

# Lyndon B. Johnson



**A Great Leader**  
☆☆ **For America** ☆☆



**This Is Lyndon B. Johnson ... The Man**



**... And What He Stands For**







## **What Lyndon B. Johnson Believes**

★ I believe every American has something to say and, under our system, a right to an audience.

I believe there is always a national answer to every national problem. Believing this, I do not think there are necessarily two sides to every question. However, sometimes—often—there is a right side and a wrong side.

I believe achievement of the full potential of our resources—physical and human—is the highest purpose of governmental policies next to the protection of those rights we regard as inalienable.

I believe waste is the continuing enemy of our civilization. I believe that the prevention of waste—waste of resources, of human lives, of opportunity—is the most dynamic of the responsibilities of our government.

**LYNDON B. JOHNSON**



## This is Lyndon Baines Johnson

★ The beginning was like this. Lyndon Baines Johnson was born in 1908 on a dusty farm near Johnson City, a small ranch town in the rocky frontier hill country of Southwest Texas. His father was a school teacher, farmer, Texas legislator. His mother was descended from pioneer Texas educators and ministers who numbered among their close friends Sam Houston, president of the Republic of Texas. The Johnson family was widely respected for character and ability—not for money, for of that there was very little.

The Texas hill country then was an underdeveloped area. There were no advantages except those afforded by the western wilderness. Lyndon grew up shining shoes on Saturday in the Johnson City barber shop, herding goats for neighboring ranchers, working on the weekly newspaper and doing manual labor on highway construction jobs.

When he was graduated from high school he went to California to work at a variety of manual

labor jobs. His experiences fired him with determination for more formal education, which had been a long time desire of his family. A college education required Johnson to work, sometimes having as many as four jobs simultaneously. During one year he taught school. Even with his work schedule, young Johnson studied his way through a four-year college course in less than the required time. He graduated from Southwest Texas State Teachers College and received a permanent teacher's certificate in which he still takes pride. Even then, Johnson was active and held positions in campus activities.

After graduation, he joined the faculty of a Texas high school to teach public speaking and debate. There was a family tradition of public service. For more than a century there has been a Johnson of Lyndon Johnson's lineage in Congress or in state legislatures, from the East Coast to Texas.

When Johnson was offered an opportunity to go to Washington in 1931 as an assistant to a Texas Congressman, he took it. The high school editor noted that the students would miss Johnson but predicted much in the future "from this young man in the halls of government."

Young Johnson's leadership ability attracted the attention of President Roosevelt who appointed him Administrator of the National Youth Administration in Texas. With characteristic vigor Johnson went about his task and was recognized as the outstanding NYA director in the nation.

When his home district Congressman died in 1937, his friends prevailed upon him to run for Congress as the youngest of 10 candidates. He won a hard-hitting election on a liberal platform pledging support to his mentor and friend, President Roosevelt. At this time the President was on a cruise. When he docked at a Texas port to return to Washington on a train, he requested the newly elected Johnson to accompany him.

Since Johnson went to Congress at 29, his record of leadership and effectiveness in government has unrolled imposingly. He was elected to five successive terms in the House of Representatives. In 1940, when Democratic control of the House of Repre-

Lyndon Johnson's birthplace.







Johnson, back row, fifth from left, with high-school class, 1924.

sentatives was threatened by division and bickering within the party, F.D.R. called Lyndon Johnson and personally asked him to take over the national campaign to hold the Democratic Majority in the House. Under youthful Johnson's direction, Democratic control of the House was not only held—the majority was actually increased to the surprise of the experts.

Johnson was a successful candidate for the U. S. Senate in 1948. He became the youngest man ever elected to Senate Leadership when his Democratic colleagues unanimously chose him Minority Leader in the 83rd Congress, in 1953.

Left with a minority of 47 Democrats after the Eisenhower sweep, the Johnson-led Democrats set out to win back control of the Senate in 1954. This they did by soundly beating the GOP campaign led by Vice President Nixon. Johnson, thus, was unanimously elected Majority Leader of the 84th Congress and again in the 85th and 86th Congresses.

In 1956, against all odds, the Democrats won again and enlarged their Senate and House majorities while the war hero Republican presidential candidate was re-elected.



Debating partner, Elmer Graham, left, and Johnson, right, with debating coach H. M. Greene, 1928.



## **This is Lyndon Baines Johnson**



In 1958, the Johnson-led Democrats in the Senate piled up the largest party majority of the modern era—now totaling 65. For the first time not a single Democratic seat was lost in the Senate races.

In addition to carrying his leadership responsibilities, Johnson serves as Chairman of the Democratic Policy Committee, the Democratic Steering Committee, and the Democratic Conference of the Senate. He is Chairman of the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, Chairman of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee, and a member of the Armed Services and Appropriations committees.

These are important and demanding positions and Lyndon Johnson fills them well. Every United States Senator has a voting record—a record of accomplishment or, it may be, of non-accomplishment. Johnson's official record—how he has voted; what he has stood for—is sketched in the following pages.

But there is more to a man than this. There is the man himself.

What, then, of Lyndon B. Johnson, the man?



Johnson talks crops with Oliver Lindig, who is planting on L B J Ranch.

Lyndon B. and "Lady Bird" in the West they love.







## This is Lyndon Baines Johnson



Top: The Johnson family's ranch home.

Right: The Lyndon Johnson family.



There is Lyndon Johnson, the husband of the poised and gracious Lady Bird (christened Claudia) to whom he was married in 1934, the devoted father of teenagers Lynda Bird and Lucy Baines.

There is Lyndon Johnson, the friend, a warm-hearted man whose impulsively generous acts are a well-kept secret.

There is Lyndon Johnson, the humanitarian, who has said, "Show me a man in public life who can see a mother with hungry children and no food to give them and who does not try to do something about it and you will be showing me a man who has no business in public life."

There is Lyndon Johnson, the lover of individual freedom, who has the capacity—known capacity; demonstrated capacity—to face tough-minded, resourceful, unscrupulous people intent upon the destruction of American liberties.

This is Lyndon Johnson, the man who stands tall as a leader for the United States, a man who says, "The mark of responsible leadership is to meet the problems of our times—not retreat from them."

Senator and Mrs. Johnson with his mother, the late Rebekah Baines Johnson.









The Senate Leader makes a point with Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

## Man With a Purpose

★ Lyndon Baines Johnson is the youngest man ever to become the Leader of his party in the U. S. Senate. He has served the longest period of divided government the nation has known, having been elected by his colleagues unanimously four times. Without his leadership, the past eight years well might have been a legislative nightmare of conflict and confusion.

The leader, 51, is tall and vigorous. He always has been a man with a purpose.

When he first went to Washington as a congressman's assistant, his immediate purpose was to learn about the processes of government and how the members of Congress could best serve their people. Anecdotes of his early years still pervade the halls of Congress.

As a state director of the National Youth Administration in the depression-plagued 1930's, his purpose was to restore hope—born of opportunity

As Committee Chairman, he is direct, forceful, thorough.



Johnson has sought to instill a sense of urgency in the U.S. space drive through investigations of the Senate Space Committee he heads.





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## Man With a Purpose

—to young people who were asking, “What now?”  
“What next?”

As a young Congressman at 29, his tremendous determination was to do all he could to give Americans a chance to live decently.

As an American—as an advocate of individual freedom and human liberty—his purpose throughout World War II was to strengthen and implement the unity of the free world against its enemies.

As a postwar Representative and Senator, his

purpose was to do all within his power and influence—and both became immense—to aid in keeping America strong, America free, America prosperous, America progressive.

As Majority Leader of the U. S. Senate, his purpose has been to make government work for the national good of Americans, and the achievements have been great.

That is Lyndon Baines Johnson—a determined man with a purpose.



Johnson's leadership has been frequently praised by ex-President Truman. With them are Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri at left, and former Secretary of State Dean Acheson at right.

A Johnson press conference always draws heavy attendance.



## ...to Defend the United States



*“Only those who are strong, and confident of their strength, can effectively seek peace.”*

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

★ In a 1941 campaign, at a time when the world seemed destined to go up in flames, Lyndon Johnson told the people of his home state: “If I ever vote to send your boys into war, that day I will put on the uniform and join them.”

The day came a little later, on December 8, 1941, hours after the Japanese had devastated Pearl Harbor.

A few hours after voting for the declaration of war against the Axis Powers, Johnson was in the uniform of the U. S. Navy. He was the first member of Congress to join the armed forces. Under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, he won the Silver Star for gallantry in action in the South Pacific. With this experience in his background, he became the conscience of Congress on strength in wartime and preparedness in peacetime.

In the Senate, Johnson is a member of the Armed Services Committee and Chairman of the Preparedness Subcommittee. Before and during the Korean

War, he raised his voice loudly and often against waste. He fought for full utilization of the Nation's manpower and industrial might. He warned firmly that compromise and timidity, vacillation and expediency could result only in defeat, dishonor, destruction.

