

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with C.W. Boyer
In New York City***

Belt 1 of 1

**EL-T-IBM-255
Time: @7 minutes**

Description of Conversation

Recording begins as Eisenhower is talking about the atomic bomb. He says, "atomic power is a new and terrifying way of destroying people." He feels that it has captured the imagination of the public because of its ability to kill in large numbers, but he says that people "get sick from exposure, die of colds, they're suffering too. Whoever invented the automobile invented a way to kill 40,000 of us every year, or 45,000." As the discussion of atomic warfare continues, Eisenhower states that "You have no assurance in war that the right side wins the war, therefore it's stupid." When Boyer asks whether Eisenhower's political doctrine will be opposed to war, he tells Boyer "don't for minute believe that my philosophy it will incorporate a completely pacifistic approach." They briefly discuss the teachings of Christ in the New Testament on the subject of peace and the use of force.

Eisenhower thanks Bayer for coming and the recording ends.

* This belt was labeled "Bayer", but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with Godfrey Lowell Cabot
October 10, 1950 in New York City***

Belt 1 of 4

**EL-T-IBM-268-1
Time: @15 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The recording begins with the conversation already in progress. Eisenhower and Cabot are discussing the influence of public opinion on government policy. Eisenhower observes that in the Spanish-American War, an American ship was blown up in Manila harbor. He says it was probably an accident, but “public sentiment” drove the United States into war. He tells Cabot “emotion is a dangerous thing unless it has a sound basis of intellectual research to guide it.”

The conversation then turns into a lengthy discussion of Communism, the Soviet Union and its satellites in Eastern Europe. Eisenhower says that the average Russian is not deliberately challenging “a global way this instant, but nobody knows when he will do it.” He says that Communism will “spare no pains to try to put as great a burden on us as possible, to damage our economy, to upset our whole production and industrial processes and what we are thinking.” Cabot remarks that the Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe were set up to cut off all material support to those who oppose Communism. They talk about the Communist form of government. Eisenhower says that it is an “appealing sort of thing to people who are downtrodden, oppressed or poor.”

Approximately the last third of the recording is large unintelligible, but they are discussing World War II. The recording ends shortly after they begin talking about the V-2 rockets used by the Nazis.

* This belt was labeled “Cabot 1 10 Oct”, but unmarked as to the place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting Godfrey Lowell Cabot
October 10, 1950 in New York City***

Belt 2 of 4

**EL-T-IBM-268-2
Time: @15 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The recording continues with Eisenhower and Cabot's conversation concerning V-2 rockets. Cabot explains the problem with V-2 rockets was that they were "aiming at the ground when they came down instead of aiming at the buildings on the ground." Eisenhower remarks that the V-2s traveled at 3, 500 miles per hour and were usually far underground before they exploded. He said that if their angle of flight had been altered they would have destroyed half of a city block before exploding. Although the damage was not as great as it might have been, Eisenhower states they came in "so fast" and were "ahead of its own sound" so they killed without anyone realizing they were coming. Eisenhower mentions that the V-1 rockets were not very accurate and traveled slow enough to be shot down in less populated areas.

The conversation moves into a discussion of aviation especially the use of what Eisenhower called "rocket assisted takeoff." They discuss the changes in air warfare since World War I. A discussion the commercial aviation follows. Eisenhower remarks that weather is a great factor in that it slows down the number of takeoffs and landings at major airports resulting in flight delays and cancellations. Cabot comments that the skies are becoming increasingly crowded and that sport flying should not be encouraged. Eisenhower responds "I used to do it, but I don't do it anymore. I'm too old." They then discuss the advanced equipment used on commercial planes and how planes fly very high to avoid storms over oceans. The recording ends.

[Note: The quality of this recording is very poor. Large segments are difficult to understand.]

* This belt was labeled "Cabot 2", but unmarked as to the place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with Godfrey Lowell Cabot
October 10, 1950 in New York City***

Belt 3 of 4

**EL-T-IBM-266-3
Time: @15 minutes**

Description of Conversation

Eisenhower and Cabot's conversation about flying continues. Eisenhower tells Cabot that he had recently flown through a storm over Colorado. He remarks that it "amazes me how strongly they can build these planes." This remark leads to a discussion of titanium. Eisenhower says that it is strong, but is "one-quarter the weight of steel." He relates a conversation with an executive with Republic Steel saying that titanium use is limited by its cost. Eisenhower says that it is "\$50 a pound or something like that", but there is "no rust, great tensile strength." He tells Cabot that plants are being built that will lower the cost to "\$2 a pound."

Cabot then asks if there is anything that he can do to help. The recording is very difficult to understand at this point, but they are talking about research and development. From this point until the end of the recording, little can be understood except for intermittent words. They mention the situation in South Korea, Harold Stassen, the university and research. The recording ends.

[Note: The quality of this recording is very poor. Large segments are unintelligible.]

* This belt was labeled "Cabot 3", but unmarked as to the place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based on information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with Godfrey Lowell Cabot
October 10, 1950 in New York City***

Belt 4 of 4

**EL-T-IBM-268-4
Time: @5 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The conversation continues with a brief discussion of production of metals used in aircraft production. Eisenhower thanks Cabot for coming in; Cabot leaves. An unidentified staff member enters to announce that Dean Carl W. Ackerman has arrived for his appointment. Eisenhower asks the staff member for his daily calendar. He tells the staff member that Cabot is a “very great aeronautical engineer” and the “head of a corporation.” He says that Cabot “wants to know how the hell he can help me out.” The staff member says that Cabot has already given \$600,000 or \$700,000 dollars to the university’s school of journalism. Eisenhower says that he was talking about other things today and had not mentioned journalism. He tells the staff member to bring in Ackerman. The recording ends.

* This belt was labeled “Cabot 4”, but unmarked as to the place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with
John Henshaw Crider, Editor of *The Boston Herald*;
May 19, 1950 In New York City***

Belt 1 of 2

**EL-T-IBM-263-1
Time: @15 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The recording begins with the conversation already in progress. Eisenhower and Crider are discussing President Harry Truman. Eisenhower remarks “And did you stop to think of this, this extraordinary well, inexhaustible well of energy. My God, to go out and make these damn speeches, fifty-five in sixteen days.” Crider remarks that “And he represents something else in American life which fits the rules and that is that the little man and this is the age of the little man and he is as little as the littlest of them. And he acts that way actually. When he looks like a, what used to be called a (unintelligible) with the funny clothes that he wears the public likes him.”

