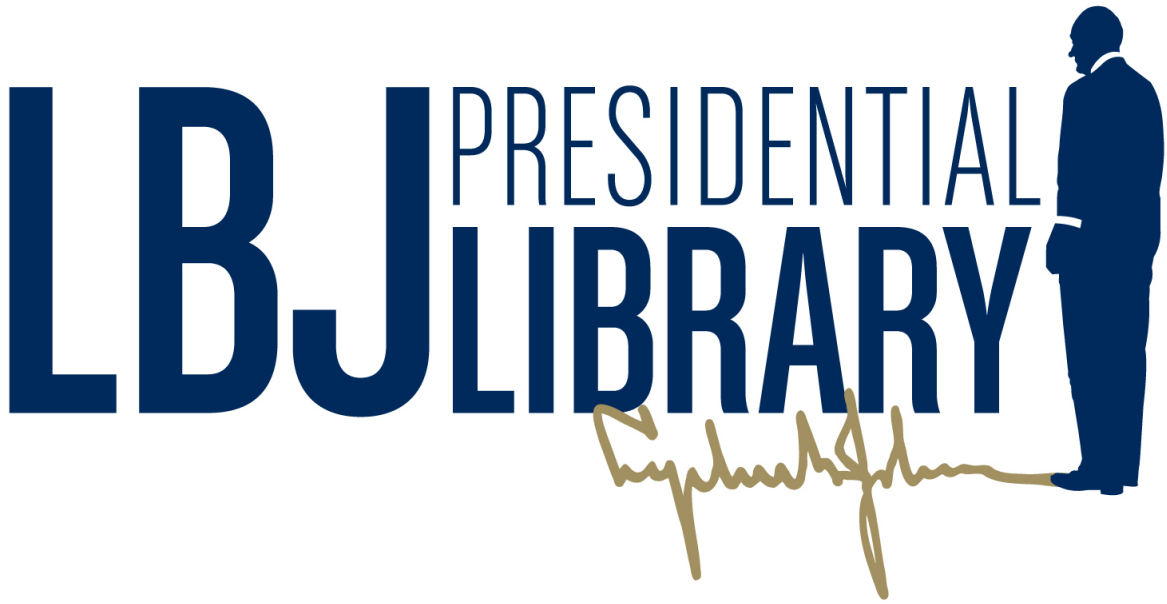

Group Visit Packet

2313 Red River Street, Austin, TX 78705
www.lbjlibrary.org
Education Contact: Education@lbjlibrary.net or (512)721-0172
Visitor Services Contact: Laura.Eggert@nara.gov or (512) 721-0184

10/2016

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 and contact information for all presidential libraries.

Thank you,

Amanda Melancon
Education Specialist

Laura Eggert
Visitor and Volunteer Services Coordinator

LBJ PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY

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. 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 time you are scheduled to arrive at the museum.
- Review the information below with other teachers, chaperones, students, and the person or persons providing transportation.

TEACHER / CHAPERONE RESPONSIBILITY

- One chaperone is required for every ten students.
- 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.
- 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, the docent will contact the Security Office or other staff personnel.
- Help ensure a safe and pleasant museum experience for the students.

EXPECTATIONS AND INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS

(Review the expected Museum behavior with the students prior to the visit.)

- Stay with their designated chaperone at all times
- Use indoor voices. Be respectful of others who are visiting the museum.
- 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.
- No food or drink, including bottled water, is allowed in the museum.
- Cell phones should be put in silent mode or turned off. They may be used to take pictures, but no talking, texting, or other cell phone use while on the tour.
- If an activity is planned, pencils may be used in the exhibit areas. (Golf pencils are available with advance notification.)
- Feel free to ask questions to clarify what is being said or to gain more information on a subject during the dour, but please be respectful of your docent.

LBJ PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY

ARRIVAL

- If you have scheduled a guided tour or program, 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 so as not to disturb other museum patrons. 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.**

ADMISSION

- Students, schools faculty, and staff are admitted free-of-charge with a scheduled tour. If any additional adult chaperones accompany the students, each will have a $5.00 admission fee, payable when the group checks in at the lobby desk. Payment can be made by credit card, with a check from your organization, or in cash.

CHECK IN

- 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.

PHOTOGRAPHY

- Photography is allowed, without a flash, unless otherwise noted. Video is also allowed, without additional lighting. NO selfie sticks are allowed in the building.

RECREATIONAL AREA FOR VISITORS/LUNCH

- We do not have eating facilities at the museum. There is a grassy overlook and large plaza outside the museum. You are welcome to bring your own sack lunches and picnic on the overlook; please clean up after you finish. Please note there are no covered areas for picnicking.

LOCATION, PARKING, AND BUS PROCEDURES

The LBJ 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.

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.

GROUP TOUR CHECK-IN FORM
This form should be completed/presented upon arrival to the head docent or the admission clerk.

