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OA/ID Number: 13712
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Folder Title:
LBJ Reception 4/6/90 [OA 6895]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	20	4	7

THE ~~WHITE~~ HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 4-7-90

FROM THE PRESIDENT GJ

TO: Dave Demarest

2 Things:

1. Your letter to Ed on AIDS speech was excellent. I hope this is going on all across the old U.S. of A.

2. Please give special thanks to writer of Lyndon Johnson speech. The LBJ people were really touched. Gret sensitivity in there.

gb .

cc: Sununu
Fitzwater

JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION 25TH ANNIVERSARY / THE EAST ROOM
FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1990 / 3:30 P.M.

THANKS FIRST -- TO THE FAMILY -- ESPECIALLY OUR ESTEEMED FRIEND LADY BIRD JOHNSON, AS WELL AS HER DAUGHTERS LYNDA AND LUCI. THE GRANDKIDS, PATRICK, NICOLE, REBEKAH, CLAUDIA, LUCINDA, CATHERINE, AND THE YOUNGEST, JENNIFER. AND OF COURSE, SENATOR CHUCK ROBB. HIS DISTINGUISHED COLLEAGUES: LLOYD BENTSEN AND PAT MOYNIHAN.

MY FELLOW TEXANS JAKE PICKLE, HENRY GONZALEZ, KIKA DE LA GARZA. FORMER SPEAKER JIM WRIGHT. AND SO MANY DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S CABINET, INCLUDING: CLARK CLIFFORD, BOB MCNAMARA, ANTHONY CELEBREZZE [CELL-A-BREE-ZEE], NICK KATZENBACH, AND STEWART UDALL.

I'LL BE IN TROUBLE IF I KEEP GOING. A COUPLE MORE "THANK YOU'S" AND JACK VALENTI'LL THINK HE'S BACK AT THE ACADEMY AWARDS.

JACK PROBABLY DESCRIBED LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON ABOUT AS WELL AS ANYBODY EVER HAS. JACK'S BOOK WAS ENTITLED, A VERY HUMAN PRESIDENT, AND THAT HE SURELY WAS. "AN AWESOME ENGINE OF A MAN," JACK CALLED HIM, "TERRORIZING, TENDER, INEXHAUSTIBLY ENERGETIC... LOVING OF LAND, GRASS, AND WATER. ENGULFING, PATIENT, IMPATIENT, CARING, INSIGHTFUL, DEVOTED TO WIFE, FAMILY AND FRIENDS... COMPASSIONATE. COURAGEOUS. FULL OF HUMOR."

LBJ'S HUMOR WAS MATCHED PERHAPS ONLY BY HIS BIGNESS OF HEART. AT THE INAUGURAL BALL AT THE STATLER-HILTON, HE LOOKED AT HUBERT HUMPHREY -- AT THAT POINT VICE PRESIDENT FOR LESS THAN 12 HOURS. "THERE HE IS," LBJ EXCLAIMED, "THE GREATEST VICE PRESIDENT I HAVE EVER KNOWN!" \\\\

HE WAS A TOWERING, PASSIONATE FIGURE, ENDLESSLY IN MOTION.

THOSE IN THE PRESS WHO THINK THE WHITE HOUSE IS HECTIC TODAY SHOULD TRADE NOTES WITH BILL MOYERS. BILL WAS LBJ'S PRESS SECRETARY FOR A TIME, AND TOLD HOW ONE DAY THE PRESIDENT CALLED HIM IN HIS OFFICE AND SAID: "BILL, I'M GOING TO HONOLULU." BILL SAID: "FINE, MR. PRESIDENT. I'LL COME OVER AND TALK TO YOU ABOUT IT. WHERE ARE YOU?" AND LBJ REPLIED: "OVER LOS ANGELES."

LYNDON JOHNSON LOVED AMERICA, LOVED HER LAND, LOVED HER PEOPLE. ONE OF MY OWN PERSONAL HEROES, DWIGHT EISENHOWER, SERVED AS PRESIDENT WHEN LBJ WAS MAJORITY LEADER IN THE SENATE. AND IKE OFTEN SAID THAT HE KNEW THAT WHENEVER THE GREAT ISSUES OF NATIONAL SECURITY WERE CONCERNED, LYNDON JOHNSON WOULD ALWAYS BE A PARTISAN OF PRINCIPLE -- NOT A PARTISAN OF PARTY.

HISTORIANS WILL CONTINUE TO ARGUE ABOUT LBJ'S LEGACY.

SOME SAY THE GREATEST THING HE EVER DID WAS HEAL THE NATION AFTER OUR TRAGIC LOSS. OTHERS SAY IT WAS THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, OR THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT THE FOLLOWING YEAR. BUT WHATEVER THE GREATEST THING LBJ EVER DID -- SAM RAYBURN SAID THERE WAS NO DOUBT ABOUT THE BEST THING LBJ EVER DID: MARRYING LADY BIRD JOHNSON. \\\\

SHE WAS HIS ANCHOR AND HIS STRENGTH. SHE NEVER FAILED HIM. SHE WAS ALWAYS THERE.

AND AS SHE HAS ONCE AGAIN TODAY, LADY BIRD BROUGHT TO THE WHITE HOUSE DIGNITY, WARMTH AND GRACE. SHE WAS NEVER ON STAGE, NEVER ACTING OUT A PART, ALWAYS THE SAME GENUINE LADY NO MATTER WHAT THE SETTING. HER GIFT OF LANGUAGE IS A COMBINATION OF BOTH ELEGANCE AND SIMPLICITY, A VIVID IMAGERY THAT CHARMS AMERICA TO THIS DAY.

MRS. JOHNSON, YOU, TOO, HAVE LEFT THIS NATION AN IMPORTANT LEGACY.

THOSE WHO TRAVEL BY CAR ALONG THE BANKS OF THE POTOMAC, OR WHO WALK OR BICYCLE ALONG ITS PATHS, ARE EACH DAY STRUCK BY THE WONDER OF YOUR GIFT. FRIENDS BACK HOME TELL ME THAT THE WILDFLOWERS PLANTED ALONG TEXAS HIGHWAYS AT YOUR DIRECTION ARE THE PRETTIEST EVER THIS YEAR. THE BLUEBONNETS AND THE INDIAN PAINT BRUSH LINE INTERSTATE 10 FROM SAN ANTONIO TO HOUSTON.

AND I REMEMBER A FEW YEARS BACK WHEN BARBARA AND I WERE HEADED FROM HOUSTON TO COLLEGE STATION FOR A & M'S COMMENCEMENT. WE SKIPPED THE HELICOPTER AND INSISTED ON DRIVING SO WE COULD SEE YOUR BEAUTIFUL WILDFLOWERS IN BLOOM.

TODAY SOME HAVE RENEWED THE DEBATE ABOUT WHEN AND WHERE THE FIRST EARTH DAY WAS CONCEIVED, ABOUT WHEN THE ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT WAS FIRST LAUNCHED IN AMERICA.

WELL, I SAY IT BEGAN JUST ABOUT THE TIME A NATION OF NEW TREES AND FLOWERS STARTED APPEARING AT THE BUSINESS END OF A SHOVEL HELD BY LADY BIRD JOHNSON. \\\\

THE JOHNSONS WERE CLOSE TO BOTH THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE, AND LBJ OFTEN SPOKE ABOUT "THE STRENGTH THAT COMES FROM THE POWER FOR GOOD THAT LIES OUT THERE IN THE FERTILE LANDS AND GREAT CITIES OF AMERICA.

[ABOUT] AMERICA'S DEEP CONFIDENCE IN ITSELF... ITS CONVICTION THAT WE DON'T HAVE ANY PROBLEM THAT WE ARE NOT BIG ENOUGH TO SOLVE OURSELVES -- AND ALWAYS REMEMBERING THAT ALL OUR SUCCESSES CAN ALWAYS BE IMPROVED."

HE TRIED WITH ALL HIS HEART TO BE THE BEST PRESIDENT THIS COUNTRY EVER HAD FOR THE PEOPLE WHO ARE PRESSED AGAINST THE WALL, WHOSE CRIES WERE OFTEN NOT HEARD. BUT HE HEARD. LYNDON HEARD.

LBJ OFTEN TOLD OF SPOTTING A TOMBSTONE HE ADMIRED SOMEWHERE OUT IN WEST TEXAS. IT CARRIED JUST FOUR SIMPLE WORDS:

"HE DONE HIS DAMNEDEST."

SOME SAY THAT FABLED TOMBSTONE NEVER EXISTED. BUT IT DOES NOW. FROM THE POTOMAC TO THE PEDERNALES, NO ONE EVER EARNED THAT EPITAPH MORE THAN LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON. "HE DONE HIS DAMNEDEST." \\\\

SO THANK YOU ALL FOR COMING TODAY, FOR YOUR SERVICE TO YOUR COUNTRY, FOR HONORING THIS GREAT PRESIDENT.

AND TO THE MEMBERS OF MY OWN ADMINISTRATION -- I SEE MARLIN OVER THERE -- TAKE HEART. JUST 24 YEARS AND YOU'LL BE INVITED BACK TO YOUR OWN REUNION -- PERHAPS EVEN HOSTED BY PRESIDENT ROBB -- PRESIDENT JENNIFER ROBB. \\\\

THANK YOU. AND MAY GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

# # #

McNally/Simon
April 2, 1990
Draft Two (B:LBJ)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION 25th ANNIVERSARY
THE EAST ROOM, THE WHITE HOUSE
FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1990, 3:30 P.M.

Thanks first -- to the family -- our dear friend Lady Bird. Lynda and Luci. The grandkids, Patrick, Nicole, Rebekah, Claudia, Lucinda, Catherine, and the youngest, Jennifer. And of course, Senator Chuck Robb. His distinguished colleagues: Lloyd Bentsen, Bob Byrd, Dan Inouye, Pat Moynihan. My fellow Texans Jake Pickle, Henry Gonzalez, Kiki de la Garza. Former Speaker Jim Wright. And so many distinguished members of President Johnson's Cabinet: Clark Clifford, Bob McNamara, Anthony Celebrezze, Nick Katzenbach, and Stewart Udall.

Ramsey Clark
Joseph Barr
Henry Fowler
Willard Wirtz
Alex Trowbridge
Robert Wood
Alan Boyd
John W. Gardner

I'll be in trouble if I keep going. A couple more "thank you's" and Jack Valenti'll think he's back at the **Academy Awards**.

Jack probably described Lyndon Baines Johnson about as well as anybody ever has. The book was entitled, A Very Human President, and that he surely was. "An awesome engine of a man," Jack called him, "terrorizing, tender, inexhaustibly energetic... Loving of land, grass, and water. Engulfing, patient, impatient, caring, insightful, devoted to wife, family and friends... Compassionate. Courageous. Full of humor."

Jack Valenti
A very Human president
p. x
all file

LBJ's humor was matched perhaps only by his bigness of heart. At the Inaugural Ball at the Statler-Hilton, he looked at Hubert Humphrey -- at that point Vice President for less than 12 hours. "There he is," LBJ exclaimed, "**the greatest Vice President I have ever known!**" \\\\

The Johnson Wit
p. 44

He was a towering, passionate figure, endlessly in motion. Those in the press who think the White House is hectic today should trade notes with Bill Moyers. Bill was LBJ's press secretary for a time, and told how one day the President called him in his office and said: "Bill, I'm going to Honolulu." Bill said: "Fine, Mr. President. I'll come over and talk to you about it. Where are you?" And LBJ replied: **"Over Los Angeles."**

Boller: Presidential Anecdotes p. 308
From: Liz Carpenter Ruffles & Flourishes p. 32

Lyndon Johnson loved America, loved her land, loved her people. One of my own personal heroes, Dwight Eisenhower, served as President when LBJ was Majority Leader in the Senate. And Ike often said that he knew that whenever the great issues of national security were concerned, Lyndon Johnson would always be a partisan of **principle** -- not a partisan of **party**.

Richard Nixon 5-22-71 see file

Historians will continue to argue about LBJ's legacy. Some say the greatest thing he ever did was heal the Nation after a tragic loss. Others say it was the 1964 Civil Rights Act, or the Voting Rights Act the following year. But whatever the **greatest** thing LBJ ever did -- Sam Rayburn said there was no doubt about the **best** thing LBJ ever did: **Marrying Lady Bird Johnson.** \\\\

In Bollow: Presidential Wives, p. 382
From Marie Smith The Presidents Lady p. 42

She was his anchor and his strength. She never failed him. She was always there.

And as she has once again today, Lady Bird brought to the White House dignity, warmth and grace. She was never on stage, never acting out a part, always the same genuine lady no matter what the setting. Her gift of language is a combination of both

elegance and simplicity, a vivid imagery that charms America to this day.

Mrs. Johnson, you, too, have left this Nation an important legacy. Those who travel by car along the banks of the Potomac, or who walk or bicycle along its paths, are each day struck by the wonder of your gift. Friends back home tell me that the wildflowers planted along Texas highways at your direction are the prettiest ever this year. The bluebonnets and the Indian paint brush line Interstate 10 from Austin to Houston.

And I remember a few years back when Barbara and I were headed from Houston to College Station for A & M's commencement. We skipped the helicopter and insisted on driving so we could see your beautiful wildflowers in bloom.

Today some have renewed the debate about when and where the first Earth Day was conceived, about when the environmental movement was first launched in America. **Well, I say it began just about the time a nation of new trees and flowers started appearing at the business end of a shovel held by <u>Lady Bird Johnson</u>.** \\\\

The Johnsons were close to both the land and the people, and LBJ often spoke about "the strength that comes from the power for good that lies out there in the fertile lands and great cities of America. [About] America's deep confidence in itself... Its conviction that we don't have any problem that we are not big enough to solve ourselves -- and always remembering that all our successes can always be improved."

He tried with all his heart to be the best President this country ever had for the people who are pressed against the wall, whose cries were often not heard. But he heard. Lyndon heard.

LBJ often told of spotting a tombstone he admired somewhere out in West Texas. It carried just four simple words:

"He done his damnedest."

Some say that fabled tombstone never existed. But it does now. From the Potomac to the Pedernales, no one ever earned that epitaph more than Lyndon Baines Johnson. **"He done his damnedest."** \\\\

So thank you all for coming today, for your service to your country, for honoring this great President.

And to the members of my own Administration -- I see Marlin over there -- take heart. Just 24 years and you'll be invited back to your own reunion -- perhaps even hosted by President Robb -- President **Jennifer Robb**. \\\\

Thank you. And may God bless the United States of America.

