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WHITE HOUSE

Staff Book 1953-61

1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



NOTE TO READER: In the section devoted to biographies, you may regret the omission of certain awards, citations, decorations, honorary degrees and achievements of one sort or another, including directorates, writings, speeches, special missions, conferences, golf scores, fish caught, and other prideful things. These are not inadvertences. The editors decided to keep all staff biographies to a bare minimum; trying simply to describe the background and qualifications of those who served the President of the United States of America.

Moreover, offense was deliberately risked by not using glamour-type photographs supplied in some instances, favoring instead -- again for the sake of uniformity -- the plain passport shots from the official White House passes. Dissatisfied subscribers may apply for a refund by writing The Editors at the above address any time after January 20, 1961.



Dwight D. Eisenhower

DUTY * HONOR * COUNTRY



A Staff has no existence independent of the person "staffed." Whatever authority, whatever influence, whatever effectiveness, a staff may have is purely derivative. In acknowledging this, the Editors have included one biography -- in front of the others -- that obviously does not belong in a White House "Staff Book" but without whom there would be no book in the first place.

If this were the kind of volume that could, without presumption, carry a dedication, it is obvious to whom it would be dedicated. Since it is not, the Editors suggest to all hereafter named, the adoption, ex post facto, of a motto. In doing so, we could do no better than to use three words that have informed and illumined the life of the man who brought this Staff together -- and which words are also the motto of his alma mater, the United States Military Academy: "Duty, Honor, Country."

Our Foreword is reprinted from his class yearbook, the HOWITZER, 1915:

If, in the years to come, the perusal of these pages will serve to bridge the gap between us and the past, and to bring to mind pleasant reminiscences, made mellow by the magic touch of time, of our cadet days; if this humble result of our efforts will, when the age of retirement is reached, be the key in an oft-visited vault of memory, then our expectations will be exceeded and we shall be content.

The Editors



DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

Wife, Mamie and Son, John

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dwight D. Eisenhower was elected the 34th President of the United States on November 4, 1952, the first Republican to win the Presidency in 24 years. He received 33,936,252 votes to his opponent's 27,314,992. He carried 39 out of the 48 States; 442 electoral votes out of the total 531.

He was re-elected for a second term on November 6, 1956, receiving a record vote of approximately 35,585,316. His margin of victory was over nine and one-half million. He carried 41 of the 48 States, receiving 457 electoral votes out of a possible 531.

On the day he was nominated for the Presidency in Chicago on July 11, 1952, Mr. Eisenhower resigned as a General of the Army, terminating 41 years of service in the uniform of the United States Army. He was then 61, having been born in Denison, Texas, on October 14, 1890.

The Eisenhower family went to Denison from Abilene, Kansas, and they returned to Abilene two years after Dwight's birth. He and his five brothers grew up in the life of a mid-western town and a devout religious home. On both sides of his family, he is of German and Swiss descent.

To help fill out the family's income, the Eisenhower boys worked after school at odd jobs. Dwight worked summers in the Belle Springs Creamery, tending machinery in the ice plant on the night shift. In 1909 he graduated from high school with an outstanding scholastic and athletic record.

He then worked full-time in the Creamery until he was able to take examinations for both Annapolis and West Point. He finished first in the Annapolis examination and second in the one for West Point, but found himself several months too old for the Naval Academy and therefore chose West Point, which he entered July 1, 1911. He graduated in 1915 in the upper third of his class and received a commission as second lieutenant of Infantry. Assigned to the 19th Infantry Regiment, he went to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. There he met Mamie Geneva Doud whom he married in Denver on July 1, 1916. Their son, John Sheldon Doud Eisenhower, was born in 1922.

His Army career is marked by service in many capacities at various post and battlefields around the world. His promotions were slow at first, gradually accelerating as he developed and demonstrated his capacity for organization and leadership. He began to receive increasing attention when he graduated first in a class of 350 officers from the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1926. Other special assignments included: Infantry Tank School, 1922; Army War College, 1928; Army Industrial College, 1933; then to Washington, D. C., as Assistant Executive Officer, Office of Assistant Secretary of War, 1929-33; and in the Office Chief of Staff, 1933-35. He went overseas as Assistant to General Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines,

1935-40. When World War II began he won wide recognition as Chief of Staff, Third Army, 1940-41 during the Louisiana Maneuvers. This led to his appointment as Chief of War Plans Division, War Department General Staff and then Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of Operations Division. By mid-year 1942 he had risen to the rank of Lieutenant General and was Commanding General, European Theater.

On November 3, 1942, General Eisenhower became Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces in North Africa. He became Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, in December 1943, with responsibility for planning and coordinating the land, sea and air forces for the Normandy Invasion, which took place on June 6, 1944. He became a full General in February 1943, and General of the Army, December 20, 1944.

On May 8, 1945, in a schoolhouse in Rheims, France, General Eisenhower signed the unconditional surrender terminating the war in Europe. Soon afterward he was appointed Military Governor of the United States Occupied Zone in Germany.

On November 19, 1945, he returned to Washington, D. C., to succeed General George C. Marshall as Chief of Staff. He remained in that office until February 7, 1948.

"Crusade in Europe," an account of General Eisenhower's experiences as Supreme Commander, was published in 1948 and dedicated to the Allied Soldier, Sailor, and Airman of World War II.

From June 7, 1948, until January 19, 1953, he was President of Columbia University. During his period he made public his principles of government and citizenship. During the Korean conflict, he obtained a leave of absence from the University. On December 16, 1950, at the request of the North Atlantic Treaty Nations, he became the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.

After a year and a half with NATO, General Eisenhower returned home to accept the Republican nomination as President of the United States.



On Korean battlefield, 4 December 1952, with Syngman Rhee and Generals.



ON MARRIAGE

Q. "We are all aware sir, of your disinclination to discuss personalities, but we wondered if you would make an exception today (July 1, '59); this being the day it is, we wonder if you would give us your formula for 43 years of successful marriage."

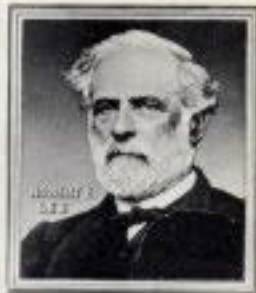
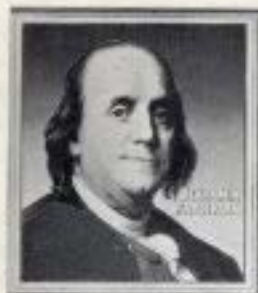
THE PRESIDENT: "No, I haven't any formula. I can just say it's been a very happy experience and speaking from the advantage of my years, I would say this: that a successful marriage I think gets happier as the years go by; that's about all."

3 QUOTATIONS & 4 MEN

"Suaviter in modo, Fortiter in re. (Gently in manner, strongly in deed.)

"The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but can not do, at all, or can not, so well do for themselves -- in their separate and individual capacities. But in all that people can individually do as well for themselves, government ought not to interfere."
(Abraham Lincoln)

"Liberty is nothing but the opportunity for self-discipline."



I might tell you that for eight long years there have always been in my office four prints...four men I admire extravagantly. They are Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and General Lee. I cannot think of any four men whose histories can do more to inspire anyone to try to do his best.



THE PALACE GUARD

Press Conference question on "Palace Guard" April 2, 1958

THE PRESIDENT: "You know sometimes it seems almost useless to try to answer questions because the answer to me seems so obvious. Now since 1941 I have been in a position where I have had to use staffs; and certainly if I were not kept well acquainted with the basic facts of my problem, then I would certainly have been ineffective, and at least on a few occasions I think we did a little better than average.

"Now this business of 'palace guard' is like other expressions that we get in the habit of using in this country that to my mind have no meaning. Of course you have to have a staff. And it would be ridiculous to think that everything that each member of that staff heard had to be repeated to me each day in that office. I would never have anybody else in there, that is certain, and I would be worn out in a week, because they hear everything.

"Now, they do sort out the things that are interesting to Government and to me and make certain that I get them, whether they are recommendations from important people or ideas or facts or statistics, anything else.

"But on top of the 'palace guard' that you want to call it -- I have the National Security Council, I have the Cabinet, and on top of that I have this: direct orders to every member of an executive department or independent agency that he can come to me directly at any time and no staff officer can stand in his way.

"So I think it is just ridiculous to talk about this kind of thing, because it means this: do you understand how to get staff work done properly or don't you? And the people that don't know anything about staff work, there is no use talking to them."



SHERMAN ADAMS

Wife, Rachel, and four children:
Marion, Jean, Sarah, and Samuel

Pollard Road
Lincoln, New Hampshire

A descendant of the Adams family of Massachusetts, Governor Adams was born on January 8, 1899 at East Dover, Vermont. He attended public schools in Providence, Rhode Island, and served in the U. S. Marines during World War I before getting his B.A. at Dartmouth in 1920. He entered the lumber industry with headquarters at Lincoln, New Hampshire. In 1940 he was elected to the State House of Representatives. Two years later, he was Speaker of the House. In 1944 he was elected to the 79th Congress of the United States. Four years later, he was Governor of New Hampshire. After two terms, he joined the Eisenhower campaign and served as The Assistant to the President from January 20, 1953 to November 1, 1958.



DILLON ANDERSON

Wife, Lena, and three daughters:
Susan, Jill, and Elizabeth

3414 Del Monte
Houston 19, Texas

Dillon Anderson was born in McKinney, Texas, July 14, 1906. He studied at the University of Oklahoma, B. S. 1928, and Yale, LL.B. 1929. In the latter year he began the practice of law in Houston, Texas. He left the law during World War II to win a Legion of Merit as a Colonel in the Army. He continues to leave the law on occasions to write about a character called Claudie and his kinfolks. Pursuing still another line of interest he became Director of the Foreign Policy Association and a member of the Executive Committee of the U. S. Commission for the U. N. This led in 1955 to his participation in the Summit Conference in Geneva. From April 2, 1955 to September 1, 1956 he was Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. He has been carried on the White House rolls as a Consultant since June 29, 1957.



JACK Z. ANDERSON

Wife, Frances, and three daughters:
Jean, Carol, and Nancy

Anderson Ranch
San Juan Bautista, California

A product of California, Jack Anderson was born in Oakland, March 22, 1904. From 1925-39, he grew and developed the famous Anderson pears at the old homestead ranch in San Juan Bautista. He was first president of the California Canning Pear Association. He entered politics in 1939 as a U. S. Representative and retired undefeated after six fruitful terms in the Congress. While there he was a member of the Naval Affairs and Armed Services Committees. After a few years back on his beloved ranch, he was recalled to Washington as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture. He moved over to the White House as Administrative Assistant to the President on December 15, 1956. His Christmas distribution of juicy Comice pears became a Yuletide tradition here.



PHILLIP E. AREEDA

Harvard Law School
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Phil Areeda was born in Detroit, Michigan, on January 28, 1930, and educated at Harvard College. In 1954 he received his LL. B. from the Harvard Law School where he was an editor of the Harvard Law Review. After graduation he held the Harvard University Traveling Fellowship in Law. (On January 21, 1961, he returns to Harvard as a Professor of Law.) During his military service he served in the office of the Air Force General Counsel. In July 1956 he transferred from the Pentagon to the White House with special duties in Economic Affairs and Higher Criticism. On November 12, 1958, he was made Assistant Special Counsel to the President. He is a member of the Michigan and D. C. Bars and the White House Athletic Club.



EVAN P. AURAND

Wife, Patricia, and daughter:
Margaret

c/o Bureau of Naval Personnel
Washington, D. C.

Captain Pete Aurand (USN) was born June 10, 1917, on the island of Manhattan in New York, completely surrounded by water. Son of a three-star Army General, he nevertheless entered the U. S. Naval Academy and graduated on June 2, 1938 -- exactly 1272 days before Pearl Harbor. He was assigned to the U.S.S. LEXINGTON and won the Navy Cross for "vigorous and determined dive bombing attacks on enemy ships." A skilled and heroic pilot, he was given command of the first jet squadron in the Pacific Fleet. After a series of military assignments on air, land and sea (70% of the world's surface is covered by oceans) he assumed duties as Naval Aide to the President on 15 February 1957. At the end of this tour, he flies to the Persian Gulf to become skipper of the U.S.S. GREENWICH BAY.



J. WILLIAM BARBA

60 Stewart Road
Short Hills, New Jersey

Bud Barba was born in Arlington, New Jersey, May 22, 1923. He received his A.B. in 1947 from Princeton and his LL.B. in 1950 from the University of Pennsylvania, where he helped to edit the Law Review. During World War II he served aboard the U.S.S. LEWIS as a Lieutenant (j.g.). Afterwards, he spent three years in the practice of law with the firm of Shanley and Fisher in Newark. He became interested in Good Government and took a leading part in the New Jersey Conference for the Promotion of Better Government. From March 15, 1954 to March 12, 1957 he was engaged in the Best Government of All as Assistant Special Counsel to the President. When he left, he had so many friends they had to hire the Potomac Boat Clubhouse to give him an adequate farewell party.



EDWARD L. BEACH

Wife, Ingrid, and three children:
Edward, Hubert, and Ingrid

29 Gravel Street
Mystic, Connecticut

Captain Ned Beach, USN, was born in New York City, 20 April 1918. A "Navy Junior," he attended public schools at Palo Alto, California, before entering the Naval Academy. Commissioned Ensign in 1939, he served briefly on surface ships before joining the submarines which ran silent and deep. At the end of the War, after more narrow escapes than most humans can endure, he found himself marooned in the Sea of Japan. There followed a series of assignments at sea and ashore, including a period as Naval Aide to General Omar Bradley. From 21 January 1953 to 15 February 1957 he was Naval Aide to the President. He returned to the White House by helicopter on 10 May 1960 to receive the President's "well done!" for taking the nuclear submarine U.S.S. TRITON on its historic, submerged voyage around the globe.



STEPHEN GORDON BENEDICT

330 East 71st Street
New York 21, New York

Steve Benedict was born May 8, 1927, in New York, N. Y. He received a B. A. degree from St. John's College in 1947. Upon graduation he joined the staff of Common Cause, a monthly journal of the Committee to Frame a World Constitution. He then worked two years with the Foundation for World Government. In 1950 he went to Europe to pursue the study of language and music, not neglecting political science. During the Presidential campaign of 1952, he was an Assistant to Dr. Gabriel Hauge who was then Research Director of the Citizens for Eisenhower movement. In September of that year, Dr. Hauge lifted him onto the campaign train. During the pre-inaugural period he assisted Dr. Hauge at the Hotel Commodore. From January 21, 1953 to April 17, 1955 he served in the White House, first as Special Assistant to Dr. Hauge, then as Assistant Staff Secretary.



JOHN STEWART BRAGDON

Wife, Ruth, and three children:
Ruth, Dorothy, and John S., Jr.

2737 Devonshire Place
Washington 8, D. C.

Major General Bragdon, USA, was born 21 May 1893, in Pittsburgh, Pa. At West Point 1911-1915 he learned the importance of "comprehensive planning." After graduation, he continued his study in Civil Engineering at Carnegie Tech. During World War I, he served on the Mexican border and with the AEF in France. Between wars, he supervised river basin projects for the Corps of Engineers. During World War II he built 40 airfields and spent \$2 billion for emergency military construction in the U. S. and South America. Later he directed world-wide construction programs as Deputy Chief of Engineers. Before joining the President's Council of Economic Advisers in 1954, he was a consultant to the UN for river basin developments. From August 15, 1955 to June 28, 1960 he was Special Assistant to the President for Public Works Planning. He was then appointed a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.



KARL BRANDT

Wife, Anitta, and four sons:
Klaus, Jobst, Goetz, and Ralph

221 Kingsley Avenue
Palo Alto, California

Karl Brandt was born in Essen, Germany, January 9, 1899. He graduated from the Wurttemberg State College of Agriculture in 1921 and received his doctorate at the College of Agriculture in Berlin five years later. In 1933 his career as a teacher and public servant was stopped by Adolf Hitler but resumed at the New School for Social Research in New York. After a year at Louisiana State University, in 1938 he became Professor of Agricultural Economics at Stanford. Since 1942, on various occasions, he has taken leave of the campus to serve as adviser and consultant to government, international agencies, and foundations. On October 31, 1958 he became a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.



PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE

Wife, Ammitai, and two children:
Robert and Lois

2601 Woodley Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Percy Brundage was born in Amsterdam, New York, on April 2, 1892. Exactly 64 years later he took office as Director of the Budget. Before that he got his A. B. cum laude from Harvard in 1914. During World War I he kept track of all the military materiel which went overseas through the port of New York. Afterwards he continued to keep a careful check on many businesses with Price Waterhouse and Company. At the same time, he was president of the National Bureau of Economic Research, chairman of the executive committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, president of the American Institute of Accountants, president of the Society of Business Advisory Professions, and chairman of a private study group on business income. In 1954 he was called to the Bureau of the Budget and from April 2, 1956 to March 15, 1958 he was its Director.



ARTHUR F. BURNS

Wife, Helen, and two sons:
David and Joseph

2 Tudor City Place
New York, New York

Arthur Burns was born in Stanislau, Austria, April 27, 1904. He has three degrees from Columbia University, A.B. and A.M. 1925, and Ph.D. 1934. After 14 years on the faculty at Rutgers, he returned to Columbia as Professor of Economics in 1941. He has been active in academic and public affairs, both here and abroad. His writings over the past four decades reveal his developing interests and concerns. In the '20's he wrote about the Stock Market Cycle; in the '30's he reported six decades of Production Trends in the U.S.; in the '40's, he analyzed the Keynesian Thinking of our Times; and in the '50's, he spoke from the Frontiers of Economic Knowledge on the happy subject of prosperity without inflation. He took part in the President's first campaign and served on his staff as Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers from August 8, 1953 to December 1, 1956.



JOHN L. BUTTS

Wife, Joy, and three children:
Jeffrey, Jenifer, and Janet

c/o Bureau of Naval Personnel
Washington, D. C.

Lt. John Butts, USN, was born 29 May 1929 at Memphis, Tennessee, on the Mississippi River. He graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1951. He tried living briefly on the high seas aboard a destroyer and then entered the Submarine School at New London, Connecticut. As a submariner he enjoyed service on the USS STERLET, USS BASHAW and the USS BREM. The latter being a "killer" submarine. He was Communications and Intelligence officer on the Staff of Commander Submarine Group Western Pacific at Yokosuka, Japan. From 1 July 1957 to 15 September 1960 he flourished in the service of the USS WHITE HOUSE.



PAUL THOMAS CARROLL*

Wife, Ruth, and three sons:
Paul, Jr., Robert, and David

6017 North 16th Street
Arlington 5, Virginia

Brigadier General Pete Carroll was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, April 6, 1910. He died on duty in Washington, September 17, 1954.* He was a graduate of West Point 1933. As an infantry officer he served in the 16th, 35th and 10th Infantry Regiments. With the latter he went to Iceland soon after America's entry into World War II. Before D-Day in Normandy, he became Executive Officer of the 2nd Infantry Regiment. In three subsequent military campaigns he won the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster. At the end of the war, he became Chief of the Correspondence Section in the Office of Chief of Staff of the Army, General Eisenhower. Three years later he attended the Armed Forces Staff College and went on to teach at the Command and General Staff College and the Army War College. During the Korean conflict he was military assistant to General Eisenhower, SHAPE Commander in Paris. On January 21, 1953, he became Staff Secretary and Defense Liaison Officer in the White House.



EARLE D. CHESNEY

Wife, Louise

Apartment 407
2032 Belmont Road, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Earle Chesney, the creator of "Eggbert of the Navy," was born in Swanton, Nebraska, June 6, 1900 -- 44 years before the salvos of D-Day in Normandy. He received a commission from the Army in 1924 but switched to the Navy in World War II. In the Korean conflict he made Captain USN. His naval experiences provided the material for his legendary cartoon hero, Eggbert, who has raised the morale of sailors around the world. He might also have drawn upon his experiences in the Veterans Administration and as Assistant Usher in the White House during the Hoover Administration. On March 4, 1954, he returned to the White House as Assistant to the Deputy Assistant to the President. His next book will be filled with cartoons from this period.



DALE JACKSON CRITTENBERGER

Wife, Mildred ("Pookie"), and five children: Josephine Gay, Kristina Marie, Dale Jackson, Jr., Juliet Anne, and William Townsend

G-3 Sect, Hq 4th Armored Div
APO 326
New York, New York

Major Jack Crittenberger, USA, was born in the District of Columbia, 21 May 1927. He graduated from West Point in 1950 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in Armor. He was assigned to the 2nd Armored Division at Ft. Hood, Texas. In December 1950 he was ordered to Korea to take command -- from his old friend, Dick Streiff -- of a tank platoon in the 70th Heavy Tank Bn, 1st Cav Div. In the spring of 1951, he returned to Ft. Hood as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Hobart Gay. Two years later, after more Armored service and schooling, he shipped out to Germany for duty with the 2nd Armored Division and the Public Information Division, Hq, U. S. Army, Europe, in Heidelberg. From 23 July 1956 to 8 July 1959 he was Assistant to the Military Aide to the President. The gold leaves were pinned upon his shoulders by the President.



HOWARD CROSBY

Wife, Phyllis, and three children:
Stephen, Barbara, and Margaret

Wild Rose Lane
New Castle, New Hampshire

Lt. Comdr. Howard Crosby, USN, was born 15 June 1926 in Palo Alto, California, overlooking the Pacific Ocean. He attended the U. S. Naval Academy 1944-1948 and was commissioned Ensign. On board the DDE 861, he served two years at sea as Communications Electronic Officer. Then he submerged for a period at New London, Connecticut, learning how to be a submariner. He went to sea again in 1950, this time beneath the restless waves inside the USS GRAMPUS. After 2 1/2 years of this kind of work, he shipped out again as Communications Electronic and Operations Officer aboard the USS PICUDA. From August 1955 to September 1957, he tried something entirely different in the hold of the USS WHITE HOUSE.



EDWARD PECK CURTIS

Wife, Agnes, and three children:
Diane, Ruth, and Edward

3541 Elmwood Avenue
Rochester, New York

Ted Curtis was born in Rochester, N. Y., January 14, 1897. He graduated from Williams College with the Class of 1918, but much of his education was secured with the 95th Aero Squadron during World War I flying Nieuports and Spads. After the armistice he served on General Billy Mitchell's staff, then started work with the Eastman Kodak Co. When World War II began, he took leave of Eastman to join forces with General Toohey Spaatz, subsequently becoming the two-star Chief of Staff of the U. S. Strategic Air Force in Europe. In the fall of 1945, he returned to Rochester as Vice President in charge of Eastman's motion picture film business throughout the world and also supervision of general business in Europe, Latin America and the Far East. He took leave of this office to serve on the White House staff from March 1, 1956 to June 15, 1957 as Special Assistant to the President for Aviation Facilities Planning.



ROBERT CUTLER

41 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

On June 12, 1895, Bobby Cutler was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, which was once called "Muddy River" by proper Bostonians. Naturally he went to Harvard (A.B. 1916) and again to its Law School (LL.B. 1922 -- the same year he wrote "The Speckled Bird"). He is now an Overseer of the College. He became a banker active in civic and charitable affairs. For three years he was national president of the Community Chests. A veteran of both World Wars, he was commissioned a Colonel in World War II "and advanced through grades to Brigadier General." He was Special Assistant to Secretary of War Stimson. Later he held the same title under Secretary of Defense Forrestal. In 1952 he joined General Eisenhower's campaign and became his Administrative Assistant on January 21, 1953; later Special Assistant for National Security Affairs; and on January 27, 1960, U. S. Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank.



FREDERICK M. DEARBORN, JR. *

Wife, Pauline, and three sons:
David, Henry A., and Philip N.

91 Cedar Street
Wenham, Massachusetts

Fred Dearborn was born in New York City, June 6, 1911. He died in Washington, February 25, 1958.* By Presidential proclamation, the flags were flown at half mast in tribute to him. Fred was a Harvard-trained lawyer (A.B. 1933, LL.B. 1936). During World War II he rose to the rank of Lt. Col. in the Field Artillery. He saw combat in Europe with the First Army and won a Bronze Star. Afterwards, on leave from his law firm in Boston, he served the government as executive secretary with the "Gray Board" in the Defense Department and as Legal Counsel to Governor Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts. On May 27, 1957, he was sworn in as Special Assistant to the President for Security Operations Coordination, which office he filled until his death.



JOSEPH M. DODGE

Wife, Julia, and son, Joseph J.

375 Washington Road
Grosse Pointe 30, Michigan

Joe Dodge was born in Detroit, Michigan, November 18, 1890. He attended schools in Detroit and entered the banking business. For 20 years (1933-53) he was Chairman of the Detroit Bank. During World War II he left Detroit to come to Washington as Chairman, War Contracts Price Adjustment Board. When the war was over he moved to Germany as Financial Adviser to the U. S. Military Governor. A year later he became Deputy for Austrian Affairs to Secretary of State George C. Marshall. From 1949-52 he served the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in Japan, General Douglas MacArthur. He helped to balance the Japanese budget four consecutive years. He returned to Washington in the fall of 1952 as Special Representative of President-elect Eisenhower. From January 21, 1953 to April 15, 1954 he was Director of the Budget. Since then, the President has frequently used him in various projects as fact-finder and Consultant.



WILLIAM G. DRAPER

Wife, Ruth, and four children:
Mary Ann, James, William, and Priscilla

1006 North Noyes Drive
Silver Spring, Maryland

Colonel Bill Draper, USAF, was born in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, June 28, 1920. After his family moved to Silver Spring, Maryland, he bought his first self-propelled vehicle, a Model T Ford for \$5.00. In high school, Bill took flying lessons and continued them at the University of Maryland. Since his solo flight in 1940, he has flown around 9500 hours. From Pan American Airways, he switched to the Army Air Corps in 1942. During most of World War II, he flew strategic supplies from Miami, Florida, to Assam, India, on the so-called AAF "Fireball Line." Later he became Chief Pilot with the Special Air Mission Squadron at the National Airport in Washington. In 1950, he was appointed personal pilot for General of the Army Eisenhower, then SHAPE Commander in Europe. When the General became President, who else could pilot the Columbine and MATS 707?



JOHN S. D. EISENHOWER

Wife, Barbara, and four children:
David, Anne, Susan, and Mary Jean

R. D. 2
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower, USA, was born August 3, 1922 in Denver, Colorado, where his parents were married eight years previously. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in June 1944, the month of the Allied assault on Fortress Europe. After infantry training at Fort Benning, Georgia, he joined First Army in the ETO. After the war he studied at Columbia University prior to a 3-year tour as a Professor of English at West Point. In 1952 he volunteered for service in the Korean conflict with the 3rd Division. Later he became battalion commander in the 30th Infantry Regiment. In 1955 he joined the faculty at the Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and two years later moved to the Pentagon office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations. On October 20, 1958 he was assigned to the White House as Assistant Staff Secretary.



MILTON S. EISENHOWER

Two children: Milton Stover and
Ruth Eakin

Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore 18, Maryland

Dr. Milton Eisenhower was born in Abilene, Kansas, September 15, 1899. He received his B. S. at Kansas State College in 1924. Before that he was City Editor of the Abilene Daily Reflector. He entered Government service with two years in Scotland as Vice-Consul; then fifteen years with the Department of Agriculture; and left Washington in 1943 as Associate Director of the Office of War Information. In that year he became President of his alma mater. Seven years later he accepted the same office at Penn State; and in 1956 at Johns Hopkins. During these years he maintained an active interest in national and world affairs, promoting UNESCO, higher education, Latin America, and Good Government. He gave his services to the President on various occasions at home and abroad and was a familiar figure around the White House.



HARRIS ELLSWORTH

Wife, Helen, and two daughters:
Mary Margaret and Jane

422 West Riverside Drive
Roseburg, Oregon

Harris Ellsworth was born at Hoquiam, Washington, September 17, 1899, and moved to Oregon the following year. He graduated as a major in journalism from the University of Oregon in 1922. He entered the newspaper business and became president of the Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association. In 1941 he was elected U. S. Representative from the 4th Congressional District and served seven consecutive terms. In the House, he was a member of Naval Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Rules Committees. He was an American delegate to the NATO Parliamentary Conference in Paris in 1956. From April 18, 1957 to February 28, 1959 he was Chairman of the U. S. Civil Service Commission and the President's advisor on personnel management.



FRANK STERLING EVANS

Wife, Florence, and three sons:
Gordon, Robert, and Lawrence

716 Jefferson Avenue
Falls Church, Virginia

Major Frank Evans, USAF, was born in Tacoma, Washington, October 31, 1924. He came East to attend George Washington University and the University of Maryland; continued eastward when World War II began, to become a lead B-17 bombardier in the 8th Air Force, with 16 missions over Nazi Germany. After V-E Day he trained B-29 crews and completed his own pilot training. When the Korean conflict broke out in 1950, he was one of the first Air Force pilots to be engaged in it. After 60 combat missions, he returned to the States to train B-26 crews. From 1953-56 he was commanding officer of 2737 Radio Test Flight. On May 18, 1956, he came to the White House as Assistant to the President's Air Aide.



WILLIAM BRAGG EWALD, JR.

Wife, Mary, and two children:
William B., III, and Charles Ross

3034 R Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

Bill Ewald was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 8, 1925. He received his A. B. at Washington University in 1946, his M. A. and Ph. D. at Harvard, 1947 and 1951. At the latter place, he remained as an Instructor in General Education and English until 1954. That was the year he published his book "The Masks of Jonathan Swift." That was also the year he was invited to Washington to become Special Assistant in the White House. He served here from September 26, 1954 to August 26, 1956, the year he published his second book, "Rogues, Royalty, and Reporters." He left the White House to become Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior. Last year he traveled around the world under an Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship studying international informational, educational, and cultural programs.



