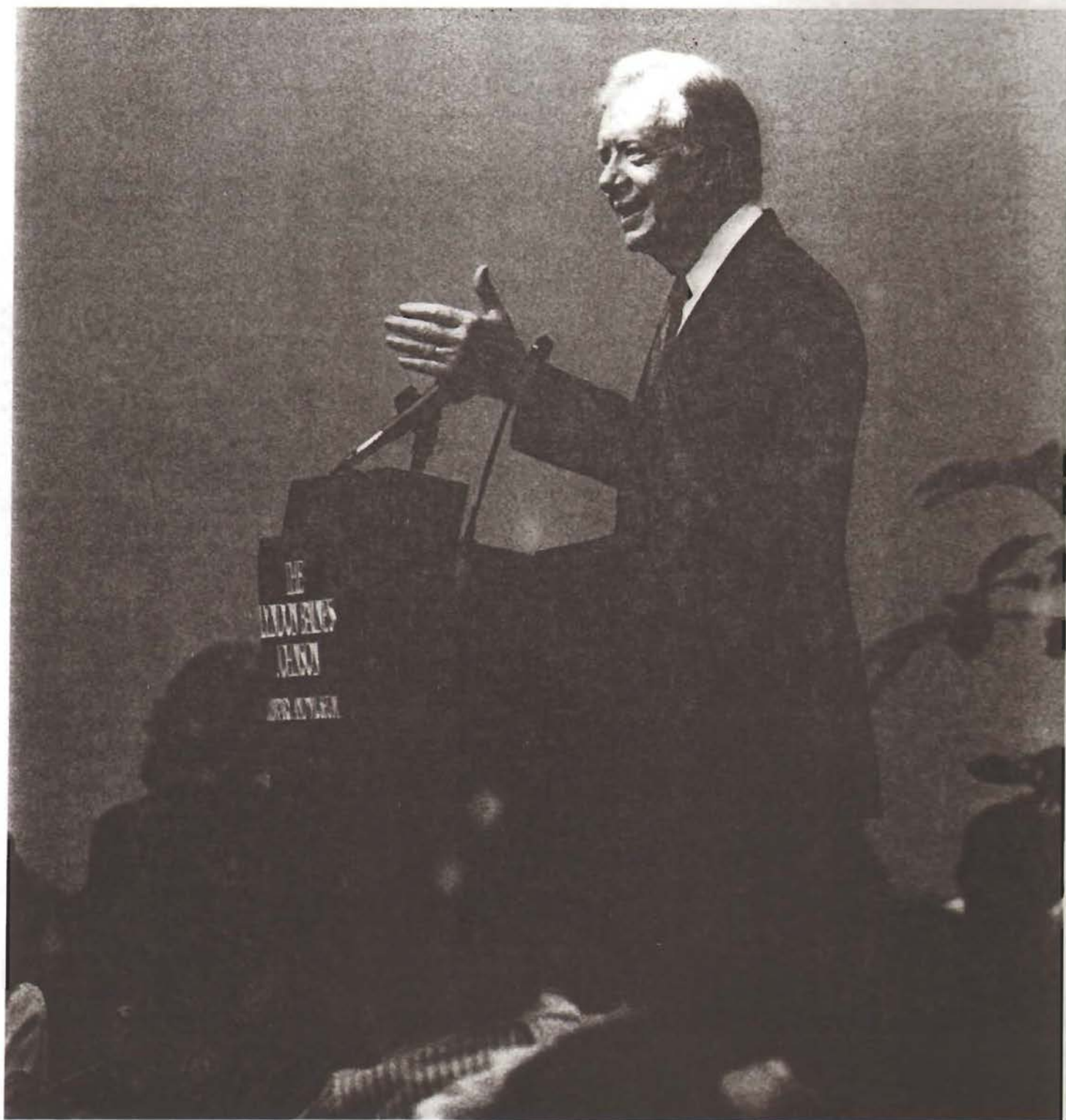


AMONG FRIENDS *of LBJ*

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President Carter at the Library

Jimmy Carter Launches Speech Series



President and Mrs. Carter with Mrs. Johnson and Harry Middleton

Former President Jimmy Carter came to the Library as the first speaker in the annual series endowed by Lady Bird Johnson in the name of Harry Middleton, Library director.

