

Among FRIENDS *of LBJ*

May 2006



Photo by Charles Bogel

A Visit to the LBJ Ranch. Story on page 3

A Birthday Party

Lady Bird Johnson celebrated her 93rd Birthday on December 22, 2005. The Friends of the LBJ Library were invited to help celebrate in the Library's Great Hall on December 18. The invitation read:

"Mrs. Johnson is best known for her love of nature and her tenacity in preserving and protecting our natural resources. Her efforts led to the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, and she was a visible supporter of our National Parks. In 1982, Mrs. Johnson founded the National Wildflower Research Center, a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving and re-establishing native plants. In recognition of her contributions to our country, in 1977 Mrs. Johnson was awarded the nation's highest civilian award, the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In 1988, President Ronald Reagan presented her with the Congressional Gold Medal.

There will be a giant birthday card in the Great Hall for you to sign. Please share your thoughts and best wishes to Mrs. Johnson in celebration of her birthday."

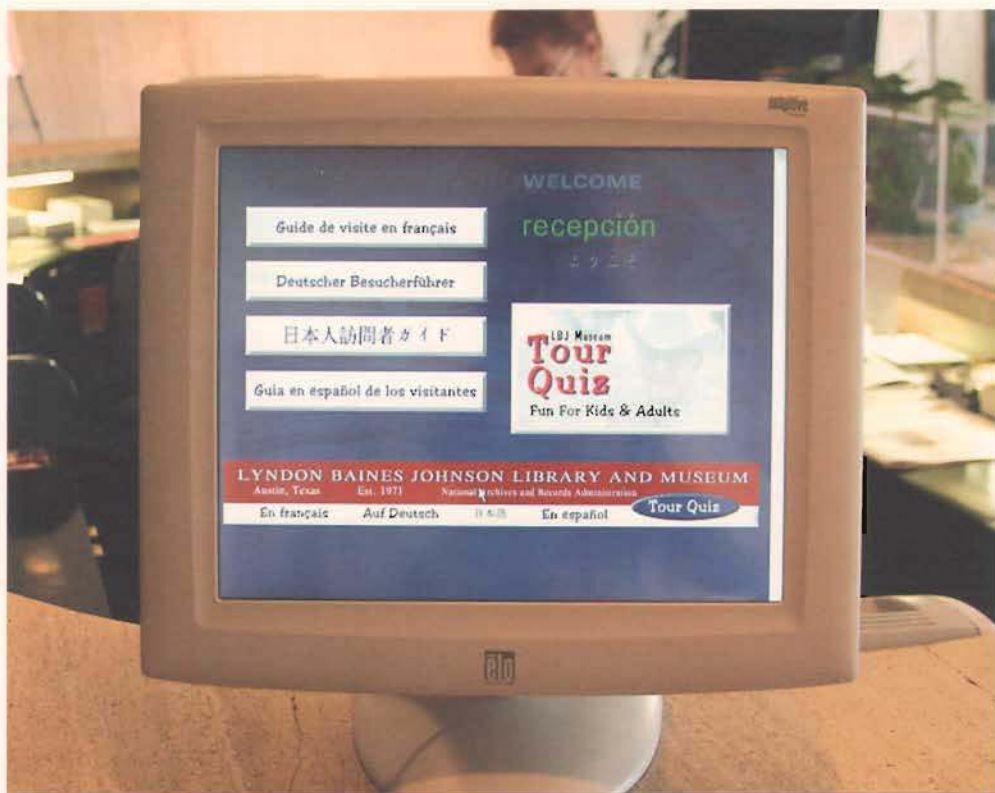


Photo by Charles Bogel

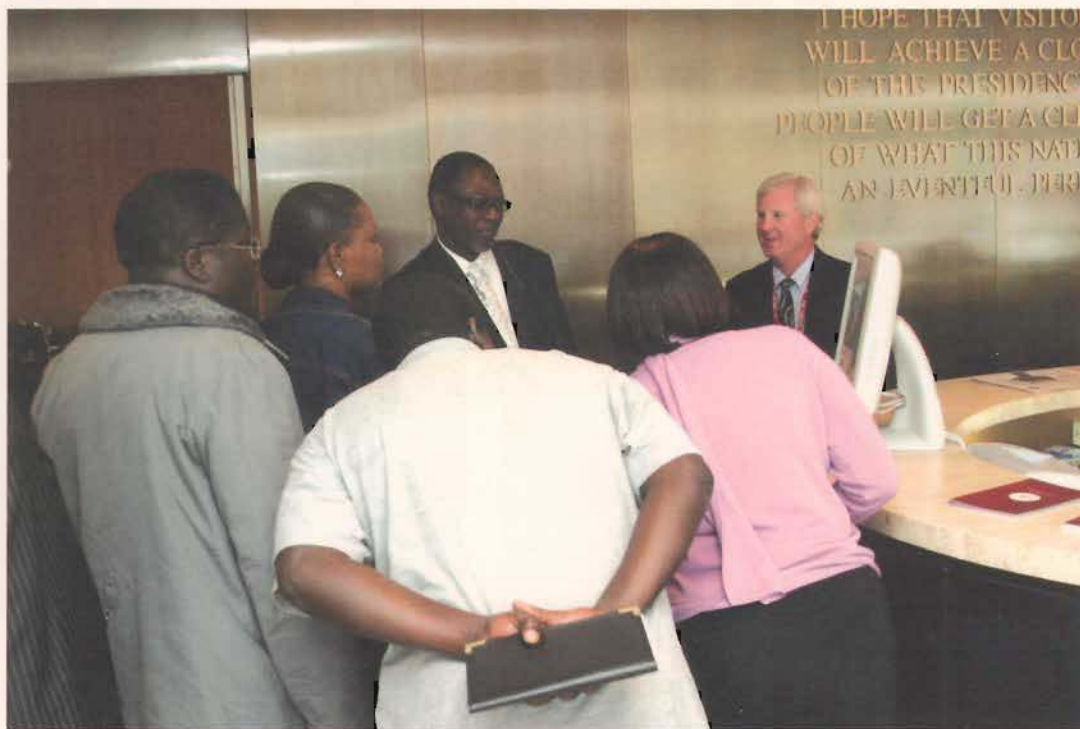
Over five hundred people came to the Library to sign Mrs. Johnson's birthday card, and to sample lemonade and cookies prepared with recipes in the *Presidential Cookies* cookbook.

