



Among Friends of LBJ

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NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF LBJ LIBRARY



The War to End All Wars

*an exhibition at the
Lyndon Baines Johnson Library
Nov. 11, 1978 — Feb. 11, 1979*

See story pages 2-5

Library looks back on World



World War I veteran salutes as members of service organizations lay memorial wreaths

It was "The Great War," "The Big War," "The World War." It devastated and reshaped Europe. It was the War to End all Wars. It set the stage for World War II and ultimately, the wars in Korea and Vietnam. November 11 marks the 60th anniversary of the armistice that stopped World War I. [It] also marks the opening of a major exhibit on World War I at the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library in Austin.

— The Dallas Morning News
November 5, 1978

The opening was a community affair. The Austin-Travis County Veterans Day Committee, which for many years past has had its annual Veterans Day observance on the State Capitol grounds, this year brought its ceremony to the Library Plaza. The program included music by the Fort Hood Army Band, a flyover by Bergstrom Air Force Base jets, a 21-gun salute, a presentation of the colors by all the service organizations, as well as coffee and donuts served by members of the local American Red Cross chapter.

The ceremony paid special tribute to the veterans of World War I in the Austin area.



Ceremony begins at Armistice hour of 11:00 a.m. with presentation of colors by U.S. Marines

War I

The exhibit drew more than 4,000 visitors on opening day. Thereafter, until it was dismantled on February 11, it attracted a steady stream of tourists and became one of the Library's most popular displays.

Perhaps because of the national memories of that bygone era, referred to by Air Force Assistant Secretary Antonia Chayes in her speech at the opening ceremonies (see box opposite), the exhibit attracted the attention of visitors of all ages. History teachers used it as an assignment for their classes. Parents brought their young children, and grown-up children brought their aging parents.

The *Daily Texan*, the student newspaper at the University of Texas, made the exhibit the subject of an editorial. "The exhibit is not only a reminder of what war really is, but a reminder that wars begin all too easily..."

And a columnist from the *Minden, La., Press-Herald* wrote, "... Most of you have heard of the LBJ Library in Austin, Texas, and believe me it is something to behold.

"... Actually the attraction that drew me down there this week was the display of World War I. This display was so real that it opened up old memories, a lot of which were not so pleasant.

"... The scenes were so realistic that I actually experienced the same sickening feelings of dread and fear that come over a soldier to give him courage enough to move and do the things he is called on to do in such times.

"I mention these things to give you an idea of the sort of place this LBJ Library is and what it can mean to the historically minded people of the country..."



Ribbon is cut, officially opening the exhibit, by Mrs. Johnson, World War I veteran Norman Summers, whose diary of the war was displayed in the exhibit, and Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Antonia Chayes, who was the featured speaker in the ceremonies on the plaza.

Excerpts from remarks by Antonia Handler Chayes, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, at opening ceremony

Hope for a lasting peace did emerge [out of World War I]. Yet here we are, some years removed from our last and painful war, not content with peace, nor with the institutions we have created to preserve it, nor with the tremendous weapon systems we have developed to defend it. Why? Why is hope such an unused word today, a concept dropped from fashion? Is it because this is an era of reality? It is certainly a time when we have become painfully aware of our limitations in human and natural resources. We have become aware of the vastness, subtlety and complexity of problems, and leery of the adequacy of solutions to cope with them. The world seems bound and finite. But that should not lead to futility and the abandonment of hope. Boundaries serve to impose form and discipline on our dreams.

In earlier times, energy, creativity and hope grew out of a sense of vastness and few restraints. LBJ was a product of that boundless spirit. But it is that very bigness that seems to puzzle and engulf us now. The size of the country and its diversity no longer seem a challenge. They seem to offer only obstacles... Where we once took pride in public programs and advances in technology, we now mourn the costs. The country seems to have turned inward to private pursuits, with more complaint than compassion about the plights of others.

