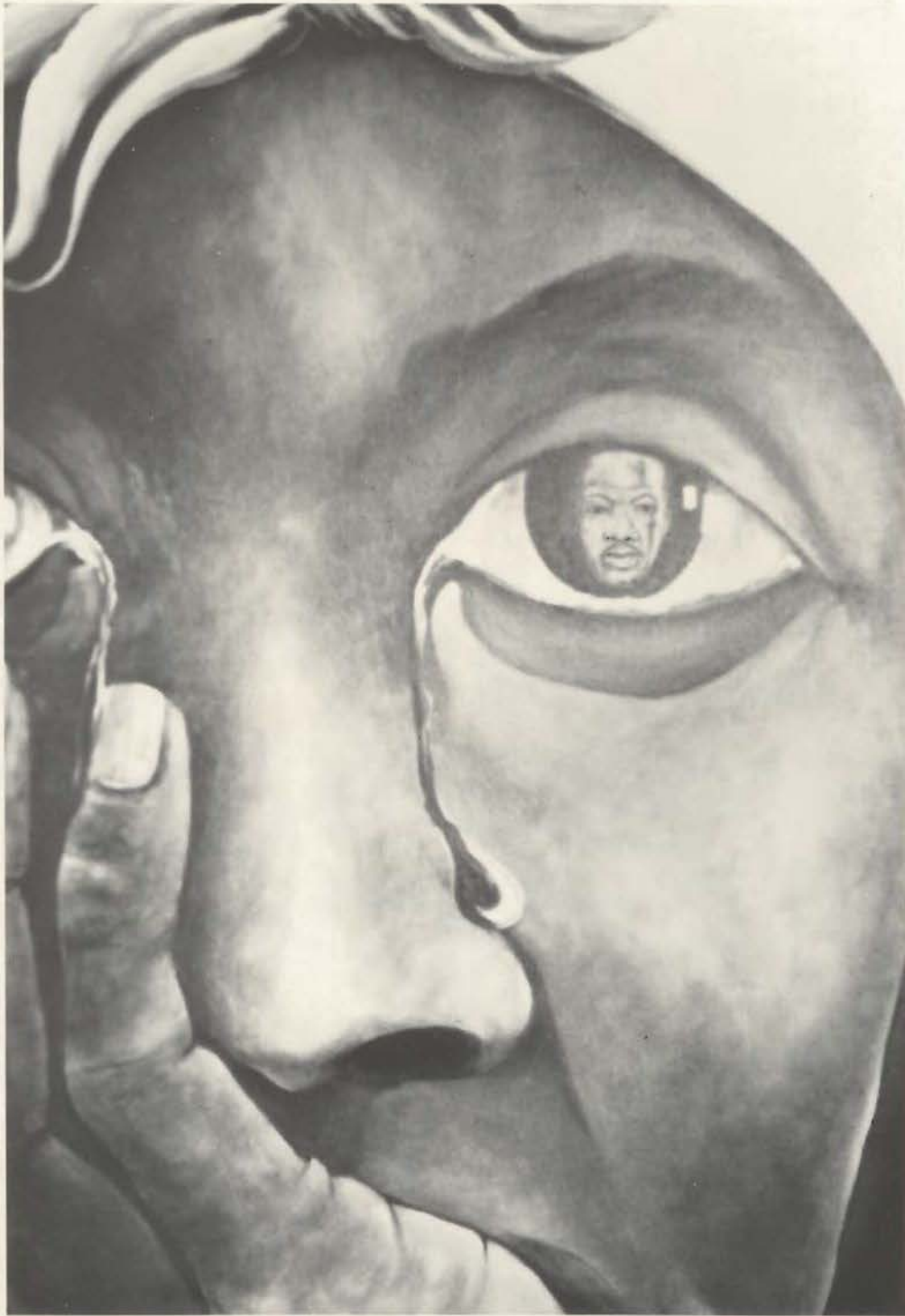


# AMONG FRIENDS *of LBJ*

Issue Number LII April 15, 1992



SHARING THE  
DREAM  
Oil, 1984  
Lent from the collection  
of Mr. and Mrs. Earl  
Stewart, Denver,  
Colorado

**Black History Month  
at the LBJ Library (see page 2)**

# Black History

Two major American artists displayed their works and talents at the Library during Black History month.

Painter Jim Wider, whose studio is in Colorado but whose memories are rooted in South Carolina, brought a number of selections for a striking display in the Library's lobby. The exhibition, titled "Paintings from Memories," drew on what he calls "folklore" as well as childhood remembrances.