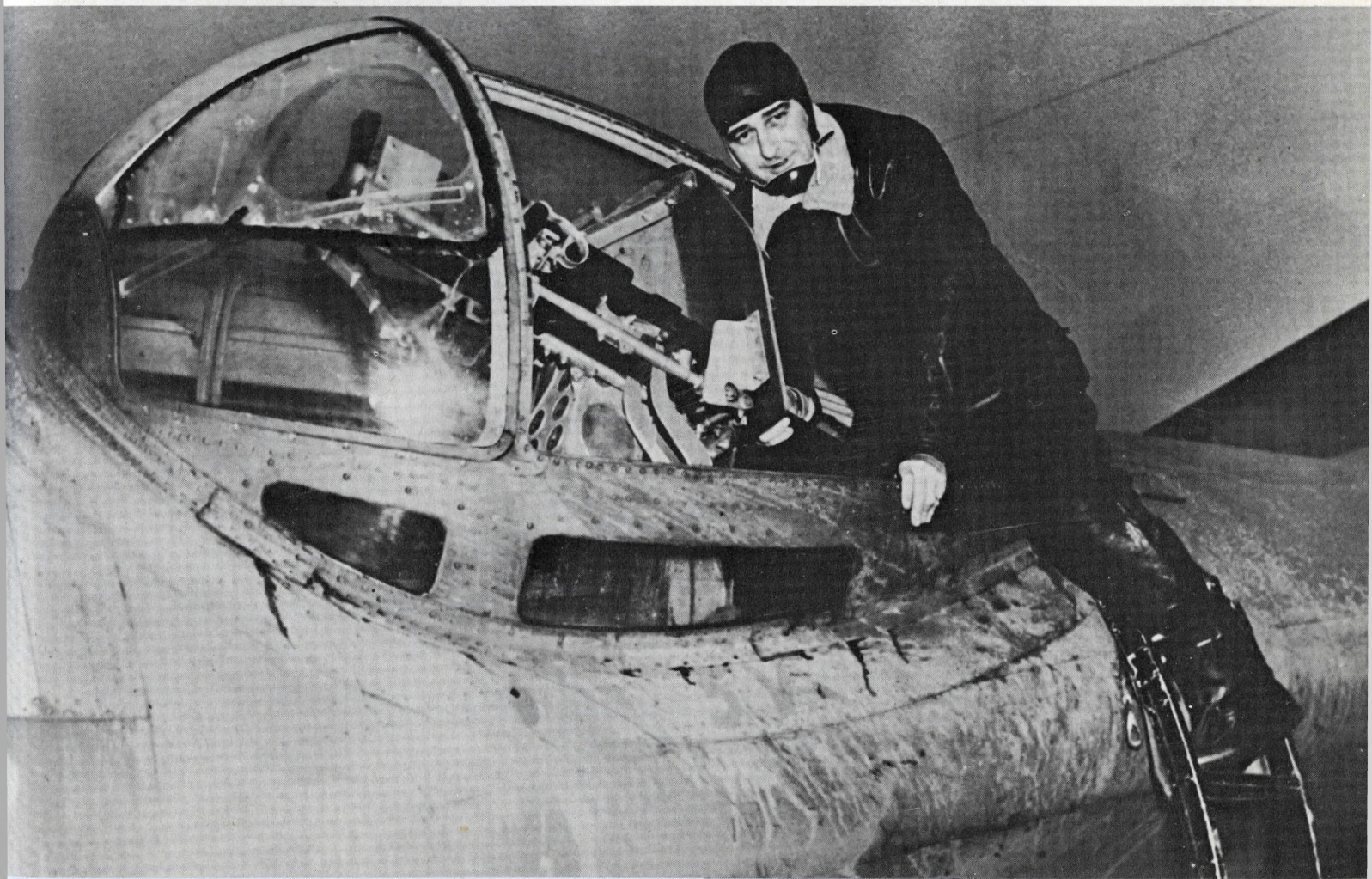
Lyndon Johnson's vote in the Senate and his great influence there have been thrown, without exception, on the side of measures designed to keep America strong — and fearless because strong. He has made his position clear in these words: “Our Nation cannot afford to commit itself to leadership if it commits itself to a position of inferiority in strength.”

These things, importantly, are what Lyndon Johnson has done. He has saved millions of dollars for American taxpayers by trimming the fat from the Defense Department. He has kept that muscle intact. That has strengthened the wall of America's ramparts. Of no less importance, he has strength-

Top right: Delegate to a Paris NATO meeting, Johnson confers with General Norstad. Others, left to right are Senators Henry M. Jackson, of Washington, Richard B. Russell, of Georgia and Congressman Homer Thornberry, of Texas.

Bottom right: Johnson, first member of Congress to join the Armed Forces in World War II, on active duty in the South Pacific.











## ...to Defend the United States

ened the will of Americans by his no-nonsense, realistic appraisal of the present situation.

Through the years, Johnson has led many battles against efforts—from whatever quarter—to reduce the armed might, the striking power, the retaliatory

force, of the United States. He has won a significant, a vitally significant, number of those battles. He has lost some of them. Winning more often than losing, he has made a tremendous contribution toward keeping America confident by keeping America strong.

In Lyndon Johnson, Admiral Hyman Rickover (left) finds a man as deeply committed as himself to adequate defense. Here they study the polar region with Senator John Stennis, Mississippi.



Top left: Johnson intently seeks information bearing on U.S. defense—in this case from Lt. General James Gavin.

Bottom left: Johnson talks to General Maxwell Taylor before closed Senate Preparedness Subcommittee hearing. Also listening are Senators Bridges, Saltonstall and Smith.



## The United States and the World

*“There are times in the lives of nations—as in the lives of men—when they must stop running away from themselves and their world. Such a time has come for Americans.”*

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

★ Lyndon Johnson is keenly and soberly aware that the United States cannot live alone in the world of the 1960's. He has given intensive study to the relationships existing between our Nation and other countries. He has been an active participant in formulating foreign policy through congressional action. He has shown himself highly skillful in the art of personal diplomacy.

Many leaders of foreign countries have visited Washington in recent years. As Majority Leader of the Senate, Johnson has been frequently called to the White House to confer with these leaders—such important figures in the free world as Chancellor Adenauer of Germany, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion of Israel, Prime Minister Macmillan of Great Britain and former Prime Minister Churchill.

President Lopez Mateos of Mexico has visited Senator and Mrs. Johnson on their Texas ranch.







Johnson, shown here with Henry Cabot Lodge, presented to the United Nations the U.S. proposal for joint control of outer space for peaceful purposes.

At the request of the President and Secretary of State, Johnson journeyed to Mexico in 1958 for a conference with President Lopez Mateos. Shortly afterward the Mexican President visited Johnson, giving the Majority Leader an opportunity to cement the relationship between the two men. Johnson's ability to win friends among foreign statesmen was never more brilliantly exemplified.

Johnson was a delegate to the NATO Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Paris in 1956. Two years ago, at the request of the President and the State Department, he presented to the United Nations the U. S. proposal for joint control of outer space for peaceful purposes by all nations. It was Johnson who conceived and pushed to adoption the

With Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Great Britain.









## The United States and the World

idea of an East-West Cultural Center at the University of Hawaii, which will promote understanding and mutual knowledge between Americans and Asians.

In Congress, Johnson's vote and influence have been on the side of realistic foreign aid programs since the days of wartime lend-lease and the post-war Marshall Plan. His efforts helped to keep Greece and Turkey in the camp of the free world. He has resisted attempts to cut the foreign policy-making power of the United States President. In

1958, he led the successful drive to extend the Reciprocal Trade Act for a longer period of time than ever before.

Johnson's great stature in the field of foreign policy stems from his conviction that the United States cannot escape its responsibilities in the world. The interests of the United States always come first and he sees clearly that these interests are often merged with those of other countries. He has in full measure the world vision so desperately needed in these critical times.

Johnson calls Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer "One of the truly great men of our times."



Top left: Nikita Khrushchev told Johnson he had read all the Majority Leader's speeches "and I do not like any of them."

Bottom left: Johnson has been called to confer with most chiefs of state including Winston Churchill.







## Human Rights

*“Men live by their hopes—not their fears. Men live for their dreams—not their despairs. To keep America as America, we must always keep the opportunity for men to be more in their lifetime than their birth portends. This is the essence and the heart of the system under which we live.”*

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

★ The position of Senator Johnson on human rights is clear. He insists that the Federal Government assume the tasks in this area that the states themselves cannot do. He is positive that the problems, and he knows they are profound and numerous, can be worked out in the American tradition of fair play and honest and frank discussion.

This is his credo. This he has fought for.

Before he entered Congress, Lyndon Johnson was Texas Director of the National Youth Administration. One action he took was to establish an NYA program for Negro youth in the colleges of Texas. That was unique in Texas, but Johnson has been “including people ‘in’” ever since he was a young school teacher of Latin American students in a small town.

In the Senate, he spearheaded the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957. It was the first civil rights legislation to be enacted since 1875. Johnson was successful in passing the Civil Rights Act of 1960, establishing a new registration procedure to insure Negroes of the right to vote. He voted for a constitutional amendment abolishing the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a national election. As Majority Leader of the Senate, he helped to bring about the admission of Alaska and Hawaii to the United States.

Education of our youth is a human right of vital significance. Lyndon Johnson, who worked his way through college, understands this clearly. His understanding is reflected in the education-aiding legislative measures he has sponsored. Outstanding among these is the National Defense Education

Act of 1958. This law provided loan funds to enable needy students to continue their college education. Johnson has sought more funds for aiding school construction and for teachers' salaries.

His position as Senate Majority Leader has enabled Johnson to improve the health services available to the American people. He has insistently worked for adequate funds for the Public Health Service for hospitals, medical care and research. Due principally to Johnson's efforts, more money was appropriated for basic research in medicine. He also helped to make Social Security benefits payable to permanently and totally disabled workers at the age 50 instead of 65, he has worked for a measure to provide a health program for federal employees, and favored aid for medical education and an expanded vocational rehabilitation program.

Again and again, Lyndon Johnson has thrown his strength behind efforts to meet the human rights of decent housing. Early in his congressional career, sickened by the squalid slums in which Latin American citizens were living in Austin, Texas, he pushed—successfully—for a public housing project for the city. Since then, he has consistently carried the banner for better housing for all citizens through slum eradication, urban renewal, building of low-rent housing units, and liberalizing FHA mortgage requirements.

