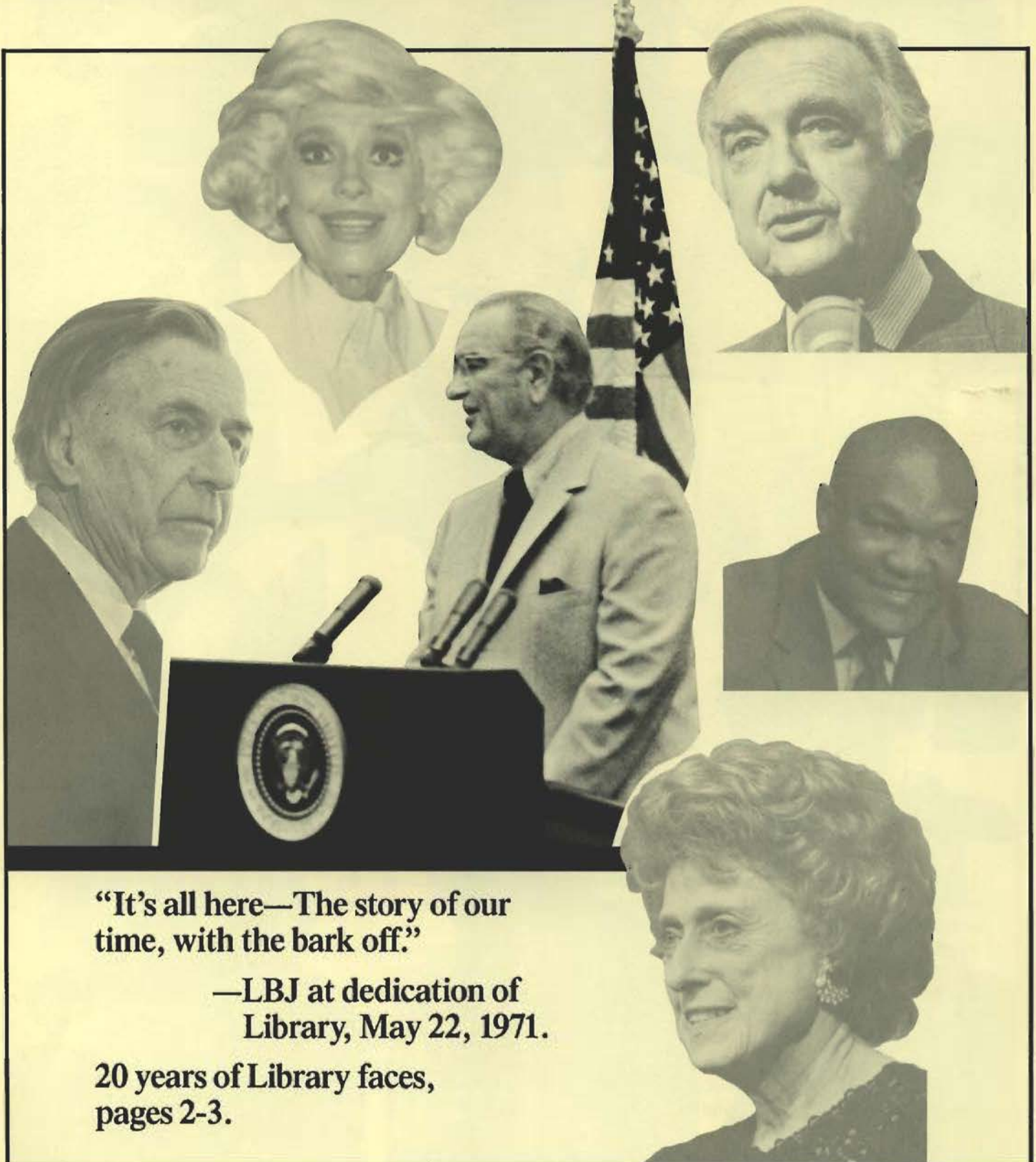


AMONG FRIENDS *of LBJ*

Issue Number L August 1, 1991



"It's all here—The story of our time, with the bark off."