Parlez-vous Français, LBJ?

The Library and Museum now features a computer kiosk at the front desk where visitors can print a translation of the English language guide in four languages: French, German, Japanese, and Spanish. Visitors to the Library's website (www.lbjlib.utexas.edu) will also find the four language options. Simply click on the preferred language and information about the library is available.



“La admission es gratuita”—yes, it says admission is free, in four languages.



Archivist Bob Tissing here shows a group of African French-speakers a few tips on the new device.

Marsha Sharp, Education Specialist with the LBJ Library, gets an A+ for coming up with the idea. “This is part of the educational services we provide at the Library,” Sharp explains. “In keeping with President Johnson’s legacy of reaching out to everyone, we hope this adds a welcoming dimension for our non-English speaking visitors.”

Photos by Charles Bogel

A Visit to the LBJ Ranch

by Archivist Barbara Constable

Are there “perks” to working at the LBJ Library? Definitely...and the most recent was a chance to visit and tour the LBJ Ranch House near Johnson City, Texas. Guides for the staff field trip on January 19 were Shirley James, Mrs. Johnson’s Executive Assistant, and Libby Hulett, National Park Service Curator at the LBJ Ranch, who entertained and regaled the staff with stories about the house, its furnishings and its famous occupants.



Shirley James speaks to Library staff in the West Room of the LBJ Ranch House.



LBJ Museum Staffer Gary Phelps admires this leather saddle with silver trim, a head-of-state gift from Mexican President Lopez Mateos.



Archives staff members Linda Seelke and Rachael Durrett admire the photographs displayed on Ms. Johnson’s buffet.

Photos by Charles Bogel

This pillow was given to the President by Helene Lindow Gordon. It states, "This is my ranch and I do as I damn please!"



Archivist Barbara Constable and Archives Specialist Sarah Haldeman listen as Shirley James describes a humorous pillow in the West Room.

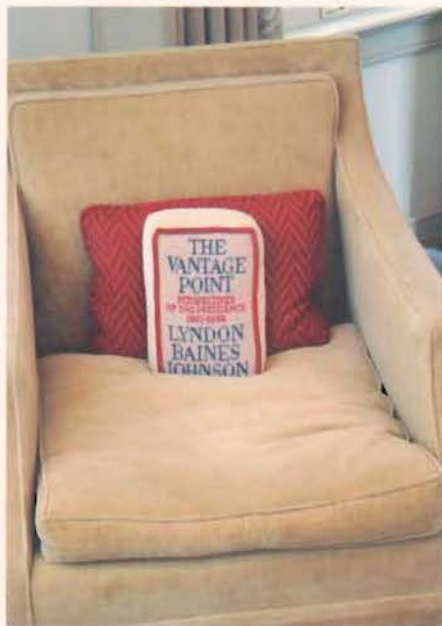
The Johnsons purchased the Ranch house from the then-Senator's Aunt Frank (Mrs. Clarence Martin) on May 5, 1951. The Johnsons made many renovations and added extra rooms to the original structure. Shirley James stated that the Living Room, which is part of the original section of the house, is one of her favorites. "The coziness and my memories of times there make it very special." An intricately hand-painted dowry chest from President Diaz Ordaz of Mexico is a distinctive piece in the Living Room.



National Park Service Curator Libby Hulett, in the Ranch Living Room.

Photos by Charles Bogel

On a couple of chairs in the President's bedroom are needlepoint pillows, replicas of the covers to President Johnson's autobiography, *The Vantage Point* and Mrs. Johnson's book, *A White House Diary*.



The Vantage Point pillow



A White House Diary pillow

Photos by Charles Bogel



**President Johnson's
"amphicar."**

Photo by Barbara Constable

When the President's plane was in the hangar, a panel in the wall was left open to accommodate its nose. At times, the hangar was used for important and festive events, as well as a playhouse for the Johnson grandchildren and great-grandchildren.



Shirley James describes events held in the hangar.

Photo by Charles Bogel



After a breezy and cool sack lunch and delectable lemon bars provided by Mrs. Johnson on the front lawn, Adam Alsobrook, Archives Aide, took a photo in front of the home.

Everyone Smile!



Before bidding their tour guides “adieu,” the staff stopped down the road from the house for a peaceful moment at the family cemetery and a brief visit to the reconstructed Boyhood Home.

Photo by Adam Alsobrook

Former House Speaker Jim Wright Speaks on “American Spirit, World War II Vintage”

On January 30, 2006, Jim Wright, former Speaker of the U. S. House and decorated World War II veteran, spoke of his memories and insights as he has written in his book,

fended Solomon Islands. Events of that war helped shape the man who played a leading role on the national political stage for more than three decades.

Wright's memoir began as a letter to his grandchildren, but the terrorist attacks on September 11th and the dedication of the World War II Memorial in Washington gave him an urgency

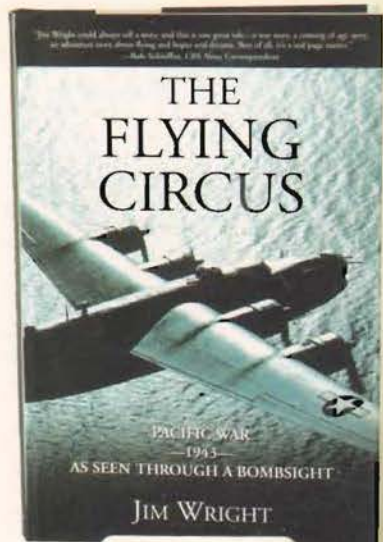


Photo by Charles Bogel

The Flying Circus: Pacific War-1943-As Seen Through a Bombsight. “This, then, is a message from many of us who went to war: Our country is transformed and its dreams fulfilled only as individual lives of our people can be transformed and fulfilled.”

