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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 26, 1985

Dear Barney:

Thanks for all the clippings with the stories  
about your appearance and about Ike's library.  
I enjoyed reading them all.

I got a big kick out of President Duarte's  
football career -- "he was a good runner until  
he found out what happened to him after he got  
the ball."

Nancy is going to remember your furniture moving  
talent when it comes time to move back to Cali-  
fornia. I'll be grateful and busy at the ranch  
when furniture moving time comes. You'll have  
the field all to yourself.

Love to Vada.

Sincerely



Col. Barney Oldfield  
360 North Crescent Drive  
Beverly Hills, California 90210

850627

**HANDWRITING FILE**

To Col. Barney Oldfield - 360 No. Crescent Dr.  
Beverly Hills Calif. 90210

Dear Barney

Thanks for all the clippings with stories  
about your appearance & about Ike's library.  
I enjoyed reading them all.

I got a big kick out of Pres. D. Martin's  
football career - "he was a good runner until  
he found out what happened to him after  
he got the ball".

Nancy is going to remember your furniture  
moving talent when it comes time to move  
back to Calif. I'll be grateful and busy at  
the ranch when furniture moving time comes.  
You'll have the field all to yourself.

Love to Vada.

Sincerely Ron

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON



Date: 6/17/85

TO: *Kathy Osborne*

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.  
Director  
Presidential Appointments and  
Scheduling

*Although there is currently  
not an opportunity on the  
schedule that would be  
appropriate for An Olympic  
Golden moment, we will  
keep it in mind.*

*Fred*

*P.S. I think we should use  
the "Flag of Liberation"  
at our V.J. Day event.*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

**TO:** Fred Ryan

**FROM:** KATHY OSBORNE  
Personal Secretary  
to the President

**DATE:** 6-17-85

RECEIVED  
JUN 17 1985  
SCHEDULING  
OFFICE

Please note the sentence where I  
have put an arrow. Any thoughts  
on this before I show to RR?  
Col. Oldfield is an oldtime friend.

Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1985

Dear Kathy:

Congressman Ralph Regula's wife brought the Pro Football Hall of Fame Queen by for a presentation of a plaque to be given to The President and Mrs. Reagan. Since The President is interested in football we thought it would be appropriate if a response were to come from The President.

Thank you.



Louise Bell  
ext. 2539  
Elaine Crispen's  
Office



Col. Barney Oldfield, USAF (Ret)  
(Consultant)

June 11, 1985

Dear President Ron:

That Flag of Liberation affair went off quite well in Abilene, and playbacks from it are still coming in. I must say it was a little awesome to be on the premises dedicated to the memory of a man I had served with over so much geography, and then find myself framed at the podium by the portraits of Generals Bradley and Collins (it was Collins who engineered my recall to uniform when I left you at Warner Brothers -- and of course, it was just down the road at Dodge City where we first came together). Driving away from the scene afterward, ghosts were all around. Good guys all, though!

I was in El Salvador just before President Duarte came to see you -- as a panelist for the 6th Inter-American Very Special Festival and Symposium for the Handicapped. I'd put together a film called AN OLYMPIC GOLDEN MOMENT, built around the two wheelchair races at the 1984 Olympics, and we premiered it first in El Salvador. President and Mrs. Duarte had us for lunch at their Presidential Palace, where I screened the film for them, and left him a cassette as a personal souvenir. He said you were both alumni of Notre Dame, he as a student and you as result of Pat O'Brien and a scriptwriter. At one point, for the screening he thought the furniture should be re-arranged, took off his coat, and asked me to help him horse it around which we did. For other people, he's a President, but we know we're both furniture movers on the side. (If you have some White House function devoted to the Handicapped, perhaps AN OLYMPIC GOLDEN MOMENT would be a fit.)

Best always to Nancy and yourself from Vada and me ...

President Ronald Reagan,  
The White House,  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20500

that the war was over. It is a great pleasure to be one of the cosponsors of this resolution, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ALEXANDER].