# # #

GATE LIST

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

ACCEPT AND NO RESPONSE

NAME	
RECEPTION IN RECOGNITION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S INAUGURATION -Friday April 6, 1990/3:00 p.m. -Visitors Entrance/Limited Parking on East Executive Avenue/Invitations Contact Social Office x7788 THE PRESIDENT & MRS. BUSH	
Abell, Elizabeth "Bess" (Mrs. Tyler)	A
Abell, Tyler (Hon.)	A
Allbritton, Barbara (Mrs. Joe)	A
Allbritton, Joe (Mr.)	A
~~Baker, Martha (Nurse for M. Lasker)+~~	A
Barr, Beth (Mrs. Joseph W.)	A
Barr, Joseph W. (Hon.)	A
Bass, Nancy (Mrs. Perry)	A
Bass, Perry (Mr.)	A
Bentsen, Beryl "B. A." (Mrs. Lloyd)	A
Bentsen, Lloyd M. (Hon.(Sen.))	A
Boozer, Yolanda (Mrs.)	A
Boyd, Alan S. (Hon.)	A
Boyd, Flavil (Mrs. Alan S.)	A
Brown, Virginia (Mrs.)	A
Bundy, Mary (Mrs. McGeorge)	A
Califano, Hilary (Mrs. Joseph Jr.)	A
Califano, Joseph A. Jr (Hon.)	A
Card, Andrew H. Jr (Hon.)	A
Carpenter, Christy (Ms.)	A
Carpenter, Elizabeth S. (Mrs.)	A
Castro, Bette (Mrs. Nash)	A
Castro, Nash (Mr.)	A
Cater, Libby (Mrs. S. Douglass Jr.)	A
Cater, S. Douglass Jr (Hon.)	A
Celebrezze, Anne (Mrs. Anthony)	A
Celebrezze, Anthony J. (Hon.)	A
Chiarodo, Andrew (Dr.)	A
Chiarodo, Marie (Mrs. Andrew)	A
Christian, George E. (Hon.)	A
Christian, JoAnne (Mrs. George)	A
Clark, Georgia (Mrs. Ramsey)	A
Clark, Ramsey (Hon.)	A
Clifford, Clark (Hon.)	A
Cohen, Eloise (Mrs. Wilbur)	A
Cohen, Stuart (Mr.)	A

NAME	
Cunningham, Isabella (Mrs. William)	A
Cunningham, William (Dr.)	A
De_la_Garza, Kika (Hon.(Rep.))	A
Duggan, Ervin S. (Hon.)	A
Duggan, Julia (Mrs. Ervin S.)	A
Fowler, Henry (Hon.)	A
Fowler, Trude (Mrs. Henry)	A
Freeman, Jane (Mrs. Orville L.)	A
Freeman, Orville L. (Hon.)	A
Furness, Betty (Hon.)	A
Gardner, John W. (Hon.)	A
Gilliam, Marian (Mrs. H. Thornberry)	A
Gonzalez, Henry B. (Hon.(Rep.))	A
Hackler, Loyd (Mr.)	A
Hackler, Norma (Mrs. Loyd)	A
Hand, Ann (Mrs. Lloyd)	A
Hand, Lloyd (Hon.)	A
Hardesty, Mary (Mrs. Robert)	A
Hardesty, Robert L. (Hon.)	A
Helms, Cynthia (Mrs. Richard)	A
Helms, Richard (Hon.)	A
Ikard, Frank (Hon.)	A
Ikard, Jayne (Mrs. Frank)	A
Johnson, Claudia (Mrs. Lyndon)++SW	A
Johnson, Edwina (Mrs. W. Thomas)	A
Johnson, Luci Baines (Ms.)	A
Johnson, W. Thomas (Hon.)	A
Jones, James R. (Hon.)	A
Jones, Olivia (Mrs. James)	A
Katzenbach, Lydia (Mrs. Nicholas)	A
Katzenbach, Nicholas (Hon.)	A
Krim, Arthur B. (Hon.)	A
Krim, Mathilde (Mrs. Arthur B.)	A
Laitin, Christine (Mrs. Joseph)	A
Laitin, Joseph (Mr.)	A
~~Lasker, Mary (Mrs. Albert D.)~~	A
Levinson, Lawrence E. (Hon.)	A
Levinson, Margaret (Mrs. Lawrence)	A
Marks, Dorothy (Mrs. Leonard)	A

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

ACCEPT AND NO RESPONSE

NAME		NAME	
Marks, Leonard (Mr.)	A	Strauss, Robert (Hon.)	A
McClure, Frederick D. (Hon.)	A	Sununu, John H. (Hon.)	A
McNamara, Robert S. (Hon.)	A		
McNulty, Jack W. (Mr.)	A	Temple, Larry E. (Hon.)	A
McNulty, Jean (Mrs. Jack)	A	Temple, Louann (Mrs. Larry E.)	A
McPherson, Harry (Hon.)	A	Territo, Dorothy (Mrs. Vincent)	A
McPherson, Patricia (Mrs. Harry)	A	Territo, Vincent (Lt.Col.)	A
Middleton, Harry J. (Mr.)	A	Thornberry, Homer (Hon.)	A
Middleton, Miriam (Mrs. Harry)	A	Tilson, Donald (Mr.)	A
Midgley, Leslie (Mr.)	A	Tilson, Elizabeth (Mrs. Donald)	A
Miller, Dale (Hon.)	A	Trowbridge, Alexander B. (Hon.)	A
Miller, Virginia (Mrs. Dale)	A	Trowbridge, Eleanor (Mrs. Alexander)	A
Moynihan, Daniel Patrick (Hon(Sen))	A	Turpin, Ian (Mr.)	A
Moynihan, Elizabeth (Mrs. D. Patrick	A		
		Udall, Erma Lee (Mrs. Stewart)	A
Nugent, Claudia T. (Miss)	A	Udall, Stewart L. (Hon.)	A
Nugent, Nicole M. (Miss)	A		
Nugent, Patrick L. (2nd Lt)	A	Valenti, Jack (Hon.)	A
Nugent, Rebekah J. (Miss)	A	Valenti, Mary Margaret (Mrs. Jack)	A
		Vance, Cyrus R. (Hon.)	A
O'Brien, Elva L. (Mrs. Lawrence)	A	Vance, Grace (Mrs. Cyrus R.)	A
O'Brien, Lawrence F. (Hon.)	A		
		Waldron, Robert E. (Mr.)	A
Peterson, Esther (Mrs.)	A	Wasserman, Edith (Mrs. Lew R.)	A
Pickle, Beryl (Mrs. J. J.)	A	Wasserman, Lew R. (Mr.)	A
Pickle, J. J. "Jake" (Hon.Rep.)	A	Wattenberg, Ben (Dr.)	A
Pierson, Shirley (Mrs. W. DeVier)	A	Wattenberg, Diane Abelman (Mrs. Ben)	A
Pierson, W. DeVier (Hon.)	A	Wolfe, Francis L. (PHOTOGRAPHER)	A
		Wood, Margaret (Mrs. Robert	A
Quayle, Dan (Vice President)	A	Wood, Robert C. (Hon.)	A
Quayle, Marilyn (Mrs. Dan)	A	Wright, James C. Jr (Hon.)	A
Robb, Catherine (Miss)	A		
Robb, Charles S. (Hon.(Sen.))	A		
Robb, Jennifer (Miss)	A		
Robb, Lucinda (Miss)	A		
Robb, Lynda (Mrs. Charles)	A		
Rostow, Elspeth (Mrs. Walt)	A		
Rostow, Walt W. (Hon.)	A		
Scouten, Dorothy (Mrs. Rex)	A		
Scouten, Rex (Hon.)	A		
Scowcroft, Brent (General)	A		
Sherman, Gene (Mrs. Max)	A		
Sherman, Max (Dean)	A		
Stegall, Mildred (Mrs.)	A		
Strauss, Helen (Mrs. Robert)	A		

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

ACCEPT AND NO RESPONSE

NAME	NAME

Total Accepts/ No Response 143

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

REGRETS AND SUBSTITUTES

RECEPTION IN RECOGNITION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S INAUGURATION -Friday April 6, 1990/3:00 p.m. -Visitors Entrance/Limited Parking on East Executive Avenue/Invitations Contact Social Office x7788
THE PRESIDENT & MRS. BUSH

NAME	
Brooks, Jack (Hon.(Rep.))	R
Brooks, Jack (Mrs.)	R
Bundy, McGeorge (Hon.)	R
Busby, Horace (Hon.)	R
Byrd, Robert C. (Hon.(Sen.))	R
Byrd, Robert C. (Mrs.)	R
Clifford, Margery (Mrs. Clark)	R
Connor, John T. (Hon.)	R
Connor, John T. (Mrs.)	R
Cross, James U. (BGEN)	R
Cross, James U. (Mrs.)	R
De_la_Garza, Kika (Mrs.)	R
Dillon, C. Douglas (Hon.)	R
Dillon, C. Douglas (Mrs.)	R
Foley, Thomas S. (Mrs.)	R
Foley, Thomas S. (Speaker)	R
Fuqua, J. B. (Mr.)	R
Fuqua, J. B. (Mrs.)	R
Gardner, John W. (Mrs.)	R
Gonzalez, Henry B. (Mrs.)	R
Gronouski, John A. (Hon.)	R
Gronouski, John A. (Mrs.)	R
Inouye, Daniel K. (Hon.(Sen.))	R
Inouye, Daniel K. (Mrs.)	R
Kennedy, Hon.(Sen.) Edward M.	R
Kennedy, Robert F. (Mrs.)	R
Mahoney, Stephenson (Mrs.)	R
Moyers, Bill D. (Hon.)	R
Moyers, Bill D. (Mrs.)	R
Roche, John P. (Hon.)	R

NAME	
Roche, John P. (Mrs.)	R
Rockefeller, Laurence S. (Hon.)	R
Rockefeller, Laurence S. (Mrs.)	R
Rogers, Walter (Hon.)	R
Rogers, Walter (Mrs.)	R
Rostenkowski, Dan (Hon.(Rep.))	R
Rostenkowski, Dan (Mrs.)	R
Rusk, Dean (Hon.)	R
Rusk, Dean (Mrs.)	R
Sanders, Barefoot (Hon.)	R
Sanders, Barefoot (Mrs.)	R
Smith, C. R. (Hon.)	R
Watson, W. Marvin (Hon.)	R
Watson, W. Marvin (Mrs.)	R
Weaver, Robert C. (Hon.)	R
Weaver, Robert C. (Mrs.)	R
Wiggins, James Russell (Hon.)	R
Wirtz, W. Willard (Hon.)	R
Wirtz, W. Willard (Mrs.)	R
Woodward, Warren G. (Mr.)	R
Woodward, Warren G. (Mrs.)	R
Wright, James C. Jr (Mrs.)	S

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

REGRETS AND SUBSTITUTES

NAME	NAME

Total Regrets/ Substitutes 52

GATE LIST

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

NAME NAME

	TOTAL		ACCEPTS	NORSVP	REGRETS	SUBS
INVITEES:	109	=	82	0	27	0
GUESTS:	86	=	60	0	25	1
TOTALS:	195	=	142	0	52	1

Possible Attendance as of 5 APR is 143

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/30/90

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:

NAME: BOB SIMON

ORGANIZATION: SPEECH WRITING

FROM: CATHY FENTON

PHONE: 7064

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES 4 INCLUDING COVER LETTER.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Per your request, attached is update on LBJ guest list.

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL PAGES, PLEASE CALL BACK AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO (202) 456-7788.

RETURN TELECOPY NUMBER: (202) 456-2407

RCV BY:THE WHITE HOUSE ; 3-30-90 ; 3:03PM ; SOCIAL OFFICE→ 2024568218:# 1

so0406a1

REPORT DATE: 30 MAR 1990

GATE LIST

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

ACCEPT AND NO RESPONSE

RECEPTION IN RECOGNITION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S INAUGURATION -Friday April 6, 1990/3:00 p.m. -Visitors Entrance/Limited Parking on East Executive Avenue/Invitations Contact Social Office x7788
THE PRESIDENT & MRS. BUSH

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Abell, Elizabeth "Bess" (Mrs. Tyler)	A
Abell, Tyler (Hon.)	A
Allbritton, Barbara (Mrs. Joe)	A
Allbritton, Joe (Mr.)	A
Baker, Martha (Nurse for M. Lasker)+	A
Barr, Beth (Mrs. Joseph W.)	A
Barr, Joseph W. (Hon.)	A
Bass, Nancy (Mrs. Perry)	A
Bass, Perry (Mr.)	A
Bentsen, Beryl "B. A." (Mrs. Lloyd)	A
Bentsen, Lloyd M. (Hon.(Sen.))	A
Boyd, Alan S. (Hon.)	
Boyd, Alan S. (Mrs.)	
Brown, Virginia (Mrs.)	A
Bundy, McGeorge (Hon.)	
Bundy, McGeorge (Mrs.)	
Busby, Horace (Hon.)	A
Byrd, Robert C. (Hon.(Sen.))	
Byrd, Robert C. (Mrs.)	
Califano, Hilary (Mrs. Joseph Jr.)	A
Califano, Joseph A. Jr (Hon.)	A
Carpenter, Christy (Ms.)	A
Carpenter, Elizabeth S. (Mrs.)	A
Cater, Libby (Mrs. S. Douglass Jr.)	A
Cater, S. Douglass Jr (Hon.)	A
Celebrezze, Anne (Mrs. Anthony)	A
Celebrezze, Anthony J. (Hon.)	A
Chiarodo, Andrew (Dr.)	A
Chiarodo, Marie (Mrs. Andrew)	A
Christian, George E. (Hon.)	A
Christian, JoAnne (Mrs. George)	A
Clark, Georgia (Mrs. Ramsey)	A
Clark, Ramsey (Hon.)	A
Clifford, Clark (Hon.)	A
Clifford, Margery (Mrs. Clark)	A
Cohen, Eloise (Mrs. Wilbur)	A
Cunningham, Isabella (Mrs. William)	A
Cunningham, William (Dr.)	A
De_la_Garza, Kika (Hon.(Rep.))	A
Duggan, Ervin S. (Hon.)	A
Duggan, Julia (Mrs. Ervin S.)	A
Foley, Thomas S. (Mrs.)	
Foley, Thomas S. (Speaker)	
Fowler, Henry (Hon.)	A
Fowler, Trude (Mrs. Henry)	A
Freeman, Jane (Mrs. Orville L.)	A
Freeman, Orville L. (Hon.)	A
Fuqua, J. B. (Mr.)	
Fuqua, J. B. (Mrs.)	
Furness, Betty (Hon.)	A
Gardner, John W. (Hon.)	A
Gilliam, Marian (Mrs. H. Thornberry)	A
Gonzalez, Henry B. (Hon.(Rep.))	A
Gronouski, John A. (Hon.)	
Gronouski, John A. (Mrs.)	
Hackler, Loyd (Mr.)	A
Hackler, Norma (Mrs. Loyd)	A
Hand, Ann (Mrs. Lloyd)	A
Hand, Lloyd (Hon.)	A
Hardesty, Mary (Mrs. Robert)	A
Hardesty, Robert L. (Hon.)	A
Ikard, Frank (Hon.)	A
Ikard, Jayne (Mrs. Frank)	A
Inouye, Daniel K. (Hon.(Sen.))	
Inouye, Daniel K. (Mrs.)	
Johnson, Edwina (Mrs. W. Thomas)	A
Johnson, Luci Baines (Ms.)	
Johnson, Lyndon B. (Mrs.)	
Johnson, W. Thomas (Hon.)	A
Jones, James R. (Hon.)	A
Jones, Olivia (Mrs. James)	A
Katzenbach, Lydia (Mrs. Nicholas)	A
Katzenbach, Nicholas (Hon.)	A
Krim, Arthur B. (Hon.)	A
Krim, Mathilde (Mrs. Arthur B.)	A
Laitin, Joe (Mrs.)	

