

LBJ PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY



Field Trip Info Packet

2313 Red River Street, Austin, TX 78705

www.lbjlibrary.org

Education Contact Education@lbjlibrary.org or (512)721-0195

Visitor Services Contact Visit@lbjlibrary.org or (512) 721-0184

Revised 03/2022

Dear Visitor,

Welcome to the LBJ Presidential Library!

This packet is designed for use as preparatory materials prior to group visits, and/or as supplementary resources to enhance your existing knowledge.

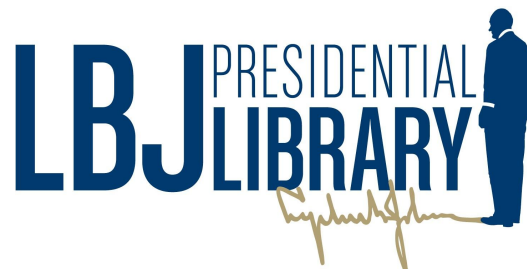
To ensure your visit is enjoyable and informative, please read the museum tour guidelines on the following pages prior to your visit. Please note that because of space and security, students should leave non-essential items on the bus before entering the LBJ Library.

In addition to museum tour guidelines, you will find background information on the President, First Lady, and presidential libraries as well as supplementary materials for use in your classroom.

Thank you,

Sheila Mehta
Education Specialist

Johanna McGinnis
Tour Coordinator



GROUP VISIT GUIDELINES

“THINGS TO KNOW BEFORE YOU VISIT”

- Review the information on the confirmation sent to you by the Volunteer and Visitor Services Office.
- Select your chaperones. One chaperone is required for every eight students. They must all be 18 years of age or older. This includes the teachers and other chaperones who are accompanying the students.
- Confirm departure times with the transportation service you are using, including the times you are scheduled to arrive at and depart from the museum.
- **Review the information below with other teachers, chaperones, students, and the person or persons providing transportation.**

YOUR ROLE AS A CHAPERONE/TEACHER IS TO:

- Know the itinerary & keep the group on time.
- Stay with the students from the time they disembark from the bus or other transportation until they leave to return home. This includes outside the building, in the museum, the restrooms, and the Store at LBJ.
- Maintain order and discipline within your group.
- The tour is for the students. Side conversations are disruptive and can detract the students' attention from the tour. Please do not use mobile phones during the tour, except to take photos.
- If an activity is planned, only pencils may be used in the exhibit areas. (Golf pencils are available from the volunteer desk.)
- If a child becomes ill, it is the responsibility of the teacher or chaperone to take care of the student. If emergency medical assistance is needed, contact a security officer or other personnel.
- Help ensure a safe and pleasant museum experience for the students.
- Remind your students to make observations about the exhibitions. Ask questions about what they see to help make personal connections to the exhibitions. Encourage them to chat with Museum volunteers in the exhibitions.
- Support positive student behavior by reinforcing Museum Expectations.

BE PREPARED:

- The fee for non-staff chaperones is \$7.00 per person. Fees should be collected prior to group's arrival and we ask that all fees are paid in one payment when the school checks in.
- The student Welcome and Overview will begin once all students and chaperones are present & staff and chaperones have their stickers.
- Plan your transportation; allow for traffic.
- If not traveling by bus, carpool with a friend, as parking can be limited.
- Bring a copy of your trip itinerary.

STUDENT MUSEUM EXPECTATIONS:

(Review this information with students prior to arrival.)

