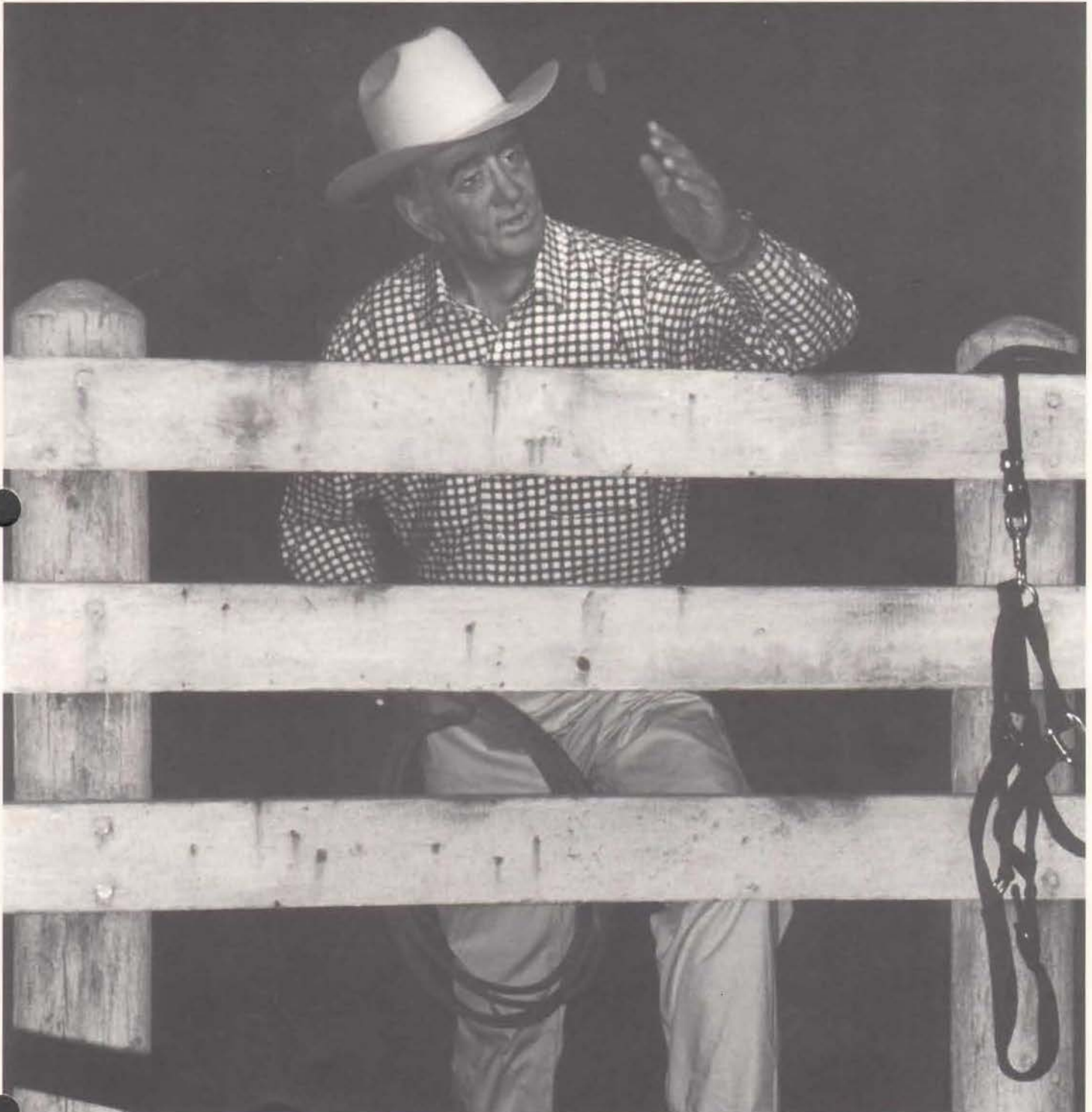


AMONG FRIENDS *of LBJ*

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Images of LBJ
(see pages 2-3)



