

# DOWNLOAD PDF LYNDON B. JOHNSON, THIRTY-SIXTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

## Chapter 1 : Lyndon B. Johnson | Rapid City SD

*Lyndon B. Johnson's Career Before the Presidency: Johnson began as a teacher but quickly moved into politics. He was the Director of National Youth Administration in Texas () and then elected as a U.S. Representative where he served from*

His parents owned a farm in a poor area and they could not provide their son with many advantages. He attended public schools throughout his childhood and graduated from Johnson City High School in . Even though he participated in debate and campus politics, edited the school newspaper, and spent a year away from his studies teaching school, Johnson somehow managed to graduate in only days. Soon after he graduated from college, Johnson taught public speaking and debate in a Houston high school. However, he soon quit his job teaching and went into the field of politics. In Lyndon campaigned for Richard M. As secretary, Lyndon became acquainted with people of influence, found out how they had reached their positions, and gained their respect for his abilities. During his tenure as secretary, Johnson met Claudia Alta Taylor, a young woman who was also from Texas. After only a shortwhile of dating, the two were married on November 17, . The couple later had two daughters, Lynda Bird, born in , and Luci Baines, born in . His new post enabled him to use the powers of government to find educational and job opportunities for young people. The position in effect enabled him to build political pull with his constituents. He served as the head for two years, only resigning to run for Congress. Johnson received his first degree in Freemasonry on October 30, . After receiving the degree he found that his congressional duties took so much time he was unable to pursue the masonic degrees. President Franklin Roosevelt showed a personal interest in the young Texan from the time he entered Congress. Johnson was immediately appointed to the Naval Affairs Committee , a job that carried high importance for a freshman congressman. In , Johnson ran for the U. Senate in a special election, but he was defeated. In , Lyndon again ran for the Senate and this time won. He was then appointed to the Armed Services Committee, and later in , he helped create the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee. Johnson eventually became its chairman and conducted a number of investigations of defense costs and efficiency. These investigations in result brought him national attention along with the respect of senior members of the Senate. After only a few years in the Senate, Johnson was moving up in leadership power. In , Lyndon was chosen by his fellow Democrats to be the minority leader. Thus, he became the youngest man ever named to the post by either major political party. In , Johnson was re-elected to the Senate and since the Democrats won the majority in Senate, Johnson became majority leader. His duties were to schedule legislation and to help pass measures favored by the Democrats. In , Lyndon received votes on the first and only ballot at the Democratic convention. However, the nomination eventually went to Senator John F. Later in , Kennedy nominated Johnson for vice president slot on the ticket. Nixon and Henry Cabot Lodge, by a narrow margin. During his tenure as Vice President, Johnson also took on some international missions, which gave him limited insights into foreign problems. In , Johnson won the Presidency in his own right with 61 percent of the vote and had the widest popular margin in American history--more than 15,, votes. Millions of elderly people found succor through the Medicare amendment to the Social Security Act. Under Johnson, the country made spectacular explorations of space in a program he had championed since its start. When three astronauts successfully orbited the moon in December , Johnson congratulated them: 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 early solution. The other crisis arose from Vietnam. Controversy over the war had become acute by the end of March , when he limited the bombing of North Vietnam in order to initiate negotiations. At the same time, he startled the world by withdrawing as a candidate for re-election so that he might devote his full efforts, unimpeded by politics, to the quest for peace. But Johnson believed that America could not afford to look weak in the eyes of the world, and so he escalated the war effort continuously from - , which resulted in

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thousands of American deaths and perhaps 60 times that number of deaths of Vietnamese estimates range from , to 4,, At the same time, Johnson was afraid that too much focus on Vietnam would distract attention from his Great Society programs, so the levels of military escalation, while significant, were never significant enough to make any real headway in the war. Retirement In March , in an address to the nation, Johnson announced that he would not seek renomination for the presidency, citing the growing division within the country over the war. After leaving the presidency in , Johnson went home to his ranch in Johnson City, Texas. Johnson died on January 22 , from a massive heart attack.