The problems of aging people are a matter of deep concern to the Majority Leader. He has been in the forefront in bringing many more people into the Social Security System and increasing the bene-

Cardinal Spellman is one of the eminent figures with whom Johnson has conferred on the human needs of man.



## Human Rights

fits payable to them. He led the way to passage of a law reducing the retirement age for women from 65 to 62 years. He helped to increase federal matching funds for assistance to the needy aged, blind, disabled and dependent children.

Lyndon Johnson knows human rights are the rights that matter most. His heartfelt understanding of this fact is matched only by his determined

ability to lead effective action to safeguard those rights.

"Americans cannot afford," Johnson has warned, "to squabble over the place in which a man was born or the manner in which he worships a just God. We cannot and will not survive if we are more concerned about the texture of a man's skin than the purity of his soul."

At U.N. Headquarters in New York, Johnson discusses with representatives of other nations the needs and aspirations of their people.



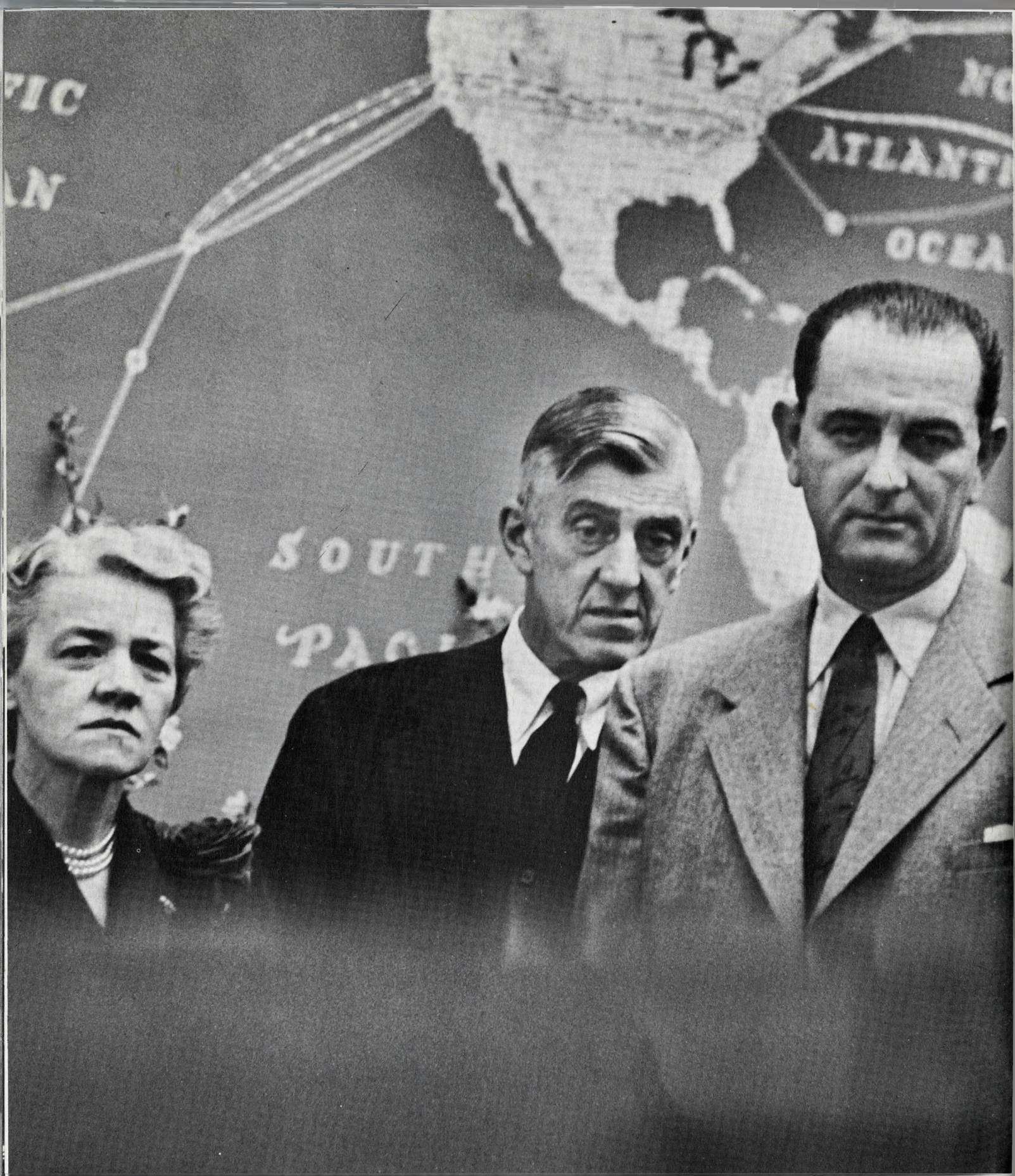
Top right: A champion of public housing, Johnson has pride in this Austin, Texas project for which he fought. With him is Edgar H. Perry Jr., Austin community leader.

Bottom right: Texas delegates to 1960 White House Youth Conference Vivian L. McMillan, Houston, Mrs. Charles E. White, Houston, and Gladyce Hubbard, Angleton, call on Johnson.









Three members of the Senate Armed Services Committee—Senator Margaret Chase Smith, Senator Leverett Saltonstall, and Senator Lyndon B. Johnson—watch a televised showing of the first hydrogen-bomb test in the Pacific.



## The Challenge of Communism



*“The greatest strength of free people in the struggle with communism is their unique ability and their traditional willingness to change, to adapt themselves to varying situations, to find new answers to old problems.”*

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

★ It is not enough today simply to be against communism. Of course, freedom-loving people everywhere oppose any slave ideology. But there must be more than opposition. There must be an understanding of the nature of communism. There must be a determination to strive effectively against the spread of the communistic disease. Lyndon Johnson possesses this understanding and he has this determination.

When Nikita Khrushchev visited the United States in September, 1959, he was introduced to Johnson in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This was Khrushchev's greeting to the Senate Majority Leader: "I do not know you. But I have read all your speeches and I do not like any of them." Khrushchev recognized that he was face-to-face with a formidable enemy of communism.

Johnson knows that the free world is in conflict with worldwide communism. He knows that communism is totally dedicated to the destruction of freedom—and that, as the prime advocate of freedom, the United States is the main target of communism.

Characteristically, Johnson moves to the attack: "An international stalemate with communism would be the greatest waste of American resources

and the resources of freedom, even though stalemate produced no war. A vital government cannot accept stalemate in any area. Our nation must aid in providing world leadership to effectively meet the challenge of Godless communism.

"There are some who would define the issue in the forthcoming election as survival. With this thought, I cannot agree.

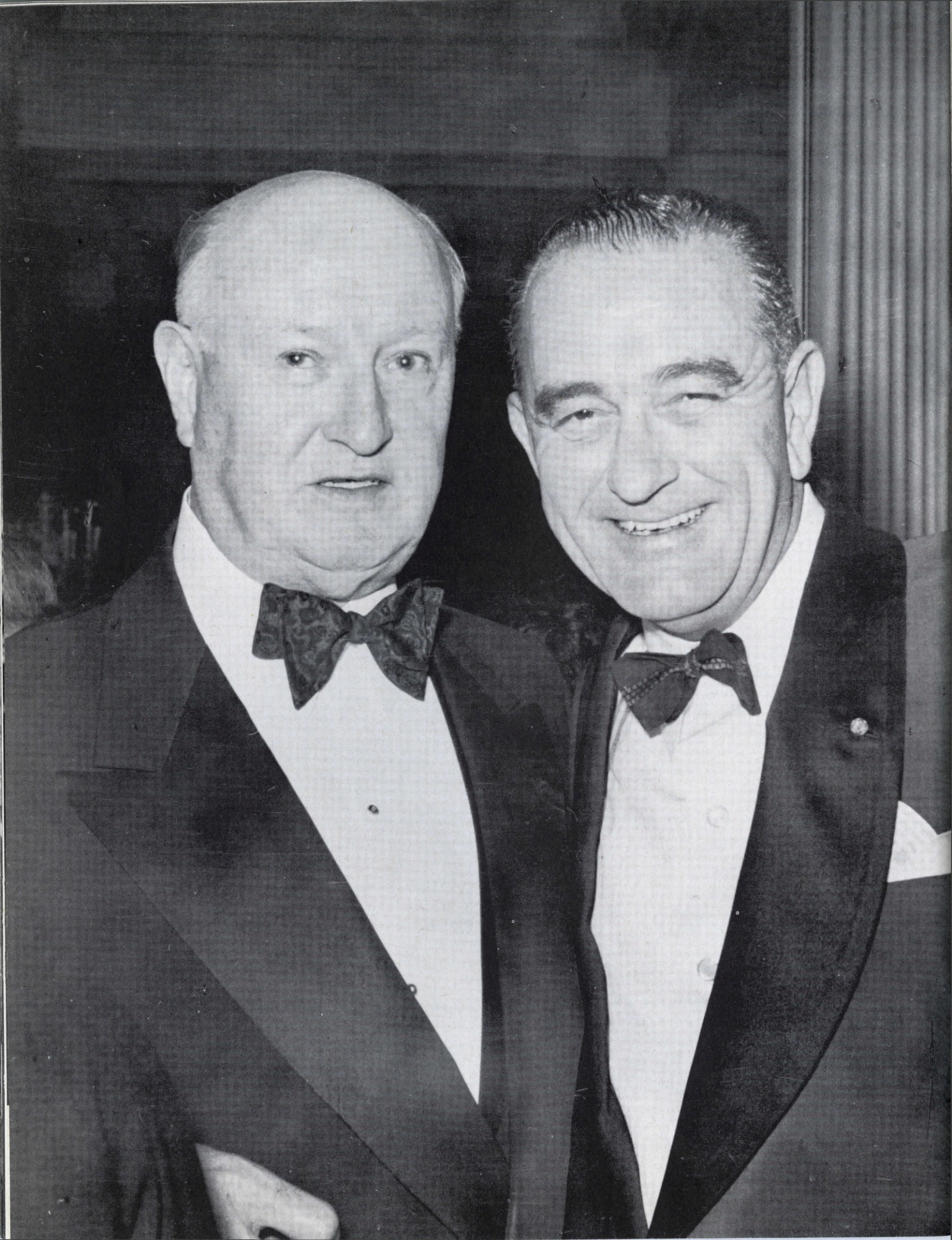
"Americans can never be content to merely survive. If our ancestors had not set higher goals for themselves, we would still be living in log cabins and traveling by the one-hoss shay.