The next topics of conversation include Russell Davenport and a lengthy discussion concerning the development of educational materials for public schools. According to Eisenhower, the materials being developed “And they're using eight pilot cities, but what they're actually doing in the high school level is taking these youngsters and putting them back to the city activities.” Eisenhower says “they are producing materials that are easy for the teachers of the high school and they're producing great things” and the program is finding acceptance in the school systems.

The conversation is interrupted at this point.

[Note: The quality of this recording is very poor. Large segments are unintelligible.]

* This belt was labeled “Crieder I”, but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with
John Henshaw Crider, Editor of *The Boston Herald*;
May 19, 1950 In New York City***

Belt 2 of 2

**EL-T-IBM-263-2
Time: @14 minutes**

Description of Conversation

Eisenhower and Crider continue their conversation. Crider believes that Eisenhower should seek the presidential nomination. Eisenhower sees no reason to declare his intentions at the time. He tells Crider “In other words, let's put it this way -- why wouldn't you be completely justified in saying, in holding back and saying, ‘I'm not going to be called Republican or Democrat till I know that one of them at least is standing for things that I think are important to this country and are morally sound.’ Legally and economically sound.” They continue discussing Eisenhower’s possible political career and the name of Russell Davenport again enters the conversation. Eisenhower says that “Russell Davenport is certainly right to this extent--I am not a politician.”

As the conversation continues Eisenhower states that “I've got one simple rule. I'm just honest and I try to talk about things that I honestly and sincerely believe. Now that's all...Hell, I stagger around, rarely talk with, I rarely have a note. I don't know how to read a speech. I never have one unless I'm on a national hookup or a very formal thing like commencement. I stagger along talking but I talk what's in my heart.” They talk of campaigns and politics; Eisenhower remarks “ I talk about morality, decency, honesty in approach, a readiness to cooperate, looking things in the eye to see where our freedoms are going and what's happening to them. I talk that all the time.” Later Eisenhower notes “I never deal in personalities.”

When urged to actively organize, Eisenhower tells Crider “Well, I know it is but the point is a man can, a man can carry through on a, let's say a high pitch of determination of throwing the whole personality at every jaunt. He can do it possibly, let's say, eight months. But by God, you ask a guy to do that for two years and a half and you're going to have nothing left, a rag. And the last, in the critical moment he wouldn't have enough left, by golly, to impress his own son.” This recording concludes with Eisenhower expressing a wish that “some young fellow would rise up” to seek the presidency.

The conversation is interrupted at this point.

[Note: The quality of this recording is very poor. Large segments are unintelligible.]

* This belt was labeled “Crieder #2”, but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with
John Henshaw Crider, Editor of *The Boston Herald*;**

**Grayson Kirk, Provost of Columbia University,
And Joseph Campbell, Vice President of Columbia University;**

E. J. Price

May 19, 1950 in New York City*

Belt 1 of 1

EL-T-IBM-264

Time: @14 minutes

Description of Conversation

The recording contains three separate conversations. The first conversation is between Eisenhower and Crider. They are talking about the possibility of Eisenhower running for elective office. Eisenhower tells Crider "...I made a statement to the public about abstaining from politics. If ever I become ready or willing or feel I have any goddamn duty to touch politics even to announce to which party I want to adhere, it will be done publicly. You don't need to fear about any goddamn inner circle . . ." Crider replies "As far as I'm concerned I wish the hell you would form an inner circle and get to working."

Eisenhower's next conversation is with Kirk and Campbell. It begins with Eisenhower asking if his gift of a typewriter had been delivered to his friend "Swede" Hazlett. The discussion changes to the topic of Columbia University's library and its operation. They are discussing the University's relations with its employees. Eisenhower says "we've got to say that, within to the extreme limit of its capabilities Columbia University policy has been to take into it's, to take into account the welfare of its professional and other employees equally with that of the officials, the faculties and the students of the university." Eisenhower reads a letter written by Chancellor Chase and comments "Well, just in that way but I just say that in view of the concern the University trustees have had for all the employees as well as the officials and faculty, and so on, why, we stand on our record. But we cannot recognize someone with whom we have to enter into these strict negotiating which the very next thing we might have to break some. I just, I don't want to say those words but I'd certainly point out that since we're not operated for profit that we are specifically exempted, and that's not only, therefore, it's not only a legal but it's a moral thing."

The third conversation recorded is with E.J. Price of Chicago. Price is the former adjutant of the American Legion and is talking about a parade to be held in Chicago. Eisenhower tells Price "...I've got to go down to Washington tomorrow and sit in the stand with the president while a parade goes by there." The recording ends.

* This belt was labeled "Crieder Kirk Campbell Price", but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with Dr. Rudolph R. De Villiers
And Mrs. De Villiers,
December 21, 1949 in New York City***

Belt 1 of 4

**EL-T-IBM-265-1
Time: @15 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The conversation begins with Dr. and Mrs. De Villiers presenting Eisenhower with a book on Switzerland. Eisenhower expresses his gratitude and remarks that he and Mrs. Eisenhower enjoyed Switzerland very much. The conversation continues with Eisenhower and De Villiers exchanging comments about Switzerland and Paris.

De Villiers then updates Eisenhower on the foundation that he established in memory of his son who had died of leukemia. He tells Eisenhower that they want to “spare other parents the grief we had known.” The foundation had taken some American boys to Switzerland, but De Villiers tells Eisenhower that one “made a lot of mischief.” To this Eisenhower replies “You know, I can’t quite understand that in a boy who has been carefully selected from a group...” They then talk about the research aspects of the foundation followed by a lengthy discussion of De Villiers recent bout of pneumonia.

The recording ends.

* This belt was labeled “De Vill____ 1”, but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with Dr. Rudolph R. De Villiers
And Mrs. De Villiers,
December 21, 1949 in New York City***

Belt 2 of 4

**EL-T-IBM-265-2
Time: @15 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The conversation continues the discussion of De Villiers health. The next topic of discussion is the book that De Villiers has written; it apparently deals with the illness and death of De Villiers' son. He is asking Eisenhower's advice on how to have it published and Eisenhower notes that there has been interest in publishing "it in a magazine." Eisenhower suggests he contact DeWitt Wallace at *The Reader's Digest* saying "I know most of that crowd. But I can say this, they are never afraid to do anything a first time." He further states that Wallace is interested in humanitarian projects just as De Villiers is. It is also suggested that De Villiers contact Douglas Black of Doubleday. Eisenhower tells De Villiers that "the fact is that through your business associations you've got many people I know that know people like DeWitt Wallace and Douglas Black. I see Douglas Black quite often....Now, I will call him up or see him or get word to him that you are going to drop him a note and have him come over and have lunch with him someday."