Mr. ALEXANDER. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I rise to support the resolution. Last night WETA broadcast a film entitled "Memory of The Camps" on channel 26.

□ 1230

It was a film of the atrocities executed and administered by the Nazis at Bergen-Belsen, at Dachau, Buchenwald, Auschwitz and many of the 350 concentration camps throughout Nazi Germany. It told the story of the Third Reich being sustained by enslaving millions of people to work without adequate food or proper housing to produce for the German war machine. It showed barbarism and brutality at its worst. A British soldier was interviewed at Bergen-Belsen near Bitburg where 30,000 people died of starvation and disease. He said, "Now, having seen these atrocities, I know why I am fighting Nazi Germany." This inhumanity to humankind is so horrible it must be seen to be believed.

I have asked WETA for permission to rebroadcast this film on the House broadcast system, and as soon as that permission is granted, I will advise Members of the time that it will be broadcast. Every Member of Congress should see this moving film and be reminded of why World War II was fought and why we should never forget the horror inflicted upon the civilized world by a barbaric band of Nazis. We shall never forget!

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, our great State of Kansas has shared in some of this country's greatest historic milestones, and in the First District people come from all over the world to visit the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library in Abilene. Some are scholars, some are those who wore the uniform and served with him, some are tourists, and some are young people who ponder and perhaps are inspired as they should be that a small-town boy who grew up in Abilene would one day lead the mightiest military force ever assembled to victory.

On May 8, a great deal of attention was given to the 40th anniversary of V-E Day, the end of World War II in Europe. For the next 2 months, the "Flag of Liberation," given that designation by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, will be on display at the Eisenhower Library in Abilene. It was the flag flying over the Capitol dome here in Washington at the moment the attack was launched against Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. One of the members of this House, the late Congressman Maury Maverick of Texas, had the flag taken down and saved. It was to be flown over each of

the Axis capitals as they were defeated in WW II. That order was carried out.

On the night of May 7, at a special 40th anniversary of V-E Day reception at the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, its director, Dr. John Wickman, invited Col. Barney Oldfield, USAF, retired, of Beverly Hills, CA, to be the guest speaker. Colonel Oldfield worked with General Eisenhower and the Flag of Liberation kept crossing his path over many years. He made President Reagan aware of its existence, and it was the President's wish that it be a part of both V-E and V-J 40th anniversary activities. After 60 days in Abilene, the Flag of Liberation will be moved to the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, MO, in connection with plans there for V-J Day.

Because the Flag of Liberation is congressional property, it seemed to me that my colleagues who do not know about it, and those who do, will be inspired by its wanderings, the meaning it symbolizes before history of a great effort by all the people of this country.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today we commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany which brought the Second World War in Europe to an end. That victory was made possible by the alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Now as our two countries mark that anniversary, there is an important opportunity available to the new Secretary General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, an opportunity that will reflect favorably on the Soviet Union and that will certainly have a favorable effect upon relations between our two countries.

A number of Soviet citizens—veterans of the Soviet Army who fought to defend the Soviet Union during World War II—have requested permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union. Thus far that permission has been denied by the Soviet Government.

On this 40th anniversary of V-E Day, I wrote to Mr. Gorbachev and asked that he exercise magnanimity in the spirit of the commemoration of this great victory over the forces of Nazi Germany and grant amnesty to 18 of these veterans, and that he grant permission for these men to join their families and friends in other countries, as they have repeatedly requested.

The youngest of these men is 65, and many are in their seventies. Their departure will not be a loss to the Soviet Union, but on the contrary, it will demonstrate the humanitarian sensitivities of the Soviet Government and its leaders.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend publicly David Waksberg, the executive director of the Bay Area Council for Soviet Jewry, for providing me with the list of 18 Soviet veterans which I have sent to Secretary Gener-

al Gorbachev. David and the Bay Area Council have been most helpful to me and many others in the bay area. I am also indebted to David for his assistance in the establishment of the Committee of 21, which was formally established yesterday under the auspices of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus.