ARTHUR S. FLEMMING

Wife, Bernice, and five children:
Elizabeth Ann, Susan Harriet, Harry
Sherwood, Arthur Henry and Thomas
Madison

7108 Lenhart Drive
Chevy Chase 15, Maryland

Arthur S. Flemming was born on June 12, 1905, in Kingston, New York. He received his A. B. degree at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1927 and returned to its campus 21 years later as President. In the meantime, he was Executive Officer of American University, an editor of U. S. News and World Report, a member of the Civil Service Commission and a wide variety of other Federal commissions and agencies. In 1951, on leave from Ohio Wesleyan, he returned to Washington to serve in the Office of Defense Mobilization. Two years later the President made him Director of ODM. At the same time he was serving on the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization seeking to implement the recommendations he had helped to draw up. In 1957 he returned to Ohio Wesleyan only to be recalled on August 1, 1958 as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.



FREDERIC EWING FOX

Wife, Hannah, and five children:
Josephine, Elizabeth, Frederic,
Donald, and Hannah

7614 Lynn Drive
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Born August 19, 1917 in Stamford, Connecticut, Fred Fox went to schools in Scarsdale, N. Y., and Asheville, North Carolina. He was given a pre-medical A.B. at Princeton, N. J. 1939. That year he also registered to vote in Flagstaff, Arizona, but soon moved to Hollywood, California, to work in radio. After Pearl Harbor, he enlisted in the Army and served way under General Eisenhower in the ETO as a Captain in the Signal Corps. Honorably discharged, he entered the Christian ministry: B.D. 1948 Union Theological Seminary, and D.D. 1952 Defiance College. He was pastor of four Congregational Churches in Arizona, New York, Ohio and Massachusetts. He was brought to the President's attention through his articles on American community life in the New York Times. On July 16, 1956, he became Special Assistant in the White House; on March 7, 1957, Staff Assistant to the President.



CLARENCE FRANCIS

Wife, Grace, and two children:
John Berry and Barbara

Nine Westway
Bronxville, New York

Clare Francis was born December 1, 1888, on Staten Island, N. Y. After graduating from Amherst College in 1910, he started selling for the Corn Products Refining Company. Then he joined Ralston Purina, Postum and finally, in 1929, the parent organization of all three, General Foods. He was president of that corporation 1935-43 and Chairman of its Board 1943-54. In that time he also had time to write "A History of Food and its Preservation," and take on the duties of Deputy Sheriff of Westchester County. When World War II started, he became consultant to the Defense Plant Corporation, then Chairman of the Food Industry War Committee -- one of the many government and non-government committees, boards, foundations and campaigns to which he has given his wise, forceful and jubilant energy. On March 8, 1954, he was appointed Special Consultant to the President, with particular responsibilities for Agricultural Surplus Disposal.



ANDREW J. GOODPASTER, JR.

Wife, Dorothy, and two daughters:
Susan and Anne

801 North Overlook Drive
Alexandria, Virginia

Born on Lincoln's birthday 1915, in Granite City, Illinois, Brigadier General Andy Goodpaster, USA, attended public schools there before entering West Point in 1935. In the Corps of Engineers his first assignment was strengthening the fortifications in Panama. During World War II, as CO of the 48th Engr Combat Bn, II Corps, 5th Army, he earned his Distinguished Service Cross with Purple Heart. He was assigned to the Operations Division of the General Staff, War Department. In 1947 he was detailed to Princeton University for an MSE and a Ph.D in international relations. In December 1950 he helped set up headquarters in Paris for the first SHAPE Commander, General Eisenhower. He served four years there as Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff. On October 10, 1954, he came to the White House as Staff Secretary to the President and got his first star on January 1, 1957.



GORDON GRAY

Wife, Nancy, four sons and three
stepdaughters: Gordon, Jr., Burton
Craig, Boyden, Bernard, Cameron,
Alexandra and Schuyler Beebe

1224 30th Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

Gordon Gray was born May 30, 1909, in Baltimore, Maryland. He graduated from the University of North Carolina (A.B. 1930) and the Yale Law School (LL.B. 1933). He worked with law firms in New York and Winston-Salem before becoming in 1937 President of the Piedmont Publishing Company in the latter city. As a State Senator he was stripped of all privileges when he entered the Army as a Private in May 1942. Seven years later he got even with his Sergeant by becoming Secretary of the Army. After this duty, he assumed the presidency of his alma mater, the University of North Carolina. He returned to Washington in 1955 as Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. He moved into the Executive Office of the President on March 14, 1957, as Director of the ODM. On July 22, 1958 he became Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.



ROBERT KEITH GRAY

1413 27th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Bob Gray was born in Hastings, Nebraska, September 2, 1922. He graduated from Carleton College, B. A. 1943, and the Harvard School of Business, M. B. A. 1949. In between his academic years, he served as a Naval officer on board an attack transport in the Pacific. After the war he joined the faculty at Hastings College, teaching in the field of economics and business. In 1950 the Chamber of Commerce called him the "Outstanding Young Man of the Year." He wrote a casebook on the operation and organization of a new business enterprise and left the campus to manage a newly formed company which grew, under his management, to thirteen locations in Nebraska and Iowa. He was called to Washington in 1955 to serve the Navy Department as Special Assistant for Manpower. He moved over to the White House as Special Assistant on May 16, 1956. He became Secretary to the Cabinet on that same day, 1958.



HOMER H. GRUENTHER

Wife, Bess

The Westchester, Apartment 703-B
4000 Cathedral Avenue, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.

Homer Gruenther was born in Platte Center, Nebraska, May 23, 1900. He is the brother of General Alfred M. Gruenther of the Red Cross. After a turn with naval aviation in World War I and post-war study at Creighton University, he became Sports Editor for the Omaha Daily News (World Herald). He worked briefly with the State legislature in Lincoln before coming to Washington in 1933 as Secretary to Congressman, later Senator, Edward R. Burke of Nebraska. In that office he assisted in the preparation of the Burke-Wadsworth Bill for the creation of the Selective Service System. Subsequently he was a member of the staff of Senator Kenneth S. Wherry and remained with his successor, Senator Fred Seaton, until General Eisenhower returned on June 2, 1952, to accept the Republican nomination for President. He mounted the General's campaign train and immediately after the inauguration was appointed Assistant to the Deputy Assistant.



JAMES C. HAGERTY

Wife, Marjorie, and two sons:
Roger and Bruce

5010 Reno Road, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

Jim Hagerty was born in Plattsburgh, New York, May 9, 1909, the son of James A. Hagerty, a longtime Political Editor of the New York Times. As an undergraduate at Columbia University, he was campus correspondent for the Times, and after receiving his A. B. 1934, he became a reporter on its staff. From 1938 to 1943, he was its legislative correspondent in the State Capital. He covered two Presidential campaigns (Landon and Willkie) as a correspondent; two more as a discouraged Press Secretary (Governor Dewey's) and two more as a proud and confident one in 1952 and 1956. It was during this period that he must have won the nickname "Sunny Jim." To his classic list of sure winners (Notre Dame, Man o'War and the New York Yankees) he added the name of Dwight D. Eisenhower. On January 21, 1953, he was appointed Secretary to the President.



JOHN HAMLIN

Wife, Gertrude, and three daughters:
Josephine, Cecily, and Gwendolen

4250 Meadowgrove Street
Pasadena, California

John Hamlin was born on June 21, 1909 at Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania. He graduated from Stanford University, A. B. 1929, and entered private business with one leg on a cotton farm in Missouri. He also climbed Mt. Fuji in the winter. During World War II, he was an Air Intelligence Officer in the Navy. Afterward, he devoted seven years to the work of the Republican State Committee of California. In 1952 he returned to private business but in two years came to Washington to be Director for Small Business with the Department of Defense. From August 6, 1956 to December 12, 1959, he served in the White House as Executive Secretary of the Commission on Government Activities Affecting Prices and Costs. He also served as an Adviser in the Fine Arts. He left to enlist in the campaign for Nixon and Lodge.



ROBERT E. HAMPTON

Wife, Geraldynne Ann, and two children:
Adrienne Ann and Jeffrey Scott

5804 Rossmore Drive
Bethesda 14, Maryland

Bob Hampton was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 21, 1922. He was a BBA at the University of Chattanooga 1949, and before that a PW at some Stalags in Germany. He entered the latter in a crippled B-17 bomber via the 8th Air Force. This experience helped him to handle the students at the Black Fox Elementary School in Cleveland, Tennessee, where he was Principal in 1949-50. It also helped him when he served in the Department of State 1950-55 -- especially as Vice Consul in Munich. In 1955 he transferred to the Department of the Air Force (Manpower, Personnel and Organization). Two years later he returned to State as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary for Administration. On May 4, 1958 he became Special Assistant in the White House and Staff Assistant to the President.



BRYCE N. HARLOW

Wife, Elizabeth (Betty), and three
children: Margery G., Trudy P.,
and Bryce L.

2800 North Jefferson Street
Arlington, Virginia

Bryce Harlow was born in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, August 11, 1916. He earned his B. A. 1936 and M. A. 1942 at Oklahoma University. In between he received some lessons in Washington politics as Secretary to Congressman Disney of the 1st District. When World War II began, he moved into the Pentagon as Special Assistant to General Persons, then Chief, Army Legislative and Liaison Division, dealing with the Army's relations to the Congress. After the war, he moved up Capitol Hill where he became chief clerk of the Committee on Armed Services -- dealing with the Congress' relations to the Pentagon. In 1951 he returned to Oklahoma City as Vice President of the Harlow Publishing Corporation. In 1953 he was called to the White House to help deal with the Congress again. He has had various titles, the last being Deputy Assistant to the President. He also holds the title of White House tennis champion, and rank of Colonel, USAR.



KARL G. HARR, JR.

Wife, Patricia, and three children:
Timothy, Karl, and Catherine

3508 Shepherd Street
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Karl Harr was born in South Orange, New Jersey, August 3, 1922. He graduated from Princeton in 1943, magna cum laude, varsity football star and president of his class. As a Rhodes Scholar, Ph.D. Oxon 1950, he wrote his thesis on Communist tactics in France. During the seven intervening years, he got his law degree at Yale and picked up some military intelligence on the staffs of Generals Stillwell and MacArthur -- and learned to smoke cigars. He was associated with the firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, as a trial lawyer, 1950-54. From there he began his government career in Washington as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State. In 1956 he moved over to the Pentagon as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. On March 26, 1958, he was called to the White House to become Special Assistant to the President and V. Chrm. of the Operations Coordinating Board.



GABRIEL HAUGE

Wife, Helen, and six children:
Ann Bayliss, Stephen Burnet, John
Resor, Barbara Thompson, Susan
Lansdowne, Elizabeth Larsen

950 Park Avenue
New York 28, New York

A child of the manse, Gabe Hauge was born in Hawley, Minnesota, March 7, 1914. He received his A.B. from Concordia College in 1935 and his M.A. and Ph.D. from Harvard, 1938 and 1947. On the faculty at Concordia he was Assistant Dean of Men and Coach of Forensics. On the Harvard faculty he taught Economics 1938-40; the same for Princeton 1940-42. During World War II he saw naval service on battleships. After the war he worked in the New York State Banking Department. Three years later he moved up to Interstate Cooperation. In 1950, he left Government service to become an editor of Business Week. He soon took on the added duties of Research Director in the Citizens for Eisenhower movement. When the 1952 campaign began, he remained on the candidate's personal staff. From January 21, 1953 to September 30, 1958 he was Administrative, then Special Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs.



STEPHEN H. HESS

Wife, Elena

1528 32nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Steve Hess was born in New York City on April 20, 1933. He received his B. A. at Johns Hopkins University in 1953, majoring in Political Science under Professor Malcolm C. Moos. The following year, as research assistant to Mac, he helped prepare a book on the history of the Republican Party. While serving on the faculty at Johns Hopkins, he also did some laboratory work in local Baltimore politics. On duty with the U. S. Army 1956-58, he was a non-partisan member of the 3rd Armored Division in Germany. After his discharge, he came to Washington to join the public relations staff of the Republican National Committee. During the Congressional campaign of 1958, Mac Moos borrowed his services and on February 20, 1959, he became a Special Assistant in the White House. He is co-author of a book on Presidential candidates, and a television series on Presidential conventions.



LEO ARTHUR HOEGH

Wife, Mary Louise, and two daughters: Kristen and Janis

5505 Albia Road
Washington 16, D. C.

Leo Hoegh was born in Audubon County, Iowa, March 30, 1908, and 46 years later carried his home town, Elk Horn, with a majority of 3 to 1 when he became Governor of the State. From the University of Iowa he received his B. A. in 1929; his J. D. in 1932. He practiced law in Chariton and Des Moines and served three terms in the State Legislature. During World War II he rose to the rank of Lt. Col. in the 104th Division, and one day in the fall of '44 he had the privilege of briefing the SHAEF Commander, General of the Army Eisenhower. When the war ended, he became President of the Chariton Development Company. In 1953 he was elected State Attorney General. Then he was elected Governor. In 1957 he was called to Washington to fill the post of Administrator, FCDA. On July 1, 1958 he was appointed Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.



EMMET J. HUGHES

Three children: John, Mary, and Kathleen

TIME, Inc.
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

Emmet Hughes was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 26, 1920. He graduated from Princeton in 1941, *summa cum laude*, and did graduate work at Columbia in the field of political science. From 1942-46, he served as press attache to the American Embassy in Madrid -- the last two years as an officer in the U. S. Army. When he returned to the States, he joined the staff of Time and Life. From 1946-48, he was Chief of their Rome Bureau. From 1948-49, he was Chief of their Berlin Bureau. In 1949 he became articles editor of Life and remained in this post until the campaign year of 1952. At that time he joined the candidate's personal staff and after the election came to the White House with him. From January 21, 1953 to October 15, 1953 he was Administrative Assistant to the President. During the 1956 campaign he was recalled on a consultant basis.



ROWLAND R. HUGHES*

Wife, Dorothy, and four children:
Richard, Mrs. A. W. Zibart, Barbara
Anne, and Mary Elisabeth

344 Via Hidalgo
San Rafael, California

Rowland Hughes was born in Oakhurst, New Jersey, March 28, 1896. He died April 2, 1957.* He graduated from Brown University in 1917 and started to work for the National City Bank of New York. For eleven years he served the Bank's foreign branches in London, Shanghai, Bombay, and Japan. In 1928 he became its Inspector of Foreign Branches; then Comptroller. In addition to his duties with the bank, he was a member of the Committee on Federal Tax Policy and of the tax committee of the Foreign Trade Council and Council of State Chambers of Commerce. He also served as a consultant to the Congress. In May 1953 he was called to Washington as Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget. From April 16, 1954 to April 1, 1956 he served as Director of the Budget.



C. D. JACKSON

Wife, Grace

1 West 72nd Street
New York 23, New York

C. D. Jackson was born in New York City, March 16, 1902. He graduated from Princeton A. B. 1924. In 1925 he entered a family business which required extensive travel in Europe, laying the groundwork for his future interests. He joined Time in 1931 as Assistant to the President, and he is now Publisher of Life. During World War II he had various military and civilian assignments in the national interest. He helped organize the Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF prior to D-Day and participated in the liberation of France. In the Fall of 1952 he was invited to join General Eisenhower's Presidential Campaign Headquarters. From February 16, 1953 to March 31, 1954 he was Special Assistant to the President. Since then, involved in many short and long-term special projects he has returned to the White House on various occasions.



WILLIAM H. JACKSON

Four children: William, Richard,
Bruce, and Howell

1900 Que Street
Washington, D. C.

Bill Jackson was born in Nashville, Tennessee, March 25, 1901. He graduated from Princeton in 1924 and from the Harvard Law School in 1928. He practiced law in New York City until the outbreak of World War II. He entered the service and became Deputy Chief of Intelligence on the staff of General Bradley's 12th Army Group. After the war he was named Managing Partner of the J. H. Whitney Company, New York City. He moved to Washington in 1950 to become Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. At the beginning of the Eisenhower Administration he was made Chairman of the President's Committee on International Information Activities. He went to Geneva in 1955 as Special Assistant to Secretary Dulles. From January 20, 1956 to January 1, 1957 he was Special Assistant to the President.



A. R. JONES

Wife, Ruth, and two children:
Arnold Richard and Virginia Louise

1431 Tugaloo Drive
Knoxville 19, Tennessee

A. R. was born at Haddam, Kansas, May 30, 1904. He received a B. S. degree in business from Kansas University in 1927. He immediately joined the faculty at Kansas State College as an instructor of accounting. He became a professor there in 1945, later Dean of Financial Administration. In addition to his academic duties he served his State government as Assistant Budget Director, as a member of the Kansas Corporation Commission and as Director of the Division of Administration in the office of the Governor. During World War II he was a captain in the Army Service Forces. From April 23, 1956 to September 19, 1957 he was Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget. On the latter day the President named him a Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority.



ROGER W. JONES

Wife, Dorothy, and three children:
Cynthia, Roger H., and Edward C.

3912 Leland Street
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Roger Jones was born in New Hartford, Connecticut, February 3, 1908. He received his B. A. at Cornell in 1928 and his M. A. at Columbia in 1931. He entered Federal service in 1933 and served with the Central Statistical Board before joining the Budget Bureau in 1939. During World War II, as an Army officer, he was assigned to duty with the Combined Chiefs of Staff. After the war he returned to the Budget, and in 1955 he was one of the first ten persons to receive the National Civil Service League's "Career Service Award." Three years later, he was one of the first five persons to receive the "President's Award for Distinguished Federal Service." In 1958 he was appointed Deputy Director of the Budget. On March 9, 1959, he took office as Chairman of the U. S. Civil Service Commission.



DAVID W. KENDALL

Wife, Elizabeth, and son, David, Jr.

2101 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dave Kendall was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on February 11, 1903. He received his A. B. degree from Princeton in 1924 and his LL. B. from the University of Michigan in 1931. In between, he was a reporter for the Jackson Citizen Patriot and Detroit News. In 1931, he began the practice of law at Jackson, Michigan and continued there for 23 years, with the exception of 4 -- 1941 to 1945 -- when he was in the Pacific theatre of war as an Air Corps major. In 1946, he helped to re-elect Senator Vandenberg and soon afterwards was named to the Republican National Committee, 1953-56. Starting in 1955, he served in the Treasury Department for three years, first as General Counsel, then as Assistant Secretary. He resigned at the end of 1957 to practice law in Washington. On November 5, 1958, he became the President's Counsel.



MEYER KESTNBAUM*

Wife, Gertrude, and two children:
Ruth Louise and Robert Dana

209 East Lake Shore Drive
Chicago 11, Illinois

Meyer Kestnbaum was born in New York City, October 31, 1896. He died December 14, 1960.* He was a graduate of Harvard, B.S. 1918 and M.B.A. 1921. During World War I he was wounded while serving in the AEF as a Lieutenant of Infantry. Afterwards, he joined the firm of Hart Schaffner & Marx and, in twenty years, became its President. On the side, he was active in the work of many civic and educational groups. He was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Committee for Economic Development. After a year's service as Chairman of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, he was appointed on October 10, 1955, Special Assistant to the President to advise him on the recommendations contained in the reports of this Commission and the Hoover Commissions. It is typical of his vigorous and generous life that he should die at work in the midst of voluntary service for the Rhodes Scholarship Committee.



ROBERT S. KIEVE

c/o WBBF
339 East Avenue
Rochester 4, New York

Bob Kieve was born December 9, 1921, in Jersey City, New Jersey. From the Berkshire School he went to Harvard, graduating in 1943. He immediately went to Madrid, as Information Officer of the American Embassy. During his 4 years there, he wrote "El Arte Radiofonico," a pioneer work on radio broadcasting in Spanish. While there he also met up with Emmet Hughes. He returned to the States in 1947 to be Program Director of Radio Station WGVA in upper New York. Two years later he moved to the Big City as a writer for CBS Television. He was active in the '52 campaign and came to Washington with Emmet Hughes after the Victory. From January 21, 1953 to January 24, 1955 he was a Special Assistant in the White House.



JAMES RHYNE KILLIAN, JR.

Wife, Elizabeth, and two children:
Carolyn and Rhyne

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Jim Killian was born in Blacksburg, South Carolina, on July 24, 1904. He studied at Trinity College (now Duke University) and transferred to M.I.T., graduating in 1926 with a B.S. in business and engineering administration. He remained at the Institute as an editor of its Technology Review. In 1939 he became Executive Assistant to President Karl T. Compton, and ten years later, himself President. He remained in this office another ten years before becoming the Chairman. He was one of the first American educators to recognize today's crucial role of science, and he has long been active in governmental and private groups seeking to improve our Nation's schools. In 1951 he became a member of the Science Advisory Committee (ODM). He became the President's first Special Assistant for Science and Technology, serving from November 8, 1957 to July 15, 1959.



ARTHUR A. KIMBALL

Wife, Hazel, and stepson, Dr. William K. Billingsley

4722 Tilden Street, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.

Art Kimball was born in Washington, D. C. on August 22, 1908, the son of a government official. He graduated from George Washington University, A. B. and LL. B., 1931 and 1933. He started working for the Federal Government as an under file clerk, CAF-1, and advanced through grades to the highest rating of the Civil Service. His places of work include the Census Bureau, Commerce Department, NRA, Social Security Board, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Veterans Administration, Department of State (Marshall Plan), Bureau of German Affairs, USIA, and the Department of HEW. Along the way, he became a Colonel in the Army and served in the War Department -- also as Administrative Officer for Justice Jackson during the Nurnberg trials. From March 8, 1954 to September 14, 1960 he was Staff Director of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.



GEORGE B. KISTIAKOWSKY

Wife, Irma, and daughter, Vera

Gibbs Laboratory
Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

George Kistiakowsky was born in Kiev, Russia, November 18, 1900, son of a Professor of International Law. From 1918-20, he was a member of the White Russian Army. He received his Ph. D. from the University of Berlin in 1925. The following year he came to the U. S. and joined the faculty at Princeton. He moved to Harvard in 1930 and eventually became chairman of its Chemistry Department. His research work has been confined largely to the fields of kinetics of gas-phase reactions; structure of polyatomic molecules; thermochemistry of organic compounds; enzymecatalyzed reactions; detonation waves -- which is one way of describing the phenomena of Washington. During World War II he served in the Manhattan Project. Since then, he has continued to serve the government in several capacities, finally on July 15, 1959, becoming Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology.



JAMES McCLURG LAMBIE, JR.

Wife, Elizabeth, and two daughters:
Elizabeth T.K. and Helen Thistle

5510 Roosevelt Street
Bethesda, Maryland

Jim Lambie was born in Washington, Pa., September 19, 1914. He received his A.B. from Washington and Jefferson College in 1935. He did further work at the Universities of Michigan, Penn State, and the Findlay Clay Products Company. He joined the Navy in World War II and saw service as a Lieutenant in the Pacific area. Upon discharge he opened up an office in New York as "readability consultant." Two years later he became Executive Assistant to the President of Town Hall. From there he moved over to the National Committee for Free Europe, and in 1950 joined the Crusade for Freedom. This led naturally to his participation in the Republican Crusade of 1952. After the election he became manager of the Advance Headquarters of the Eisenhower administration in the Commodore Hotel. On March 3, 1953, he was appointed Special Assistant in the White House. On September 4, 1960 he became Assistant Staff Secretary.



ARTHUR LARSON

Wife, Florence, and two children:
Lex Kingsbury and Anna Barbara

3408 Dover Road
Durham, North Carolina

Arthur Larson was born on the 4th of July, 1910, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He received his A.B. degree magna cum laude from Augustana College in 1931. While studying at the University of South Dakota Law School, he was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship and won his B.A. and M.A. Oxon in Jurisprudence in 1935 and 1938. About 20 years later, he returned to Oxford to get his degree as Doctor of Civil Laws. In the intervening years he practiced and taught and administered the law in Milwaukee, the University of Tennessee, and the wartime OPA. He also strummed his guitar and wrote music. After the war he joined the faculty at Cornell Law School and in 1953 became Dean of the University of Pittsburgh School of Law. He came to Washington in March 1954 as Under Secretary of Labor, later Director of USIA. From October 28, 1957 to August 31, 1958 he was Special Assistant to the President and has remained on call as a Consultant.



ALBERT N. LEMAN

Wife, Myrtle, and two children;
Albert N., Jr. and Gladys LeFave

4 Gott Street
Rockport, Massachusetts

Al Leman was born in Rockport, Mass., February 8, 1897. He attended public schools and Boston University. He joined the Army during World War I and served overseas with the AEF. He became a newspaperman and spent 21 years as Executive Editor of the Boston Sunday Post. From 1941-45 he was Editor-in-Chief of the McClure Newspaper Syndicate and remained as a contributing editor until 1953. His first formal appointment in public office was as Secretary to the Lt. Governor of Massachusetts. During the 1952 Presidential campaign he was a member of General Eisenhower's Headquarters Staff. From January 21, 1953 to March 15, 1953 he was Assistant to the Press Secretary to the President. At the personal request of Secretary Weeks he then became Director of Information at the Department of Commerce.



EUGENE J. LYONS

Wife, Bernice, and two daughters:
Kathleen and Jeanice

5519 Pollard Road
Springfield, Montgomery County
Maryland

Gene Lyons was born at Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 22, 1904. He attended the public schools of that city and the Rose Polytechnic Institute in Terre Haute, Indiana. He served on the Moline (Illinois) Dispatch until 1941, when he joined the Curtiss Wright Corporation as Public and Internal Relations Manager. Five years later he joined Merck and Co. as Director of Industrial Relations. He became its Vice-President for Personnel in 1949. He was called to Washington in 1953 to become Assistant Postmaster General with responsibility of personnel administration for 550,000 postal employees. On December 3, 1959, he was called to the White House to enlarge his field of activities to include all 2,300,000 Federal employees, as Special Assistant to the President for Personnel Management.



EDWARD A. McCABE

Wife, Janet Isabell, and three sons:
Thomas, Michael, and Patrick

5605 Kirkwood Drive
Washington 16, D. C.

Ed McCabe was born in Ballybay, Ireland, March 4, 1917. When he was a boy he moved to Philadelphia, Pa., and grew up halfway between Shibe Park and the Phillies' Stadium. There he learned baseball from teachers like Grover Cleveland Alexander and Lefty O'Doul. For his more formal education, he moved to Washington and graduated from the Columbus University Law School. During World War II, he served as an Intelligence Officer with the CIC. Afterwards, he practiced law in the Nation's Capital and developed a warm feeling for the Washington Senators at Griffith Stadium. In 1953, he moved up Capitol Hill to become General Counsel to the House Committee on Education and Labor. On January 16, 1956, he came down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House to accept appointment as Associate Special Counsel to the President. On September 10, 1958, he was made his Administrative Assistant.



GERRY M. McCABE

Wife, Joy, and two children:
Mark and Caroline

607 Janneys Lane
Alexandria, Virginia

Lt. Commander Gerry McCabe, USN, was born 9 May 1926 in Buffalo, New York, the terminus of the old Erie Canal. He attended Tufts and Holy Cross before entering the U. S. Naval Academy from New Hampshire. In 1949, as an Ensign, he began his Naval service in the destroyer class. Two years later, he selected the submarines. After completing special underwater schooling, he held assignments on three submarines, the last being the USS ALBACORE, a naval prototype which has set many records, speed and otherwise. On this vessel he was the Executive Officer. On 28 July 1960 he reported for duty at the White House, also a prototype of sorts.



MARY JANE McCAFFREE

Husband, Dr. Floyd E. McCaffree

459 Dogwood Lane, Plandome, L.I.,
New York or c/o C. W. Post College
(L.I. University), Brookville, L.I.,
New York

Mary Jane McCaffree was born in New York City and attended schools there. In 1937, she became secretary to the General Manager of the New York World's Fair. The following year she became secretary to the Fair's Vice President in charge of Foreign and State Government Participation and Protocol. When the Fair ended, she became Personal and Executive Secretary to the President & Chairman of the Rustless Iron and Steel Corporation of Baltimore. After four years, she became Secretary to the President of Schenley Distillers. In 1946, she joined the World Wide Development Corporation, New York City, as Executive Secretary to the Manager. In 1952, she became office manager to the Citizens for Eisenhower headquarters, and on January 21, 1953, Social Secretary in the White House and Personal Secretary to the First Lady.



KEVIN McCANN

Wife, Ruth, and three children:
Marie, Pat, and Eugene

The Defiance College
Defiance, Ohio

Kevin McCann was born on a farm in the Sperrin Mountains of North Ireland, on Columbus Day 1904. He came to the New World for his education at St. Mary's College, B.A. and M.A., and for a career as an industrial engineer and newspaper publisher. In 1942, he enlisted in the U. S. Army; served in New Guinea; and became an assistant to the late Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War. In 1946, he met the Chief of Staff, General Eisenhower, and, for several years thereafter, was part of his staff, first in Washington, then at Columbia University, and finally at SHAPE headquarters in Paris. In 1951, he was elected President of The Defiance College. On October 19, 1953, the President borrowed him from the College as a Consultant. He returned to Defiance on February 1, 1957. Since then, off and on, he has come back to the White House many times for special assignments as Special Assistant.



F. MORAN McCONIHE

Wife, Marguerite and three children:
Eleanor, Michael, and Peter

Piney Meeting House Road
Potomac, Maryland

Mike McConihe was born in Cedarhurst, Long Island, New York, August 7, 1904. He moved to Washington when he was eight and has maintained his home here ever since. He graduated from Princeton in 1926. He was a Captain in the Artillery. He headed a construction firm for five years, then entered the real estate business, eventually becoming President of the City Real Estate Board. During the mid-30's he took time out as a Federal Land Appraiser for the PWA. He has long been active in metropolitan affairs, civic, charitable, medical, and educational. From January 30, 1956 to May 7, 1956 he was Consultant to the President. He was then made Commissioner of Public Buildings for the General Services Administration.



HENRY ROEMER McPHEE, JR.

Wife, Joanne, and three children:
Henry Roemer, III, Joanne, and
Sarah Larkin

718 South Royal Street
Alexandria, Virginia

Roemer McPhee was born in Ames, Iowa, January 11, 1925. He was educated at Princeton -- where his father was, and still is, University physician -- and the Harvard Law School 1950. Between campuses, he served as a naval officer on board a destroyer escort in the Pacific. In 1950, he joined the staff of Governor Driscoll of New Jersey. After two years in the State Capital, he repaired to the practice of law. He moved to the Nation's Capital in 1954 as general attorney in the office of the General Counsel, Federal Trade Commission. Almost immediately, he was attracted to the White House to become a Special Assistant in the office of Dr. Hauge. In 1957, he brought his pipe across West Executive Avenue to be Assistant Special Counsel to the President. On November 12, 1958, he was made the Associate Special Counsel.