Eisenhower tells him "Well, I tell you I would have no objection to associating myself on anything that is this worthy a purpose." While he is very sympathetic to De Villiers' book project and the foundation, he does caution De Villiers that "Now, therefore, I may say no once in a while to a worthy one [unintelligible] and then I have to be very, very careful of ever saying yes. I've said yes to one for the assistance for displaced persons of Europe for placing them over here. I'm an honorary member of that."

The recording ends.

* This belt was labeled "De V 2", but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with Dr. Rudolph R. De Villiers
And Mrs. De Villiers,
December 21, 1949 in New York City***

Belt 3 of 4

**EL-T-IBM-265-3
Time: @15 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The conversation continues as before with a discussion of the foundation the De Villiers founded for leukemia research. They are eager for Eisenhower to become a board member or lend his name to their cause. Eisenhower tells them that when he first came to New York, he agreed to be on the board of various organizations such as the Boy Scouts, the Red Cross and the Metropolitan Museum. When he found he did not have time to be active in these groups, he began to decline. He explains to De Villiers that the university has decided when he will join a group. He says that he must be careful which group he joins relating that “as a matter of fact, it goes through a regular routine at this university. It’s my only defense. Now, in your case, I would have no objection whatsoever, but they, I don't know how many associations of the similar character have been told no.”

Eisenhower suggests that De Villiers write up a proposal and he will see what his staff advises. He tells them ‘just put it down on paper because I have had this promising the university. I join nothing and do nothing until my staff say “Alright, General, put your name down. You’re a member.”’ They talk how leukemia strikes young people and how De Villiers wants to stimulate research into a cure. Eisenhower assures them that, if the university approves, he will do what he for them. They exchange farewells and leave.

The recording ends.

[Note: Large segments are unintelligible.]

* This belt was labeled “De V 3”, but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower with Unidentified Staff Member
December 21, 1949 in New York City***

Belt 4 of 4

**EL-T-IBM-265-4
Time: @11 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The first ten minutes of this recording are without conversation. Background noises such as papers shuffling, someone writing, a chair squeaking are the only distinguishable sounds. Near the end of the recording Eisenhower is heard speaking to a staff member. Their conversation is very brief and the staff member's comments are unintelligible.

* This belt was labeled "De V 4", but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with John Foster Dulles
In New York City, 1950***

Belt 1 of 3

**EL-T-IBM-256-1
Time: @14 minutes**

Description of Conversation

Recording begins after conversation had already begun. Eisenhower and Dulles are discussing amphibious landings of small aircraft. Dulles had recently been flown out of an unidentified location after his boat had been frozen in the bay. They continue discussing amphibious flying with DDE recounting his experiences in the Philippines in the late 1930s.

The conversation then turns to a current water shortage in New York City. DDE states “Well, I don’t know. I’m trying to be one of the best savers of water in our honorable city and in time I’ve realized what a waster of water I was.” Dulles says the situation is evidence of a “complete lack of foresight and planning.” DDE recalls hauling pails of water when he was a boy in Kansas.

After an intelligible portion of the recording, the conversation has turned to the subject of national debt. DDE states that “Now, if we can’t have the things we need in this world, or we believe we need except at the cost of debt that we can’t carry.” They discuss the changes that have taken place since the turn of the century in people’s perception of government. Dulles says in earlier times there was a “voluntary willingness of people to come forth with responsibilities. Then we’ve seen a combination being hit us all at once and in the first place we became much more materialistic, I think, that the individual is thinking more about amassing personal wealth ... It was looked upon more as a personal privilege rather than a kind of a trust that had been in my grandfather’s time granted by God and so forth. Society got more complex and we had to fill up and get more urban population. Science made everything more complicated. Then you had the effects of the world war, a world depression and the Second World War.” He continues to talk of the role of moral law and how it effects “a manmade law and a manmade institution which was designed to protect the individual rights and to counterpoint, you might say, the moral law. Because if they didn’t do that they had no moral sanction. Now, I think there’s got to be, obviously, a greater limitation on liberty and freedom in one case when you had a more primitive society but the accept result is the possibility that this freedom and moral law are exhausted, that I think may lead you inevitably to the communist thesis, which is illogical application of it.”

Recording is interrupted at this point.

* This belt was labeled “Dulles 1”, but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with John Foster Dulles
In New York City, 1950***

Belt 2 of 3

**EL-T-IBM-256-2
Time: @13 minutes**

Description of Conversation

Recording is continues with a discussion of Communist society. Dulles says of the Soviets that “the best form of society is one which assimilates human beings into domesticated animals which are docile, disciplined, that are driven to pasture, they’re brought back and they’re put in a barn and they’re milked, they’re sheared...” Neither can accept this type of government. DDE says, “Government is some kind of religious belief. It doesn’t necessarily have to be Christian.” They agree that all religions have the basic moral law they had been discussing.

Dulles begins discussing his recent loss in the race for the U.S. Senate from New York. He states that he carried 57 of the 62 counties in New York State. His failure to carry Brooklyn, New York, and the Bronx cost him the election. He says that he “felt utterly impotent to face this mass vote of these three counties. But I do think it is interesting that although I had certainly presented the issue in a way which gave no illusions. I was certainly misrepresented.”

Eisenhower turns the subject to his running for a political office. He says that “that I hate and despise the term "politician" so if I open my mouth on what I consider to be the most basic principle instantly I’m a politician.” He continues to say “Well, now if I were seeking a political position why would I be signing on in 1949 and having to carry the burden for three years before I was ready to make a move. Why, to my mind, everything I have done is on the other side. However, they know that I try to avoid that partisan business...so they smear me with that.” He says of running for office “I just don’t know what to do...” Dulles talks of how his position was distorted and he was personally smeared in the campaign. He decries a political system that allows such activities to go on by saying “If these tactics of smear are going to drive our leaders who believe in these things out of public life I think that’s a terrible thing. I just don’t think we can let it happen.” He warns Eisenhower that he will be smeared if runs for office even though “you’ve got a unique position. You came out of this second world war, the great figure, the idol of the American people, and so forth.” DDE says “As I’ve been in public life, I’ve come to a final analysis, everybody has got to decide for himself where his duty ... Therefore, there is only one person you can trust, yourself.”