"The real issue is whether America will continue to advance; to seize the opportunities that are before us to make life better for our people; to strengthen not only *our* freedoms but the importance of freedom in this world.

"The alternative is to call a halt to progress; to decide that America can no longer afford to travel first-class; to shape our destiny on the basis of what America cannot do rather than what America *can* do. If this should be the decision, the United States as we know it would perish."

Lyndon Johnson is strong and tough-minded, and as dedicated to the principles of freedom as the communist leaders are to world enslavement.







## Lyndon Johnson Votes "Yes" for America

*"There is a vision in America, a vision that has sustained us through the years. It is a vision of land from which tyrants, both petty and great, have been banished. It is a vision of a land whose people are prosperous. It is a vision of a land which does not fear the future. That vision is a reality."*

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

★ Lyndon Johnson was born and grew up in the not-quite-poverty status that was the heritage of many, many Americans who entered the world during the first third of this century. He was the oldest of five children in a household where dollars were not easily come by. His boyhood was spent in a land where no one expected, or was expected to, "live easy." Lyndon Johnson does not today believe in "living easy," but he does believe that it is the proper concern of government to take adequate steps to raise living standards of all people and to bolster up the national economy when it shows signs of sagging.

Ever since he entered public life, Johnson has been saying "Yes" to legislative measures designed to lessen human misery and to increase human opportunity.

"Yes!" said Johnson, as a young Congressman, to proposals for combatting the continuing economic depression.

Years later, when a recession threatened the United States in 1958, the Majority Leader of the Senate said "Yes!" to bills creating an Area Redevelopment Agency to assist industrial and rural areas suffering from unemployment; establishing loan funds for industrial, rural, and public facility projects; accelerating all civil construction projects for which funds had been appropriated; authorizing loans, as an anti-recession weapon, to state and local governments for the construction of water systems, sewer systems, hospitals, and school buildings. He has fought for an effective program to help chronically depressed areas.

Johnson has advocated sound governmental fiscal policies and effectual anti-inflation measures. He realizes fully the need for a balanced federal budget, but warns that the Nation cannot balance its budget by unbalancing its security. The respon-

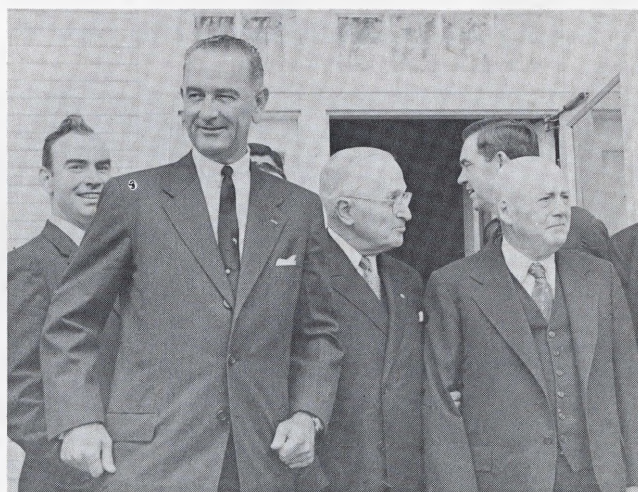
Johnson and outstanding Democratic leader, James A. Farley.

sible course, in his opinion, is for the Nation first to balance the security of the American people and then make the budget balance with that.

"The opportunity to grow has a special meaning for me," Johnson has said. "Fifty years ago I stood as a boy in the heart of the Texas hill country, faced with the question of whether, for me, there would ever be any opportunity beyond those Johnson City hills.

"Had our economy gone the way of the economies of the older lands I would be there yet, scratching out an existence on the same dry rocky soil that my father before me had plowed. Had our economy not been a growth economy, neither I nor any American could anticipate today that our children may have opportunity to live better lives than their fathers.

"The opportunity to grow is the heart and the soul of American faith. I do not want to see that opportunity taken away."



Powers in the Party: Lyndon B. Johnson, Senate Majority Leader; Harry S. Truman, former President; and Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives.



## Need for a Strong Farm Program

*“Although Ezra Taft Benson has spent more money in the past eight years than all the other Secretaries of Agriculture in the previous eighty years, he has succeeded only in giving us 10-cent hogs, 20-cent calves, 22,000 more Agriculture Department employees and more than a 20 per cent reduction in farm income.”*

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

★ No need exists for Lyndon Johnson to claim that he is the farmer's friend. His entire record reflects magnificent efforts on behalf of a sound agricultural economy. He knows farmers and their problems as few men in public life. When he talks about the farm problem, he is thinking about *people* — individuals who labor long hours at hard tasks, vitally necessary tasks, for meager returns.

That is why he has always fought with all of his considerable strength for high parity supports for basic crops. He has only scorn for the “flexible” price supports concept. Under it, he maintained from the time the idea was first put forward by the Republican Administration, prices would be certain to “flex” downward.

Throughout his career in Congress, Johnson has been one of the most effective supporters of soil conservation and repeatedly has sought additional funds for this purpose.

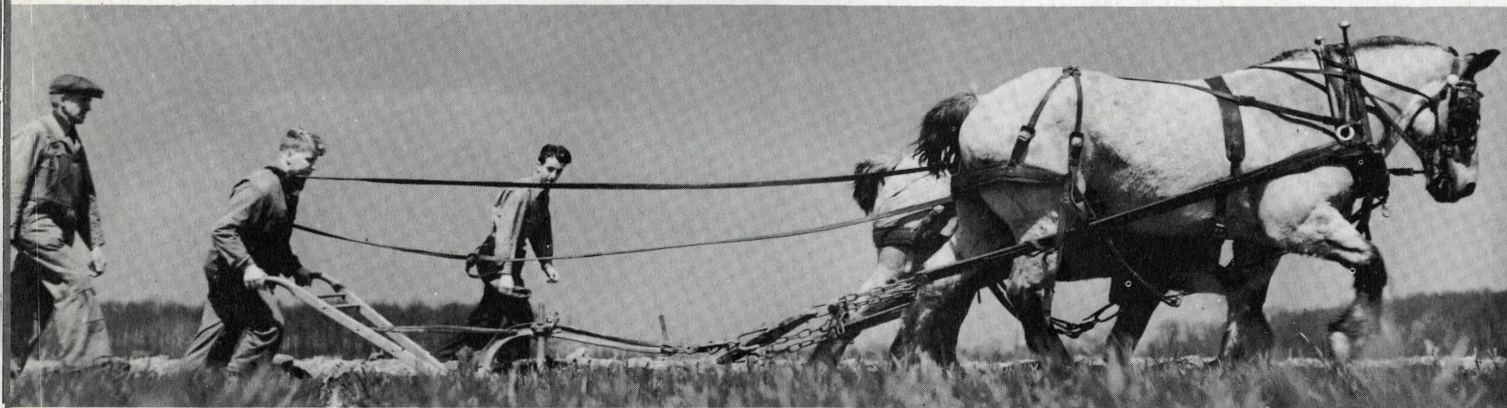
Johnson's advocacy of rural electrification started early and has never diminished in intensity. FDR offered him the post of REA Administrator when he was a young Congressman, but Johnson turned it down because he believed he could do

more to advance the cause of bringing electric power to rural areas if he stayed in Congress. That theory has proved sound. Johnson has been vigilantly in the forefront in resisting attempts to whittle away at the REA.

The school lunch program has been dear to Johnson's heart since the time his vote helped provide the permanent statutory basis for federal aid. He supported the bill establishing an Agricultural Research and Industrial Administration in the Department of Agriculture. He favored permitting the use of CCC funds to extend the school milk program and the brucellosis program.

All of the Majority Leader's votes on farm issues have been pro-farmer votes. They are that way because Lyndon Johnson knows that as goes farm income, so goes the Nation.

“What I want,” he says, “is a farm program that is good for the farmers and good for the country. Politics or no politics, I don't believe we have such a program at the present time. I think the constantly falling farm prices are a direct and predictable result of the agricultural policies of the present Administration.”