Mr. RUDD. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 40th anniversary of V-E Day, the day the allies brought an end to the repression and horrible atrocities committed by Nazi Germany. It is a time for celebration. It is also a time to remember all those Americans who served and sacrificed to bring an end to the war in Europe.

I hope my colleagues will join me in cosponsoring House Resolution 161 submitted by the distinguished chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, SONNY MONTGOMERY, to set aside this day in honor of our World War II veterans.

I hope we will also commit ourselves to a meaningful reconciliation with the people of West Germany who are now strong allies of ours in the struggle to ensure that such tyranny as prevailed 40 years ago never occurs again.

Mr. ECKART of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as we discuss in the Congress the many conflicts existent in the world today, it is important that we pause to reflect the anniversary of the ending of the war in Europe.

Forty years ago on this day, the Allies accepted the surrender of the Axis forces and victory was declared in Europe. It was a truly momentous day.

As we all learned from our experiences or our reading of history books, World War II was the war to end all wars and lead to eternal peace for America and the world. Unfortunately, this serene outlook was later shattered.

The goal, however, is eternal. Peace for this Nation and the world should be the ultimate aim for us and for our peers around the globe. With the extreme capabilities of destruction which so many nations possess today, this goal takes on an even more important and urgent message. As Harry Truman once said, "It is all too obvious that if we do not abolish war on this earth, then surely, one day, war will abolish us from the earth."

I am sure that no one shares this belief more than the nearly 16 million Americans who served their country in World War II. There should be no greater testament to this goal than the 406,000 Americans who lost their lives in defending their country.

Today, let us continue the search for peace and honor those who served and those who never returned from the war to end all wars.

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, today is the 40th anniversary of Victory in Europe, or V-E day. On this day we should turn our thoughts to a number of things: to the untold



Speaking on the occasion of the Flag of Liberation display at the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library as part of the 40th anniversary of VE Day observances, Col. Barney Oldfield, USAF(Ret.), who had worked with General Eisenhower, found himself flanked by portraits of two other famous military leaders with whom he had served -- General Omar Nelson Bradley and General J. Lawton Collins.

It was for Bradley he was asked to write the Tables of Organization and Equipment for what became the famous Press Camps which followed the field armies across Western Europe, and when Bradley autographed his book A SOLDIER'S STORY to him, he wrote simply: "Soldier, publicist". After the lodgment in Normandy, when Bradley would unwind after a long day, he used to like to summon members of his staff to put on a catcher's mitt so he could pitch to them, as at West Point he had been a pitcher on the Cadet's team.

It was General Collins post-war, who picked Col. Oldfield as one of 30 Army officers who would be recalled to uniform, given regular commissions, around whom the Army would build its public relations requirements.

(Dwight D. Eisenhower Library Photo)

# THE 8 BALL

XXXVIII No. 5

MAY, 1985

## CORNER POCKET

New business editor for the Daily News: **Doug Dowie**, who has been chief of the Los Angeles UPI bureau. Doug is vice president of the Society of Professional Journalists/Sigma Delta Chi, Los Angeles chapter.

①

L.A. Times moves: **Julie Wilson**, appointed editor of the Southeast/Long Beach suburban section, replaces **Betty Liddick**, now assistant suburban editor, administration. **Gary Gorman** succeeds Wilson as editor of the South Bay section, coming from the Orlando Sentinel, where he was metropolitan editor... **Jonathan Peterson** joins the business staff as a reporter focusing on economic issues affecting the elderly (he was on the Knight-Ridder Washington, D.C. bureau)... **Jean Merl**, assistant metro editor on the government desk since 1983, is city editor of the San Fernando Valley edition, replacing **Bob Baker**, who went back to the reporting staff of Metro. **Ted Rohrich**, criminal courts beat reporter, succeeds Merl.