I. JACK MARTIN

Wife, Barbara, and two children:
Donald and Judy

9614 Hillridge Drive
Rock Creek Hills
Kensington, Maryland

Judge Jack Martin was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18, 1908, the year the late Senator Robert A. Taft's father was elected President. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and received his LL.B. from the University of Cincinnati in 1932. He practiced law in Cincinnati for the next eight years and served as Assistant Prosecutor for Hamilton County. In 1941, he moved his practice to Philadelphia for three years. He came to Washington as Administrative Assistant to Senator Taft in 1944 and stayed with him until his death in 1953. From September 22, 1953 to August 27, 1958 he was Administrative Assistant to the President. Then, at the nomination of the President, he became Associate Judge, United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.



CHARLES F. MASTERSON

Wife, Vivian, and two children:
Michael and Susan

9801 Shore Road
Brooklyn, New York

Charlie Masterson was born in New York City, October 31, 1917. He received his B. A. from Long Island University in 1938; his M. A. and Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1939 and 1952. As a teacher of English and history, he wrote textbooks on World History and the History of Asia. He could also have written about the game of tennis, since he was once ranked the 14th best amateur player in the land. He entered the field of Public Relations, representing the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and the New York City Mission Society. In 1952 with Stan Rumbough and Charlie Willis, he became active in the Citizens for Eisenhower movement. With them, he came to Washington when the new Administration took over and served as a Special Assistant in the White House from September 14, 1953 to November 28, 1956.



ROBERT E. MERRIAM

Wife, Marguerite, and three children:
Aimee, Oliver, and Morna

5402 South Dorchester Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Bob Merriam was born in Chicago, Illinois, that great city, on October 2, 1918. He received an M. A. degree in public administration from the University of Chicago in 1940. In the Army from 1942 to 1946, he rose from the rank of Private to Captain. In the Ardennes during the dark December of 1944, he got a first-hand account of the Battle of the Bulge, which later became material for one of his best-selling books. After the war, he was Director of the Chicago Metropolitan Housing Council; he taught at the University of Chicago and Northwestern; and he served four terms on the Chicago City Council 1947-1955. In the latter year, like his father before him, he was Republican candidate for Mayor. In that same year, he left his beloved city to serve the Federal Government in the Bureau of the Budget. On September 10, 1958 he took office as Deputy Assistant to the President for Interdepartmental Affairs.



L. ARTHUR MINNICH

Wife, Jane, and two children:
Susan and Stephen

6112 Clearbrook Drive
Springfield, Virginia

Art Minnich was born in Lorain, Ohio, November 12, 1918. He received his A. B. degree at Princeton 1940, his A. M. at Duke 1942, his Ph. D. at Cornell 1948. The missing years were given to the Army, from which he emerged with the rank of Captain. During the last half of World War II, he was assigned to the Secretariat, War Department, General Staff. After getting his doctorate, he became a professor of history at Lafayette College and was director of its Foreign Student Orientation Program. In June 1952, he joined the Eisenhower campaign staff. He rode the train across the land and into the White House. From January 21, 1953 to August 6, 1960 he served the President, as Assistant Staff Secretary and unofficial historian. He worked closely with the Archivist of the United States in the preparation of the 8-volume Public Papers of the Presidents.



ROBERT MONTGOMERY

Wife, Elisabeth, and two children:
Robert, Jr. and Elizabeth

730 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, N. Y.

Bob Montgomery was born in Beacon, New York, May 21, 1904. He was educated at the Pawling School and on Broadway. From 1922-28, he engaged in the acting profession in New York City. He moved to Hollywood for 21 years of motion picture work as actor, director and producer. (Remember him in "Night Must Fall"?) He was four times elected President of the Screen Actors' Guild, AFL. Prior to our entry into World War II, he served as a naval attache in the American Embassy, London. From 1941 to 1946, he saw action on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In 1949, he returned to New York to be an independent producer of television programs. During the 1952 campaign, he became a television consultant to the President, and since then he has come down to the White House whenever needed.



MALCOLM CHARLES MOOS

Wife, Margaret (Tracy), and five
children: Malcolm, Jr., Katherine
Grant Alexander, Ann, and Margaret

2433 Pickwick Road
Baltimore 7, Maryland or
c/o Johns Hopkins University

Mac Moos was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, April 19, 1916. He received his A. B. and M. A. from the University of Minnesota 1937 and 1938; his Ph. D. from the University of California 1942. He has taught political science at five universities (Minnesota, California, Alabama, Wyoming, and Johns Hopkins). At the latter place he now holds the Chair formerly occupied by Woodrow Wilson. He has also written about political science in numerous books and the Baltimore Sun. His "Grammar of American Politics" is a popular college textbook. He has also practiced political science as an alternate delegate to the Republican Convention in Chicago 1952, and a full delegate to the Cow Palace in Los Angeles 1956. Through his wife, who is Chairman of Baltimore's 28th Ward, he keeps in touch with the grassroots. On October 15, 1958 -- after a year as a White House Consultant -- he was appointed Administrative Assistant to the President.



GERALD D. MORGAN

Wife, Alice, and four children:
Eleanor, Barbara, Gerald, and
Craig

Rt. 3
Gaithersburg, Maryland

Gerry Morgan was born in New York, December 19, 1908. He graduated from Princeton 1930, and the Harvard Law School 1933. He was admitted to the bar in New York, Kentucky and the District of Columbia. He began work in the Solicitor's Office of the U.S. Steep Corp. After two years, he became Assistant Legislative Counsel for the U.S. House of Representatives, in which capacity he served ten years. After the war, he practiced law in Washington, and for a period, 1947-48, was consultant to the first Hoover Commission on Government Organization. He joined the Eisenhower team at the beginning of the Administration. On January 21, 1953, he was called Consultant; eight months later he was commissioned Administrative Assistant to the President. On February 19, 1955, he took appointment as Special Counsel; three years later he became The Deputy Assistant to the President.



E. FREDERIC MORROW

Wife, Catherine

83 Englewood Avenue
Teaneck, New Jersey

Fred Morrow was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, April 20, 1909, a son and grandson of Presbyterian ministers. He was educated at Bowdoin College 1930 and Rutgers University School of Law 1948. He worked for the National Urban League and then, in 1937, he became Field Secretary for the NAACP. During World War II, he entered the Army as a private and was discharged in 1946 as a Major of Artillery. After the War, he joined the Columbia Broadcasting Company as a member of its Employee-Management Committee. During the 1952 campaign, he rode on General Eisenhower's campaign train as a Consultant. In 1953, he came to Washington as Adviser on Business Affairs for the Secretary of Commerce. On July 11, 1955, he was sworn in as Administrative Officer for the Special Projects Group in the Executive Office of the President.



DON PAARLBERG

Wife, Eva, and two boys: Don, Jr.,
and Robert Lynn

1539 Live Oak Drive
Silver Spring, Maryland

Don Paarlberg was born in Oak Glen, Illinois, June 20, 1911 and moved to a farm at the age of two. He received his B.S. from Purdue 1940, his M.S. and Ph.D. from Cornell 1942 and '47. During World War II, he served on an experimental seed farm in upper New York. After the war, he became a professor of agricultural economics at Purdue and co-authored a book on Food. In 1953, he left his ivory tower to come to Washington to serve in the Department of Agriculture, which is made of plainer stuff. Four years later, he became Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. On October 8, 1958, he moved across the Mall to the White House, to serve as Special Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs. On April 13, 1960, he was given the added responsibility of coordinating the Food for Peace program.



BRADLEY H. PATTERSON, JR.

Wife, Shirley, and three children:
Dawn, Bruce, and Glenn

6705 Pemberton Street
Bethesda 14, Maryland

A career civil servant, Brad Patterson was born in Wellesley, Massachusetts, December 5, 1921. He attended public schools there but moved to the University of Chicago for his A.B. and M.A., 1942 and 1943. He was a teacher at the Cranbrook School for Boys for two years before entering the Department of State in 1945. During the first three years, he was assigned to counter-intelligence duties. Then he spent two years in the Executive Secretariat. In 1950, he was named Staff Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs. He was detailed to the White House Secretariat in mid-1954, and on March 13, 1955 he was named Assistant to the Secretary to the Cabinet. He is also unofficial adviser to anyone planning a family camping trip and lectures to the students at George Washington University on the subject of Public Administration.



JOHN S. PATTERSON

Wife, Alma and three sons:
John Richard, Donald Sutton, and
Scott Grove

4809 Drummond Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Jack Patterson was born in Mt. Carroll, Illinois, July 26, 1902. He graduated from the University of Illinois, B. S. 1927. He then began a 30-year career as a business executive, first with Montgomery Ward, then various Chambers of Commerce in Indiana, Illinois, and North Carolina; finally as Director of Industrial and Public Relations for the J. P. Stevens Textile Company in Greensboro, North Carolina. During World War II, as manager of industrial relations at the Charleston, South Carolina Naval Shipyard, he attained the rank of Commander, USNR. In 1954, he became Deputy Administrator of the Veterans Administration, the largest independent agency of the U. S. Government. On July 11, 1958, with the advice and consent of the Senate, he was confirmed as Deputy Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (OCDM) in the Executive Office of the President.



AMOS J. PEASLEE

Wife, Dorothy, and four children:
Dorothy, Amos, Lucy, and Richard

Clarksboro, New Jersey

Amos Peaslee was born in Clarksboro, New Jersey, March 24, 1887. He attended Swarthmore College, A.B. 1907, Birmingham University in England and Columbia Law School, LL.B. 1911. During World War I, he was attached to General Pershing's Headquarters in France. In 1919, he was a member of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. After the war, he returned to the practice of law in New York City. He became Secretary-General of the International Bar Association. He represented the American Society of International Law at the San Francisco (UN) Conference of 1945. Later he was an adviser to the U. S. Delegation at the U. N. From 1953 to 1956 he was our Ambassador to Australia. From February 23, 1956 to June 16, 1958 he was Deputy Special Assistant to the President with the personal rank of Ambassador, assigned to the area of disarmament.



WILTON BURTON PERSONS

Wife, Alice, and son:
Wilton B., Jr.

3302 Cleveland Avenue, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

Major General Jerry Persons, USA, was born in Montgomery, Alabama, January 19, 1896. He received a B. S. in Electrical Engineering at Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1916. During World War I, he was commissioned 2nd Lt. in the Coast Artillery; served overseas with the AEF; and learned that silence is golden. In the '30's he attended the military graduate schools and earned an M. B. A. (magna cum laude) at the Harvard School of Business Administration. For 15 years, 1933 to 1948, he handled Congressional liaison between the War Department and the House of Representatives, and then between the whole Pentagon and Capitol Hill. Following his retirement, he became Superintendent of the Staunton Military Academy until recalled to active military duty as Special Assistant to SHAPE Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower. He accompanied the President to the White House in 1953 and became The Assistant to him on October 7, 1958.



FLOYD D. PETERSON

Wife, Eva

9627 Hawick Lane
Rock Creek Hills
Kensington, Maryland

Pete Peterson was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, February 21, 1907. He graduated from the University of Minnesota as an Architectural Engineer in 1930. He did further work in business and law at Western Reserve and Columbia. He spent 14 years with the Corps of Engineers in Duluth, Cleveland, and New York. He came to Washington and spent 11 years in the Bureau of the Budget as Chief of Civil Works Branch and Assistant Chief of Resources and Civil Works. He spent the next 4 years in the office of the Special Assistant to the President for Public Works Planning (General Bragdon) as Chief of the Federal Section dealing with all phases of resources and civil works programs. On July 6, 1960 he succeeded General Bragdon.



VAL PETERSON

Wife, Elizabeth, and two children:
Henry C. and Hermanda

Elgin, Nebraska

Val Peterson was born on July 18, 1903 in Oakland, Nebraska. Forty-four years later he was elected Governor of the State. Along the way he received his A.B. at Wayne State Teachers College 1927, and his A.M. at the University of Nebraska 1931. In the '20's he was a high school teacher and athletic coach. He joined the faculty at the University of Nebraska. After three years he became Superintendent of Schools in Elgin, and also publisher of the Elgin Review. During World War II, he won a Bronze Star as an Army Air officer in the CBI theatre. Afterwards, he moved into the Governor's Mansion in Lincoln for three terms. At the beginning of the Eisenhower Administration, he came to the White House as Administrative Assistant. From March 2, 1953 to June 14, 1957 he was Federal Civil Defense Administrator. He left this post to be the President's Ambassador to Denmark.



DAVID W. PEYTON

Wife, Joyce

1200 South Court House Road
Arlington 4, Virginia

Dave Peyton was born June 27, 1924 in Spokane, Washington. He graduated from Whitman College in Walla Walla in 1949. His academic career was interrupted by service in the U. S. Army Air Corps during World War II. He was active in the insurance field before coming to Washington in 1953 to serve as a Clerk in the U. S. District Court. In 1954, he moved over to the Department of State as a Staff Assistant to Deputy Under Secretary Loy Henderson and Secretary Dulles. He took leave in mid-1956 to help the Republican National Committee. From July 13, 1958 to January 10, 1960 he was Assistant to Bob Hampton at the White House.



THOMAS P. PIKE

Wife, Katherine, and three children:
John Keho, Mary, and Josephine

1475 Circle Drive
San Marino, California

Tom Pike was born in Los Angeles, California, August 12, 1909. He graduated from Stanford University in 1931 with an A.B. degree in Economics. He is now President of the Board of Trustees. He began working for the Republic Supply Company of California in 1931 and is now Chairman of its Board of Directors. In 1938, he branched out on his own as founder of the Thomas P. Pike Drilling Co., which eventually became the largest company in its field. In 1953, he was called to Washington to become Assistant Secretary of Defense for Supply and Logistics. From June 28, 1956 to December 15, 1956 he was Special Assistant to the President. He returned to the Defense Department in 1957 and for another brief tour in the White House in the winter of 1958.



DOUGLAS R. PRICE

1406 Locust Avenue
Ruxton 4, Maryland

Doug Price was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 28, 1929. He received his B. S. in Economics in 1951 from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. Soon after graduation he became Assistant to the Executive Director of the Eisenhower-for-President Headquarters in Washington, D. C. He was a member of the Eisenhower Press Section at the Republican National Convention in Chicago 1952, and got on board the Campaign Special as part of the Candidate's personal staff. After the election, he continued with the RNC until 1954, when he became Assistant to the Deputy Director of the International Cooperation Administration (ICA). Two years later he was named Executive Secretary of the U. S. Commission on Government Security. On September 23, 1957, he took the oath as Executive Assistant and generously put his motor cruisers, the Ladyfish and the Black Duck, at the disposal of the Staff.



HOWARD PYLE

Wife, Lucile, and two daughters:
Mary Lou and Virginia Ann

1120 Ash Avenue
Tempe, Arizona

Howard Pyle was born on March 25, 1906 in Sheridan, Wyoming, the son of a Christian minister, whose successive assignments took the family to Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and finally, in 1925, to Arizona. Twenty-five years later he was elected Governor of this State. In the meantime, he entered the newspaper radio field as a reporter for the Arizona-Republican. Later, he joined its radio staff and during World War II did a tour of duty as war correspondent in the Pacific. He was the first radio correspondent to land in Japan with our ground forces. He covered the surrender ceremonies on the U.S.S. Missouri. After the war, he returned to Arizona and to such highly divergent interests as the All-Indian Pow Wow at Flagstaff and the Easter Sunrise Service at the Grand Canyon. In 1951, he began the first of his two terms as Governor. From February 1, 1955 to January 31, 1959 he was Administrative Assistant to the President.



ELWOOD R. QUESADA

Wife, Kate, and four children:
Kate Davis, Hope, Thomas Ricardo,
and Peter Wickham

10430 Bellagio Road
Los Angeles, California
(or c/o the Washington Senators)

Pete Quesada was born in Washington, D. C., April 13, 1904. He attended the University of Maryland, Georgetown, and the Air Service Primary Flying School. He was commissioned 2nd Lt. in the Regular Army in 1927 and retired 24 years later as Lt. Gen. USAF. He was one of the pilots of the famous old Fokker C2-3, the Question Mark, which set an endurance record aloft for a week in 1929. During the 30's he continued to fly faster and further. In World War II he was CG of Fighter Commands in Africa and Europe. In Normandy, he carried SHAEF Commander Eisenhower on an excursion over the front lines. After the war he led the Joint Task Force which established our nuclear test base at Eniwetok. He retired to private industry in 1951, but returned to serve his Commander-in-Chief as Special Assistant for Aviation from June 25, 1957 to April 9, 1959. He was then appointed first Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency.



MAXWELL M. RABB

Wife, Ruth, and four children:
Bruce, Sheila, Emily, and Priscilla

61 Broadway
New York City

Max Rabb was born in Boston, Massachusetts on September 28, 1910. He received his A. B. and LL. B. from Harvard 1932 and 1935. After graduation, he practiced law in Boston, then moved to Washington as Secretary to Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and Sinclair Weeks. During World War II he served as a Naval officer attached to the amphibious forces. At the conclusion of the war, he became legal consultant to Secretary Forrestal. Then he returned home to re-enter private practice. In 1951, he was one of the original leaders in the Eisenhower movement and helped to organize its first national headquarters. During the Chicago convention he was Executive Secretary to the Campaign Manager. After the election he came into the White House as the President's Associate Counsel. From October 19, 1954 to May 16, 1958 he held the title of Secretary to the Cabinet, a post created by the Eisenhower Administration.



CLARENCE B. RANDALL

Wife, Emily, and two daughters:
Mary and Miranda

700 Blackthorn Road
Winnetka, Illinois

Clarence Randall was born in Newark Valley, N. Y., March 5, 1891. He graduated from Harvard A. B. 1912, LL. B. 1915. During World War I he served with the AEF. Afterwards, he returned to his law practice in Ishpeming, Michigan. In 1925, he joined the Inland Steel Company and became its President in 1949; its Chairman four years later. In 1952, he won national renown for his defiant stand against government seizure of the steel industry. The following year he entered the government under a more compatible administration. Previous to this he had spent considerable time in his country's service on an advisory basis and written much on American business and the world but, as he readily admits, the important thing, and that for which undoubtedly he was selected for his present post as Special Assistant to the President in the area of Foreign Economic Policy, is his skill in the field of ornithology.



NELSON ALDRICH ROCKEFELLER

Wife, Mary, and five children:
Rodman, Ann, Steven, Michael,
and Mary

810 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Governor Nelson Rockefeller was born July 8, 1908 at Bar Harbor, Maine. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1930, Phi Beta Kappa, in economics. He started work with the Chase National Bank in New York, then London and Paris. Subsequently, he joined the Rockefeller Center, Inc. In 1940, he entered government affairs as Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics. After the war he founded the International Basic Economy Corporation. In 1950, he was made Chairman of the International Development Advisory Board. In November 1952, President-elect Eisenhower appointed him Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Government Organization. On June 11, 1953 he became Under Secretary of HEW. From December 16, 1954 to December 31, 1955, he was Special Assistant to the President.



STANLEY M. RUMBOUGH, JR.

Wife, Nedenia, and three children:
Stanley Hutton, David Post, and
Nedenia Colgate

435 East 52nd Street
New York, New York

Stan Rumbough was born in New York City, April 25, 1920. He attended St. Mark's School, Yale A. B. 1942 and, after the war, did graduate work at the New York University School of Business Administration. During World War II he earned two Distinguished Flying Crosses and eight Air Medals as a pilot in the Marine Corps. That is when he saw his vision of a peaceful world of justice and freedom encouraged by a United Nations. In 1951, he was co-founder (with Charlie Willis) of the Citizens for Eisenhower movement. During the '52 campaign he helped to enlarge and direct its efforts. After the election, he came to Washington with the victors and was given the post of Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce. From June 6, 1954 to November 30, 1954 he served as a Special Assistant in the White House.



CHRISTOPHER HARVEY RUSSELL

Wife, Elizabeth

5031 V Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

A career civil servant, Chris Russell was born May 21, 1928 in Singapore, Malaya, son of a public health physician. At the age of eight, he started collecting stamps. From high school in Washington, D. C., he went to Yale, graduating in 1950 with high honors in history. He received his LL. B. cum laude, from the Harvard Law School in 1953. He was admitted to the Bars of New York and D. C. He enlisted in the Army and, after a rigorous course at the Infantry Candidate School, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. He is now a Captain in the Reserves. Released from active duty in 1956, he practiced law for three years in New York before coming back to Washington to be near the Philatelic Bureau and to begin his Government career in foreign affairs. On March 16, 1959 he entered on duty as Special Assistant in the White House.



RAYMOND J. SAULNIER

Wife, Estelle, and two children:
Mark and Alice

4200 Cathedral Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Steve Saulnier was born in Hamilton, Massachusetts September 20, 1908. He received a B. S. degree from Middlebury College in 1929, an M. A. from Tufts in 1931 and a Ph. D. from Columbia in 1938. After 16 years on the Columbia faculty, he became Chairman of its Economics Department in 1950. He has been active in the National Bureau of Economic Research since 1938, with responsibility for studies in banking and finance. In this connection, he has conducted and directed research on a wide variety of financial subjects. On various occasions he has served as an adviser to government agencies. In the spring of 1953, he was named a Consultant to the President's Council of Economic Advisers and became a member of the Council in 1955. On December 3, 1956 he was named its Chairman.



ROBERT L. SCHULZ

Wife, Dorothy, and three children:
Karen, Carl, and Carol

5416 Bradley Boulevard
Alexandria, Virginia

Colonel Bob Schulz was born September 17, 1907 in New York City, the traffic center of the World. While there, he attended the Academy of Advanced Traffic. In 1934 he entered the field of traffic management and later worked for the Eastern Steamship Line, for the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and for Johnson & Johnson (Band-aids, etc.). At the beginning of World War II, he was commissioned a Captain in the Office of the Chief of Transportation, assigned to the Traffic Control Division. In 1947, he was appointed Aide to the Chief of Staff, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower. He remained as aide when General Eisenhower moved to Columbia University and to SHAPE Headquarters in Paris. After a brief tour with the Transportation Corps at the New York Port of Embarkation, he rejoined the President on 8 January 1953 as Military Aide.



FRED A. SEATON

Wife, Gladys, four children:
Donald Richard, Johanna Christine,
Monica Margaret, and Alfred Noble

1820 West 12th Street
Hastings, Nebraska

Fred Seaton was born in Washington, D. C., December 11, 1909. He grew up in Manhattan, Kansas, and attended the State College. He entered the publishing business. In the early Thirties, as a leading young Republican, he became active in politics. He was Secretary to Governor Alf Landon during the latter's bid for the Presidency in 1936. The following year he took over the Hastings (Nebraska) Daily Tribune and made his home there. After World War II, he was elected to the Nebraska Unicameral. In 1951, he came to Washington to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Kenneth S. Wherry. He joined the staff of Candidate Eisenhower during the '52 campaign and after the inauguration he became Assistant Secretary of Defense. From February 21, 1955 to June 7, 1956, he served in the White House as Special Assistant to the President. On June 8, 1956, he was appointed Secretary of the Interior.



BERNARD M. SHANLEY

Wife, Maureen, and five children:
Maureen Virginia, Seton, Kevin,
Brigid, and Brendon

Bernardsville
New Jersey

Bern Shanley was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 4, 1903. He attended Columbia, B. A. 1925, and Fordham Law, LL.B. 1928, graduating with high honors. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney-at-law in 1927 and as counsellor-at-law in 1932. After ten years of practice, he enlisted in the U. S. Army as a Private and graduated as a Captain. After the war, he became increasingly active in the political affairs of his state. In 1952, he helped manage the Presidential election campaign as a member of General Eisenhower's Advisory Committee. From January 30, 1953 to November 6, 1957, he served the President, first as Special Counsel, then as Appointment Secretary -- with a carnation in his lapel at all times.



ROCCO C. SICILIANO

Wife, Marion and four children:
Loretta, Vincent, Fred, and John

3924 Macomb Street, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.

Rocco Siciliano was born March 4, 1922, Salt Lake City, Utah. He graduated with honors from the University of Utah in 1944, B. A. in Political Science. He left the campus to serve as an Infantry Platoon leader with the 10th Mountain Division in Italy and won the Bronze Star. He came back to the States to liberate an LL.B. degree from Georgetown University. In 1948 he became a Legal Assistant to the National Labor Relations Board. Two years later he moved out to Des Plaines, Illinois to supervise labor relations and handle legal matters for an oil products company. In 1953 he returned to Washington as Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of Employment and Manpower. From September 23, 1957 to November 30, 1959 he served in the White House as Special Assistant to the President for Personnel Management.



HOWARD McCRUM SNYDER

Wife, Alice, and two sons:
Howard, Jr., and Richard

2101 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

General Howard Snyder was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, February 7, 1881. He attended the University of Colorado and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, M. D. 1905. He began his Army career in 1907 as contract surgeon at Fort Douglas, Utah. Over the past half-century he has set a noble record of military-medical service throughout the States and around the world. During World War II, as Assistant Inspector General of the War Department, he had responsibilities in every theater of operations overseas, besides the regular ones on the homefront. At the end of the war he was retired for age but continued on active duty with the Chief of Staff, General Eisenhower. Again retired in 1948, he moved instead to the busy campus of Columbia University. During the Korean conflict he was recalled to active duty as Special Advisor to SHAPE Commander Eisenhower in Paris. After the election he became Personal Physician to the President.



MURRAY SNYDER

Wife, Betty, and two daughters:
Susan and Diana

4309 Bradley Lane
Chevy Chase 15, Maryland

Murray Snyder was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 20, 1911. After public schooling, he attended college in San Antonio, Texas, and got his first newspaper job there as a sports writer on the San Antonio Light, 1928-29. Later he went to the Brooklyn Eagle, serving in New York, Albany, and Washington. For two years he was Press Aide to the Borough President. Then he joined the reporting staff of the New York Post. When World War II began, he enlisted in the Army as a Private and was separated as a Captain four years later, after 27 months in Italy and Africa. After the war, he became chief political writer for the New York Herald Tribune. From January 20, 1953 to March 21, 1957 he was Assistant Press Secretary to the President. From the White House he moved to the Pentagon as Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs in the Department of Defense.



ELMER B. STAATS

Wife, Margaret Rich, and three children: David, Deborah, and Catherine

5011 Overlook Road, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.

A career civil servant, Elmer Staats was born in Richfield, Kansas, June 6, 1914. He received an A. B. degree from McPherson College, an M. A. degree from the University of Kansas, and a Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota. He came to Washington in 1939 to work for the Bureau of the Budget. During World War II, he was in charge of the Bureau's estimates work covering the major war agencies. Afterward, he became the Budget's Assistant Director for Legislative Reference, then Deputy Director of the whole shebang. He left the Government briefly in 1953 to become Research Director for the Marshall Field Company. He re-entered Government service as Executive Officer of the Operations Coordinating Board. In 1958 he returned to his first love, the Budget, and on March 16, 1959 became its Deputy Director for the second time. He continues in this same office under the next Administration.



JOHN H. STAMBAUGH

Wife, Helen

4414 Iroquois Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Jack Stambaugh was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 30, 1905. He attended the schools of Oak Park and the University of Chicago. He entered the farm equipment business and commercial agriculture, with headquarters in Valparaiso, Indiana. During World War II, he served as Captain in the Army and with the War Food Administration. After the war he returned to Indiana and in 1949 became President of the International Milk Processors. Two years later he was back in Washington as Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture. In May 1953, he joined the Foreign Operations Administration. Since then he has served the Government in a number of administrative offices and committees. On July 20, 1957 he was appointed Special Consultant to the President, commuting to Washington from his office as Vice Chancellor of Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee.



TIMOTHY W. STANLEY

Wife, Nadegsda, and two children:
Timothy III, and Alessandra

2808 R Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

A career civil servant, Tim Stanley was born September 28, 1927 in Hartford, Connecticut. After service in the Army, he graduated from Yale University. He attended the Harvard Law School, with a brief sabbatical during the Korean conflict, as an artillery officer in Germany. After receiving his LL.B., he joined the Office of the Secretary of Defense. In 1955 he took leave to participate in the Harvard Defense Studies Program and finish his work for a Ph.D. in Political Science. He is the author of "American Defense and National Security." He was detailed to the White House on March 15, 1957 and served as Special Assistant until March 15, 1959. At his Farewell Luncheon, the White House Mess Room rang with a fine recording of the Whiffenpoof Song.



MAURICE H. STANS

Wife, Kathleen and four children:
Steven, Maureen, Terri, and Ted

2260 48th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Maurice H. Stans was born in Shakopee, Minnesota, March 22, 1908. He spent his boyhood there, then moved to Chicago. He received his education at Northwestern and Columbia Universities. In 1928 he entered the field of public accounting and became executive partner of a national CPA firm. His first experience in the Federal Government was in 1953, when he served on a task force that assisted the House Appropriations Committee in reviewing the Federal budget for the fiscal year 1954. Subsequently, he was engaged for more than a year in a special study of fiscal systems and accounting practices for the Post Office Department. Before coming to the Bureau of the Budget in 1957, he served two years as Deputy Postmaster General. On March 18, 1958 he was named Director of the Bureau. A year and a half later he shot his first bongo in the Congo.



HAROLD E. STASSEN

Wife, Esther, and two children:
Glen Harold and Kathleen Esther

1020 Fidelity-Philadelphia
Trust Building
Philadelphia 9, Pennsylvania

Harold Stassen was born in West St. Paul, Minnesota, April 13, 1907. Not long afterward he was elected Governor, the youngest in the history of the State. He received his B. A. and LL. B. at the University of Minnesota 1927 and 1929. He began the practice of law in South St. Paul and was County Attorney for eight years. He was elected Governor for three terms, beginning in 1938. Two years later he keynoted the Republican National Convention. During World War II, he resigned to enter Naval service. He was a delegate to the first conference of United Nations in San Francisco. After the war, he moved East to become President of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1953 he was appointed Mutual Security Administrator, later Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, and representative on the U. N. Disarmament Commission. From March 19, 1955 to February 15, 1958 he was Special Assistant to the President.