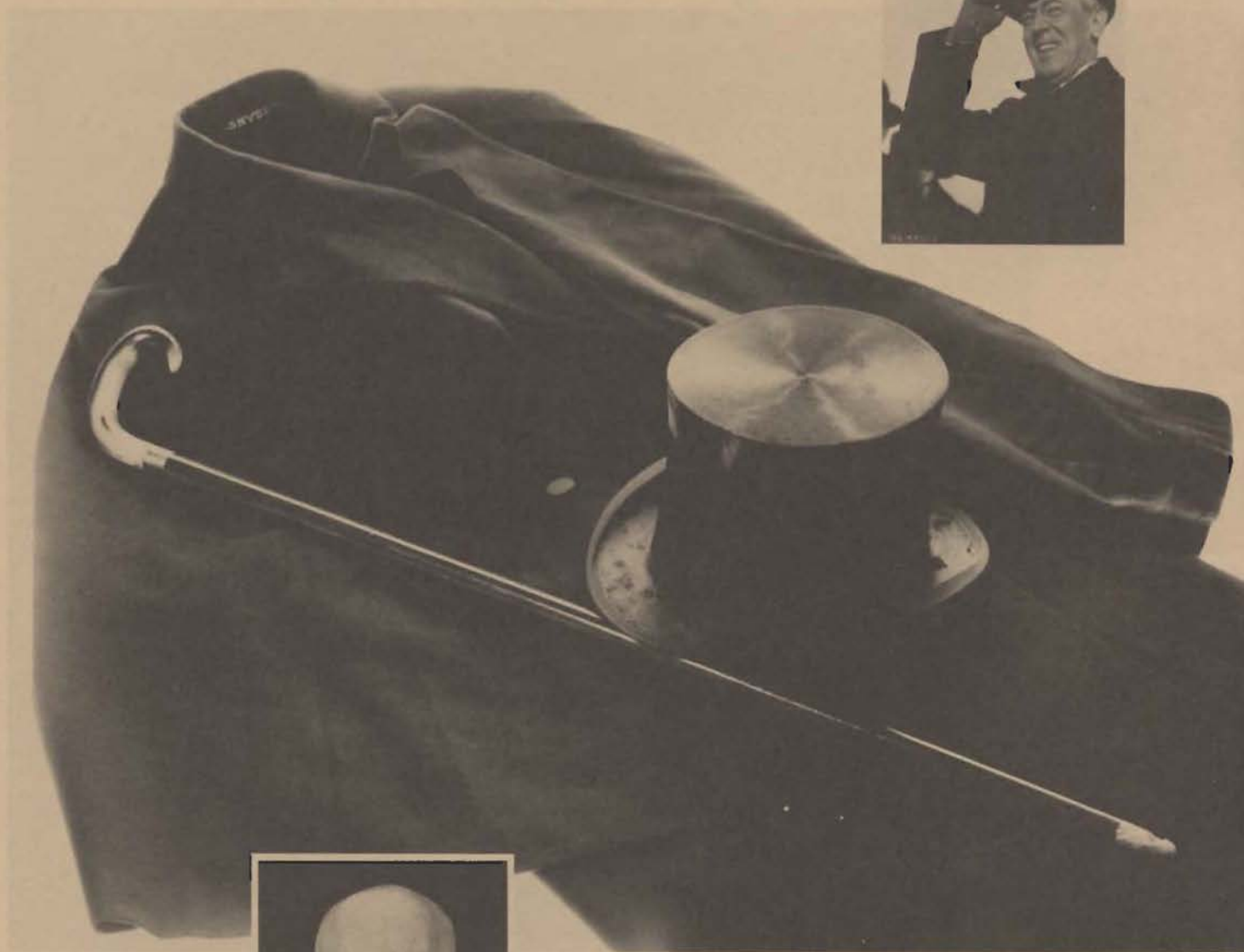
Perhaps hope could emerge from World War I, not because we were unrealistic and knew no bounds, but because we were aware of the human scale and shared the suffering of our neighbors.

We seemed less afraid to live on a human scale then, and the vastness of the country did not engulf us. It's time to scale down our fears and pin our hopes on the achievable.