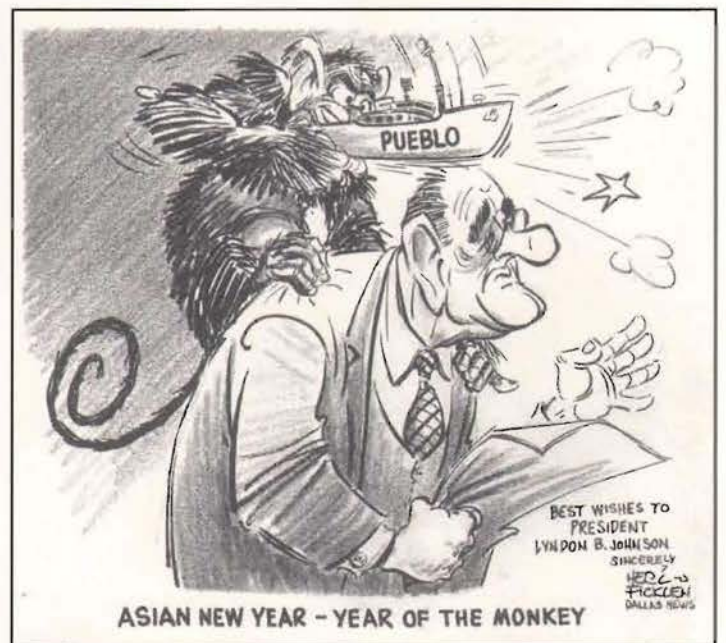
A new and very popular exhibit in the Library is an automated talking and moving figure of President Johnson telling humorous stories. The animatronic image was built by the Sally Corporation in Jacksonville, Florida. It was commissioned by Neiman Marcus of Dallas to be displayed by the department store during the celebration of its 90th anniversary over the Christmas season. Neiman Marcus then donated it to the Library. The figure is synchronized to LBJ's voice.



An exhibition of 86 original drawings selected from the Library's extensive collection of approximately 3,800 political cartoons is now on display. Included also are three-dimensional objects such as the papier-mâché figure by T. P. Moynihan (left) and "The Centaur" by Pat Oliphant (below). Along with contemporary newspapers and a selection of representational caricatures, the cartoons illustrate both the high and low points of the presidency and LBJ's later years.

The cartoon collection began when a well-meaning and generous cartoonist sent Congressman Johnson an original autographed drawing. By 1960, Johnson had assembled 150 drawings, making telephone calls and occasionally sending a letter to the cartoonist. During his presidential years, a staff assistant, Ms. Willie Day Taylor, had the task of locating and soliciting cartoons.





Texas Monthly

Photos Illustrate Magazine's First 25 Years

The Library saluted *Texas Monthly* magazine, celebrating its 25th birthday, by hosting the exhibition of 75 photographs it published in that first quarter-century. During those years, the magazine gained an international reputation for its innovative and powerful use of photography, earning a National Magazine Award for Photography in 1990.

The themes, logically, are Texas, and the images document Texas people, places and power.

The exhibit remained at the Library through March 1.