②

**Shav Glick**, sports writer for the Times, is the recipient of an award presented by the Southern California Golf Assn. in recognition of Glick's "long and meritorious service to



**WINNER.** Receiving 1984 Leonardo Professional of the Year award is N. Richard Lewis (center), president of Lewis & Associates. Making presentation are C.A. Carlson (left) and Raymond Gaio, incoming president of L.A. chapter of Society for Marketing Professional Services.

amateur golf in Southern California." He received the tribute April 8 at the organization's golf tournament at the Annandale Country Club in Pasadena.

③

**Lucille Stewart** is putting together a summer trip to Yugoslavia, including Sarajevo and Dubrovnik. The famous summer festival will be in progress. The tour leaves Aug. 16.

## New Members

**Michael Cannon Graham**  
Jewish Television  
Network/ Staff  
Journalist

**Michael O'Sullivan**  
Voice of America/  
Correspondent

**Janet Nairn**  
Freelancer

**Jody Avery**  
Braille Institute/  
Publications Editor

**Marjean Stewart**  
UCLA Publications/  
Asst. Media Adviser

**Stephen Grossman**  
Daily Bruin/  
Journalism Adviser

**George King**  
The Aetherius Society/  
President/ Author

**Jerry Digney**  
Solters/Roskin/Friedman  
Sr. Public Relations  
Counselors-Entertainment

**Robert A. Slayman**  
Lockheed Corp./  
Corporate Director  
of Public Information

**Maurice Chervin**  
West Los Angeles College/  
Student

**Earl C. McKinley**  
Arco/Corporate  
Retired

## Col. Oldfield Making History Again

"The Flag of Liberation," so-named by FDR because it was flying over the Capitol when the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor, and later was ordered flown over the Axis capitols as they were defeated, will once again be in the spotlight.

So will P.C. member, Col. Barney Oldfield, USAF (Ret.), who has been invited to speak May 7 at the 40th anniversary of VE and VJ Days being observed at the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kansas.

Barney, a PR consultant to Litton Industries, will tell the story of the famous flag, and how it almost was forgotten.

Barney first saw the flag when he was stationed in Berlin and he arranged for it to be raised over the U.S. Office of Military Government for Germany. President Truman used that

occasion (7/21/45) during the Big Three Conference to renounce all territorial claims by the U.S.

It had flown in Rome over Mussolini's Piazza Venezia balcony on July 20, 1944. After Berlin it went to General MacArthur who had it flying as part of the Japanese surrender ceremonies on the USS Battleship Missouri.

Later, upon his recall to duty, he found the flag forgotten in that desk drawer. He made arrangements to take it back to Congress under full honor guard on April 6, 1948, where it was accepted by the late Sen. Arthur Vandenberg and House Speaker Joe Martin.

Now Barney and the Flag will be back together in Abilene. It will be displayed there for 60 days, and then move to the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Mo.

## Scholarship Thanks

Dear Sirs:

We were delighted to recently receive your check for \$2,000 for graduate journalism scholarships through Mr. Karl Hubenthal. We are so very pleased that you are continuing this support of our efforts to educate fine professional journalists.

We are very proud of our current group of students and of our recent graduates, and we feel that we are attracting fine students from across the country.

We are also especially pleased that the check should come from your fine organization with all its professional associations. You will be hearing from the students who are fortunate enough to receive awards from your scholarship fund.

Sincerely yours,  
Stewart Hudson, Chairman  
Communication Division  
Pepperdine

# Is Billboard an Inspiration Or a Sign Company Error?

Here's a curiosity: a Keep Omaha Beautiful billboard near downtown Council Bluffs.

Put up by Imperial Outdoor Advertising, the sign faces eastbound traffic on Broadway near 21st Street.

It pictures Keep Omaha Beautiful's kangaroo mascot, Les Litter.

The lettering declares, "Les Litter Makes Me a Proud Nebraskan."

Mrs. Les Anderson, Keep Omaha Beautiful chairman and founder, said Imperial, as a public service, has installed identical signs all over Omaha. But she was not aware of the Bluffs installation until I mentioned it.