REPORT GATE

RCV BY:THE WHITE HOUSE ; 3-30-90 ; 3:03PM ; SOCIAL OFFICE→ 2024568218:# 2

GATE LIST

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

ACCEPT AND NO RESPONSE

NAME		NAME	
Laitin, Joseph (Mr.)	A	Temple, Louann (Mrs. Larry E.)	A
Lasker, Mary (Mrs. Albert D.)	A	Thornberry, Homer (Hon.)	A
Levinson, Lawrence E. (Hon.)	A	Trowbridge, Alexander B. (Hon.)	A
Levinson, Margaret (Mrs. Lawrence)	A	Trowbridge, Eleanor (Mrs. Alexander)	A
		Turpin, Ian (Mr.)	
Mahoney, Stephenson (Mrs.)			
McNamara, Robert S. (Hon.)		Udall, Erma Lee (Mrs. Stewart)	A
McNulty, Jack W. (Mr.)	A	Udall, Stewart L. (Hon.)	A
McNulty, Jean (Mrs. Jack)	A		
McPherson, Harry (Hon.)	A	Valenti, Jack (Hon.)	A
McPherson, Patricia (Mrs. Harry)	A	Valenti, Mary Margaret (Mrs. Jack)	A
Middleton, Harry J. (Mr.)	A	Vance, Cyrus R. (Hon.)	A
Middleton, Miriam (Mrs. Harry)	A	Vance, Grace (Mrs. Cyrus R.)	A
Midgley, Leslie (Mr.)	A		
Moyers, Bill D. (Hon.)		Wasserman, Edith (Mrs. Lew R.)	A
Moyers, Bill D. (Mrs.)		Wasserman, Lew R. (Mr.)	A
Moynihan, Daniel Patrick (Hon(Sen))	A	Watson, W. Marvin (Hon.)	
Moynihan, Elizabeth (Mrs. D. Patrick	A	Watson, W. Marvin (Mrs.)	
		Wattenberg, Ben (Dr.)	A
O'Brien, Elva L. (Mrs. Lawrence)	A	Wattenburg, Diane Abelman (Mrs. Ben)	A
O'Brien, Lawrence F. (Hon.)	A	Wolfe, Francis L. (Mr.)(Photographer	A
		Wood, Margaret (Mrs. Robert	A
Peterson, Esther (Mrs.)	A	Wood, Robert C. (Hon.)	A
Pickle, J. J. (Hon.(Rep.))		Wright, James C. Jr (Hon.)	A
Pickle, J. J. (Mrs.)			
Pierson, Shirley (Mrs. W. DeVier)	A		
Pierson, W. DeVier (Hon.)	A		
Quayle, Dan (Vice President)	A		
Quayle, Marilyn (Mrs. Dan)	A		
Robb, Charles S. (Hon.(Sen.))	A		
Robb, Lynda (Mrs. Charles)	A		
Rockefeller, Laurence S. (Hon.)			
Rockefeller, Laurence S. (Mrs.)			
Rostow, Walt W. (Hon.)			
Rostow, Walt W. (Mrs.)			
Rusk, Dean (Hon.)			
Rusk, Dean (Mrs.)			
Sherman, Gene (Mrs. Max)	A		
Sherman, Max (Dean)	A		
Smith, C. R. (Hon.)			
Strauss, Helen (Mrs. Robert)	A		
Strauss, Robert (Hon.)	A		
Temple, Larry E. (Hon.)	A		

RCV BY:THE WHITE HOUSE ; 3-30-90 ; 3:04PM ; SOCIAL OFFICE→ 2024566218:# 3

FOR EVENT; RECEPTION - 4/06/90

REGRETS AND SUBSTITUTES

NAME		NAME
RECEPTION IN RECOGNITION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S INAUGURATION -Friday April 6, 1990/3:00 p.m. -Visitors Entrance/Limited Parking on East Executive Avenue/Invitations Contact Social Office x7788 THE PRESIDENT & MRS. BUSH		
Brooks, Jack (Hon.(Rep.))	R	
Brooks, Jack (Mrs.)	R	
Connor, John T. (Hon.)	R	
Connor, John T. (Mrs.)	R	
De_la_Garza, Kika (Mrs.)	R	
Dillon, C. Douglas (Hon.)	R	
Dillon, C. Douglas (Mrs.)	R	
Gardner, John W. (Mrs.)	R	
Gonzalez, Henry B. (Mrs.)	R	
Kennedy, Hon.(Sen.) Edward M.	R	
Kennedy, Robert F. (Mrs.)	R	
Roche, John P. (Hon.)	R	
Roche, John P. (Mrs.)	R	
Rogers, Walter (Hon.)	R	
Rogers, Walter (Mrs.)	R	
Rostenkowski, Dan (Hon.(Rep.))	R	
Rostenkowski, Dan (Mrs.)	R	
Sanders, Barefoot (Hon.)	R	
Sanders, Barefoot (Mrs.)	R	
Weaver, Robert C. (Hon.)	R	
Weaver, Robert C. (Mrs.)	R	
Wiggins, James Russell (Hon.)	R	
Wirtz, W. Willard (Hon.)	R	
Wirtz, W. Willard (Mrs.)	R	
Woodward, Warren G. (Mr.)	R	
Woodward, Warren G. (Mrs.)	R	
Wright, James C. Jr (Mrs.)	S	

Total Regrets/ Substitutes 27

RCV BY:THE WHITE HOUSE ; 3-30-90 ; 3:04PM ; SOCIAL OFFICE→ 2024568218:# 4

RM. 111½

REPORT DATE: 22 MAR 1990

RSVP (alphabetic) LIST OF NAMES

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

NAME	A/R	DOB	SSN	PHONE

RECEPTION IN RECOGNITION OF THE
25TH ANNIVERSARY OF PRESIDENT
JOHNSON'S INAUGURATION -Friday
April 6, 1990/3:00 p.m. -Visitors
Entrance/Limited Parking on East
Executive Avenue/Invitations
Contact Social Office [illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MARCH 23

TO: BOB SIMON/SPEECHWRITING

FM: CATHY FENTON/RE:GUESTS INVITED TO LBJ 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS INAUGURATION/APRIL 6

As I mentioned over the phone, I am sending a copy of the guest list for the April 6 LBJ event. It was sent to us by Bob Strauss who may be a member of the LBJ Library Board of Directors. You may want to touch base with Fred McClure who is a co-project officer with us on this event. He could provide some guidance on the remarks.

(FYI-The President approved the list and added Members of the Texas Delegation.)

so0406a1 RSVP (alphabetic) LIST OF NAMES

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

NAME	A/R	DOB	SSN	PHONE
Brooks, Jack (Hon.(Rep.))				
Brooks, Jack (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Brooks, Jack (Hon.(Rep.))				
Brown, Virginia (Mrs.) SUB FOR: Wright, James C. Jr (Mrs.)	A G			
Bundy, McGeorge (Hon.)				
Bundy, McGeorge (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Bundy, McGeorge (Hon.)				
Busby, Horace (Hon.)				
Byrd, Robert C. (Hon.(Sen.))				
Byrd, Robert C. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Byrd, Robert C. (Hon.(Sen.))				
Califano, Hilary (Mrs. Joseph Jr.) GUEST OF: Califano, Joseph A. Jr (Hon.)	A			
Califano, Joseph A. Jr (Hon.)	A			
Carpenter, Christy (Ms.) GUEST OF: Carpenter, Elizabeth S. (Mrs.)	A			
Carpenter, Elizabeth S. (Mrs.)	A			
Cater, Libby (Mrs. S. Douglass Jr.) GUEST OF: Cater, S. Douglass Jr (Hon.)	A			
Cater, S. Douglass Jr (Hon.)	A			
Celebrezze, Anne (Mrs. Anthony) GUEST OF: Celebrezze, Anthony J. (Hon.)	A			
Celebrezze, Anthony J. (Hon.)	A			

so0406a1 RSVP (alphabetic) LIST OF NAMES

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

NAME	A/R	DOB	SSN	PHONE
Chiarodo, Andrew (Dr.)	A			
Chiarodo, Marie (Mrs. Andrew) GUEST OF: Chiarodo, Andrew (Dr.)	A			
Christian, George E. (Hon.)	A			
Christian, JoAnne (Mrs. George) GUEST OF: Christian, George E. (Hon.)	A			
Clark, Georgia (Mrs. Ramsey) GUEST OF: Clark, Ramsey (Hon.)	A			
Clark, Ramsey (Hon.)	A			
Clifford, Clark (Hon.)	A			
Clifford, Margery (Mrs. Clark) GUEST OF: Clifford, Clark (Hon.)	A			
Cohen, Eloise (Mrs. Wilbur)	A			
Connor, John T. (Hon.)				
Connor, John T. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Connor, John T. (Hon.)				
Cunningham, Isabella (Mrs. William) GUEST OF: Cunningham, William (Dr.)	A			
Cunningham, William (Dr.)	A			
De_la_Garza, Kika (Hon.(Rep.))	A			
De_la_Garza, Kika (Mrs.) GUEST OF: De_la_Garza, Kika (Hon.(Rep.))	R			
Dillon, C. Douglas (Hon.)	R			

so0406a1 RSVP (alphabetic) LIST OF NAMES

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

NAME	A/R	DOB	SSN	PHONE
Dillon, C. Douglas (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Dillon, C. Douglas (Hon.)	R			
Duggan, Ervin S. (Hon.)	A			
Duggan, Julia (Mrs. Ervin S.) GUEST OF: Duggan, Ervin S. (Hon.)	A			
Foley, Thomas S. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Foley, Thomas S. (Speaker)				
Foley, Thomas S. (Speaker)				
Fowler, Henry (Hon.)				
Fowler, Henry (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Fowler, Henry (Hon.)				
Freeman, Jane (Mrs. Orville L.) GUEST OF: Freeman, Orville L. (Hon.)	A			
Freeman, Orville L. (Hon.)	A			
Fuqua, J. B. (Mr.)				
Fuqua, J. B. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Fuqua, J. B. (Mr.)				
Furness, Betty (Hon.)	A			
Gardner, John W. (Hon.)	A			
Gardner, John W. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Gardner, John W. (Hon.)	R			
Gilliam, Marian (Mrs. H. Thornberry) GUEST OF: Thornberry, Homer (Hon.)	A			
Gonzalez, Henry B. (Hon.(Rep.))	A			

so0406a1 RSVP (alphabetic) LIST OF NAMES

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

NAME	A/R	DOB	SSN	PHONE
Gonzalez, Henry B. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Gonzalez, Henry B. (Hon.(Rep.))	R			
Gronouski, John A. (Hon.)				
Gronouski, John A. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Gronouski, John A. (Hon.)				
Hackler, Loyd (Mr.)	A			
Hackler, Norma (Mrs. Loyd) GUEST OF: Hackler, Loyd (Mr.)	A			
Hand, Ann (Mrs. Lloyd) GUEST OF: Hand, Lloyd (Hon.)	A			
Hand, Lloyd (Hon.)	A			
Hardesty, Mary (Mrs. Robert) GUEST OF: Hardesty, Robert L. (Hon.)	A			
Hardesty, Robert L. (Hon.)	A			
Ikard, Frank (Hon.)	A			
Ikard, Jayne (Mrs. Frank) GUEST OF: Ikard, Frank (Hon.)	A			
Inouye, Daniel K. (Hon.(Sen.))				
Inouye, Daniel K. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Inouye, Daniel K. (Hon.(Sen.))				
Johnson, Luci Baines (Ms.)				
Johnson, Lyndon B. (Mrs.)				
Johnson, W. Thomas (Hon.)	A	9/30/41	252-64-3385	

so0406a1 RSVP (alphabetic) LIST OF NAMES

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

NAME	A/R	DOB	SSN	PHONE
Johnson, W. Thomas (Mrs.) Edwina GUEST OF: Johnson, W. Thomas (Hon.)	A	3/11/42	259-64-2111	213/237-5063
Jones, James R. (Hon.)	A			
Jones, Olivia (Mrs. James) GUEST OF: Jones, James R. (Hon.)	A			
Katzenbach, Lydia (Mrs. Nicholas) GUEST OF: Katzenbach, Nicholas (Hon.)	A			
Katzenbach, Nicholas (Hon.)	A			
Kennedy, Hon.(Sen.) Edward M.				
Kennedy, Robert F. (Mrs.)	R			
Krim, Arthur B. (Hon.)	A			
Krim, Mathilde (Mrs. Arthur B.) GUEST OF: Krim, Arthur B. (Hon.)	A			
Laitin, Joe (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Laitin, Joe (Mr.)				
Laitin, Joseph (Mr.)	A			
Lasker, Mary (Mrs. Albert D.)	A			
Levinson, Lawrence E. (Hon.)	A			
Levinson, Margaret (Mrs. Lawrence) GUEST OF: Levinson, Lawrence E. (Hon.)	A			
Mahoney, Stephenson (Mrs.)				
McNamara, Robert S. (Hon.)				