Emmy award-winning actor William Marshall conducted a one-man performance depicting Frederick Douglass, the former slave who became a leader of national significance in the days preceding and during the Civil War. Several Austin institutions joined forces in bringing to the Library Mr. Marshall, who has appeared in a number of stage, film and television productions.

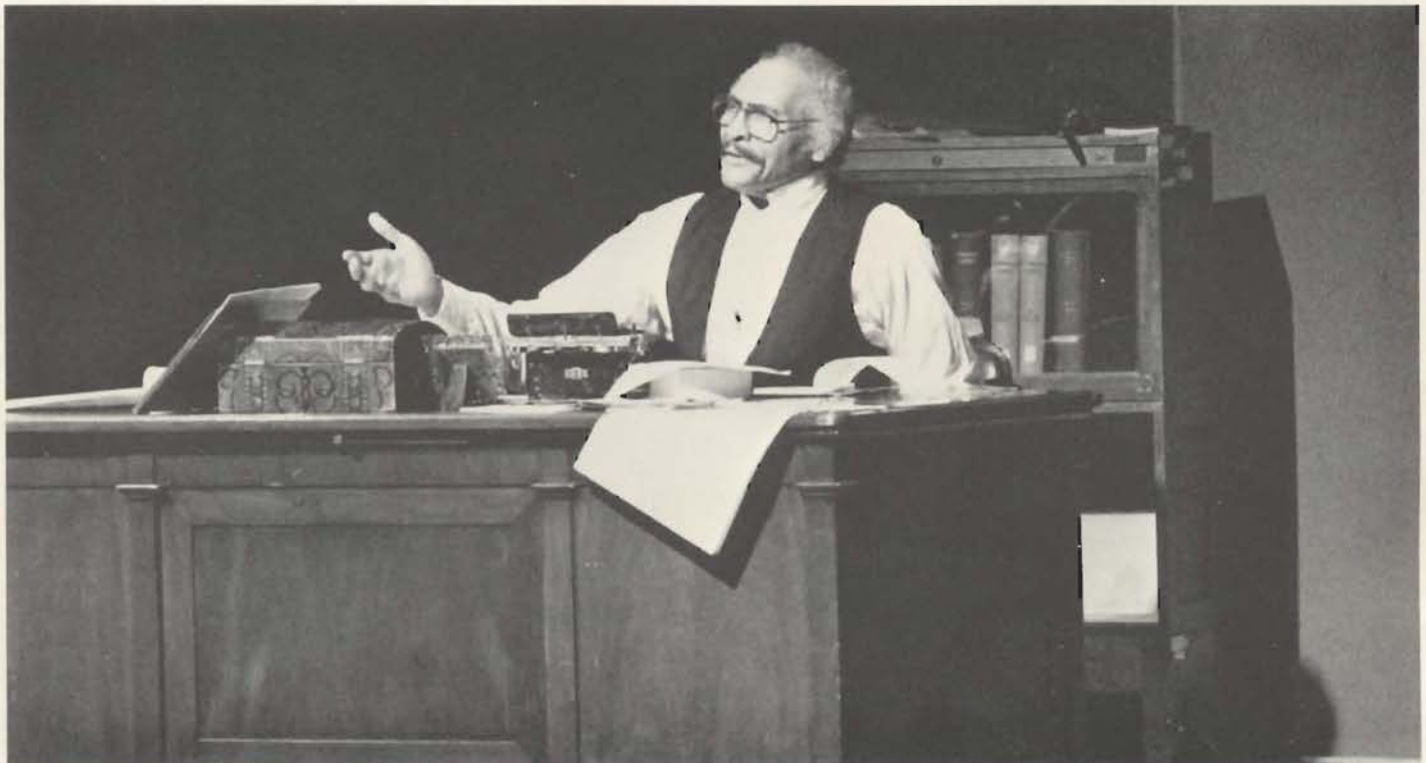
In addition to performing for friends of the LBJ Library, Mr. Marshall gave a presentation to Austin school children who crowded the Library's LBJ auditorium.



Painter Jim Wider visits with some of the Library's volunteers before the opening of his exhibition (above). Some of his works displayed were "Red Cotton" (right) and "Sharing the Dream" (cover, lent from the collections of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Stewart.)



William Marshall (below) spent 15 years of research in developing his forceful and dramatic portrayal of Frederick Douglass, which played to a full auditorium at the Library.