**—LBJ at dedication of
Library, May 22, 1971.**

**20 years of Library faces,
pages 2-3.**



The faces on these pages and the cover are some of the leaders of their professions who have appeared at the Library in its first 20 years of its existence. On the cover, clockwise from lower left: John Kenneth Galbraith, Carol Channing, Walter Cronkite, George Foreman, Lindy Boggs.

On this page, top row: Mary Martin, John Connally, Barry Goldwater. Middle row: Helen Hayes, Gloria

Steinem. Bottom row: David and Julie Eisenhower, Jimmy Carter, Henry Kissinger.

On page 3, top row: Ann Landers, Kirk Douglas, Hubert Humphrey. Middle row: William Westmoreland, Barbara Jordan, Betty Ford. Bottom: Beverly Sills, Earl Warren, Nelson Rockefeller. Among the speakers have been many of the leaders of the Johnson administration.



Library Faces”



Initiating a new program to feature exhibits in the lobby commemorating a local endeavor, the Library mounted "New Expressions—A Celebration of Older Texans' Creativity," a display of art and memorabilia created by senior citizens in Texas retirement centers (right). Below, a young visitor studies figures titled "Grandma and Grandpa," executed by 82-year old Frances Lyle.



In preparation by the LBJ museum staff is an exhibition of World War II, which will open December 7 in San Antonio and then travel to all the Presidential Libraries. The Medal of Honor shown here is one of some 200 manuscripts, diaries, and artifacts lent by individuals and institutions around the world.



A cartoon of LBJ as gunslinger, by Jack Jurden of the *Wilmington News Journal*, adorns a banner hanging in front of the National Archives building in Washington, announcing an archives exhibit of Presidential caricatures. The exhibit is titled, "Draw! Political Cartoons From Left to Right." The title of the cartoon itself, which was lent to National Archives by the LBJ Library, is "Alright You Editorial Cartoonist, DRAW!"

Currently on exhibit at the Library are cartoons of prize-winning editorial cartoonist Pat Oliphant. The exhibition, which was organized by Arts Service International in conjunction with The National Portrait Gallery, includes bronze sculptures and some of the artists sketchbooks as well. The sculpture of LBJ (right) depicts him as a centaur wearing a western hat. Other pieces of the exhibit are cartoons titled "Golly, What a Story," (below) and "From George to George" (below right.)



Evenings at the Library

George Reedy, Allen Drury and Marijane Maricle provided three lively and different kinds of programs at the Library.

Reedy, aide to LBJ through the Senate and vice presidential years and the first press secretary in the Johnson White House, talked about the history of the Irish in U.S. politics. It is the subject of a recent book by him, *From the Ward to the White House*.

Following are excerpts from his entertaining review of recent history.

...The more I looked at how the system actually worked the more it became apparent to me that the big breakpoint was in the middle of the 19th century, in the late 1840s, the 1850s, and the 1860s. Something happened then that changed everything...the biggest single thing that happened was the influx of the Irish. A million and a half in about three years and they came like my great grandfather did, with his stomach flapping against his backbone from the potato famine and you have to realize that they were poor, they were very ignorant. I don't think my great grandfather could sign his own name because you didn't have to sign your name in order to work as a tenant farmer on somebody else's land. They came here and they swarmed in overnight.

...But the Irish were spreading all through the United States, all through all the canals, and in the canals that were being dug, they laid the ties and the railroad tracks, they went out west, they founded one of the most radical unions the United States has ever had, the Western Federation of Miners, which later became the Industrial Workers of the World. They got to San Francisco; they took over Denver, they took over Seattle, they took over Kansas City. Now in some instances, sheer numbers had a lot to do with it. In a city like Boston, it is rather obvious that you've got a very large Irish vote just to start with. But in Kansas City, Pendergast took over in a city that by a survey only had about 7 to 8 percent Irish names. We don't even know if they were all Irish. And the same thing was true in St. Louis. In



Chicago where the Irish produced some of their finest bosses, the Irish are never even a very large minority. There was a period when every American city north of the Mason-Dixon line was actually under the control of these Irish machines. And the reason that they kept control was because they became masters at performing social services.