Of course we must maintain our vigil to provide security against a potential sophisticated enemy, and to assure the productivity and solidity of our economic system. Those are hard to achieve, and require large-scale imaginative thought. But it is achievable to live our daily lives with compassion, to make communities good places to live and work, to create schools that foster a love of learning. Mrs. Johnson never asked whether she could achieve beauty for Washington when she created oases of trees, flowers, and whole parks. She just did it, and achieved. Human scale efforts can bring the human results that will turn us outward again and offer hope.



Exhibit traces the Great War in weapons,



Among the Wilsonia: A photograph of the President in Paris at the peace negotiations; the coat and top hat that he wore; his death mask

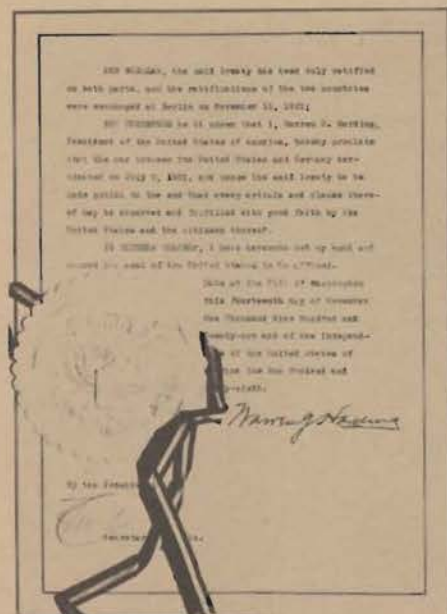
documents, music, film, and the memorabilia of civilians

The exhibit, which was almost a year in preparation, traced the history of the First World War and recounted the mood and character of that era through music, film, literature and art, historic documents, military weapons, and private memorabilia. Leading institutions from across the nation who participated were Library of Congress; National Archives and Records Service; National Collection of Fine Arts; National Museum of History and Technology; National Portrait Gallery; Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden; West Point Museum; Barker History Center; Political Archives of the Foreign Service; Federal Republic of Germany; Austin-Travis County Collection; Harry Ransom Center; National Trust for Historic Preservation; Texas Memorial Museum; John F. Kennedy Library; the Adjutant General's Office, State of Texas; American Legion, Department of Texas.

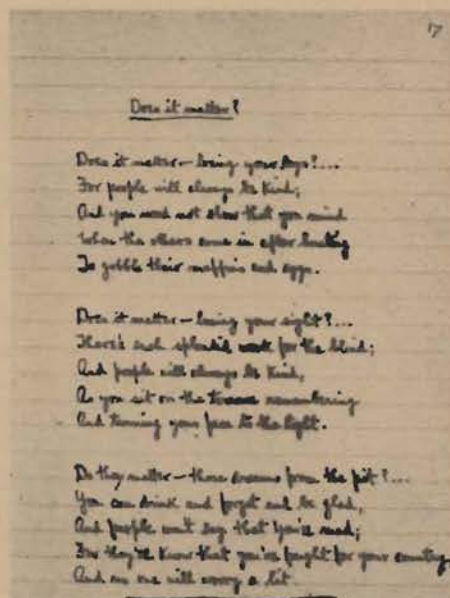
Interspersed with these were letters, photographs, diaries, and keepsakes of many kinds which came out of the attics and trunks of the citizens of Austin for the occasion.

Shown on these pages are some of the items featured in the exhibit. Others:

- Original documents (including President Wilson's protest to Germany over the sinking of the Lusitania; the intercepted and coded "Zimmerman Telegram," the message from Germany to Mexico offering Texas if Mexico would join in war against the U.S.; letters to Wilson from William Jennings Bryan, William Howard Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, General John Pershing, Prime Minister Clemenceau; the U.S. Proclamation of War; Wilson's Fourteen Points speech; Wilson's copy of the Versailles Treaty; the original Armistice document).
- Literary manuscripts (British poets; Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms*)
- 100 historic photographs giving a panorama of history — the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand; shots of fighting in the trenches; famous personalities and events that figured in the war.
- A collection of original posters urging Americans to support the war effort, including the Uncle Sam "I Want You" recruitment poster.
- Music from the era, including recordings of "Over There" sung by Enrico Caruso, and "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."
- Motion picture film showing Americans preparing for war and actual footage of combat.
- Weapons and uniforms.
- Paintings and sculptures.