## Other Programs At The Library...

...included Verne Newton, new Director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, New York (below right), who discussed "The Cambridge Spies," whose discovery shocked the western world in the early days of the cold war and who were the subject of a recent book written by him....

...Nan Robertson (below), Pulitzer-prize winning former reporter for the New York Times, whose own just-published book, *The Girls in the Balcony*, details the efforts of women to win equal work, pay and respect in the newspaper world....

...and Henry Dietz (right) university professor of Political Science whose non-professional interests center on Sherlock Holmes. He gave an entertaining and illuminating review of Holmes lore.





# “A Presidential Collection”



On special display was a collection of books from the personal libraries of most U.S. Presidents, a gift to the Library from former Ambassador to Australia William and Eleanor Crook.

The books have all been autographed or annotated by their owners; some are signed by the authors as well.

All Presidents are represented in the collection except four—James Madison, Andrew Johnson, Andrew Jackson and Zachary Taylor. Ambassador Crook, who spent many years acquiring the collection from many sources, presented it to the Library with a stipulation that one or more of the books be on constant display so they can be seen by school children visiting the museum.



The contribution of the Crook family to the Library was felt in another way when Eleanor Crook met with volunteers to discuss her experiences as an ambassador's wife when her husband represented the U.S. in Australia during the Johnson administration.

She read from her diary. Some excerpts are presented on the next page.





# From the Diary Of An Ambassador's Lady

One of those days that has, I suppose, changed the course of our lives. I feel keenly tonight the brevity of life and the necessity to live it fully. We were on the Jet Star by 7, on Air Force One by 7:30—Mrs. J. admired the butterfly blouse Mother had lent me, apologized when Yuki landed squarely in the middle of my white silk skirted lap. Again, after a hearty breakfast, the President retired to his private quarters aboard the plane. Jake Pickle, Bill and I were settling down to magazines when someone came to say Bill was to go in to the President.

For some 20 minutes, he was in the small room, the President tucked into white starched sheets and being the gentle, wise, fatherly Lyndon Johnson which is such a well-kept secret from most of the nation—Bill was almost overcome at moments by a feeling of tenderness for this man, who is so many men. Our guesses were largely right—he wants to give Bill an ambassadorship. He mentioned a number of countries—Australia, Ireland, Sweden, Uruguay.

I am so happy for Bill—to be an ambassador of the United States of America—to represent his country to another country—has always had a pull for him that no other job in government could match.

Decision—Australia—no mention until White House release.

The house is magnificent—spacious and light, and yet really elegant. The marbled floor foyer opens on to the long drawing room and a paneled library. The dining room is to the left, very Williamsburg in a deep blue, with a portrait of George himself over the mantle.

The English butler is young, tall, very British in looks and training, and a thoroughly nice person with whom I will work well. He is fantastic—he's up at 7:30 and has Hsu cooking breakfast, the table laid, the paper out. "Coffee, Mr. Ambassador?" "Coffee, Madam?" I have finally stopped looking around for Madam, and decided that I am indeed she.

I somehow failed to make any notes about our first evening here. We had arrived at noon. Bill spent the afternoon at the Embassy of course, and the rest of us were busy unpacking the things we had brought with us. Bill came in the evening, and we were suddenly convulsed to realize we were walking around this huge house whispering to each other. "This is ridiculous," he said, walking over to push the little button on the wall. "Geoffrey, we would like to have a fire in the library and one in the dining room." "Yes, Mr. Ambassador." Some 15 minutes later, I tiptoed gingerly downstairs properly dressed in a hostess gown, and wondering what I was supposed to do next, when suddenly the next move was dreadfully apparent.

I shrieked for Geoffrey and began frantically trying to locate the damper in the library fireplace, from which billows of black smoke were rolling out onto the paneled walls. Geoffrey's composure, which is total, was as gone as mine—it was soon evident that "damper" is not the right word here, but we both knew that the necessary hole in the chimney was closed. "One moment Madam," and he dashed out, returned with Chang following, uttering torrents of Chinese, and Foo bringing up the rear at a great rate on his one good leg and a crutch. Then followed a wild scene of wadded handkerchiefs, frantic gesticulations, windows thrown up, and finally the click of the damper pulling free. Then the awful realization that smoke was pouring out of the dining room, too, and our little company making a dash across the marbled foyer to the new emergency. This one was not stuck so badly, and gave way, with a great screeching and scratching like Mr. McGregor's hoe, followed by the unbelievable appearance of two huge, longdead magpies which plopped hideously into the ashes. This produced another wild stream of Chinese, and Chang ran for newspapers with which to retrieve the roasting carcasses. Poor Geoffrey had lighted the fires himself, and was properly undone. At

any rate, the ice was most certainly broken.