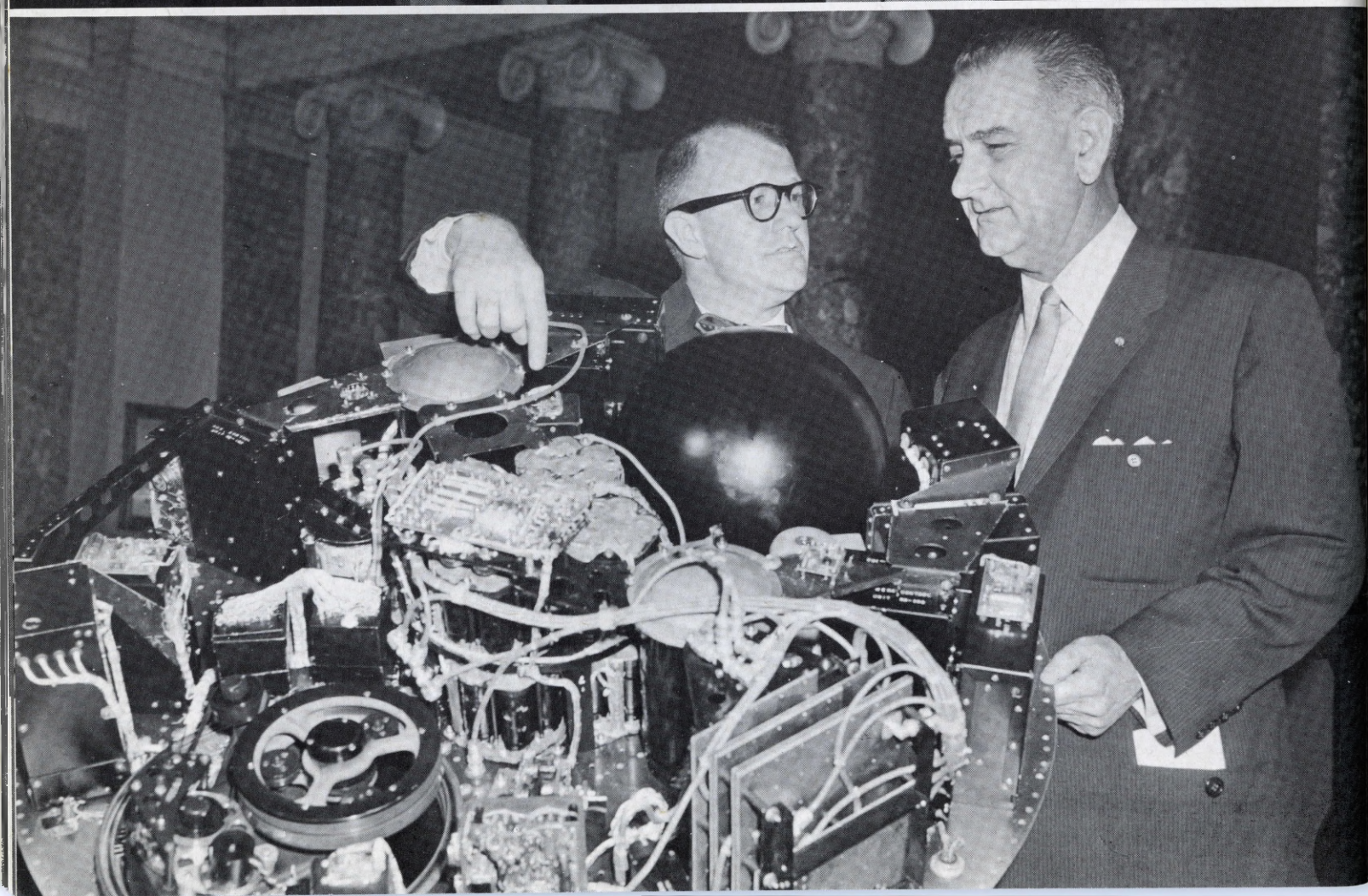
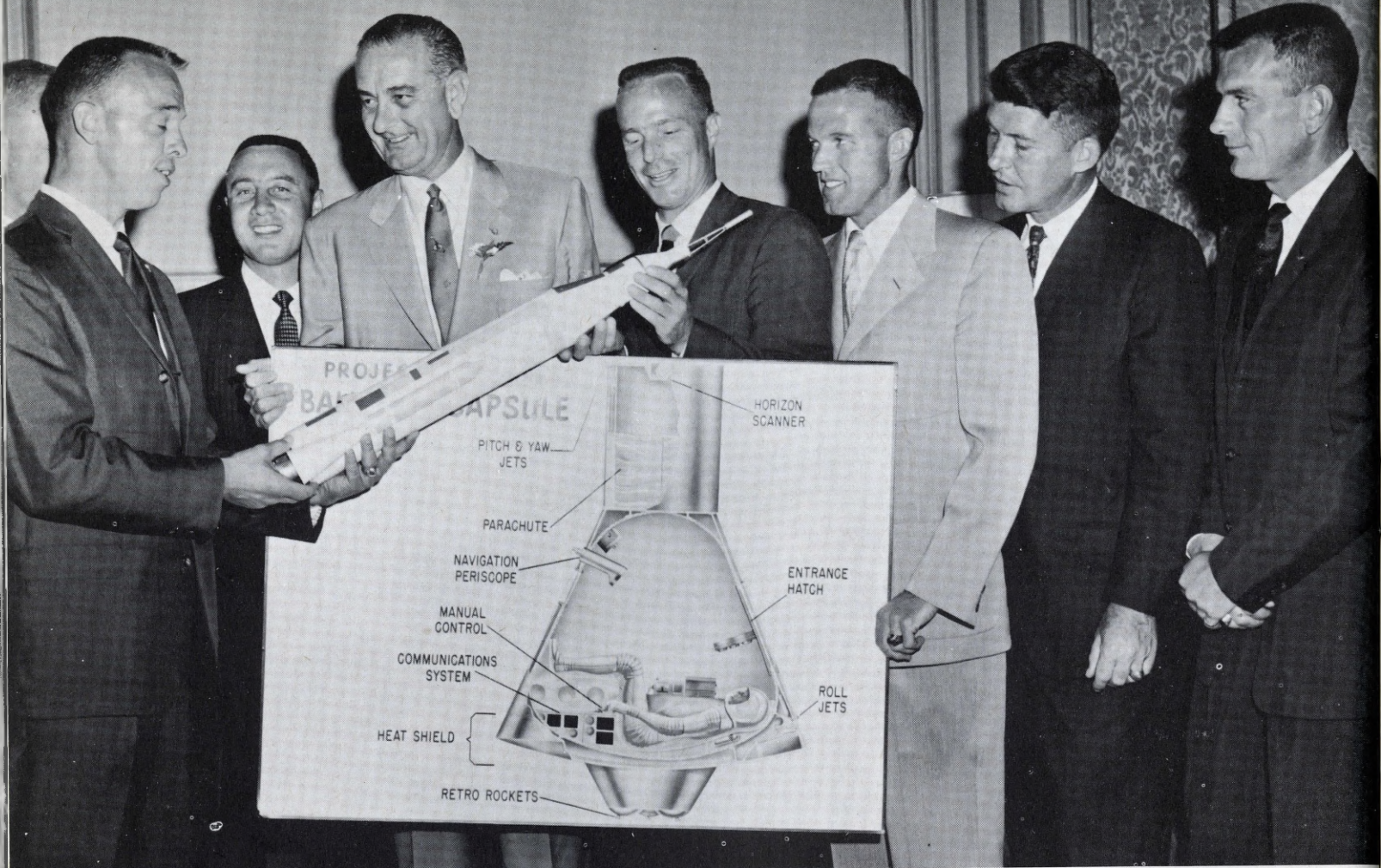


Campaigner Johnson with the farmers he knows so well.











# Survival in the Space Age

*“If we are to give wings to man’s hopes in space, we must make the hard decisions that will produce the hardware that will put steel into the will of free men everywhere.”*

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

★ Lyndon Johnson led the United States into the Space Age. He continuously has urged the nation to greater space concept and determination.

When Soviet Russia sent Sputnik whirling into space in the fall of 1957, Johnson’s Preparedness Subcommittee started an immediate searching investigation to find out why the United States was lagging behind. After its investigation was completed, the subcommittee made urgent recommendations that the Strategic Air Force be modernized and strengthened, that ground and naval forces be modernized and strengthened, that production of ballistic missiles be stepped up, that work be started at once on the development of a rocket motor with a thrust of one million pounds.

Johnson called for and brought about the formation of a special Senate committee to conduct a further study into all aspects and problems relating to the exploration of outer space. He was its chairman. Later at his urging, a permanent aeronautical and space science committee was established; it is headed by Johnson. The Majority Leader was responsible for creation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He has repeatedly pressed for the appropriation and effective use of adequate funds to put the United States ahead in the development of outer space.

For nearly three years Johnson, by word and action, has labored to propel the United States forward in this field. Here is his Space Age Program for America:

“We must decide at the highest national level that we are going to compete — and win.

“We must set forth clearly our basic aims and objectives in space.

“We must establish firm management leadership over the programs necessary to meet these objec-



General James H. Doolittle, head of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and Johnson, chairman of the Senate’s Space Committee, confer.

tives and we must back up our leaders with clear-cut authority and responsibility.

“We must provide the essential funds and priorities necessary to accomplish the objectives.

“We must eliminate arbitrary fund limitations and authorize whatever overtime may be necessary to get big boosters as soon as practicable.

“We must establish a comprehensive national space program as called for in the Space Act lest we continue down the road without a road map.

“We must provide for truly effective coordination of the military and the civilian elements of the space program.