Speaking to an overflow crowd, half of whom were university students, President Carter discussed some of his recent efforts to bring a peaceful resolution to some of the conflicts raging around the world. Some of the points in his address:

... There are more wars on earth now than at any other time in history—more than 100 conflicts, almost three dozen of which are major wars.

... Almost all the present wars are civil wars in which, by almost a 10-to-1 margin, it is the innocent who perish.

... At a time where for many people the most important issue is cyberspace, for other people in the world, the most pressing concern is firewood.

President Carter said he exerts his efforts for peace "only after we [get] the personal approval of the President of the United States . . .

Every agreement that we try to consummate must be approved in advance by the White House. We are very careful about that. Despite that, these activities have been the most

difficult, the most controversial, the most criticized and condemned . . . It is very interesting to see how intensely many people oppose a good-faith effort at peacekeeping."

Carter on LBJ

I want to express my admiration for and appreciation of a remarkable president, whose sound judgement and political courage permitted him to forge a proper marriage between the admirable conservatism of the south and the west with a progressive program that fought poverty, hunger, deprivation and racial discrimination.

I will never forget a certain moment in my life, in March 1965. I was in the Georgia State Senate, sitting in a room with a group of Georgia senators, watching President Johnson make a speech to a joint session of the congress. He said, "Really, it is all of us who must overcome

the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice." He paused for a moment and then he added: "And we shall overcome."

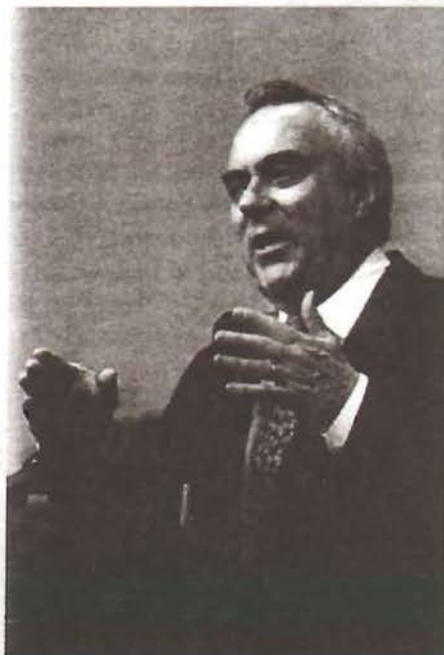
I will never forget the emotion of that moment, when tears were shed by Georgia legislators who had lived our lives in a society of which we had not always been proud.

That speech transformed our country. And it also, in a very direct way, transformed my life. Had it not been for the voting rights bill and the civil rights bill that were the legacy of President Johnson, I, a man from the deep south, could never have been a serious contender for the presidency.

Evening Programs at the Library



When former First Lady Barbara Bush spoke at the Library, she was introduced by her son, George W. Bush, two days after he was inaugurated as Texas' governor. Mrs. Bush's remarks ranged over her White House days. Of her husband, she said: "[He] may not be able to keep a job, but he's never boring."



Califano

Joseph A. Califano, Jr., author of *Radical Surgery: What's Next for America's Health Care*, spoke of some of the hard choices facing the country. "At risk," he said, "is not simply much of our national wealth, but much of our industrial and national self esteem and our claim to moral integrity."

Harry McPherson, speaking on the occasion of the third publication of his book, *A Political Education*, compared the Washington of today with that of the 1950s when he first went to work for Senator Lyndon Johnson. He made the point that two words President Clinton never mentions are "Lyndon Johnson"—even "last year when he rattled off the names of other presidents besides himself who had tried to reform America's [health] system, he cited Harry Truman, John Kennedy, and Richard Nixon. I wondered who was that fellow who put Medicare and Medicaid through?" This was particularly ironic and unfortunate, he said, because of "the many similarities between the two . . . their passion for politics, their belief that government has a major role to play in improving people's chances to live decent lives, their modest beginning in the American southwest, their ambitious rise from those beginnings, their drive to win, and their recognition that compromise is an unavoidable part of the political process . . . It would make me feel better to have [Clinton] reflect that much of the platform he stands on . . . was put in place by Lyndon Johnson."