Monday was the big day. The schedule read "10:16 Rolls Royce No. 1, carrying Mr. Hall and Mr. Prettyman, will call at the American Embassy for Ambassador Crook and Mrs. Crook. At 10:21 Rolls Royce No. 1 will depart for Government House, followed by No. 2 car carrying Mr. Blackman, Mr. Cronk, Mr. Nyren, Colonel Carlson, and Mr. Tambone." What the schedule did not say was that at 9:30 Lady Bunting, warm and charming, came to show Mrs. Crook how to curtsy without falling on her derriere. The lesson was easy—the trick is to remember to extend your hand and say "Good morning, your Excellency" at the same moment you lock your right knee behind your left and sink low to the floor. It is like patting your head and rubbing your stomach—the signals are apt to get a little crossed. At Government House the car rolls under the portico; I am led into the foyer, Bill out to stand at attention, as a military band plays our national anthem. He looked terribly ambassadorial with a beaver hat (think what I could buy with \$50) held over his breast and the perfectly pressed long coat covering most of the striped trousers. The whole scene was perfectly framed by the ivory-colored Doric columns which line the curved drive. The music was marvelously clear in the cold foggy air and, as our Noel would say, I almost had three lumps in my throat. We were ushered into a drawing room separately, presented separately to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Casey, and then Bill read his letter of credence and we were ushered out for a little refreshment.



# Luckinbill's "Lyndon" Answers Stone Film Charges

Laurence Luckinbill, whose one-man show "Lyndon" was seen by Friends of the LBJ Library both in Washington and at the Library two years ago during the celebration of the 25th anniversary of LBJ's inauguration, brought his production back to Austin for a run at the Paramount Theater. It has been playing at theaters across the country, including New York.

The return to Austin coincided with the controversy over Oliver Stone's film, "JFK," which is based on the allegation that President John F. Kennedy's assassination was a conspiratorial effort involving some of the highest officers of government in league with industrialists who feared that Kennedy would end the U.S. involvement in Vietnam; that the Warren Commission report was a massive cover-up; and that Vice-President Lyndon Johnson was at least an accessory after the fact who immediately accommodated the conspirators by reversing a Kennedy peace move.

Luckinbill thought his character should address the changes made in the film. So on the basis of research in the Library's documents, the play was revised to have the stage "Lyndon" make the following statement:

"Just before Jack Kennedy was killed, in October 1963, he approved a National Security Directive—No. 263—affirming his strong commitment to help South Vietnam fight and win victory against the Communist Viet Cong. In that same memo he also threatened to pull out 1,000 American troops in normal rotation and not replace them before the end of the year, as a signal of his anger with President Diem. His purpose, which he communicated to Ambassador Lodge, was to put pressure on the South Vietnamese government of President Diem—to get off their asses and fulfill the democratic policies we were supporting over there...A month later Diem was assassinated.

"Then, on November 21, 1963—McNamara, McGeorge Bundy and Maxwell Taylor, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, met with the



new leaders of South Vietnam in Honolulu and prepared a second directive for Jack's approval—No. 273—which continued our commitment to help those people and their new leaders...Before Jack could implement that directive, we all went to Texas. Two days after his death—on November 24—it fell to me to approve that directive...I did so."

**Laurence Luckinbill visited Lady Bird Johnson at the Library during the Austin run of his show.**

**Luckinbill inside the LBJ makeup and persona**





# A Look At The Documents

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The two documents which lie at the center of the controversy are two National Security Action Memoranda.

The first memorandum, No. 263, dated October 11, 1963, has a list of recommendations from the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense, dated October 2, 1963, containing these paragraphs:

2. A program be established to train Vietnamese so that essential functions now performed by U.S. military personnel can be carried out by Vietnamese by the end of 1965. It should be possible to withdraw the bulk of U.S. personnel by that time.
3. In accordance with the program to train progressively Vietnamese to take over military functions, the Defense Department should announce in the very near future presently prepared plans to withdraw 1,000 U.S. military personnel by the end of 1963. This action should be explained in low key as an initial step in a long-term program to replace U.S. personnel with trained Vietnamese without impairment of the war effort.