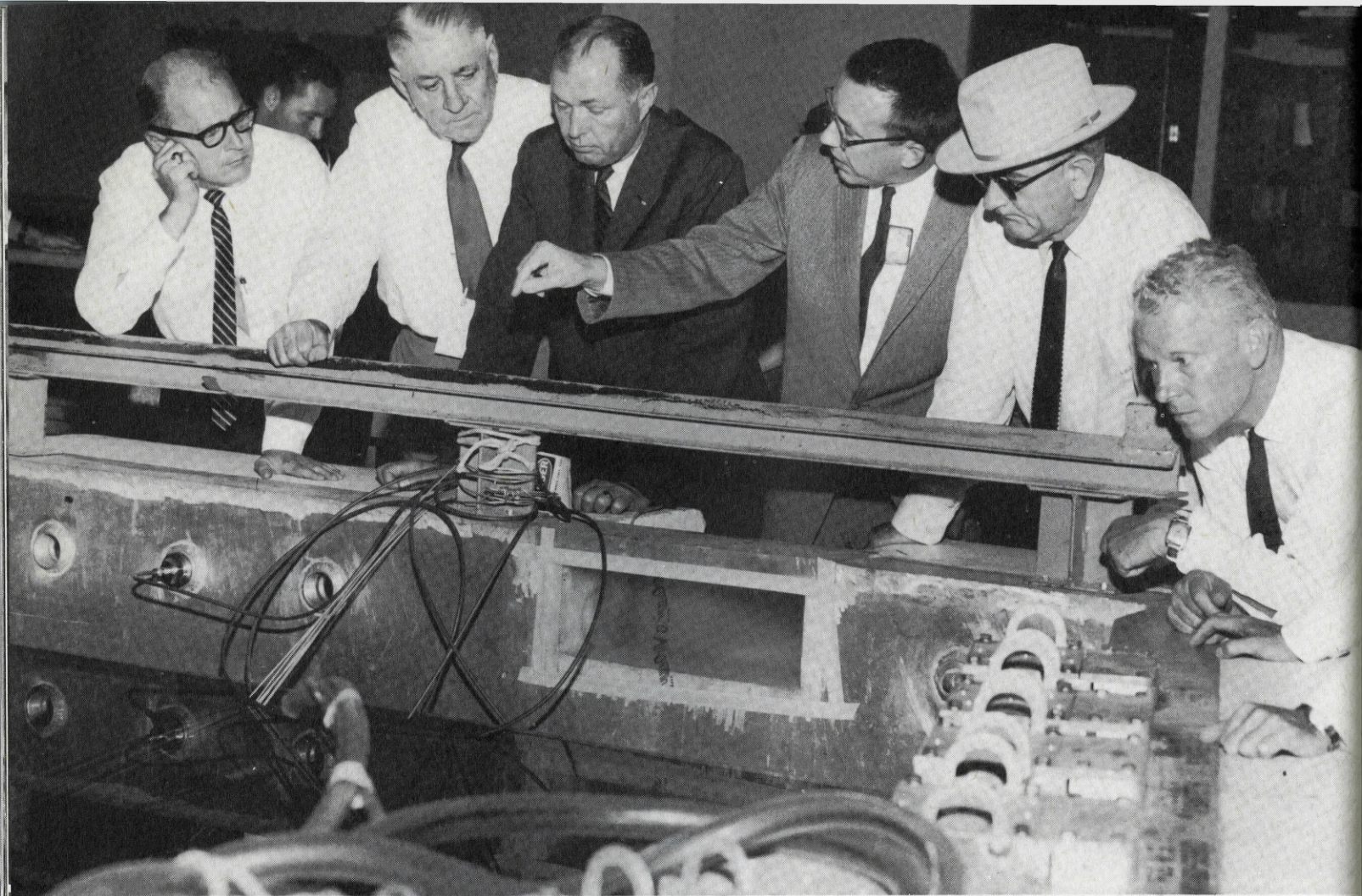
“In short, we must get up and go.”

Those are the words of leadership, the kind of leadership that is so immediately essential to America’s survival in the Age of Space.

Top left: Senator Johnson with the Seven Astronauts.

Bottom left: William Stroud of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration explains Tiros I.







# Economic Frontier and Opportunity

*“You cannot maintain leadership in the world if you have made up your mind that you ‘can’t afford’ to do what horse sense and your instinct tell you that you must do.”*

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

★ Lyndon Johnson believes, deeply and firmly, that there is no limit to the future of America but the heart and will of the American people.

Nowhere is this belief better expressed than in his own affirmative efforts to conserve and to use properly the natural resources of the United States. That is why he has opposed, and opposed vigorously, the present Administration's policy of “no new starts” on land reclamation and irrigation projects. That is why, as Majority Leader of the U. S. Senate, he worked diligently for the construction of flood control projects that will save the lives and property of the American people.

“There was a time,” Johnson recalls, “when we proudly claimed such achievements as the Grand Coulee Dam, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Los Angeles Aqueduct, and the development of atomic energy. These were frontiers we were not afraid to tackle.” For eight years we have taken a mental lapse in this area of need.

Johnson is as strongly against inaction, as firmly opposed to a policy of drift and deferment, in the sound development of the Nation's natural resources as he is to similar policies in the field of foreign relations. His “can do” philosophy has been manifested nowhere more strongly than in the development—for use by the people, for the benefit of the people—of the soil and water resources of the United States.

His record in the House of Representatives and in the Senate shows vote after affirmative vote in favor of flood control projects, in favor of reclamation works, in favor of anti-water pollution measures, in favor of power development plans. He has been a powerful force in getting things done in this area, even on those occasions when he has had to combat feet-dragging tactics on the part of a re-

luctant Executive Department.

Much has been achieved, but no one realizes more clearly than Johnson that much, much indeed, remains to be done. He has no patience with the peculiar kind of bookkeeping theory which assumes that money the government invests in such projects is money that is lost. To him, it is the most productive investment of all the money that is spent by government.

The United States has been doubling its water requirements every seven years, but the United States has not been doubling its water supplies to keep pace. “Today we don't have water where we need it,” Johnson has pointed out. “Unless we start work now, the shortage which already threatens to stunt the growth of the West will strike other sections of our Nation.”

This is the program which Johnson proposes to meet the problem:

“Start planning *now* to develop whole river basins—and do it as a cooperative venture of federal, state, and local governments.

“Start laying plans *now* to transport water from areas that have too much water to areas that do not have enough.

“Enact bold federal plans *now* to help localities with their water pollution problems so that water can be re-used.

“Step up our water research programs *now*.

“Place greater efforts *now* into our programs for de-salting the waters of the Sea.”

Lyndon Johnson, himself a native of a frontier area, wants to see the United States rededicated to the path of progress and the path of strength through the wise use, not the reckless waste, of its natural resources.

Top left: Dr. Swartout outlines details on atomic development at Oak Ridge, Tenn. to Cayce Pentecost, Hub Walters, Governor Buford Ellington, Johnson, and Senator Gore of Tennessee.

Bottom left: Senator Johnson at the National Technology Awards and Founders Dinner in New York, where he was cited for outstanding statesmanship and leadership.



## Lyndon Johnson, Friend of Labor

*“A healthy, normal, stable country is one which makes the fullest use of the productive capacity of its citizens. A stable and prosperous country is a country where working men and women are on payrolls—not on relief rolls.”*

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

★ Lyndon Johnson has always pursued the philosophy that labor-management disputes are best settled at the collective bargaining table where men can thresh out their disagreements. In his mind, the role of the government has been to assure that no side has an unfair advantage and that the public be protected from improper practices.

This philosophy was best exemplified in his support of the Kennedy-Ives bill in 1958 and the Kennedy-Ervin bill in 1959. Both measures were designed basically to protect honorable working men and the public from the extortions of the small but powerful group of racketeers who had crept into the ranks of honest labor. Lyndon Johnson supported every proposal in the bill which would deal strongly and effectively with the hoodlums and thieves. But he voted right down the line against amendments which were designed, in his opinion, not just to strike at racketeering but to change the philosophy of collective bargaining. When the measure was changed drastically in the House, Senator Johnson insisted that the whole bill be sent to a conference committee where it could be considered calmly and coolly and where important

changes were made in the interest of fairness.

In keeping with Lyndon Johnson's concept that prosperity breeds prosperity, he has voted consistently for measures to help improve the income of working men. One of his early votes when he first came to Congress in 1937 was in favor of a minimum wage floor and over the years he has voted to keep that floor in line with the needs of our times. He has also voted consistently to improve the Railroad Labor Retirement Act and he is acknowledged to be the driving force in the crucial vote on Social Security which established disability compensation at age fifty.

In 1947, he voted for the Taft-Hartley Act because he believed an unbalanced situation had arisen which required adjustment. But he has consistently voted against changing the measure from a reasonable regulator law to a punitive law.

To sum up, Lyndon Johnson thinks that both labor and management should be not only prosperous, but in a position to conduct their affairs with dignity and under conditions of mutual respect. This has been his record over the years.

Jerry Holleman, Texas head of the AFL-CIO, presents Lyndon Johnson at a state labor convention.









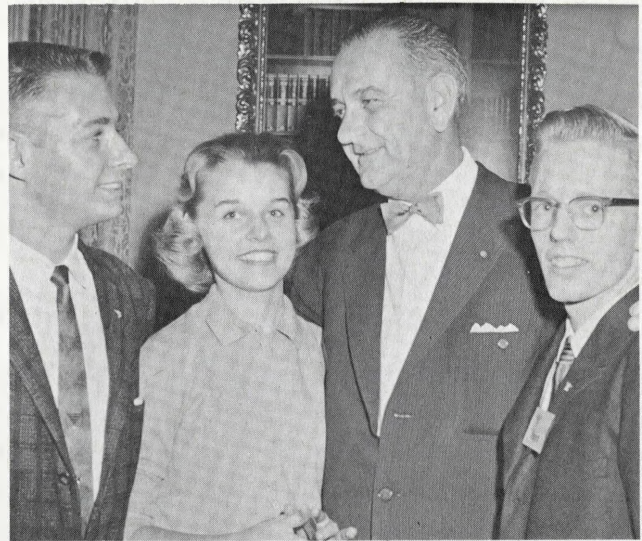


## Future of Youth in America

★ The future of the young people of America depends—almost wholly—upon mature leadership of the Nation within the next few years. That is the kind of leadership Lyndon Johnson is equipped, by temperament and training and knowledge, to provide.