At right: President George Bush with Millie, the First Family's dog

Below: A gallery display of magazine photography

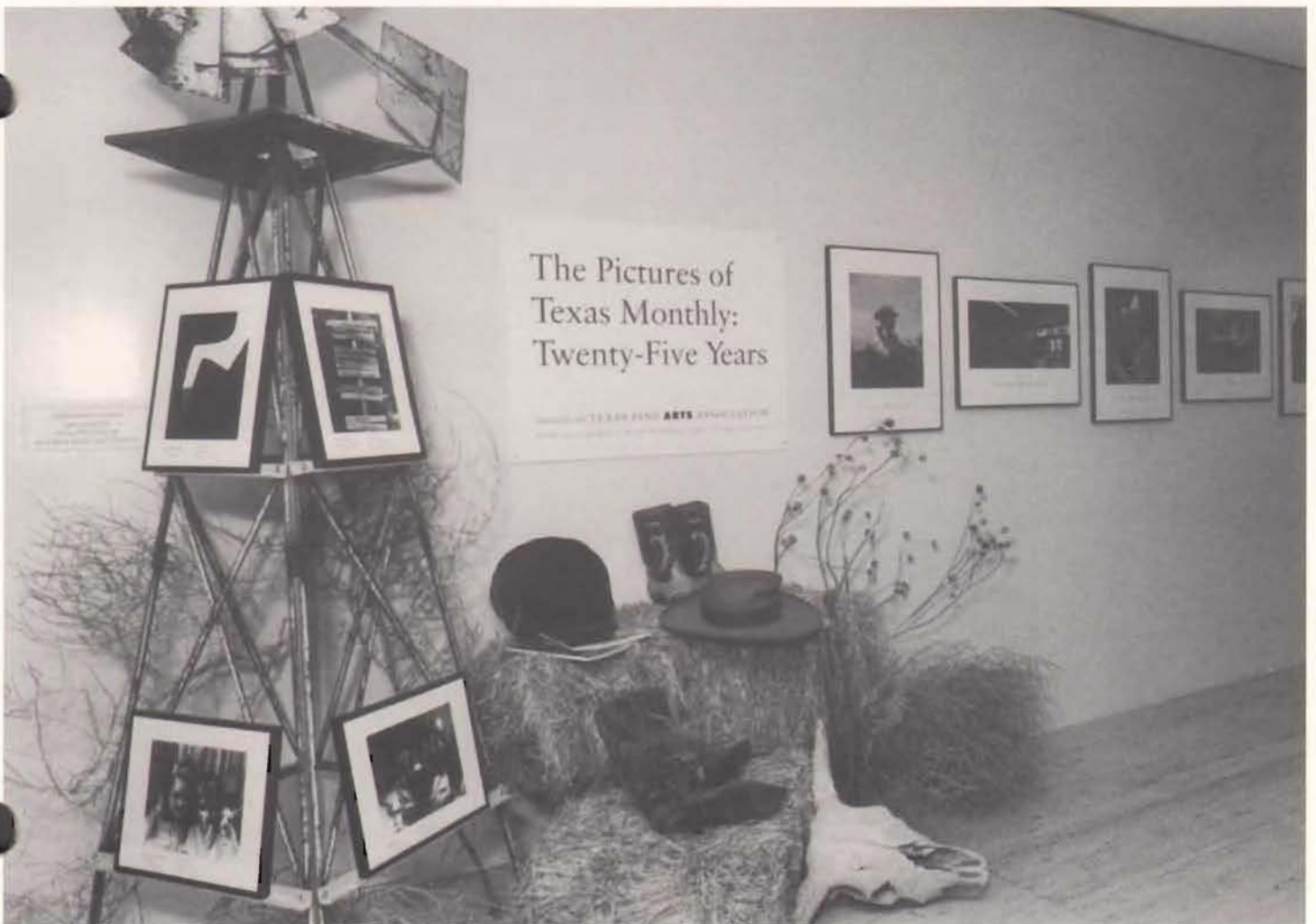




Lady Bird Johnson at the LBJ Ranch



Former Heavy-weight Champion George Foreman
Below: Display in the Library lobby



“Evenings With....” at The Library

When the Library mounted its exhibition observing the first quarter-century of *Texas Monthly*, **Gregory Curtis**, the magazine's editor, spoke to Friends of the Library. Following are excerpts from his comments about Texas today:

“Texas is unified, no longer by its economy so much but by its culture. I'm not saying that Texas has only one culture [or] that there aren't different cultures that either combine in a Texas culture or exist separately from it. But there is a general spectrum of manners, dress, music, food, speech, architecture and even morals that can be formed from Amarillo to Brownsville and from Orange to El Paso that is recognizably Texan and only Texan....

“Business, politics, and history—these do not dominate the state today. Rather, they all serve its culture. Historical Texas was primarily the product of physical effort, of sweat. The Texas of today is the product of our minds. When historians write the history of late 20th century Texas,