so0406a1 RSVP (alphabetic) LIST OF NAMES

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

NAME	A/R	DOB	SSN	PHONE
McNulty, Jack W. (Mr.)	A			
McNulty, Jean (Mrs. Jack) GUEST OF: McNulty, Jack W. (Mr.)	A			
McPherson, Harry (Hon.)	A			
McPherson, Patricia (Mrs. Harry) GUEST OF: McPherson, Harry (Hon.)	A			
Middleton, Harry J. (Mr.)	A			
Middleton, Miriam (Mrs. Harry) GUEST OF: Middleton, Harry J. (Mr.)	A			
Midgley, Leslie (Mr.) GUEST OF: Furness, Betty (Ms.)	A			
Moyers, Bill D. (Hon.)				
Moyers, Bill D. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Moyers, Bill D. (Hon.)				
Moynihan, Daniel Patrick (Hon(Sen))	A			
Moynihan, Elizabeth (Mrs. D. Patrick GUEST OF: Moynihan, Daniel Patrick (Hon(Sen))	A			
O'Brien, Elva L. (Mrs. Lawrence) GUEST OF: O'Brien, Lawrence (Hon.)	A			
O'Brien, Lawrence F. (Hon.)	A			
Peterson, Esther (Mrs.)	A			
Pickle, J. J. (Hon.(Rep.))				
Pickle, J. J. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Pickle, J. J. (Hon.(Rep.))				

so0406a1 RSVP (alphabetic) LIST OF NAMES

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

NAME	A/R	DOB	SSN	PHONE
Pierson, DeVier (Hon.)				
Pierson, DeVier (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Pierson, DeVier (Hon.)				
Quayle, Dan (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Quayle, Dan (Vice President)				
Quayle, Dan (Vice President)				
Robb, Charles S. (Hon.(Sen.))				
Robb, Charles S. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Robb, Charles S. (Hon.(Sen.))				
Roche, John P. (Hon.)				
Roche, John P. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Roche, John P. (Hon.)				
Rockefeller, Laurence S. (Hon.)				
Rockefeller, Laurence S. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Rockefeller, Laurence S. (Hon.)				
Rogers, Walter (Hon.)	R			
Rogers, Walter (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Rogers, Walter (Hon.)	R			
Rostenkowski, Dan (Hon.(Rep.))	R			
Rostenkowski, Dan (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Rostenkowski, Dan (Hon.(Rep.))	R			
Rostow, Walt W. (Hon.)				
Rostow, Walt W. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Rostow, Walt W. (Hon.)				

so0406a1 RSVP (alphabetic) LIST OF NAMES

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

NAME	A/R	DOB	SSN	PHONE
Rusk, Dean (Hon.)				
Rusk, Dean (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Rusk, Dean (Hon.)				
Sanders, Barefoot (Hon.)	R			
Sanders, Barefoot (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Sanders, Barefoot (Hon.)	R			
Sherman, Gene (Mrs. Max) GUEST OF: Sherman, Max (Dean)	A			
Sherman, Max (Dean)	A			
Smith, C. R. (Hon.)				
Strauss, Helen (Mrs. Robert) GUEST OF: Strauss, Robert (Hon.)	A			
Strauss, Robert (Hon.)	A			
Temple, Larry E. (Hon.)				
Temple, Larry E. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Temple, Larry E. (Hon.)				
Thornberry, Homer (Hon.)	A			
Trowbridge, Alexander B. (Hon.)	A			
Trowbridge, Eleanor (Mrs. Alexander) GUEST OF: Trowbridge, Alexander B. (Hon.)	A			
Turpin, Ian (Mr.) GUEST OF: Johnson, Luci Baines (Ms.)				
Udall, Erma Lee (Mrs. Stewart) GUEST OF: Udall, Stewart L. (Hon.)	A			

so0406a1 RSVP (alphabetic) LIST OF NAMES

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

NAME	A/R	DOB	SSN	PHONE
Udall, Stewart L. (Hon.)	A			
Valenti, Jack (Hon.)	A			
Valenti, Mary Margaret (Mrs. Jack) GUEST OF: Valenti, Jack (Hon.)	A			
Vance, Cyrus R. (Hon.)	A			
Vance, Grace (Mrs. Cyrus R.) GUEST OF: Vance, Cyrus R. (Hon.)	A			
Wasserman, Edith (Mrs. Lew R.) GUEST OF: Wasserman, Lew R. (Mr.)	A			
Wasserman, Lew R. (Mr.)	A			
Watson, W. Marvin (Hon.)				
Watson, W. Marvin (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Watson, W. Marvin (Hon.)				
Wattenberg, Ben (Dr.)	A			
Wattenburg, Diane Abelman (Mrs. Ben) GUEST OF: Wattenberg, Ben (Dr.)	A			
Weaver, Robert C. (Hon.)				
Weaver, Robert C. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Weaver, Robert C. (Hon.)				
Wiggins, James Russell (Hon.)	R			
Wirtz, W. Willard (Hon.)	R			
Wirtz, W. Willard (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Wirtz, W. Willard (Hon.)	R			

so0406a1 RSVP (alphabetic) LIST OF NAMES

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

NAME	A/R	DOB	SSN	PHONE
Wood, Robert C. (Hon.)				
Wood, Robert C. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Wood, Robert C. (Hon.)				
Woodward, Warren G. (Mr.)	R			
Woodward, Warren G. (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Woodward, Warren G. (Mr.)	R			
Wright, James C. Jr (Hon.)	A			
Wright, James C. Jr (Mrs.) GUEST OF: Wright, James C. Jr (Hon.)	S			

REPORT DATE: 22 MAR 1990

so0406a1 RSVP (alphabetic) LIST OF NAMES

FOR EVENT: RECEPTION - 4/06/90

NAME	A/R	DOB	SSN	PHONE

	TOTAL		ACCEPTS	NORSVP	REGRETS	SUBS
INVITEES:	86	=	45	34	7	0
GUESTS:	77	=	38	28	10	1
TOTALS:	163	=	83	62	17	1

Possible attendance as of MAR 22 5:15 PM = 146

END OF PROGRAM
:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

BH

Robert C. Wood
HUD Secretary
Democrats for Bush 88

former Pres. of UMass
+ supt. of schools in Boston
prof. at Wesleyan

College in St. Paul, Minnesota, before entering politics as an organizer of the Democratic Farmer-Labor party in 1944. The next year he was elected mayor of Minneapolis, 1945–1949, at 34 the youngest in the city's history. In 1947 he helped found the liberal Americans for Democratic Action. He gained national attention at the 1948 Democratic convention as champion of the strong civil rights plank in the party's platform. "The time has arrived," Humphrey declared, "for the Democratic party to get out of the shadow of states' rights and walk forthrightly into the bright sunshine of human rights." Later that year Humphrey was elected to the U.S. Senate, 1949–1965. He ran unsuccessfully for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1960. As Senate majority whip 1961–1965 he marshaled Democratic votes for the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Vice President Humphrey traveled extensively on behalf of the president and vigorously defended the administration's Vietnam War policy against a growing legion of liberal critics. Privately, however, he began to raise doubts about the war. Humphrey was the 1968 Democratic presidential nominee (see "Richard M. Nixon, 37th President," "Opponent").

CABINET:

Secretary of State. Dean Rusk (1909–), of New York, served 1961–1969. A holdover from the Kennedy administration, he staunchly supported U.S. involvement in Vietnam. In 1967 he asserted that the United States had begun to win the war. He proposed educational and scientific exchanges with China but opposed full diplomatic relations or its admission to the UN.

Secretary of the Treasury. (1) C. Douglas Dillon (1909–), of New Jersey, served 1961–1965. A holdover from the Kennedy administration, he resigned to return to private investment banking. (2) Henry H. Fowler (1908–), of Virginia, served 1965–1968. He was the administration's principal lobbyist in the protracted struggle to win the 10 percent tax surcharge in 1968 to help finance the Vietnam War. (3) Joseph W. Barr (1918–), of Indiana, served December 1968–January 1969. He was promoted from undersecretary.

Secretary of Defense. (1) Robert S. McNamara (1916–), of Michigan, served 1961–1968. A holdover from the Kennedy administration, he directed the escalation of the Vietnam War. In 1967 he opposed Pentagon recommendations, however, to escalate the bombing of North Vietnam and the numbers of U.S. troops in South Vietnam. He resigned to become president of the World Bank. (2) Clark M. Clifford (1906–), of Maryland, served 1968–1969. He had served as special counsel to President Truman. He emerged a principal dove within the administration. He was instrumental in President Johnson's decision, announced in March 1968, to limit the bombing in Vietnam and seek a negotiated settlement.

Attorney General. (1) Robert F. Kennedy (1925–1968), of Massachusetts, served 1961–1964. Personal relations between Johnson and the brother of the slain president, never cordial, grew strained in the wake of the assassination. In 1968 he publicly broke with the administration over the Vietnam War. (2) Nicholas deB. Katzenbach (1922–), of Illinois, served 1965–1966. He was promoted from deputy attorney general, in which capacity he had personally confronted Alabama governor George Wallace at the schoolhouse door and helped draft the Civil Rights Act of 1964. He drafted the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and promoted school desegregation. (3) Ramsey Clark (1927–), of Texas, served 1967–1969. The son of Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, he was promoted from deputy attorney general. He restricted federal wiretapping and came into open conflict with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Perceived by some to be overly concerned with the rights of the accused at the expense of law and order, he became a special target of Republican presidential candidate Richard Nixon in 1968.

Postmaster General. (1) John A. Gronouski (1919–), of Wisconsin, served 1963–1965. A holdover from the Kennedy administration, he resigned to become ambassador to Poland. (2) Lawrence F. O'Brien (1917–), Of Massachusetts, served 1965–1968. He had been serving as the president's congressional liaison. In 1966 he began phasing out door-to-door mail delivery, ordering that curbside boxes be erected in all new housing developments. He urged converting the department to a nonprofit public corporation, an idea adopted in 1970 under President Nixon. (3) W. Marvin Watson (1924–), of Texas, served 1968–1969. He had been serving as special assistant to the president.

Secretary of the Interior. Stewart L. Udall (1920–), of Arizona, served 1961–1969. A holdover from the Kennedy administration, he championed conservation and resisted attempts by private developers to encroach on the Grand Canyon region and other public land. He established the National Trails System in 1968. He also won last-minute approval from retiring President Johnson to set aside an additional 384,500 acres of national parkland.

Secretary of Agriculture. Orville L. Freeman (1918–), of Minnesota, served 1961–1969. A holdover from the Kennedy administration, he launched the food stamp program and was chairman of the Presidential Task Force on Agriculture and Rural Life.

Secretary of Commerce. (1) Luther H. Hodges (1898–1974), of North Carolina, served 1961–1965. The only holdover from the Kennedy administration to have supported Johnson for president in 1960, he retired because of age. (2) John T. Connor (1914–), of New Jersey, served 1965–1967. He helped settle the East Coast dock strike in 1965. (3) Alexander B. Trowbridge (1929–), of New York, served 1967–1968. Promoted from assistant secretary, he resigned to become president of the American Management Association. (4) C. R. Smith (1899–), of New York, served 1968–1969. He was chairman of the board of American Airlines at the time of his appointment.

Secretary of Labor. W. Willard Wirtz (1912–), of Illinois, served 1962–1969. A holdover from the Kennedy administration, he curbed racial discrimination among federal contractors. He came into conflict with President Johnson over proposed reorganization of the department.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. (1) Anthony J. Celebrezze (1910–), of Ohio, served 1962–1965. A holdover from the Kennedy administration, he was instrumental in winning passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (2) John W. Gardner (1912–), of New York, served 1965–1968. He directed many of the programs of the administration's war on poverty and proposed streamlining the department. He later founded the citizens' lobby, Common Cause. (3) Wilbur J. Cohen (1913–1987), of Maryland, served 1968–1969. Promoted from undersecretary, he urged an expansion of social welfare programs beyond the limits of President Johnson's Great Society. He also proposed standardized welfare payments to stem the exodus of poor southerners to the North and West. He was chairman of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation in 1968.

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. (1) Robert C. Weaver (1907–), of New York, served 1966–1969. The first black cabinet officer, he was promoted from administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. As the first secretary of HUD, he organized the department to provide broad authority to regional directors. With passage of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, he established the Model Cities program to assist local authorities in urban renewal. (2) Robert C. Wood (1923–), of Massachusetts, served January 1969. He was promoted from undersecretary.

Secretary of Transportation. Alan S. Boyd (1922–), of Florida, served 1967–1969. He was promoted from undersecretary of commerce for transportation to become the first secretary of transportation.

ADMINISTRATION: November 22, 1963–January 20, 1969. In a commencement address at the University of Michigan in May 1964, President Johnson declared, "We have the opportunity to move not only toward the rich society and the powerful society, but upward to the Great Society. The Great Society rests on abundance and liberty for all. It demands an end to poverty and racial injustice. . . . The Great Society is a place where every child can find knowledge to enrich his mind and to enlarge his talents. It is a place where leisure is a welcome chance to build and reflect, not a feared cause of boredom and restlessness. It is a place where the city of man serves not only the needs of the body and the demands of commerce but the desire for beauty and the hunger for community." The Great Society encompassed the war on poverty, civil rights legislation, Medicare and Medicaid, environmental protection, and consumerism.

War on Poverty. "Unfortunately," President Johnson said in his 1964 State of the Union address, "many Americans live on the outskirts of hope, some because of their poverty and some because of their color, and all too many because of both. Our task is to help replace their despair with unconditional war on poverty in America." The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 created the Office of Economic Opportunity, which, under its first director R. Sargent Shriver, administered and/or funded several antipoverty programs: (1) The Job Corps provided vocational training in residence to disadvantaged youth aged 16–21. (2) Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), a domestic Peace Corps, enlisted volunteers to work and teach in ghettos. (3) The Work-Study Program provided jobs to enable students of low-income families to work their way through college. (4) The Work Experience Program provided child day-care and other support services to poor heads of households. (5) The Community Action Program administered Head Start, instruction for disadvantaged preschoolers; Upward Bound, tutoring for disadvantaged high school students; Foster Grandparents, elderly volunteers to befriend institutionalized children; and legal aid services to the poor.

Civil Rights. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 barred discrimination in employment as well as in hotels, restaurants, and other public facilities and authorized the attorney general to initiate desegregation suits. The Voting Rights Act of 1965, Johnson's proudest achievement, outlawed discriminatory literacy tests and authorized the federal government to promote voter registration; it resulted in a marked increase in minority voting. The Civil Rights Act of 1968 barred discrimination in the sale and rental of housing and stiffened federal criminal penalties for civil rights violations. Accompanying these the greatest

strides in civil rights since Reconstruction was a surge in black radicalism and violence. While the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., and the NAACP remained committed to nonviolence, others grew more militant. The Black Panthers, founded in Oakland, California, in 1966, called for minority control of ghetto neighborhoods and armed rebellion against the white establishment. Stokely Carmichael, chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, coined the phrase Black Power, an ambiguous term interpreted by such extremists as H. "Rap" Brown to mean armed revolt and by moderates like Floyd McKissick, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, as simply an expression of ethnic pride. During 1964–1968 riots erupted sporadically in cities across the country. In 1967 alone disturbances broke out in more than 100 cities; about 100 people were killed, thousands were injured, some 12,000 were arrested. Hardest hit was Detriot, where after five days of rioting the damage totaled hundreds of millions of dollars. Urban violence erupted again in April 1968 following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., in Memphis.