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## Chapter 2 : Presidents of the United States - President Lyndon Johnson - [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Lyndon Baines Johnson (/ ˈ ɛ ː l ɛ ː n d ɛ ɪ m n ɛ ː b e ɛ ː n z /; August 27, - January 22, ), often referred to by his initials LBJ, was an American politician who served as the 36th President of the United States from to*

Johnson rose to fame as the thirty-sixth President of the United States. He remained in the seat for six years. He took office not by the majority of votes but because of the killing of thirty-fifth President of the United States, John F. He was one of the chosen few who managed to get a seat as a senator, vice president, and president. Before fame, Johnson published several proposals including Appeasement in Munich while still studying at Harvard University. He loved to spend time with his younger brother and three younger sisters as he was the eldest child. His protective father served as a politician and at the same time a rancher. Throughout his teenage life, Lyndon became talkative and self-reliant lad who loved to participate in debates classes. He also loved to play baseball. It was here that he got a taste of life where he went to look for odd jobs for his upkeep. He graduated in from the college. Early Career After his graduation, Lyndon B. It was in the same year of that he joined the political world. It was there that he got a seat as a Little Congress speaker. Before his retirement, he also got a chance to serve as a lieutenant commander during the WWI. He was sent into a battlefield where he received a Silver Star since his plane survived the brutal attack by Japanese fighters. In he gathered himself back in politics. In during the general elections, the Republican Party garnered more votes in both the Senate and House. Being a member of the Democratic Party, Lyndon B. Johnson was appointed as the Minority Leader after a year. It was here that he became the youngest representative in the Senate. In the mid of , Lyndon B. Johnson was advised by his team to vie for a presidential seat. It was in this doctrine that his works emerged around the world. For instance, he made sure that Southern Vietnam was at peace by sending the American military in the background. He also hustled for the minority and majority leaders to have equal measures. Kennedy was murdered in Texas. It was here that Lyndon B. Johnson took over as the 36th President of the US. As soon as he got a chance to speak to the public; he promised them of tackling what Kennedy left in his seat. As a start, he proved this by signing a Civil Rights Acts in It was the same year that Lyndon came up with one theme called Great Society during campaign time. He tirelessly promised the public on several improvements such as better education, medical care, and employment. Later Career Lyndon B. In his tenure, he found himself signing tons of acts just to make sure that his motto Great Society was achieved. Just to mention but a few; he signed the Economy Opportunity Act, other legislation such as food stamps followed. Due to the rise of killing that was experienced in the 19th-century, Lyndon signed a Gun Control Act of All people loved Lyndon B. Johnson, and he was expected to rule for another term. It was in that he stepped down as the President of the US. In he married Claudia Alta with whom he had two daughters. Claudia aka Lady Bird was an intelligent woman who supported her husband in the course of his career. It was in January that Lyndon B. Johnson started to suffer from heart problems and his health continued to deteriorate. He breathed his last on 22nd, January due to a heart attack in Texas. Texas celebrates on 27th August to mark the day he was born.

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## Chapter 3 : 36th U.S. President: Lyndon B. Johnson

*In the campaign, Lyndon B. Johnson was elected Vice President as John F. Kennedy's running mate. On November 22, 1963, when Kennedy was assassinated, Johnson was sworn in as the 36th United States President.*