ROGER STEFFAN*

Wife, Martha (Mirth), and daughter:
Pamela

Route 1, Box 575
Vista, California

Roger Steffan was born in Osborne, Ohio, January 29, 1893, and died in California in 1955*. He received his B. A. degree from Ohio State University, Phi Beta Kappa, in 1913, and later did graduate work at New York University and Columbia. After five years in the newspaper business, he came to Washington in 1918 as a reporter with the Associated Press. During World War I he served in the Army as a First Lieutenant, Infantry. From 1919 to 1952 he was with the National City Bank of New York, beginning as Educational Director and ending as Vice President. In December, 1952, he became informal business manager at the White House-to-be and served in that realized capacity as Assistant to The Assistant to the President from January 21, 1953 to May 22, 1954.



THOMAS E. STEPHENS

1500 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Tom Stephens was born on October 18, 1903, in Dun Laoghaire, Ireland. He received his legal education at the Brooklyn Law School LL. B. 1930. Before that, he worked for a New York bank and served as a fraud investigator. He became Assistant Corporation Counselor of the City of New York and Executive Assistant to the President of the Council of New York, 1938-42. During World War II he was overseas with the Army Air Corps. Afterwards, he began four years with the Republican National Committee. In 1949 he came to Washington as Administrative Assistant to the late Senator John Foster Dulles. The following year he returned to New York as Secretary of the Republican State Committee. He was active in the '52 campaign and after the victory, he was made the President's Special Counsel, then Appointment Secretary. He is also curator of a Collection of Art, mounted outside the Cabinet Room.



LEWIS L. STRAUSS

Wife, Alice, and son:
Lewis H.

Brandy Rock Farm
Brandy, Virginia

Lewis Strauss was born in Charleston, West Virginia, January 31, 1896, and grew up in Richmond, Virginia. During World War I he was secretary to Herbert Hoover. From 1919 to 1946, he was a partner in the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company in New York. Over the years he developed a keen ancillary interest in scientific studies. He is President of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. In the 1930's, in association with Enrico Fermi, he helped build a surge generator at the California Institute of Technology for the purpose of producing radioactive isotopes. After World War II, in which he was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral, he became a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. In 1953 he was named its Chairman. From March 9, 1953 to November 12, 1958, he was also Special Assistant to the President on atomic energy matters.



RICHARD W. STREIFF

Wife, Marian, and two sons:
Ricky and James

6460 Hibbling Avenue
Springfield, Virginia

Major Dick Streiff, USA, was born May 16, 1924 at New Glarus, Wisconsin. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy June 4, 1946, and was commissioned a 2nd Lt. in the Cavalry. After further study at the Armored School, Fort Knox, he was assigned to the Panama Canal Zone. Early in July 1950 he was ordered to Korea with the 70th Heavy Tank Battalion, a unit in the 1st Cavalry Division. He won the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster and the Purple Heart. He returned to Fort Knox -- after turning over his platoon to Jack Crittenger -- and then became Senior Aide to the CG of First Army, General Crittenger. In July 1953 he began a 3-year tour in the White House as Assistant Military Aide to the President. In July 1959 he returned to the same duty after completing the course at the Command and General Staff College and service with the 4th Armored Division in Texas and Germany.



EDWARD THOMAS TAIT

Wife, Betty, and four children:
Betsy, Marley, Carol, and Edward, Jr.

8615 Lynbrook Drive
Bethesda, Maryland

Ed Tait was born at Indiana, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1920. He received his B.S. at the University of Pittsburgh in 1942 and seven years later his LL.B. His academic training was interrupted by 4-1/2 years of service in the Army as an AA Artillery officer. He began the practice of law in his home state and was law clerk to a Judge of the Superior Court, and Trust Administrator for a Pittsburgh bank. He became active in politics as Legal Counsel to the Pennsylvania Federation of Young Republican Clubs. In 1952, he was a member of the Eisenhower Campaign Train Staff. After the election, he came to Washington as Executive Director of the Securities and Exchange Commission. From July 1, 1955 to August 6, 1956 he was a Special Assistant in the White House. He left to accept appointment as a member of the Federal Trade Commission.



WILLIAM W. THOMAS

Wife, Winifred, and three children:
Sandra, Neal, and Shelley

11 Barlow Road
Fairfax, Virginia

Lt. Colonel Bill Thomas, USAF, was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on December 29, 1919. He attended the State University of Iowa and started flying in the civilian pilot training program in 1939. He was commissioned a second lieutenant, Air Corps, in September 1942. For the next two years, he carried men and material over "the Hump" of the Himalayas in the CBI Theater. At the close of the war, after a brief period as an instructor, he started flying for MATS. During the Berlin Airlift, 1948-49, he made 242 trips into that beleaguered city. He came to Washington in 1951 as Aircraft Commander for the Secretary of the Air Force. On January 21, 1953, he was assigned to the Presidential aircraft as Pilot.



WALTER R. TKACH

Wife, Helen, and son:
John

607 Farr Drive
Country Club Hill
Fairfax, Virginia

Colonel Walter Tkach, USAF, was born February 9, 1917, in La Belle, Pennsylvania; and shortly moved on to Monongahela. Pausing briefly at Washington and Jefferson he received his B.S. from Penn State in 1941. The University of Pittsburgh awarded him an M.D. in 1945, whereupon he was promptly commissioned in the Army as First Lieutenant. After graduate study in the use of trusted G. I. remedies, e. g., Brown Mixture, he became Post Surgeon for the 24th Infantry Division in Japan. When he came home to the States, he was assigned to the General Dispensary in the Pentagon. In 1949, he decided to become a Flight Surgeon. He attended the School of Aviation Medicine and did two quick tours at Randolph and Stewart Air Force Bases. Then he returned to Headquarters in Washington. On January 20, 1953, he became Assistant to the President's Personal Physician.



ALBERT P. TONER

Wife, Mary and two children:
Ann and Karl

1204 North Powhatan Street
Arlington 5, Virginia

A career civil servant, Al Toner was born December 4, 1917, in Lewiston, Maine. For nearly 20 years, since the days he studied English literature at the Universities of Maine, B.A. 1939 and Iowa M.A. 1941, he has served in government. A Yankee from Maine, he has a natural reticence in talking about himself and he was shocked when a friend in the Library of Congress introduced him to Robert Frost as "the poet in the White House." Actually, he is more of a research editor than a poet. He served in this guise with the OSS during World War II; then as a foreign affairs specialist with the Department of State; then with the Psychological Strategy and Operations Coordinating Boards. From June 6, 1956 to May 31, 1960, he was Assistant to the Staff Secretary in the White House.



HENRY C. WALLICH

Wife, Mable, and three children:
Christine, Anna, and Paul

88 Cold Spring Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Henry Wallich was born in Berlin, Germany, June 10, 1914. In the early 30's he went to England to study at Oxford and then to Harvard for his M.A. 1941 and Ph.D. 1944. During the intervening years, he engaged in the export business in Argentina, and worked in New York as Security Analyst for a Member of the Stock Exchange and as Chief of the Foreign Research Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. In 1951 he joined the faculty of Yale University as Professor of Economics and continued to serve as consultant to various government agencies both here and abroad. In 1958, on leave from Yale, he came to Washington as Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. He moved across East Executive Avenue on April 15, 1959, to become a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.



W. ALLEN WALLIS

Wife, Anne, and two daughters:
Nancy and Virginia

5760 Harper Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

or c/o University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Allen Wallis was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 5, 1912. He grew up in California, Oregon, and Minnesota. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1932 and did further work in economics and statistics at Columbia and the University of Chicago. During World War II, he was Director of the Statistical Research Group of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. He has served on the staffs of Yale, Stanford, and Columbia Universities and the National Bureau of Economic Research. In 1946 he joined the faculty of the University of Chicago. For eight years he was Chairman of its Department of Statistics and, since 1956, Dean of its Graduate School of Business. He came to Washington early in 1959 as Executive Vice Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth. From June 10, 1959 to February 1, 1960, he served as Special Assistant to the President and continued on a consultant basis.



WAYNE B. WARRINGTON

Wife, Patricia, and three children:
Kathleen Anne, Judy Lynn, and
Wayne, Jr.

5712 North 12th Street
Phoenix, Arizona

Wayne Warrington was born March 9, 1923 in Denver, Colorado. In 1953 he moved to California. His education at Glendale College was interrupted in 1942 by the U. S. Army Air Corps. After service in the South Pacific, he resumed his college work at UCLA and became active on behalf of Veterans' rehabilitation in California and Arizona. In 1953, he crossed the Colorado River, to promote traffic safety for the Arizona State Highway Department. The following year, Governor Pyle made him Commissioner of Public Welfare. He moved to Washington to take part in the '56 campaign as Director of the Veterans Division for the Republican National Committee. From February 11, 1957 to May 1, 1959, he was a Special Assistant in the White House.



GERALD H. WEYRAUCH

Wife, Elsie, and five children:
Terri Ann, Kurt Douglas, Karl
Frederick, Susan Lynn, and
John Scott

212 South Jenkins Street
Alexandria, Virginia

Comdr. Gerry Weyrauch, USN, was born in Oregon, Illinois, 3 December 1926. He attended local schools there, then took off for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating in 1947. He also holds the MBA degree from the School of Business, Stanford University, 1957. After further study at the Naval Supply Corps School he served two years at sea on the USS ST. PAUL and the USS AGERHOLM. He returned to dry land during the Korean War and became Assistant Commissary Officer at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center. From there he went to Norfolk, Guantanamo, and Stanford. Since July 1957 he has been attached to the Potomac River Naval Command, Washington, D. C. -- providing logistic support to the Naval Aide to the President.



ANNE WILLIAMS WHEATON

Winthrop House
1727 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Anne Wheaton was born in Utica, New York, the eldest of nine children. Her father was State Labor Commissioner under five Governors. From the Albany High School she entered Simmons College in Boston. She came back to Albany to begin a distinguished career in journalism, covering every branch of news reporting. She was one of the first woman political correspondents to serve at the State Capital. She has attended every National Republican Convention since 1924 and worked in every campaign since 1940. For 15 years she directed public relations for several women's organizations and projects. For 17 years she performed a comparable service for the Republican National Committee. During the 1952 campaign, she was personal press representative for Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower. In the President's office on May 2, 1957, she was sworn in as Associate Press Secretary.



CLYDE A. WHEELER, JR.

Wife, Barbara, and three children:
Barbara Ruth, Clyde A., III, and
Jane

Laverne
Oklahoma

Clyde Wheeler was born March 12, 1921 on a homestead farm in Harper County, Oklahoma, part of the 6th District of Oklahoma, which he should have represented in the 87th Congress. He went north to Wichita, Kansas, to attend college and work at the municipal airport. He entered the Navy as a pilot in 1942. After the war, he received his B. A. and M. A. degrees from Oklahoma State University in 1947 and 1950 (in Political Science). He continued his political training in Washington 1951-54, as Executive Secretary to Congressman Page Belcher. Then he moved over to the Executive Branch as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, in the field of Congressional liaison. From February 5, 1959 to August 27, 1960 he served in the White House as Staff Assistant to the President.



ANN C. WHITMAN

Husband, Edmund S. Whitman

1500 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Ann Whitman was born in Perry, Ohio, and went through the local public schools. She attended secretarial school in Cleveland and took three years at Antioch College in Yellow Springs. Then, as a co-op student working at the Institute for Child Guidance in New York, she left college to become Secretary to the Director of the Institute. Not long afterward, she began 16 years of accounting and secretarial work with Adele Rosenwald Levy (daughter of Julius Rosenwald of Chicago). She also assisted Mrs. Levy in her many philanthropies. At the end of this tour, she decided to retire but could not stand the inactivity, so she took a job with Radio Free Europe. While there she met C. D. Jackson who got her interested in the Citizens for Eisenhower movement. In June 1952 she went to Denver to help out for a couple of weeks. On January 21, 1953 she became Secretary to the President.



RALPH E. WILLIAMS, JR.

Wife, Louise, and three sons:
Ted, Bruce, and Kippy

1501 Cowan Street
Pecos, Texas

Captain Ralph Williams, Supply Corps, USN, was born in Pecos, Texas, October 21, 1917. He graduated from the University of Texas, BBA (Accounting) in 1938. Three years later he entered Naval service as an Ensign, USNR. During World War II he saw service in the Pacific, at Pearl Harbor and Tarawa. Subsequent assignments included Staff, Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; Manager and Cashier, Bank of Guam; Strategic Plans Division, Office of Chief of Naval Operations; Military Aide to the Deputy Secretary of Defense; and a brief idyllic tour on the island of Oahu. During his career he has written for the U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings and for various official service journals. On 15 August 1958, he came aboard the USS WHITE HOUSE as Assistant Naval Aide to the President.



CHARLES F. WILLIS, JR.

Wife, Elizabeth, and four children:
Post, Charles, Reese, Elizabeth

1010 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Charlie Willis was born in Beaumont, Texas, July 23, 1918. He won his B. A. at the University of Florida in 1939. During World War II he rose from the rank of Seaman 2nd Class to Commander in the Naval Air Arm. As a pilot -- patrol, bomber and fighter -- he earned three Distinguished Flying Crosses, three Air Medals and one Purple Heart. After the war he founded the Willis Air Service. In 1951 he co-founded (with Stan Rumbough) the Citizens for Eisenhower movement and after the campaign, he was attached to Commodore Headquarters of the President-elect. He accompanied the Staff to Washington and the White House. From January 21, 1953 to June 30, 1955 he was Assistant to the Assistant to the President.



PHILIP YOUNG

Wife, Faith, and two daughters:
Faith and Shirley

Van Hornesville
New York

Phil Young was born in Lexington, Mass., May 9, 1910. He graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1931 and received his MBA from Harvard in 1933. A year later he joined the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington as an economist. In 1938, he became special assistant to the Under Secretary of the Treasury. During World War II, he served in several government positions concerned with foreign economic operations and then joined the U. S. Navy as Lieutenant Commander in the Supply Corps. Upon his discharge, he entered private business. In 1948 he was appointed Dean of the Business School of Columbia University. From March 23, 1953, he was Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and soon added the title of Advisor to the President on Personnel Management. Both jobs terminated when he sailed off to the Netherlands as our Ambassador in March 1957.



THE WHITE HOUSE.

The White House was the first public building to be erected in the Nation's Capital. Its cornerstone was laid by George Washington on October 13, 1792 and, fulfilling the prayer of John Adams, many "honest and wise men" have lived in it since.

These men have been served by a personal staff -- e. g. the preceding 119 individuals -- and by an institutional staff -- e. g. the succeeding 20 individuals and more. This latter group has devoted their lives in the service of the Presidency. But before listing them the Editors wish to pay tribute to another most loyal, efficient and beautiful group, the White House Secretaries. The names of our Girl Fridays -- present and former -- follow herewith.



THE WHITE HOUSE SECRETARIES:

Mary Burns * Margaret Quill * Marie McCrum * Mildred Hoffman * Barbara Nelson * Ilene Slater * Nancy Hanks * Barbara Hussie * Lorena Singleton * Edith Sweeney * Jane Taggart * Jane Robinson * Mary Nichols * Helen Martin * Martha Davis * Lorene Baier * Catherine Finley * Janet Simpson * Alice Hardie * Alberta Harrington * Lillian Dennison * Mabel Thomas * Dorothy Costello * Carmen Irizarry * Barbara Spillinger * Gwendolyn King * Mary Rawlins * Alice Smith * Catherine Mallardi * Helen Weaver * Helen Colle * Kathleen Meyers * Margaret Berryman * Joan Stewart * Wanda Allender * Mildred Meeres * Margo Walcavich * Alice Boyce * Marion Cragg * Anita Day * Fay Steiner * Betty Schwesinger * AND ...

Caroline Talbot * Laura Sherman * Adrienne Masterson * Nancy O'Shea * Miriam Yazge * Kay Lund * Mary Mead * Ruth Williamson * Marilyn Brower * Gretchen Stewart * Ferne Hudson * Flavia Schoenbachler * Barbara Burns * Marguerite Brackett * Dorothy Butturff * Katherine Clotworthy * Joan Johnston Gladstone * Mary Caffrey * Mary Keedick * Helen Jeffrey * Marjorie Hein * Donna Mitchell * Patricia Coppage * Ruth Harris AND ...

Madlyn Fitzgerald * Elisabeth Thorpe
AND ...



Toinette Bachelder * Mary Simmons * Joan Edmonston * Margaret Herring * Pauline Yates * Peggy King * Nora Joel * Mildred Pratt * Amy Davis * Sarah Wymard * Edna Vernlund * Lyn Kennedy * Beatrice Romansky * Helen Klein * Delta Bates * Joan Deal AND ...

Rose Phillips * Rae Randall * Rona LaPrade * Catherine Dean Jones * Anne Austin Plaster * Evelyn Raper * Elaine Siverson * Ruby Nivens * Elizabeth Allen * Elizabeth Sisk Mary Ann Collison * Twilliah Hamstreet * Lorna Holland Josephine Birdsell * Patricia Kerwin * Mary O'Brien Madeline Lorenz * Mary Louise Rowe * Margaret Auger Georgia Saunders * Anne Martin Johnston * Elsie Meyer Mabel Trammell * Sammie Morris * Shirley Luikens Carolyn Williams * Marianne Weltman * Roberta Barrows Lois Lippman * Jeane Boyce * Betty Hall * Jane White Florence Bagnall * Dorothy Nageli * Patricia Murphy Esther Mainland * Lenora Haag * Mabel Williams * Polly Canfield * Dorothy Haywood * Marjorie Londregan AND ...

Barbara Zimmer * Genevieve Herrell * Audrey Hudson Sheila Tunney * Iretha Harley * Germaine Angle * Joan Hardy * Diane Duncan * Leola Tise * Mary Lou Green Marjorie Whelan * Helen Ganss * Carol Horsley * Mary Bailey * Natalie Stearns * Beatrice Cruise * Nell Yates Lorene Spivey * Lillian Brown * Chyrle Gould * Marjorie Hogan * Olive Marsh * Geraldine Creagan * Mary Ross Thresia Martino * Anne McNerny * Carlene Conrad * Anne Mundell Creed * Sophie Silfen * Mildred Zayac * Ruth Crayford * Norma Zandrino * Leona Kampainen * Audra Carter * Mary Matheus * Jeanette Yocum * Marie Smith Francis Wilhelm * Barbara Brill * Lucille Catlett * Ann Devereux * Elizabeth Pigott * Mildred Coleman * Lucille Tutt * Sarah Studebaker * Barbara Johnston * Ann Parsons Helen Fazekas * Betty Mauritsen * Willyce Crucioli * Helen Peterson * Shirley Fitzekam * Gladys McKay * Lorraine Corcoran * Eleanor Rousseau * Meredith Cushman * Blanche Lavery * Margaret Pearson * Elizabeth Bigos * Carolyn Sabol * Pauline Sedlak * Dolores Lindain * Kathryn Holloway * Margaret Daley * Marion Masters * Freda Spencer * Frances Kittele * Phyllis Gardner * Stella Bletsis.





Elizabeth A. Bonsteel
Chief of Files
Coolidge, Hoover, F. D. Roosevelt,
Truman, and Eisenhower Admin-
istrations

Howell G. Crim*
Special Assistant in
the Executive Mansion
Hoover, F. D. Roosevelt, Truman,
and Eisenhower Administrations



Isaac M. Avery
Carpenter - Foreman
Hoover, F. D. Roosevelt, Truman
and Eisenhower Administrations

Grace E. Earle
Chief of Telephone Service
F. D. Roosevelt, Truman, and
Eisenhower Administrations





A. Wayne Hawks
Chief of Records
F. D. Roosevelt, Truman, and
Eisenhower Administrations

William J. Hopkins
Executive Clerk
Hoover, F. D. Roosevelt, Truman,
and Eisenhower Administrations



Dewey E. Long
Chief, Telegraph & Travel Service
F. D. Roosevelt, Truman, and
Eisenhower Administrations

Herbert L. Miller
Assistant Executive Clerk
F. D. Roosevelt, Truman, and
Eisenhower Administrations





Orris M. Nash
Chief, Messenger Service
F. D. Roosevelt, Truman, and
Eisenhower Administrations



Mona D. Nelson
Chief of Correspondence
F. D. Roosevelt, Truman, and
Eisenhower Administrations



Thomas R. Padgett
Chief of Mails
F. D. Roosevelt, Truman, and
Eisenhower Administrations



Robert M. Redmond
Foreman Gardener
Harding, Coolidge, Hoover,
F. D. Roosevelt, Truman, and
Eisenhower Administrations



Rena C. Ridenour
Chief of Correspondence
Coolidge, Hoover, F. D. Roosevelt,
Truman, and Eisenhower Admin-
istrations

Jack Romagna
Official Reporter
F. D. Roosevelt, Truman, and
Eisenhower Administrations



James Rowley
Special Agent in Charge, USSS,
White House Detail
F. D. Roosevelt, Truman, and
Eisenhower Administrations

Frank K. Sanderson
Administrative Officer
Hoover, F. D. Roosevelt, Truman,
and Eisenhower Administrations





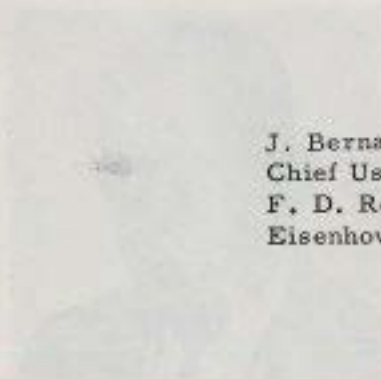
William D. Simmons
Doorkeeper & Chief Receptionist
F. D. Roosevelt, Truman, and
Eisenhower Administrations



Major Ralph C. Stover
C. O., White House Police
F. D. Roosevelt, Truman, and
Eisenhower Administrations



Adrian B. Tolley
Head of Social Office
Wilson, Harding, Coolidge,
Hoover, F. D. Roosevelt, Truman,
and Eisenhower Administrations



J. Bernard West
Chief Usher
F. D. Roosevelt, Truman, and
Eisenhower Administrations



ON LAND: During the past eight years, the Army drivers in the White House garage have driven in a hundred motorcades or so. Our thanks to them!



AND SEA: The Navy Stewards have served up 1000 splendid dishes and desserts in the White House Staff Mess. Our thanks to them!



SDCM TORRES SDC SEPULCHRE SDC MARIANO SDC CABRIN SDC GUARIN SDC FERNANDEZ SDC NZON SDC LARA SDC CONVENTO



SDC NIVERA SDC DE LA CRUZ SDC BARCO SDC QUICHO SDC DE PERIO SDC MONZON SDC JULIAN SDC PONTANILLA TN QUBANG

AND IN THE AIR: The Columbine II and III and the Jets have flown 303,891 miles in 1047 hours and 11 minutes. Our thanks to them!



A CHRONICLE OF YEARS

The history of the Eisenhower Administration is written in the life of the President and in the lives of those who served him. The following chronology is not a history of this Administration. It is a series of official dates and events accompanied by comments by the President. These dates mark the division of time -- as a map marks the division of space -- and they might be useful to those who wish to tell their grandchildren the story of a wonderful period.

The rest of the acts of Dwight David Eisenhower, and all that he did officially, are written in the Public Papers of the Presidents, published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration. They can be purchased for \$6.75 per volume at the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. See also the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 3 - The President.



Jan. 20, 1953

ALMIGHTY GOD, as we stand here at this moment, my future associates in the Executive Branch of the Government join me in beseeching that Thou will make full and complete our dedication to the service of the people in this throng and their fellow citizens everywhere.

Give us, we pray, the power to discern clearly right from wrong and allow all our words and actions to be governed thereby and by the laws of this land.

Especially we pray that our concern shall be for all the people, regardless of station, race or calling.

May cooperation be permitted and be the mutual aim of those who, under the concept of our Constitution, hold to differing political beliefs -- so that all may work for the good of our beloved country and for Thy glory. Amen.

- January 20 The Inauguration.
Dwight David Eisenhower becomes the 34th President of the United States of America and 158, 568, 245 Americans.
- February 2 State of the Union Message to the 83rd Congress.
"I am therefore issuing instructions that the 7th Fleet no longer be employed to shield Communist China. This order implies no aggressive interest on our part. But we certainly have no obligation to protect a nation fighting us in Korea."
- February 17 Press Conference. (First of 192)
Q. "Mr. President, you have been in office now for a month. I wonder if you would tell us a little bit about how you like your new job? THE PRESIDENT: "I never said I would like it. It is not a job that I suppose it is intended one should like . . . (but) there are compensations. It is an inspiration to deal with people that believe in America, that want to do right by a country and by a people, rather than merely selfishly seeking their own welfare . . . Now the confinement, and all the rest . . . you know the degree in which I like informality, my own individual freedom to do as I please. Those things are what you pay."
- March 5 "The Government of the United States tenders its official condolences to the Government of the U.S.S.R. on the death of Generalissimo Joseph Stalin, Prime Minister of the Soviet Union."
- March 12 Reorganization of Plan #1, creating the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- March 25 Report on Integration of Army schools.
- March 30 Commission to study Federal, State and local relations.
- April 12 Address to Organization of American States.
"...we nations of America do more than enjoy a political system constructed for ourselves. We are custodians of a way of life that can be instructive for all mankind."
- April 16 Address to Newspaper Editors.
"This free world knows, out of the bitter wisdom of experience, that vigilance and sacrifice are the price of liberty."
- April 30 Reorganization plans 5 and 6 concerning Export-Import Bank and Department of Defense.
- May 2 Commission on Foreign Economic Policy established.
- May 5 Mutual Security Program.
"The basic purpose of this Program is simply the long-term security of the United States, living in the shadow of the Soviet threat."



May 22

Submerged Lands Act.

"I am pleased to sign this measure into law recognizing the ancient rights of the States . . . in keeping with basic principles of honesty and fair play."

June 1

Plans for the United States Information Agency (USIA).

June 3

President and Cabinet report to the people on television.

"Over here in this corner, you see a basket of mail. This is a portion of one day's mail at the White House. We have been averaging over 3000 letters a day in an average week -- heavy weeks it's more."

June 14

At Dartmouth College.

"Don't join the book burners. Don't think you are going to conceal faults by concealing evidence that they ever existed. Don't be afraid to go in your library and read every book, as long as that document does not offend our own ideas of decency. That should be the only censorship."

June 17

Press Conference. (McCarthyism)

Q. "Mr. President, your speech this last Sunday at Dartmouth was interpreted by a great many people as being critical of a school of thought represented by Senator McCarthy; is that right or wrong?" THE PRESIDENT: "...you have been around me long enough to know I never talk personalities."

June 17

European Coal and Steel Community.

"While in Europe, I watched with keen interest the efforts to work out the first steps toward European federation. My experience there convinced me that the uniting of Europe is a necessity for the peace and prosperity of Europeans and of the world."

June 25

Pakistan Wheat Act. (U.S. to send one million tons of wheat to help avert famine.)

June 26

Uprisings behind the Iron Curtain.

"The latest events in East Berlin and Eastern Germany have stirred the hearts and hopes of people everywhere. This inspiring show of courage has reaffirmed our belief that years of oppression and attempted indoctrination cannot extinguish the spirit of freedom behind the Iron Curtain."

July 9

Oil crisis continues in Iran. (Message to Mossadegh.)

"The failure of Iran and of the United Kingdom to reach an agreement in regard to compensation (of nationalized oil industry) has handicapped the Government of the United States in its efforts to help Iran."

July 9

On wild charges of disloyalty.

"Generalized and irresponsible attacks that sweepingly condemn the whole of any group of citizens are alien to America. Such attacks betray contempt for the principles of freedom and decency."

July 17

The President signs a bill (S-2199) -- in the presence of certain members of the Massachusetts delegation and Max Rabb -- to allow the States during major disasters to use and distribute certain surplus supplies and equipment of the Federal Government. This was one of the

6714 bills he signed during his two terms in office.



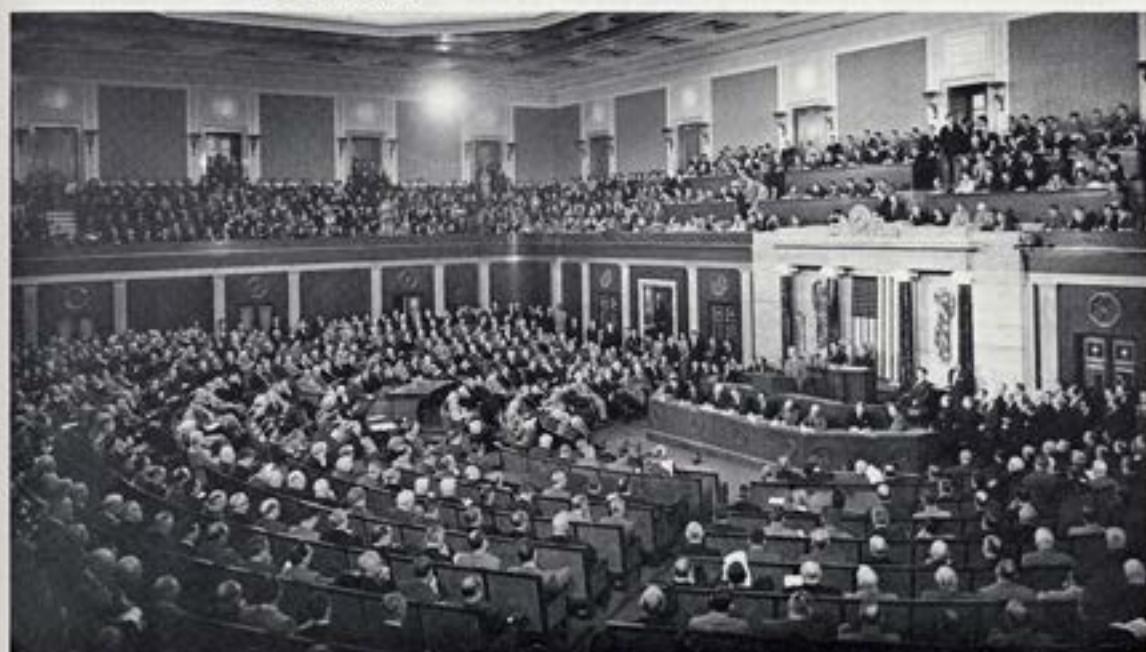
- July 26 Armistice in Korea.
 "My fellow citizens: Tonight we greet, with prayers of thanksgiving, the official news that an armistice was signed almost an hour ago in Korea. It will quickly bring to an end the fighting between the United Nations forces and the Communist armies."
- July 31 Message to Congress on Natural Resources.
 "I called attention to the vast importance to this Nation, now and in the future, of our soil and water, our forests and minerals, and our wild-life resources. I indicated the need for a strong Federal program in (this) field."
- July 31 Death of Senator Taft.
- August 1 Congress urged to extend the Social Security Program "to cover millions of our citizens."
- September 30 Earl Warren designated Chief Justice of the United States to succeed the late Fred Vinson.
- October 1 The President of Panama comes to Washington, the first of 139 State or Heads of Government visits during the Eisenhower Administration.
- November 11 End of segregation among civilian employees of Navy (and in the District of Columbia).
- November 14 Trip to Canada:
 "Mes salutations s'adressent également à mes amis Canadiens qui parlent le français."
- December 2 Headlines about spies in Government.
 "In all that we do to combat subversion, it is imperative that we protect the basic rights of loyal American citizens. I am determined to protect those rights to the limit of the powers of the office with which I have been entrusted by the American people."
- December 4-7 Bermuda Conference with Churchill and French Premier.
- December 8 At UN General Assembly.
 "The United States pledges before you -- and therefore before the world -- its determination to help solve the fearful atomic dilemma-- to devote its entire heart and mind to find the way by which the miraculous inventiveness of man shall not be dedicated to his death, but consecrated to his life."
- December 24 Christmas Tree ceremony.
 "For us, this Christmas is truly a season of good will -- and our first peaceful one since 1949. Our national and individual blessings are manifold. Our hopes are bright even though the world still stands divided into two antagonistic parts."