The NSAM itself reads, with regard to the recommendations:

At a meeting on October 5, 1963, the President considered the recommendations contained in the report of Secretary McNamara and General Taylor on their mission to South Vietnam.

The President approved the military recommendations contained in Section I B (1-3) of the report, but directed that no formal announcement be made of the implementation of plans to withdraw 1,000 U.S. military personnel by the end of 1963.

The second NSAM, No. 273, date November 26, 1963, contains this pertinent section:

The President has reviewed the discussions of South Vietnam which occurred in Honolulu, and has discussed the matter further with Ambassador Lodge. He directs that the following guidance be issued to all concerned:

1. It remains the central object of the United States in South Vietnam to assist the people and Government of that country to win their contest against the externally directed and supported Communist conspiracy. The test of all U.S. decisions and actions in this area should be the effectiveness of their contribution to this purpose.
2. The objectives of the United States with respect to the withdrawal of U.S. military personnel remain as stated in the White House statement of October 2, 1963.



# Major World War II Exhibit

General Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will speak at the Library on April 21, at the opening of the long-planned exhibition on World War II.

The exhibit, a major undertaking by the National Archives commemorating the 50th anniversary of the greatest war in history, was designed and executed by Gary Yarrington, curator of the LBJ Library and members of his museum staff.

Titled, "World War II: Personal Accounts Pearl Harbor to V-J Day," it draws upon documents, letters, art and memorabilia from those who led and fought the war and from institutions around the world. Taken all together, it presents a "story that must not be forgotten," according to Don Wilson, Archivist of the United States. "It is the story of bravery, hardship and sacrifice" that "needs to be retold so older Americans will not forget, and younger Americans will learn a most important lesson in our nation's history."

The exhibit opened at the San Antonio Museum of Art in San Antonio on December 7. It will be at the LBJ Library for four months—from April 21 to August 23, and then for the next five years will travel to the other Presidential Libraries and other institutions, winding up at the National Archives Building in Washington on the anniversary of the war's end.



Among the items on display, along with letters and diaries from servicemen on all fronts, will be President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Day of Infamy" speech asking Congress for a declaration of war, General George S. Patton's diary, Adolph Hitler's last will and testament and the surrender document ending the war with Japan.

According to Yarrington, the exhibition "very possibly will be the last

time the whole dramatic panoply of World War II will be presented in one display."

General Powell's speech is scheduled for 6:00 p.m. on April 21. Weather permitting, it will take place on the plaza outside the Library—in case of rain, in the LBJ auditorium.

The exhibit will open to the public immediately afterward.



Among the objects that will be on display will be the famed jacket worn by General Dwight D. Eisenhower (left) and the compass used in the North African campaign by German Field Marshall Erwin Rommel. (right)





# To Be At Library Through The Summer



Activities Commemorating the War's Anniversary will also include:

...An address by military historian Martin Blumenson, May 13, on "The Generals of World War II."

...A program of World War II films, to be shown in the LBJ auditorium at 6 p.m.

May 4— *"Triumph of the Will"* (1935)

*"Swastika"* (1973)

June 1— *"The Good Fight"* (1973)

June 29— *"The 400 Million"* (1938)

*"Foreign Correspondent"* (1939)

July 20— *The World of Tomorrow:* (1984)

*"December 7th"* (1942)

...A meeting, on June 15, of World War II veterans with representatives of the Veterans Administration to discuss veterans' issues.

## Other Upcoming Events at the Library:

David McCullough, noted author, will speak on June 15. His subject will be Harry S. Truman, who also is the subject of his forthcoming book, slated to be a Book Of The Month club selection.

"A Call to Conscience: The Plight of America's Children" is the title of a symposium scheduled for September 19-20. Planned by a group consisting of the Library, The University of Texas and community representatives, it will focus on the questions of what should be done at all levels to prepare children—from all strata—to enter first grade. Participants are still being lined up, but Jonathan Kozol is signed on as keynoter.



David McCullough



## Political Scientist Wins Hardeman Prize



Barbara Sinclair, professor of Political Science at UCLA Riverside in California, has been selected the winner of the Library's seventh D. B. Hardeman prize for her book, "Transformation of the U.S. Senate," published by the Johns Hopkins University Press.

The prize is awarded every second year for the best book on the Congress published during that period.



Peruvian President Roberto Fujimori toured the Library with Museum Curator Gary Yarrington when he visited the U.T. campus in March. His visit followed a summit conference on drugs with President Bush and other Latin American leaders in San Antonio.