McPherson

More Evenings at the Library



Lindy Boggs

Lindy Boggs looked back on 50 years experience in the Congress—first as the wife of one of the House's major leaders, Hale Boggs, and then after his death, as an influential member of that body herself.

Martin Blumenson, military historian who is generally recognized as the major biographer of General George S. Patton, Jr., traced that colorful officer's career. "He was one of America's greatest soldiers," Blumenson said. "He helped shorten the war in Europe and brought victory closer."



Martin Blumenson



The Library observed Black History Month in February with a concert in the LBJ auditorium. The program, entitled "The Sacred Music of Black America," featured six choirs from area churches singing both traditional and contemporary religious music. The choirs who participated were Ebenezer Baptist Church Choir, pictured above, along with the Huston-Tillotson College Concert Choir, Olivet Baptist Church Choir, St. James Episcopal Church Choir, UT Austin Innervisions Gospel Choir, and Wesley United Methodist Church Choir.

Vietnam Redux: McNamara Recants

Echoes from Vietnam—the war that will not end—sounded again.

Robert McNamara, who as Secretary of Defense in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations was one of the principal architects of the war that dominated the 60s and early 70s, told a packed auditorium he now thinks he and the other decision-makers (including the two presidents) were “wrong—terribly wrong.”

His address—tracking his recently published book, *In Retrospect*—set forth his hind-sight belief that it was not necessary after all to protect South Vietnam in order to prevent the spread of communism in Asia; that there were several criti-

cal points at which the U.S. could have withdrawn its forces; and that doing so would not have caused other nations to doubt the validity of U.S. commitments.



Ted Gittinger, Library staff historian, attended a conference on Vietnam at Texas Tech University. His report:

“Chinese scholar Xiaoming Zhang startled the assembled experts with his paper maintaining that 350,000 Communist Chinese engineering troops worked in North Vietnam during the war. He said there is evidence that Hanoi had Peking’s assurance that the Chinese would intervene directly if the U.S. invaded North Vietnam.”



The Vietnam protester, a familiar figure from the 1960s, returned to the public view—and the Library—with McNamara’s visit. About 150 peaceful demonstrators stood outside the auditorium.

Rostow Persists

Walt Rostow, National Security Advisor to President Johnson from 1966, was asked by a TV station to speak on the anniversary of the fall of Saigon. His views, set down before McNamara’s book surfaced, was published by the *Austin American-Statesman*. Excerpts:

The difference in perspective on the Southeast Asian experience can be simply stated: One group of Americans regard it as a war in Vietnam from which we gradually withdrew and which was won by the Communists who unified the country as the last Americans left . . . in great disarray.

The other group [believe] it was a war about the balance of power in all of Southeast Asia—from the South China Sea down to the critical Straits of Malacca including Thailand and Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore, Australia and New Zealand. While in the short run the war in Vietnam was certainly won by the Communists, they did not conquer Southeast Asia.

Winston Churchill suggested SEATO to Dwight Eisenhower in 1953. The Kennedy administration inherited SEATO Plan 5, a plan for defending all of Southeast Asia from

the anticipated blow to the south from Hanoi . . . In 1965, Sukarno of Indonesia left the UN to join Communist China. He confronted Malaysia. It took 80 commonwealth ships to contain that confrontation.

It was against the background of this crisis throughout Southeast Asia that Johnson made his reluctant decision of July 1965 to put American troops in large numbers into Vietnam.

Southeast Asia doubled its income per capita between 1965 and 1975; found its feet and its confidence, creating along the way the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Lee Kuan Yew . . . said . . . in 1973 that even if the Communists took over in Vietnam, it did not follow that the region would fall, as it would have done earlier. American intervention and the conflict that followed had, in his phrase, “broken the hypnotic spell . . . that communism is irresistible, that it is the wave of history.” [Today] Vietnam is an associate member ASEAN.

In short, we certainly lost the battle . . . in Vietnam, but we won the war in Southeast Asia. And that was what it was all about.

Winslow Homer Engravings



American life and culture in the 19th century as they were depicted in illustrations by Winslow Homer published in some of the leading journals of the day are currently on exhibit in the Library. The exhibition is a collection of 110 wood engravings made from Homer's drawings. They cover the period 1857–1888.