Johnson created new programs in health, education, human rights, and conservation. He was also aggressive in the fight against poverty, beginning what he called the "War on Poverty." After he lost a large sum of money trading cotton, he struggled to raise his two sons and three daughters. While in college, he had combined his studies with a job teaching Mexican American children. In 1941, Johnson went to Washington, D. C. He was elected speaker of the "Little Congress," an assembly of congressional secretaries on Capitol Hill. With her, Johnson found constant strength, love, and support. At age twenty-seven Johnson returned to Texas to become the state director of the National Youth Administration. When a special election was called to select a replacement, Johnson joined a race crowded with seven other candidates. To the amazement of many long-standing politicians, the twenty-eight-year-old Johnson won the race. In 1942, he ran for a Senate seat but lost by a small margin. He joined the navy and in 1943 received the Silver Star for his contribution to a bombing mission over New Guinea. When President Franklin D. Roosevelt "ordered all congressmen in the military back to the capital in 1945, Johnson reentered the House. In 1948, Johnson finally won election to the Senate. The other senators soon recognized that he was not an ordinary first-term senator. He was knowledgeable about every item that was brought before the Senate. In January 1950, Johnson was named Democratic "whip" assistant minority leader. In 1951, when the post of minority leader in the Senate opened up, Democratic senators chose Johnson to take charge. After the Democrats won a majority of seats in both houses in the congressional elections of 1952, Johnson became the youngest man ever to serve as majority leader. He led the first civil rights bill in eighty-two years through the House. In 1954, while representing the United States at the United Nations, he called for the peaceful exploration of outer space. He uncovered waste in defense spending and began an investigation. In 1956, Johnson briefly ran against John F. Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination. Kennedy later chose Johnson as his vice presidential running mate. Serving as vice president, Johnson had many important assignments. One of his tasks was to improve the growing U.S. economy. The committee had been created by President Kennedy in 1954 to enforce an executive order prohibiting discrimination and unequal treatment based on race in government employment. Giving orders to take off seconds later, the new president flew back to Washington to take command of the government while the nation grieved for its fallen leader. Filling the presidency five days after taking office, President Johnson appeared before a joint session of Congress. Speaking firmly, he pledged, "We shall continue." Johnson especially pushed the passage of a civil rights bill that was much stronger than any that had come before, which had been of great importance to Kennedy. On July 2, 1954, Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act, which prohibits discrimination and unequal treatment based on race and segregation in public places, employment, and voting, into law. Six months after becoming president, Johnson announced his plan called the "Great Society." Johnson took his programs to the nation during his campaign for the election. Meanwhile, American involvement in the Vietnam War "75; a war in Vietnam in which South Vietnam was fighting against a takeover by Communist North Vietnam became an issue. Johnson traveled the nation and convinced voters that they could not afford to drive him from office. He won by the widest margin in any presidential election in American history. Administration achievements After his huge victory, President Johnson began a massive legislative program. Between 1964 and 1968, more than 100 bills were passed by Congress. Within three years of the passage of the Voting Rights Act in 1965, which made discrimination in voting illegal, nearly one million African Americans registered to vote in the South. Most importantly, the Johnson presidency was the strongest era of national prosperity and economic success, marked by more than eighty-five months of economic growth. The wages of factory workers increased, millions of workers were brought under minimum-wage protection, total employment increased, and the unemployment rate the number of people who are unemployed dropped to its lowest point in more than a century.

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than a decade. The president also made important gains in foreign affairs. In the Dominican Republic, the threat of a Communist takeover was ended by an overwhelming show of force by the United States and Latin American countries. As a result, a democratic government and free elections were put back into place in the Dominican Republic, and U. Talks on an outer space treaty with the Soviet Union were held, and in June the president met with Soviet leader Alexei Kosygin. Vietnam problem Johnson devoted the bulk of his time and effort to dealing with the Vietnam War. All three presidents that served before Johnson had declared that the security of the United States was involved in protecting South Vietnam from a communist takeover by North Vietnam. However, there was much disagreement in the United States over the way this problem should be solved. Some critics claimed the situation in Vietnam was a civil war, not an invasion, and they opposed U. In the United States increased its military support of South Vietnam and sent over more American troops. By many people who were against U. Bothered by increasing criticism, yet determined to end the war and begin serious peace talks, President Johnson startled the nation and the world on March 31, , by stating that he would not run for election to another term as president. Johnson said that it was so important to resolve the Vietnam situation peacefully that even his own political future should not stand in the way of this goal. He said that he would not seek reelection so he could spend the rest of his days in office working on a settlement. On May 11, , it was announced that peace talks would begin in Paris, France. Then in November the president declared that all bombing of North Vietnam would end. On January 22, , Johnson suffered a heart attack while lying down to take a nap, and he died later that afternoon. He tried to improve the quality of life for people living in the United States and to help new and small nations develop their own forms of government without fear of invasion from their more powerful neighbors. *The Triumph and Tragedy of Lyndon Johnson*. Lyndon Johnson and His Times, Oxford University Press, Perspectives of the Presidency, by Unger, Irwin, and Debi Unger. Comment about this article, ask questions, or add new information about this topic:

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## Chapter 4 : Lyndon B. Johnson - HISTORY

*Lyndon B. Johnson Thirty-Sixth President of the United States. Location: Corner of 7th St. & Main St.. View Map. Johnson took over as president after John F. Kennedy's assassination.*

Johnson was the fourth Vice-President to be elected President because of an assassination of a predecessor. That is all I can do. Maintaining collective security, he carried on the rapidly growing struggle to restrain Communist encroachment in Viet Nam. Johnson was born on August 27, 1908, in central Texas, not far from Johnson City, which his family had helped settle. He felt the pinch of rural poverty as he grew up, working his way through Southwest Texas State Teachers College; he learned compassion for the poverty of others when he taught students of Mexican descent. In 1948 he campaigned successfully for the House of Representatives on a New Deal platform, effectively aided by his wife, the former Claudia "Lady Bird" Taylor, whom he had married in 1934. After six terms in the House, Johnson was elected to the Senate in 1949. In 1955, he became the youngest Minority Leader in Senate history, and the following year, when the Democrats won control, Majority Leader. With rare skill he obtained passage of a number of key Eisenhower measures. In the campaign, Johnson, as John F. On November 22, 1963, when Kennedy was assassinated, Johnson was sworn in as President. First he obtained enactment of the measures President Kennedy had been urging at the time of his death--a new civil rights bill and a tax cut. Millions of elderly people found succor through the Medicare amendment to the Social Security Act. Under Johnson, the country made spectacular explorations of space in a program he had championed since its start. When three astronauts successfully orbited the moon in December 1968, Johnson congratulated them: Despite the beginning of new antipoverty and anti-discrimination programs, unrest and rioting in black ghettos troubled the Nation. President Johnson steadily exerted his influence against segregation and on behalf of law and order, but there was no early solution. The other crisis arose from Viet Nam. Controversy over the war had become acute by the end of March 1968, when he limited the bombing of North Viet Nam in order to initiate negotiations. At the same time, he startled the world by withdrawing as a candidate for re-election so that he might devote his full efforts, unimpeded by politics, to the quest for peace. When he left office, peace talks were under way; he did not live to see them successful, but died suddenly of a heart attack at his Texas ranch on January 22, 1973.

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## Chapter 5 : Lyndon B. Johnson - Wikipedia

*Lyndon B. Johnson rose to fame as the thirty-sixth President of the United States. He remained in the seat for six years. He remained in the seat for six years. He took office not by the majority of votes but because of the killing of thirty-fifth President of the United States, John F. Kennedy.*

Johnson, his birth, death, biography, description, facts and quotes. August 27, , in the vicinity of Johnson City, Tex. January 22, , at the LBJ Ranch, the acre retreat not far from his birthplace. Senate, volunteer navy officer during W. At age 26, he met Claudia "Lady Bird" Taylor, the shy, intelligent daughter of a well-to-do merchant. LBJ proposed to her on the 1st date and 2 months later they were married. While Lyndon concentrated on politics, Lady Bird supervised every aspect of home life, and used her inheritance and her sharp business sense to build up a multimillion-dollar communications empire. Johnson was always proud of his 2 daughters, though he was unable to spend much time with them when they were growing up. In he announced: None of my girls drinks or smokes or takes dope and they both married fine men. Long nose, enormous fleshy ears, and leathery skin. Liked to relax every day with Cutty Sark Scotch stirred into watery highballs. Smoked 3 packs of cigarettes a day, then quit after suffering a severe heart attack at age Boundless energy; as President, he worked every day from 6: His success was virtually assured when the Republicans nominated outspoken conservative Barry Goldwater. In the campaign, Johnson billed himself as the peace candidate and repeatedly promised "no wider war" in Vietnam. The result was a landslide with LBJ winning an all time record of November 22, January 20, 5 years, 59 days. Johnson unexpectedly withdrew from the presidential race in amid heated controversy concerning his Vietnam policy. Edgar Hoover, but eventually changed his mind. Once, as Johnson prepared to leave an airport after a speech, an army staff sergeant noticed that the President was heading for the wrong helicopter. He came up to LBJ, pointing: President, that is your helicopter over there. What are you trying to do to me? Everybody is trying to cut me down, destroy me! He wants people who will cry when an old lady falls down in the street. Review the full terms at the following URL:

