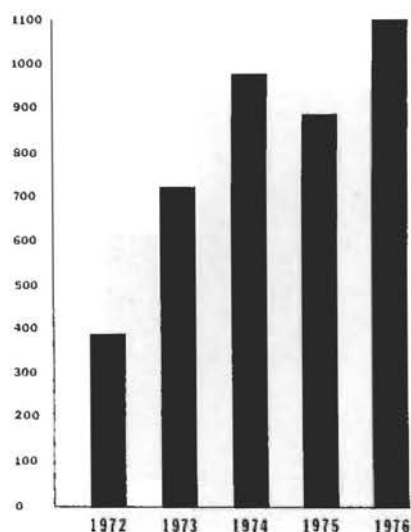
A staff archivist, above, retrieves materials requested by a researcher at the Library. Left, the boxes of documents are brought to scholars who work in the research room directly from the original papers. Below, many of the scholars working in the Library are recipients of research grants-in-aid from the Friends of the LBJ Library. More than \$37,000 has been awarded to provide travel and living assistance to scholars who could not otherwise afford to visit the Library.



papers are nine former Cabinet officers: Joseph W. Barr, Alan Boyd, Ramsey Clark, Clark Clifford, Henry Fowler, Marvin Watson, John Gardner, Dean Rusk and Robert Wood. Other major acquisitions include the one million Drew Pearson papers, and the approximately four million Wright Patman papers. The acquisition program will continue to be an important priority for the archival staff.

As more papers in the Library have become accessible to researchers, the responsibilities of the archival staff have begun to shift from the opening of papers to assisting scholars in identifying and retrieving research mate-

rials. The first scholars to use the Library's holdings examined the Education Papers—the only category available at that time. With the opening of more material, the volume of visits by researchers has increased proportionally. In the first five years, a total of 525 scholars conducted research in the Library. If the present trend continues, that number will quadruple in the next five years. Although many scholars are currently in the process of completing their research projects, more than 100 publications have resulted from work conducted in the archives.



The number of visits by researchers to the Library has increased as more papers are opened for scholarly use. Figures for 1976 are projected from data for January through August. More than half of the individuals conducting research in the Library have come from outside Texas. 21% have been University faculty members, 13% Ph.D. candidates, 22% M.A. candidates, and 15% undergraduate students.



Above, the Library's Oral History Project has completed taped interviews with 767 individuals who were a part of President Johnson's personal or public life. Following clearance from the individuals interviewed, the typed transcripts are made available to researchers in the Library.



Left, the four floors of archives are visible from the museum area through glass walls rising above the second floor of the Great Hall.

THE MUSEUM: Exhibits on the Presidency

In its first five years, more than 3.2 million visitors toured the halls of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library — an average of 2,000 per day. They have come from every state in the Union and more than 200 foreign nations; 60% of those who sign the guest register are drawn from outside the state of Texas. Each year the number of Library visitors has steadily increased, with the exception of a noticeable drop during the period of the energy crisis. Attendance during the summer months of 1976 has set a record high for any 3 month period since the Library's dedication. It has become one of the most popular tourist attractions in the southwestern United States.

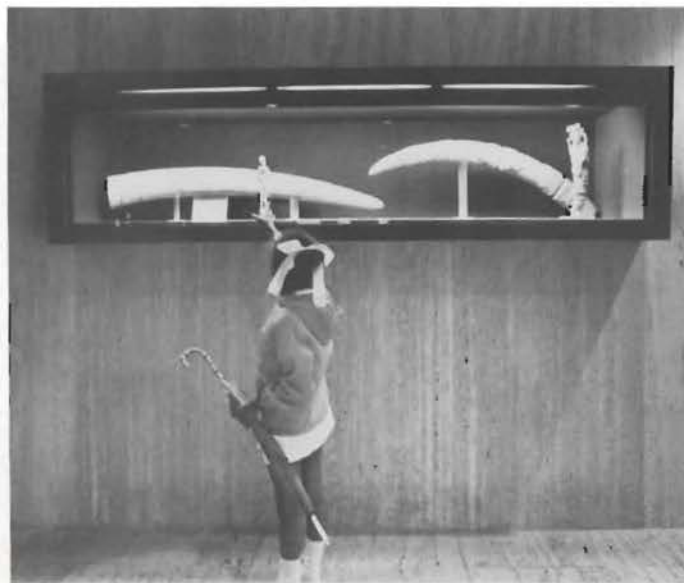
The Library's Museum is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., closing only on Christmas Day. At the request of President Johnson, admission to the Library is free. It is the only museum in the Presidential Library system that does not charge an admittance fee.

With a collection of more than 35,000 historic objects, the Library has become firmly established as one of the nation's leading museums. Its holdings include the personal possessions of President Johnson, and a bounty of materials that are acquired only by those who serve in the nation's highest office: 15,000 gifts to the President from the American people, 1,000 gifts from foreign heads of state, and 3,000 original political cartoons. Holdings range from a T'ang Dynasty tomb sculpture to a rock brought back from the first manned landing on the moon.