Recording is interrupted at this point.

* This belt was labeled “Dulles 2”, but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with John Foster Dulles
In New York City***

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with Unidentified Man
In New York City**

Belt 3 of 3

**EL-T-IBM-256-3
Time: @16 minutes**

Description of Conversation

Discussion of a possible political career for Eisenhower continues. He states “I don’t know a single national committeeman on either party that I am certain of so I feel I’m a babe in the field even if I thought there was a job for me.” He talked about his work at the university and man’s need to “realize his capacity.” Dulles discusses the changes in the two party system since the Civil War. They discuss their perceptions that the two political parties have grown quite different from each other. Dulles says “I believe that democracy or political liberty as we practice it is merely the political express of a religion.”

They return the topic of running for political office and Eisenhower states that certain aspects of politics are “repugnant” to him. He further tells Dulles that while he is not ready to enter politics, he has not “irrevocably” decided not to seek political office. He tells Dulles “not yet”, but later he remarks that “I am highly anxious, very anxious to do my duty.”

The recording is interrupted and when it continues there is a different man talking with Eisenhower. They are discussing Eisenhower’s decision to write *Crusade in Europe*. DDE states “Well, I said, after all, the one reason that finally led me to publish a book, see, I refused for four solid years to touch it, but I finally saw so many things coming out that were completely twisted stories of events that I remembered.” They talk about of history can be “twisted”. Eisenhower again explains his motives for writing the book when he says” So I really wrote this thing to give a narrative of events as I saw them and as honestly and truthfully as I knew how and that’s the reason I got Art to hunt up every record he possibly could and he could find an error put it down.”

The tape ends.

Note: large portions of this recording are unintelligible.

* This belt was labeled “Dulles 3”, but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with Edwin N. Clark
In New York City***

Belt 1 of 1

EL-T-IBM-261

Time: @10 minutes

Description of Conversation

Recording has numerous skips and frequently repeats phrases before continuing the conversation. The conversation begins with Eisenhower and Clark talking about Russell Davenport and the institute with which he is involved. They discuss all the speculation that Eisenhower might run for the presidency and the conversation turns to a discussion of Ralph McGill.

McGill wanted to “put some money up” and approached Clark who tells Eisenhower “Well, my ears come up right away. I considered it carefully. I thought, well, I'd speak to you about it and here's what I'd like for you to do: one, set aside fifteen minutes, a half an hour if you will, with McGill. Meet him, talk to him, I'll bring him up.” Clark says that McGill “obviously has got more money than he can possibly use, has got no business connection where he is trying to push a business for them” and he is interested in building up the Republican Party so Eisenhower will want to run as a Republican. Eisenhower is apprehensive about doing anything that would imply that he is seeking the presidency. He tells Clark “Don't commit” and warns him to be careful of what he says because he is known to be a friend of Eisenhower's. Clark assures Eisenhower ‘I say, "That's one thing I don't talk about.”’

Clark tells Eisenhower that “I would like to make the pitch to this guy [McGill] to get some dough. I'm going to get quite a bit for you anyway for the institute.” He reminds Eisenhower that running a campaign “That costs money. That's damned expensive.” Eisenhower tells Clark that he does not want to be difficult, but that he must be cautious or he will be called “are a slicker, a slob, so-and-so, and I don't want none of it.” Clark agrees with him and the recording ends.

* This belt was labeled “Ed Clarke 13 June”, but unmarked as to the place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with Yusif el Bandak
November 2, 1949 In New York City***

Belt 1 of 2

**EL-T-IBM-269-1
Time: @14 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The recording begins with the conversation already in progress. El Bandak, an Arab Christian from Bethlehem, is speaking about plight of the Christians living in the Holy Land. He tells Eisenhower that he is in the country to address the General Assembly of the United Nations and help raise funds for relief efforts of the 130,000 Christians in Palestine. Eisenhower tells him that “people in this country don’t know of the problem you’re talking about.” El Bandak tells Eisenhower that the Roman Catholic Church has conducted much of the relief work. Eisenhower asks if he has spoken with anyone in Congress or the State Department.

The recording ends.

[Note: The quality of this recording is extremely poor. There are several places where the belt skips and repeats itself. Large segments are unintelligible.]

* This belt was labeled “2”, but unmarked as to the date, place or person in attendance. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with Yusif el Bandak
November 2, 1949 In New York City***

Belt 2 of 2

**EL-T-IBM-269-2
Time: @15 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The recording begins with the conversation already in progress. El Bandak, an Arab Christian from Bethlehem, is speaking about plight of the Christians living in the Holy Land. He tells Eisenhower that he is in the country to address the General Assembly of the United Nations and help raise funds for relief efforts of the 130,000 Christians in Palestine. Eisenhower tells him that “people in this country don’t know of the problem you’re talking about.” El Bandak tells Eisenhower that the Roman Catholic Church has conducted much of the relief work. Eisenhower asks if he has spoken with anyone in Congress or the State Department.

The recording ends.

[Note: This recording is same conversation as EL-T-IBM-269-1, but it was recorded on a different machine. The quality of this recording is also very poor; large segments are unintelligible.]

* This belt was labeled “2”, but was unmarked as to the date, place or person in attendance. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with Arthur Gardner,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,
February 6, 1950 in New York City***

Belt 1 of 1

**EL-T-IBM-257
Time: @9 minutes**

Description of Conversation

Recording begins with Gardner commenting on the need for an article to be written. Eisenhower agrees and says “But what I’m saying is that at this moment it seems to me they minimize the good that can be done along that line so many of them seeking to shift their burden of responsibility to someone that they are vaguely calling a leader in their own mind. They don’t know just who that is. Sometimes they think it’s me, sometimes they think it’s someone else.” He talks of the need to keep ideals before the public through editorials and speeches so that people come to regard these principles as their own. He sees a need to educate people on our form of government. He recalls talking to troops during the war and “In any event, I had to get out, as a soldier in war and try to explain to kids why they were fighting. What was the difference between us and Hitler.”

As the conversation turns to a discussion of politics in a very general sense, Eisenhower says that everyone must make up his own mind about whether you have a duty. The conversation continues with Eisenhower talking about how he has not made up his mind to seek any political office. Gardner tells Eisenhower “Any little American boy is supposed to want to be president and that’s all that is.”