Medicare and Medicaid, 1965. Medicare, funded through the Social Security system, provided hospital insurance and, for a low monthly premium, medical insurance for those 65 years of age or older. Medicaid provided hospital and medical benefits for the poor of any age.

Environmental Protection. The Water Quality Act of 1965 required states to establish water quality standards subject to the approval of the Interior Department. The Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966 provided federal matching funds to states for the construction of sewage treatment plants. The Clean Air Act of 1965 set auto emission standards. The Air Quality Act of 1967 created an advisory board to assist states in setting and enforcing air quality standards.

Consumerism. The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act of 1966 required that contents and net quantity be listed on package labels. The National Traffic Safety Act of 1966 led to the adoption of mandatory safety standards for all cars from the 1968 model year. The Highway Safety Act of 1966 established a national highway safety program and required states to adopt similar local programs. The Wholesome Meat Act of 1967 in effect extended federal meat inspection standards to all processing plants, including those engaged solely in intrastate commerce.

Vietnam War. President Johnson escalated the U.S. role in Vietnam (see "John F. Kennedy, 35th President," "Administration"). In August 1964 North Vietnamese torpedo boats reportedly attacked the U.S. destroyer *Maddox* and, possibly, the *Turner Joy*, in the Gulf of Tonkin. The United States promptly retaliated with air strikes against naval installations in North Vietnam. In a televised address, President Johnson condemned North Vietnam for "open aggression on the high seas," defended the U.S. reprisals as "limited and fitting," but reassured his audience, "We still seek no wider war." Within days of the attack Johnson requested and received broad, open-ended congressional authority to "take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression." The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution passed both houses of Congress with just two dissenting votes—those of Democratic Senators Wayne Morse of Oregon and Ernest Gruening of Alaska. In the absence of a formal declaration of war, the resolution became the legal basis on which the United States conducted the Vietnam War. In February 1965 the United States launched Operation Rolling Thunder, air

Mexico: "I hope that marriage lasts."[26] It did. Thirty years later LBJ gave his wife another picture, for her fifty-first birthday, on which he had written, "For Bird, *still* a lovely girl." Sam Rayburn, LBJ's political mentor in Washington, said that marrying Lady Bird was the best thing Johnson had ever done.[27]

For Lady Bird, being married to LBJ was just as hectic as being courted by him. If he was outspoken, straightforward, and determined as a suitor, he was even more so as a husband, and he was peremptory, too, at times. Right after the wedding, when they stopped by to see some friends en route to Mexico, LBJ suddenly exclaimed in front of everybody: "You've got to change your stockings, Bird. You've got a run." When the startled Lady Bird sat tongue-tied for a moment, he repeated the order even more emphatically and she left the room to do his bidding.[28] Later on, when they had settled in Washington, he began nagging her about her conservative clothing. "I don't like muley-lookin' things," he told her, and instructed her in what to wear.[29] To please him she began dressing more fashionably: cut her hair, started wearing spike-heeled pumps, and replaced her tailored suits with dresses in the bold red and yellow colors he liked so much. She learned to serve him his breakfast coffee in bed, too, and brought him the morning paper with it. She also got used to being issued orders in front of other people. "Lady Bird," he might exclaim at a dinner party, "get me another piece of pie." "I will," she would answer, "in just a minute, Lyndon." *"Get me another piece of pie,"* he would repeat impatiently, and his wish became her command.[30]

If Lady Bird was upset by LBJ's imperious manner, she never let on. She had a way of making his demands sound reasonable and his abruptness seem irrelevant. Serving him coffee in bed, she decided, was less trouble than setting the table for breakfast. Putting out his clothes for him in the morning, filling his pen, and even shining his shoes, she reasoned, were simple chores that a good wife could easily perform in order to help a ferociously busy, ambitious, and hard-working husband like LBJ. The bright colors and "dramatic style" he preferred in clothing, she came to acknowledge, "do the most for one's figure," and it was good for her to "learn the art of clothing, because you don't sell for what you're worth unless you look well."[31] Later on, when LBJ became a Congressman and she worked in his office when he was away, she felt that she understood his moods better. "I was more prepared after that," she said, "to understand what sometimes had seemed to be Lyndon's unnecessary irritations."[32] In any case, LBJ had given her fair warning at the outset. "Listen," he told her at one point during his whirlwind courtship, "you're seeing the best side of me. . . . I think you ought to know that."[33]

LBJ certainly had his good side; there were bright moods as well as dark ones. If he was abrupt, he was also affectionate. He gave her or-

By Vaughn Davis Bornet

Having the courage to do what many of his contemporaries condemned him for, he would get warm praise "in the history books of tomorrow."

The Reverend Billy Graham officiated at the Ranch, as Lyndon had requested. Graham remembered the time when his friend Lyndon had said, "I hope you'll tell people about some of the things I tried to do." The speaker predicted that Johnson would "stand tall in the history books" because of his thirty-eight years of public service. National wealth had been harnessed to assist the plight of the poor. (Here, surely, was a certain literary license.) As for Vietnam: it had been "his destiny"!

Out of the vast array of media comment, one of the most penetrating appeared in the *Christian Science Monitor,* which said the nation had been driven too fast, but in the right direction, by an overly ambitious and oversized human being who had erred from "goodness and bigness of heart." The gargantuan social legislation would place him in history as "one of the truly great presidents." Yet he had "failed big" in Vietnam while "failing to make all Americans love each other and work harmoniously together." "LBJ was something else," exclaimed the *Shawnee* (Okla.) *News-Star.* Many editorialists accepted at face value Johnson's own explanation of March 31, 1968; so that the *Wyoming Eagle* duly found that he had put peace "ahead of his own political ambitions." Columnist Marianne Means zeroed in on *the person*: a towering presence, a ham, a schemer, a "people person," yet one who thrived on adversity and the making of great decisons. Conservative David Lawrence would have pleased Johnson: "The huge sacrifices made in Vietnam will always remain an exhibition of the humanitarianism of the United States." Few of the war's opponents and not enough veterans saw it that way, to say the least. One of the most favorable overall generalizations came from columnist Carl Rowan: "Not in four years nor forty will they erase all that Lyndon Johnson did to change this society." One-time critic Walter Cronkite, before uttering his Olympian "And that's the way it is," conceded that Johnson had been "a zealous public servant with a compelling dream of a better America—who made enormous strides to make that dream come true." David Halberstam had already called him "a politician and a force the like of which I doubt we shall see again in this century."[13]

But to say the least, there would be harsher assessments then and later. A political scientist, a historian, and others have judged that the presidency was a "tragedy" for either the American people or Johnson or both. Behind the idea of tragedy, it sometimes appeared, however, lay the concept that if only the president had not escalated the war in Vietnam, the result would have been still more legislation and higher

9 Statement on the Death of President Lyndon Baines Johnson. *January* 22, 1973

TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON, the "American Dream" was not a catch phrase—it was a reality of his own life. He believed in America—in what America could mean to all of its citizens and what America could mean to the world. In the service of that faith, he gave himself completely.

In over 30 years of public life, he knew times of triumph and times of despair—he knew controversy and adulation. Yet, no matter what the mood of the moment, at the center of his public life—and at the center of his spirit—was an unshakable conviction in the essential rightness of the American experience.

As I said at the dedication of the Lyndon B. Johnson Library, he was a "partisan of principle." He was a dynamic leader, a unique personality, and a man of great ability and unshakable courage.

Twenty-eight days ago, America lost one of its greatest Presidents, Harry S. Truman, a man whose stature has grown enormously as we have gained more perspective on his achievements.

It is particularly heartbreaking that even as our flags fly at half-staff in President Truman's memory, another of our leaders has fallen. Yet, just as their names are linked in death, I believe that America will come to understand that they are also joined in greatness.

At this sad hour, as we mourn the loss of two great leaders, all Americans will realize more than ever their debt to those who have gone before, and their obligation to carry on the work which they advanced with such devotion.

In my Inaugural Address just 2 days ago I spoke of how my thoughts went back to those who stood in that place before me and of the dreams they had for America. No man had greater dreams for America than Lyndon Johnson. Even as we mourn his death, we are grateful for his life, which did so much to make those dreams into realities. And we know that as long as this Nation lives, so will his dreams and his accomplishments.

NOTE: Former President Lyndon Baines Johnson, 64, died in Johnson City, Tex.

On January 24, 1973, President Nixon and his family joined the cortege bearing the body of President Johnson to the Capitol. During ceremonies in the Capitol Rotunda, the President laid a wreath at the bier of the former President.

On January 25, the President and members of his family attended funeral services for President Johnson at the National City Christian Church.

10 Special Message to the Congress About the Death of President Lyndon Baines Johnson. *January* 23, 1973

To the Congress of the United States:

It is my sad duty to inform you officially of the death of Lyndon Baines Johnson, the thirty-sixth President of the United States.

His loss is especially poignant for all of us who knew him and worked with him in the House and Senate. It was there that he first became a legend and there that he began to influence our destiny as a

great Nation.

Yet Lyndon Johnson's legacy extends far beyond his years in the Congress. He was a man of fierce devotion and love. He was devoted to his family. He was devoted to the cause of freedom and equality for his fellow man. And as President, he was devoted in a very special way to the land he loved.

The whole story of the Johnson years in the White House remains to be told, and history has yet to make its judgment. But millions of Americans will always remember a bitter day in November, 1963, when so many of our people doubted the very future of this Republic, when so many were stunned at the very idea that an American Chief of State could be assassinated in this age, and so many abroad were fearful about the future course of the American democracy. And Lyndon Johnson rose above the doubt and the fear to hold this Nation on course until we rediscovered our faith in ourselves.

If he had done no more, his place in history would have been assured. But he did much more, and his role then was not a high-water mark but a hallmark. For it was his noble and difficult destiny to lead America through a long, dark night of necessity at home and abroad. He had the courage to do what many of his contemporaries condemned him for, but what will surely win warm praise in the history books of tomorrow.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House,
January 23, 1973.

11 Proclamation 4180, Announcing the Death of Lyndon Baines Johnson. *January* 23, 1973

By the President of the United States of America a Proclamation

To the People of the United States:

It is my sad duty to announce officially the death of Lyndon Baines Johnson, the thirty-sixth President of the United States, on January 22, 1973.

President Johnson served his country for more than thirty years as Congressman, Senator, Vice President and President. Yet it can be said of Lyndon Johnson that he served his country all his life, for his was a complete and wholehearted love of our Nation. From his early days as a teacher, to his last days as a distinguished elder statesman, he did his best to make the promise and the wonder of America become as real in the lives of all his countrymen as it was in his own.

He once said that he was a free man, an American, a United States Senator, and a Democrat, in that order. He was also a great patriot.

Although he will no longer walk among us, Lyndon Johnson's influence on our times, which often seemed so much larger than life, cannot be stolen from us by death. Not only the things that he did, but also the spirit with which he did them, will be remembered long after time heals our sorrow at his leaving.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, in tribute to the memory of President Johnson, and as an expression of public

 by LBJ

On the last night of my term of office, January 19, Lady Bird and I held a small, informal party in the second-floor living quarters of the White House for the members of my staff. In many ways it was a moving and emotional occasion, for we had developed a closeness in our time together. When it was over and the last guest had gone, I walked over to the West Wing to do some final work at my desk. I wandered lonely through the empty offices, silent now after so many months of activity, to make sure that everything was in order for the Nixon takeover the next day. When I walked into one office I noticed a sheet of paper on the desk. Thinking that it was a piece of scrap paper, I started to throw it in the wastebasket until I read what was written on it. The message was for the next man who would sit at that desk. It was signed by the aide who had vacated the office, and it read: "Good luck."

I don't know which one of you wrote it.

grandstand had been set aside for members of Congress to watch the inaugural parade. I was getting ready to go there when Rose had a better idea.

"You know what you ought to do?" she said. "You don't really need to go sit in the cold for three hours anyway. What you ought to do is go out to Andrews to say good-bye to President Johnson, to wish him well. He's a Democrat, but he's a fellow Texan and he's been our President."

She was dead right, of course. I headed out to Andrews Air Force Base, where members of the Johnson Cabinet, along with a handful of his friends from the Senate and House, were lined up to say their farewells. It turned out I was the only Republican there. The President went down the line, his face masking whatever thoughts he had on leaving the city where he'd spent the greater part of his life. Hard as I'd worked against the man over the years—not Johnson personally, but his policies—I couldn't help but feel the poignancy of the moment.

This was the President who not many years before had moved through crowds with outstretched hands, "pressing the flesh." He loved politics, thrived on power. He'd been in Washington since the 1930s, had patterned himself after his idol, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and no doubt hoped to go down in history with FDR as one of the revered American leaders of the twentieth century. But because of Vietnam, the cheering had stopped, and he was going back to Texas a defeated man.

I shook his hand and wished him a safe journey. He nodded, took a few steps toward the ramp, then turned, looked back at me, and said, "Thanks for coming."

A few minutes later he was headed home, his last trip aboard Air Force One.

There was one senator conspicuous by his absence at Andrews that afternoon—Ralph Yarborough. I hadn't noticed it, but it seemed LBJ did. Democratic friends told me that over the next twelve months, Yarborough wrote two long letters to Johnson to explain why he hadn't been there.

The senator had reason to be worried. He was up for reelection in 1970 and couldn't afford to antagonize Johnson.

The former President had retired to his spread on the Pedernales River. Word came to me through a mutual friend, Oveta Culp Hobby, that he'd appreciated my having shown up at Andrews. Then, at a public function we both attended in Houston, he invited Barbara and me to pay a visit to the ranch. We flew down for a day and experienced what had become the legendary ranch tour LBJ gave all visitors. That meant moving over dirt roads in a white Lincoln Continental at seventy-five to eighty miles an hour, with our host at the wheel and a Secret Service van struggling to keep pace.

We talked politics, but only in general terms. He inquired about my dad. They had served together in the Senate and respected each other from across the political aisle. There was also some general talk about how things were going for the Nixon administration. But nothing specific. Not that trip.

On another occasion, however, we did talk specifics. Word was circulating around Texas that the White House wanted me to take on Ralph Yarborough again. President Nixon and other party strategists, including Texas Republican leaders like Peter O'Donnell, saw Yarborough's Senate seat as one we could pick up in an off-year national election. The feeling was that the only reason I hadn't beaten Yarborough in 1964 was his riding in on Lyndon Johnson's coattails. Six years later he seemed more vulnerable than ever. Speculation about my making the Senate race started coming up in interviews when I visited back home. *Was I interested? Would I give up my House seat to run for the Senate?*

The truth was that I hadn't made up my mind. On the one hand, Yarborough's liberal record still went against the grain of a large number of Texas Democrats. *But . . .*

It would be an off-year election—never good for the party that held the White House—and the economy was suffering—two big factors that would work in favor of Democratic candidates in 1970.

