

President Lyndon Johnson (1964-1969)

Election Results:

1963 Election-

Lyndon B. Johnson: Popular Vote 43,129,566 Electoral Vote 486

Barry M. Goldwater: Popular Vote 27,178,188 Electoral Vote 52

Ideas or Acts Passed During Administration:

The Higher Education Act of 1965 was legislation signed into United States law on November 8, 1965, as part of President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society domestic agenda. Johnson chose Texas State University in San Marcos, Texas, as the signing site. The law was intended "to strengthen the educational resources of our colleges and universities and to provide financial assistance for students in postsecondary and higher education." It increased federal money given to universities, created scholarships, gave low-interest loans for students, and established a National Teachers Corps.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a landmark piece of legislation in the United States that outlawed major forms of discrimination against blacks and women, including racial segregation. It ended unequal application of voter registration requirements and racial segregation in schools, at the workplace and by facilities that served the general public.

Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 abolished the National Origins Formula that had been in place in the United States since the Immigration Act of 1924. It was proposed by United States Representative Emanuel Celler of New York, co-sponsored by United States Senator Philip Hart of Michigan, and heavily supported by United States Senator Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts.

The Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 set up public broadcasting in the United States, establishing the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and eventually the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) and National Public Radio (NPR).

Administration:

Vice President: Hubert H. Humphrey

Secretary of the Treasury: C. Douglas Dillon, Henry H. Fowler, Joseph W. Barr

Secretary of Defense: Robert S. McNamara, Clark M. Clifford

Attorney General: Robert F. Kennedy, Nicholas Katzenbach

Postmaster General: John A. Gronouski, Lawrence F. O'Brien, W. Marvin Watson

Secretary of the Interior: Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of Agriculture: Orville L. Freeman

Secretary of Commerce: Luther H. Hodges, John T. Connor, Alexander Trowbridge

Secretary of Labor: W. Willard Wirtz

Issues Faced:

He firmly believed in the Domino Theory and that his containment policy required America to make a serious effort to stop all Communist expansion.

Johnson took on numerous minor diplomatic missions, which gave him limited insights into global issues.

Trivia:

Johnson was sworn in as President on Air Force One at Love Field Airport in Dallas on November 22, 1963 two hours and eight minutes after President Kennedy was assassinated in Dealey Plaza in Dallas.

He was sworn in by Federal Judge Sarah T. Hughes, a family friend, making him the first President sworn in by a woman