In 1941, Wright enlisted in the U. S. Army Air Corps, was commissioned as a second lieutenant, and served as a bombardier, earning a Distinguished Flying Cross during combat in the South Pacific.

In his address to the Friends of the LBJ Library, Wright recounted what it was like to fly sorties in a B-24 Liberator into what was called “Suicide Alley,” the airfields on the heavily de-

“Jim Wright could always tell a story, and this is one great tale - a war story, a coming of age story, an adventure story about flying and hopes and dreams,” Bob Schieffer, CBS News Correspondent, recently said. A native of Fort Worth, Mr. Wright began his political career as Mayor of Weatherford, Texas. He was a member of Congress for thirty-five years, serving as Speaker of the House from 1987 to 1989. He was Chair of the National Democratic Convention in 1988.

Wright recalls LBJ “leaning” on him only once during his career; it was when President Johnson was pressing for support for the Highway Beautification Act, a favorite of Lady Bird Johnson’s.

to write more, eventually becoming a book. Although current times are similar to World War II, Wright examines what he calls “significant, gaping differences.”

“To say that we were the ‘Greatest Generation’ is, I think, stretching it,” said Wright. “We were people just like all the other generations; maybe we had been through the Depression and that had hardened us to realities.”

Wright currently lives in Ft. Worth and teaches at TCU.

Brigadier General (ret.) Ezell Ware Launches Black History Month at the LBJ Library

On February 1, Gen. Ezell Ware came to the LBJ Library to speak of his harrowing, yet uplifting experiences as a pilot in wartime Vietnam. The following is excerpted from his web site, <http://www.eware-associates.com/about.html>.



Photos by Charles Bogel

As a young, impoverished black man growing up in segregated Mississippi, Ezell Ware Jr.'s dream of becoming a pilot seemed like an impossibility. The house where he was raised had dirt floors and no running water, and no one in his community had a college degree or even a bank account. His determination to make his dream come true led him to serve first in the U. S. Marines (where he was the top recruit in his training class) and, after working as a policeman, to serve again in the mili-

tary as an Army pilot. Flying helicopters in Vietnam, Ware traded the hardship of living under Jim Crow for the dangers of combat; nevertheless, with a single-mindedness that he would demonstrate throughout his whole life, he chose to pursue a lifelong Army career and even returned to the Far East when his first tour of duty ended. It was on his last mission, coming back from a troop deployment in Vietnam, that his helicopter got shot down, leaving him and his badly wounded commanding officer stranded in enemy territory.

BY DUTY BOUND (Dutton, March 2005, \$23.95) is Ezell Ware's tale of survival in terrifying circumstances, and of the upbringing that gave him the strength he needed to live for three weeks in the jungle. During his long trek back to safety, Ware faced armed en-

emies, starvation, monsoon rains, and diseases—and learned that his injured captain, who he was keeping alive, was a member of the Ku Klux Klan. The two men, tenaciously fighting to stay alive, would find themselves changed forever by their experience in the jungle together.

BY DUTY BOUND is a firsthand account of the horrors of prejudice and war, told by a unique witness. It is also the story of humanity, a humanity that Ware fought for and won on many different battlefields.



Gen. Ware waded into the crowd to take questions after his talk.

“National Security: A Broader Strategy.” An Afternoon with U.S. Senator Joe Biden

On February 23, 2006, Senator Joseph Biden spoke to a packed house in the LBJ Auditorium. The LBJ School co-hosted the event.

Senator Biden is the ranking Democratic member on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and a potential presidential candidate. He has represented Delaware since 1972, after being sworn in when barely the legal age to be elected to the Senate.

He helped draft the law that created FISA, the courts that authorize surveillance in the interests of national security. The program has recently been a cause of controversy, drawing charges that the Bush Administration has misused its powers.

Senator Biden's thesis for this talk was that President Bush's national security policy, especially his use of preemptive strikes, has failed.

Ugly facts have demolished the beautiful hypothesis of the Bush Doctrine, Senator Biden asserted. Four years ago the administration urged that we act against the so-called Axis of Evil, composed of Iraq, Iran, and North Korea. Today, each member of that axis poses a greater threat to our national security than it did four years ago. Saddam Hussein is gone, Biden admits, and that is a good thing, but we may have traded him for chaos in Iraq, making it a haven for terror, and kindling a civil war that may actually result in increased influence for Iran, once Iraq's nemesis.

Our armed forces are stretched thin and tied down, and our ability to act against the other members of the Axis of Evil is greatly lessened. And they know that, Biden averred.

Meanwhile, Biden fears, Iran every day draws closer to building a nu-

clear weapon, and the reform movement in that country, once our chief hope for drawing it closer to the community of nations, is on the ropes. And North Korea has increased its stockpile of fissile material by four hundred per cent.

The Muslim radicals in Palestinian Hamas, in the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, the reactionary religious parties in Iraq, and Hezbollah in Lebanon, have all made great strides, Biden pointed out. We are not doing the hard work of building democratic institutions, the Senator believes, and so we are left less secure than before. Osama Bin Laden remains at large, and in most Muslim countries he is viewed more favorably than is the United States. Terror attacks around the world have increased dramatically since 9/11.



Senator Biden spoke to a packed crowd in the LBJ Auditorium.

Photo by Charles Bogel



Before his talk, the Senator mingled with students from the LBJ School

Photo by Charles Bogel

"My fellow Americans," Biden stated, "these ugly facts are the result of an administration that has misunderstood the challenges we face and how to meet them, mismanaged our foreign policy, and misled the American people."

Biden quoted Francis Fukuyama, a leading neoconservative scholar, as saying "The Bush Doctrine is in shambles."

The audience applauded when Biden asserted that, "The main challenges facing America today are, one, we must win the struggle between freedom and radical fundamentalism, and two, we must keep the world's most dangerous weapons out of the hands of the world's most dangerous people."

It is true, Biden said, that other, serious challenges are appearing on the horizon of the new century: the emergence of China, India, and Russia; the shortage of reliable sources

of energy, the growing impact of climate change, and whatever pandemic we may face, from bird flu to AIDS. But Iraq remains the elephant in the room, dangerous, unresolved, and inflicting great inroads on our blood and treasure.