Where I lived, every Thanksgiving, if you were down and out, you could depend upon a turkey. Around Christmas time you'd get a ton of coal, if your son got picked up by the cops, the ward boss would be down there that night and get him out. If your wife became ill or something like that, she'd go in the county hospital with some of the best care available. If anybody in that area died, and there was a funeral, you could depend upon the funeral expenses being paid. Is anybody under those circumstances going to vote against [the boss]? Good God, no.

...All [the Irish] wanted was to run the city until the early part of this century, and then suddenly things started to change.

The big thing that caused the change was the Triangle Shirtwaist fire in 1911. The fire swept through a room and 150 young girls died, some of them burned to death, others jumped from the windows. It turned out that the doors had been locked so they couldn't get out, there were no fire escapes and the elevator wasn't working. This caused a nationwide outrage. An alliance was forged at that point, an

alliance between the Irish political bosses and liberal aristocratic people, mostly from the upper Hudson River valley who had plenty of money and finally developed a conscience. And that was the beginning of the New Deal. You can trace the New Deal directly back to the shirtwaist fire.

But something else happened then and that was that [the Irish] discovered they really couldn't do anything about the shirtwaist fire; they could pass laws forcing the sweatshop operators in New York City to give decent conditions, in which case the sweatshop operators would just move [out of the city]. That meant they had to have the Governor's Mansion, and also for the first time they started looking seriously at the presidency.

The Democratic Party before the Triangle Shirtwaist fire had been a weird amalgamation of segregationists in the South who used it as an instrument to maintain the segregation and the Irish political machines up north. They'd meet every four years. The Irish machines didn't care about the segregation, [the segregationists] didn't care about the machines. They'd nominate some poor klunk for president which meant that he at least got his name in the history books, and then they'd dissolve. But now they began realizing that city power wasn't enough and that led to the famous 1924 convention.

There were 104 ballots, there were fist fights on the floor. There was a real battle for the first time. Then in '28 the machines had enough power to nominate their own candidate, Al Smith, which led to one of the worst examples of a dirty campaign.

...The years went by and eventually we were able to elect a president—John F. Kennedy. And there's no doubt in my mind whatsoever that was the edge that got it for Jack—the fact that Irish who remembered all the way back to the 12th century when Strongbow [Earl of Pembroke] landed in County Wexford to start the long march of Irish misery voted for him. Once Kennedy was elected, that was the end of the American Irish.

... You see, there is never a real majority in the United States, what there are are series of minorities that have accepted each other. And after [Kennedy's election], the Irish were accepted as just another one. They ceased being Irish Americans and became Americans of Irish descent...

Today, the machines are all dead. You still have certain organizations [which] are largely based upon personal friendship rather than upon the social services that the Irish machines had. Now Americans expect the government to do something when people are in tough shape.



Allen Drury, who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1953 for *Advise and Consent*, widely considered to be the best novel ever written on American politics, ranged over his experience as a writer and as a news reporter in Washington. Particularly poignant was this reminiscence of his last meeting with Lyndon Johnson.

...It was toward the end of his presidency. Mrs. Johnson had invited me and my successor Pulitzer Prize winner, Harper Lee, who won it in 1961 for *To Kill A Mockingbird*, to

come to the White House. [The President] sent word down [for me to] come see him... so I did. I saw him up on the second floor, the family floor of the White House... set up with big sofas and big arm chairs, and a bank of telephones... He was a great man with a telephone as you probably know. He began to talk to me about the Vietnam war... He just spent an hour and a half preaching to the converted because while I disagreed in some ways [about how] the war was being conducted, I did feel that basically it had to be done. But he spent literally... the President of the United States and just me... spent an hour and a half, telling me all

about what he wanted to do and why he was doing it and justifying it... I think it was the first time, probably the only time in my life that I ever felt pity for Lyndon Johnson. It was a very moving and touching moment... All his life he had been conditioned by his own experience, by training, by everything he'd done, to believe that he could always work out a compromise...

... That's the last memory I have of him. He was a remarkable man. The *Readers Digest* used to have [a feature]. *The Most Unforgettable Character I've Ever Met*. I think maybe Lyndon was it for me.