- Stay with your designated chaperone at all times
- Keep your hands to yourself.
- Walk with quiet feet and stay behind your leader in a single file line when possible.
- No running or jumping within the museum. Please do not sit anywhere, except on a bench. This is for the students' safety and the safety of our other visitors.
- Use indoor voices. Be respectful of others who are visiting the museum.
- Feel free to ask questions to clarify what is being said or to gain more information on a subject during the tour, but please be respectful of our gallery attendants.
- Leave food, drinks, and backpacks on the bus or in your vehicle. No food or drink (including water) are allowed in the museum.
- Mobile phones must be set to silent. No texting or phone usage is allowed, except for taking pictures.
- No flash photography is allowed.
- Selfie sticks are not permitted in the library.
- Security & Bags: All visitors are required to go through a security screening upon entrance into the building. This screening includes a search of all bags. To expedite the security process, we highly suggest that all bags, if possible, be left on the bus or in the vehicles in which your group arrived.
- **Due to COVID restrictions, only small purses and diaper bags are allowed in the museum.**

ARRIVAL

- All groups should gather on the plaza and split into your groups with chaperones. A gallery attendant will meet you on the plaza to give you your packet and give your entire group an overview of the museum.
- In case of inclement weather, students will be met under the breezeway between the LBJ School of Public Affairs and the Briscoe Center for American History.
- If your plans change or if you are going to be delayed, please call our Tour Coordinator (512) 721-0184 or the Front Desk (512) 721-0177 as soon as you are aware of these changes. Our docents are volunteers, not paid staff, and we want to let them know in advance of any cancellations or time changes.
- If you arrive late, please be aware that your tour and/or programs will still end at the scheduled time. Our tour schedule and docent availability for each day is limited to your scheduled time. We reserve the right to cancel your guided tour if you arrive more than **15 minutes late**. It is important that you call if you are running late.
- If you have scheduled a guided tour or classroom activity, please be aware that your tour guides will not be available until your scheduled arrival time. Weather permitting, students should wait outside until the appointed start time.

ADMISSION

- Students, school faculty and staff, as well as bus drivers are admitted free-of-charge with a scheduled tour.
- Payment for non-staff chaperones may be made in one payment by credit card or with a check from your organization.

CHECK IN

- The tour leader needs to check in for the entire group prior to the group entering the Library.
- Please have the check-in form completed upon arrival, and give it to the admissions clerk. The form is found on page 6 of this packet.

RECREATIONAL AREA FOR VISITORS/LUNCH

- There are no eating facilities at the Library as no food or drinks are allowed inside. You are welcome to bring your own sack lunches and picnic on the LBJ lawn or overlook across the lawn from the Library. Please clean up after you finish and take your trash with you.
- **Please note:**
 - Coolers and sack lunches are not allowed inside the library and may not be left unattended outside of the Library.
 - There are only shaded, not covered, picnic areas around the Library.

LOCATION, PARKING, AND BUS PROCEDURES

The LBJ Presidential Library is located on the west side of Sid Richardson Hall, which houses the LBJ School of Public Affairs; walk through the open breezeway to reach the LBJ Plaza and the Library. The LBJ Parking lot is Lot 38. Buses will not fit in the surrounding lots so PLEASE be sure to enter only Lot 38.

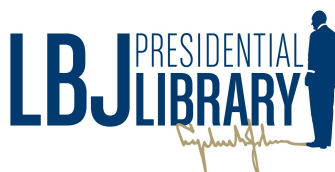
BUS PROCEDURES

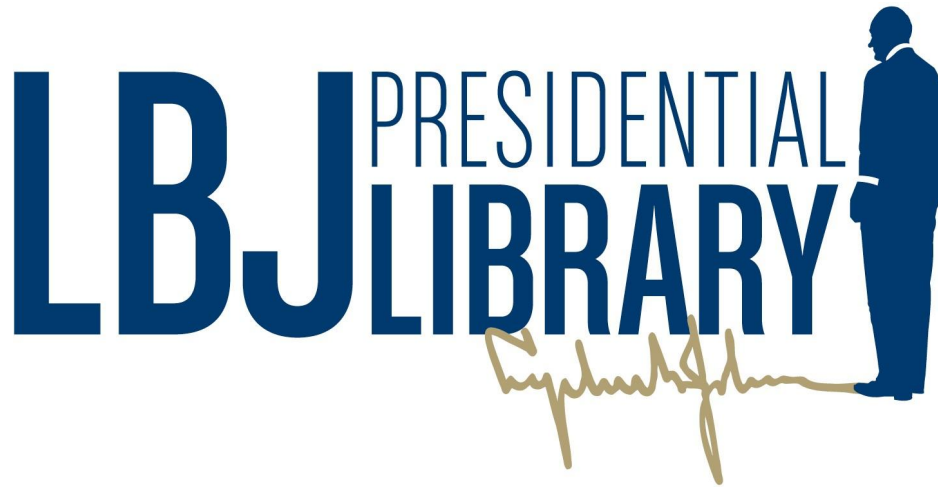
- Buses may drop off and pick up passengers near the breezeway. However all buses should park in the upper (southeast) area of the parking lot, near Red River Street to allow visitors in cars to park in the space closer to the buildings.