"I'm surprised," she said, "but I guess I should be pleased that our message is being carried that far."

Not quite so pleased when he learned about the sign was Don Thompson, general manager of the sign company. "It's an error," he said.

\* \* \*

## Dialogue in El Salvador

Former Nebraskan Barney Oldfield, now with Litton Industries of Beverly Hills, Calif., was a luncheon guest recently of President and Mrs. Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador.

One of several Americans honored for their efforts in behalf of handicapped people, Oldfield was the director and script writer of a short film, "An Olympic Golden Moment." The film, shown for the group, depicted two wheelchair races at last year's Olympics in Los Angeles.

Oldfield said he has a personal interest in the problems of handicapped people because of a revered aunt, Ota Blankenship. Born deaf, she learned to talk and was a longtime teacher at the Nebraska School for the Deaf.

During his stay in El Salvador, Oldfield had a conversation with Duarte in which the president recalled his days as a student at Notre Dame University.

"I went out for football at Notre Dame because I was a good runner," Duarte said.

"But I gave it up when I found out what happened to you after you got the ball."

\* \* \*

## Something to Moo About

The June edition of Reader's Digest includes a story about a college dean who denied a legend that in his own undergraduate days at the college he put a cow into the steeple of the chapel. "I couldn't get her up the stairs," he explained.

Now comes Omahan William J. Pagenkopf with an observation that some college boys were more resourceful at such stunts than others.

He cited a happening in the early 1920s on the campus of Macalester College in St. Paul, Minn., his boyhood hometown.

"To go to grade school, I had to walk past or go through the college grounds," said Pagenkopf. "The day after one Halloween, while en route to school, I heard a cow mooing,

Robert McMorris



"Now, you don't have cows in central residential areas in St. Paul. But I couldn't stop to investigate. On my way home for lunch, I heard the mooing again while passing the college.

"To my surprise, I saw workmen using ropes and pulleys to remove a cow from the top of a three-story men's dormitory.

"By this time the cow was bellowing. "I learned later that some students had managed to get the cow up the stairs. But no one could get her to walk back down.

"They lowered her over the side of the building, but first they had to remove part of the exterior wall."

\* \* \*

## Price Was Right

A recent story in the paper about Abbott Drive, which links downtown Omaha to Eppley Airfield, inspired a call from Glenn Cunningham, former mayor and congressman.

He contributed this historical footnote on how Abbott Drive became Abbott Drive:

"One day while I was mayor, I got a call from Chris Abbott (a wealthy Hyannis, Neb., rancher-financier). Chris said, 'Say, why don't you build a better route to the airport?'"

"I said, 'I'd love to, but we don't have that kind of money.'

"He said, 'I've been talking to my good friend, Guy McDonald, and it won't cost you a cent.'" McDonald was director of roads for the federal government.

"That's the way it happened. Guy was a good friend of Abbott and went out to Chris' ranch a lot of times. Chris would always pick him up at the airport here.

"The feds put up most of the money for the airport road, and the rest came from the Nebraska Department of Roads and the State of Iowa."

"Iowa was involved because the road was to go through Carter Lake. But I remember there was a little trouble with Iowa. But Guy got on the phone and told the Iowa people to get off their duff."

The road was not completed until 1955, long after Abbott's death. But Cunningham said he would not hear of any other name for the thoroughfare except Abbott Drive.

"If it hadn't been for Chris Abbott's friendship with Guy McDonald, it wouldn't have happened," Cunningham said.

Footnote to the footnote: Although the city paid nothing for Abbott Drive itself, it did build a one-block extension to it that provided a connection with Dodge Street.

# Flag of Liberation to be displayed at Truman Library

## About town



By Ray Morgan

One of the great flags of American history, the so-called Flag of Liberation, a 48-star American flag that flew over Rome, Berlin and Tokyo in the wake of the defeats of Italy, Germany and Japan in World War II, will be displayed at the Truman Library in Independence in mid-August in honor of the 40th anniversary of V-J Day.