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## Chapter 6 : Lyndon B. Johnson

*Lyndon B. Johnson was the 36th president of the United States; he was sworn into office following the November assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Upon taking office, Johnson launched.*

Assassination of John F. In the hospital, Johnson was surrounded by Secret Service agents, who encouraged him to return to Washington in case he too was targeted for assassination. Johnson , 8 Evelyn Lincoln personal secretary to John F. Photo by Cecil W. At this point arrangements were made to provide Secret Service protection of the two Johnson daughters Lynda Bird Johnson Robb and Luci Baines Johnson , and it was decided that the new president would leave on the presidential aircraft because it had better communications equipment. President Johnson chose federal district Judge Sarah T. Hughes , a long-standing friend, to swear him in. He had previously sought her appointment to a federal judgeship, which Robert Kennedy initially rejected on advice from the Justice Department on account of her age then 65 years old. When the Justice Department reversed its decision a few weeks later and appointed Hughes, Johnson was outraged at having not been consulted. Adding to the discomfort was the lack of air conditioning as the aircraft had been disconnected from the external power supply, in order to take off promptly. Kennedy , who advised that Mr. Johnson take the Presidential oath of office before the plane left Dallas. Federal Judge Sarah T. Hughes hastened to the plane to administer the oath. Members of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential parties filled the central compartment of the plane to witness the swearing in. Johnson stood at the side of the new President as he took the oath of office. Nine minutes later, the Presidential airplane departed for Washington, D. The swearing-in ceremony administered by Judge Hughes in an Air Force One conference room represented the first time that a woman administered the presidential oath of office as well as the only time it was conducted on an airplane. The photograph was taken using a Hasselblad camera. We have suffered a loss that cannot be weighed. For me, it is a deep personal tragedy. I know that the world shares the sorrow that Mrs. Kennedy and her family bear. I will do my best. That is all I can do.

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## Chapter 7 : Lyndon B. Johnson Biography, Life, Interesting Facts

*Get this from a library! Lyndon B. Johnson, thirty-sixth President of the United States. [Jim Hargrove] -- Surveys the life of the Texas politician who became America's thirty-sixth president and faced great public controversy during the war in Vietnam.*