CHAPERONE PARKING

- Chaperone parking is only available in the LBJ visitor parking lot #38 on Red River Street (a free lot). Do not enter or park in the adjacent lots 37 and 39, as they require a UT Parking Permit.

Please note: If you are traveling via bus or in a vehicle that takes up more than one parking space, please pick up a permit at the admissions desk in the library lobby on the day of your visit. This permit should be placed in the windshield or on the dash of the vehicle. Otherwise, UT Parking and Transportation may issue a parking ticket.





GROUP TOUR CHECK-IN FORM

This form should be completed/presented upon arrival to the admissions clerk.

Date of Visit:

Arrival Time:

Group/School Name:

Contact Name:

Number of students:

Number of teachers:

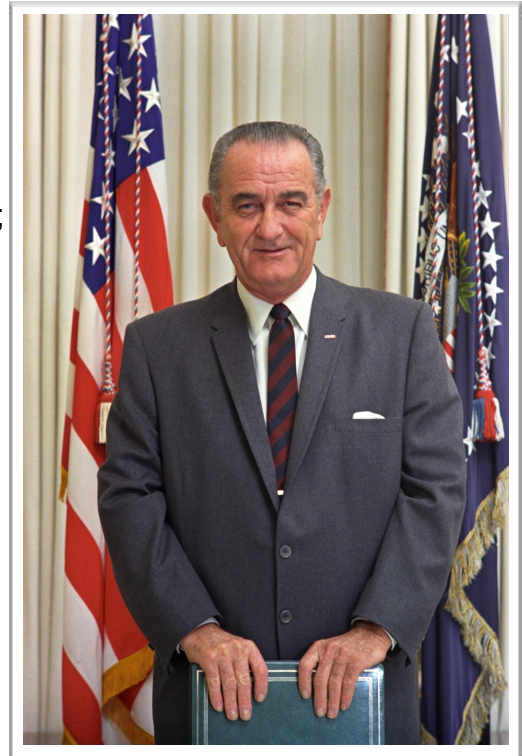
Number of adult chaperones:

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON: A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY

Lyndon Baines Johnson was born on August 27, 1908, in central Texas, not far from Johnson City, which his family had helped settle. He felt the pinch of rural poverty as he grew up, working his way through Southwest Texas State Teachers College (now known as Texas State University-San Marcos); he learned compassion for the poverty of others when he taught students of Mexican descent.

In 1937, he campaigned successfully for the House of Representatives on a New Deal platform, effectively aided by his wife, the former Claudia “Lady Bird” Taylor, whom he had married in 1934.

During World War II, he served briefly in the Navy as a lieutenant commander, winning a Silver Star in the South Pacific. After six terms in the House, Johnson was elected to the Senate in 1948. In 1953, he became the youngest Minority Leader in Senate history, and the following year, when the Democrats won control, Majority Leader. With rare skill he obtained passage of a number of key Eisenhower measures.



In the 1960 campaign, Johnson, as John F. Kennedy’s running mate, was elected Vice President. On November 22, 1963, when Kennedy was assassinated, Johnson was sworn in as President.

First he obtained enactment of the measures President Kennedy had been urging at the time of his death—a new civil rights bill and a tax cut. Next he urged the Nation “to build a great society, a place where the meaning of man’s life matches the marvels of man’s labor.” In 1964, Johnson won the Presidency with 61 percent of the vote and had the widest popular margin in American history—more than 15,000,000 votes.