January 7

State of the Union Message.

"The Nation has just completed the most prosperous year in its history."

January 11

"The agricultural problem today is as serious and complex as any with which the Congress will deal in this session."

January 13

Press Conference questions about "the Bricker Amendment" and about Secretary Dulles' statement that America would confront any possible aggression by "a great capacity to retaliate instantly by means and at places of our own choosing."

January 14

Recommendation to broaden Old Age and Survivors Insurance.

January 18

Health needs of the American people.

"We must take further action on the problems of distribution of medical facilities and the costs of medical care . . . rejecting the socialization of medicine . . . (and advancing) the results of our vast scientific research . . ."

January 21

Budget Message.

"This budget carries out the policy of this Administration to move toward reduced taxes and reduced Government spending as rapidly as our national security and well-being will permit."

January 25

Special Message on Housing.

"The development of conditions under which every American family can obtain good housing is a major objective of national policy."

January 28

Economic Report.

"Our economic goal is an increasing national income, shared equitably among those who contribute to its growth, and achieved in dollars of stable buying power."

- February 17 Changes required in Atomic Energy Act of 1946.
 "The practicability of constructing a submarine with atomic propulsion was questionable in 1946; three weeks ago the launching of the USS Nautilus made it certain that the use of atomic energy . . . will ultimately become widespread."
- March 3 Press Conference question on McCarthy investigations.
 "I want to make a few comments about the Peress case. The Department of the Army . . . General Zwicker . . . codes of fair procedure . . . internal subversion. And that is my last word on any subject even closely related to that particular matter."
- March 10 Press Conference. (McCarthy continued.)
 "Q. Mr. President, last Saturday night the proposition was put forward that the Republican Party is half Eisenhower and half McCarthy. Would you care to comment on that?" THE PRESIDENT: "At the risk of appearing egotistical -- and you can so interpret it if you choose -- I say nonsense."
- March 17 Scientific Programs.
 "The responsibilities of the Federal Government toward science have likewise changed greatly. In 1940, the Federal Government spent about one hundred million dollars in supporting research and development. The budget which I have just transmitted to the Congress calls for expenditures for these purposes in the next fiscal year of over two billion dollars."
- April 7 Press Conference. (Bigger H-bombs)
 "Q. Mr. President, aren't you afraid that Russia will make bigger hydrogen bombs before we do?" THE PRESIDENT: "No, I am not afraid of it. I don't know of any reason for building a bigger bomb than you find to represent as great an efficiency as is needed or desirable, so I don't know what bigger ones would do."
- May 5 The Army-McCarthy hearings.
 "Our only hope now is that America may derive from this incident advantages that are at least comparable to what we have suffered in loss of international prestige, and I venture to say, judging from my correspondence, national respect, self-respect."
- May 7 The Fall of Dien Bien Phu. (French leaving Indochina.)
- May 13 St. Lawrence Seaway Bill.
 "This marks the legislative culmination of an effort that has taken 30 years . . . Now work can begin on the great project itself." (Completed June 26, 1959.)
- May 19 Supreme Court decision on School desegregation.
 Q. "Mr. President, do you have any advice to give the South as to just how to react to this recent Supreme Court decision banning segregation, sir?" THE PRESIDENT: "I thought that Governor Byrnes made a fine statement when he said, 'Let's be calm and let's be reasonable and let's look this thing in the face.' The Supreme Court has spoken and I am sworn to uphold the constitutional processes in this country; and I will obey."

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY



May 19

Reds in Guatemala.

Q. "Mr. President, could you tell us your reaction to the reported shipment of arms to Guatemala from behind the Iron Curtain?" THE PRESIDENT: "To have the Communist dictatorship establish an outpost on this continent to the detriment of all the American nations, of course would be a terrible thing; that was the reason for the Caracas resolution."

June 23

"Our mutual security program is based upon the sound premise that there can be no safety for any of us except in cooperative efforts to build and sustain the strength of all free peoples."

June 28

Prime Minister Churchill comes for "few days of friendly and fruitful conversations."

June 30

Press Conference question on Dixon-Yates.

Q. "Mr. President, could you tell us your reasons for ordering the AEC to make a private power agreement for TVA?" THE PRESIDENT: "It's a rather long and complicated story . . . how far can we (the Government) continue to build up this area (the Tennessee Valley) at the expense of others? Maybe we should be building the Missouri River or the Susquehanna or the Penobscot or some other . . . This is just a way to give us a chance to study the thing thoroughly."

July 21

Indochina Truce.

"I am glad that agreement has been reached at Geneva to stop the bloodshed in Indochina. The United States has not been a belligerent in the war in which thousands of brave men, while defending freedom, have died during the past 7 years."

July 22

Toward a Balanced Budget.

"We reduced the budget proposed by the previous administration by more than \$10 billion, and we cut actual spending by more than \$6-1/2 billion under the amount spent in fiscal 1953."

August 5

Settlement of the Oil Problem in Iran.

August 28

Agricultural Act of 1954.

"I am very happy indeed to approve this bill which embodies my major recommendations to the Congress in January . . . its most publicized feature is the flexible price support system which it places into effect."

September 1

Social Security Amendments of 1954.

"I am very happy to sign the Social Security Amendments of 1954. By enabling some 10,000,000 more Americans to participate in the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Program, it gives them an opportunity to establish a solid foundation of economic security for themselves and their families."

September 1

Bill to extend and improve Unemployment Insurance Program.

"I am happy to sign the bill known as H.R. 9709. Not since unemployment insurance was first the subject for Federal legislation has it been so greatly extended and improved as it is by this new law."

September 6

First Atomic Power Plant started at Shippingport, Pa.

SOIL CONSERVATION**RANGE CONSERVATION**October 27

Press Conference question on the Congressional Campaigns.

Q. "Mr. President, you mentioned reports of apathy among voters. To what do you ascribe this apathy? Is it a disenchantment with the program of the last two years, sir?" THE PRESIDENT: "I will tell you what one reason given to me is: that the United States feels that they have gotten what they want, and why worry; that is the reason that is given to me. Far from disenchantment, it is just too much satisfaction from it."

November 3

Press Conference on Congressional defeat.

Q. "Mr. President, do you see any disapproval of Administration policies in the Republican loss of the House?" THE PRESIDENT: "No, I don't."

November 10

SEATO Collective Defense Treaty transmitted to Senate for its advice and consent.

SEATO

UNITY
PEACE
PROGRESS

December 2

Press Conference. (McCarthyism on the way out.)

Q. "Mr. President, do you care to comment on the way the Senate vote is going thus far on the censure of Senator McCarthy issue?" THE PRESIDENT: "No, I have no comment on that. This is a matter of the Senate, as I understand it, determining what is required in the preservation of the dignity of the Senate; and no one else is in it."

December 17

Christmas Tree Ceremony.

"...at this Christmas season, America speaks too in humble gratitude for the friendship of peaceful peoples across the world. Without their warm confidence and faithful partnership, this earth would be a bleak ground of aimless and endless clash and conflict."

January 6

State of Union Message to 84th Congress.

"There are three main purposes of our Federal Government: First, to maintain justice and freedom among ourselves and to champion them for others so that we may work effectively for enduring peace; second, to help keep our economy vigorous and expanding, thus sustaining our international strength and assuring better jobs, better living, better opportunities for every citizen; and third, to concern ourselves with the human problems of our people so that every American may have the opportunity to lead a healthy, productive and rewarding life."

January 10

Foreign Economic Policy.

"The Nation's enlightened self-interest and sense of responsibility as a leader among the free nations require a foreign economic program that will stimulate economic growth in the free world through enlarging opportunities for the fuller operation of the forces of free enterprise and competitive markets."

January 11

"The 83rd Congress made an outstanding record in progressive personnel legislation for the benefit of the Government and its employees....I am now recommending the enactment of legislation to improve other aspects of Federal personnel management, including...group health insurance."

January 17

Budget Message.

"Total expenditures will be reduced. However, I am recommending somewhat increased expenditures in particular areas important to human well-being."

January 19

Press Conference. (First to be filmed and reported direct)

Q. "Mr. President, after two years in office, how do you like your job?" THE PRESIDENT: "I don't think I will try to answer that one. Like everything else, there are not wholly unmixed blessings in such duties and responsibilities."

January 24

Formosa Defense Policy.

"The U.S. and the friendly Government of the Republic of China, and indeed all the free nations, have a common interest that Formosa and the Pescadores should not fall into the control of aggressive Communist forces." (Joint Resolution to defend Formosa signed Jan. 29)

February 2

Press Conference question on Quemoy and Matsu.

THE PRESIDENT: "Well, there are constantly, of course, conversations going on between our representatives and the Chinese Nationalists, and not always do our views exactly coincide; but I think that in view of the delicacy of this whole situation, one that in its main parts is before the United Nations, it is better to stand for the moment just on what we have said, at least publicly, let it go at that, and say no more for the moment."

February 8

Federal Aid in School Construction.

"I propose a broad effort...over the next three years...a total of 7 billion dollars put to work building badly needed new schools..."

February 9 Press Conference.

Q. "Can you tell us whether the Malenkov resignation was a surprise to this Government or whether we had diplomatic or intelligence reports indicating that it was coming up?" (Bulganin and Khrushchev take over in the USSR.) THE PRESIDENT: "Well, I think that our observers in Moscow for a long time reported that things weren't exactly as they appeared on the surface"...

February 22 National Highway Program introduced.

April 5 Churchill retires.

"We have just had official word that my old and very dear friend, Sir Winston Churchill, has retired from his position as head of Her Majesty's government in the United Kingdom." (His successor, Sir Anthony Eden, is felicitated the following day.)

April 18 Albert Einstein dies.

"To all who live in the nuclear age, Albert Einstein exemplified the mighty creative ability of the individual in a free society."

April 20 Mutual Security Program.

"I consider the program an indispensable part of a realistic and enlightened national policy."

April 22 Dr. Jonas E. Salk cited for his "signal and historic contribution to human welfare (in the) development of a vaccine to prevent paralytic poliomyelitis."

May 15 Austrian Treaty signed.

"This moment of supreme satisfaction to Austria, for which we Americans have worked so diligently."

May 17 Comments on Dulles' visit to Europe.

"In a word, we want to stay strong and will stay vigilant, but we are not going to extinguish the hope that a new dawn may be coming, even if it rises -- the sun rises very, very slowly."

June 7 Summit preparations.

"We have need for wisdom and the caution that wisdom enforces... by caution, I mean: a prudent guard against fatuous expectations that a world, sick with ignorance, mutual fears and hates, can be miraculously cured by a single meeting. I mean a stern determination that we shall not be reckless and witless, relaxing our posture merely because a persistent foe may assume a smiling face and a soft voice.

"By wisdom, I mean: a calm awareness that strength at home, strength in allies, strength in moral position, arm us in impregnable fashion to meet every wile and stratagem that may be used against us. But I mean also a persevering resolution to explore every decent avenue toward a lasting and just peace, no matter how many and bitter our disappointments. I mean an inspired faith that men's determination and capacity to better their world will in time override their ability to destroy it; and that humanity's hunger for peace and justice is a mightier force than a few men's lust for power."



- June 14 Chancellor Adenauer of Germany here.
- June 20 At Tenth Anniversary of UN in San Francisco.
 "I reaffirm to you the support of the Government of the United States in the purposes and aims of the United Nations, and in the hopes that inspired its founders."
- June 21 Trade Agreements Extension Act.
- July 15 Summit in Geneva.
 "Within a matter of minutes I shall leave the United States on a trip that in some respects is unprecedented for a President of the United States." (At the end of the Conference, July 23, the President said, "It has been on the whole a good week. But only history will tell the true worth and real values of our session together.")
- July 29 White House announces plan for earth satellite in two or three years in connection with International Geophysical Year.
- August 4 "With Congress over, I suppose it is time for a brief roundup of (its) successes and failures... In the field of foreign affairs I think (the record of) this Congress has been commendable Now, in the field of domestic legislation, I have a little list..."
- August 8 UN Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.
- August 23 Inspects disaster area in New England. (Hurricane Diane.)
- September 24 Heart attack in Denver.
 The President's first official act following the onset of his illness was the initialing on September 30 of two lists of recess appointments of foreign service officers. His recovery was without complication and on November 11 he was able to fly back to Washington. From that city he went to his farm at Gettysburg, Pa., to continue his convalescence. On November 22 the President attended his first Cabinet meeting following his illness. This was held at Camp David in the Catocin Mountains of Maryland.



November 9 Israel-Arab friction.

"All Americans have been following with deep concern the latest developments in the Near East. The recent outbreak of hostilities has led to a sharp increase in tensions. (Communist arms shipped to Egypt Sept. 27.) ... While we continue willing to consider request for arms needed for legitimate self-defense, we do not intend to contribute to an arms competition...."

November 16 Deadlock of Big Four Foreign Ministers in Geneva.

"As I said to the American people on my return (from the Summit), the 'acid test' would come when the Foreign Ministers would, in accordance with our Geneva directive, tackle concretely these problems for which our nations have responsibility and which, if unresolved, create tension and danger."

November 28 White House Conference on Education.

"There are two points, I think, on which we all agree. The first thing is that the education of our young should be free. It should be under the control of the family and the locality. It should not be controlled by any central authority. At the same time we know that everybody must have a good education if they are properly to discharge their functions as citizens of America."

December 5 AFL-CIO Merger.

"You of organized labor and those who have gone before you in the union movement have helped make a unique contribution to the general welfare of the Republic..."

December 18 Christmas Tree Ceremony.

"For hundreds of millions of us, Christmas symbolizes our deepest aspirations for peace and for good will among men. For me, this particular Christmas has a very special meaning, and has brought to me, really, new understandings of people."

- January 5 State of the Union.
 "There has been broad progress...much remains to be done... it is clear that the conflict between international communism and freedom has taken on a new complexion."
- January 8 Personal health.
 "I feel very much better -- stronger ... I am going back into the full duties of the Presidency tomorrow morning..."
- January 9 Message on Agriculture.
 "In this Session no problem before the Congress demands more urgent attention than the paradox facing our farm families. Although agriculture is our basic industry, they find their prices and incomes depressed amid the Nation's greatest prosperity."
- January 12 Message on Education.
 "Our history has demonstrated that the Federal Government, in the interest of the whole people, can and should help with certain problems of nation-wide scope and concern when States and communities -- acting, independently -- cannot solve the full problem or solve it rapidly enough."
- January 26 Message on National Health Program.
 With continued expansion of medical research comes a renewed proposal for Federal insurance "to encourage increased protection against the cost of medical care through voluntary pre-payment plans."
- January 28 Reply to Bulganin's proposed Treaty of Friendship.
 "Unhappily, the American people have had sadly to conclude that the events following our meeting have not given substance to their hope."
- February 1 Anthony Eden visits Washington.
 "We discussed the tensions which prejudice the stability of the area (Middle East) and carry a potential threat to world peace... A settlement between Israel and her Arab neighbors is the most urgent need... The Tripartite Declaration of May 25, 1950, provides for action both inside and outside the United Nations in the event of the use of force..."
- February 2 Mission 66, a 10-year plan to strengthen the National Parks.
- February 17 Veto of National Gas Act Bill.
 "...private persons, apparently representing only a very small segment of a great and vital industry, have been seeking to further their own interests by highly questionable activities."
- February 22 Uranium 235 made available in quantity for peaceful uses in power and research reactors at home and abroad.
- February 29 Second term decision.
 "...if the Republican Party chooses to nominate me, I shall accept the nomination. Thereafter, if the people of this country shall elect me, I shall continue to serve them in the office I now hold."

- March 14 Cyprus situation.
"Here is a place where two of our best friends are engaged in an argument with very great difficulty."
- April 3 Federal Council on Aging.
"The marked rise in the number of older persons in our population has a continuing and fundamental impact on our society."
- April 3 Committee for Development of Scientists and Engineers.
"...our technological superiority is now seriously challenged by those who use science for aggression and conquest."
- April 16 Veto of Farm Bill.
"H.R. 12 would...encourage more surpluses. It would do harm to every agricultural region of the country and also to the interests of consumers. Thus it fails to meet the test of being good for farmers and fair to all our people."
- May 9 Press Conference. (Overseas bases)
Q. "Mr. President, in light of the world situation, can we count, like in North Africa, can we count on forward bases indefinitely?
THE PRESIDENT: "I don't think you could count on them forever, but at the same time, they won't all go out simultaneously and forever, either."
- May 23 Arguments among the Armed Services.
"We are going through a period of change, fluidity, where we are deserting doctrines that have long been held sacrosanct in the services... Now, if there weren't in this time a good strong argument among the services I would be frightened indeed... (But) finally, there reaches a place in the military command where, depending upon the nature of the question, a decision is made. Then all loyally support that decision."
- June 6 Press Conference. (Chances for Re-election)
Q. "Mr. President, do you think you are going to have a tough battle to be re-elected, or will the Democratic candidate be fairly easy to beat?"
THE PRESIDENT: "Will you take an honest answer? I haven't thought a single thing about it. I am too busy."
- July 21 Panama Conference.
"A great family history has drawn together this unprecedented assemblage of the Presidents of the Americas. Perhaps, in our day, it may be given us to help usher in a new era which will add worthily to that history."
- July 27 Steel Strike Settled. (After 25 work days.)
- August 1 Press Conference. (Personal Health)
Q. "Mr. President, would you give us your own report on how you feel, and on your decision to remain in the race after the operation?
(Ileitis, June 9) THE PRESIDENT: "As far as my feelings are concerned, from the day I was operated on -- and you must remember I was having a pretty rough ride there for 2 or 3 days -- from that day on I have improved every day."

August 3 Suez crisis begins.
 "All of us were vastly disturbed when Colonel Nasser a few days ago (July 26) declared that Egypt intended to nationalize the Suez Canal Company."

August 8 Press Conference. (Suez crisis cont'd.)
 Q. "Mr. President, would you tell us, sir, how you feel about the use of threat or military force in the Suez dispute? THE PRESIDENT: "I can't conceive of military force being a good solution."

August 22 Republican National Convention in San Francisco.
 Press Conference Q. "The Democrats made some pretty sharp attacks on you and your Administration last week... Can you tell us what your reaction has been to that criticism? THE PRESIDENT: "I have never answered criticism in my life. In war I was called reckless one day and a coward the next. And you get used to it. Now, as I say, the Republicans have a record. I think I have something of a record. I stand on it."



August 23 To the delegates at the Cow Palace.
 "I thank you additionally and personally for the high honor you have accorded me in entrusting me once more with your nomination for the Presidency."

August 26 USSR nuclear tests.
 "I wish again to emphasize the necessity for effective international control of atomic energy and such measures of adequately safeguarded disarmament as are now feasible."

September 11 People-to-People Program gets underway.
 "We have this problem... of creating understanding between peoples... Government can do no more than point the way and cooperate and assist in mechanical details... But I am talking about the exchange of professors and students and executives... In short, what we must do is to widen every possible chink in the Iron Curtain."



October 15 Campaigning for Re-election.
 "The next three weeks are vitally important to every man, woman and child in the United States. On November sixth, you will decide, by your votes, how you will live, work and prosper during the next four years."



- October 20 Polish unrest. (Poznan riots July 8)
 "Numerous reports have been emanating from Poland which indicate ferment and unrest... accompanied by stories of Soviet troop movements."
- October 23 Aerial Photography.
 "I have followed with close attention the Italian Government's demonstration last week of the practicability of using modern aircraft as sentinels of peace."
- October 25 Hungarian Revolt.
 "...a renewed expression of the intense desire for freedom long held by the Hungarian people."
- October 28 Suez Crisis continued. (Israel vs. Egypt)
 "During the last several days I have received disturbing reports from the Middle East. These included information that Israel was making a heavy mobilization of its armed forces.... I have given instructions that these developments be discussed with the United Kingdom and France."
- October 31 Suez Crisis continued. (Great Britain and France join attack.)
 "We went to the United Nations (yesterday) with a request that the forces of Israel return to their own land and that hostilities in the area be brought to a close. This proposal was not adopted -- because it was vetoed by Great Britain and by France."
- November 5 Soviet crushes Hungarian revolt.
 "I urge in the name of humanity and in the cause of peace that the Soviet Union take action to withdraw Soviet forces from Hungary immediately."
- November 7 Election Victory.
 "This is a solemn moment. The only thing I should like to say about this campaign is this: It is a very heart-warming experience to know that your labors -- your efforts -- of four years have achieved that level where they are approved by the United States of America in a vote."
- November 8 Suez Crisis ends.
 "The General Assembly of the United Nations has arranged a cease-fire in Egypt to which Egypt, France, United Kingdom and Israel have agreed."

November 14 Hungarian aftermath.

"Nothing, of course, has so disturbed the American people as the events in Hungary. Our hearts have gone out to them and we have done everything it is possible to, in the way of alleviating suffering." (Hungarian refugees come to the White House November 26)



December 16 Nehru visits Washington.

December 20 Christmas Tree Ceremony.

"Not that everyone is filled with happiness and hope in this season of rejoicing. Far from it. There is weariness -- there is suffering for multitudes. There is hunger as well as happiness, slavery as well as freedom in the world tonight. But in the myriads of Christmas candles we see the vision of a better world for all people."

January 2

Letter to Bulganin.

"The people of the United States cannot accept the Soviet declaration's attempt to dismiss as 'a slanderous campaign' the world's indignant reaction to the Soviet armed actions against the people of Hungary."

January 5

Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East.

"The Middle East has abruptly reached a new and critical stage in its long and important history... I am convinced that the best insurance... is to make clear now our readiness to cooperate fully and freely with our friends of the Middle East in ways consonant with the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

January 10

State of the Union address to 85th Congress.

"You meet in a season of stress that is testing the fitness of political systems and the validity of political philosophies."

January 15

Harold MacMillan replaces Anthony Eden.

"Dear Harold, I send my warmest congratulations to you as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom."

January 15

Drought inspection trip through Great Plains and Southwestern States.

January 16

Budget Message.

"It is always difficult to make plans and forecast expenditures a year or more in advance. This is particularly true when historic events are taking place... when uncertainties abound."

January 21

Second term as 34th President of 169,790,288 Americans.

"The building of... peace is a bold and solemn purpose. To proclaim it is easy, to serve it will be hard. And to attain it, we must be aware of its full meaning -- and ready to pay its full price."

January 23

Budget under attack.

"When (Secretary Humphrey) said a hair-curling depression, he wasn't talking about the immediate future. He is talking about long-term continuation of spending of the order of which we are now doing."

- January 28 Federal Aid to Education.
"Of all the problems in education, one is most critical. In 1955, and again last year, I called attention to the critical shortage of classrooms in many communities across the country."
- February 8 King Saud of Arabia here for meetings.
- February 11 Report on Trade Agreements Program.
"The United States has also taken gradual steps... to reduce barriers to trade through reciprocal tariff negotiations."
- March 6 Ghana Independence, first of many new African nations.
"On behalf of the people of the United States of America, I wish to extend to the Government and people of Ghana, congratulations on the occasion of your joining the family of independent nations."

March 17 Death of Magsaysay of the Philippines.
The people of the Philippine Republic, as well as those of the United States and the entire free world, have lost a valiant champion of freedom."

March 20 Bermuda conference with Macmillan.
"I am sure that in the next few days we can do much to strengthen the long-term bonds that have bound together the British Empire and my country. Our countries are very old friends indeed."

March 27 Press Conference. (Personal health)
Q. "How are you feeling?" THE PRESIDENT: "I think I am feeling very much better, thank you very much." Q. "Cough better?" THE PRESIDENT: "Oh yes."

April 17 Press Conference. (Attacks on Budget)
Q. "Mr. President, your brother Edgar is in the news this morning -- for voicing some criticism about your budget..." THE PRESIDENT: "Edgar has been criticizing me since I was five years old."

May 1 "Foreign aid, my friends, is something that is being conducted to keep the United States secure and strong. It is preventing the isolation of the United States as a prosperous, rich, powerful country. There would be isolation if the United States refused to participate in the realization by under-developed countries of their proper ambitions for national independence and for the economic base that will support that individual independence." (On May 21, another reminder of the need for Mutual Security. "The common label of 'foreign aid' is gravely misleading.")

CHAMPION OF LIBERTY



May 22 Press Conference. (Budget)
 Q. "Mr. President, you have taken your budget defense to the people twice in a week's time now, sir. Does your case now rest? THE PRESIDENT: "Well, as long as I am in a fight, I never rest until the United States gets what my associates and I believe to be necessary for the operation of this Government."

June 5 Nuclear Testing, Clean Bomb and Fallout.
 "The plans that we have for testing are all bound up in the plans we have for disarmament, which we think is necessary. We think if you are going to include these weapons as almost certain weapons of war in any future global thing, we would be foolish indeed to be behind anybody else."

June 21 Prime Minister Kishi of Japan here for discussions.

June 26 Civil Rights.
 "I think the civil rights program is eminently reasonable and moderate. You people well know I believe in moderate government. I don't believe you can change the hearts of men with laws or decisions or anything else... I think there is here a great educational problem that involves a moral value and human values."

July 1 International Geophysical Year.
 "The scientists of the United States will join scientists of some sixty other nations to make the most intensive study ever undertaken of our planet."



July 20 Status of U. S. Forces overseas.
 "In my judgment, the passage of any such (shortsighted) legislation by the Congress would gravely threaten our security, alienate our friends, and give aid and comfort to those who want to destroy our way of life."

August 21 Disarmament proposal. (Nuclear test suspension)
 "We will be willing, as part of our proposal for a first-step disarmament agreement, to include a suspension of testing of nuclear weapons for a period up to two years under certain conditions and safeguards."
 (Soviet delegates in London attack this proposal August 28 and boast of their advances in rocket missiles.)

September 14 Little Rock crisis.
 "At the request of Governor Faubus of Arkansas, I met with him this morning in a constructive discussion regarding the carrying out of the orders of the Federal Court in the matter of the high schools of Little Rock."

September 23 Little Rock crisis (con't)
 "I want to make several things very clear in connection with the disgraceful occurrences of today at Central High School in the City of Little Rock. . . . I will use the full power of the United States including whatever force is necessary to prevent any obstruction of the law and to carry out the orders of the Federal Court." (Troops sent September 24.)

September 28 Use of troops at Little Rock.

"Few times in my life have I felt as saddened as when the obligations of my office required me to order the use of force within a state to carry out the decisions of a Federal Court."

October 9 Press Conference. (Sputnik launched Oct. 4)

Q. "Mr. President, Russia has launched an earth satellite. They also claim to have had a successful firing of an intercontinental ballistics missile, none of which this country had done. I ask you, sir, what are we going to do about it?" The PRESIDENT (He explained that an American non-military satellite had been planned two years ago "to be launched somewhere during the International Geophysical Year... to produce the maximum in scientific information... never has it been considered a race." He went on to say that the ICBM military projects -- a different project altogether -- are going ahead "on the top priority within the Government, incidentally a priority which was never accorded to the satellite program... we congratulate Soviet scientists upon putting a satellite into orbit.")

October 17 Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip arrive.November 13 Our Future Security.

"Young people now in college must be equipped to live in the age of inter-continental ballistic missiles. However, what will then be needed is not just engineers and scientists, but a people who will keep their heads and, in every field, leaders who can meet intricate human problems with wisdom and courage. In short, we will need not only Einsteins and Steinmetzes, but Washingtons, and Emersons."

November 18 Equal Opportunity Day.

"Our Nation's economy can ill afford to waste the talent and abilities of any individual because of discrimination against him on the basis of his race, his color, or his creed. Every citizen who helps to make legal and economic equality a living fact, is helping America."

December 16 NATO Meeting in Paris.

"... colleagues in sharing heavy responsibilities and bright opportunities."

December 23 Christmas Tree Ceremony.

"In a land at peace, we are gathered about the National Christmas Tree to set its lights aglow with their symbolic message of peace and good will to men."

UNITED FOR FREEDOM



January 9 State of the Union Message to 85th Congress.
 "Many Americans are troubled about recent world developments which they believe may threaten our Nation's safety. Honest men differ in their appraisal of American's material and intellectual strength, and the dangers that confront us. But all know these dangers are real."

January 16 to 30 Special Messages to Congress on Agriculture, Economy, Education and Reciprocal Trade.