The regulation U.S. flag, measuring 7 1/4 by 14 feet, is now on display at the Eisenhower Library and Museum in Abilene, Kan., in honor of the 40th anniversary of V-E Day, commemorating victory in Europe. The flag was unveiled there last week by Col. Barney Oldfield, a retired Air Force officer.

Col. Oldfield, who stopped in Kansas City on his way to and from Abilene, said the historic flag has been stored in the basement of the U.S. Capitol in Washington in the permanent possession of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

"President Ronald Reagan felt it would be appropriate to bring it out in connection with both the 40th anniversaries of the victory in Europe and the victory in Japan being celebrated this year," said Col. Oldfield, who is a consultant to Litton Industries and lives in Beverly Hills, Calif.

"The president feels that no more appropriate places to display it on those anniversaries could be found than at the library and museum honoring Dwight D. Eisenhower in Abilene and the one honoring Harry S. Truman here in Independence."

The historic flag was flying over the east front of the Capitol in Washington on Dec. 7, 1941, when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. It was raised there again Dec. 8, 1941, when President Roosevelt went before Congress seeking a declaration of war on Japan and again Dec. 11, 1941, when Congress met to declare war on Italy and Germany.

President Roosevelt got the idea that it would be a symbol of U.S. prowess to preserve the flag so it could be flown over the capitals of each of the Axis powers as they were defeated. In light of that, it was first flown again on July 4, 1944, in the Piazza Venezia in Rome when Italy capitulated.

Col. Oldfield, who was serving as press attache and advance man for Gen. Eisenhower as commander of Allied Forces in Europe, had a hand in arranging the flying of the flag over Berlin on July 20, 1945, and getting President Truman himself to attend the flag-raising ceremonies as a part of his attendance at the Potsdam conference.

"It was at that flag-raising ceremony in Berlin that President Truman made his famous statement that the U.S. had no post-war territorial claims on other countries and only wanted everybody to go back within their own borders and prosper," Col. Oldfield said in the ceremonies in Abilene when the flag was unveiled there.

ing noticed," said Simmons.  
With the marijuana comes burglaries. "People trying to steal money so they can buy drugs," Simmons explained.  
Still, violent crimes are few in the quiet streets, homes and farms of Waynesboro, Collinwood and Clifton, unlike the 1950s and '60s. Then, Wayne County was on a par with neighboring McNairy County, which was known for bootleggers and racketeering before Buford Puser, the *Walking Tall* film sheriff, put his fabled stick to a few heads.

## Eisenhower Library gets flag that flew over Axis

The Associated Press

ABILENE, Kan. — The flag that was flying over the U.S. Capitol when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941 has been sent to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library to mark the 40th anniversary of V-E Day.

The "Flag of Liberation," which also was flown over the three Axis capitals as those countries fell to the Allies during the war, will remain through July at the Eisenhower Library. Then it will go to the Truman Library in Independence to be displayed on the 40th anniversary of the formal signing of the Japanese surrender Sept. 2, 1945.

The flag was flown over Rome

in 1944 after the fall of Italy, over Berlin after Adolf Hitler's forces were defeated, on the battleship Missouri when the Japanese surrendered and later in Tokyo.

It is in the custody of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

In remarks prepared for a reception Tuesday night at the Eisenhower Library, the eve of the V-E Day anniversary, retired Air Force Col. Barney Oldfield recalled that Harry S. Truman, as president attending the Potsdam Conference, and Gen. Eisenhower, as supreme Allied commander, were in Berlin when the flag was flown there.