Visit Website Did you know? In , Thurgood Marshall, a civil rights lawyer and great-grandson of a slave, became the first African American to serve on the U. He was nominated by President Johnson, who called it "the right thing to do, the right time to do it, the right man and the right place. Representative Richard Kleberg of Texas. Energetic and capable, Johnson began to meet influential people and learn about the national political process. House of Representatives as a Democrat. Quickly earning respect as a smart and hardworking legislator, he was re-elected five times. After an unsuccessful run for a U. Senate seat in , Johnson became the first member of Congress to volunteer for active duty in the military when the United States entered World War II. Johnson reported for active duty in December and served in the U. Navy as a lieutenant commander until all members of Congress in the military were recalled to Washington in the summer of Johnson in the Senate In , Johnson was elected to the U. Senate following a bruising Democratic primary. After crisscrossing Texas by helicopter, Johnson managed to eke out a victory in the primary by just 87 votes. Once he reached the Senate, Johnson showed a deft political touch. In , at age 44, he became the youngest person ever to serve as minority leader of the Senate. Two years later, when Democrats won control of Congress, Johnson became the Senate majority leader. His ability to work productively with Republican President Dwight Eisenhower and unite his party behind important legislation made him a powerful figure in Washington. Kennedy , the Democratic presidential nominee, invited Johnson to be his vice-presidential running mate. On November 22, , Kennedy was shot and killed while riding in a motorcade in Dallas, Texas. His ambitious legislative agenda created the Medicare and Medicaid programs to provide federal health insurance for elderly and poor Americans. It also included measures aimed at improving education, preventing crime and reducing air and water pollution. Johnson also made great strides in attacking racial discrimination by signing the historic Civil Rights Act of and Voting Rights Act of His wide-reaching achievements improved the lives of millions of Americans and contributed to economic growth and prosperity. Like the three presidents before him, Johnson was determined to prevent North Vietnamese communists from taking over the U. As part of this effort, Johnson steadily escalated U. The number of American troops in Vietnam soared from 16, when he took office in to more than , in , yet the conflict remained a bloody stalemate. As the war dragged on and American and Vietnamese casualties mounted, anti-war protests rocked college campuses and cities across the U. When it appeared that he might face a stiff challenge for the Democratic presidential nomination, Johnson announced his decision not to run for re-election. Johnson explained that he wanted to focus on the peace process and pressing domestic issues during his final months in office without the distraction of a political campaign. The conflict in Vietnam, though, brought him nothing but pain and frustration until his last days in office, and U. Final Years Following the inauguration of Republican President Nixon, Johnson retired to his Texas ranch, where he spent the next few years establishing his presidential library which opened in on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin and writing his memoirs. Johnson died of a heart attack at age 64 on January 22, , at his ranch. Start your free trial today.

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## Chapter 8 : Lyndon B. Johnson | CourseNotes

*Surveys the life of the Texas politician who became America's thirty-sixth president and faced great public controversy during the war in Vietnam.*