It is time, Biden suggested, to turn the Bush Doctrine upside down. He outlined a new strategy, based on three core principles: First, instead of military preemption, we need a comprehensive prevention plan that includes but is not limited to military force. We must defuse the threats to our security long before they are on the verge of exploding, as they are in Iran and Korea, when the military option is the only arrow left in our quiver.

Instead of acting alone, Biden insisted, we must build effective alliances in international organizations, and we must modernize them.

And third, Biden said, instead of

trying to impose elections by force from the outside, we have to do the painstaking, difficult, dirty and hard work of working with moderates from the inside to build institutions of democracy. That takes time.

In summary, Biden concluded that the twin pillars of deterrence and containment that got us through the Cold War won't work against today's international terrorists, who have no territory or populations to defend, and who are amassing stealthy weapons, not visible armies. Today's threat to peace is not composed of forty Soviet armored divisions, waiting to be launched through the Fulda Gap into Central Europe. Today we face an invisible, fundamentalist, terrorist ideology that feeds upon the angry frustrations of young people, who find like-minded teachers and fellows in those mosques and religious schools that are run by extremists who wish to take Islam back to the eighth century.

An Evening With NASA Chief Mike Griffin

At 6 p.m., Monday, November 14, 2005, in the LBJ Auditorium, the head of the nation's space program came to the Library to comment on President Johnson's view, "I hope we will move out to other planets. I hope we will pursue new dreams. We must not be content

to relegate this great adventure to a business-as-usual status." (Lyndon Baines Johnson, *The Vantage Point*, 1971).

Addressing that challenge is now in the hands of Mike Griffin, who has been leading the National Aeronautics and Space Adminis-

tration since April 2005, becoming the eleventh Administrator of this agency.

Dr. Humboldt C. Mandell, Jr., Research Fellow at UT Austin's Center for Space Research, has worked with Griffin. Mandell predicted that "At this address, you will get an insight into Griffin's personality and will see his ability to make tough decisions under pressure."

Griffin has wasted no time in taking action at NASA. In just his first eight months as Administrator, he has made sweeping changes in top management. Griffin's current primary duty is to advance the U. S. Vision for Space Exploration, and that was the focus of his address.

Before taking the helm at NASA, Griffin served as a NASA Chief Engineer and as Associate Administrator for Exploration. Before that, Griffin served as Space Department Head at Johns Hopkins University's Applied Physics Laboratory in Maryland. He has many advanced degrees in science and engineering, and is a certified flight instructor, with multi-engine ratings.

Future lunar missions will include follow-on capabilities for missions to Mars, NASA leader Mike Griffin believes.



Photo by Charles Bogel

Griffin spoke of future NASA lunar missions to and from the moon, that will carry four times the payload of the Apollo missions, at about half the cost. "Space will no longer be a destination visited briefly and tentatively. We will learn to live off the land, like true pioneers. We will develop two basic launch vehicles, one for crew and one for heavy cargo, in addition to the lunar landing vehicle. Transporting crew in a separate, small vehicle is safer and more efficient than flying crew and cargo together, as we do today on the space shuttle. The crew launch vehicle will be many times safer than the shuttle, because the crew will sit on top of the rocket and will have a launch escape system. These two moves alone will eliminate many of the dangers that have accompanied our astronauts that fly on the space shuttle today."

Future missions to the moon will carry four astronauts to the lunar surface, rather than two. We will also be able to land on the back side of the moon and on its polar regions, feats not possible today.

Future missions will include follow-on capabilities for missions to Mars, and will be open not only to government endeavors, but to commercial ventures as well. "Ten or more years from now, when we are close to resuming lunar exploration, what might the value be of a commercially operable fuel depot in low earth orbit? With fuel valued at many thousands of dollars per pound, the operators of a commercial

fuel depot in low earth orbit could make billions upon delivery of the fuel requirement of even one lunar mission. And it's a market that will grow as long as we fly."

Why is U. S. leadership in space exploration is so vital? "History is full of crossroads, bold steps either taken or not taken, with consequences that last hundreds of years. For example, in the mid-1400s, there was, as there is now, only one superpower in the world. It was China. The Ming Dynasty had a fleet of fifteen hundred ships, the largest of which rivaled the size of a small aircraft carrier. Because of the fleet, the influence of China reached to the Philippines, Malaysia, India, the East Coast of Africa to the Cape of Good Hope. Some have even said that the Chinese explored as far as the West Coast of the Americas. But when the leadership of the dynasty fell to a new young emperor, everything changed. Elements of the Chinese ruling class advised the new emperor that the fleet was a wasteful indulgence. The Emperor was told that there was nothing in the world to match Chinese culture, which was true—and advised to protect what they had from foreigners. The Emperor followed this advice by building the Great Wall and the Forbidden City, and burning the fleet. A new law made it a capital offense to build a sailing ship with more than two masts. This story has been told many times, because many scholars believe that had China not turned inward and lost its vast scientific and military advantages, today's global political realities

would be much different.

"Because the tiny country of Portugal, at precisely the same time, decided to sail the high seas in search of trade and glory, Portuguese influence today can be seen in such diverse places as Macao, Brazil, and West Africa. If England had not made an even greater commitment, we might all be speaking Portuguese today. Today we face a similar challenge to explore worlds beyond our own, and to help shape the destiny of our planet for centuries to come."

The LBJ Library Gets a Facelift

The impressive scaffolding surrounding the Library is there to help workmen remove the old caulking in the joints of the original travertine stone façade. The skilled artisans will replace the old caulking where necessary, repair any damage due to age and weather, and apply a sealant to prevent moisture from penetrating the new surface. The appearance of the building will not be changed.



LBJ's Attic: The Stuff You Never See

Photo by Charles Bogel

The permanent exhibits on the Library's Ground Floor give visitors powerful insights into the life and times of the thirty-sixth President of the United States. The gifts that were bestowed on Mr. and Mrs. Johnson during their stay in the White House are well represented, and run the gamut of true museum-quality objets d'art. Everything is there, from gold-inlaid six-shooters to unbelievably ornate—and valuable—presentation swords from the Middle East and Africa. These exhibits are at the core of the Library's parlor and living room, so to speak, just as any family would have its most prized gifts on display for the admiration of guests.