The Great Society program became Johnson’s agenda for Congress in January 1965: aid to education, attack on disease, Medicare, urban renewal, beautification, conservation, development of depressed regions, a wide-scale fight against poverty, control and prevention of crime and delinquency, removal of obstacles to the right to vote. Congress, at times augmenting or amending, rapidly enacted Johnson’s recommendations. Millions of elderly people found succor through the 1965 Medicare amendment to the Social Security Act.

Under Johnson, the country made spectacular explorations of space in a program he had championed since its start. When three astronauts successfully orbited the moon in December 1968, Johnson congratulated them: "You've taken ... all of us, all over the world, into a new era...."

Nevertheless, two overriding crises had been gaining momentum since 1965. Despite the beginning of new antipoverty and anti-discrimination programs, unrest and rioting in black ghettos troubled the Nation. President Johnson steadily exerted his influence against segregation and on behalf of law and order, but there was no early solution.

The other crisis arose from Vietnam. Despite Johnson's efforts to end Communist aggression and achieve a settlement, fighting continued. Controversy over the war had become acute by the end of March 1968, when he limited the bombing of North Vietnam in order to initiate negotiations. At the same time, he startled the world by withdrawing as a candidate for re-election so that he might devote his full efforts, unimpeded by politics, to the quest for peace.

When he left office, peace talks were under way; he did not live to see them successful, but died suddenly of a heart attack at his Texas ranch on January 22, 1973.

Adapted from "The Presidents of the United States of America," by Frank Freidel and Hugh Sidey.

CLAUDIA ALTA “LADY BIRD” TAYLOR JOHNSON: A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY

Christened Claudia Alta Taylor when she was born in a country mansion near Karnack, Texas, she received her nickname “Lady Bird” as a small child; and as Lady Bird she was known and loved throughout America. Perhaps that name was prophetic, as there has seldom been a First Lady so attuned to nature and the importance of conserving the environment.

Her mother, Minnie Pattillo Taylor, died when Lady Bird was five, so she was reared by her father, her aunt, and family servants. From her father, Thomas Jefferson Taylor, who had prospered, she learned much about the business world.

An excellent student, she also learned to love classical literature. At The University of Texas she earned bachelor’s degrees in history and journalism.

In September 1934, Lady Bird met Lyndon Baines Johnson, then a Congressional secretary visiting Austin on official business; he promptly asked her for a date, which she accepted. He courted her from Washington with letters, telegrams, and telephone calls. Seven weeks later he was back in Texas; he proposed to her and she accepted. In her own words: “Sometimes Lyndon simply takes your breath away.” They were married in November 1934.

The years that followed were devoted to Lyndon’s political career, with “Bird” as partner, confidante, and helpmate. She helped keep his Congressional office open during World War II when he volunteered for naval service; and in 1955, when he had a severe heart attack, she helped his staff keep things running smoothly until he could return to his post as Majority Leader of the Senate. He once remarked that voters “would happily have elected her over me.”

After repeated miscarriages, she gave birth to Lynda Bird (now Mrs. Charles S. Robb) in 1944; Luci Baines (Mrs. Ian Turpin) was born three years later.

In the election of 1960, Lady Bird successfully stumped for Democratic candidates across 35,000 miles of campaign trail. As wife of the Vice President, she became an ambassador of goodwill by visiting 33 foreign countries. Moving to the White House after Kennedy’s murder, she did her best to ease a painful transition. She soon set her own stamp of Texas hospitality on social events, but these were not her chief concern.



She created a First Lady's Committee for a More Beautiful Capital, then expanded her program to include the entire nation. She took a highly active part in her husband's war-on-poverty program, especially the Head Start project for preschool children.

When the Presidential term ended, the Johnsons returned to the LBJ Ranch in Stonewall, Texas. In December 1972, President and Mrs. Johnson gave the LBJ Ranch to the people of the United States as a national historical park. Mrs. Johnson's White House Diary, published in 1970, and a 1981 documentary film, *The First Lady, A Portrait of Lady Bird Johnson*, give sensitive and detailed views of her contributions to the President's Great Society administration.