Marijane Maricle, who studied music at the University of Texas, went on to New York, and pursued a glamorous career in the musical theater. She came to the Library in May to lead her audience on an exciting and colorful tour of her experiences. She was accompanied at the piano by Sterling Price-McKinney.

20th Anniversary Commencement of LBJ School Evokes Memories of President

Along with the Library, the LBJ School of Public Affairs also observed its twentieth anniversary in May. At the School's commencement exercise, the man who gave his name and inspiration to the institution was remembered.

Governor Ann Richards, delivering the commencement address, called the School "the pre-eminent educational institution in the country dedicated to preparing talented men and women for leadership positions in public service."

... "Much has changed," she observed, "in the two decades since that fall day in 1970 when [the first students] made Lyndon Johnson's dream of public-service education a reality. It was muddy that morning, there was no grass around this building, no doors on the classrooms and no time-worn traditions that students and faculty were

expected to follow as they set about learning what Lyndon Johnson called 'the art of statecraft.'

"I like to think that those LBJ School pioneers trooped through the doors of this building with the words of the master politician and public servant ringing in their ears. 'I want this school to train young men and women to make our government function more effectively at every level, from City Hall to the White House,' Lyndon Johnson said. 'I do not offer these thoughts lightly, for I know that this free society will not survive unless its citizens pay closer and more personal attention to the processes of government. And I mean continuous and serious attention, not the fitful, once-in-four-years wearing of a campaign button.'

"Can't you see LBJ with his arm around a fellow senator's shoulder, his huge hand gripping the fellow's lapel,

offering 'close and personal attention'? No doubt about it, Lyndon Johnson was passionate about government.

"Unfortunately," the Governor said, "public service has not been fashionable in recent years. We were told that government is not the solution to the problem, it is the problem. We were told that the private sector could do it better.

"The results of that shortsighted notion about public service are disturbingly obvious. We have let our bridges rust and our highways clog. In too many areas of this nation, we can see the air we breathe. From Philadelphia and New York City on one coast to San Diego and Los Angeles on the other—with plenty of stops in between—cities are struggling to provide basic services. Public schools are frustrated in trying to meet the educational and economic needs of a rapidly changing nation. Thousands of Americans can-



Commencement speaker Mary Clare delights her audience, including LBJ School Dean Max Sherman, Mrs. Johnson, Governor Ann Richards, U.T. President William Cunningham and U.T. Vice President William Livingston.

not afford basic health care or a roof over their heads.

"We drive through inner cities, if we dare, with our doors locked—past an underclass of unemployed, uneducated and unstable fellow citizens, men, women and children drowning in despair... We step over or around the prostrate bodies of homeless people—troubled men and women without resource and without hope. We have come to tolerate the intolerable.

"We need you to help us through these difficult times," the Governor told the graduates. "We need your energy, your ideas and your optimism as we seek to revitalize public life in this nation... Use your enthusiasm and your creativity to reinvigorate the political process. Use your sense of optimism, your hope for the future, to encourage an active, engaged citizenry. Or better yet, put your courage to the test and run for public office yourself. I know that's what Lyndon Johnson would have urged; I highly recommend it myself..."

Mary F. Clare made remarks on behalf of the graduating class. Excerpts from those remarks:

...I think it might be fitting at this 20th anniversary commencement to talk a little bit about the man who inspired the LBJ School two decades ago.

President Johnson, as we all know by now, was not a saint. He has been referred to by many as a master politician, and he was very much at home in the rough-and-tumble world of politics. Lyndon Johnson was a man who knew how to handle the sometimes harsh realities of public life.

But he was also a man who had wonderful dreams about what this nation could be. He was, perhaps, the last president who cared about what we could do for the people of this country who do not enjoy the privileges that we have here today.

And I think, when President Johnson created the LBJ School, that he intended it as a place where the idealism of his dreams for this nation could collide in the classroom with the reali-

ties of politics, and out of this volatile mix would come public servants who were at once compassionate and practical, who shared his vision but also his shrewdness.

Well, it's been 20 years since LBJ put this plan into action, and I wouldn't want to hazard a guess as to how well he's done. But I can say that a lot has changed in the world since those days.

It is sad to say that President Johnson's spirit of compassion has been somewhat battered over the years. But that has not been the case here at the LBJ School.