Homer was one of the most prolific illustrators of his time.

The exhibition, chronicling a bygone time in the nation's life, was organized by the Cornell Fine Arts Museum of Florida and is being toured nationally. It will be at the Library until July 10.

The Dinner Horn
Harper's Weekly, June 11, 1870

The War for the Union,
1862—A Bayonet Charge
Harper's Weekly,
July 12, 1862.
News Illustration.



Visitors to the Library



Recent visitors to the Library included actor Gregory Peck, above, greeting an old friend. Peck was here with his wife Veronique.



TV Commentator Barbara Walters, with curator Gary Yarrington, toured the exhibition on the 1960s. (right top)

George Foreman, visiting the Library soon after winning his heavyweight championship, stands by the robe he once wore and donated to the Library 10 years ago. (right) Foreman, a product of the Job Corps, credits the Great Society programs with giving him his start in life.



On February 20, President's Day, the Museum Education Department of the Library held its fifth annual Head Start party for 65 children, from the Stonewall School in Stonewall, Texas. The school, near the LBJ Ranch, had the first Head Start program in the country. The party offered a juggler, "Uncle Sam," a storyteller, singing, and teddy bear gifts.



The volunteer program at the Library and Museum completed its 15th successful year. Five women who have been with the program since the beginning were recently recognized for their service. They are: Ione Young, Norma Brandt, Sally Muehlberger, Carol Kay Johnson, and Helen Frantz.

Library Awards Grants To Seventeen Scholars

Following the Foundation's policy of giving grants twice a year, the Grants Committee selected 17 recipients for the second half of the 94/95 period. The funds, which total \$30,000, come from the Moody Foundation to help defray travel and living expenses for researchers using the Library's resources.

Those receiving grants-in-aid and the title of their proposed projects are: Dilara Ayupova, "The Adaptive Capacity of the Political System: The Second Reconstruction and Separation of Powers, 1954-1964"; Susan Ashmore, "Carry It On: The War on Poverty and the Civil Rights Movement in Alabama and Georgia, 1964-1969"; Thomas Borstelmann, "The Cold War and the Color Line: Race Relations and American Foreign Policy Since 1945"; Michael Flamm,

"Law and Order: Street Crime, Civil Disorder, and the Crisis of Liberalism"; Mary Hershberger, "To the Shores of Vietnam: Citizen Diplomacy and the Second Indochina War"; Donna Hunter, "Middle Powers in the Global Economy: Britain, Anglo-American Relations and the Kennedy Trade Round"; David Jardini, "RAND Goes Domestic: The RAND Corporation's Diversification into Social Welfare Research, 1958-1972"; Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones, "Minorities and the Vietnam War: Race Gender, Class and Campus in the Shaping of American Foreign Policy"; Karen Kedrowski, "Framing Policy Debates: A Comparison of Medicare and the Clinton Health Reform Plan"; William Lammers, "Comparing Presidents: Leadership and Domestic Policy"; Taeku Lee,

"Two Nations, Separate Groves: Black Insurgency and the Dynamics and Distribution of Mass Opinion in the U.S., 1948-1972"; Nancy MacLean, "Of Jobs and Justice: Affirmative Action and American Life Since the 1960s"; David Milobsky, "Leadership and Competition: Organizational Change and Technological Innovation at the U.S. Dept. of Defense, 1955-1968"; Pamela Nadasen, "The Welfare Rights Movement, 1960-1975"; Hannfried von Hindenburg, "The West German Israel Policy between 'German Question' and U.S. Influence"; Tom Wells, "Ellsberg: A Biography"; Marshal Zerinque, "Political-Military Relations in Multi-lateral Security Organizations: The U.S. President and the Supreme Allied Commander of NATO, 1950 to the End of the Cold War."



Considering the applications for the grants-in-aid are Tina Houston, Library Supervisory Archivist; Richard Schott, LBJ School; Bruce Buchanan, UT Government Department; Larry Reed, LBJ Foundation Assistant Director; Robert Divine, UT History Department; Claudia Anderson, LBJ Library Archivist; and Pat Borders, Assistant Library Director.

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