Signature page of the peace treaty eventually signed between the United States and Germany.



British poet Siegfried Sasson's bitter "Does it Matter?" came, as did poems of Rupert Brooke, Thomas Hardy and Joyce Kilmer, from the University of Texas Harry Ransom Center.



Bronze Memorial Sculpture, gift from the French nation. Inscribed "to the 36th Division in memory of the Victory of Champagne, September 26-October 10, 1918"

Library holds week of lectures b historia

In conjunction with the exhibit tracing the history of World War I, lectures November 13-16 by three of the most distinguished living historians, Milton Cooper, Jr., Professor, Department of History, of the University of Virginia; Arthur Vandiver, Vice President and Provost of Rice University, military historian; General John Pershing; and Arthur Link of the Firestone Library, Princeton University, the nation's foremost experts on Woodrow Wilson.



Vandiver

Professor Vandiver described Pershing, the military leader, as a skilled manager, a diplomat, a disciplinarian, with a phenomenal memory, a talent for picking good subordinates and holding their loyalty, and "special leadership qualities" who gave "his troops a kind of image to follow."

Answering a question concerning Pershing's potential as a political leader, Vandiver said:

"Although he was widely respected by the people of the country, he just didn't have the love that was required to win... By 1920, 1921, World War I heroes were sort of out... I think somehow the country was just out of humor with people like that. And besides, he was not good at public speaking. He could make a good formal military address, but he would have been bad on the hustings... He could give you a great winning smile, but everybody who had been in the AEF was still terrified of him, too... He wouldn't have got many AEF votes..."



Link

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*the Library presented
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Professor Link revealed the contents of a short draft dictated by Woodrow Wilson but not delivered and in fact never seen until it was discovered by Link in the week before his presentation. Characterized by Link as "perhaps one of the great documents of modern history," the speech contained these passages:

"When the air is burdened with peace rumors and the diplomatic wires which girdle the world are hot with overtures and suggestions of peace, it is a pertinent question to ask, what are the terms of a lasting peace. For with the horrible nightmare still upon it, the world will listen to no suggestion which does not seek to safeguard it against such a recurrence in the future. When this unprecedented eruption subsides, if we are still to live over the volcano, we must know that the last spark of life in it is extinguished. War before this one used to be a sort of national excursion, a necessary holiday to vary the monotony of a lazy, tranquil existence, on which the population turned out to celebrate their freedom from conventional restraint, with brilliant battles lost and won, national heroes decorated, and all sharing in the glory accruing to the state. But can this vast, gruesome contest of systematized destruction which we have witnessed for the last two years be pictured in that light? In which all the great nations of Europe were involved, wherein no brilliant battles such as we thrill to read about were either lost or won, but few national figures decorated above the rest, and no particular glory accrued to any state. Wherein the big, striking thing for the imagination to respond to is untold human suffering. In assessing the terms of a lasting peace we are too apt to allow our sympathies with one side or the other to override our judgment. If we are pro-Ally, German militarism

must first be crushed. Lasting peace is tenable. If our sympathies are the other way, then the first essential to a lasting peace is the defeat of British navalism. Both contentions it must be admitted, are sound, convincing arguments, not only to their respective authors, but to the unprejudiced neutral who has no interest in the war except to bring it to an end. In the extreme point to which Germany has carried its military organization, he sees a serious menace to the permanent peace of Europe and of the world. But in no less a degree does he recognize the source of international friction existent in the absolute control of the seas by Great Britain or any other one power.