Early years Seven-year-old Johnson with his trademark cowboy hat Lyndon Baines Johnson was born on August 27, 1908, near Stonewall, Texas, in a small farmhouse on the Pedernales River. He graduated from Johnson City High School, where he participated in public speaking, debate, and baseball. Pressured by his parents to attend college, he enrolled at a "subcollege" of Southwest Texas State Teachers College SWTSTC in the summer of 1926, where students from unaccredited high schools could take the 12th-grade courses needed for admission to college. He left the school just weeks after his arrival and decided to move to southern California. He worked his way through school, participated in debate and campus politics, and edited the school newspaper, The College Star. The job helped him to save money to complete his education and he graduated in 1930. I shall never forget the faces of the boys and the girls in that little Welhausen Mexican School, and I remember even yet the pain of realizing and knowing then that college was closed to practically every one of those children because they were too poor. And I think it was then that I made up my mind that this nation could never rest while the door to knowledge remained closed to any American. Johnson later used an edited version of this photo, with Allred airbrushed out, in his senatorial campaign. Kleberg won a special election to represent Texas in the United States House of Representatives, he appointed Johnson as his legislative secretary. Johnson got the position on the recommendation of his own father and that of State Senator Welly Hopkins, who Johnson had campaigned for in 1934. The wedding was officiated by Rev. His home was the LBJ Ranch; his initials were on his cufflinks, ashtrays, and clothes. He resigned two years later to run for Congress. Johnson, a notoriously tough boss throughout his career, often demanded long workdays and work on weekends. He ran on a New Deal platform and was effectively aided by his wife. He served in the House from April 10, 1937, to January 3, 1938. Roosevelt found Johnson to be a welcome ally and conduit for information, particularly with regard to issues concerning internal politics in Texas Operation Texas and the machinations of Vice President John Nance Garner and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn. Johnson was immediately appointed to the Naval Affairs Committee. He worked for rural electrification and other improvements for his district. Senate nomination in a special election; his main opponent was the sitting Governor of Texas, businessman and radio personality W. Naval Reserve on June 21, 1941. While serving as a U. Representative, he was called to active duty three days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941. In the spring of 1942, President Roosevelt decided he needed better information on conditions in the Southwest Pacific, and to send a highly trusted political ally to get it. From a suggestion by Forrestal, Roosevelt assigned Johnson to a three-man survey team of the Southwest Pacific. Johnson and two U. Army officers went to the 22nd Bomb Group base, which was assigned the high risk mission of bombing the Japanese airbase at Lae in New Guinea. On June 9, 1942, Johnson volunteered as an observer for an air strike mission on New Guinea by eleven B bombers that included his roommate in another plane. Reports vary on what happened to the B bomber carrying Johnson during that mission. Others claim that it turned back because of generator trouble before reaching the objective and before encountering enemy aircraft and never came under fire. This is supported by official flight records. MacArthur recommended Johnson for the Silver Star for gallantry in action: While on a mission of obtaining information in the Southwest Pacific area, Lieutenant Commander Johnson, in order to obtain personal knowledge of combat conditions, volunteered as an observer on a hazardous aerial combat mission over hostile positions in New Guinea. As our planes neared the target area they were intercepted by eight hostile fighters. When, at this time, the plane in which Lieutenant Commander Johnson was an observer, developed mechanical trouble and was forced to turn back alone, presenting a favorable target to the enemy fighters, he evidenced marked coolness in spite of the hazards involved. His gallant actions enabled him to obtain and return with valuable information. Johnson, who had used a movie