Date of Visit:

Arrival Time:

Group/School Name:

Contact Name:

Number of students:

Number of teachers:

Number of adult chaperones:

LBJ: BIOGRAPHY

Lyndon Baines Johnson was born on August 27, 1908, in central Texas, not far from Johnson City, which his family had helped settle. Growing up, he felt the sting of rural poverty, working his way through Southwest Texas State Teachers College (now known as Texas State University), and realizing compassion for the poverty and discrimination of others when he taught students of Mexican descent in Cotulla, Texas.

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

During World War II, Lyndon Johnson served briefly in the Navy as a Lieutenant Commander, receiving a Silver Star in the South Pacific. After six terms in the House, he was elected to the Senate in 1948. In 1953, he became the youngest Minority Leader in Senate history, and in 1955, when the Democrats won control, Majority Leader. With rare legislative skill, he obtained passage of a number of measures during the Eisenhower administration. He became, by many accounts, the most powerful Majority Leader of the 20th century.

In the 1960 election, Johnson, as John F. Kennedy's running mate, was elected Vice President. On November 22, 1963, when Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Lyndon Baines Johnson became the 36th President.

Today, Americans continue to feel the impact of Johnson’s legislative legacy in nearly every aspect of American life. Shortly after becoming President, Johnson used his legislative experience to pass two bills Kennedy had endorsed but was unable to get through Congress at the time of his death: a tax cut and a civil rights act. The latter, which would become the Civil Rights Act of 1964, became the first effective civil rights law since Reconstruction, outlawing segregation and discrimination throughout American society. Next he enacted his own agenda, urging 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, with Hubert Humphrey as his running mate, Johnson won the Presidency against Republican challenger, Barry Goldwater, garnering 61 percent of the vote and had the widest popular margin in American history—more than 15,000,000 votes.

President Johnson used his election in 1964 as a mandate to bring his vision for a Great Society to fruition in 1965, pushing forward a sweeping legislative agenda that would become one of the most ambitious and far-reaching in the nation's history.

Congress, at times augmenting or amending Johnson's legislation, rapidly enacted his recommendations. As a result, his administration passed more than 60 education bills, initiated a wide-scale fight against poverty, ensured federal support of the arts and humanities, championed urban renewal, environmental beautification and conservation, enabled development of depressed regions and pushed for control and prevention of crime and delinquency. Millions of elderly people were also given the means for proper medical care through the 1965 Medicare Amendment to the Social Security Act.

Johnson's Great Society also included the continued advancement of civil rights. He realized the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which removed poll taxes and tests that represented an obstacle to the ballot among many Americans of color, and the Civil Rights Act of 1968, preventing discrimination in housing sales and rentals. Additionally, he appointed the first African American cabinet member, Robert C. Weaver, and U.S. Supreme Court Justice, Thurgood Marshall.

Under Johnson, the U.S. also made impressive gains in its space program, which he had championed since its start. When three American astronauts successfully orbited the moon on Apollo 8 in December 1968, becoming the first to leave earth's orbit, Johnson congratulated them: "You've taken...all of us, all over the world, into a new era." The mission set the stage for the Apollo 11 mission seven months later, which saw men walk on the moon for the first time.

Nevertheless, two overriding crises had been gaining momentum since 1965:

Despite the beginning of new anti-poverty 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 resolution.

The other crisis arose from the war in Vietnam, which the U.S. had committed to under Eisenhower and Kennedy. Despite Johnson's efforts to end Communist aggression by increasing U.S. troop involvement to leverage a peaceful settlement, fighting continued. Controversy and protests over the war had become acute by the end of March 1968, when Johnson limited the bombing of North Vietnam in order to initiate peace 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 to strike an honorable peace. "I want to be the President who helped to end war among the brothers of this earth."

When Johnson left office, peace talks were underway. He died suddenly of a heart attack at his Texas ranch on January 22, 1973. The day before his death, he had learned that peace was at hand in Vietnam.

CLAUDIA ALTA “LADY BIRD” TAYLOR JOHNSON

Claudia Alta Taylor was born in Karnack, Texas on December 22, 1912. Her father, Thomas Jefferson Taylor, owned a general store. Her mother, Minnie Pattillo Taylor, died when she was just five years old. She had two older brothers, Tommy and Tony. After her mother's death, Lady Bird's "Aunt Effie" Pattillo moved to Karnack to look after her. When Claudia was young, a nursemaid said she was "as purty as a lady bird" — and Claudia became known to her family and friends as "Lady Bird."

Lady Bird Taylor attended a small elementary school in Harrison County, Texas. After graduating from Marshall High School in 1928, she attended Saint Mary's Episcopal School for Girls in Dallas from 1928 to 1930. Lady Bird enrolled at the University of Texas in 1930 and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1933 in history, and in 1934 in journalism.