LBJ and I shared many mutual friends. One suggested

it might be a good idea to ask the former President's advice on whether I should run. I knew better than to think that Johnson, no matter how much he disliked Yarborough, would ever back a Republican candidate for office, but the opportunity to get his thinking on the subject was too good to pass up. Jack Steel, a Houston friend and supporter ever since I first entered politics, and I flew to the ranch.

This time the visit didn't include the grand tour because Johnson was waiting on some other visitors to arrive, including one of my Democratic colleagues in the House, Jake Pickle. I got right to the point. Our host said that yes, he'd heard rumors about my running, but (as I expected) he was a Democrat and would always support the Democratic candidate in any campaign. Of course, he did have friends who were free to do whatever they wanted.

"Mr. President," I said, "I've still got a decision to make and I'd like your advice. My House seat is secure—no opposition last time—and I've got a position on Ways and Means."

LBJ agreed it was a choice spot for a young congressman to be in.

"I don't mind taking risks," I said, "but in a few more terms, I'll have seniority on a powerful committee. I'm just not sure it's a gamble I should take, whether it's really worth it."

"Son," said Johnson, speaking slowly, deliberately, "I've served in the House." He paused. "And I've been privileged to serve in the Senate, too." Another pause. "And they're both good places to serve. So I wouldn't begin to advise you what to do, except to say this—that the difference between being a member of the Senate and a member of the House is the difference between chicken *salad* and chicken *shit.*" He paused again. "Do I make my point?"

Jack Steel and I flew back to Houston. I was leaning toward getting into the race, though it could never be said that LBJ had advised me to run against an incumbent Democratic senator. But the trip had been worth it anyway. It clarified my options. Given a choice, if the right kind of campaign could be put together, I'd take chicken salad.

GEORGE BUSH
HE CAN DO MORE
—Republican campaign theme,
Texas Senate race, 1970

LLOYD BENTSEN
A COURAGEOUS TEXAN WITH FRESH IDEAS
—Democratic campaign theme,
Texas Senate race, 1970

From the Houston *Chronicle,* November 2, 1970:

TUESDAY FOCUS ON BUSH, BENTSEN

Texans decide Tuesday whether they will take the advice of President Nixon or former President Lyndon Johnson in electing the state's next U.S. Senator.

About 2 million voters, maybe more, will choose between Rep. George Bush, 46, R-Texas, and Democrat Lloyd Bentsen, 49, both wealthy Houston executives with conservative political tastes.

The winner takes the place of Texas' longtime liberal leader, Sen. Ralph Yarborough, 67, D-Texas, who was upset by Bentsen in the May 2 Democratic primary.

Bentsen started the general election campaign a decided favorite because of his unexpected defeat of Yarborough, but all indications point to a neck-and-neck finish, with Bush closing fast. . . .

Voters will also spend considerable time trying to figure out the wording of seven proposed constitutional amendments on the ballot. One, No. 2, proposes "repeal of the prohibition against open saloons." If approved by voters it means the legislature could legalize the sale of liquor by the drink on a local option basis. . . .

History is made by men and women, by their governments and their nations.

This Nation, working with others, must demonstrate in Vietnam that our commitment to freedom and peace is not a fragile thing. It can—and it will—sustain the major test and any test that may confront it.

With your support—with your faith—we will fulfill America's duty.

We have a proud and a glorious heritage. We are going to be true to it.

It was only 20 months ago that the people of America held a great national election. The people of 44 States of this Union, including the great State of Nebraska, gave me a direction and voted me a majority for the Presidency of this country. I believe that their vote was a trust, that as long as I held this high and most responsible office and gift of the American people, that I would do my best as President of the country, as Commander in Chief of the Army.

Now, there are many, many who can recommend, advise, and sometimes a few of them consent. But there is only one that has been chosen by the American people to decide.

With your support, with your prayers, with your faith, I intend to honor the responsibility and to be true to the trust of the office to which you elected me, and to preserve freedom in this country; to keep our commitments; to honor our treaties; and let the rest of the world know that when America gives its word, America keeps its word.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:35 p.m. at the Omaha City Dock in Omaha, Nebr. In his opening words he referred to Governor and Mrs. Frank B. Morrison, Mayor A. V. Sorensen of Omaha, Lt. Governor Philip C. Sorensen, and Representative Clair A. Callan, all of Nebraska.

For the President's remarks in Minneapolis on June 28, 1964, defining the administration's peace goals, see 1963–64 volume, this series, Book I, Item 435.

For the President's special message to Congress on Food for Freedom, see Item 62.

312 Remarks in Des Moines at a Democratic Party Dinner. *June* 30, 1966

Governor Hughes, Governor Guy, Governor Morrison, Congressman Schmidhauser, Congressman Smith, Congressman Callan, Congressman Culver, Congressman Bandstra, Congressman Greigg, Congressman Hansen, my dear First Lady of the great State of Iowa, fellow Democrats:

[1]

I think I ought to make it clear at the outset tonight that this is a very selfish visit. In the grade school history books, most Presidents are pictured as forever smiling and always self-sufficient, altogether content to be desk-bound in Washington.

They never seem to need anything. Besieged by problems on every hand, with the winds of crisis always howling all around them, they seem to rest like some Gibraltar on a sea of self-assurance.

Some day I may rewrite a few chapters of those books. If I do, I will have something to say about the needs of a President, the needs of a President to get away from the big desk in the Oval Room, away from the telephone and the briefing papers that are brought in every minute of every hour; the needs of a President to go out again among the men and the women and the children whose servant he is; the needs of a President

to experience, again, the strength that comes from the power for good that lies out there in the fertile lands and the great cities of America; to be refreshed once more by America's deep confidence in itself, by its conviction that we don't have any problem that we are not big enough to solve ourselves—and always remembering that all of our successes are always subject to improvement.

I confess tonight that I did not come out here just to talk to you. But I did come out here to draw strength from you. For no matter how steadfast in his determination a President may be, he is not, I can assure you, a Rock of Gibraltar.

As you may have heard on the grapevine, he is just a plain, simple, human being.

Two generations ago a President might have come to Iowa prepared to talk only about the farm program, more specifically and particularly about corn and hogs, as he might have talked only of cotton and trade in the South, or as he might have talked only of manufacturing and tariffs in New England.

Well, tonight I want to talk of other things. I want to tell you about some of the things that we have to be thankful for, some of the things that we have a right to appreciate.

The first thing that I want to mention from that high priority list of mine that I am thankful for is the Governor of the great State of Iowa, Harold Hughes.

And the Governor of your neighboring State, the great State of Nebraska, Frank Morrison.

And the Governor who has honored us with his presence tonight by coming here to Des Moines, the great Governor of the State of North Dakota, Governor Guy.

I want to thank each and every citizen of the great State of Iowa, their uncles, their cousins, and their aunts, for sending to the House of Representatives one of the greatest Democratic delegations that any State in the Union ever sent to Washington.

I don't think you are going to change horses in the middle of the stream. Polls notwithstanding, I have not the slightest doubt that every man, woman, and child in this room is ready to go out of here tonight and tomorrow, and the next week, and every day until November, to see that Schmidhauser, Smith, Culver, Bandstra, Greigg, and Hansen—and if you get over the line in Nebraska, Callan—are all sent back to Washington with a resounding vote.

Last year we passed 85 percent of our platform. This year we submitted 90 major measures for the benefit of all the people of America. With the help of this delegation in the House, we have already passed through the House of Representatives 60 of those 90 measures.

While I don't speculate, I anticipate that we are going to pass some more of the 90 before I let them come back to campaign for re-election.

But it is hot here tonight and I have had a long day, and I am going home. So I am not going to speak as long as I would like to, or as I am accustomed to. But I do want to speak to you of a whole nation, your Nation, that is remaking itself year by year, that is multiplying the abundance of all of its people.

Since January 1961, annual per capita income in America after taxes—since the Democrats came into office following a Republican administration—annual per capita income, the income of every individual in this country, after taxes, has been increased by 28 percent. And don't you let them forget it!

Now I don't want to give you a lot of statistics. I didn't ask you to bring your yellow

March 29, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR EDWARD McNALLY

FROM: BOB SIMON

SUBJECT: NOTES OF CONVERSATION WITH JACK STEEL ON L.B.J.

Jack Steel is the President's longest-serving political aide. He has been involved with Texas politics for over 30 years. He went with George Bush in 1969 to the LBJ Ranch on several occasions.

- President Johnson invited Rep. and Mrs. George Bush to the White House several times for small social functions. Despite the fact they were on opposite sides of the political fence, LBJ always treated Bush with extraordinary kindness, friendliness and respect. Barbara and Lady Bird also got along very well.

- As another example, sometime around 1969 or 1970, LBJ had his birthplace moved from Johnson City to the LBJ Ranch. At the dedication and subsequent barbecue, all of the guests were very close associates of Johnson (Bentsen, Connolly, etc.) George and Barbara Bush were both invited and went.

- Jack says the wildflowers planted along Texas highways at Lady Bird's direction are the prettiest ever this year. The bluebonnets and (orange) Indian paint brush line Interstate 10 from Austin to Houston. On May 5, 1984, the Bushes were headed from Houston to College Station for Texas A&M's commencement. They had the option of flying by helicopter, but insisted on driving so they could see the wildflowers in bloom.

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March 30, 1990

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JACK VALENTI
PRESIDENT
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

March 30, 1990

To: Edward McNally

From: Jack Valenti

Here is an idea about Mrs. Johnson:

"Mrs. Johnson, you may have left to this nation and specifically its capital, a larger legacy than any president. Those who travel by car along the banks of the Potomac or who walk or bicycle along its paths, are each day in the spring and the summer struck by the wonder of your gift. For the flowers that you planted, each year bring forth their beauty which makes us all so eternally grateful to you."

This theme about Mrs. Johnson's trees and flowers might be a graceful one for the President to use.

VIA FAX

ing my term as President of the United States.

I want you to know that as I go to help dedicate a library which will contain the papers of former President Johnson, that I will do so bringing the best wishes of all the American people to a former President of the United States.

As I dedicate that library I will say there what I want to say to you now. Here in this crowd we have people of both parties, Democrats and Republicans. We have a lot of young people, and we have some older people. I am awfully glad to see that wonderful group there on the truck from the Texas School of the Deaf. Isn't it fine that they could come out here today?

But as I see this crowd and I think of the responsibilities that whoever has the office of Presidency must meet—and I know that President Johnson felt this way when he was President, I feel this way now—it is very simply this: We see all of these children; we think of their future; and we want them to grow up in a world in which we will be at peace with every nation in the world.

We cannot do that unless this Nation is strong. And this State of Texas, through its Congressmen, through its Senators, both Republican and Democrat, must be credited with supporting a strong national defense which will make it possible for winning the kind of peace we want in America and in the world.

Finally, we want to grow up in a world where these young people will have a better chance than we have had for a good life. And this is a great country, make no mistake about it, it is today. And we have the opportunity to make it better and a world in which they can travel to all parts of the world and get to know the people of all parts of the world where there will be no barriers that divide us.

This is a great goal. It is not a Republican goal; it is not a Democratic goal. It is what you in this great State, made up, as you are, with people from all parts of the Nation, it is what you believe in; it is what we believe in.

We will appreciate your support, and we will appreciate your prayers as we work toward that great goal for all Americans.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:06 a.m. at Bergstrom Air Force Base.

179 Remarks at the Dedication of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library in Austin, Texas. *May 22, 1971*

President and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Vice President, and all of the very distinguished guests here on this occasion:

Mrs. Nixon and I are very honored to be here deep in the heart of Texas. I can say that the heart of America, today at this moment, is in the heart of Texas as this distinguished company so well illustrates.

It is here to pay tribute to the life of a man, and the life of his wife as well, who has given 40 years of service to this State and to this Nation.

The entire Nation is indebted to you, President Johnson, and to this great university, the University of Texas, to all who have had a hand in assembling and establishing this extraordinary treasury of

insights into a critical period of this Nation's history. And on behalf of all the people of the United States, I am honored and privileged to accept it for America. The American people have reason to be doubly grateful to you today, first for your long period of service to the Nation, and now for this collection that can take the scholars of future generations behind the scenes of that service, as you have indicated in your remarks.

One of the first rules of statecraft is that we can successfully chart the future only if we can understand the past. Libraries such as this can be among our best keys to that understanding. With its more than 31 million documents, this contains more items by far than any other Presidential library yet established; and through its connection with a great university, it promises both to enrich the university and to be enriched by the university.

Often I am asked what it feels like to sit in the President's Oval Office—to know, in President Truman's famous phrase, that "the buck stops here," and to experience the weight of history that hangs over that office.

Just a few minutes ago, as President Johnson was throwing me [*laughter*]—showing me through the library—I am coming back later when I have more time [*laughter*]—we visited what I think may prove to be the most exciting and popular room in the whole library for the visitor, a replica of the Oval Office. As we were there in that office, furnished as it was during the period that he served as President, I reflected, as I am sure he did, once again on the answer to that question.

President Johnson sometimes used to comment, in speaking about the Presidency, that "the problem is not doing what is right; the problem is knowing what is right."

Sitting in the Oval Office in Washington the other day, I found myself reflecting on its shape—on the fact that it is built as an oval, without corners, and with walls that might be said to have no sides or an infinite number of sides—and on the fact that there is a certain parallel with the shape of that office and the Presidency itself. For the President of the United States cannot approach a question from one side or the other; on each issue that comes to the Oval Office there normally are an infinite number of sides and of competing considerations to be resolved or chosen among.

This reflects the fact, of course, that the easy questions are not the ones that come to the President; those are decided at other levels. The ones that he must decide are the ones on which there are disagreements, even among members of his own administration who share his own goals but who have different perspectives or different judgments about the best way to achieve those goals. They deal not simply with right versus wrong but with varying degrees of right and wrong, with various balances of legitimate but competing interests, and with varying judgments about how best to accomplish what is right. And so the study of the Presidency is a study, in the final analysis, of the difficult decision, the close question. But I have found that the more deeply I study the Presidency, the more firm I become in my faith that throughout our history, the basic high principle of those who have been called upon to govern has been one of the great sustaining strengths of America.

I believe this has been true because the office inhabits the man, just as the man inhabits the office. No one holds that office

without a profound sense of obligation—to the country, to the world, and to the future.