Items from the Library's collection chosen for display are selected to capture the milieu of the 1960's and the Johnson Presidency, and to provide a historic look at the Office and its development through the years. The most popular exhibit is the replica of the White House Oval Office — the working quarters of all Presidents since Theodore Roosevelt. This 7/8ths size reproduction contains many of the materials that actually furnished the room during the Johnson years, including the President's desk, rocking chair, telephone, and the famous three-screen television console. A second popular exhibit, *Life*



Above, the bronze bust, Head of Sonia by Giacomo Manzù, was one of the 24 works of art displayed with the temporary exhibition, "SCULPTORS AND THEIR DRAWINGS: Selections from the Hirshhorn Museum Collection." Below left, a young tourist admires carved ivory tusks given to President Johnson by the President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast. Below, the replica of the Oval Office is the Library's most popular exhibit.



in the White House, was proposed by Mrs. Johnson who wanted people unable to visit the White House to see what the public and private rooms are like. Most museum exhibits are continuously updated and revitalized with new materials from the Library's collection.

In addition to the permanent exhibits, the museum maintains an active program of touring and temporary exhibitions (see inset). The first temporary exhibition, *American Political Campaigns*, was so popular that it remained on display for almost five years and is now being redesigned as a smaller, permanent exhibit. This collection, donated by Ralph Becker, contains more than 4,000 items of political memorabilia from the campaigns of George Washington through Richard Nixon. In this bicentennial year, the Library sponsored four special exhibits: *The Presidents on the Presidency*, *American Politics Through Political Cartoons*, *American Presidential China*, and *Documents of the American Revolution*.



Above, members of the museum staff install portions of a temporary exhibit on the second floor gallery. The staff conceives, designs and constructs virtually all of the exhibits in the museum workshop beneath the Library. Left, school children huddle to read the exhibit of political cartoons.



The sales desk, which originally offered only postcards, has experienced enormous growth and now stocks more than 200 items for sale.

The Record of Temporary and Touring Exhibitions

- Political Campaigns* — from May 22, 1972 to January 31, 1976
- Western Art* — from May 22, 1971 to January 2, 1972
- Education* — from January 24 to July 12, 1972
- Civil Rights* — from December 9, 1972 to May 1973
- Paintings from the University of Texas' Barbara Duncan Collection* — from June 1 to July 30, 1973
- Oriental Rugs: Gifts to the President* — from August 1972 to August 1975
- Triton City* — from October 8 to November 1, 1973
- University of Texas Faculty Art Show* — from April 1 to May 5, 1974
- Recycled Office* — November 11-12, 1974
- Presidents on the Presidency* — from August 27 to November 30, 1975
- Sculptors and their Drawings: Selections from the Hirshhorn Museum Collection* — from October 4, 1974 to January 5, 1975
- Women in Public Life: 1848-1931* — from November 10 to December 14, 1975
- The American Presidency in Political Cartoons: 1776-1976* — from March 15 to April 27, 1976
- Christmas Exhibit* — each year during Holiday Season
- American Presidential China* — from May 24 to July 4, 1976
- Manuscripts of the American Revolution* — from July 24 to August 29, 1976

AUDIOVISUAL COLLECTION: The Sights and Sounds of History

The birth of electronic journalism and communications technology has irreversibly altered the measures by which man records his span in time. In addition to the written word, events of this century have been captured in motion picture, video tape, and recorded sound. As an institution for the study of recent history, the Library's archival holdings contain an unusually rich collection of audiovisual matter including more than 4,000 hours of video tape, 8,000 audio tapes, and one million feet of motion picture footage.

Generally considered as the most important holding of the Audiovisual Archives is the documentary motion picture record, month by month, of White House activities

from the summer of 1966 to January 1969. Collectively, the monthly compilations make up a visual historic account of unprecedented detail and quality.

A second significant component of the audiovisual holdings is the collection of more than 800 original tapes of Lyndon Johnson's statements and speeches as President. Included are video tapes of network coverage of his major addresses and press conferences.

To make these materials accessible to researchers, the Audiovisual Division provides specially equipped carrels in which researchers review requested tapes and films. Periodically these holdings are used by film producers and television networks.

Preservation of this unusual collection requires constant monitoring for deterioration and a continuing effort to make duplicate copies of important tapes and films. In the past five years the Audiovisual Division has reproduced most audio and video tapes, with several copies made of heavily researched materials. Masters of motion picture footage have been completed.

The Audiovisual Division is frequently called on to record significant Library activities, and to produce in-house films for showing in the Library. They have video taped all of the lecturers and symposia sponsored by the Library, and have composed five major productions including the Library Orientation Film and, together with the Still Photo Division, the *LBJ Humor* show. Both productions are shown on a continuous basis to Library visitors.



Many of the museum's exhibits incorporate sound and visual images which are controlled from a single panel in the Audiovisual Division. From this room, the staff can monitor and adjust exhibits in all parts of the museum.