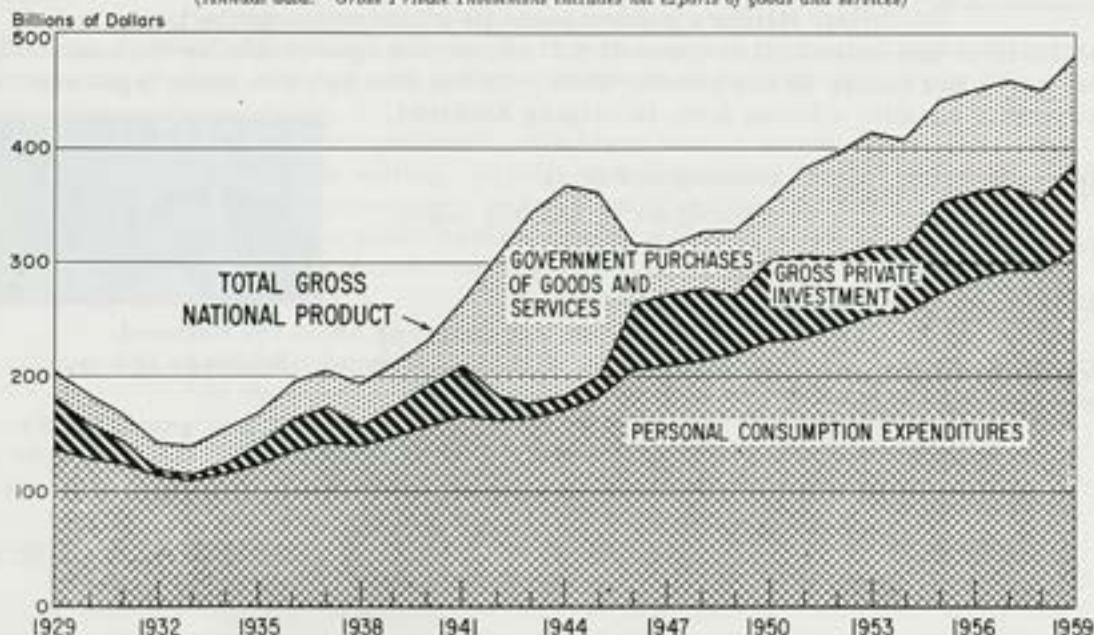
January 27 Cold War Thaw.
 "I am gratified that the Department of State has concluded with the Soviet Ambassador... an agreement contemplating certain exchanges in the cultural, technical and educational fields."

February 1 First U. S. Satellite, Explorer I.
 "This launching is part of our country's participation in the International Geophysical Year. All information received from this satellite promptly will be made available to the scientific community of the world."

February 17 Letter to Bulganin.
 "I am in receipt of your communication of February 1. I note that it is a slightly abbreviated and moderated edition of the lengthy and rather bitter speech which Mr. Khrushchev made at Minsk on January 22. I begin to wonder, Mr. Chairman, whether we shall get anywhere by continuing to write speeches to each other?"

February 24 "A dip in the economy."

Gross National Product or Expenditure in 1959 Prices, 1929-59
 (Annual data. Gross Private Investment includes net exports of goods and services)



SOURCE OF DATA: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

March 3 Presidential Disability.
 "The President and the Vice President have agreed that the following procedures are in accord with the purposes and provisions of Article 2, Section I, of the Constitution, dealing with Presidential inability."

- March 26 Nuclear tests to be held in Pacific during the Summer.
"A group of qualified scientific observers" from the United Nations invited to witness the explosion.
- March 31 Veto of Farm Freeze Bill.
"It is regrettable that for the second time in two years the Congress has sent me a farm bill which I cannot in good conscience approve."
- April 2 Press Conference. (Defense Reorganization)
Q. "Mr. President, will you tell us, sir, what you want to accomplish through reorganization of the Defense Department and how you want to accomplish it?" The PRESIDENT: "How long am I allowed for this talk?" (Defense Reorganization Act signed August 6.)
- April 8 Letter to Nikita Khrushchev.
"It seems peculiar that the Soviet Union, having just concluded a series of tests of unprecedented intensity, should now, in bold headlines, say that it will not test again, but add, in small type, that it may test again if the United States carries out its already long announced and now imminent series of tests."
- April 13 Need for Extension of Unemployment benefits.
"On March twenty-fifth I recommended to the Congress enactment of legislation to provide the temporary continuation of unemployment compensation benefits for workers who have exhausted their benefits under State and Federal laws."
- May 9 Vice President attacked in South America.
"Dear Dick: Your courage, patience and calmness in the demonstration directed against you by radical agitators have brought you a new respect and admiration in our country."
- May 14 "Very delicate situations now in Lebanon and Algeria."
- May 28 Press Conference. (Cost of living)
Q. "Sir, the cost of living has gone up again. Can't something be done about it?" The PRESIDENT: "I wish it could....I don't know what the Government can do as long as it insists upon the freedom of an economy to establish its own price and wage levels."
- June 13 Federal Aviation Agency recommended to Congress.
- June 18 Intense publicity surrounding the name of Sherman Adams.
"I believe that the presentation made by Governor Adams to the congressional committee yesterday truthfully represents the pertinent facts. I personally like Governor Adams. I admire his abilities. I respect him because of his personal and official integrity. I need him." (Governor Adams resigns Sept 22)
- June 23 Proposed Agreement between the U. S. and Euratom (European Atomic Energy Community.)
- June 26 Geneva Technical Conference on Nuclear detection.
"Controlled disarmament is so vital that we are going to persevere in the face of whatever difficulties the Soviets may raise."

June 27

Mutual Security Fund cut by Congress.

"I am deeply distressed at the action of the House Appropriations Committee on the Mutual Security Appropriations Bill.

July 15

Crisis in Lebanon.

"Yesterday morning, I received from President Chamoun of Lebanon an urgent plea that some United States forces be stationed in Lebanon to help maintain security and to evidence the concern of the United States for the integrity and independence of Lebanon." (U. S. Forces withdrawn Oct. 18.)

July 28

Increase in Debt Limit to \$288 billion.

July 29

NASA born. (National Aeronautics and Space Act)

August 8

U. S. S. Nautilus cited for trip beneath the North Pole.

August 13

At Emergency Session of UN.

"I have tried to present to you the framework of a plan for peace in the Near East which would provide a setting of political order responsive to the rights of the people in each nation; which would avoid the dangers of a regional arms race; which would permit the peoples of the Near East to devote their energies wholeheartedly to the tasks of development and human progress in the widest sense."

September 11

Shelling of Quemoy and Matsu.


"Tonight I want to talk to you about the situation, dangerous to peace, which has developed in the Formosa (Taiwan) Straits."

September 25

School integration trouble continues.

"Most of us in the United States, as part of our religious faith, believe that all men are equal in the sight of God. . . . The closing of the schools, however, represents a material setback. . . in what we have come to regard as a fundamental right -- the right to a public education."

- September 30 Letter to President De Gaulle.
 "Dear Mr. President: As an old friend of France, I extend my personal congratulations to you on the outcome of the referendum on the new French Constitution."
- October 6 International Monetary Fund.
 "One of the greatest opportunities which free nations have to be of service to one another -- and to the larger cause of freedom itself -- is that of fostering economic growth and well-being. A key element certainly is the timely provision of needed capital resources."
- October 8 Death of Pope Pius XII.
 "His was a full life of devotion to God and service to his fellow man." (Message of congratulations to Pope John XXIII, on October 28)
- October 17 Iowa Corn Picking Contest.
 "When I was a boy, this would have been entirely a hand operation... The average in those days... was 40 bushels to the acre. The whole State crop this year will average more than 63, and much... is going well beyond the hundred mark."
- October 24 "The cost of living, virtually stable since last May, has continued unchanged. It confirms the fact that recovery is possible without inflation."
- October 25 Suspension of Nuclear Weapons Tests.
 "On August 22, 1958, the United States declared its willingness, in order to facilitate negotiations for the suspension of nuclear weapons tests and establishment of an international control system, to withhold testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons for a period of one year from the beginning of the negotiations on October 31. The sole condition for this voluntary one-year suspension is that the Soviet Union should not itself conduct tests during this period."
- November 5 Press Conference. (After Congressional elections.)
 Q. "Mr. President, what factors do you think caused the Republican defeat and the Democratic victory?" The PRESIDENT: "I'll tell you this... if the Republicans don't start fighting this morning, this very day, for the next election, they're going to be in a bad way."
- November 10 Colombo Plan meeting in Seattle.
 "The U. S. recognizes the Colombo Plan Association as a major instrument for the economic advancement of (South and Southeast Asia)"
- December 10 Russian intercontinental ballistic missiles.
 "We have also successfully tested an ICBM."
- December 16 White House Conference on Children and Youth.
- December 19 First voice message from outer space.
 "Through the marvels of a scientific advance my voice is coming to you from a satellite circling in outer space. My message is a simple one. Through this unique means I convey to you and to all mankind American's wish for peace on earth and good will toward men everywhere."

- January 1 Exchange of New Year Greetings with USSR.
"I share the hope expressed in your message that the coming year will see a substantial improvement in the relations between our countries."
- January 3 Alaska becomes the 49th State and new 49-star is unfurled.
- 
- January 9 State of the Union Message to 86th Congress.
"Can Government based upon liberty and the God-given rights of man, permanently endure when ceaselessly challenged by a (hostile) dictatorship....an economic and military power of great and growing strength?"
- January 19 A Balanced Budget.
"The Budget is the annual governmental plan for spending your Federal tax money, which amounts to one dollar out of every five that all our people earn. It comprises the proposals of the Government for assuring the safety of our Nation, the well-being of our people and their continuing prosperity."
- January 28 Message to Congress on Labor-Management.
"There is submitted herewith.... a 20 point program which will eliminate abuses demonstrated by the hearings of the McClellan Committee, protect the public interest and insure the rights and economic freedoms of millions of American workers." (Administration-Favored Bill passed August 13.)
- January 29 On Agriculture. "The price-support and production-control program has not worked."
- February 4 Press Conference. (School Integration)
Q. "Mr. President, do you consider Virginia's orderly start on integration of public schools to be a good model for other Southern States?"
THE PRESIDENT: "I certainly feel that all of us should compliment the State officials....the parents....and the children themselves."
- February 5 Message to Congress on Civil Rights.
"Two principles basic to our system of government are that the rule of law is supreme, and that every individual regardless of his race, religion, or national origin is entitled to the equal protection of the laws."
- February 12 Recommendation to increase the resources of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund.
- February 13 Excessive Government.
"I intend to continue doing my level best to persuade the Congress to act responsibly for the general good in the face of the incessant special pleas for increased public spending."
- February 18 Press Conference. (West Berlin)
Q. "Is there an allied agreement to use force, if necessary, to defend our rights in Berlin?" THE PRESIDENT: "We have not said we are using force. We are saying we do not abandon our responsibilities."

- February 19 Trip to Mexico.
- February 20 Cyprus Agreement.
"The conclusion of an agreement on Cyprus is recognized throughout the world as a victory of common sense....it is also an imaginative and courageous act of statesmanship."
- March 3 US Space probe, Pioneer IV.
- March 13 Federal Council for Science and Technology.
"Less than twenty years ago, Federal support of science was about 100 million dollars annually. Today, this annual investment in research and development has grown to over five billion dollars."
- March 25 Press Conference. (Tibet)
Q. "Can you give us your comments, sir on the Tibetan revolt..." THE PRESIDENT: "The people of Tibet....have become very restive under the (Chinese) control."
- March 26 Argus Report. (Nuclear blast in outer space.)
- April 30 World Refugee Year.
"The refugee problem remains -- acute and chronic -- and it will remain so long as the world suffers from political unrest and aggression."
- May 4 Sir Winston Churchill comes for "a quiet visit."
- May 11 "The establishment of the Inter-American Development Bank and our participation in it will be a most significant step in the history of our economic relations with our Latin American neighbors."
- May 13 Wheat Surplus Problem.
"It is costing a quarter of a billion dollars a year just to store it, take care of it....And the situation gets worse."
- May 24 "John Foster Dulles is dead. A lifetime of labor for world peace has ended. His countrymen and all who believe in justice and the rule of law grieve at the passing from the earthly scene of one of the truly great men of our time."
- May 26 Agreement with Germany on uses of atomic energy.
- June 3 Another Summit?
"There has not been any detectable progress that to my mind would justify the holding of a summit meeting."



- June 9 Shift in America's Age Pattern.
 "In 1910 there were 3 million men and women 65 years of age and over; today there are more than 15 million... To this group, inflation is not merely a threat -- it is a robber and a thief."
- June 29 Soviet Fair opens in New York. President receives a painting of melting river ice from Kozlov, "Spring is Approaching."
- July 8 Press Conference. (Veto Power)
 Q. "Mr. President, about your veto power, some of your Republican friends are saying that if you should use your veto a good deal, it could perhaps boomerang and result in a kind of negative public image of the Presidency." THE PRESIDENT: "Well, I'm not thinking so much of public images as I am the public good. I call to your attention, again, that I cannot be running for anything; I am finished with political life when my next... 18 months are over."
- July 8 Press Conference. (Politics and Religion)
 Q. "Mr. President, do you feel there is any reason why a Catholic should not be elected President of the United States?" THE PRESIDENT: "I'll say this: If I saw a man that I thought was really a qualified, responsible individual running for office, my vote would never be changed on the basis of his religion."
- July 15 Press Conference. (Steel Strike)
 Q. "Mr. President, looking back, do you feel that you could have done anything more to avert a steel strike? Would it have been wiser, perhaps, in retrospect, to have appointed a fact-finding board, or to invoke the Taft-Hartley processes?" THE PRESIDENT: "No, I don't think so. If I had thought it was better, I would have done something else. I believe that we have got thoroughly to test out and to use the method of free (collective) bargaining."
- July 15 Castro of Cuba.
 "The Caribbean area is in a state of unrest. The OAS has moved in to the extent of asking for a meeting for the foreign ministers."
- July 17 Captive Nations Week proclaimed. Khrushchev protests at the U. S. Fair in Moscow. (July 24).
- August 3 "The President has also accepted with pleasure Mr. Khrushchev's invitation to pay an official visit to the U.S.S.R."
- August 21 Hawaii admitted to the Union.
 Flag will have 50 stars.



- August 25 Good-will Trip to Europe.
 "I am about to embark on a journey which I wish could be extended until I had visited the capital of every nation on this globe that, like ourselves, is dedicated to individual liberty and dignity."

- August 28 Veto of Public Works Bill. (Sustained.)
"I believe that the American people look to the Government to see that their tax money is spent only on necessary projects and according to a priority as to urgency that does not weaken our financial structure nor add to the tremendous debt burden that posterity will have to pay."
- September 9 Veto of Second Public Works Bill. (Overridden by Congress.)
- September 15 Khrushchev arrives.
"I express the hope that you... will find your stay among us interesting and useful."



- September 17 de Gaulle's Plans for Algeria.
"(These contain) explicit promises of self-determination for the Algerian people and, as such, completely in accord with our hopes to see proclaimed a just and liberal program for Algeria."
- September 27 Camp David Statement.
"The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N. S. Khrushchev, and President Eisenhower have had a frank exchange of opinions."
- September 28 Steel Strike in Third Month.
"This is an intolerable situation. It must not continue."
(Injunction requested October 19.)

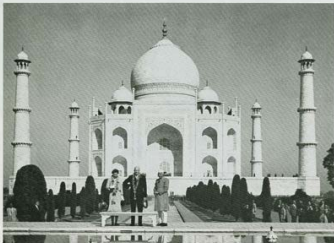
November 4 Press Conference. (TV Scandal)

Q. "Mr. President, would you discuss the wider philosophical implications of the TV scandal?" (Quiz shows rigged.) THE PRESIDENT: "I do believe that every kind of industry that touches on the function of the distribution of news and entertainment on a mass basis, they have a responsibility just as I believe every other group does....self-discipline is the thing that will keep free government working." (See also "Payola" Hearings in February 1960.)

December 1 "The Antarctic Treaty is being signed today in Washington."

December 3-22 Good-will Trip. (Europe, Asia, and North Africa)

"I leave, in just a few minutes, on a 3-week journey halfway around the world. During this Mission of Peace and Good Will, I hope to promote a better understanding of America and to learn more of our friends abroad."



December 23 Christmas Tree Ceremony.

"This Christmas, for me at least those words ('Peace on earth -- good will to men') have clearer meaning, sharper significance, more urgent counsel. Last night I came home from a trip that carried me to three continents....I talked with Kings and Presidents, Prime Ministers and humble men and women in cottages and in mud huts. Their common denominator was their faith that America will help lead the way toward a just peace."

- January 7 State of the Union.
 "Seven years ago I entered my present office with one long-held resolve overriding all others. I was then, and remain now, determined that the United States shall become an ever more potent resource for the cause of peace -- realizing that peace cannot be for ourselves alone, but for peoples everywhere."
- January 8 Chronic Labor Surplus Areas.
 "The national economy is at a very high level. We all want people in areas with chronic unemployment to share more in this overall prosperity."
- January 13 Steel Strike ends after 83 work days.
- January 17 White House announces plans for President's visit to USSR June 10-19, and to Japan.
- January 19 Treaty with Japan signed in East Room.
 "... in the hundredth year after the first treaty between our two countries came into effect."
- January 26 Policy toward Cuba.
 "The United States Government adheres strictly to the policy of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries."
- February 3 Press Conference (Defeatism).
 Q. "Mr. President, have you considered the possibility that the American public may be confused by a psychological aspect of our struggle with the Russians? ... They did beat us to the moon." THE PRESIDENT: "I admit that (our people) get disturbed and probably at times alarmed about something, particularly when the headlines give it an interpretation far beyond its true meaning, like hitting the moon... I think (they) ought to have greater faith in their own system."
 Q. "Then, sir, you don't feel that there is a basic danger of defeatism under the present circumstances?" THE PRESIDENT: "Put it this way: none in my soul; I'll tell you that."
- February 7 Commission on National Goals.
- February 10 Trip to Cape Canaveral Missile Test Center. (To Marshall Space Flight Center September 8.)
- February 21 - March 8 Good Will Trip (South America).





March 12

Disarmament Conference to begin in Geneva.

"We must not be pessimistic because of the lack of success in past disarmament negotiations. Nor should we necessarily expect immediate, dramatic and far-reaching strides."

March 15

Chancellor Adenauer here for an exchange of views.

"The preservation of the freedom of the people of West Berlin, and their right of self-determination, must underlie any future agreement affecting the city."

March 17

Message on Immigration.

"A mark of a country's position in the world is the eagerness of immigrants to make their home in it. I again urge the liberalization of some of our existing restrictions upon immigration."

March 27

White House Conference on Children and Youth.

March 28

Prime Minister Macmillan comes for conversations.

April 22

de Gaulle comes to see "a dear and illustrious friend."



- April 27 Press Conference (Religion and Politics continued)
Q. "Mr. President, could you tell us how you feel (on the injection of the religious issue into the political campaign)?" THE PRESIDENT: "Let me read two items from the American Constitution, Article VI: (and Article I of the Bill of Rights.)"
- May 4 Food for Peace Agreement with India.
- May 6 Civil Rights Act of 1960.
"As was the case with the Act of 1957, recommendations of this Administration underlie the features of the Civil Rights Act of 1960."
- May 11 The U-2 overflight incident.
"No one wants another Pearl Harbor. This means that we must have knowledge of military forces and preparations around the world, especially those capable of massive surprise attacks."
- May 15 On arrival in France, for proposed Summit.
"The hopes of humanity call on the four of us to purge our minds of prejudice, and our hearts of rancor. Far too much is at stake to indulge in profitless bickering."
- May 20 On arrival home.
"As we planned for the Summit, the hopes of the world were not too high. The experience of the past years had denied us any right to believe that great advances toward the purposes we seek --- peace with justice -- could be achieved in any great measure. Yet, it seems that the identity of interest between ourselves and the Soviets in certain features was so obvious that logically we should have made some progress."
- June 12-27 Good Will Trip (the Far East).
"There have been public warnings, based on a variety of considerations, that I should not visit the Far East at this time. With these, I did not agree."
- June 30 Vetoes bill to increase salaries of Federal Employees.
(Overridden by Congress. Out of the 181 bills vetoed by the President during his entire Administration, only two were overridden.)
- July 6 Cuban Sugar Quota reduced.
"Despite every effort on our part to maintain traditionally friendly relations, the Government of Cuba is now following a course which raises serious question as to whether the United States can, in the long-run, continue to rely upon that country for such large quantities of sugar."
- July 13 Shooting down of RB-47 Plane.
"The United States Government is ready and willing to go to the U.N. Security Council for a full discussion of the Soviet's wanton shooting down of the United States Air Force RB-47 airplane in international waters."
- July 18 CIA Briefings Offered Senator Kennedy.
"I believe it to be in the national interest, and I hope it conforms to your desire, for you, as the duly designated candidate of one of the major parties for the Presidency of the United States, to have periodic briefings on the international scene."

- July 22 Geneva Disarmament Conference ends bitterly.
- July 25 Polaris Missile fired successfully.
- July 26 Republican National Convention in Chicago.
"We want Nixon and Lodge."
- August 8 Special Session of Congress.
- August 10 Congolese Situation.
"I believe that the Security Council resolution, adopted early yesterday, represents another step forward in the United Nations determination, under the Secretary General's tireless efforts, to find a peaceful solution to the difficult situation in the Congo."
- August 15 Capsule retrieved from Discoverer XIII.
- August 17 Medical Care Program.
"I am for a plan that will be truly helpful to the aged, particularly against illnesses which become so expensive, but one that is freely accepted by the individual. I am against compulsory medicine."
- August 24 Press Conference. (Campaign TV Debates).
Q. "Mr. President, could you tell us how you look upon the prospect of debates between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kennedy, as a factor in the campaign and in the election?" THE PRESIDENT: "Well, I am not certain that it all has to be on debates. I think equal time (on radio and television) doesn't necessarily have to be in a debating atmosphere."
- August 24 Indictment of Castro Regime by the American Republics.
Q. "Has the Monroe Doctrine been supplanted?" THE PRESIDENT: "By no means . . . It has been merely extended."
- September 6 Times have changed.
"Today, national security is one of the central facts of our existence. Ten per cent of our Gross National Product is devoted to it; over one third of our scientists and engineers are engaged in it; half our research monies are committed to it. No fewer than five million of our citizens are directly and wholly involved in its programs."
- September 7 Indus River Agreement reached by India and Pakistan.
- September 22 At General Assembly of UN.
"Today, I come before you because our human commonwealth is once again in a state of anxiety and turmoil. Urgent issues confront us." (e. g. Congo, Outer Space, Aid to Underdeveloped lands, Disarmament, West Berlin.) "We see as our goal, not a super-state above nations, but a world community embracing them all, rooted in law and justice and enhancing the potentialities and common purposes of all peoples."
- October 17-24 Nonpartisan Trip Through the West.

November 4 National Prestige a Campaign Issue.

"We hear so much about a second-rate country, second-rate in this and that other thing, whether it's space or whether it's schoolrooms or whatever . . . all these things are so ridiculous that they don't have to be refuted. This Nation is the first in power, first in free world leadership."

November 9 Telegram to President-elect Kennedy.

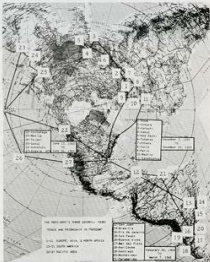
"My congratulations to you for the victory you have just won at the polls. I will be sending you promptly a more comprehensive telegram suggesting certain measures that may commend themselves to you as you prepare to take over next January the responsibilities of the Presidency."

November 16 Gold Crisis. (Military dependents called home.)

"If people -- other nations which use dollars as well as gold in their financial reserves -- get fearful of the American dollar, then there can be what you call a run on it. They want to convert into gold right away, and the out-flow of gold would be so rapid that we could, of course, be greatly embarrassed."

December 23 Remarks at Christmas Tree Ceremony.

"We are grateful for all the material comforts with which we have been blessed -- we take great pride in our country's pre-eminent position in the family of nations. Yet -- as we look into the mirror of conscience, we see blots and blemishes (e.g. race prejudice in New Orleans) that mar the picture of a nation of people who devoutly believe that they were created in the image of their Maker."



- January 2 Laos crisis demands "normal precautionary actions to increase the readiness of our forces in the Pacific."
- January 3 Break of diplomatic relations with Cuba. "There is a limit to what the United States in self-respect can endure."
- January 9 White House Conference on Aging.
- January 12-18 State of the Union, Budget and Economic Messages, to 87th Congress.
- January Farewell Press Conference and Address to Nation.
- January 20 Retires as President of 182,369,919 Americans.



POSTLUDE: THE RECORD

"The papers of a President, which from the time of George Washington have been regarded as the personal property of the President, have, inescapably, a direct and important association with the history of our country. Believing that they should be permanently and generally available for study, I desire that my papers should be made so available and believe that this can best be done through a Presidential archival depository, as provided by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

"The Eisenhower Presidential Library Commission, an agency of the State of Kansas, now has under construction in the City of Abilene a library building, financed by public subscription, where it is proposed to house my Presidential and other papers. This building is appropriately situated on land adjacent to my boyhood home and to a museum, both of which are maintained by the Eisenhower Foundation, a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of Kansas.

"When the Library building has been completed, the Commission intends to present it, together with equipment and grounds, as a gift to the United States, on condition that the United States will maintain and operate this Library as a Presidential archival depository under the provisions of the above cited Act."



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VOL. 119, No. 1 JANUARY, 1961

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To The Members Of
The National Geographic Society:

I have a very personal interest in this story. For the past eight years the White House has been my home.

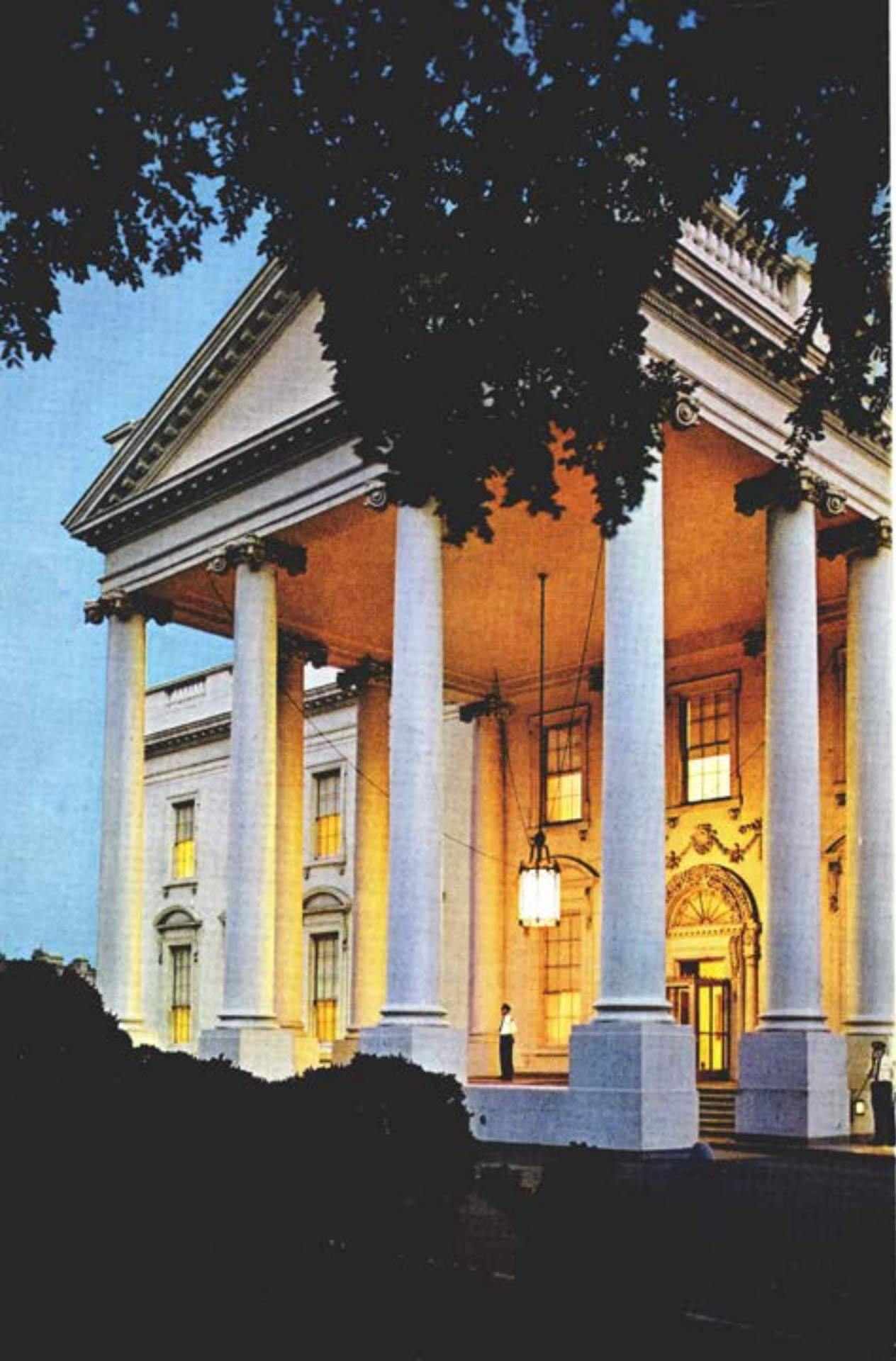
I have always looked upon it with a reverence and pride which I am sure all Americans share. But now it has become part of my life. I have seen my grandchildren growing up in these historic rooms; here my son and daughter-in-law have shared our family evenings. Strangely, my husband and I have lived in this home longer than in any other.


There is a wonder about living here which has never grown dim. Whenever I enter the White House grounds by the southern driveway I am struck anew by the beauty of the Mansion. The view from my bedroom windows across the lawn and fountains to the Jefferson Memorial will remain one of my favorites.

Living here has been a most rewarding experience. I am delighted that this story and these beautiful pictures make it possible to share it with all of you.

Sincerely,

Mamie Eisenhower





Inside the White House

By LONNELLE AIKMAN

National Geographic Staff

A GAINST VELVET NIGHT or sunny skies, the White House looks the way the home of the head of a great democracy ought to look—peaceful, unpretentious, and substantial. Its classic ten-pillared profile seems as serene and changeless as a painting by an old master.