Lady Bird led a life devoted to her husband's memory, her children, and seven grandchildren. After President Johnson's death in January 1973, she supported and attended the activities of the LBJ Presidential Library and the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, both located on The University of Texas campus in Austin. Many colleges awarded Mrs. Johnson honorary degrees. Lady Bird Johnson also led a community effort to create a hike and bike trail and to plant flowers and trees along Town Lake, now Lady Bird Lake, in Austin, Texas.

In 1982, on her 70th birthday, Mrs. Johnson founded the National Wildflower Research Center. It is a non-profit organization that helps plant and preserve native flowers, grasses, and trees in natural and planned landscapes. She also gave 60 acres of land and financial support to fund the center. In 1995, the Center moved into a new and larger building. It was renamed the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center in December of 1997, in honor of Mrs. Johnson's 85th birthday.

Mrs. Johnson received many awards during her lifetime. In 1966, she was presented the George Foster Peabody Award for the TV program, "A Visit to Washington with Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson on Behalf of a More Beautiful America." In 1977, President Gerald Ford presented Mrs. Johnson with this country's highest civilian award, the Medal of Freedom. She also received the Congressional Gold Medal from President Ronald Reagan in 1988.

Mrs. Johnson continued to live at the LBJ Ranch until her death in Austin, Texas on July 11, 2007 at age 94. She is buried beside her husband in the family cemetery at the LBJ Ranch in Stonewall, Texas.

Adapted from "The First Ladies of the United States of America," by Allida Black.



HIGHLIGHTS OF LEGISLATION PASSED DURING PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ADMINISTRATION

President Johnson's administration produced the greatest outpouring of legislation in American history. Laws were enacted to end discrimination and to fight poverty, to provide medical care and extend educational opportunities to our citizens. In addition, acts were passed to clean the air and water and reverse the decades of pollution, to preserve precious land for public recreation, and to protect the natural beauty of the continent. Legislation protected the consumer in the marketplace and enabled art, music, and theater to be brought to every corner of the nation.

Although most have been amended or revised in some way, all these areas of legislation survive today.

Civil Rights

Three major laws are the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Open Housing Act of 1968. These acts brought down the barriers that restricted minorities from using restaurants, restrooms, theaters, and other public accommodations, ended discrimination in where they choose to live, and assured all citizens their constitutional right to vote.

Education

The federal government became an active partner in improving education and expanding its opportunities. Sixty separate bills, providing for new and better-equipped classrooms, minority scholarships, low-interest student loans, and a host of other innovations, opened the doors of grade school through college to millions.

The Environment

"The earth is in our care." This is the message brought home to Americans as the Great Society introduced measures to reclaim our heritage of clean air and water. Some 3,650 square miles of mountains, forest, and shoreline were preserved for the people's enjoyment, increasing by 15 percent the nation's total parklands.

Head Start

Four- and five-year-old children from disadvantaged families attended special classes where they received nourishing meals and medical attention, and a chance to start school on an even basis with other youngsters.

Job Corps

A more promising future was opened for young men and women who learned to farm, to weld, to build houses, and other skills to become employable and independent and to place them in meaningful jobs or further education.

Medicare

Health care was guaranteed to every American over 65. With the passage of this act, the threat of financial doom was lifted from senior citizens, and also from the sons and daughters, who might otherwise have been burdened with the responsibility for their parents' care.

National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities

“Artists, performers, and writers are a priceless part of our heritage and deserving of our support.” That was the philosophy undergirding the creation of programs, which infused new resources into the country's cultural institutions and brought the joys of music, art, and theater to every part of the nation.

War on Poverty

A massive undertaking to eliminate poverty involves more than 40 separate programs, all intended not just to improve living conditions but to enable people trapped in the cycle of poverty to lift themselves out of it.