Michigan	\$12,518	16.5%	22
Minnesota	\$13,219	17.2%	12
Mississippi	\$8,857	13.9%	50
Missouri	\$12,129	15.9%	28
Montana	\$10,216	6.2%	43
Nebraska	\$12,280	12.8%	27
Nevada	\$13,216	11.0%	13
New Hampshire	\$13,148	17.5%	14
New Jersey	\$15,282	16.8%	3
New Mexico	\$10,330	11.1%	42
New York	\$14,121	15.5%	6
North Carolina	\$10,758	17.6%	37
North Dakota	\$12,461	14.6%	23
Ohio	\$12,309	14.2%	25
Oklahoma	\$11,745	6.0%	31
Oregon	\$11,582	13.9%	33
Pennsylvania	\$12,343	12.8%	24
Rhode Island	\$12,730	16.4%	17
South Carolina	\$10,075	17.1%	45
South Dakota	\$11,049	18.0%	35
Tennessee	\$10,400	15.4%	40
Texas	\$12,636	11.1%	19
Utah	\$9,710	11.5%	26

... MARTINEZ — County supervisors OK'd 7.6% for firefighters

All leak sum be w state's 500,000 DENVE billion bu pected to adding ml

### CONNEL

#### STAMFOR

was charged that critically w Askew, 8, while bike Sunday. Ri

#### BRIDGEPORT

Brothers Gus and Francis Curcio were sentenced to 10 years in prison fined \$15,000 for conspiring to obstruct justice during '83 loan-sharking trial. Their disruptions of trial included a fake heart attack staged by Gus.

### DELAWARE

DOVER — Dover High School senior James Bender was expelled for using computer to change his, other students' grades. More hearings are set.

#### BELVIDERE

Ragena Traylor, 22 — shot in altercation with police while trying to take son, from his father's home Monday — was in serious condition. Patrolman Randall L. Hedrick, 31, was hospitalized in fair condition after Traylor hit him with his handcuffs, police say.

### D.C.

City Council unanimously opposed closing Pennsylvania Ave. in front of White House in preliminary vote. Secret Service says it would increase security; opposition cites traffic tangles. ... Mallion Davidson, 46, was charged with buying, storing stolen property and freed on \$4,000 bond. Police seized more than \$1.5 million in narcotics, stolen goods in raid Monday.

### FLORIDA

6A • WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1985 • USA TODAY

# ACROSS THE USA

FROM USA TODAY'S NATIONAL NEWS NETWORK

### KANSAS

KANSAS CITY — City is placing signs — urging residents to call county — on city land next to unmaintained county lots. Aim: force Wyandotte County to clean up lots. ... ABILENE — Flag that was flying at U.S. Capitol when Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941 was sent to Dwight D. Eisenhower Library to mark 40th anniversary of V-E Day. It's on display until July.

### KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON — University of Kentucky will sell holdings in Bowling Co. because of human-rights policies practiced by Boeing's South African holdings, university trustees say. ... FRANKFORT — State denied \$16.7 million rate increase sought by Big Rivers Electric Corp. Utility defaulted on \$1.1 billion in federal loans.

### LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE — May 22 rally on Capitol steps is planned by state workers seeking 10% raise. Reason: lack of cost-of-living hikes since '81. ... NEW ORLEANS — Gov. Edwards, 7 others will be rearrested today on racketeering, mail- and wire-fraud charges. Latest indictment includes new defendant and charges since March 8 arraignment.

Monday as part of enforcement week. ... HANCOCK COUNTY — \$22.5 million to pagoula-Moss Po d of combination Merger will September.

CITY — Go bill to p on St. Lou signed: \$156 supplemental-spendir ... BOONVILLE — Cou cil offered \$1,000 reward for information in 6 arson fire since last summer.

### MONTANA

HELENA — Able-bodied people under 35 will lose state general-assistance welfare benefits as of July 1. Estimate savings: \$4.6 million annually. ... GREAT FALLS — Judge Thomas McKittrick is considering closing Chelsea II theater for its failure to pay city \$10,788 in license fees for "peep-show" machines.

### NEBRASKA

OMAHA — Henry Doorly Zoo, whose 38% increase in attendance was tops in USA in '84, on record pace this year April 1-May 6 attendance of 86,115 is up 52% over '84. ... LINCOLN — Lincoln Education Association negotiator OK'd 2-year contract for district teachers. Included: 6.5% increase in pay, benefits.