As we look back over all the past Presidencies, we also find something else: that each one who has been President has recognized, in his turn, that he is the one who must speak for all the people of America. A man of one region must speak for all regions. A man of one party must strive to see how problems look from the other party's point of view. A man who has crusaded for a cause recognizes that he has a responsibility to those of the opposite view, as well as to those who may agree with him.

One of the most scholarly men ever to sit in the Senate of the United States was Albert Beveridge of Indiana. In a speech in Boston in 1898, he once discussed partisanship in these terms:

"Partisanship," he said, "should only be a method of patriotism. He who is a partisan merely for the sake of spoils is a buccaneer. He who is a partisan merely for the sake of a party name is a ghost of the past among living events. He who is merely the partisan of an ordinary organization is only a pebble in the sling of a boss. But he who is the partisan of principle is a prince of citizenship."

A partisan of principle—that is what our political system is all about; that is what transforms ordinary disputes into those great debates that illumine for years to come the issues confronting the Nation, in which men of principle test their principles and the Nation achieves a deeper understanding of itself. It also is what holds us together on those great questions on which our unity has kept us free.

Every President has to be a leader of his party—and our party system is essential to our democratic system. But more and more in today's world, the times require that a President, and indeed all of us who help lead the Nation, go beyond party to be partisans of principle. For increasingly we confront great concerns that go beyond partisan considerations and partisan differences—concerns that reach to the security of our Nation, to our hopes for peace in the world, to realizing the American dream here at home in our lives and those of our children—on these great goals we must all be partisans of principle.

It has been my privilege, during a quarter-century of public service, to know many partisans of principle. I think today especially of those times during the Eisenhower Administration, when I was Vice President and Lyndon Johnson was the Majority Leader of the United States Senate. He was a vigorous leader of his party. But I knew, and President Eisenhower often told me, and he knew, that whenever the great issues of national security were concerned, he would always be a partisan of principle, not a partisan of party. That is Lyndon Baines Johnson.

And so it is in that same spirit that we are gathered here today to dedicate this library, in doing so, to pay tribute to President Johnson—and to dedicate ourselves to the proposition, as Senator Albert Beveridge so eloquently put it so long ago, that "the partisan of principle is a prince of citizenship."

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:50 a.m. at the University of Texas. The ceremony was broadcast live on radio and television.

An advance text of the President's remarks was released on the same day.

The White House also announced that the President and Mrs. Nixon had arranged for the loan of a Thomas Sully portrait of President Andrew Jackson to President and Mrs. Johnson

a Very Human President by Jack Valenti

I am bound to say that I personally will never look upon his like again in my lifetime for he cannot be duplicated. He was an awesome engine of a man: terrorizing; tender; inexhaustibly energetic; ruthless; loving of land, grass, and water; engulfing; patient; impatient; caring; insightful; devoted to wife, family, and friends; petty; clairvoyant; compassionate; bullying; sensitive; tough; resolute; charming; earthy; courageous; devious; full of humor; brilliantly intelligent; brutal; wise; suspicious; disciplined; crafty; generous. He was all of these and more. He had one goal: to be the greatest president doing the greatest good in the history of the nation. He had one tragedy: a war whose commitments he could not break and whose tenacity he did not perceive.

I think I knew him as well as anyone beyond his wife and family, and I know I did not know all of him. I have tried to put into this book the president I did know and to say that knowledge as truthfully as one can see and tell the truth.

I admired him greatly, and never once wavered in my loyalty to him as a man and leader. But I never reckoned loyalty and love as barriers to the sighting of faults and flaws. No man or woman is without them. Had President Johnson been so, he would not have the barest resemblance to the towering, endlessly mesmerizing figure he surely was.

There is in this book no pursuit of others' stories or comments. I have not interviewed anyone, except my own memory and my written notes. For this book is about the President Johnson *I* knew, worked with, talked with, met with, suffered with, followed, and served. It is about *my* experiences—what I saw, heard, and said—in the White House. Every conversation recounted is firsthand. Every event recorded has me as an eyewitness to the event.

I have given my judgments, but they are plainly labeled. I am not trying to debunk or exalt. This book is an honest account.

Having spent a working lifetime in and around the political arena, as campaign manager, political counselor, and as White House assistant, I have no grand ideas about political leaders. I have learned that in politics the very best of us is apt to be partly right and partly wrong. All public men are flawed, inclined toward error, subject to the vagaries of emotion, pride, infatuation with self that all of us, public and non-public people, learn to live with. There are no infallible heroes, bleached dry of sin, unblemished by lesser notions, with ideals fully intact, and a conscience preserved against the need for contrition.

Thus, when we understand that human beings are our leaders, we can view them with tolerance and forbearance. What we can hope for are leaders who will be right more often than they are wrong, and not inspire within ourselves larger expectations than mortal men are capable of delivering. Perhaps we can be forgiven if we ask them to be wiser than those who give them power, and possessed of character, vision, and caring in such dimension that the tasks they obligate themselves to fulfill will not go unserved by all their skills and all their courage, and that they will bring honor to the duties they have sworn by solemn oath to perform. It is because the public political person is so intensely human that he gives off sparks.

I have worked in two of life's classic fascinations, politics and movies, and while there are dazzling attractions in both areas, it is the political man who most excites me. Since LBJ was the quintessential political being, I suppose that is why I was in thrall continuously to him. I was never bored by him or with him, I was either in a stew or a passion.

If in my life now I find it difficult to caustically criticize presidents who followed and will follow Lyndon Johnson

aboard Air Force One now. Liz, so full of life, unable to resist a comic line or jest, slumped heavily in her seat—no laughter, no funny lines, just stillness. Marie Fehmer, the president's secretary, who had been so unflappable on that Dallas flight, now sat gazing out at the sameness of the thin blue horizon line, gazing out but seeing nothing.

And so we flew on that day. We had been with him at the very beginning, we had been at his side when he needed us, and now we were riding with him to the very end, to be with him when they put him in the Texas soil he loved so much.

* * *

What is President Johnson's epitaph? What would he have wanted on his tombstone? How would he have wanted to have been remembered?

On January 13, 1969, there gathered in New York in one of the great hotels a turnout of LBJ friends, colleagues, sometime-enemies, and sometime-allies to pay tribute to the thirty-sixth president. In seven days Lyndon Johnson would leave his office to retire to private life and this overflowing hall had one concern: to tell the president of the love and respect and admiration they felt for him. There were printed in the program that evening, essays from political observers, academicians, cabinet officers, and others of national stature. One essay was on the presidency. It was written by James MacGregor Burns, the internationally renowned historian. One paragraph said:

> Students of government, like myself, will remember Lyndon Johnson for a further and special reason. He was the first President to recognize fully that our basic social ills are so rooted in encrusted attitudes and stubborn social structures that no single solution or dramatic crusade will solve them; the first President to see clearly that only a total attack across the widest front, with every possible weapon, would bring a breakthrough; and the first President to propose basic institutional changes to make a total attack possible.

Ralph Ellison, the famous author who wrote that unforgettable book *Invisible Man*, may have made a better assay. Ellison considered the Johnson presidency, with all its fury and all its flaws, and he wrote:

> When all of the returns are in, perhaps President Johnson will have to settle for being recognized as the greatest American President for the poor and for the Negroes, but that, as I see it, is a very great honor indeed.

But for me I remember most and best a meeting in the Cabinet Room shortly after the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In the room with the president were Roy Wilkins, Martin Luther King, Philip Randolph, Clarence Mitchell, and all the other black leaders of the nation. There was a religiosity about the meeting, which was warm with emotion—a final celebration of an event so long desired and so long in achieving. When the meeting had ended, I walked out with Roy Wilkins. He put his arm around me, and said softly, "You know, Jack, God does move in strange and wondrous ways. It is a fact and a truth that the bravest, most compassionate, and most effective friend the Negro in America has ever had is a southern president."

IT

r told Johnson he could not
The Senate Majority Leader
ority, but don't take my ciga-
n't smoked since.)

est at Bethesda Naval Hospi-
ked if some suits he'd ordered
im to go ahead with the dark
ity Leader with a weak grin.
ays use that."

sical examination the other
e commentators and I read
eces by some of the ablest
I had known well for many
pressure would be too high
at time.

n God lets loose a thinker
ay opinion, Admiral Rick-
s heart attack in 1961 only

well be said, after seeing

what Admiral Rickover has done recently, that heart attacks are really good for you these days.

Remarks upon conferring American Heart Association's
Heart of the Year Award
Cabinet Room, The White House
January 30, 1964

H. H. H.

Vice President Humphrey backed up too close to an airplane gas heater in Georgia, and set his coattails afire, giving LBJ the perfect opening. As Humphrey stood by, blushing, the President said:

I see where he [Humphrey] has been down in Georgia this weekend getting *heated up* for the days ahead.

Presidential Conference on Council on Aging
The White House
February 16, 1965

Inaugural 1965

The culmination of his career came when LBJ was sworn in to be President as a result of the mandate of the people—a landslide victory.

He was jubilant at the Inaugural Balls, and paused at

the Sheraton-Park Hotel to get off a few good ones. "Never before have so many paid so much to dance so little," said he, surveying the congestion on the dance floor.

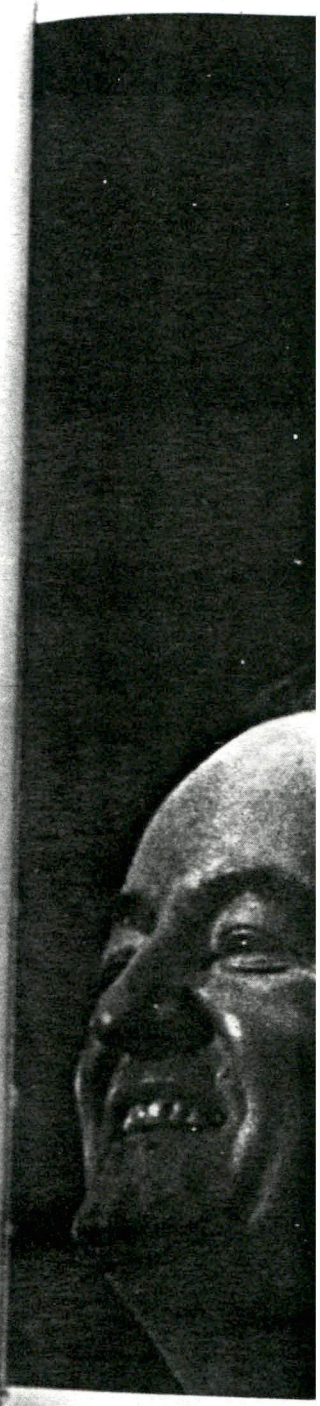
He added, "One thing you can say about the great society—it sure is crowded."

A little later, introducing members of the Cabinet, he said, "The Secretary of the Treasury is in charge of taking half your money and the Attorney General sues you for the other half."

Inaugural Ball
Sheraton-Park Hotel
January 20, 1965

At the Statler-Hilton Hotel, the President looked at Hubert Humphrey, who had been, by then, Vice President for less than twelve hours, and said, "There he is—the greatest Vice President I have ever known."

Statler-Hilton Hotel
January 20, 1965



Introductions

This is one of the best introductions I ever received—probably *the* best introduction I ever had, except upon one other occasion, when I was speaking

up: They could either go up in the world or they could go to Texas.

Paintsville, Kentucky
April 24, 1964

The White House

About the White House, LBJ has said, with humor tinged with pain, that, in effect, a public house is not a home, even if it's a White *House:*

It's *not* a home. It's a place where you go when you finish work. Airplanes flying in and out of National Airport wake you up at five A.M. And if that doesn't happen, tourists are going right under your bed by eight in the morning.

And if you try to take a nap in the afternoon, Lady Bird and Laurence Rockefeller and eighty women are in the next room talking about how the daffodils are doing on Pennsylvania Avenue.

The White House
May 4, 1965

Women

When Margaret Price called me and asked me to come over to speak to the Democratic women, I told

y decided on Hubert Humphrey,
he proceeded to use the "reverse-
e Senator Pastore myself," he told
n," snorted LBJ, "what in hell's
ild an Italian from a dinky state
me?" "There's Adlai," said Sam.
d and solid." "Don't need him,"
Goldwater running, I look like a
s." "Maybe you oughta get a Cath-
Sam. "He's awfully strong in the
hat I'm looking for," said LBJ.
ıp about Gene. You get the impres-
ne to God and that they talk only
t Mayor Wagner or Daley?" "With
to worry about the big-city vote."
"that leaves only Hubert, and you
" "Now what the damn hell have
LBJ. "Plenty, Lyndon," said Sam.
ng you for years. No one's bugged
ok at the way he's always harping
ned maverick, Lyndon." "Dammit,
eat exasperation, "you've got him
I've made a goddamned Christian
th me on a lot of things. He also
ampaigner." "He talks too much,"
out that," said LBJ. "I'll get Muriel
already made up your mind," said
yet," insisted LBJ. "I'm keeping it
some more people."[49]

luction

dominoes with Arthur Krim, head
who was spending a weekend at the
ındred dollars from him before the
he took Krim to church with him.
ıround LBJ pulled out two hundred-
I won from you, Arthur," he said,
Then, as he dropped the bills into

the plate, Krim smiled broadly and said, "That's fine, Mr. President. Now I can declare it as a deduction from my income tax."[50]

No Sermon

LBJ had a vast store of preacher stories. One of his favorites was about the clergyman who dropped his sermon notes while heading for church and couldn't retrieve them before the dog chewed them up. "When the preacher went into the pulpit," said LBJ, "he apologized to his congregation and said, 'I am very sorry, today I have no sermon. I will just have to speak as the Lord directs. But I will try to do better next Sunday.' "[51]

Crow and Owl

At a National Security Council meeting, LBJ looked ahead at the agenda, saw some knotty problems coming up, and paused to tell a joke to relieve the tension. "That reminds me of two Indians," he said. "The first invited the second home to dinner. 'What are you having?' asked the second. 'Crow,' said the first. 'Crow—that's not fit to eat, is it?' complained the second. 'Better'n owl,' replied the first."[52]

Salt of the Earth

LBJ was probably the earthiest man ever to occupy the White House. Asked, while he was Senate Majority Leader, why he didn't take one of Vice-President Nixon's speeches more seriously, he exclaimed, "Boys, I may not know much, but I know the difference between chicken shit and chicken salad." Of a Kennedy aide he once said: "He doesn't have sense enough to pour piss out of a boot with the instructions written on the heel." After becoming President he contemplated getting rid of FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover and then decided it would be too difficult to bring off. "Well," he said philosophically, "it's probably better to have him inside the tent pissing out, than outside pissing in." And once, driving around his ranch with a CBS television team, he stopped to urinate in the underbrush. "Aren't you afraid a rattlesnake might bite it?" asked a CBS cameraman. "Hell," snorted Johnson, "it *is* part rattlesnake."[53]

walked with what was known as "the LBJ trot."[5] He was a compulsive talker, continually on the telephone coaxing, haranguing, flattering, and mollifying people. He was bored by golf and fishing; his recreations—swimming, hunting, showing people around the LBJ ranch—tended to be fast-paced and at times frenetic. When one of his friends said of some public issue, "Lyndon will go the way the wind blows," another friend replied, "Maybe, but if he does, he'll probably beat the wind there."[6]