Everything in the Museum's holdings was donated by deed of gift by the Johnsons, who in those days were the legal owners. That has changed. Today such items belong to the people of the United States.

Every family also has those gifts from Aunt Hattie. They may be treasured for the memories they evoke, but they just don't make the grade for inclusion on the sitting room coffee table. No one dares throw them away, so up to the attic they go, where they are lucky to get dusted off every couple of years.

The LBJ Museum's attic is really in the basement, and it contains not only the bric-a-brac that just missed getting discarded, but treasures that deserve being on display, if only there were room.

Everything in the Museum's storage areas is open to researchers. How often do the Museum specialists field questions about them? "All the time," says Museum Registrar Mike MacDonald.

Courtesy of Mike, the Library and Museum staff was recently lucky to get a guided tour of their "attic."



Mike explains a famous Al Hirschfeld caricature of Lady Bird Johnson, explaining that in a lower corner, Hirschfeld inscribed “#5.” That means that the artist incorporated his daughter’s name, Nina, five times in his drawing of Mrs. Johnson’s scarf.

The dress Mrs. Johnson wore on several notable occasions, including LBJ’s “Bombing Halt” address of March 31, 1968.



LBJ’s electric toothbrushes

Photos by Charles Bogel



Photos by Charles Bogel

Two LBJ giveaways: cigarette lighters and electric razors. He also favored tie bars and cuff links, not shown here. Once, while Vice President Johnson was bargaining with a European artist for a painting, Mr. Johnson told a Secret Service agent, “Give him a lighter.” The agent replied, “He says he’s already got one.” Mr. Johnson’s answer is not recorded.

An Evening with Weapons of Mass Destruction (Charles Robb, Jim Langdon, and Bobby Ray Inman)

The report of the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction was presented to President George W. Bush in March 2005. Former Senator Robb was Co-Chairman of the Commission; Jim Langdon is the chair of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, which reviewed the report. The President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, familiarly known by the acronym PFIAB, or "Piffy-ab," was begun during the Eisenhower Administration and continues to this day. Admiral Inman, while on active duty in the navy, was Director of the National Security Agency, and Deputy Director of Central Intelligence.

On October 24, 2005, the three experts came to the LBJ Library to discuss the Commission's report.

Inman began with a brief summary of the nation's intelligence community, which was first begun in 1947 to prevent our ever being so ignorant about the outside world as we had been at the outset of World War II. By the end of the Cold War, Admiral Inman stated, our intelligence gathering effort, especially in the area of human intelligence, had been attenuated considerably.

Langdon began by quoting a conclusion of the so-called WMD Report, that Mr. Robb helped compose: "The intelligence community was dead wrong in almost all of its judgments about Iraq's weapons of mass destruction."

How is that state of affairs possible, Langdon asked? The answer is not far to seek, he believes. Today there are fifteen separate intelligence agencies in the federal government. They are located in the Departments of Defense, Justice, Treasury, Energy, State,



Photo by Charles Bogel

Former Senator Robb, Admiral Inman, Mr. Langdon

the CIA, the new Department of Homeland Security, and the FBI. Their customers are all the other agencies of government, who bring questions to them. That, basically, is the cycle of intelligence. Unfortunately, said Langdon, it simply doesn't work.

There is an elaborate planning process to allocate resources to accomplish the intelligence mission, but the individual agencies are not required to build their product in accord with those questions. The agencies follow their own agendas. Perhaps the new intelligence director, Ambassador Negroponte, will make some necessary changes.

Senator Robb reflected on the Commission's work in producing the report on Iraq's possession of WMD. The report runs to about 600 pages, and 74 recommendations. The very first pages, however, contain the key to the whole thing. They begin with a personal address to the President to take charge of the intelligence process in a personal way, by backing up the new Director of National In-

telligence with every power he needs. The FBI must be brought more closely into the intelligence process. The president must demand more from the intelligence community, and not simply accept what it offers. And the president must look more closely at the daily briefing he gets from the community in order to make it conform to his needs.

The most controversial paragraph in the report stated that the assumption that Saddam Hussein had WMD affected the entire process, whether that assumption was politically based or not.

The commission was not on the talk shows and on the front pages when it released their report, because Terri Schiavo had just died, and Pope John Paul was in his death throes. That suited the commission very well, said Robb, and spared them a considerable amount of publicity that would not have served their purpose. They hoped that this meant that the report could speak for itself, as the unanimous view of

the committee members, rather than having it dissected ad infinitum on national television.

What did the commission fault the intelligence community for doing, or not doing, in the case of WMD in Iraq? Not, Robb said, for the original hypothesis, that Hussein probably had such things. The National Intelligence Estimate said, originally, that Iraq was well on the way to a nuclear weapon, although some members dissented from that view.

The real bugaboo was the aluminum tubes that some members insisted were part of a nuclear project.

Biological WMD was a clearer issue. Anthrax was considered a more likely threat. It turned out that this was mistaken. The source was a single HUMINT agent, codenamed Curveball. Never, Robb said, had he encountered a more fitting alias for an intelligence source. Curveball was a chemical engineer; he understood the general technical jargon, and had visited the place where the manufacture was supposed to be taking place. He was an asylum seeker in another country, where another intelligence service worked on him. Nobody from a U.S. intelligence service ever had access to this source. Yet this was the primary evidence about Saddam's supposed mobile biological labs, those infamous labs that we, in the end, never found. But Colin Powell had told the United Nations and the world at large that they existed. Powell had not been

told how tenuous that intelligence was, said Robb

The same applies to chemical WMD. The evidence that they existed was imagery intelligence, photographs that seemed to show that Saddam was acquiring the specialized trucks that were used to transport the chemicals used in making poison gas—or so the analysts believed. But Saddam was not buying more trucks. The pictures were duplicates. It was that simple, and that wrong.