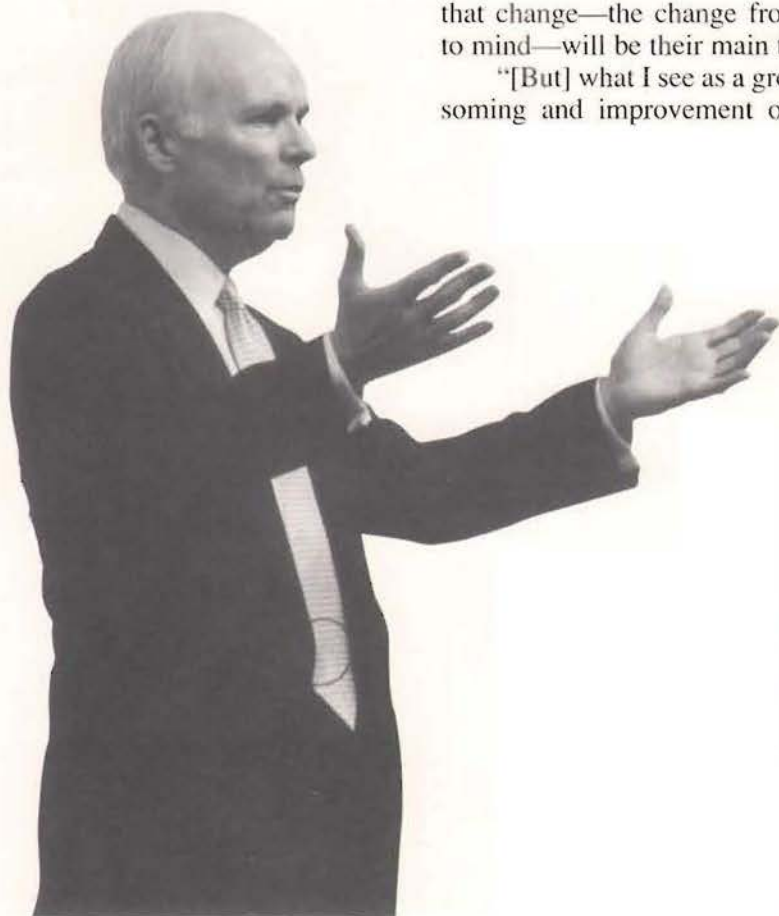
that change—the change from body to mind—will be their main theme.

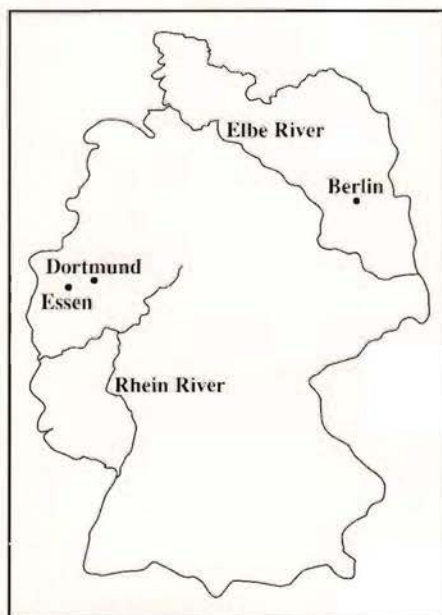
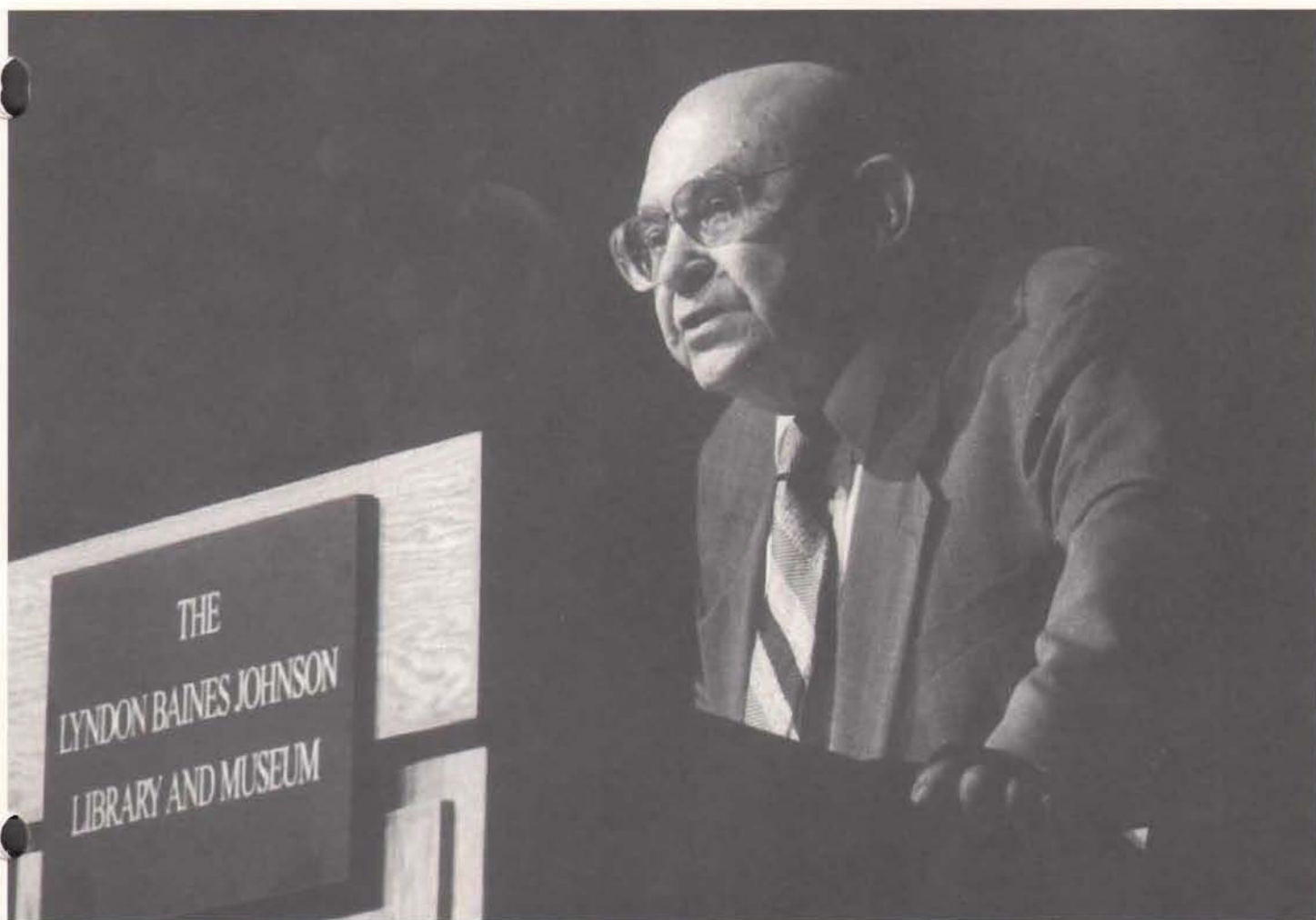
“[But] what I see as a great blossoming and improvement of Texas