Yet change is the very essence of life in the President's House. Behind its 18th-century walls, a new era is born with each administration. As one family moves out and another moves in, new personalities and policies take form in the public mind.

Americans think of their White House as the embodiment of history, the home of leaders who shaped the Nation's destiny: Of Jefferson, who planned here the Louisiana Purchase and the exploration of the West. Of Abraham Lincoln, putting aside the day's battle reports to romp in his study with his young son Tad.

Of rough-riding, trust-busting Teddy Roosevelt, "strong as a bull moose" and keeping that way by practicing jujitsu in the august East Room. Of a broken Wilson, in his wheel chair on the south lawn, holding stubbornly to an ideal conceived too soon. And of another Roosevelt, broadcasting fire-side chats of hope to a depression-bogged people—"My friends. . ."

Today's White House is still all this—plus modern living and working facilities to

Mantled by dusk, the White House exudes the warmth and graciousness of a home. Yet here abides history made by the Presidents. All lived and worked here except George Washington, who selected the site. Altered, expanded, and twice rebuilt, the stately mansion stands ready for the new President and his family (page 4).



President-elect and Mrs. Kennedy, with their two children, will move into the White House on Inauguration Day, January 20. Mrs. Kennedy holds three-year-old Caroline in this informal portrait made at their Georgetown home in Washington, D. C. A second child, John, Jr., was born November 25, 1960.

fit the needs and responsibilities of the man who directs the Executive Branch of Government.

Expanded and improved over the years—and almost entirely reconstructed a decade ago—the establishment now covers not only the President's residence, but also the inconspicuous East and West Wings, where all official business is conducted. It holds 150 rooms, including solarium, barbershop, and doctor's and dentist's offices, plus movie theater, swimming pool, and bomb shelter.

Like other Americans, I often wondered what it would be like to live in the President's House. As a NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC staff

The Author: A lifelong resident of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Aikman has described the U. S. Capitol and Mount Vernon in previous GEOGRAPHIC articles. "New Stars for Old Glory," in the July, 1959, issue, won the George Washington Honor Medal of the Freedoms Foundation.

member, I had the chance, during the past two administrations, to go behind its pillars.

I saw the old building, its interior scooped out like a watermelon, being painstakingly restored, floor by floor. After it was finished, I took notes on rooms from ground level to attic. And I found that the White House has indeed come a long way since its first mistress, Abigail Adams, complained that she lacked even a bell cord to call the servants and had to hang her laundry in the "great unfinished audience-room." Or since President McKinley, in the 1890's, had to put up with office seekers wandering by his invalid wife's room.

This January, as President John F. Kennedy takes over the Executive Office, the periodic wave of change is again under way.

Painters and decorators will redo the residential second and third floors to suit the new family's wishes. Mrs. Kennedy will meet

her household staff, inspect the kitchen, and look over the handsome, historic china collections that go with being the Nation's leading hostess. Wherever she likes, she will make changes to fit her own brand of homemaking. That is, except in one part of the house.

By law, the formal first floor—with its famous gold-draped East Room, Green, Blue, Red, and State Dining Rooms—is permanently furnished in 18th- and early 19th-century styles (foldout painting, pages 6-8). It is on public exhibit five days a week, and not even the President can change it without approval of the Presidentially appointed Fine Arts Commission of Washington.

Yet these museum rooms are constantly used for official entertaining. Here each First Lady in turn holds receptions for 2,000, teas for 500, dinners for 100.

When her husband's term of office ends, and reporters ask how it feels to face being

plain housewife again, it is this glittering phase of White House life that comes to mind.

"It has been a great privilege to have lived in this lovely home, which is so much a part of our country's life," said Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in answer to my own question. "But it will be wonderful to get to my very own home at Gettysburg."

Traditionally, the President and his family occupy the west half of the second floor. These rooms have known the day-by-day home life, the intimate joys and griefs of 32 White House families.

Here Mrs. Andrew Johnson rocked and sewed, in 1868, awaiting word of her husband's impeachment trial by Congress. "I knew he would be acquitted," she said when she learned of his enemies' defeat. "I knew it."

On this floor, in 1893, Esther Cleveland was born, the only President's child ever to come

(Continued on page 13)

Military aides in dress uniforms line the entrance hall during a reception last fall for the Crown Prince and Princess of Japan. Here, at a farewell party in 1837, President Andrew Jackson provided a 1,400-pound cheese. Thousands of guests, filling stomachs and pockets, demolished the cheese in two hours, but its odor lingered for weeks.

EXTAHPHORE BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHERS B. ANTHONY STEWART AND JOHN E. FLETCHER © N.G.S.

5



★ THE WHITE HOUSE ★

To show historic rooms to best advantage, the artist executed this exploded-perspective drawing from the southeast. Presidential families use the private entrance beneath the South Portico to avoid sightseers inspecting the main floor.

GROUND FLOOR

- G 1 LIBRARY
- G 2 VAULTED-ARCH HALLWAY
- G 3 GOLD ROOM
- G 4 CHINA ROOM
- G 5 DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM
- G 6 PHYSICIAN
- G 7 CLINIC
- G 8 HOUSEKEEPER
- G 9 PRESIDENT'S EXECUTIVE OFFICES

FIRST FLOOR

- F 1 EAST ROOM
- F 2 GREEN ROOM
- F 3 BLUE ROOM
- F 4 SOUTH PORTICO
- F 5 RED ROOM
- F 6 STATE DINING ROOM
- F 7 MAIN HALLWAY
- F 8 ENTRANCE HALL
- F 9 MAIN STAIRWAY

SECOND FLOOR

- S 1 QUEEN'S (ROSE) ROOM

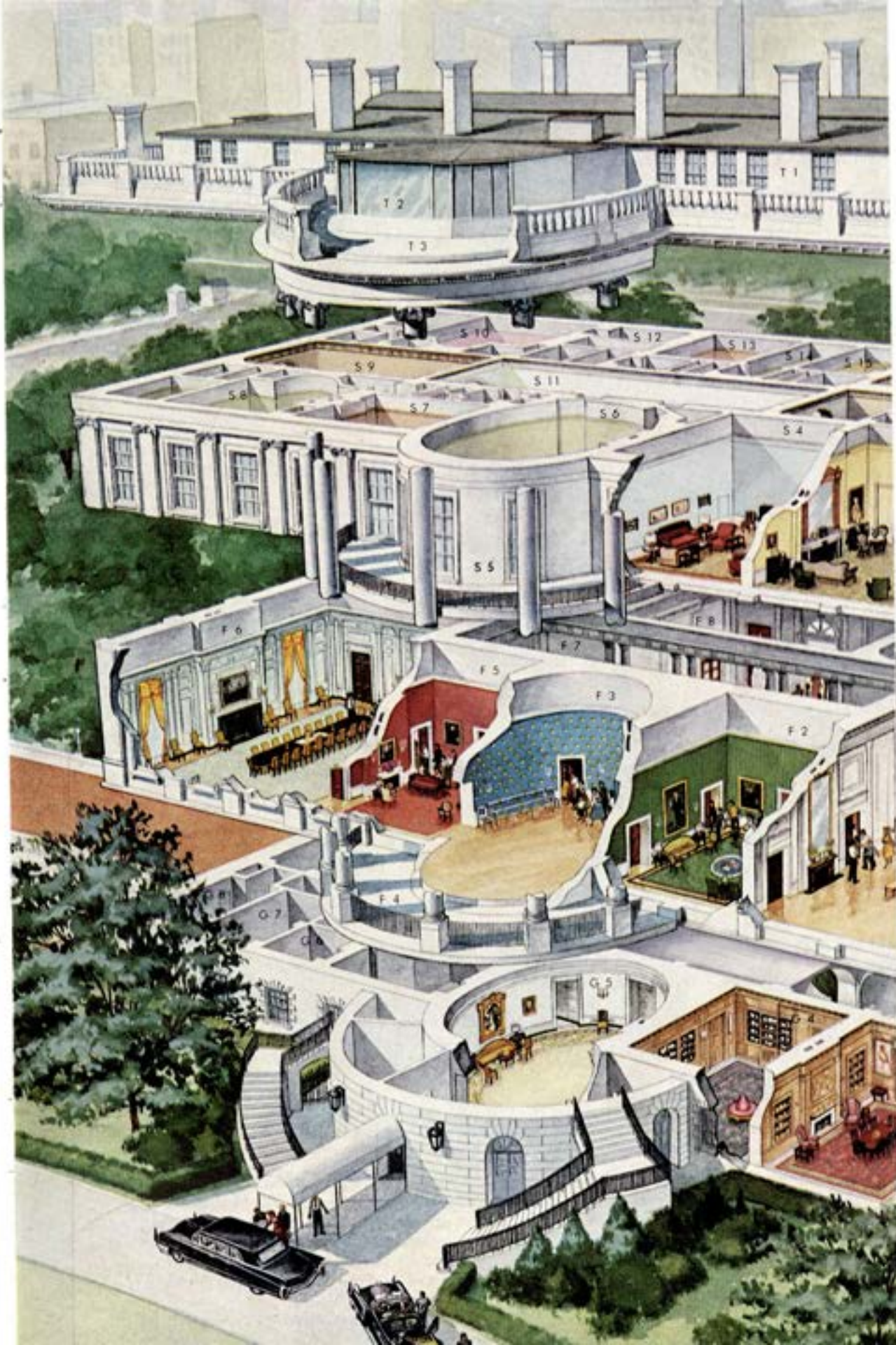
S 2 EAST SITTING ROOM

- S 3 LINCOLN SUITE
- S 4 MONROE ROOM
- S 5 TRUMAN BALCONY
- S 6-5 15 LIVING QUARTERS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL FAMILY

THIRD FLOOR

- T 1 STAFF LIVING QUARTERS, STORAGE ROOMS, AND EXTRA GUEST ROOMS
- T 2 SUN ROOM
- T 3 PROMENADE







EAST WING

Robert W. Nicholson
National Geographic Staff



**Gold-and-white Splendor Dazzles
Visitors to the East Room**

Moving into the White House in 1800, President John Adams and his lady, Abigail, found only a part of it habitable. "The

great unfinished audience-room," wrote Abigail, "I make a drying room of, to hang up the clothes in." Years later the room was still undecorated and "full of cobwebs, a few old chairs, lumbering benches, broken glass." President Jackson transformed it,



ENTRANCE BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHERS D. BRIDGES STEWART AND JOHN E. FLETCHER © N.G.S.

spending nearly \$10,000 on chandeliers, mirrors, draperies, and reupholstered chairs. He did it, as one newsman reported, for the people, so "they won't be kept standing upon their legs as they do before kings and emperors." During the Civil War President Abraham Lincoln allowed battle-weary

soldiers to rest here; the furniture became so infested with vermin it had to be replaced. Today the room displays Louis XVI benches, Adam sofas, specially cut crystal chandeliers, and a grand piano supported by three gilded eagles designed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

President John Quincy Adams stares down at the Green Room from his seat above an Italian mantel bought by President James Monroe. President Thomas Jefferson delighted in giving small dinners here. Abandoning protocol for "pell-mell" etiquette, he seated guests at a round table and served them from revolving trays set in the wall between dining room and pantry—a Jeffersonian invention to keep servants out of earshot. 11

EXTERIORS BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHER E. ANTHONY STEWART © N. G. S.





ENTRANCES BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHER S. ANTHONY STEWART © N.G.S.



Shimmering silk damask covers walls, windows, and chairs in the oval Blue Room, a stage for formal receptions. Here the young and beautiful brides of two Presidents scored social triumphs.

A sensation in European society, Julie Gardiner married John Tyler in 1844 and set up "court" in the Blue Room. "The lovely lady Presidentess," wrote an observer, "is attended on reception days by twelve maids of honor..."

Forty-two years later Frances Folsom married Grover Cleveland in the Blue Room, becoming at 21 the youngest First Lady. After her husband's defeat in 1888, Mrs. Cleveland ordered a servant to "take good care of all the furniture and ornaments in the house... We are coming back." They did—four years later. One of the ornaments preserved, a gold clock, appears at left.

White House florist (above) arranges a bouquet; yellow flowers are always used here.



into the world at the White House. Now Mrs. William S. B. Bosanquet, she lives in England.

William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor died in the spacious Presidential bedroom. In 1881, a metal-detecting device developed by Alexander Graham Bell was used in trying to save President Garfield's life after he was shot by an office-seeking fanatic.

It was hoped the instrument would locate the bullet and permit an operation. But the bed's steel springs were not removed, as Dr. Bell had ordered. The attempt failed.

For 16 decades Presidential furnishings have mirrored a growing Nation's taste, from the elegant European imports in the Federal period and the Victorian clutter in Grant's day to modern functional ease.

Widower Chester Arthur, who succeeded Garfield, made the cleanest sweep of all. He cleared out 24 wagonloads of old furniture, vases, moth-eaten rugs, and rusty mousetraps. He sold the lot at auction and refurbished the house in the gilt and plush then in style.

With every move came a bit of Presidential biography. Mrs. Taft's teakwood furniture and Oriental screens brought an exotic flavor of the lately acquired Philippines, where her husband had served as governor.

Mrs. Hoover made her quarters homelike with bookcases, bird cages, Latin American rugs, and other mementos of the Hoovers' travels.

From Hyde Park the Franklin Roosevelts shipped down an eloquent wheel chair. With it came sturdy Val-Kill furniture scratched during family pillow fights and wrestling matches in which "Pa," with his powerful shoulders, won as often as his sons.



The Trumans moved in and out, taking back to Missouri, among other possessions, a huge nonfiction library that the history-loving President had long been accumulating.

Unique among personal possessions temporarily lodged in the White House is President Eisenhower's military-and-civilian collection of awards, decorations, swords, and curios presented to him by world leaders and admirers. Many of the more valuable objects are destined for display at the Eisenhower museum and library in Abilene, Kansas.

Formal Rooms Recall Historic Events

The everyday, intimate belongings of First Families are another matter. Because of Secret Service security rules and in deference to family privacy, photographs or detailed diagrams of the living quarters on the west side of the second floor may not be published. Yet in the curious fashion that the White House is part home and part national shrine, the east half of the residential floor has been turned into a combined museum and series of luxury suites for distinguished guests.

To foreign visitors of state, their surroundings recall some of the most significant events in American history.

In Lincoln's old office, now restored as his bedroom, the Civil War President signed the Emancipation Proclamation, January 1, 1863. For hours he had shaken hands with New Year's well-wishers. His right arm was "almost paralyzed." Deliberately he twice steadied his hand so that no quiver in his signature could ever suggest he had hesitated.

To me, the Lincoln Room with its oversize bed of the six-foot-four President is the most moving spot in the White House (page 22). Standing by his window, I could picture again the brooding President looking out toward Virginia for hope in a divided land.

Walking next door to the Monroe Room, with its sofa used by the fifth President as well as copies of his desk and other furniture (page 24), I moved backward in time to days of a young Republic brash enough to defy the Old World's monarchs. Here James Monroe in 1823 wrote his doctrine warning Europe to keep its power politics out of the Western Hemisphere.

In 1959, when Mrs. Eisenhower was showing descendants of former Presidents around the White House, the group stopped in front of the Monroe desk. Mr. Laurence Gouverneur Hoes, great-great-grandson of President Monroe, asked if anyone knew about the desk's secret compartment. Not even Mrs. Eisenhower had heard of it. So Mr. Hoes released two finger locks which opened a panel. Behind it was revealed a modern desk pen.

Across the hall from the Monroe Room, the Rose Suite glows with an atmosphere of 18th-century luxury: white marble fireplace, high-canopied bed, soft rose walls, and taffeta draperies (page 28). The 20th century intrudes only when one presses a spring panel and a closet door pops open automatically.

Five reigning queens have slept in the Rose Suite. Four of them, visiting years apart, were mother and daughter—Wilhelmina and Juliana of the Netherlands; Elizabeth, now Britain's Queen Mother, and her daughter Elizabeth II. Queen Frederika, visiting with King Paul of Greece (who was quartered in the Lincoln Room), was the fifth.

In 1942 a mysterious gentleman, identified on the guest list as "Mr. Brown," occupied the Rose Suite. He turned out to be Russia's Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov. Unpacking the guest's bag, a valet found some black bread, sausages, and a revolver.

First Lady Has Prodigious Job

It sounds glamorous, running the President's House and meeting the world's great. But behind the pride and glory, the First Lady faces practical and prodigious tasks.

Caught in the white glare of publicity trained on the Nation's highest office, she must project a personality that is warm yet reserved. She must strike the right note in greeting Girl Scouts or prime ministers, State beauty queens, or opposition-party politicians. She must meet any number of people, one to five thousand, and act as if she enjoys it.

Take a typical day in the life of today's mistress of the mansion.

As she breakfasts, she consults in turn with the chief usher (the major-domo of the house), the chief butler, and the housekeeper.

(Continued on page 19)

Red Room Provides a Sumptuous Setting for Tea Parties

Dimming the lights, President Lincoln joked with the "spirits" during a seance held here in April, 1863. Later the room echoed with the hymns of Cabinet members and Congressmen invited by President Rutherford B. Hayes and his wife Lucy. Portraits of Presidents Woodrow Wilson (left) and William McKinley adorn the walls.





ESTABLISHED BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHERS THOMAS L. AGENDORFF AND JOHN C. FLETCHER © N.G.S.

Orchids and Carnations Festoon the State Dining Room for Denmark's King and Queen

Lafayette, dining here on September 6, 1825, lifted his glass as the Marine Band played the "Marseillaise." "The Fourth of July," he toasted, "Birthday of liberty in both hemispheres!" From that day to the present, kings, queens, and heads of state have traveled to this room to break bread with Presidents. When King Frederik IX and Queen Ingrid of Denmark arrived last October, Mrs. Eisenhower ordered a favorite floral arrangement for the E-shaped table that she devised for large dinners. Later the flowers—400 orchids and 1,000 carnations—went to Washington hospitals. The painting over the mantel, "Sunset" by George Inness, is on loan from the Smithsonian Institution.



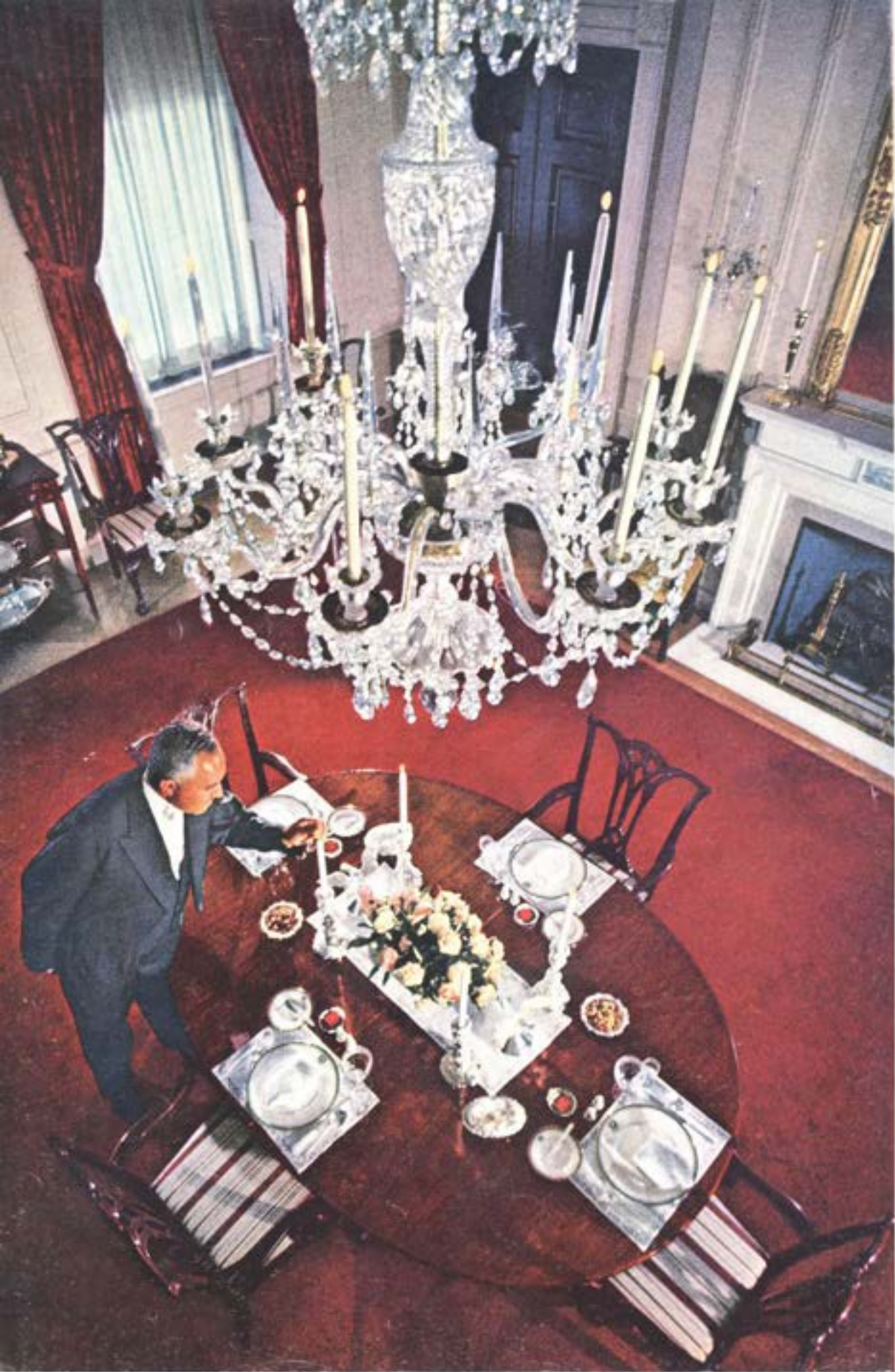
Medallions made from coin gold rim the Castleton service plates added to the White House china by the Dwight D. Eisenhowers; gold flatware dates from Monroe's time. Although Presidents may use china acquired by any previous administration, they usually choose complete modern sets. President Wilson was the first to buy American-made dishes.

"Best of blessings" for the White House, lettered in gold above the fireplace in the State Dining Room, was written by President John Adams the day after he moved in. His sense of history must have inspired it, since the appearance of the house itself was discouraging. Rising in a "wilderness city," the incomplete building surveyed treeless fields strewn with rubbish. Mrs. Adams found faults in the "great castle," yet shared her husband's faith in its future. "This house," she wrote, "is built for ages to come."

17

I Pray Heaven to Bestow
The Best of Blessings on
* THIS HOUSE *
and on All that shall hereafter
Inhabit it. May none but Honest
and Wise Men ever rule under This Roof!

NOV. 2, 1966
JOHN ADAMS



Result: appointments cleared, menus selected, and household details taken care of.

Afterward her secretary brings the mail for decisions and for personal answers when possible. Mrs. Eisenhower has received an average of 1,000 letters a week, from birthday greetings to suggestions for her hair style.

With the preliminaries out of the way, the First Lady is ready to step out before the public. She may attend a benefit luncheon for a national health or charity drive. Perhaps an afternoon garden party is scheduled for a thousand war veterans. Or a tea for Congressional wives, followed by another an hour or so later for Service wives.

"Small" Tea Party Has 400 Guests

As a member of the Women's National Press Club, I went to one of Mrs. Eisenhower's teas for Washington newswomen. It was by no means a big affair for the White House—merely 400 guests to greet.

Shaking hands warmly with all, the First Lady stopped often to chat, with surprising memory for names and faces. Such talents in a President's wife, I reflected, may not make headlines. But certainly they increase the effectiveness of a Nation's leader.

Shaking hands is, of course, the inescapable White House chore. According to their bent, Presidents and their ladies have protested it, tolerated it, and even at times enjoyed it.

Frances Folsom Cleveland, the beautiful bride of Grover Cleveland, not only shook hands with 7,000 guests at a New Year's reception but stepped forward each time.

Mrs. Lincoln avoided the ordeal by standing just behind the President while he worked, as a contemporary bystander put it, "as though he had been splitting rails as of yore."

Solemn, hard-working President Polk adopted a practical way to avoid bone crushing. "I can generally anticipate a strong grip from a strong man," he said, "and I then take advantage of him by being quicker than he and seizing him by the tip of his fingers."

To James and Sarah Polk, who in 1848

introduced gas lighting with some misgivings, the Executive Mansion now would seem a palace of mechanical marvels. Mrs. Polk, something of a housekeeping paragon herself, would surely goggle at the huge staff.

Today's First Lady can take on as little or as much as she likes of the management chores. Mrs. Truman's staff recalls that though she left details to others, "she knew what she wanted." Mrs. Eisenhower's standard has been efficiency in its most sparkling form. As a former Army wife, she has been known to take unexpected "white-glove" dust-inspection tours of the house.

Whatever her way, the latest mistress will inherit a smoothly operating maintenance and service staff of 70 employees: engineers, electricians, carpenters, painters, and plumbers; maids, laundresses, cooks, waiters, butlers, doormen, housemen, and gardeners.

Working staggered eight-hour periods, some of these people are always on duty. They use vast amounts of household supplies. Floor wax alone comes to 50 pounds a month.

Congress and President Share Expenses

Off the North Portico entrance I found the small office of the Chief Usher of the White House, whose job as general manager calls for superb organization and the tact of angels. In fact, he does just about everything but usher.

In running the house, I learned, the Government shares expenses with the President. Congress pays for upkeep and personnel, and picks up the check for official entertaining. The President is expected to pay for his own servants, such as a personal maid or valet, for nonofficial telephone calls, food and laundry for his family and all private guests.

When a new administration comes in, there is an additional appropriation for repairs and redecorating. The outside is painted every four years. The last regular appropriation—for 1960-61—came to \$505,000.

Such a sum hardly seems excessive when you consider the scope and significance of this many-sided house. Every President con-

Crystal Reflects Candlelight Flickering in the Private Dining Room

Starting his working day early, President Calvin Coolidge entertained with 8 o'clock breakfasts in this room. One morning guests stared in astonishment as the President silently and solemnly poured coffee and cream into his saucer. Some nervously followed suit before Mr. Coolidge sprang his joke and lowered the saucer to the floor for his dog. Table and chairs came to the White House after Mrs. Coolidge appealed for gift antiques. The Trumans installed the chandelier, only nonelectric one in the house.



tributed something to it. Though George Washington was out of office before the building was habitable, he chose its site and approved the design that Pierre L'Enfant said should have "the sumptuousness of a palace . . . and the agreeableness of [a] country seat."

Its cornerstone was laid in 1792, before the Capital had been moved from Philadelphia to the Potomac wilderness. First official building to go up, it was designed by Irish architect James Hoban, who won the public competition for the job, a \$500 prize, and a footnote in history to go with it.

House Grew With the Nation

Like the Nation itself, the house began with a large foundation and grew piecemeal to fit it. Jefferson made the first additions after moving in as third President in 1801.

With his flair for the useful arts, he designed and built terraced wings that con-

cealed workshops, wine cellar, stables—even a henhouse—behind classical columns.

Jefferson also helped design the future South and North Porticoes. But before work could begin, the War of 1812 broke. The Redcoats invaded and burned Washington, leaving the building a fire-blackened wreck.

Reconstructed, the President's residence was reopened by the Monroes at a great public fete on New Year's Day, 1818. The curved South Portico was added in 1824; the massive North Portico in 1829.

Thus, by Jackson's time, the White House stood complete—and ready for alterations. For 120 years, Presidents added to it, altered it, sliced and bored through it. Pipes and wires honeycombed the walls for running water, gas, central heating, and electricity. Each convenience and structural change took its toll in weakened walls, sagging floors, and precarious ceilings.

The bill for damages was finally presented



KODACHROMES BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHER THOMAS HEDDIA © N.G.S.

during the Truman Administration. It came as a warning when President and Mrs. Truman were receiving guests in the Blue Room early in 1948. Suddenly, over their heads, the massive chandelier tinkled a threat of dangerous insecurity.

A check of the house revealed it as a potential fire hazard and deathtrap. "It was standing up," one investigator put it, "purely from habit." The only solution was to abandon or rebuild it.

Congress, supported by country-wide appeals, voted funds to save the White House. The entire interior was rebuilt within the original walls in a four-year, \$5,800,000 operation; it was like breaking up a gigantic jigsaw puzzle and putting it back together. Much of the old material—precious hardwood doors and floors, antique mantels and cornices—was preserved and carefully restored.