The recording ends with Gardner giving Eisenhower his new address before he leaves. Another man enters and speaks briefly with Eisenhower, but the conversation is largely unintelligible.

The recording ends.

* This belt was labeled “Arthur Gardner 6 Feb ‘50”, but unmarked as to the place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with John Gunther
February 7, 1950 in New York City***

Belt 1 of 4

**EL-T-IBM-258-1
Time: @15 minutes**

Description of Conversation

Recording begins as Eisenhower is talking about other people's assumption that he must take a leadership role in this country. He recalls a recent conversation in which "this man was a little different from most of them because most of them lead with the idea I've got to get out and wave some flag or carry a sword. This man really wanted to discuss as, between us, could we write to each other, exchange ideas. One of the ways of propagating, furthering these ideas and ideals and he didn't try to insinuate that I had a duty or responsibility over and above that of the average. And so it was a more satisfying conversation than some of them."

The conversation then turns to a discussion of the differences between liberalism and conservatism. Eisenhower describes himself as "militantly progressive" believing that "all processes should be for the benefit of all the people." In the conversation Eisenhower points out that a person can hold both liberal and conservative views at the same time. Gunther says that "Roosevelt was an extreme liberal about child labor and about old age pensions, but he was an extreme conservative about the Bill of Rights." Eisenhower then remarks "I've gotten so that I hate both terms because those two terms mean all things to all people."

Eisenhower expresses his concerns about granting an exclusive interview to Gunther. He wants Gunther to write in narrative form rather than as an interview. After Eisenhower is satisfied on this point, he begins a philosophical discussion on mankind and warfare. Eisenhower says that "behind the pronouncement of every judge in our land. You have the county judge, the sheriff's posse, there's force behind the Supreme Court is finally the full might of the power of the United States." On an international level, he believes that until all nations are almost disarmed there will not be an effective force. He states "I believe we have not progressed that far, therefore, my first remark about the possibility of peace is it is just as close as is the readiness of all the great nations to disarm simultaneously. And it is just as far away as our refusal to do so." Eisenhower says that World War II left many with "too great a conviction that humanity would at last reject the war process..."

The recording ends.

* This belt was labeled "John Gunther 1", but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with John Gunther
February 7, 1950 in New York City***

Belt 2 of 4

**EL-T-IBM-258-2
Time: @15 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The recording continues the discussion from the previous belt. Eisenhower sees the world situation as worse than in World War II. He states “We are infinitely worse than we were before, if for no other reason, two, I should say two reasons. One, the extraordinary destructibility of the weapons that we now have; and secondly, the fact that we grow closer and closer together and more and more dependent upon each other and therefore, more and more likely to develop frictions. The intelligence of man doesn’t seem directed towards the abolition of these frictions but just for identifying them.” He talks of the difficulties caused by Communism, especially in China. He does see improvement since the war in some countries such as Iran, Turkey and Greece.

Eisenhower talks about the ECA, the situation in Western Europe and how “many of us possibly expected too much from ECA in too short a time.” He says that “I do believe this, that the ordinary American that approaches that problem today, not in terms of starry-eyed altruism, and doesn’t think of himself in that way, or if he’s conscious, he’s thinking we are trying to help western Europe because it is necessary to our own well-being. We hope that we’re approaching it from a standpoint of enlightened self-interest.” Gunther remarks that it is often difficult to say what “self-interest” is and Eisenhower agrees. He says that Americans want peace, yet they value their freedom above all else.

The conversation briefly turns to Napoleon’s views on warfare, but quickly returns to the previous topic of peace and enlightened self-interest. Eisenhower says, “So, let’s not forget the value of example, moral rectitude, honesty, all of the virtues that we think are included in the great religions. Now, on the practical side the question, of course, becomes far more difficult. And I should say the first one is this: in recognition of the very complexity of the factors in the problems of which we’ve been speaking each man, and to the cause for which he stands, to try to inform himself.”

The recording ends.

* This belt was labeled “John Gunther 2”, but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with John Gunther
February 7, 1950 in New York City***

Belt 3 of 4

**EL-T-IBM-258-3
Time: @14 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The discussion of the ideals that motivate America continues from the previous recording. Eisenhower says "I think is necessary is to inform ourselves about ourselves, how we came to where we are today...And as we recognize the need for greater and greater governmental intervention in a society that has gotten more and more complicated, we still do not need to lose sight of those great basic things that brought us to where we are. Now, we hear our system jeered at frequently... But in World War II we not only finally produced the greatest military force that the world has ever seen and fought a war in two oceans, but by doing so largely armed, or at least helped materially to arm, several other nations. And that is the system that they were calling decadent."

As they talk of the freedoms enjoyed by Americans, Eisenhower says that Americans must joins together to counter the challenges facing the nation. He declares "That one hundred and forty million united Americans are the strongest temporal power there is." Also he cautions "Let us not forget how strong we are, united. But how may we unite? Only if we understand in, only if we have a basic, common understanding of our great values." He tells Gunther that there will always be disagreement over the details, "But, we must unite on basic principles and I should say the job of men of good will and of understanding, experience, in the world, in the United States today is constantly to present in every way open to him their idea of what these basic things are...But there is no minority in the United States that would ever defer to a decision on the majority to rob that minority of its basic freedoms. So let's never forget that freedom and liberty stand at the top of all these." They speak of other systems of government that suppress information from their people. As they discuss the possibilities of the future, Eisenhower states "You know, John, the world simply must not go to war again."

As they talk about a recent announcement by the twelve physicists, Eisenhower says that the physicists are hoping that humanity does not "commit suicide". When asked whether we have to be "sure of our security first", Eisenhower says, "We have, again, to try to move in the path of enlightened self-interest." As the conversation turns to the Cold War, Eisenhower states that "I suppose it's possible for two men to live in the same office throughout their lives, an apartment, a home, hating each other forever but abstaining from any act of violence. Now, you can see where this analogy falls down, for the simple reason that over those two men is a local police power that will punish either that takes the offensive. That is not obtained in the world except so far as, we refer again to this horse we call public opinion. But I would say that the mere fact that a cold war is waged would indicate that the aggressor in that cold war understands that he can lose it."

The recording ends.

