White House Social Aide to President Eisenhower from 1954-1956.

DESCRIPTION: Beginning of his military career; 301st Bomb Wing in Okinawa during the Korean War; appointment to West Point; first meeting with General Eisenhower at West Point in June of 1945; the gentleness and kindness Eisenhower gave to all young soldiers; Schoenberg’s mentor General Joe Kelly; Eisenhower’s peers and mentors; Korean war; steps to become a White House Aide; role as White House Aide; length of notice for White House Aides to report; escorting Mamie to lay a wreath on the Jefferson Memorial; similarities between Mamie and Dwight; escorting Mamie to a wedding at the National Cathedral; first encounter with Eisenhower as President; first dinner reception for diplomats; Christmas party in the White House; Eisenhower’s personal relationships with the White House Aides; informing President Eisenhower that he planned to get married; personal telegram congratulating them on his wedding day; leaving White House social office because of marriage; Steuben glass punch bowl given to the Eisenhower by White House social aides; Eisenhower gave each social aide a lithograph that he painted in return; Churchill’s influence on Eisenhower’s decision to begin painting; role at White House dinners; escorting Abba Eban into the White House; timeline of White House dinners; legislative liaison in the Pentagon; escorting Congressman Shepard J. Crumpacker overseas; Eisenhower’s ileitis attack; dinner held by Vice President Nixon at the Organization of American States building; Vice President Nixon’s attitude towards Pat Nixon at the dinner; Vice President’s demeanor with the guests; Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF); Eisenhower’s knowledge of military strategy used during presidency; last meeting with President Eisenhower at the ICAF; Eisenhower’s effect on his way of thinking; role at the Air Force Base in Warner Robins, Georgia; contact with the Eisenhower Library; letter from Schoenberg’s mother to Lieutenant Colonel Draper; mother’s switch to Republican Party and first contact with Eisenhower; Edward Jacobson’s impact on Truman recognizing Israel as a state.

[Interview by Daniel Franklin, July 25-26, 2010]