and Texas culture over the past 25 years are seen by many as just the opposite. They see these as the times when everything that was and special about Texas was ruined...I can only say that these dreams of a lost Eden are part of Texas culture, too, and always have been.”

Brian Lamb, president of C-Span, provided a look into its operations, concerning the books he reviews and the authors he interviews for his program “Book Notes.” “I read all the books myself.... Some of [them] are not very interesting, but the [writer] almost always is.. Every human being has a story to tell...”

On C-Span's news programming: “I get up at four o'clock in the morning to get to the office at five... I tear into the newspapers for two hours and that's fun... For two hours, from five to seven, I read everything I can so when I go on the air at seven o'clock I've got some fresh, interesting, hopefully new items that you haven't heard about because if you are smart, you've just gotten up and turned on the television set.”





Martin Blumenson, a widely respected military historian who has spoken at the Library several times, returned, this time to discuss "The Problems of Berlin in World War II."

That problem, from an American point of view, he said, could be "easily stated: Why didn't we take Berlin ahead of the Soviets?" But "the answers" he maintained, "are far from easy. Although a single person [General Dwight D. Eisenhower] was responsible for leaving Berlin to the Soviets, he had to deal with many issues..."

One such consideration was the location of the city itself—"in Eastern Germany, far from Normandy [where the Americans landed on D-Day]... much closer to the Russians fighting on the Eastern front and advancing westward toward Germany."

Another, closely related to the first, was the fact that the industrial

Ruhr Valley, which included the cities of Essen and Dortmund, and "furnished the German military forces with most of their weapons and equipment," was strategically more important than Berlin.

Then there was the division of post-war Germany (by the allies meeting at Yalta) into their occupation zone. "Why take ground only to have to part with it?" Particularly if taking it would cost an estimated 100,000 casualties.

Thus, supported by the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Eisenhower decided not to race the Russians for the capitol city.