* This belt was labeled "John Gunther 3 ?", but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with John Gunther
February 7, 1950 in New York City***

Belt 4 of 4

**EL-T-IBM-258-4
Time: @4 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The conversation continues with a new topic: a discussion of General Douglas MacArthur. Eisenhower says that if a writer is going to do a book on the Philippines, MacArthur “will do his best to get to see that manuscript. He will do his best to write it. As a matter of fact, I know, his own chief of staff told me that MacArthur wrote paragraph after paragraph of that Frazier Hunt book.” Eisenhower tells Gunther that MacArthur has “uncanny judgement” and “comes out a hero.” In response, Gunther says that MacArthur has been “smart” and Eisenhower responds “Huh. And then, and still trying to keep it before the American public that the reason he hasn’t been home is because insistent daily duty would not allow him to do so and because he is sacrificing that to the American people. Why, goddamn his soul!”

Eisenhower ends the conversation by recounting that “when he [MacArthur] went down to the Philippines, you know what he did? He insisted on twenty-one guns. He said he was ruler of a country... We went down there when what’s-his-name, the first president after the war was inaugurated. He insisted on it again. Oh, they had a hell of a fight. Then I think they finally compromised and he got nineteen. I tell you what I’d do, go out there and write a book...”

At this point the recording becomes difficult to understand; it appears that Gunther has moved toward the door.

The recording ends.

* This belt was labeled “John Gunther End ?”, but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with Dr. Max Immanuel,
President, United States Foreign Trade Company,
September 27, 1949 In New York City***

Belt 1 of 4

**EL-T-IBM-266-1
Time: @15 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The recording begins with the conversation already in progress. Eisenhower and Immanuel are discussing the fact that he is the president of an import-export business. Eisenhower remarks that the United States is “trying to increase our imports and cut down on our exports.” When Immanuel asks Eisenhower about his travels in Germany, they begin a discussion of the time Eisenhower has spent in Europe. He talks about traveling in Bavaria after World War II and fishing.

The conversation then turns to a discussion of the situation in Germany. Eisenhower tells Immanuel that Germany is in a position to deal with both the East and the West. He says that Western Europe must not fall under Communist domination. He speaks of the situation in Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. He tells Immanuel that if any of these broke away for the Soviet Union “it would be a great thing for peace in the world.” Speaking of Europe in general, Eisenhower says “people of any generally enlightened nation are about the same as they are in any other.” He does, however, say that after its time under Hitler, Germany needs to re-educate its people to think more like the rest of Europe.

The next topic of conversation is Eisenhower’s family background in Germany. He tells Immanuel that his family was driven out of Germany for religious reasons in 1630. They moved to Switzerland then Holland and in 1720 moved to America. He remarks that coincidentally his mother and father’s ancestors left Germany at about the same time.

The last segment of the recording is difficult to understand, but Immanuel appears concerned that another war is imminent. Eisenhower tells him “some day if you feel like it write me a memorandum and just summarize your views” and recommends that he contact the United States Department of State.

The recording ends.

* This belt was labeled “#1 Max”, but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with Dr. Max Immanuel,
President, United States Foreign Trade Company,
September 27, 1949 In New York City***

Belt 2 of 4

**EL-T-IBM-266-2
Time: @8 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The conversation continues from the previous belt. Eisenhower recommends that Immanuel speak with George Kennan in the State Department about his concerns that another war will take place. Eisenhower asks him when he thinks this war will begin; Immanuel tells in "four or five years." Immanuel states the Eisenhower will be president then and Eisenhower responds "I don't want to be president."

Eisenhower attempts to get Immanuel to expand on his concerns, but is not very successful in doing so. Immanuel tells him that Russian is preparing for war and it will involve the entire world. Eisenhower asks him if traditional military force will be "gone" and if "airplanes scatter disease?" Immanuel indicates that he thinks this will be the case. He repeats his point that Russia is preparing for this war. Eisenhower urges Immanuel to talk with the State Department and asks whom he knows to talk with at the State Department. Eisenhower suggests that Immanuel write a memorandum and promises "I'll be glad to read it." Eisenhower says that he may write in German if he prefers since Columbia University could easily translate it.

Immanuel leaves after Eisenhower thanks him for coming. Eisenhower then tells a staff member who has entered that he "didn't understand a word he [Immanuel] said." Eisenhower greets Mr. George Cooper who enters the office.

The recording ends.

* This belt was labeled "Max #2", but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with General Thomas D. Campbell
September 24, 1949 In New York City**

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with Henry Schley
September 24, 1949 In New York City***

Belt 3 of 4

**EL-T-IBM-266-3
Time: @15 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The recording begins with a brief conversation between Eisenhower and Campbell discussing lead mining in New Mexico. Campbell tells Eisenhower about finding radioactive materials and “four feet of lead deposits.” They talk about irrigating 10,000 acres of land in New Mexico and the foreclosure on more acreage. Campbell leaves.

Eisenhower is then heard talking to a staff member about attending a football game at 2:00 p.m. with General William Snyder and Kevin McCann. The staff member announces that Henry Schley is there to see Eisenhower.

Schley and Eisenhower begin their conversation with a discussion of Schley’s recent hospitalization. Schley thanks Eisenhower for calling him during his illness. He talks about his background as an architect and about his career in construction. He is talking about a prospective job with Equitable Life Insurance Company in Pittsburgh when the conversation is interrupted.

The recording ends.

[Note: Large portions of this belt are unintelligible.]

* This belt was labeled “Max #3”, but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with Henry Schley
September 24, 1949 In New York City***

Belt 4 of 4

**EL-T-IBM-266-4
Time: @6 minutes**

Description of Conversation

Eisenhower and Schley continue their conversation. They are discussing the Board of Trustees for Columbia University. Schley tells Eisenhower that he has reconsidered "Vice Presidency" and declines the job. They talk about some personnel matters. Schley thanks Eisenhower for seeing him and asks about Mamie and the Eisenhower grandchildren.

After Schley leaves, Eisenhower begins dictating a letter then the recording ends.

[Note: Large portions of this belt are unintelligible.]