"There are other objects to be obtained, however, which the partisan does not usually consider in his assessment of the case. Assuming that German militarism were crushed by the decisive defeat of German arms, would that be the prelude to a lasting peace? Is it necessary to answer the question? Would the breaking of British navalism bring it on? It is only necessary to go back to the war of 1870 to disprove either assumption. With France then hopelessly beaten, a huge indemnity levied upon her, and two of her fairest provinces torn from her bosom, it was thought that thus crippled, she would reconcile herself to the superiority of German arms and in time forget the ravagement of her territory. On the contrary, then was born one of the germs of the present war. She paid the indemnity and reconstructed her whole life with the single object of excelling German military organization and regaining Alsace and Lorraine. On the other hand, Germany, flushed with victory and puffed up at ease with which it had broken the vaunted military power of France, began to dream greater dreams of conquest and power. Another term was hatched which was to develop into the dreadful malady of the present conflict. We see it abundantly demonstrated in the pages of history that the decisive victories and defeats of wars are seldom the conclusive ones. One Sedan brings on another, and victory is an intoxicant that fires the national brain and leaves a craving for more."



Cooper

John Milton Cooper spoke of "the impact of World War I both on its own time and on the subsequent history of the 20th century."

Concerning the global effect:

"... the war shattered the domestic stability of the European nations, sapping the authority of traditionally dominant groups and giving rise to violent extremism at both ends of the political spectrum. The shocks generated by the crumbling of that international and domestic order have precipitated the greatest events of the last sixty years, since the end of the war, and their final tremors are yet to be felt."

And the impact on the U.S.:

"... Perhaps, as the isolationists always insisted, America might have done better to have left that unhappy continent alone and might have done more for the world by setting an example of restraint. But that was not what Woodrow Wilson chose to do, and that has not been America's role in the twentieth century world. Thanks to him and to the long-running aftereffects of World War I, the United States has tried again and again to shape events that have seemed to others beyond human control. That has been America's glory and tragedy."



Library Director Harry Middleton, Elspeth Rostow, Dean of the LBJ School, and Lorene Rogers, President of the University of

Texas at Austin, lead the applause for Joan Mondale on opening of the symposium, "Government and the Humanities."

Symposium:

Government and The Humanities

by Marilyn Duncan
LBJ School

The role and performance of the National Endowment for the Humanities, the problems faced by humanists and humanistic scholars in this society, and general trends in the future of government support for the humanities were among the topics explored at a symposium held here December 3-5.

The symposium on government and the humanities was sponsored jointly by the LBJ School and the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library.

Conference participants were drawn from academic institutions nationwide as well as from various federal agencies with humanistic programs. Keynote speaker on December 3 was Joan Mondale, wife of Vice-President Walter Mondale and honorary chairperson of the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities.

Calling for rejection of "the imperious aristocracies of academia," Mrs. Mondale said:

"There are few places more wonderful than an esteemed center of higher learning. But there are few institutions less

attractive than an official court of mandarins."

"America, of all nations, has exploded the myth that there is one single kind of excellence, one approved system of values, one indisputable canon of taste."

"Today, one of our proudest boasts is this — that we have expanded and pluralized our ideas of scholarship, of humanistic inquiry, of acceptable disciplines, and we have done so without compromising our standards."

At the December 4 morning session, the opening address was given by Charles Frankel, President of the National Humanities Center. Speaking on the topic, "Why the Humanities?", Dr. Frankel told the audience that without federal support the humanities will be "diminished not only in size, not merely in the material aspects of their needs, but in what is most important — their own sense of themselves and their potential in the world."

"What will our country offer its members as diet for their minds and souls?" he asked. "They are the citizens of a free

society. They must make their own decisions about the good, the true and the beautiful, as about the genuine article and the fake, the useful and the useless, the profitable and unprofitable."

"But they can only choose from among the alternatives that our institutions,



Keynoter Frankel

public and private, make available to them," he went on. "And when they choose they must do it within a pricing system that inevitably affects their choices, and that is influenced not only by market forces but by public policy and the movement of public revenues."

The following portion of the morning session was devoted to two addresses on the topic, "Humanities and the Public," followed by a panel discussion.

Archie Green, Fellow of the Woodrow Wilson Center of the Smithsonian Institution, and Robin Winks, Master of Berkeley College at Yale University, presented the introductory addresses. Other panelists included Elizabeth Janeway, writer; Rolando Hinojosa-Smith, chairman of Chicano studies at the University of Minnesota; Catharine R. Stimpson, editor of *SIGNS* and Associate Professor of English at Barnard College; John Wideman, Professor of English at the University of Wyoming; and Robert Walker, Professor of American Civilization at George Washington University. Moderator was Roger Abrahams, chairman of the UT Department of English.