The spirit of compassion, and service, and community that prevails here is vital and remarkable. Our students and faculty come from all backgrounds and disciplines and all regions of the country, and some from across the globe. We have gathered here together for two years or so to work, study, and argue and hopefully to learn the fine art of cooperation and compromise that allows us to get the job done in politics...

Library Co-Sponsors Pearl Harbor Conference

The Library joined with the Admiral Nimitz Museum in sponsoring a retrospective on Pearl Harbor, which was held at the University of Texas in May.

The conference brought together historians (both professional and amateur), journalists and veterans of the war in the Pacific—Americans and Japanese alike.

Walter Cronkite, John Connally, Walter Lord, and Walt Rostow were among the speakers. Other participants included authors D. Clayton James and John Costello; Paul Stillwell, editor in chief of *Naval History Magazine* and Masataka Chihaya, commander of the Japanese Navy until 1945.

The conference, titled "The Gathering Storm," examined the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, from both Japanese and American perspectives.



The conference provided the occasion for a reunion between two former enemies who last met in combat in the skies over the Philippines in the early hours of World War II—retired U.S. Air Force Col. Sam Grashio and Saburo Sakai, Japan's top ace during the war. Sakai fired on Grashio's plane, hitting the wing, but Grashio landed safely. "Fifty years ago, Col. Grashio was my enemy," Sakai said. "Today I am grateful to be able to say we are friends."

Photo by Thomas Lankes

Queen Elizabeth Visits Library

Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip are greeted at the door of the Library as they arrive for a dinner hosted by Governor Ann Richards.



Queen Elizabeth met privately with Mrs. Johnson in the suite on the eighth floor before dinner. The Queen presented the former First Lady with photographs of herself and her husband. Lynda Robb and her daughter Cathy Robb and Luci Johnson with husband Ian Turpin, son Lyn and daughter Nicole were also present.



Members of the Board of Directors of the LBJ Foundation, at its annual meeting in May, elected Henry Cisneros to join them. Cisneros, former Mayor of San Antonio, is now Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Cisneros Asset Management Company.



The members of the Foundation Board of Directors are:

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Notes on other Board Members:

Chairman Tom Johnson, President of Cable News Network, received the DeWitt Carter Reddick Award for Outstanding Achievement in Communication from U.T.'s College of Communication.



Robert Strauss, Washington attorney who has built a considerable reputation as a diplomat, conciliator and prominent Democrat, was appointed by President Bush to be U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union.





Mrs. Johnson meets with volunteers who have given ten years of service to the Library: Betty Ripperger, Joann Jentz, Jerry English, Nora Willis, Mrs. Johnson, Helen Keel, Mary Beth Page, Jeanne Deason, and Louise Samuelson.

COMING EVENTS

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|--------------|--|
| September 26 | Evening with Dr. Mathilde Krim, scientist, geneticist, and head of the American Foundation for AIDS research. |
| October 18 | Exhibit: 200th Anniversary of the White House |
| October 24 | Evening with Jim Ketchum, curator of the U.S. Senate, former curator of the White House |
| November 22 | The paintings of Jim Wilder, nationally known black artist whose subjects are contemporary genre, landscapes, dance, and history painting. |

Prize to Honor Scholarly Work on Congress

Three members of the University of Texas faculty will be judges for the seventh D. B. Hardeman Prize sponsored by the LBJ Foundation to encourage scholarly research on the U.S. Congress.

Prof. Barbara Jordan of the LBJ School and Drs. Bruce Buchanan and

Melissa Collie of the Government Department make up the committee that will select the best book on the Congress in the 20th century published between January 1, 1989 and December 31, 1990.

The \$1,500 Hardeman Prize is awarded biennially. Biographies, historical and political science monographs and comparative studies are among the types of work eligible for the

competition. The winner will be announced at the Library April 1, 1992.

The prize, funded by a grant from the Foundation, is named in honor of the late D. B. Hardeman, aide to Speaker Sam Rayburn and noted authority on the U.S. Congress, who donated his extensive collection of books on the Congress to the Library.

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The LBJ Library is one of nine presidential libraries administered by the National Archives and Records Administration.