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camera to record conditions, [39] reported to Roosevelt, to Navy leaders, and to Congress that conditions were deplorable and unacceptable: The warplanes sent there, for example, were "far inferior" to Japanese planes; and morale was bad. He told Forrestal that the Pacific Fleet had a "critical" need for 6, additional experienced men. Johnson prepared a twelve-point program to upgrade the effort in the region, stressing "greater cooperation and coordination within the various commands and between the different war theaters". Congress responded by making Johnson chairman of a high-powered subcommittee of the Naval Affairs Committee, [40] with a mission similar to that of the Truman Committee in the Senate. He probed the peacetime "business as usual" inefficiencies that permeated the naval war and demanded that admirals shape up and get the job done. Johnson went too far when he proposed a bill that would crack down on the draft exemptions of shipyard workers if they were absent from work too often; organized labor blocked the bill and denounced him. He was released from active duty on July 17, and remained in the Navy Reserve, later promoted to Commander on October 19, effective June 2, He resigned from the Navy Reserve effective January 18, 1946.

Contested election Johnson, pictured as a U. Senator from Texas In the elections , Johnson again ran for the Senate and won in a highly controversial result in a three-way Democratic Party primary. Johnson faced a well-known former governor, Coke Stevenson and George Peddy a former state representative of District 8 in Shelby County. Johnson drew crowds to fairgrounds with his rented helicopter dubbed "The Johnson City Windmill". He raised money to flood the state with campaign circulars and won over conservatives by voting for the Taft-Hartley act curbing union power as well as by criticizing unions. The runoff count took a week, handled by the Democratic State Central Committee, because this was a party primary. Johnson was finally announced the winner by 87 votes out of 100, cast. Connally , was connected with ballots in Precinct 13 in Jim Wells County where the names had curiously been listed in alphabetical order with the same pen and handwriting, just at the close of polling. Some of these voters insisted that they had not voted that day. Stevenson went to court but Johnson prevailed, with timely help from his friend Abe Fortas. He soundly defeated Republican Jack Porter in the general election in November and went to Washington, permanently dubbed "Landslide Lyndon. Johnson was appointed to the Senate Armed Services Committee and in 1950, he helped create the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee. Johnson became its chairman and conducted investigations of defense costs and efficiency. Johnson gained headlines and national attention through his handling of the press, the efficiency with which his committee issued new reports and the fact that he ensured that every report was endorsed unanimously by the committee. In January 1951, Johnson was chosen by his fellow Democrats to be the minority leader; he became the most junior Senator ever elected to this position. One of his first actions was to eliminate the seniority system in making appointments to committees, while retaining it for chairmanships. In the election 1952, Johnson was re-elected to the Senate and, since the Democrats won the majority in the Senate, then became majority leader. Former majority leader William Knowland became minority leader. Johnson, Rayburn and President Dwight D. Along with the rest of the nation, Johnson was appalled by the threat of possible Soviet domination of space flight implied by the launch of the first artificial Earth satellite Sputnik 1 and used his influence to ensure passage of the National Aeronautics and Space Act 1958, which established the civilian space agency NASA. Historians Caro and Dallek consider Lyndon Johnson the most effective Senate majority leader in history. He was unusually proficient at gathering information. One biographer suggests he was "the greatest intelligence gatherer Washington has ever known", discovering exactly where every Senator stood on issues, his philosophy and prejudices, his strengths and weaknesses and what it took to get his vote. The Treatment could last ten minutes or four hours. Its tone could be supplication, accusation, cajolery, exuberance, scorn, tears, complaint and the hint of threat. It was all of these together. It ran the gamut of human emotions. Its velocity was breathtaking and it was all in one direction. Interjections from the target were rare. Johnson anticipated them before they could be spoken. He moved in close, his face a scant millimeter from his target, his eyes widening and narrowing, his eyebrows rising and falling. From his pockets poured clippings, memos, statistics. Mimicry, humor, and the genius of analogy made The Treatment an almost hypnotic experience and rendered the target stunned and helpless. He

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abruptly gave up smoking as a result and, with only a couple of exceptions, did not resume the habit until he left the White House on January 20, 1961. Rowe finally joined the Humphrey campaign in frustration, another move which Johnson thought played into his own strategy. Kennedy did realize that he could not be elected without support of traditional Southern Democrats, most of whom had backed Johnson; nevertheless, labor leaders were unanimous in their opposition to Johnson. From that point to the actual nomination that evening, the facts are in dispute in many respects. Kennedy known as Bobby hated Johnson for his personal attacks on the Kennedy family, and later maintained that his brother offered the position to Johnson merely as a courtesy, expecting him to decline. Johnson was needed on the ticket to help carry Texas and the Southern states. Salinger realized the ramifications of counting Texas votes as their own, and asked him whether he was considering a Kennedy-Johnson ticket, and Robert replied "yes". Lawrence, a Johnson backer, requested that he nominate Johnson for vice president if Johnson were to accept the role. According to Caro, Kennedy and Johnson met and Johnson said that Kennedy would have trouble with Kennedy supporters who were anti-Johnson. Kennedy returned to his suite to announce the Kennedy-Johnson ticket to his closest supporters, including northern political bosses. Johnson refused to accept a change in plans unless it came directly from John Kennedy. Senate At the same time as his vice presidential run, Johnson also sought a third term in the U. According to Robert Caro, "On November 8, 1960, Lyndon Johnson won election for both the vice presidency of the United States, on the Kennedy-Johnson ticket, and for a third term as senator he had Texas law changed to allow him to run for both offices. When he won the vice presidency, he made arrangements to resign from the Senate, as he was required to do under federal law, as soon as it convened on January 3, 1961. Fellow Democrat William A. Blakley was appointed to replace Johnson as Senator, but Blakley lost a special election in May to Tower. Vice Presidency " After the election, Johnson was quite concerned about the traditionally ineffective nature of his new office, and set about to assume authority not allotted to the position. He initially sought a transfer of the authority of Senate majority leader to the vice presidency, since that office made him president of the Senate, but faced vehement opposition from the Democratic Caucus, including members whom he had counted as his supporters. Hughes to a federal judgeship, whereas Johnson had tried and failed to garner the nomination for Hughes at the beginning of his vice presidency. House Speaker Sam Rayburn wrangled the appointment from Kennedy in exchange for support of an administration bill.

### Chapter 9 : First inauguration of Lyndon B. Johnson - Wikipedia

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