Reviewing the ancient history of how the humanistic tradition was carried orally by bards, oracles and soothsayers, Dr. Green said that the continuity of that humanistic tradition carries to this day, even in our complex society. He noted that he is particularly interested in the "folk," used in the large sense, the rank-and-file citizen, the man in the street, the marginal citizens.

"When we came to this New World, we developed cultural institutions supported by the government from the beginning," Dr. Green pointed out, adding that the main function of the dominant cultural institutions in American life is one of acculturation or assimilation. "The metaphor we've used for that is the 'melting pot' and it has worked, but at a great price.... The carriers of the humanistic tradition, in rank-and-file society, these people have paid a heavy price for the 'melting pot' or homogenization experience."

Dr. Winks, also emphasizing the importance of the "folk" element in American humanities, noted that our cultural interests are derived from a pluralistic heritage.

Commenting that the government is obviously deeply involved in the humanities, Dr. Winks suggested that many in academe fear that the common will override the excellent and that many of us will come to the point of being unable to tell the difference between the two.

"It is not the business of government to tell us the difference, but it is the role of government to help us promote excellence by underwriting excellence," Dr. Winks said, citing public television as a



Speakers Green and Winks

positive example of such support. "... Another example: for many years, the National Park Service has set aside great cultural heritages, thereby helping us to define and understand what we as a people take pride in."

At least one of the panelists took issue with the image of the "melting pot" in American culture. John Wideman, claiming that the concept of a melting pot suggests a homogeneous mass of experience, put forth the metaphor of a house of cards, made up of cards of all sizes. "The whole is nothing more or less than the whole configuration of cards and a very small one may support a large one. The point is that if you pull one card out, the whole shebang may fall down."

Commenting that there are many styles by which people come to their own identity, Dr. Wideman said:

"If you take away that style, you take away diversity.... And we have to learn to talk about divergent experiences."

The December 4 session featured addresses by Joseph Duffey, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and Roger Rosenblatt, columnist and member of the editorial board, *The Washington Post*. Both men spoke on the topic, "Government Support for the Humanities."

Dr. Duffey maintained that federal funding for the arts and humanities has increased more rapidly over the last decade than any other part of the federal budget. He added that "that period of rapid growth is behind us," and that much must be done with the momentum gained so far.

Mr. Rosenblatt recited anecdotes from his years with the NEH, citing the joys of giving away money and recalling with humor the visit from a man who proposed putting "Be Honest" on all the

billboards in America. He used his own personal encounter with a Velasquez painting to emphasize the importance and excitement of bringing something beautiful to the multitude "which is ourselves," a purpose he believes is at the heart of the humanities in general and at the heart of the endowments.

Panelists for the session included Lydia Bronte, Associate Director for the Humanities, Rockefeller Foundation; Nikki Giovanni, poet; Preston Jones, playwright; Donald Saylor, LBJ School second-year student; and Robert Lumiansky, President of the American Council on Learned Societies.

The discussion centered around accountability of funding and alternative funding sources for humanistic activities. Nikki Giovanni was of the opinion that the solution lies in public recognition of the problem. "We've thrown money at every other problem," she said. "If



Stimpson



we want to win something, or we want to get to the moon, we throw money at it. Why don't we throw money at beauty?"

Mr. Jones expressed concern about the relationship between the formation of the government endowments and the declining funding available from some private foundations which had been mentioned by Dr. Lumiansky.

Ms. Bronte said the Rockefeller funding had remained at the same level due to the size of the original endowment, and Dr. Duffey replied that he viewed the private funding as more connected to the tax structure and general economic conditions. He pointed out that several funding agencies will often cooperate in matching funds for humanistic activities.

Both Dr. Lumiansky and Donald Saylor expressed interest in the state-based councils for the humanities. Mr. Saylor said that state councils have grown from six pilot states to 20 percent of the NEH budget and that challenge grants were now 20 percent of the budget.