* * This belt was labeled "Max #4", but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge
February 28, 1950 In New York City**

**Telephone Conversation with William Burnham
February 28, 1950 In New York City***

Belt 1 of 1

**EL-T-IBM-270
Time: @15 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The recording begins with the conversation already in progress. Eisenhower and his guest are talking about possible Communists in government. The guest says that the government must “catch ‘em.” They discuss a proposed joint commission, use of subpoenas, and FBI reports. Eisenhower relates how gossip made its way into official reports during the occupation of Germany. Eisenhower asks his guest “What is the way that these great bureaus of government are going to exclude from their membership people of doubtful loyalty? It is must be a hell of a thing. You see having been one of the bureaucrats down there, I do know this when you go to start up in your civil service route...you are to do nothing unless you went before a court and prove everything you use is a matter of fact.” His guest tells Eisenhower that he is involved in a re-evaluation of personnel at the State Department. Eisenhower mentions Chip Bohlen, George Kennan and Julius Holmes as very loyal members of the State Department. Eisenhower says that he believes Oliver Wendell Holmes’ statement that “the basic rights of the American citizen do not include the right to be employed by the government.” Eisenhower says “if you aren’t going to blacken a man’s reputation unnecessarily” then department heads should be given the right to discharge employees more freely. The guest leaves.

A staff member enters and tells Eisenhower that Bill Burnham is on the telephone. Eisenhower takes the call. He tells Burns about a friend of his in St. Louis who would be helpful. They also discuss a trip in which Eisenhower says that he would like leave “on the seventh and come right on back.” Eisenhower mentions education and the “role of the university.”

The recording ends.

[Note: The quality of this recording is also very poor; large segments are unintelligible.]

* This belt was unmarked as to the date, place or person in attendance. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with Clarence M. Malone
April 7, 1950 In New York City***

Belt 1 of 3

**EL-T-IBM-259-1
Time: @15 minutes**

Description of Conversation

Recording begins with conversation already in progress. Eisenhower asks Malone about the Friends of the Land movement and they talk about an essay contest. Malone apparently wants Eisenhower to address a group sometime in October. Eisenhower does not want to commit to another speech and suggests that his brother Milton would make an excellent choice instead. He says that Milton is “a figure in his own right, but on top of that; he makes the best talk, Clarence, in this country...The man makes facts live, he makes them glow really and I tell you, the effect of a talk from that fellow on a thing like this, at a meeting like this would be really, really good.”

The course of the conversation turns to Eisenhower’s possible political ambition. He tells Malone “we’re right ahead of election time now and everybody is just trying to find in every word I say a political meaning.” He is not pleased with the situation and tells Malone “So, you can see how I get awfully sensitive about these things.” He complains about a man named Simmons who in organizing a group called “American for Eisenhower” has “picked the one title that, in my opinion, kills everything either way.”

Much of what Malone says during the conversation is unintelligible. The conversation continues on a second belt.

* This belt was labeled “Malone 1”, but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with Clarence M. Malone
April 7, 1950 In New York City***

Belt 2 of 3

**EL-T-IBM-259-2
Time: @15 minutes**

Description of Conversation

Eisenhower and Malone continue to discuss Mr. Simmons. Eisenhower says “the newspaper people again are going to be standing on my doorstep, what have you got to say about Mr. Simmons? Well, now, I think, I met Mr. Simmons once, I think, at St. Louis, I believe I did and had a little talk with him.”

Much of the recording is difficult to understand. The conversation returns to Eisenhower’s brother Milton. DDE mentions that Milton had written a magazine article for *Town and Country* in which “he claimed that the soil conservation programs of the government were lousy but we didn't get more than ten cents worth of good out of every dollar spent, he said they were terrible begins with conversation already in progress.”

A discuss of water conservation issues follow in which Eisenhower and Malone talk about big dams especially those on the Colorado River. This portion of the recording ends with Eisenhower again suggesting his brother Milton as an excellent speaker on conservation issues. Eisenhower says “he's always got more material in his head than is necessary to get up and make a talk.”

The recording ends.

* This belt was labeled “Malone 2”, but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with Clarence M. Malone
April 7, 1950 In New York City***

Belt 3 of 3

**EL-T-IBM-259-3
Time: @14 minutes**

Description of Conversation

Eisenhower continues to talk about his brother Milton and his upcoming inauguration as president of Pennsylvania State University. The discussion returns to the essay contest mentioned earlier.

Eisenhower begins talking about Bill Russell “who is president of Teachers College and is running the citizenship program for me.” In talking about the program, Eisenhower details how it involves high school teachers and the city. He says that it is “it’s the most amazing program...a practical program in a community.” Eisenhower talks with enthusiasm about fostering “understanding between the older man and the kids, then if you can turn that over and bring them together so that the laborer and the businessman could work together. We would gradually begin to adhere to a few basic doctrines we now have to follow. And I think most of our ills would be cured. I really do.” They continue to discuss what Eisenhower calls “basic facts” in society. Eisenhower says near the end of the recording “What we really need though is education in the obvious.”

The recording ends.

* This belt was labeled “Malone 3”, but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with Richard M. Pittinger,
Director of Public Relations, Portland Chamber of Commerce
April 29, 1950 in New York City***

Belt 1 of 1

**EL-T-IBM-262
Time: @13 minutes**

Description of Conversation

Recording begins with Pittinger asking Eisenhower to speak at a proposed "General Eisenhower Day" in which he would make two addresses. Eisenhower says, "...I was raised, as a soldier, rather to despise the fellow who was always seeking a chance to get up in front of the public and run off at the mouth. In the first place I'm not too sure of the efficacy of words at influencing people, certainly, words that just are just got nothing, and given to them because of the occasion; and secondly, because of my mistrust of people that do it too damned much." He continues by saying "So, I don't know exactly what I'll answer the governor. I most certainly love that section of the country. I was stationed out there in Fort Lewis and when I was there went down a couple of times to inspect that post that was there near Portland."

Pittinger indicates the event could be limited to one speech if Eisenhower would agree to that. Eisenhower indicates that he is "flattered" to be asked and that he always tries to keep his speeches "unassuming and simple." He tells Pittinger that he tries to answer questions that he thinks people would ask him. This statement prompts Pittinger to inquire "General, what are you going to do when the pressure comes up to run for the presidency of the United States?" To which Eisenhower responds "Well, I don't know that that pressure is going to be as great as many people think." As Pittinger continues discussing the possibility of an Eisenhower presidential bid, Eisenhower tells him "I think that anyone that definitely seeks to be president of the United States is the most egotistical so-and-so, I think. I don't understand how anybody could conceive that he would really be a worthy president, I'd say. The man I say ought to be president of the United States, I think, is at least St. Peter come back to earth."

Eisenhower agrees to Pittinger's request to send a letter to the Governor of Oregon concerning the proposed event. He says he will ask Kevin McCann to write a note and send it to Pittinger before he leaves New York.