Lyndon Johnson offers hope for the youth of America because he is a man who understands clearly that we have entered an age in which conventional responses to unconventional problems will not meet the need. He is a man — deeply concerned with the maintenance of freedom — who understands that there will be no danger to freedom in America if young Americans are as fanatical about freedom as Nikita Khrushchev's young communists are fanatical about communism.

To young Americans, Lyndon Johnson says: "The greatest of our American challenges today is the challenge of believing in ourselves — believing



He was proud of winners in a national science talent search. Left to right, Bill Cruce, Houston; Gayle Edlund, Phoenix, Ariz.; and David Hearn, Tucson, Ariz.



The Senator loves a band. Senator Johnson is shown here conducting a high school band.

Left: Cub Scout Terry Jackson presents leader with a Cub Scout pin.







## Future of Youth in America



With daughters Lucy and Lynda, Johnson hits the chow line at a Girl Scout dad-and-daughter feed.

in what we can do, and doing it." To them, he says: "We must maintain the United States as a land of hope. And hope means that there shall be opportunity for all to participate in building the strength of our Nation."

This man—himself the youngest ever to be elected leader of his party in the U. S. Senate—believes that the United States should be first in strength; first in space; first in educational achievement; first in health; first in compassion; and, above all, **FIRST IN OPPORTUNITY.**

Listen to Lyndon Johnson:

"I do not want to experiment with the radicalism of trying to make this country stand still. I do not want to be a fellow traveler with those who would set a ceiling on American expansion. I am not willing to say that America has done all it can do, that its ceiling has been reached."

That is the beckoning voice of hope for the young men and women of our land.



Senator Johnson with Texas delegates to 4-H Club, 27th Annual Conference. Left to right, Bill Kalter, Sharon Thompson, M. Dean and J. W. Jackson Jr.



# What They Say About Johnson...The Leader

## THE NEW YORK TIMES

New York City, New York

March 10, 1960

Story by Russell Baker

During the six nights since February 29 when most civil rights advocates were stumbling groggily through the pre-dawn hours to answer quorum calls and keep the Senate in session, three of the four leading Democratic candidates were conspicuously absent from the seige.

Only Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Democratic leader whose Presidential hopes hang on his performance record in the Senate, turned out for every call during the graveyard hours of early morning when the going was roughest.

July, 1955

Editorial

The Johnsonian leadership has been almost matchless in terms of tactical skill and in giving the Democrats a new unity on almost every high occasion.

## LONDON TIMES

London, England

July 28, 1955

Editorial

... For a session of considerable accomplishment and little hard feeling much of the credit must go to the skillful leadership, tact, and responsibility of Mr. Lyndon Johnson, the Democratic leader in the Senate.

## MONTANA DAILY NEWS

Lewistown, Montana

February 11, 1960

Editorial

... In recent weeks and months, Senator Johnson has steadily gained at the expense of other runners. We predict Senator Johnson will continue to gain. As majority leader of the Senate, he is demonstrably the ablest and best-known candidate the Democrats have.

## LOUISVILLE TIMES

Louisville, Kentucky

July, 1955

Editorial

... in the majority leadership, he has revealed authentic genius.

## KANSAS CITY STAR

Kansas City, Kansas

March 21, 1958

Story by Roy A. Roberts

Probably Johnson's greatest triumph as a leader was holding North and South together last year on civil rights and preventing a complete, bitter split. It was little short of a political miracle.

## NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

New York City, New York

November 19, 1958

Editorial

There are no differences within our government, between our parties or among our people...

That was Lyndon Johnson, leader of the President's loyal opposition, speaking—speaking to the world, and on the specific subject of outer space. His forum; the eight-one nations comprising the United Nations.

... Johnson's appearance and eloquent performance undoubtedly made a deep impression on the uncommitted nations.

... Senator Johnson is unquestionably a man of stature, a master of political statecraft and of compromise, a wizard at the maintenance of unity among warring and divergent forces.

## ORLANDO SENTINEL

Orlando, Florida

July 3, 1955

Story by Henry Balch

A rangy, soft-spoken young Texan is the Democratic Moses, well on the way to leading his party out of the political wilderness.

Senator Johnson has performed the miracle which only Franklin Roosevelt could accomplish before him — the welding together of the varied and warring factions of the Democratic Party.

## PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE

Philadelphia, Penn.

March 22, 1960

Editorial

Please don't think we are crazy, but this newspaper would like to see Lyndon B. Johnson nominated for President DESPITE the fact that he is from the South.

## THE RENO STATE JOURNAL

Reno, Nevada

July, 1955

Editorial

... One man in Congress stood head and shoulders above all others in keeping partisanship to a minimum and the country's welfare at a maximum. He was Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas...

## SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

Salt Lake City, Utah

July 6, 1955

Editorial

There are far too few men in public life of Senator Johnson's stature or sagacity.





#### **ROBERT L. RIGGS**

"Candidates 1960"

Pages 295, 296

... Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, William Edgar Borah, James A. Reed, Robert M. LaFollette, Arthur H. Vandenberg, and Robert A. Taft were giants who could influence the course of legislation. But neither they nor that master of legislative legerdemain Alben W. Barkley, who set a record for long-time service as party leader in the Senate, could produce the results Johnson has been able to achieve.

#### **ELEANOR ROOSEVELT**

*The Washington News*

August 19, 1958

Syndicated Column

... I think we all owe congratulations to Senate majority leader Lyndon Johnson and his colleagues for their great understanding of the real need for reciprocal foreign trade agreements.

#### **WILLIAM S. WHITE**

*The New York Times Magazine*

December 30, 1959

Story by William S. White

... Senator Johnson is neither young nor old, but only a furiously functioning one-man political caucus to whom age, health and many other normal concerns have an absolute and total irrelevance that must be seen to be credited.

#### **LOOK MAGAZINE**

August 4, 1959

Various acts of compassion have won Johnson not only most of the Chinese-American vote, but also most of the Mexican, Negro, Jewish, Polish, Czech, German and Italian votes in Texas—all sizable minorities.

#### **THE REPORTER MAGAZINE**

January 23, 1958

Article by David Demarest Lloyd

... Johnson brought about the passage of a civil-rights bill, imperfect though it may have been, without a Senate filibuster, and this was certainly a man-made miracle. He is one of the most remarkable Congressional leaders of our time. His very success as the master of compromise and coalition in the Senate has obscured public recognition of his gifts of intellect and personality. He dominates his fellows not only through his superior horsetrading sense but also by forceful clarity of vision and a breadth and quickness of mind.

#### **BALTIMORE SUN**

March 27, 1959

Story by Thomas O'Neill

... all the signs suggest that the performance upon which the Democrats go into next year's Presidential election will be clearly and unmistakably marked a Lyndon Johnson performance.

#### **MIKE MANSFIELD**

(D-Montana) Senate Floor—August 13, 1958

In my opinion, he is one of the greatest leaders this country has ever produced. He has displayed sagacity, understanding, and tolerance in his dealings with his colleagues on the floor.

Johnson keeps in constant touch with the affairs of government.



# What They Say About Johnson... The Leader

## BATTLE CREEK INQUIRER & NEWS

Battle Creek, Michigan

September 2, 1957

Editorial

Perhaps the most sparkling performer of all on the political stage of the 85th Congress was Senator Lyndon Johnson, Democratic Leader. The support of the gifted Texan saved foreign aid. . . . His astute manipulations brought out a civil rights law that was sufficiently acceptable to prevent a party split and which, on the other hand, afforded a minimum of credit for the Republican party. His voice, powerful now, will be even more powerful in 1960.

## THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

July 12, 1955

Editorial

Lyndon Johnson is respected because he serves his country sincerely and serves his party in a gentlemanly way. He is not crazy about headlines. He does not bid for publicity with vituperation. He does not consider an opponent a skunk just because opinions differ. He is universally esteemed because he deserves universal respect.

## THE ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER

August 4, 1956

Editorial

One of the truly great men of his time is Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas, Majority Leader of the United States Senate.

He typifies the best there is in politics and government. He is a great American qualified for the highest responsibility in the land—the Presidency.

## WILLIAM PROXMIRE

(D—Wisconsin) Senate Floor—August 3, 1958

Few men of his time can match the record of leadership of the senior Senator from Texas.

## RICHARD B. RUSSELL

(D—Georgia) Senate Floor—August 3, 1953

We are very fortunate at this particular critical period of our history that we are able to find a man who possesses the qualities of leadership which the Senator from Texas has shown during this session as he has led our party in this body. . . . He has never wavered in the fundamental principles of his political creed. . . . He is a party man.

## GEORGE A. SMATHERS

(D—Florida) Senate Floor—August 3, 1953

I believe the success has been due to the great ability of Lyndon Johnson to understand his fellowmen; his great ability to put himself into the position of those with whom he deals; his great ability to bind up the wounds of those of us whose pride might have been hurt by some inadvertence or mistake, imagined or actually suffered. I think it is his great ability in these respects which has enabled him to unify the Democratic Party more than it has been unified in, I should say, the past 15 or 20 years. His attention to legislative duties has aroused the admiration of the country. I know of no man who has worked more diligently, more regularly, and more attentively than has Lyndon Johnson.