In the closing session on December 5, speakers and panelists looked at future options for government support of the humanities.

Dr. Charles Blitzer, Assistant Secretary for History and Art, Smithsonian Institution, maintained in his opening address that the future of private institutions in this country is bleak. He noted that conflict arises because most humanities are dependent on such institutions and feel that the private sector should

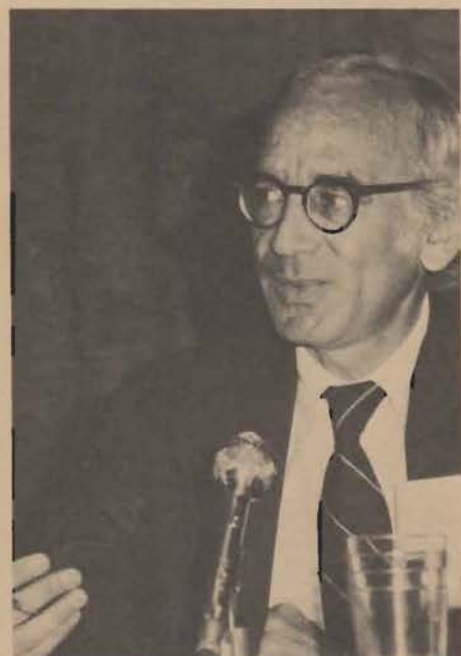
remain private, yet without government support, most private institutions will be unable to survive.

Nathan Huggins suggested that the most urgent task now facing humanists is to transcend the pluralism underlying American culture and strive for a synthesis. He noted that the federal government should be a "visible hand" bringing that synthesis to fruition for the common good.

Panelists for the session — including David Nalle of the International Communication Agency; William Whalen, Director of the National Park Service; Charles Frankel, President of the National Humanities Center; and Stanley N. Werbow, Dean of the UT College of Humanities — expressed varying de-



Chairman Duffey



Blitzer



Mrs. Johnson with symposium participants Hinojosa-Smith and Giovanni

grees of optimism on the future of humanistic studies. Most tended to agree with Dr. Huggins' remark that government should ask, "Where is the common good?" in making funding judgments.

In his closing speech on "The Humanities and the Public Purpose," Joseph Duffey emphasized to the audience that the humanities must redefine their relationship to the altered social order of the day in order to survive.

Mr. Duffey stressed the importance of the new scholarship and attitudes that have widened our definition of culture to include the diverse traditions of the American people. On the other hand, he said, "I do not want to deny or minimize the fragmenting effects of this heightened awareness of American pluralism."

As "the humanities can serve to rejoin the fragments of technical jargon by stressing the universality of the ques-

tions at the edges and junctions of the disciplines," they also can play a role in "overcoming fragmentation in a culture composed of sharply differing traditions," even though the task is a much more difficult one, Mr. Duffey said.

By finding the differences in our various cultures, he continued, the humanities can help us discover the common ground.

"Even the most private and intimate issues, our sense of inner being and solitude, are expressed in the humanistic tradition in terms accessible to others, indeed to a public of quite distinct backgrounds," he said. "In this way, the humanities can be the source of a genuine public language."

The proceedings of the conference will be published by the LBJ School with the support of the LBJ Library. Professor Kenneth Tolo is editing the volume.