But the analysts were not always mistaken. Their work on Libya was a success story, where the intelligence community uncovered Muammar Qaddafi's acquisition of nuclear technology from Pakistan. The trouble, said Robb, is that absolute certainty, and unanimous agreement, are rarities in the intelligence field.

Robb spoke passionately of the need for coordinating the intelligence effort. Much of what the Commission tried to accomplish was driven by the specter of 9/11, even though that was not in its charter. Preventing another such disaster was obviously in the minds of the members. The Commission report had some recommendations that were aimed at this. Another Director of National Intelligence was not really needed, noted Robb; the Director of National Intelligence already existed in the person of the head of the CIA. He could have been given the powers that in fact went to the new office. But there was an important piece of symbol-

ism involved: The new Director would not have the baggage of seeming to carry on business as usual, where some intelligence was seen as the property of one of those fifteen separate intelligence agencies. All intelligence should be shared by all agencies, and the new office, it is hoped, would help achieve that goal.

Langdon noted that one of the Commission's most important recommendations was about how intelligence is collected. We should be able to monitor, in real time, what is happening in areas of immediate interest to our national security. That is something we cannot often do with today's resources. How do we recruit Arab speakers, people who go to the mosques, for the intelligence community? Right now we can't, because most of them have family ties back home that preclude them from getting cleared for access to classified information.

Inman concluded by observing that he had been glad to see the appointment of Negroponte as the first DNI, because Negroponte had been a user of intelligence for his entire career, not a producer of it. Too many analysts, said Inman, write reports about what they find interesting, rather than what the users of intelligence really need to do their jobs.

The Man With the Camera



For years now, Charles Bogel's skill with photography has given life to the pages of this newsletter.

Charles calls himself an Air Force brat because he followed his father, Col. Tom Bogel, who saw service in California, Florida, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Okinawa. Charles volunteered for the draft in 1968 and served in a Nike-Hercules missile battalion in Germany. There is no lack of geography in his portfolio.

Charles' professional background is equally varied. He has a BA degree in English and an Associate of Arts degree in Radio, Television and Film. He has managed local pizza franchises in San Angelo, is an excellent audio/visual technician, and as anyone who has seen this publication knows, is a photographer of rare gifts.

Charles came to work at dawn on January 6, and saw the UT Tower lit in honor of its football team's Rose Bowl victory and national championship. He dashed into the Library, seized his camera, sprinted all the way around to the south overlook, and shot this wonderful picture, a few minutes before the light changed.



Photo by Charles Bogel

Notes on Nixon: An Evening with Alexander Butterfield

After a twenty-year career in the Air Force, as a fighter pilot with the Sky Blazers, the aerobatic team in Europe, and a stint in teaching at the Air Force Academy, Alexander Butterfield commanded a fighter squadron on Okinawa. He earned a Bronze Star and the Distinguished Flying Cross in Vietnam. He then became H. R. Haldeman's executive assistant in the Nixon White House. In the summer of 1973 he became the key witness in the Watergate hearings, revealing the existence of conversations tape-recorded in the Oval Office. The next summer he was again a key witness, this time in Nixon's impeachment hearings. Oliver Stone's film "Nixon" included a part based on Butterfield's character; and the part was played by—Alexander Butterfield.

Mr. Butterfield began by observing that the title of his talk could well be "Richard Nixon: The Oddest Man I Ever Knew."

Butterfield had an office next to the Oval Office, he recalled, "So I was in and out all day, and my principal job was to assure the smooth running of the President's day. I had many subsidiary jobs; I was cabinet secretary for about four and a quarter years until things really started to get bad with Watergate. I skipped out in March or April of 1973; that's when things started to come apart at the seams for Richard Nixon."

Of Nixon, Butterfield recalled that "He kept himself trim; he was neat as a pin, got a haircut every week. He was very, very well-

organized, always came to work between ten of eight and ten after eight, always went home right around seven—not home, necessarily. Instead of going home, four days out of five he went across the street to the EOB and ate alone; a lonely man. Manolo Sanchez, his manservant, would fix him a dinner and maybe a glass of wine, maybe a scotch before that. He didn't drink; I never saw him tipsy in that four years, and I never went home, never once, until he was upstairs in the Residence, at the end of the day, usually around ten-thirty or a quarter of eleven.

"He did have a lonely existence. He only went home, meaning over to the second floor of the Residence—they used to call it the Mansion; Nixon changed it to the Residence, thinking it sounded a little better—when the girls would come over with their boyfriends or husbands. The youngest daughter, Julie, was already married when Nixon became president; she had just married a few months before, to David Eisenhower. But Tricia was still having dates, and hadn't connected yet with the young Cox boy.

"I was impressed. I didn't know Nixon at all; I was the only person at the White House who had not traveled aboard the *Tricia*, and been on the campaign trail. Everyone else had; they all knew them as Dick and Pat. Of course now he was Mister President, but Pat was still Pat, and the Vice President—even the copy guys in the Xerox room called the Vice President 'Ted.' . . . [P]eople didn't have much respect for vice

presidents, and I couldn't believe some of the things that poor Hubert Humphrey had to endure as vice president to President Johnson.

"But I was around then, working for McNamara, at a time when McNamara was being very heavily counted on by the Administration, and I was his man for White House matters. I was told, 'Never let McNamara get over to the White House without you.' So I'd go running along beside the staff car, trying to get in, and he never paid any attention to me, and he'd go on, and I'd have to get another car. But I was always over there when he was there. I was his chart man; I used to have all his Vietnam charts, and his Dominican Republic charts, or whatever the issue might be. . . ."

Butterfield recalled two things especially about Nixon.

"[H]e . . . had great retentive powers. For instance, if he had to be out on the South Grounds at ten minutes of eleven, because Prime Minister Wilson is going to come through the Southwest Gate at ten of eleven . . . it's my job to get him out there. I know he's a grown man, and he can get out there, and he's been doing this sort of thing for years, I was aware of that, but still he made me nervous, because at fourteen of the hour, he's at his desk still working.

"The second part of his day started at three. So he'd get up [from a nap], and shave a second time with an electric shaver, and go out and start his second day. .