## RAYMOND MOLEY

Abilene Reporter News

October 1, 1959

Syndicated Column

This is no small tribute to his incredible energy, his skill as a parliamentarian, his sense of justice and balance, and his capacity to reconcile almost hopelessly divergent points of view in a party which is held together only by a long-established trade name.

## JAMES RESTON

The New York Times

August 12, 1958

Story by James Reston

When the leaders of Washington, Republican and Democratic, executive and legislative, start yodeling in unison about the virtues of a single Senator, it is fair to conclude that the Senator has (a) just died, or (b) retired from the Senate, or (c) won a very special place for himself in the capital. This is what is now happening in the case of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas. The Democratic majority leader has not died or retired; he is merely coming to the end of another Congressional session in which he has managed to win approval for a lot of controversial legislation without making anybody angry.

. . . his cheering section now runs from John Foster Dulles to Dean Acheson, and from Hubert Humphrey to Herman Talmadge, and that is quite a distance.

The New York Times

November 25, 1959

Story by James Reston

. . . even his political opponents concede that he is not a segregationist, that he is not a poor health risk, that he would not favor the Texas oil interests if he were President, and that in the context of world politics, his gifts as a negotiator with Khrushchev, Macmillan and de Gaulle would serve him perhaps better than those of any other candidate.

The New York Times

March 6, 1960

Story by James Reston

Johnson, who is tagged as a conservative, has done more for liberal causes than most of his liberal detractors.

## MARGARET CHASE SMITH

(R—Maine) Senate Floor—August 25, 1958

He is the greatest majority leader the Senate has ever had in my time. He has shaped a brilliant record for the 85th Congress. To do so, he has had to keep his amazing combination of talents of penetrating intelligence, overwhelming persuasiveness, unrelenting firmness and drive, and unexcelled understanding of human nature and of the mental composition of every Member of this body . . . keep all of these remarkable talents going at full force. . . . All of us know the tremendous mental and physical courage it has taken for Lyndon Johnson to do this. . . .

## PAUL H. DOUGLAS

(D—Illinois) Time Magazine—June 20, 1955

Added Illinois' Paul Douglas: "Extraordinary political virtuosity."





Presiding at Senate Preparedness Subcommittee hearing.

**HUBERT H. HUMPHREY**

(D-Minnesota) Senate Floor—June 7, 1955

The Senator from Texas is a genius in the art of legislative process. His talents, his personality, and the strength of his character are dedicated toward making the legislative process work as an effective instrument for democratic government...

**JOHN F. KENNEDY**

(D-Massachusetts) Senate Floor—August 3, 1953

If the Democratic Party today stands united, and once more is asserting its voice throughout the land, I think that it is due to no other person.

**WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND**

(R-California) Senate Floor—July 28, 1956

I do not wish this occasion to pass without rising and paying tribute to Lyndon B. Johnson who, I believe, will go down in history as one of the greatest leaders of the Senate...

I know he has carried on his heavy and burdensome duties with courage and ability and integrity and friendship, and has carried on with a knowledge of operations of the Senate which have served well the traditions and the history of the Senate...

**ALBEN W. BARKLEY**

(D-Kentucky) Senate Floor—July 7, 1952

The Senator from Texas, although here for only a relatively short time, as compared to the length of time we hope he will remain in the Senate, has attained a reputation and a standing never exceeded in the same length of time by any other Member of the United States Senate.

**ALAN BIBLE**

(D-Nevada) Senate Floor—August 23, 1958

... he is indeed that rare man who has so much to give, and so little to get. To me, this makes him a statesman. In my judgment, our majority leader has been particularly magnificent in his courage, his strength of conviction, his willingness to work and fight, and his rare quality of having time to think things through without "holding up the game."

**FRANK CHURCH**

(D-Idaho) Senate Floor—July 6, 1958

I have great respect for the ability of Lyndon Johnson. I think he has been one of the most adroit and capable majority leaders that the Democratic Party has had in many years, perhaps in the whole history of the Democratic Party.



## What They Say About Johnson...The Leader

### GOULD LINCOLN

*The Washington Star*

June 9, 1959 Column by Gould Lincoln

... Senator Fulbright of Arkansas, Democratic chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was extolling the Texas Senator, declaring him the best qualified man to succeed President Eisenhower.... Senator Johnson is highly regarded among Democrats in many parts of the country—outside of the South.... His ability to get things done has been little short of phenomenal... it is confidently expected he will go to the Democratic National Convention as Texas' favorite-son candidate, with the Big Texas delegation firmly supporting him, not to mention delegates from other States.

*The Washington Star*

April 9, 1960 Column by Gould Lincoln

While Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota have held the center of the stage with their campaigning for presidential preference and delegates in Wisconsin's hectic primary, another potential Democratic nominee for President has been sawing wood right here in Washington—Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas. He has not been out shaking hands, kissing babies or button-holing party workers. He has been engaged in the business for which he was elected to the Senate and elected to majority leadership of that body. And he has been remarkably successful. If and when he becomes a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, Senator Johnson will be able to offer a record of accomplishment as party leader. He will stand out as the man who was able to get three civil rights measures through the Senate—the first such measures in 82 years—the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the civil rights bill of 1960, and a constitutional amendment doing away with the poll tax.

It is Senator Johnson's knowledge of Government and his ability to get things done that give him appeal. These qualifications would add to his stature as a President, should he be elected. That he would be a strong and effective Chief Executive, once in the White House, is generally admitted, even by some of those who oppose the Texan.

### THOMAS J. DODD

(D—Connecticut) Senate Floor—March 19, 1959

This willingness to make an extra effort, this self-sacrifice for the good of our party, are two of the qualities that have made Lyndon Johnson one of the truly great Senators in American history. I do not say this lightly. I believe that Lyndon Johnson is in the tradition of six or eight truly great Senators of American history...

*The Washington Post*—November 2, 1959

...“a greater capacity for political leadership than any other American I know of.”

### J. W. FULBRIGHT

(D—Arkansas) Senate Floor—August 2, 1955

...Lyndon Johnson has wrought magnificently as leader.

### JOHN STENNIS

(D—Mississippi) Senate Floor—July 1, 1955

... One attribute which has attracted me to him is his selflessness. He is one of the most selfless men I have ever known in virtually every responsibility he is called upon to meet, but particularly so when working at a very high level of Government.

### STUART SYMINGTON

(D—Missouri) Senate Floor—August 3, 1955

Lyndon Johnson has placed patriotism above partisanship; country above party. He has sought to reconcile differences, and the objective of his reconciliation has always been to preserve the security and the prosperity of these United States.... In this objective, he has succeeded consistently.

### JOSEPH ALSOP

*The Washington Post*

January 18, 1960

Syndicated Column

... most of the very same Northern Democratic leaders who say their states ‘can never vote for Johnson’ add in the next breath that he is now the biggest, most commanding figure in the Democratic Party.

### MARQUIS CHILDS

*St. Louis Post Dispatch*

March 23, 1958

Syndicated Column

... Johnson has great ability and tremendous drive. In his control of the Senate he is like a composer who sits down at a concert grand piano and brings out just the harmonies he seeks.

### ROSCOE DRUMMOND

*New York Herald Tribune*

July 18, 1958

Syndicated Column

... The very hallmark of Senator Johnson's leadership is that rarely, if ever, has he indulged in opposition for the fun of it, in opposition for the politics of it, in opposition for the sake of opposition.

### ARTHUR KROCK

*The New York Times*

June 11, 1957

Syndicated Column

When a leader of the opposition to the party in power offers a public proposal which is constructive and at the same time is an effective partisan move, that is the highest type of political leadership. Such was the speech in New York Saturday night on disarmament and Soviet-American relations by Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the spokesman of the Senate Democrats.

*The New York Times*

March 1, 1960

Syndicated Column

... one of the best-qualified citizens ever to aspire to this office (President): Senator Johnson of Texas.

At the 1956 convention with Senator Kefauver, former President Truman and Nominee Stevenson.



**GEORGE D. AIKEN**

(R-Vermont) Senate Floor—August 30, 1957

I have seldom seen such astute handling of legislation as has been displayed by the majority leader, the Senator from Texas, Mr. Johnson...

**ALBERT GORE**

(D-Tennessee) Senate Floor—August 3, 1953

... He has a remarkable capacity for finding the middle ground. As quickly as any man I know, he can reach the heart of an issue; and, as efficiently as any man I have ever known, he can hold the friendship, esteem, and loyalty of those with whom he finds himself in disagreement. In this way and by these talents and these attributes, he has unified the Democratic Party in the United States Senate as I have never seen it unified in the 15 years it has been my privilege to serve in the Capital City.

**WAYNE MORSE**

(D-Oregon) Senate Floor—July 5, 1955

When I speak of Lyndon Johnson's human qualities, I speak about a quality which all other Senators have observed time and time again—the unselfishness of the man... I consider him not only a great statesman, but a good man... He is a good man in the true sense of the word "good."

**THOMAS C. HENNINGS**

(D-Missouri) Senate Floor—April 4, 1955

Early in the career of our distinguished majority leader, President Roosevelt recognized in Lyndon Johnson the qualities of leadership, of statesmanship, and of high political morality and purpose which have so markedly characterized his political career since that time, and which now bring into fulfillment his gift to our party and to the country, as majority leader of the Senate...







One of the Majority Leader's honorary degrees was awarded by Brown University, Providence, R.I. The capped-and-gowned Senator is shown here with Senators Pastore and Green, and President Barnaby C. Keeney.

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