It is named for the late aide to Speaker Sam Rayburn. Mr. Hardeman left his extensive collection of books on the Congress to the Library, along with a financial bequest to be used to promote a study of the Congress.

The prize winner is selected by a committee, acting on the Library's behalf, consisting of Barbara Jordan, LBJ School of Public Affairs,

Melissa Collie, U.T. Government Department, and Bruce Buchanan, Chairman of that department.

Ms. Sinclair will speak at the Library in the fall.

Previous Hardeman winners were: Richard Fenno, Allen Schick, James L. Sundquist, David Oshinsky, Paul Light, and Christopher H. Foreman, Jr.

## Grants to be Offered Semi-Annually

Beginning in September, a limited number of grants to conduct research in the Library will be offered semi-annually, instead of annually, as has been the policy to this point. The grant periods are September 1 through February 28, and March 1 through August 31. Grant applications for the period March through August must be received by January 31, 1993. Recipients will be announced in March.

The funds, made available by the

LBJ Foundation, are disbursed for the purpose of helping to defray living, travel, and related expenses incurred while conducting research at the Library during the period for which the grant is awarded. Amount of grants ranges in size from \$500 to \$2,000.

Prior to submitting a grant-in-aid proposal, applicants should write to the Supervisory Archivist, Lyndon B. Johnson Library, 2313 Red River

Street, Austin, Texas 78705, to obtain information about materials available in the Library on the proposed research topic.

Recipients of the awards are determined from among the applications by a committee of University of Texas faculty members appointed by the President of the University at the request of the Library Director.



# Notes On People

## Middleton Receives ADL Award

Library Director Harry Middleton received the Anti-Defamation League's Torch of Liberty Award at a banquet in Austin. Co-hosts for the event were Lady Bird Johnson, George Christian and Larry Temple.

Excerpts from his remarks:

The moral energy of the Civil Rights movement, when we linked arms across the nation, and made the march at least in spirit across the bridge at Selma, and felt a surge of pride when a President used the pulpit of his office to repeat the movement's ringing anthem and promise that "We Shall Overcome"—all of that rich memory can still be summoned to fuel our satisfaction in what has been achieved, and stir our hope that the future will work as well.

But if we are realistic, we have to acknowledge a sense of disappointment, too. These victories were not enough. In our idealistic and innocent fervor we put our hopes in ending the old evil of segregation and assuring the vote to those who had been denied the franchise of their birth, believing that when that was done, the scars of a century of injustice would disappear. And some did. But not enough. And the problems revolving around race are the most

intractable problems we face.

Some, perhaps most, of their solutions lie in the arena of political and economic action. But not all of them. The white America's almost total ignorance of Black culture—and the Black America's resentment of that insensitivity—are not matters for legislation...any more than are the Gentile's appreciation of Jewish tradition...or the Caucasian's awareness of Oriental beliefs...or the willingness of any group to consider the dreams that animate another.

The process of legislation cannot touch these. But the processes of education can.

America's children learn early in their classrooms, as they should, the story of the pilgrims. It would not take away from the glory of that tale—it would actually embellish it—if they learned with equal emphasis about the settlers from another tradition who came here even earlier, from the south...and, for that matter, if they were told about the habits and customs of the people who were already here and had been for centuries, making a civilization of their own. Their minds would be expanded and their understanding broadened if they learned about the richness and



Library Archivist Robert Tissing will be President of the Society of Southwest Archivists for a year beginning in May. The Society is a professional organization whose membership covers Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona.

color that Jewish immigrants brought to our culture, and about the sons of slaves who fought and fell in battles for the country they loved in spite of its wrongs toward them.

The sudden collapse of the Soviet empire stirred memories of some prophetic remarks President Johnson made at the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City on October 29, 1964.

All political systems change. They are forced to by historic circumstance. It would be dangerously foolish to believe that Soviet Russia or Communist China will soon become open societies. But it would be equally foolish to think that they



will never change. Inside Russia, the Soviet Union, today a powerful force for change is already at work. Education, the bedrock of democracy, the enemy of dictatorship, is plowing its way. Inside the Communist block, powerful currents are surging against the dam. Premier Khrushchev, a short time before he was deposed, speaking of some of the satellite countries, said, "Like some children, they have grown up and now are too large to spank."



# At Christmas Time Head Start Children Entertained At Library



Christmas time at the Library has traditionally become an occasion for entertaining Head Start children in the Austin area. So it was this season, with a party—put on by our museum staff and volunteers—featuring food, Santa Claus and a juggler.



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