Johnson's vitality was spectacular. Once, during the 1964 campaign, he gave no fewer than twenty-two speeches in one day. In December 1967, he circled the globe, visiting one country after another, in four days, fifteen hours, and fifty-eight minutes. In July 1968, he visited five countries in Central America in one day. Just before leaving the White House in January 1969, he boasted that he had set a record as President by entertaining 201 foreign visitors there. "You've got to slow down," his brother told him shortly after he became President. "This pace will kill you, Lyndon." "Don't you go worrying about me," LBJ told him. "I'll pace myself. These first few weeks have been kinda hectic, but things will settle down pretty soon. Ain't near as bad as being Vice President. Not being able to do anything will wear you down sooner than hard work."[7] But he was never worn down by inaction. Bill Moyers, his press secretary for a time, once playfully told a group of editors: "I'm glad to be here today. At the last minute the President changed his schedule rather suddenly and I almost had to cancel. He has a way of doing that. Not too long ago, he telephoned me in my office and said, 'Bill, I'm going to Honolulu.' I said: 'Fine, Mr. President; I'll come over and talk to you about it. Where are you?' He said: 'Over Los Angeles.' "[8]

LBJ worked his subordinates as hard as he worked himself. He was impatient with slow work and intolerant of inefficiency. When he was director of the National Youth Administration in Texas in the 1930s he made people on his staff work evenings and weekends. One night as he was rushing around checking up on things, he came across a clerk sitting behind a high stack of letters looking miserable. Johnson asked what was wrong, and the man told him discouragedly that he was answering letters one at a time from the top of the stack and then finding later letters from the same people lower in the pile complaining that their earlier letters hadn't been answered. Outraged, Johnson grabbed the stack of mail and turned it upside

down. "Start from the top now," he shouted, "and you'll get their latest letters first. That ought to cut your job about in half."[9] As Congressman and later as Senator he continued to be a slave-driver. "I don't have ulcers," he once laughed. "I give 'em!"[10] He used to boast that his aides had to keep milk handy in their desks to soothe their stomachs. Even his wife Lady Bird felt the pressure. "Lyndon was always prodding me to look better, learn more, work harder," she once said. "He always expects more of you than you think you are really mentally or physically capable of putting out. It is really very stimulating. It is also very tiring."[11]

LBJ was a hard taskmaster. He exploded in obscene wrath when people did not meet his standards of performance. Even when they did he couldn't resist teasing them, sometimes cruelly, on occasion. Said one of Johnson's friends: "Lyndon has a clock inside him with an alarm that tells him at least once an hour to chew somebody out. . . ."[12] Johnson admitted as much. "There are no favorites in my office," he once said. "I treat them all with the same general inconsideration."[13] Once he walked into the White House press office and, after glancing at the messy desk of Malcolm Kilduff, Assistant Press Secretary, said: "Kilduff, I hope your mind isn't as cluttered as your desk." Kilduff quickly cleaned up his desk; but a day or so later Johnson saw what he had done and said, "Kilduff, I hope your brain isn't as vacant as your desk."[14] At one conference he gave Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara and Undersecretary of State George Ball such a severe dressing-down that Dean Acheson interposed: "Mr. President, you don't pay these men enough to talk to them that way—even with the federal pay raise."[15] But LBJ's brother insisted, "If he doesn't bawl you out now and then, you ain't part of the family."[16]

Johnson never apologized for his outbursts of temper, but he usually tried to make amends afterward. One day when things went wrong, he blasted his aide Jack Valenti, who returned to his office in low spirits and continued his work. That evening his buzzer rang; it was Johnson calling. "Why don't you call Mary Margaret and see if she can come down to the White House. We can all have supper together. Would you like that?" "Fine, Mr. President," said Valenti. "I'll call her now."[17] On another occasion a visitor was astonished to hear Johnson, on the telephone, let lose a flood of profanity on George Reedy, his press secretary. But he was even more astonished when Johnson hung up and said, "Well, let's give

Boller: Pres. Anecdotes

escape a feeling that Ivy League Easterners looked down on him as an ignoramus and a boor. "I do not think that I will ever get credit for anything I do . . . ," he said early in his Presidency, "because I did not go to Harvard."[32]

It was the Vietnam War, not the Ivy League, that did LBJ in. If it had not been for Vietnam, said Averill Harriman, "he'd have been the greatest President ever. Even so he'll still be remembered as great."[33] Harriman was thinking of Johnson's domestic policies. "I do not want to be the President who built empires, or sought grandeur, or extended dominions," he once said. "I want to be the President who educated young children . . . who helped to feed the hungry . . . who helped the poor to find their own way and who protected the right of every citizen to vote in every election. . . ."[34] Johnson did all these things and more. His program for the "Great Society" embraced civil-rights legislation, federal aid to education, the expansion of Social Security, Medicare, a war on poverty, and measures to reduce pollution. It also included federal aid to the arts.

In June 1965, President and Mrs. Johnson held a Festival of the Arts at the White House (the first ever sponsored by a President) to which leading lights of literature, art, and music were invited. Poet Robert Lowell declined the invitation because he opposed the President's policy in Vietnam; and several of those attending expressed sympathy with Lowell's views. LBJ was upset by the criticism, but he concealed his irritation and was on hand with Lady Bird to welcome the guests. The festival lasted thirteen hours and included exhibitions of current American painting, sculpture, and photography, programs of American plays, movies, ballet, and music, and readings by well-known American novelists and poets. One participant was Sarah Vaughan, the great jazz singer; for thirty minutes she held her distinguished audience spellbound. Afterward, when the party was breaking up, a White House staffer found Miss Vaughan sobbing in her dressing room. "What's the matter?" she asked. "Nothing is the matter," said the singer. "It's just that twenty years ago when I came to Washington I couldn't even get a hotel room, and tonight I sang for the President of the United States in the White House—and then, he asked me to dance with him. It is more than I can stand!"[35]

★ ★ ★

If you wonder why Brooks and Bill are both around, I just want to assure you that I am trying to be scriptural. A proverb of the Old Testament says, "In a multitude of counselors there is safety."

Brooks keeps telling me that it really meant, "In a multitude of Baptist counselors." Everyone, I think, knows that two Baptists make a multitude.

If you doubt their influence, I urge you to read last week's *Saturday Evening Post*. There is an article in there, and they are usually accurate, which says that all three of the new staff members that Johnson brought to the White House are Protestants.

It so happens that two of the three are Catholics. The only conclusion I could reach after reading that article is Bill Moyers converted those two other fellows and baptized them in a mighty big hurry. Of course, that is why I keep the swimming pool full all the time.

Remarks to a group from the Christian
Leadership Seminar of Southern Baptists
Rose Garden, The White House
March 25, 1964

Twenty-seven years ago this month I came here as a newly-elected Congressman aboard the train with Franklin Roosevelt. . . .

Washington has changed very little since then. Not long ago I called in one of the very bright and very busy young men I have working with me, and I said to

him, rather brusquely, because I was in a hurry, "The people want to know what we are going to do about the farm bill. Let's get our recommendations up right away."

He came right back and said, "Mr. President, I don't think we have to consider that. I don't have a file on it. I will look it up, but I think you ought to go tell them if we owe it, we will pay it."

Remarks to U. S. Chamber of Commerce
Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C.
April 27, 1964

Introducing Dr. Walter W. Heller, his chief economic adviser, who was leaving for financial reasons, the President cracked:

I've got an economic adviser who needs an economic adviser. He's broke.

The White House
April, 1964

There is a story about Johnson and his staff which shows the frantic work pace around the White House. One evening the President had need for someone from his staff to help him on some matters.

He called for one member of his staff and was informed that he was celebrating his wedding anniversary with his wife that evening.

He called for a second member and was told that that staff member was celebrating his wife's birthday that evening.

He called for a third member of the staff and was told that he was attending a school play in which his young daughter was playing. Exclaimed the President "What I need around here are some bachelors."

Favorite LBJ story of Maurice Silverman, Department of Justice

The Telephone

Johnson's telephone has made a happier woman of a Queens, Long Island, housewife. Her telephone number is the same as that of the White House, except for the area code number—it's 212 in New York and 202 in Washington—and she keeps getting the President's phone calls—456-1414.

She used to be a little lonely because she didn't have many relatives, but the White House calls have changed all that, and to quote Rose Brown, "When people call my number we get into conversation. It's good therapy. I'd be lost now without it. It has become part of me. It really has. I love people."

And what kind of calls does she get? Well, one little boy told her, "We're very poor and I would like the President to send $4." And another child was willing to settle for just a picture of the President.

It was bound to happen that the President, himself,

would hear of the goings-on, and he did. He sent a note to Mrs. Brown which showed his wry humor:

". . . if you will do the best that you can in handling White House calls, I assure you we will do the best that we can in handling the calls for the Brown family."

Washington Star
May 2, 1965

Texas and Texans

My Friends and Fellow Democrats:

I come tonight as a Senator from the largest state in the Union—south of the North Pole.

Contrary to what you may have heard, Texans welcome Alaska as an outlying state. We are glad to find a state that can outlie us.

I could not feel more at home than I do here.

Welch, West Virginia
October 18, 1958

In the early part of the nineteenth century my grandmother's people all lived in Kentucky. We just came over here from Martin County, and that was a family name.

My mother told me that my early ancestors reached Kentucky and were told there were two ways to go

Burke's Presidential Families

SAMUEL EALY JOHNSON, Jr, of Johnson City, Texas, politician, lawyer, farmer and real estate dealer, mem Texas House of Representatives 1904-09 and 1917-25, *b* at Buda, Hays County, Texas 11 Oct 1877, *m* at Fredericksburg, Texas 20 Aug 1907, Rebekah (*b* at McKinney, Texas 26 June 1881; *d* at Austin, Texas 12 Sept 1958), dau of Capt Joseph Wilson Baines, of Blanco, Texas, by his wife Ruth Ament Huffman, and *d* at Austin, Texas 23 Oct 1937, leaving, with other issue (*see* BROTHER AND SISTERS OF PRESIDENT LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON), an elder son,

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON, **36th President of the United States of America.**

The Descendants of President Lyndon Baines Johnson

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON *m* at San Antonio, Texas 17 Nov 1934, •Claudia Alta (called "Lady Bird") (*b* at Karnack, Texas 22 Dec 1912) [*LBJ Ranch, Stonewall, Texas 78761, USA*], dau of Thomas Jefferson Taylor, by his wife Minnie Pattillo, and had issue,

1 •Lynda Bird JOHNSON, *b* 19 March 1944, *m* at the White House, Washington, DC 9 Dec 1967, •Major Charles Spittall Robb, US Marine Corps (*b* at Phoenix, Arizona 1940) [*1118 Saville Lane, McLean, Virginia 2201 USA*], son of James S. Robb, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by his wife Frances Woolley, and has issue,
  1 •Lucinda Desha ROBB, *b* at Washington, DC 24 Oct 1968.
  2 •Catherine Lewis ROBB, *b* at Washington, DC 5 June 1970.
2 •Lucy (Luci) Baines JOHNSON, *b* 2 July 1947, *m* at the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, Washington, DC 6 Aug 1966 (*m* diss by div 1979), Patrick John Nugent (*b* 8 July 1943), son of Gerard P. Nugent, of Waukegan, Illinois (by his wife *née* Jocius), and has issue,
  1 •Patrick Lyndon NUGENT, *b* at Austin, Texas 21 June 1967.
  2 •Nicole Marie NUGENT, *b* at Austin, Texas 11 Jan 1970.
  3 •Rebekah Johnson NUGENT, *b* at Austin, Texas 10 July 1974.
  4 •Claudia Taylor NUGENT, *b* at Austin, Texas 17 March 1976.

Lynda
Jennifer - 1
Pat Nugent divorced
Don Turpin
new husband
Vancouver in
Canada

March 26, 1990

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: EDWARD McNALLY

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR GUIDANCE ON REMARKS FOR L.B.J. ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

On the afternoon of April 6, 1990, you will be hosting a reception at the White House for members of the Administration of President Lyndon Johnson as they celebrate the 25th anniversary of LBJ's inauguration. You are scheduled to give brief remarks.

Some of the guests attending are: Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, Joseph Califano, Ramsey Clark, Clark Clifford, Harry McPherson, Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, Larry O'Brien, Bob Strauss, Stewart Udall, Cyrus Vance, and former Speaker Jim Wright.

We respectfully request your guidance on what you would like to see emphasized at this gathering. (Especially given the current controversy surrounding the new volume of Caro's biography of President Johnson -- the fact that LBJ's inauguration also marked the defeat of a Republican candidate -- and the fact that many of the guests are Texas acquaintances of yours.) Suggestions on tone or specific anecdotes would be appreciated.

Thank you, Mr. President.

PROPOSAL FOR WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION

On Friday night, April 6, former members and supporters of the administration of Lyndon Johnson will gather at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington to commemorate the 25th anniversary of LBJ's inauguration as elected President.

We hope that President Bush would be agreeable to serving as host to a White House reception that afternoon for a group of about 150 of those celebrants. This would include members of the Johnson family and cabinet, senior staff assistants, directors of the LBJ Foundation, and spouses.

Such a reception would mean a great deal to the invitees, many of whom are friends of the Bushes (including supporters as well).

Inasmuch as the Mayflower gathering will begin at 6 p.m., we would suggest that a White House reception be scheduled for about 4:00 or 4:30 p.m., and last approximately 30 minutes.

The reception could be held either in The Rose Garden or one of the White House rooms.

We would hope that the President -- and Mrs. Bush, if possible -- would make an appearance, which could be as limited as they wish.

If the President is agreeable to this request, we will be happy to supply a list of those to be invited.

4/6/90
5:15 - 45 mins
State floor

First, to the family, our dear friend Lady Bird; & Lynda & Luci. Distinguished members of Congress: Sen. Bentsen, Sen. Byrd. Sen. Inouye, Sen. Moynihan, son-in-law & Sen. Robb. Rep. Jake Pickle, Jack Brooks, Henry Gonzalez, Kika de la Garza, Rostenkowski: Former Speaker Jim Wright. Johnson cabinet members: Clark Clifford, Bob McNamara, Anthony Celebrezze, Nick Katzenbach, Stewart Udall

wrong pronouns