"Perhaps we could have got there first," Blumenson concluded. "Perhaps."

In his opinion, he was asked by a member of the audience, did Eisenhower make the right decision?

His answer was an unequivocal yes.

Symposium Looks Into Urban Future

"The Good City" was the title of a symposium held at the Library in April. It was half of a conference jointly sponsored with the LBJ School and the University of Texas' Center for American Architecture and Design and Urban Issues Program. The other half, labeled "The Good Building," took place in U.T.'s School of Architecture.



A panel probed the impact technology is likely to have on the future of urban America. Panelist Chapman (in the picture above) is an adjunct professor at the LBJ School. Noam teaches at Columbia University School of Business, Ward is on the U.T. faculty. Ms. Wartella is Dean of U.T.'s School of Communications. C. Michael Walton, next to Wartella, is Professor of Civil Engineering.



Elspeth Rostow, former dean of the LBJ School, moderated the conference.



A welcome by Austin Mayor Kirk Watson set the stage for the discussion of technology's capabilities.



William J. Mitchell, Dean of the School of Architecture and Planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, keynoted the LBJ Library part of the conference.



Participants in the "Good Building" conference included Christopher Alexander, founder of The Center for Environmental Structure at Berkeley...



...and Rob Wellington Quigley, who has his own architecture firm and 50 awards from the American Institute of Architecture.



Michael Benedikt, director of U.T.'s Center for American Architecture and Design, along with Robert Wilson, director of the Urban Issues Program, organized the conference.

The Iranian Connection



by **Ted Gittinger,**
Staff Historian

The gigantic bulk of documents and tapes which came to Austin when President Johnson left office—the White House Central Files, the papers of the Johnson staff, and the records of executive agencies—came to The LBJ Library in an orderly transfer of paper, from one repository to another. But once in awhile the serendipitous happens, and a totally unexpected document turns up on the Library's front step, knocking for admittance, as it were. This is a brief review of one such case.

During the Vietnam War, Lyndon Johnson drew the fire of some critics for not more actively seeking a negotiated peace to end that conflict. Historians now know that in fact LBJ actively pursued many peace initiatives, most of them quite secretly, and some involving third countries. For example, there was an attempt to get the Soviets to use their influence with Hanoi. Ambassador Gronouski explored the possibility that the Poles might be able to help as well. Another initiative involved the Hungarians; still another the Czechs. Students of the period have been unraveling the details of these chronicles, and the complete story probably will not be told for some time.

On the day after last Christmas, a former Iranian diplomat, Fereydoun Hoveyda, wrote a long letter to LBJ Library Director Harry Middleton, spelling out in considerable detail a hitherto unknown footnote to the history of the peace efforts of the Johnson Administration. In the fall of 1967, Hoveyda wrote, he was working at the General Assembly of the United Nations. He was startled one day to receive an urgent personal summons from the Shah to return home. Here was an unsettling event: In those days, when the Shah reigned absolutely and sometimes ruthlessly, to be thus unexpectedly ordered back to Iran was not necessarily a thing to be eagerly anticipated. Hoveyda was therefore understandably a bit anxious during the long flight to Teheran.

Nor was he reassured by his welcome at the airport. Two members of the Imperial Guard boarded the plane and escorted the worried diplomat to a police car. "What about my luggage?" he asked. "Our people will take care of it," he was told. Hoveyda's apprehensions clicked up a notch when the police car turned onto a street where he knew a secret prison was located.

But the police car went straight to the royal palace, where the diplomat was met alone in the library by the Shah of Shahs, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. "What I am about to tell you is an absolute secret between me and the President of the United States," said His Majesty. If possible, Hoveyda grew even more attentive. What the Shah wanted him to do was to go to Paris, where Hoveyda had "liberal and even communist friends," and through them establish contact with the North Vietnamese embassy. The purpose was to offer the good offices of Iran in brokering a just peace in Vietnam. According to the Shah, this was at the initiative of President Johnson.

There could be no thought of Hoveyda's declining to accept the mission. He went to France, and contacted a liberal friend of long standing, who in turn put him in touch with the North Vietnamese embassy.