ROLES OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Constitution of the United States gives the president two official roles - Chief Executive and Head of State. In addition to having constitutional powers, the President today is also the head of his political party and a leader of public opinion.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

According to the Constitution, the President is the Chief Executive of the United States. In this role, the President actually runs, or administers, our government. As Chief Executive, the President oversees the operation of the executive branch of government. He relies on assistants in many offices within the White House and on the advice and help of the Cabinet. Cabinet members are the heads of executive departments in the government.

As Chief Executive, the President:

- is Commander-in-Chief and may call out the armed forces
- may grant pardons and reprieves
- negotiates treaties
- appoints ambassadors
- recognizes foreign governments
- appoints federal judges, including Supreme Court justices

HEAD OF STATE

In this role, the President is a symbolic leader of our country. As Head of State, the President performs many ceremonial duties. [In almost all other countries, the roles of the Chief Executive and the Head of State are separate and performed by different people.]

As Head of State, the President:

- entertains foreign leaders with formal dinners
- promotes worthy causes (such as posing with the March of Dimes poster child)
- recognizes citizens who have made outstanding contributions to their community or country
- bestows medals to military heroes

LEADER OF THEIR POLITICAL PARTY

The President is also the leader of their own political party. In this role, the President often campaigns for party members who are running for office.

LEADER OF PUBLIC OPINION

The President talks to people, explaining what actions he is taking as President. The President also listens to what people want and talks to Congress on behalf of the people. The President speaks for all Americans when traveling to other countries.

ROLES OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

- Presides over the U.S. Senate; can vote in the case of a tie (duty granted by the Constitution)
- Succeeds to the Presidency if the president dies in office (duty granted by the Constitution)
- Attends Cabinet meetings (duty conferred at discretion of the President)
- represents the President at ceremonies and meetings when the President is absent (duty conferred at the discretion of the President)

QUALIFICATIONS OF A PRESIDENT

To be President of the United States, a person must:

- be a natural born citizen of the United States
- be at least 35 years old
- have lived in the United States for at least 14 years

These are the only qualifications set forth by the United States Constitution

PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

The Presidential Library system is composed of fifteen Presidential Libraries. These facilities are overseen by the Office of Presidential Libraries, in the National Archives and Records Administration.

Presidential Libraries are archives and museums, bringing together the documents and artifacts of a President and his administration and presenting them to the public for study and discussion without regard for political considerations or affiliations. Presidential Libraries and Museums, like their holdings, belong to the American people.

The Presidential Library system formally began in 1939, when President Franklin Roosevelt donated his personal and Presidential papers to the Federal Government. At the same time, Roosevelt pledged part of his estate at Hyde Park to the United States, and friends of the President formed a non-profit corporation to raise funds for the construction of the library and museum building.

Roosevelt's decision stemmed from a firm belief that Presidential papers are an important part of the national heritage and should be accessible to the public. He asked the National Archives to take custody of his papers and other historical materials and to administer his library.

Before the advent of the Presidential Library system, Presidents or their heirs often dispersed Presidential papers at the end of the administration. Though many pre-Hoover collections now reside in the Library of Congress, others are split among other libraries, historical societies, and private collections. Sadly, many materials have been lost or deliberately destroyed.

In 1950, Harry S. Truman decided that he, too, would build a library to house his Presidential papers and helped to galvanize congressional action. In 1955, Congress passed the Presidential Libraries Act, establishing a system of privately erected and federally maintained libraries. The Act encouraged other Presidents to donate their historical materials to the government and ensured the preservation of Presidential papers and their availability to the American people.

Under this and subsequent acts, more libraries have been established. In each case, funds from private and nonfederal public sources provided the funds to build the library. Once completed, the private organization turned over the libraries to the National Archives and Records Administration to operate and maintain.

Until 1978, Presidents, scholars, and legal professionals held the view dating back to George Washington that the records created by the President or his staff while in office remained the personal property of the President and were his to take with him when he left office. The first Presidential libraries were built on this concept. NARA successfully persuaded Presidents to donate their historical materials to the Government for housing in a Presidential library managed by NARA.