. . . And he'd be in there for lunch. His lunch was small-curd cottage cheese, every day. I don't know why, what the deal was about the small curd cottage cheese, but they said later that we had over two hundred and thirty-five memos, in the Nixon White House, written about small curd cottage cheese.

"So I was so nervous. But he'd walk in there, and he'd sit down at the desk with the papers, the little folder that the speech writers had sent over, Pat Buchanan; Ray Price was in charge of the speech writers—and Bill Safire; little things about Great Britain and the U.S., whatever might be appropriate to say when he goes out to see Prime Minister Wilson.

"And you could see that Nixon . . . always did his homework the night before. He knew essentially what he was going to say, and he knew the points he was going to make, and the order in which

he was going to make them. . . . But he's going through this thing, with a pen, and when he comes on one that he likes, you can see him check it, and you can almost see him slide it into this scroll that's in his head. . . .

"So finally he finishes and out we walk. Well, it does take only about fifty seconds to walk from the Oval Office across the Rose Garden, and there we are, in place, and the gates open, and here comes Prime Minister Wilson. And Nixon is great; he loved to speak off the cuff, he spoke off the cuff very well, but he was thoroughly prepared...."

By way of example of what Butterfield called Nixon's oddness, he cited the following:

"Nixon hated state dinners. But you have roughly two a month, about two every five weeks in a presidency, state dinners for

chiefs of state, and heads of government, prime ministers, kings, queens, emperors, whoever they might be. And state dinners are great; fortunately for me, I loved going to those things. Haldeman didn't want any part of anything like that, so I got to go. I went to every one. And Nixon said to me, 'You're my eyes and ears. I want you to look around and see how we can improve these things.' I remember the first time, I'm looking around; I'm also having some drinks from the tray there, it was a wonderful party, I liked the social atmosphere. So the next morning we're going over the thing, and he said, 'Well, what did you notice?' And I didn't have too much to say, 'It was a good party,' I said. 'It was fun.' 'No,' he said, 'Did you notice the waiters? It took them two minutes and forty seconds to serve the salad!'"

Photo by Charles Bogel



Alexander Butterfield described his White House service for Richard Nixon, "the oddest man I ever knew."

His Son, His Friend, and His Biographer: An Evening In Absentia with John Kenneth Galbraith, September 19, 2005



James K. "Jamie" Galbraith, Elspeth Rostow, Richard Parker

Photo by Charles Bogel

In introducing James K. "Jamie" Galbraith, the son of famed economist John Kenneth Galbraith, LBJ Library Director Betty Sue Flowers observed that it doesn't seem fair that so much talent reside in one family. Galbraith the younger is a respected economist and author in his own right, and currently holds the Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr. Chair in Government/Business Relations at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, The University of Texas at Austin, and is a senior scholar of the Levy Economics Institute in New York. On this evening he met in the LBJ Library Auditorium with his famous father's biographer, Richard Parker, and his long-time friend and colleague, Elspeth Rostow, to reflect on his father's contributions to American economics, letters, and politics. Professor Rostow is the

former Dean of the LBJ School, where she is currently Styles Professor Emerita in American Studies and Professor of Government.

Professor Parker teaches at the Harvard Kennedy School of Government, and is the co-founder of the magazine *Mother Jones*, which has described itself as "your home for news, politics, commentary, and hell-raising."

Parker began by noting that the elder Galbraith and President Johnson had been friends and allies for many years. They shared a vision that government could be the solution of many societal problems. Both men rose from rural, populist political backgrounds, and each shared a faith in FDR's New Deal to solve the problems of the Great Depression. Ultimately they dis-

agreed on our course in Vietnam, Parker recalled, and that tragic rift drove them apart.

Professor Galbraith agreed, but pointed out that while LBJ took a course in Vietnam that Kennedy had not agreed to or foreseen, it was because the situation in Vietnam had fundamentally changed after Johnson became president. LBJ, Galbraith believes, did not aggressively pursue war in Vietnam. President Johnson was reacting to the changed situation.

Dean Rostow commented that she has known the elder Galbraith longer than either his son or his biographer. She used one of his books, *American Capitalism*, as a text when she taught at MIT. She recalled that the elder Galbraith has never been known "as a man

of tremendous modesty. This has been a characteristic of his since an early stage. I have in my hand a letter written in March of this year, in which he talks about Professor Parker's book. "I have been relishing the response to Richard Parker's biography. I still respond well to praise from unknown journalists." (Laughter)