For safety, the whole structure is now supported by a steel skeleton, resting on deep

Citizens, Who Elect the Tenant, Inspect the House They Own

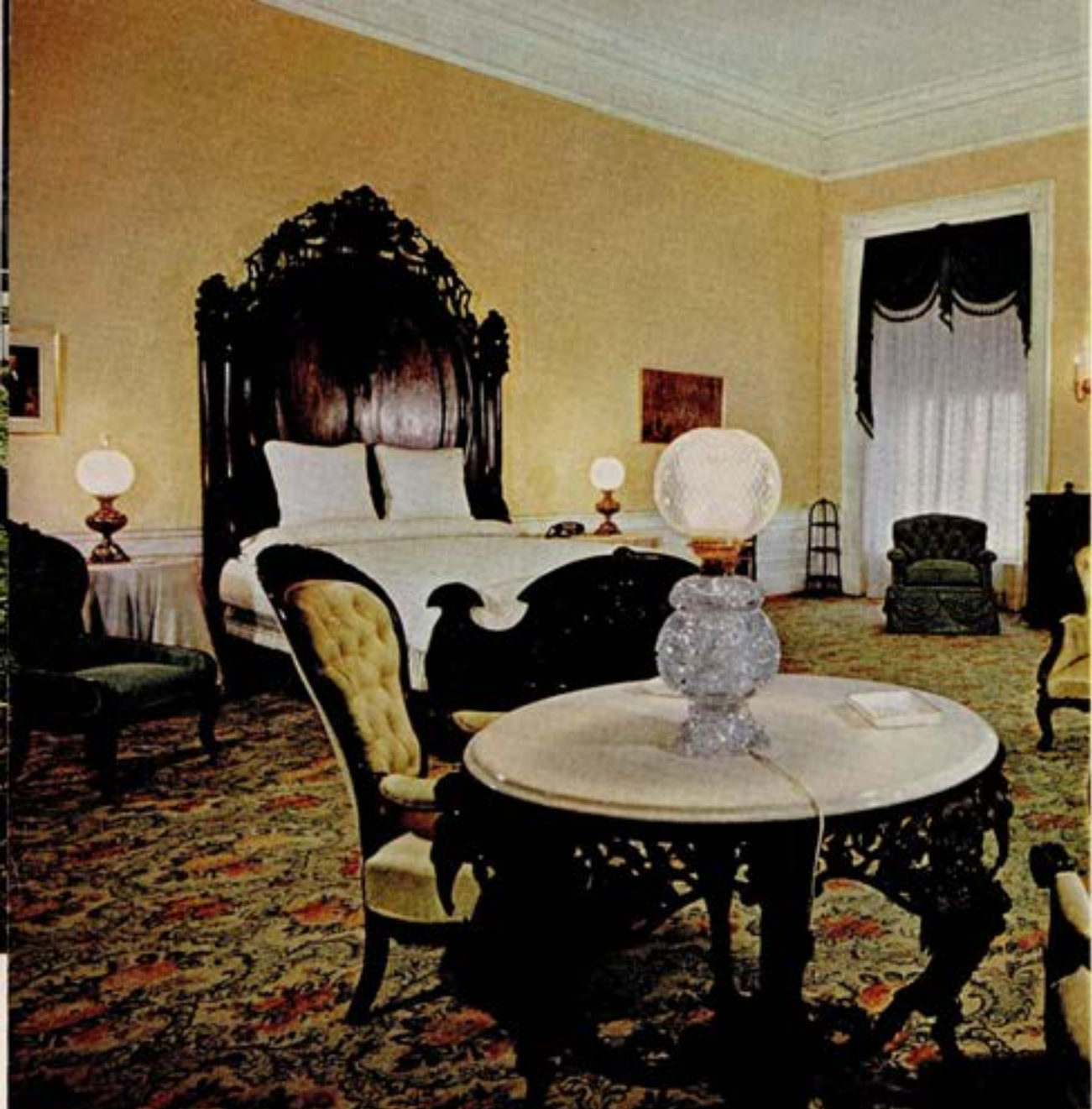
From earliest days the White House was open to the people. "The President's every action is watched," wrote Frank G. Carpenter of President Cleveland. "Crowds come to his back door and peep into his kitchens. . . . The good public has the right at any time to walk through his great palace and make their remarks about his furniture and the way he keeps house."

Today the White House door is open only at certain hours, but still some million visitors a year tour its historic rooms.

"I never forget," said President Franklin D. Roosevelt, "that the house I live in belongs to all the people."

Camera records a proud moment in a family's history. Ionic columns of the North Portico face Pennsylvania Avenue.





foundations. The new-old building, say engineers, is built for ages to come.

It is also built for comfort such as earlier Presidents never knew. "Hell itself couldn't warm that corner," Jackson once complained. "A temple of inconveniences," President Fillmore described the place.

Today, a maze of equipment in the new basement and subbasement keeps the air-conditioned, highly mechanized building running with quiet efficiency.

Soon after the 1952 reconstruction, I was invited—together with other reporters—for a tour of the President's living quarters. Mrs. Truman welcomed us to her second-floor

apartment with the pride of any housewife.

The innovations were startling.

Along the broad central corridor that runs the width of the house, doors opened on bedroom suites radiating soft colors and modern comfort. East and west ends of the hall were partitioned off to create informal sitting rooms with bright wallpaper and draperies, easy chairs and reading lamps (page 26).

Eagle Decorates President's Tub

For the first time in 150 years, White House bedrooms had spacious built-in closets. The most impressive connected the President's bedroom with the First Lady's suite.



KODACHROME BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHER THOMAS HERRIA © N. G. S.

Cedar-lined and equipped with rows of shelves for hats and shoes, it made a room in itself.

In new bathrooms, too, old fixtures were replaced by gleaming porcelain and metal—with such exotic touches as an eagle etched on the side of the President's bathtub, and a fan on the First Lady's.

The old attic, where Theodore Roosevelt almost lost an eye while playing with son Quentin in the dark, is now a 14-bedroom annex to the President's second-floor apartment. It contains a children's playroom and a solarium with one of Washington's finest views of the Potomac. Since the Coolidges raised the roof to make an informal "sky



Lincoln's eight-foot bed dominates the room he used as an office. Here the Civil War President signed the Emancipation Proclamation declaring free three million slaves. A copy of the Gettysburg Address rests on his desk.

President Theodore Roosevelt, who cherished every link with Lincoln, chose the Victorian bed for his own use. "I think of Lincoln," he wrote, "shambling, homely, with his strong, sad, deeply-furrowed face, all the time. I see him in the different rooms and in the halls. . . . He is to me infinitely the most real of the dead Presidents." Many distinguished foreign visitors who slept in this room have felt the same way.

parlor," Presidential families have spent much leisure time here. President Eisenhower sometimes uses the next-door kitchenette to cook a steak or prepare his famous "old-fashioned beef stew" for close friends.

Marines Herald State Receptions

When I first walked through the formal state rooms on the first floor, I felt as if I had drifted into a dream of the past. For here history and the decorator arts have created brilliant stage sets.

I saw the stage come to life half a dozen times one year when I had a newswoman's privilege of going to all the official receptions.





KODACHROME BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHER THOMAS REEDIE © N.G.S.

Monroe Room Saw Three Presidents Grapple With Wartime Decisions

President Lincoln, his Cabinet, and Gen. Winfield Scott discuss strategy. The Washington Monument, a stub in the Civil War (left), looms beyond a window, as the finished needle does above.

During the Spanish-American War, President McKinley worked here far into the night, reading dispatches that told of deaths caused by graft and mismanagement. "The anger and disgust and sorrow that they brought him made his face gray," wrote McKinley's mail clerk.

Just after Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt and Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill studied maps hung on these walls.

Gilt-framed mirror reflects the portraits of James Monroe and his wife Elizabeth, who gave teas here. The room was named for the Monroes after Mrs. Herbert Hoover installed copies of their furniture. The sofa, an original, was acquired during the Eisenhower's tenancy.

The curtain rises as the red-coated Marine Band—which has played at White House functions since 1801—assembles in the marble entrance hall.* As guests stream into the main corridor, the President's military aides channel traffic by rank (page 5).

Suddenly, a hush. Aides snap to attention, and the band swings into "Hail to the Chief." Down the grand stairway marches a two-man color guard, carrying the Presidential and United States flags. Behind them, in time to the music, step the President and First Lady, followed by Cabinet members and their wives. It is a royal scene—paradoxically the more moving as a symbol of an office to which all those born in the United States may aspire.

Reception guests follow a traditional course from the East Room, through Green, Blue, and Red Rooms, to the huge State Dining Room. On their way they greet the President and his wife, standing in the Blue Room.

Visitors on guided public tours (Tuesdays through Saturdays, 10 a.m. until noon) take this same path—in only ten minutes, and minus the greeting and refreshments (page 9).

Even so, the perceptive tourist, undistracted by social chitchat, may get a deeper

* See "The President's Music Men," by Stuart E. Jones, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, December, 1959.





EXCHROME BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHER S. ANTHONY STERBY © N. G. S.

First Families Use the Second Floor's Wide Corridor as a Sitting Room

Each day the Franklin D. Roosevelts met for tea in this comfortable west-end corner. And here on Christmas Day they gathered around their candlelit tree to hear the President, known to them as Pa, read *A Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens.

sense of what the White House means. For these rooms are steeped in memories of a Nation's triumphs and tragedies, and personal events that touched the hearts of the very human people who lived here.

The East Room was popular for weddings, with top billing to Presidents' daughters. President Ulysses S. Grant was merely "the father of the bride" when his daughter Nellie married Algernon Sartoris in 1874. So were Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson at the fashionable and festive weddings of "Princess Alice" Roosevelt to Nicholas Longworth, and Jessie Wilson to Francis B. Sayre.

The Power and the Glory End

Sorrow, too, has brooded over the East Room. Amid banks of flowers, surrounded by mourning friends and relatives, six Presidents have lain there in death: William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley, Warren G. Harding, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

One of the most touching of funeral serv-

ices was held in 1924 for 16-year-old Calvin Coolidge, Jr., who died of blood poisoning from a toe blistered while playing lawn tennis at the White House. "When he went," the President wrote later, "the power and the glory of the Presidency went with him."

Coming to the East Room, I am always stopped by the full-length portraits of George and Martha Washington hung above two blue 18th-century Adam sofas.

The Stuart painting of George Washington is the oldest original possession in the White House. It's true that Dolley Madison saved it from burning during the War of 1812. But the often-told legend that it was cut from its frame by a kitchen knife just isn't so. Mrs. Madison ordered the frame broken open to get the painting away before Gen. Robert Ross's troops came.

Memories of quieter times linger in the Green Room, used at first as a family dining room (page 11). President Monroe turned it into a gentlemen's card room. But the ladies apparently didn't mind. They found

its hue "odious," a writer of Jackson's time noted, "from the sallow look it imparts."

Many people regard the oval-shaped Blue Room, set like a satin-and-gold centerpiece among the state chambers, as the most strikingly beautiful in the house (page 12). Presidents usually receive royal visitors here, as well as ambassadors presenting credentials.

Here, too, on April 22, 1956, President and Mrs. Eisenhower's granddaughter Mary Jean was christened. In 1828, the only President's son to be married in the White House chose the Blue Room for the ceremony. He was John Adams, son of one President and grandson of another.

This room saw also the first and only White House wedding of a President, 58 years later, when Grover Cleveland married lovely Frances Folsom, 27 years his junior (page

13). The President himself saw to the decorations. Flowers climbed marble columns and spilled out of fireplaces. The happy bridegroom wrote his own invitations, and deleted the word "obey" from the ceremony.

In the less formal Red Room (page 15), President-elect Rutherford B. Hayes was secretly sworn into office during a dinner party given by outgoing President Grant.

Hayes had lost the popular vote but won the election over his rival, Samuel J. Tilden, by a single electoral vote. In view of the controversy that developed, and the fact that Inauguration Day in 1877 fell on a Sunday, it was arranged for the oath to be administered quickly and privately. Not even the dinner guests knew what was happening.

The adjoining State Dining Room, now furnished in Georgian style, has changed more

Mrs. Eisenhower's Favorite View Stretches to the Jefferson Memorial

Each morning the First Lady looks out her bedroom window across the fountains and grassy reaches of the south lawn, photographed here from just outside the President's study. In spring a pink haze around the Tidal Basin testifies to the vision of Mrs. William Howard Taft, who promoted the planting of 3,000 Japanese cherry trees.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHER THOMAS NEVILL © N. G. S.



than any other on the first floor (page 16). In the early 1800's it was the Cabinet Room. Later the stiffly proper Monroes made it their banquet hall. Theodore Roosevelt enlarged it in 1902 by eliminating a stairway. But critics complained that the big-game-hunting President spoiled its sweeping grace by installing elaborate oak paneling on which he hung stuffed animal heads.

Precise Color Proves Hard to Get

In 1952 the Commission on the Renovation of the Executive Mansion decided to restore the State Dining Room's early-American look by painting over the dark wood, as was customary when the building was young.

"We had trouble getting the shade of green we wanted," recalls Maj. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton, the commission's Executive Director. "The painters mixed sample after sample. 'No-o-o-o, not quite,' the committee members kept saying. At last the precise tint was achieved—a soft celadon green. But to me it will always be committee green."

Recollections of famous guests who have dined here with Presidents at the Nation's head table could, and do, fill books.

There were such Alice-in-Wonderland scenes as that in Grant's term when the King of the Sandwich Islands (as Hawaii was then known) sat with three of his retinue behind him and ate only food handed him by his chief cup-bearer.

There was the time when President Taft delayed a diplomatic dinner to accommodate the Russian Ambassador. Arriving in civilian dress, the emissary had taken one look at guests resplendent in gold braid and decorations and rushed home to change into uniform.

Writer and raconteur Alexander Woollcott

Fit for Queens, the Rose Room Has Welcomed Five as Guests

When Britain's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visited the Roosevelts in June, 1939, Washington was sweltering in a heat wave. Notwithstanding, the Queen's maid ordered heavy blankets and hot-water bottles for her mistress's bed in the Rose Room, saying, "My lady likes to sleep warm." Housekeeper Henrietta Nesbitt changed the bedding and put on blankets scented with moth balls. "The English nobility," she wrote, "slept under them with ... the thermometer bubbling close to a hundred." Other royal guests included Wilhelmina and Juliana of the Netherlands, Frederika of Greece, and Elizabeth II of Great Britain.

—a popular guest of the Franklin Roosevelts—was called by the staff "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Like the character in the play, he gave orders freely, and stayed weeks. Winston Churchill came often, and once luxuriated in war-rationed beef that the household paid for later with meatless days and skimping. At a formal white-tie and décolleté dinner given by the Eisenhowers in 1959, Russia's Nikita Khrushchev arrived in a dark business suit, his wife in a simple short-sleeved blue gown.

How eagerly people everywhere await details on the glamorous state banquets was amusingly demonstrated during the 1957 visit of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II (page 35). Through a secretarial error, the gown described for the press was not the one actually worn by the Queen to the Eisenhower dinner. The mistake was corrected too late to catch



most newspaper editions, and the responsible official ruefully noted that his blooper had gone around the world.

President and Mrs. Eisenhower have entertained more royalty and heads of state than any other couple in the White House. Among their guests have been Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia; the Presidents of Panama, Haiti, Turkey, Italy, and Ireland; the rulers of Greece, Nepal, and Denmark.

It is a heartwarming indication of international friendship that many of the royal visitors to the White House represent return calls and continuing generations.

Like Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Denmark's King Frederik IX and his Queen Ingrid knew the house as the young couple of a fairy-tale romance.

When Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands lunched with the Eisenhowers in 1959, she

followed in the steps of her mother Queen Juliana, and grandmother Wilhelmina.

White House protocol has often raised storms in teacups. But most questions of precedence for high-ranking guests have now been solved by custom and common sense.

When the President entertains foreign guests, the State Department sends the White House the list by rank, along with hints on food preferences and any religious taboos.

Coptic Christians, for instance, were not permitted to eat meat on the Wednesday that Emperor Haile Selassie and his party dined with the Eisenhowers. So the First Lady made up her dinner menu accordingly.

I asked to see it, and found listed melon balls, water-cress soup, fish, vegetables, nuts, candies, and demitasse.

Hostesses at the White House have played

(Continued on page 32)





Portraits of First Ladies on Canvas and China Adorn a Reception Room

FOUR FAMOUS HOSTESSES grace a room they knew in life: from left, Mrs. Abraham Van Buren, daughter-in-law of the President; the second Mrs. John Tyler; Dolley Madison, and

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. In 1960 the National Society of Interior Designers furnished the room with American antiques. Cupboards hold 26 gold-framed plates bearing the likenesses of First





EXTERIOR (AROVE) BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHER D. ANTHONY STEWART; INTERIORS BY THOMAS WESSIE © N. G. S.

Where Diplomats Gather Before State Dinners Given in Their Honor

Ladies. Painted by a German artist, the plates below show Martha Washington, Martha Jefferson Randolph, Mrs. James Madison, and Mrs. Grover Cleveland. The title "Mrs. Thomas Jefferson"

is an error. Jefferson was a widower nearly 19 years before he took office; his daughter is shown. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, sitting by this hearth, broadcast his fireside chats to the Nation.





Three Graces encircle the pedestal of a French punch bowl used by Dolley Madison.

China Room holds porcelain from every Presidential table. Schoolboy Quentin Roosevelt, roller skating in a corridor, fell and nearly wrecked the collection begun by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. A few years later T. R.'s youngest son died in air action during World War I. Mrs. Eisenhower's interest in the china inspired donations representing five administrations, completing the collection. Painting shows Mrs. Coolidge and dog Rob Roy.



the role in as many different ways as there were Presidents' wives, daughters, daughters-in-law, sisters, and nieces who served.

Intellectual Abigail Adams, borrowing court etiquette from Europe, greeted guests from a throne-like chair. Beside her stood "His Rotundity," John Adams, hair powdered, dressed in velvet knee breeches and lace.

Jolly, buxom Dolley Madison set such a lavish table that the British Ambassador's wife, Mrs. Merry, loftily remarked that it was "more like a harvest home."

Pious Mrs. Polk banned all dancing and card playing in the White House. Mrs. Hayes earned the nickname "Lemonade Lucy" as a strict teetotaler who instituted Sunday evening hymn sings, attended by members of the Cabinet and Congress. John Tyler's young bride Julia received on a platform with

a queenly air and twelve maids of honor.

"Last evening I had a most brilliant reception," Mrs. Tyler wrote her mother with girlish glee. "The British Minister Pakenham was there with his Secretary, and devoted to me. At least fifty members of Congress paid their respects to me, and all at one time."

Roosevelts Bypassed Protocol

By far the most active and precedent-breaking First Lady in the history of the White House was Eleanor Roosevelt.

Protocol was the least of the Roosevelt clan's worries. Guests of all ages—undergraduates to prime ministers, poets, princes, and labor leaders—crammed the house.

With her abounding energy and many interests, Mrs. Roosevelt herself might give a luncheon, two teas, and a dinner one day,



Lincoln's china, banded in purple, shows the American eagle mounted on the national shield above the motto "E Pluribus Unum." The set was made in the Haviland kilns at Limoges, France. After President Chester A. Arthur auctioned off 24 wagonloads of White House discards, Congress passed a law forbidding such "decayed furniture sales." Today all broken White House china is reduced to powder before being discarded.



and be up early the next to catch a plane to speak in New York or San Francisco.

Each Presidential family sets its own social pattern. But official entertaining now includes six state dinners and as many formal receptions each winter. The dinners honor the Vice President, Supreme Court, Speaker of the House, Cabinet, and Chiefs of Foreign Missions. Two diplomatic dinners are needed to take in all of today's foreign emissaries.

The receptions stretch White House hospitality to cover Congressional, Judicial, Government, Service, and Diplomatic groups. During the Franklin Roosevelt Administration, a sixth was added for Washington press and radio, and more recently, television staffs.

I was struck with the smooth routine and uniformity of the big receptions. I learned later how much work and planning goes on behind the scenes to make them that way.

Today's White House kitchen, off the ground floor's arched, portrait-lined corridor, is a cook's dream of stainless steel and white enamel. In it I saw choppers, mixers, grinders, slicers, juicers, coffee roasters, electric ovens, freezers, and a spice cabinet (page 38).

Only one chef-capped man was in sight. But it was not hard to imagine the bustle when a major dinner is scheduled.

The State Dining Room holds at most only 106 guests. But there may be six or seven courses. So serving calls for perfect preparations and split-second timing.

The large, informal teas and garden parties are simpler. For these the staff makes cookies and sandwiches, about three for each guest.

Ike Invites 2,000 Extra Guests

Does the White House ever run out of food, even as you or I? No—unless the President suddenly invites 2,000 extra people. That happened last August just before the American Bar Association garden party, too late to order an extra supply from caterers.

Beyond the parties and the pomp, the serious business of Government goes on in the East and West Executive Wings. On the west side, the nerve center of the administration throbs in the President's big oval office (page 43). From it his authority reaches to every part of the world.

In the Cabinet Room down the hall, the

Library books sit in a frame of panels made from timbers used in the White House before the 1952 reconstruction; National Geographic photographs hang above the mantel. Mrs. Millard Fillmore, a onetime schoolteacher, was shocked to find that the White House lacked a library. Even the Bible was missing. Congress voted an appropriation to remedy the situation. Today the mansion's library keeps three shelves of Bibles in 75 languages for the use of visitors from foreign lands.





Elizabeth R

*Design by William Hawley
Mamie & Dwight Eisenhower*

Philip

Elizabeth II and Prince Philip on a visit in 1957 pause with the Eisenhowers before a state dinner in their honor. Both royal guests wear Sash and Star of the Order of the Garter; the President's decoration is the Order of Merit, given to him by the Queen's father, George VI. Mr. Eisenhower later presented the autographed photograph to the President of the National Geographic Society.



RODARQUES AND ESTABROOK (ARROW) BY



Chief Executive meets with his advisers. There, Franklin Roosevelt planned New Deal programs and met the crises of World War II. And there, on April 12, 1945, Vice President Truman took the oath for the highest office.

Curiously, Congress was slow to provide executive facilities. Before Theodore Roosevelt won a grudging appropriation to build the West Wing in 1902, Presidents had their offices on the residential second floor.

For the first hundred years, clerical help was surprisingly sketchy. Early Presidents paid secretaries out of their own pockets.

Grover Cleveland, burning the gas alone in his office, wrote his major speeches by hand. Woodrow Wilson sometimes answered letters on his own battered typewriter.

Today the East and West Wings buzz with activities of 133 men and women on the President's White House staff. Assistants, aides, and secretaries may themselves have



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHER THOMAS HERRICK © N. G. S.

"Little Fort Knox," the Gold Room Stores a Glowing Treasure

President Monroe started the White House gold collection with French flatware; a place setting shows on page 17. Two decades later Whig orator Charles Ogle used the flatware to attack President Van Buren. "Your house glitters," he thundered in Congress, "with all imaginable luxuries and gaudy ornaments."

Nonetheless, Presidents and First Ladies continued to add golden plates, goblets, vases, and bowls. In 1956 Mrs. Eisenhower's close friend, the late Mrs. Margaret Thompson Biddle, left to the White House her priceless vermeil (gold fired into silver), made in Europe between 1700 and 1900. Flower containers and decorative pieces such as the knights in armor add glitter to the State Dining Room when chiefs of state are entertained.

Frenchmen, who invented the vermeil process, cleaned objects of this kind in champagne.



substaffs of assistants, aides, and secretaries.

The White House switchboard handles an average of 7,000 calls a day—sometimes 10,000 if the public is stirred about some such issue as old-age health legislation.

Since the Executive Mansion's number is openly listed, the operators also get practical jokers, children with homework problems, and people who want to tell the President how to do his job.

Eleven operators, trained for speed and tact, work in shifts around the clock. To locate persons for the President and his staff, they show detective skill. One quiet Sunday

calls went out asking every Cabinet officer to report at once to the White House. Two were in Maine and Michigan, but all made it by that evening. The date: December 7, 1941.

"If I ever want someone in Timbuktu," said President Truman on a visit to the operators, "I'll know where to come."

How to Handle 100,000 Letters a Week

Looking at the stacks of mail addressed to the President, you think that all those who can't telephone must write.

The White House mail room processes about 20,000 pieces a week. But that figure



can suddenly jump to 100,000 or more. During the depression, President Roosevelt once suggested that people write him their troubles. They did, and it took the staff weeks to dig out from under.

Back in McKinley's time, one postal clerk took care of all executive mail. In his book, *Dear Mr. President*, Mail Chief Ira R. T. Smith recalls that Mr. Coolidge used to drop into the office, sit in a chair with his feet on the desk, and read some of the letters.

Modern Presidents seldom, if ever, see the rooms where 30 full-time workers now sort, read, and analyze the mail. Much of it, such

RODAPHORNEZ BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHER THOMAS NEEDS © N. G. S.



Chef beside the dumb-waiter telephones that a birthday cake for an Eisenhower grandchild is on the way.

All-electric Kitchen Shines With the Best in Equipment

On April 20, 1946, a Spanish-speaking gentleman appeared in the White House kitchen and began giving orders to the apron-clad First Lady and her friends. The occasion was a luncheon for Mrs. Truman's Spanish class. Preparing *pica-dillo* under the eye of their instructor, Prof. Ramon Ramos, the ladies chopped and mixed four varieties of meat with rice, then seasoned with spices, garlic, almonds, pimentos, olives, and raisins.

Later, in the State Dining Room, 66 members of the class feasted on the culinary triumph. Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, whose husband was then Army Chief of Staff, served as one of the waitresses. After she became First Lady, she hung the Madonna of the Kitchen on the side of the cabinet in center.

The regular kitchen staff works with quiet efficiency, turning out everything from tea cakes for an intimate party in the Red Room to a six-course meal for a hundred guests in the State Dining Room (page 16).



President and Mrs. Eisenhower Welcome Guests to a Garden Party

One August evening last year the White House gates swung open for more than 4,300 members of the American Bar Association and visiting barristers from the British Commonwealth. When the President and First Lady stepped out from the South Portico, the United States Marine Corps Band (right) struck up "Hail to the Chief." Then Mr. Eisenhower moved out into the throng, shaking hands and sharing laughs (above). Mrs. Eisenhower talks with Mrs. John D. Randall, wife of the ABA President.

as veterans' requests or income tax complaints, goes to the Government agencies concerned. The rest is handled by Presidential assistants or shown to the Chief Executive for decision. All letters are answered.

But because the President cannot read all his mail, it doesn't mean he is uninformed. The mail department sends him a weekly report on how many people have written in, about what, and how opinion is running.

Packages mailed to the White House get even sharper scrutiny than letters. Suspicious ones are fluoroscoped, and any doubts about explosives are resolved by bomb experts, who test, and if necessary even destroy, the package.

Precautions against dangerous crackpots are essential. But it is the constant outpouring of gifts from the American people to their man in the White House that impresses.

Offerings include anything from a necklace of real pearls to a box of snakes. Probably the hardest to handle was a truckful of cement pieces that came with directions for assembling. It turned out to be an eight-foot-square miniature castle, with electric



lights, bells, radio, and a moat for running water. They plugged it in, down in the basement, and it blew a fuse.

The Executive West Wing is the news-making part of the White House. Off its big central lobby is a crowded office with 30 telephones. In it 25 full-time reporters cover the President for newspapers, magazines, wire services, radio, and television.

Each morning the President's Press Secretary posts a list of his boss's appointments for the day. When an important visitor comes to see the President, photographers crowd around, shouting instructions. Newsmen pounce, notebooks in hand.

The big news-makers, however, are the

Chief Executive's own press conferences, at which the entire Washington news corps quizzes him on anything from satellites to his plans for running for another term.

These meetings, begun by Woodrow Wilson, were held in the President's Executive Office until 1950. They were then moved next door to the old State Department building.

White House correspondents were not always so welcomed. It was Theodore Roosevelt—seeing a shivering group of reporters outside his window one winter night—who first invited them inside his new West Wing. Nor were newsmen always well mannered. President Cleveland called them "Ghouls of the Press," after reporters flippantly referred



to his bride as "Yum-Yum," and spied on the newlyweds during their honeymoon.

Today, both editors and public respect the privacy of the President, his family, and his home. Thoughtless citizens or fanatics with other ideas are kept in line by the Secret Service of the U. S. Treasury. In boxlike buildings at entrances to the White House grounds, armed guards challenge all who approach. Without a pass or previous clearance, you remain outside the iron fence.

Before the Civil War, little effort was made to protect either the President or the White House. Thousands of Andrew Jackson's followers mobbed the mansion at his inaugural party. They broke up china and stood with muddy boots on damask-covered chairs, until some genius lured them out to the lawn by setting up tubs of free punch.

When Lincoln took office on the eve of the Civil War, Congress assigned some of Washington's newly organized Metropolitan Police to guard him. Yet sheer neglect permitted John Wilkes Booth to reach the Presidential box in Ford's Theater four years later and fire the fatal shot. Even after the murder, people roamed the White House, slashing wallpaper and draperies for souvenirs.

In 1901, after McKinley had been shot at Buffalo, New York, by a pistol barely concealed behind a handkerchief, Congress finally

charged the Secret Service with responsibility for the President's life. Secret Service special agents now remain near the President and his family day and night.

In white tie and tails at formal White House functions, alert young men eye unfamiliar guests. The highest dignitary is not immune to a polite request to remove his hand from his pocket in approaching the President, as happened once to a new ambassador.

In protecting the President, all Secret Service men stand ready to give their lives. One member of the grounds force, Pvt. Leslie Coffelt, made the sacrifice in 1950. He was killed in a gun battle with the Puerto Rican nationalists who tried to reach President Truman, then living in Blair House during White House reconstruction.

Leadership Resides Here

What is it that makes America's White House unique, and touches with magic all those associated with it? Memories, of course, are part of the fascination. So is the knowledge that the man who lives in the White House is subject to hope and pain and error, even as other men.

But the emotion may go deeper. Americans look to this building for leadership and the wellspring of a security rooted in power that cannot be shared. "The loneliest place in the world," President Taft called the White House.

Above all, the President's House—born with the Nation's Capital at Washington—is a tangible symbol of the Government the people themselves have chosen.

Prince and President greet the press after Mr. Eisenhower bestowed on His Royal Highness Prince Philip the Special Gold Medal of the National Geographic Society. The award recognized the Prince's "questing spirit" that "brought to millions a better understanding of our planet and its peoples." Mr. Eisenhower was the eighth President to present a medal in The Society's behalf; six awards were made at the White House.





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President's-eye view of his office. During the Eisenhower Administration, this room has seen the President confer with more than 120 heads of foreign nations and thousands of United States leaders.

Mr. Eisenhower's glasses lie where he left them. Silver blotter holder bears autographs of the men who went to Paris in 1952 to persuade him to run for the Presidency. Miniatures of Mr. Eisenhower's wife and mother appear at right. Telephone at left, with gold dial and 48 gold stars, was given in 1953 to commemorate the 50-millionth telephone put in service in the United States.

When President and Mrs. Eisenhower walk out through the white pillars, they will become part of that symbol. They brought many things to the President's House: the dignity that befits the Presidency and a warmth and informality which typify America as we like to believe in it. With them it has known laughter, and serenity, and a sense of destiny.

When they go, they leave behind a reflection of these gifts.

The Eisenhowers take with them, of course, a Nation's salute for their bearing and strength through eight turbulent and trying years. And they leave for their successors a home, and a history, worthy of the President of the United States.



The President and Mrs. Eisenhower
 request the pleasure of the company of



THE WHITE HOUSE



REASON CHECKED

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 Unknown
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 Moved, Left no address ✓
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The Rev. Dr. Frederic E. Fox and
 The Honorable James M. Lambie, Jr.
 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
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White Tie

Black Tie