The Library's extensive audiovisual equipment gives the Division the in-house capacity to record important activities on video tape, and to edit and prepare film or video tape productions.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES: An Era Recorded on Film

The LBJ Library's Still Photo Division houses more than 500,000 unique photographs. This collection consists of three principal categories: the pre-Presidential period, containing many pictures which were taken by members of the Johnson family or were donated by friends; the Presidential period, which includes all the photographs taken by the White House photographers; and the post-Presidential period, in which 95% were taken by the Still Photo Division. The Division also records on film the activities of the Library.

A primary responsibility of this Division is to process and catalogue the collection to make materials easily retrievable and accessible to researchers. Due to the frequency of requests for photographs from the Presidential period, priority was initially given to processing materials in this collection. The photographs from this period have now all been catalogued and are presently open to researchers. With this effort complete, the Still Photo Division has begun duplicating and processing for preservation all of the pre-Presidential photographs. Until this effort is completed, the staff must continuously monitor the conditions under which these older materials are maintained, and must periodically restore deteriorated photographs.



Reprints of photographs from the collection are frequently requested by scholars, publishers, writers, filmmakers, the news media, and private citizens. The Still Photo Division responds to an average of 50 requests per week, primarily for photographs from the White House collection. In the first five years of operation, virtually every national magazine has used materials from the photographic archives. Photographs from the collection are currently appearing in approximately 30 bicentennial exhibits.



Above, many of the museum's exhibits are composed of photographs taken from the photographic collection and enlarged by the Still Photo Division staff. Left, prints and negatives of more than 500,000 photographs are filed by subject and date in the still photo collection. Below left and right, the Division maintains a modern photographic laboratory for developing, reproducing, preserving and enlarging photographs.



THE SYMPOSIA: Looking to the Future

On January 24, 1972, an assembly of leading educators and public figures gathered in the Lyndon Baines Johnson Auditorium for the opening of the Johnson Administration's Education papers and to take part in the Library's first symposium, *Educating a Nation: The Changing American Commitment*. Addressing the conference participants, Archivist of the United States James B. Rhoads remarked, "Presidential Libraries would be fulfilling their purpose if they did nothing more than preserve and provide access to the papers they contain. But their charters are broad and their possibilities for service are unlimited. Intellectual centers such as these are inherently dynamic institutions, constantly probing as searchlights for new and exciting ways to advance scholarship."

Seven major national symposia have been hosted by the Library. Each has been open to the public at no charge. This series, jointly sponsored with the University of Texas, has established the Library as a national forum for the free exchange of ideas.



The Library's first symposium, *EDUCATING A NATION: The Changing American Commitment*, attracted an audience of 900 educators, public officials and students. In his closing remarks, President Johnson summarized his thoughts on public education, "The United States has the money to do anything it has the guts to do, and the vision to do, and the will to do . . . This country can finance all the higher education we think we ought to have, for all the people that think they ought to have it."



The second symposium, *Equal Opportunity in the United States*, was keynoted by Earl Warren and marked President Johnson's last public appearance. Other participants included Clarence Mitchell, Hubert Humphrey, Julian Bond, Roy Wilkins, Vernon Jordan and Barbara Jordan.



Architect and planner R. Buckminster Fuller delivered the closing address at the Library's third annual symposium *THE AMERICAN CITY: Realities and Possibilities*. Speaking before an overflowing crowd, Fuller ended the symposium with an optimistic observation on American technological prowess: "It is now feasible to take care of all humanity."

Right, Maurice Strong, head of the United Nations' Environmental Programme, and Dr. Barry Commoner confer during a break at the symposium, *BEYOND TODAY'S ENERGY CRISIS: The Future of the American Environment*. This was the Library's first symposium to depart from the issues of the 1960s.



Left, crowds gather for a public outdoor concert by University of Texas choral groups and musicians on the evening preceding the symposium *THE ARTS: Years of Development, Time of Decision*. The conference opened on the tenth anniversary of the signing by President Johnson of the legislation creating the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities.



Above, the two-day *Conference on Women in Public Life* was the first American follow-up to the International Women's Year Meeting in Mexico City. Left, panel participants assemble for the opening of the most recent symposium, *The Presidency and the Press*.

THE LECTURERS: Focus on the Issues

With the assistance of a grant from the Moody Foundation, the Library and the LBJ School of Public Affairs have jointly hosted a series of Distinguished Lectures in the 1,000-seat Lyndon Baines Johnson Auditorium. The speaker series is designed to bring prominent public figures to Austin to deliver addresses on issues of current national concern. The public is invited to attend free of charge.

While on the University of Texas campus, visiting Distinguished Lecturers are asked to meet in informal classroom settings with graduate students at the LBJ School.



Above left, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, the first Distinguished Lecturer, joins President Johnson for an informal seminar with students at the LBJ Ranch. Averell Harriman, above, lectured on United States foreign policy.



Above right, Elliot Richardson lectured on "Complexity Versus Community." Sam Ervin, above, and Dean Rusk, right, appeared as Distinguished Lecturers in 1975. Both drew overflowing crowds to the Lyndon Baines Johnson Auditorium.