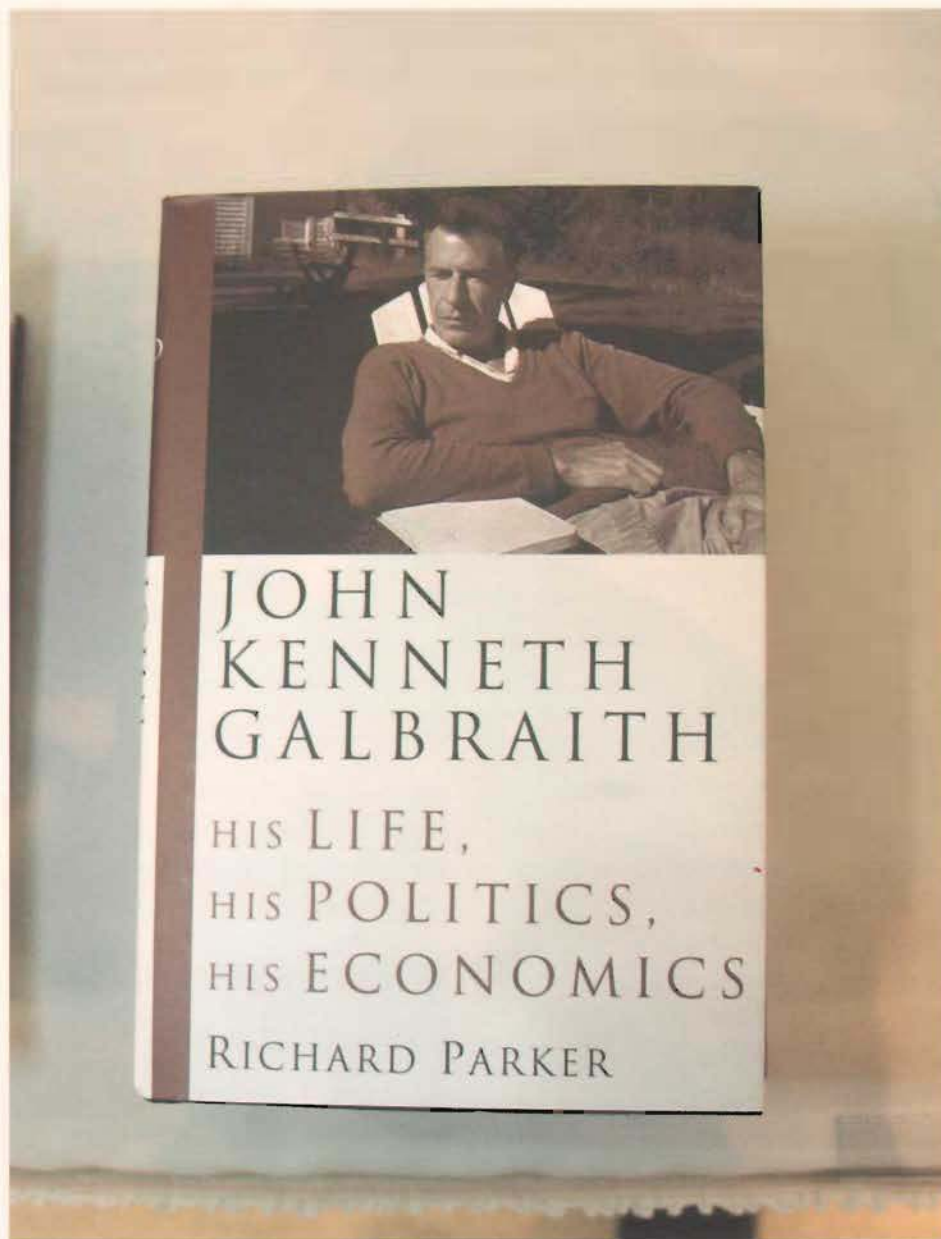
Dr. Rostow continued: "Galbraith had the capacity to take the major issues of our time and translate them into not only a general hypothesis that could be easily understood, without oversimplification. It was simply clarification. This is a rare talent. . . . The dialogue on public policy would be the poorer if Galbraith had stayed in Ontario. He has added immeasurably to the flow of immigrant contributions to this country, and also to the redemption of the Scots from charges of a dialogue that has not always been animated with the charm and ability of Ken Galbraith."

The younger Galbraith quoted his father, when he last visited the LBJ Library in 1999. "Johnson and I were proudly New Dealers, fully committed to FDR, who had our unstinting support. Our friendship, if not close, lasted for nearly a lifetime. He is, next only to Franklin Roosevelt, a force for a civilized and civilizing social policy essential for human well-being and for the peaceful coexistence between the economically favored and the New Deal. History has settled on the great contribution of the New Deal. Much needs yet to be said of the achievements of the Johnson years. Lyndon Johnson was the most effective advocate of

humane social change in the United States in this century."

[John Kenneth Galbraith passed away on April 29, just before this newsletter went to press. He was 97.]

Photo by Charles Bogel



Professor Parker signed copies of his biography of J. K. Galbraith

Middleton Fellowship Goes to Berkeley Scholar



**Brendan Doherty Lands
Middleton Fellowship.**

This year's Harry Middleton Fellowship for Presidential Studies has been awarded to Brendan J. Doherty, a Ph.D. candidate in political science at the University of California, Berkeley. Doherty will receive a \$5,000 fellowship and will begin his archival research after the spring semester. A graduate of Dartmouth College, Doherty was Class President and received a cum laude degree. He is a veteran of the Peace Corps, and was a Municipal Development Volunteer in Honduras from 1999-2000.

The Middleton Fellowship was created to support scholarly work in presidential studies and to recognize Middleton's unique contributions to the presidential library system. Middleton was a speechwriter for President Johnson, and was Director of the LBJ Library and Museum for thirty years. He assisted President Johnson in writing his memoirs, and has published several books, including a history of the Korean War and a pictorial history of the Johnson Administration.

A Silver Anniversary

On March 8, 2006, the LBJ Library and Museum Volunteers and Docents celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their program. Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson always hosts this annual event, which this year was held at the Alumni Center on the University of Texas campus.

Over a hundred docents and volunteers attended the luncheon. It is not easy to remember a time when the docents and volunteers were not on hand to lubricate the machinery that makes the Library and Museum run properly. But their cheerful presence and expertise goes a long way toward making a visit to the building that bears President Johnson's name a

pleasurable experience. Docent Betty Ripperger was honored as the first member of the program to reach 5,000 hours of service.

Photo by Charles Bogel



Veterans Group Visits Library

On November 11 each year, a parade through downtown Austin honors America's veterans. The parade ends at the state capitol building, where the various units disband and find their way back to the automobiles that brought them to South Congress Street. This year, the LBJ Library's featured exhibit was the work of a number of navy artists who focused on America's Vietnam experience. The contingent of Vietnam veterans who marched in the parade was invited to tour the exhibit and for a luncheon in the Brown Room, on our top floor.



Photos by Charles Bogel

The helicopter was the omnipresent feature of the wars in Southeast Asia



Vietnam Veterans of America representative John Miterko addresses the luncheon group in the Brown Room

Photos by Charles Bogel



Docent Dorothy Carter welcomes a veteran to the Library



January 17, 1969: Almost time to go home to Texas. Liz Carpenter, Lady Bird Johnson, Bess Abell, Ashton Gonella

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In Memoriam

John Kenneth Galbraith



Although they later fell out over Vietnam policy, LBJ counted him a friend and always weighed his advice.

*Photo by Yoichi Okamoto,
LBJ Library Archives*

Among Friends of LBJ is a publication of the Friends of the LBJ Library.
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The LBJ Library is one of eleven presidential libraries administered by the National Archives and Records Administration.