The Presidential Records Act of 1978 established that the Presidential records that document the constitutional, statutory, and ceremonial duties of the President are the property of the United States Government. After the President leaves office, the Archivist of the United States assumes custody of the records. The Act allowed for the continuation of Presidential libraries as the repository for Presidential records.

The Presidential Libraries Act of 1986 also made significant changes to Presidential libraries, requiring private endowments linked to the size of the facility. NARA uses these endowments to offset a portion of the maintenance costs for the library.

From <https://www.archives.gov/presidential-libraries/about/history.html>



LBJ PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY ARCHIVAL HOLDINGS

OVERVIEW

The LBJ Presidential Library was established to preserve and make available for research the papers and memorabilia of President and Mrs. Lyndon Baines Johnson. In addition, the library collected the papers of Johnson's contemporaries and conducted an oral history program designed to supplement the written record.

The library holds more than 45 million pages of historical documents, extensive audiovisual holdings, and approximately 1,500 oral history interviews. The papers of Lyndon B. Johnson, which form the core of the Library's holdings, include the White House files of his Presidency, 1963-1969, and papers from his service as a U.S. Congressman, 1937-1949; U.S. Senator, 1949-1961; and Vice President, 1961-1963.

In addition, the Library holds the papers of several hundred other individuals, including family, friends, and associates of Lyndon B. Johnson and members of his administration.

WHO MAY USE THE LIBRARY'S COLLECTION?

The LBJ Presidential Library is open to all researchers. Researchers can contact the Library with research questions by mail, phone, fax, or email, or they can conduct research onsite in the Reading Room. Onsite researchers under the age of 16 must be accompanied by an adult.

WHEN IS THE LIBRARY OPEN FOR RESEARCH?

The Reading Room, where requested documents will be served to researchers, is located on the 10th floor of the Library. The Reading Room is open for research Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. except on Federal holidays. The phone number is 512-721-0212.

HOW DO I PLAN TO DO RESEARCH AT THE LIBRARY?

Researchers planning a visit should notify the Supervisory Archivist of their research topic(s) and travel plans, as far in advance as possible. Prospective researchers are strongly encouraged to contact the Library for information about materials available on their topic. Upon arriving at the Library, each researcher will be briefed by an archivist on Reading Room procedures and relevant holdings. It is preferable to arrange an appointment time with the interviewing archivist prior to arrival.

Copies of the Library's list of holdings and guides to specific topics are available upon request and are available in part on the Library's website.

WHAT RECORDS ARE OPEN TO RESEARCH?

Materials in the Library are available on an equal basis to all researchers. However, some collections have not yet been processed, and, therefore, are not yet open for research. The Library is also required to withdraw certain documents from processed manuscript collections in accordance with federal government regulations or with restrictions

imposed by donors in their deeds of gift. Donor restrictions result in the withdrawal of a small number of documents, usually to protect individual privacy. Federal government regulations require the withdrawal of a larger number of documents, usually for reasons of national security.

Documents which have been withdrawn from collections are listed on withdrawal sheets, which are placed in the file folders made available to researchers. Researchers may request the review of donor restricted documents by writing to the director of the Library. Under the provisions of Executive Order 12958, as amended, any researcher may request declassification review of individual documents withdrawn for reasons of national security. Additional information on both review procedures may be obtained from the Library.

CAN I ACCESS INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET?

Our website address is <http://www.lbjlibrary.org> and includes the following information:

- Researcher Information (including descriptions of, and application forms for, research grants),
- List of Holdings,
- Guides on Foreign and Domestic Topics,
- Oral History List and Selected Transcripts,
- Guide to President Johnson's Telephone Conversations,
- Selected Speeches of Lyndon Baines Johnson,
- the President's Daily Diary,
- selected audio and video recordings and photographs,
- and information pertaining to other departments of the Library.

Many of our audiovisual materials can be found on our YouTube Channel at: <http://www.youtube.com/user/TheLBJLibrary>.