Janeway



Jones



Wideman



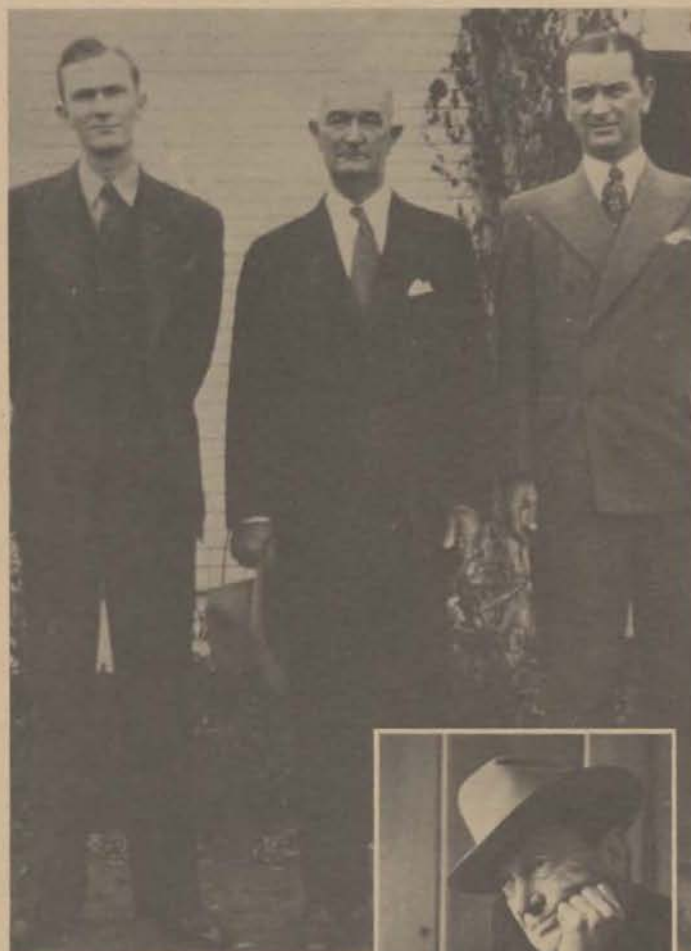
Huggins



Rosenblatt

In Memoriam:

Sam Houston Johnson, 1914-1978



With father, Sam Ealy Johnson and brother, Lyndon

Sam Houston Johnson in recent years

"Sam Houston Johnson had many problems during his life-time but he overcame them all before the end. Always he retained his sense of humor and his capacity for enjoying friends. Through the hours we shared while he was ill, I admired his remarkable good spirit and philosophical outlook. He was very mellow in the last week and grateful for being spared a great deal of pain. All of us will miss him and remember him, especially his strength and courage over the last span of years."

— Lady Bird Johnson

Among Friends of LBJ is a publication of the Friends of the LBJ Library

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Coming Events: Symposium

The Business of the Nation and the Nation's Business: Toward a New Partnership

THURSDAY, MARCH 1

- 9:00 a.m. Keynote address: Felix Rohatyn
Lazard Freres and Company
- 9:30-12:00 noon Panel 1: *Rationale for a Business-Government Partnership*
- Speaker: Robert Anderson, Chairman of the Board ARCO
- Moderator: George Kozmetsky, Dean Graduate School of Business The University of Texas at Austin
- Panelists: W. Donham Crawford, Chairman of the Board Gulf States Utilities Company
Leonard S. Silk, Member Editorial Board *The New York Times*
William I. Spencer, President Citibank, N.A.
- 1:45-4:00 p.m. Panel 2: *Priorities for Partnership*
- Speaker: Robert Strauss
Special Representative for Trade Negotiations
- Moderator: Ben Love, Chairman Texas Commerce Bancshares, Inc.
- Panelists: Jack T. Conway, Senior Vice President United Way of America
William K. Coors, Chairman and Executive Officer Adolph Coors Company
John E. Swearingen, Chairman of the Board Standard Oil Company

FRIDAY, MARCH 2

- 9:00-11:30 a.m. Panel 3: *Overcoming Fundamental Barriers to Partnership*
- Speaker: Donald Rice, President RAND Corporation
- Panelists: Harvey Kapnick, Chairman Arthur Andersen and Company
Ira Millstein
Weil, Gotshal and Manges
John Post, Executive Director Business Roundtable
Joseph C. Swidler, Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin and Oppenheimer
- 12:30-3:00 p.m. Panel 4: *Toward a New Partnership*
- Speaker: Roger B. Smith, Executive Vice President General Motors Corporation
- Moderator: W. W. Rostow, Professor, Economics and History The University of Texas at Austin
- Panelists: John Gardner, Author, Chairman President's Commission on White House Fellows
Frank Ikard
Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint, & Gordon
Charles Walker
Charles E. Walker Associates, Inc.
J. J. (Jake) Pickle, U.S. Representative Tenth District, Texas