Later that year, Lady Bird met Lyndon Baines Johnson, and after a short courtship, they were married on November 17, 1934, at Saint Mark's Episcopal Church in San Antonio, Texas. Two daughters were born to the Johnsons: Lynda Bird Johnson (March 19, 1944) and Luci Baines Johnson (July 2, 1947).

Mrs. Johnson kept a record of some of her activities and things she observed during the years her husband served as the 36th President of the United States. Her book, *A White House Diary*, describes those activities. It is the first memoir written by the wife of a U.S. President. Mrs. Johnson valued education. As First Lady, she was very involved in Head Start, a program that helps low-income children prepare for kindergarten. After leaving the White House, 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 cared about the environment. In 1965, she helped organize the planting of thousands of tulips and daffodils in Washington, D.C., which still bloom every year. She 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 and 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, and it was renamed the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center in December of 1997, in honor of Mrs. Johnson's 85th birthday.

After returning to Texas the Johnsons lived at 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 historic site.

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.

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 Chief 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

CHIEF OF STATE

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

As Chief 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 HIS 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 libraries system is made up of 13 presidential libraries. These nationwide facilities are overseen by the Office of the Presidential Libraries within the National Archives and Records Administration, located in Washington, D.C., and College Park, Maryland. These are not traditional libraries, but rather archival depositories for preserving and making available the papers, records, and other historical materials of Presidents since Herbert Hoover. Each presidential library contains a museum and provides an active series of public programs.

BRIEF HISTORY

Before the advent of the presidential library system, presidential papers were often dispersed after the close of each 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 destroyed. 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, New York to the United States and friends of the President formed a nonprofit corporation to raise funds for the construction of the library and museum building. Roosevelt's actions 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.

Completed in 1946, the Roosevelt Library proved so successful that in 1955 Congress passed the Presidential Libraries Act. This act enabled other presidents to donate their historical materials to the government and to ensure that presidential papers would be preserved and made available to the American people. Under this and subsequent acts, more libraries have been established. In each case, funds from private and nonfederal public sources were acquired to build the library. The presidential libraries had been built upon the traditional concept that a President's papers are his personal property. The Presidential Records Act of 1978 replaced this concept with the principle that those presidential records that document the constitutional, statutory, and ceremonial duties of the President are the property of the United States Government. The act allowed the Presidents to continue to establish presidential libraries in locations of their choice. The Presidential Libraries Act of 1986 also made significant alterations, limiting facility size and requiring private endowments.

PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES
National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road, Room 2200
College Park, MD 20740-6001
(866) 272-6272 Fax (301) 837-0483

HERBERT HOOVER LIBRARY 210 Parkside Drive P.O. Box 488 West Branch, IA 52358-0488 (319) 643-5801 hoover.nara.gov	**GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY** 1000 Beal Avenue Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2114 (734)205-0555 www.ford.utexas.edu
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY 511 Albany Post Road Hyde Park, NY 12538-1999 (800) FDR-VISIT www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu	**GERALD R. FORD MUSEUM** 303 Pearl Street NW Grand Rapids, MI 49504-5353 (616)254-0400 www.ford.utexas.edu
HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY 500 West U.S. Highway 24 Independence, MO 64050-1798 (816) 268-8200 www.trumanlibrary.org	**JIMMY CARTER LIBRARY** 1 Copenehill Avenue NE Atlanta, GA 30307-1406 (404)331-3942 www.jimmycarterlibrary.org
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY 200 SE 4th Street Abilene, KS 67410-2900 (785) 263-4751 www.eisenhower.archives.gov	**RONALD REAGAN LIBRARY** 40 Presidential Drive Simi Valley, CA 93065-0666 (800)410-8354 www.reaganfoundation.org
JOHN F. KENNEDY LIBRARY Columbia Point Boston, MA 02125-3398 (866)JFK-1960 or (617) 514-1600 www.jfklibrary.org	**GEORGE BUSH LIBRARY** 1000 George Bush Drive West College Station, TX 77845 (979)691-4000 bushlibrary.tamu.edu
LYNDON B. JOHNSON LIBRARY 2313 Red River Street Austin, Tx 78705-5702 (512)721-0200 www.lbjlibrary.org	**WILLIAM J. CLINTON LIBRARY** 1200 Presidential Clinton Avenue Little Rock, AR 72201 (501)373-4242 www.clintonlibrary.gov
RICHARD NIXON LIBRARY 18001 Yorba Linda Blvd. Yorba Linda, CA 92886 (714)983-9120 www.nixonlibrary.gov	**GEORGE W. BUSH LIBRARY** 2943 SMU Boulevard Dallas, TX 75205 (214)346-1650 www.georgebushlibrary.gov

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 actively collects the papers of Johnson's contemporaries and conduct an oral history program designed to supplement the written record. The LBJ Library is part of a system of presidential libraries administered by the National Archives and Records Administration.

The library holds more than 45 million 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. 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, Biographical Information on President and Mrs. Johnson, 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.