Both parties agreed to meet at a townhouse near the Closerie des Lilas, the cafe Hemingway made famous in the 1920s. There Hoveyda conveyed the Shah's message to a poker-faced Vietnamese diplomat. The man from Hanoi replied that he would convey the message to his superiors; then he read aloud a paper summarizing the Vietnamese people's "long struggle for independence." The meeting ended. Hoveyda returned to New York.

About a week later, on November 10, Hoveyda received a telegram from his French friend: "Please join us to celebrate good news. Love, Ida and Claude." With the Shah's blessing, Hoveyda flew to Paris, where his Vietnamese contact told him that while Hanoi welcomed the Iranian initiative, the North Vietnamese found it desirable to switch the consultations to Moscow, where the North Vietnamese embassy had better communications facilities. And there the mailer seemed to end, reports Hoveyda.

I did not hear about the follow-up of the Shah's Vietnam proposal. I only discovered that our ambassador in Moscow traveled three times in December to Teheran. I also never discovered the channel the Shah used to communicate with President Johnson. Our Washington ambassador was left completely in the dark. I surmised that President Johnson must have had a special man (or for that matter a woman?) in Teheran.

So what really happened? Were there meetings in Moscow? If so, who met and what passed between them? Why did this peace feeler languish? Was there ever any real hope that something could come of it? And who was President Johnson's "special" person in Iran?

Someday an enterprising historian will pick up this thread and run it to earth. In the meantime it is an interesting anecdote from a controversial period in our country's past.



The gown worn by Lynda Bird Johnson when she married Marine Captain Charles Spittal Robb in the White House in December 1968 was put on exhibit to mark the Robbs' 30th anniversary. Not displayed for lack of space: the bridal veil.

Marlene Tackett, with Mrs. Johnson at the annual spring lunch for Library volunteers, is one of two women who have given ten years to the Library as docents. The other, who could not be present, is Marty Moulthrop.



President Johnson's speech of March 31, 1968, was noted on its 30th anniversary in the Library's lobby. (left)

Five years later, the President's body lay in state in the Library's Great Hall after his death on January 22, 1973. A wreath marked that occasion.



14 Scholars Get Library Grants

Fourteen recipients were awarded grants-in-aid of research for the second half of the year. The funds result from a bequest from the Moody Foundation to provide travel and living expenses to students, teachers, and writers, enabling them to use the Library's resources. At the Library's request, grant applications are screened and the awards determined by a University of Texas faculty committee whose members are Bruce Buchanan, Government Department, Richard Schott, LBJ School of Public Affairs, and Michael Stoff, History Department.

Grant recipients and the titles of their proposed subjects are: Alexandra Carter, "State Interests and Security Cooperation: Epistemic Community Influence on U.S. Non-Proliferation Policy"; Mary Dudziak, "Cold War

Civil Rights: Civil Rights and Foreign Affairs after WW II"; Steve Estes, "I am a Man: Race and Masculinity in the Civil Rights Movement"; Alexandra Friedrich, "Awakenings: The Vietnam War and U.S.-West German Relations in the 1960s"; Francis Gavin, "Defending Europe and the Dollar: Security, Political Economy, and the Politics of the U.S. Balance of Payments 1958-1968"; Godfrey Hodgson, "Daniel Patrick Moynihan"; Maura Mackowski, "Human Factors: Gender and Astronaut Selection in the Mercury Space Program"; Paul Milazzo, "Tapping the Flow: Congress, Expertise, and the Evolution of Federal Water Pollution Policy, 1945-1980"; Dayong Niu, "LBJ's China Policy and Chinese Response, 1963-1969"; Chester Pach, "War on

TV: Contemporary War, and Presidential Policymaking from Korea to Bosnia"; Eric Perlstein, "Before the Storm: The 1964 Barry Goldwater Campaign and American Culture"; Jeremi Suri, "The Generation of Dissent and Detente, 1958-1972: An International History"; Matthew Wasniewski, "Walter Lippmann, Vietnam, and the Decline of the Foreign Policy Establishment"; and Gregory Wilson, "Before the Great Society: Politics, Policy, and Area Redevelopment."

New Arrival:

Taylor Baines Nugent,
daughter of Lyndon and
Nicole Nugent.

In Memoriam:



Esther Peterson, Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs

Gardner Ackley, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors



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