The recording ends.

* This belt was labeled "Pettenger", but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with Roy Rutherford,
Freelance Writer from Cleveland, Ohio
April 29, 1950 In New York City***

Belt 1 of 2

EL-T-IBM-267-1

Time: @14 minutes

Description of Conversation

Recording begins with Eisenhower discussing agriculture with an unidentified man. There is an interruption and the man leaves. A new conversation begins between Eisenhower and Rutherford.

Eisenhower is speaking about an article written in Cleveland *Plain Dealer* that was very flattering to him. He asks Rutherford about what he does as a freelance writer. Much of Rutherford's response is unintelligible. Eisenhower tells him "that my life has been such as to keep me away from American publicity values except that they, in major elements. I've known who the big politicians were, what their theories and ideas, and I've found that I don't know if I like them or dislike them."

Conversation then turns to a discussion of the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM). Eisenhower tell Rutherford "when you come down to the NAM, as today I am astounded to find a reputation for being economic Tories that the endorsement of the NAM is a kiss of death..." He speaks of propaganda saying "And the, when you go to disabuse a people's mind of propaganda I think you can do it with respect to an individual or to a specific incident, anything that is not labeled. Where the label has become wicked in their minds, that's what I say is really incurable." Rutherford agrees and Eisenhower remarks that the NAM has been labeled such that "when you say the initials NAM you're saying to the ordinary fellow that they're reactionary exploiters of the common toiler."

Eisenhower tells Rutherford that he recently attended the meeting of the American Academy of Political Science at which Byrd was "in a way, debating" Paul Douglas about big business. According to Eisenhower, Douglas' argument was "big business taking over big government whereupon you would have fascism or Nazism. And he sort of argued, although he didn't develop fully his argument..." and Byrd countered "because it is developed here, it is, it is, got certain features for us that have established our position, helped us in the war, made our prosperity, and while we were developing this thing." Eisenhower and Rutherford discuss how many jobs have been created through big business and that hundreds of thousands of people are employed as a result.

The recording ends.

* This belt was labeled "Rutherford #1", but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with Roy Rutherford,
Freelance Writer from Cleveland, Ohio
April 29, 1950 In New York City***

Belt 2 of 2

EL-T-IBM-267-2

Time: @12 minutes

Description of Conversation

The recording continues the conversation from the previous belt. Eisenhower is talking about dialectic writing telling Rutherford to “never make the basis of, the only thing I’m getting at, an expository or dialectic writing never make the basis of the story something that the carping critic can defeat you on.” Eisenhower commends Rutherford’s writing telling him that he is “doing a great job” showing what business has accomplished. Rutherford states that there has to be some government regulation of business. To this Eisenhower responds “that’s the middle of the road theory of government which I claim is correct.”

Rutherford leads the conversation to a discussion of Eisenhower’s military training and his logical mind. Eisenhower tells him that he was “raised” by generals. He relates how he was “exposed to the greatest soldier of our time, Fox Conner.” He calls Conner “one of the finest brains I ever knew” crediting him for teaching him a logical approach to issues. Eisenhower remarks that George Moseley and Douglas MacArthur also believed in logic.

Conversation returns to the earlier discussion of the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM). Eisenhower tells Rutherford that it will take decades for the NAM to change the public’s negative perceptions of the group. The recording becomes more difficult to understand at this point, but Rutherford is asking Eisenhower for a letter of introduction. Eisenhower tells him that he will write a note to the “old general”.

Rutherford leaves and the recording ends.

* This belt was labeled “Rutherford #2 end”, but unmarked as to the date or place. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with Unidentified Man
In New York City***

Belt 1 of 1

EL-T-IBM-271

Time: @14 minutes

Description of Conversation

The recording begins with the conversation already in progress. Eisenhower and his guest are talking about investments to increase individual income. Eisenhower tells his guest that he has the “meager savings of a public employee” and he is not very knowledgeable about buying stocks. Eisenhower says he would like to see the price of land go down so that a tenant farmer could earn a good living from it. They then begin discussing possible places where Eisenhower could buy a farm. Eisenhower remarks that he does not want land in an area where the soil is “worn out.” They discuss Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, whereupon the guest states that his family came from Sperryville, in northern Virginia. They discuss government subsidies and price supports. Eisenhower questions Congress’s motives in such support. He asks, “Are they doing it to hold up the economy or to buy the votes of these men? I think there’s a difference.”

Eisenhower’s guest speaks very softly and is apparently going over some charts of economic and business trends with him. They discuss the gross national product for 1949, the money supply and the effect of “cycles of emotional reactions” on the economy.

The recording ends.

* This belt was unmarked as to the date, place or persons in attendance.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with Unidentified Man
In New York City***

Belt 1 of 1

**EL-T-IBM-272
Time: @9 minutes**

Description of Conversation

The guest on this recording sounds very like the individual on EL-T-IBM-272. Eisenhower and his guest are discussing net farm income and corporate income. They talk about the effect of deficit spending on the economy and the law of supply and demand. Differing investment strategies are discussed; these include the purchase of shares in corporations to earn income or to own physical property. They discuss the New York Stock Exchange and the economic recovery since World War II. Eisenhower's guest recommends Bernard Baruch's book, *The Madness of the Crowd* that was published in 1932.

The recording ends.

* This belt was unmarked as to the date, place or persons in attendance.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Meeting with General Thomas D. Campbell
September 24, 1949 In New York City***

Belt 1 of 1

EL-T-IBM-273

Time: @15 minutes

Description of Conversation

The recording begins with the conversation already in progress. Eisenhower and Campbell are discussing the farm economy. Topics include parity, the cost of production, taxes, and wheat surpluses. Campbell talks about wheat production on his farming operation. The conversation then turns to a discussion of a farming operation in North Africa. Eisenhower remarks that this area was where Hannibal fought the Roman's at the battle of Zama. Campbell talks about plowing the land and irrigating it. He says that it reminds him of his farm in Montana. He tells Eisenhower that he believes in soil conservation. Eisenhower recommends that he contact Clarence Malone of the Friends of the Land. They talk briefly about the depth of wells and pumping water.

The recording ends.

[Note: The quality of this recording is also very poor; large segments are unintelligible.]

* This belt was unmarked as to the date, place or person in attendance. The identification provided above was determined by the staff of the Eisenhower Library based information contained in the recording and/or the sound of the voices.