### NEVADA

PIOCHE — Ex-Las Vegas City Atty. Earl Gripenroy was back in custody, 2 days after he walked away from an honor camp. He is serving a 5-year prison term for trying to bribe a judge. ... CARSON CITY — Senate sent Assembly bill to require doctors and hospitals to itemize bills and present them in understandable language at no cost to patient.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD — 6-day, 7-county ban on outdoor fires ends today. ... FRYEB

# V-E Day to Be Low-Key in Ike's Hometown

By Tom Allan  
World-Herald Staff Writer

Abilene, Kan. — The 40th anniversary observance of V-E Day will be a quiet affair at the Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library here Tuesday night.

This farming community is the hometown of Gen. Eisenhower, the man who led the Allied armies to victory in Europe in 1945 and later became the nation's 34th president.

Often referred to as the Eisenhower Center, the five-building complex surrounds the parklike tranquility of greening trees and grass.

The center includes the Place of Meditation, the small, marble-lined chapel that is the final resting place of the boy known as Ike. Buried at his side are his wife, Mamie Doud, and their first-born son, Doud Dwight.

### Gathering of 100

"Our observance of V-E Day will be low-key," said Mack Teasley, assistant center director. "Tuesday evening, we will have a gathering of about 100 leading Abilene residents and representatives from nearby Fort Riley."

Speaker will be retired Air Force Col. Barney Oldfield of Beverly Hills, Calif., a native Nebraskan.

Oldfield has a tie to one of two events of the evening, the displaying of the Flag of Liberation. That flag flew over the nation's Capitol Dec. 7, 1941, the day Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, and the next day, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt asked Congress for a declaration of war.

Roosevelt named the flag, and it flew over the three Axis capitals when Italy, Germany and Japan officially surrendered.

It was Oldfield who rescued the Flag of Liberation from obscurity after it had been misplaced. Assigned to an office in the Pentagon after the war, Oldfield found the flag in a box in an unused desk. He commanded an honor guard that delivered it back to Congress for safekeeping.

President Reagan asked that the flag be made available for viewing Tuesday at the Eisenhower Center. It will later be taken to the President Harry S. Truman Library at Independence, Mo., for viewing on V-J Day.

Tuesday's other event is the formal opening of a military gallery wing of the center's museum.

Weather and logistics changed plans for a bigger observance, the dedication of an heroic-sized statue of Eisenhower in uniform in his familiar hands-on-hips stance.

### Dedication Delayed

"V-E Day was the target date, but plans were logistically delayed," Teasley said. "It will be dedicated June 15, the day after Flag Day."

Invitations to the statue dedication have been sent to President Reagan and Vice President George Bush. Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole will



Eisenhower's boyhood home . . . is located near the five-building presidential library complex.



World-Herald

lead a Kansas congressional delegation, and Kansas Gov. John Carlin will participate.

"President Eisenhower's son, John, of Valley Forge, Pa., will be here," Teasley said. "He's currently writing a military history of the Mexican-American War."

The statue is a gift to the American people by former U.S. Sen. Harry Darby of Kansas City, Kan., a longtime Eisenhower friend.

Tuesday's V-E Day observance will not overshadow the center's role in preserving the history of the event and the man who forged it.

"We expect to have over 100,000 visitations to see the Flag of Liberation during May, June and July," Teasley said. "We have a constant flow of scholars and historians to study Eisenhower's papers and 300 other collections amounting to 20 million pages on Eisenhower Cabinet members and other associates."

The V-E Day observance won't be as low-key or short as Eisenhower's first scribbled report on display in the new gallery noting the end of war in Europe:

"The mission of this Allied Force was fulfilled at 3 a.m. local time, May 7, 1945. Eisenhower."

"We have prepared a special case in the military gallery for its viewing," Teasley said. "It is in such a fragile condition, it cannot be flown. It's a national treasure. . . ."

### New Military Gallery

Dennis Medina, the center's museum curator, said the new military gallery "provides an interpretive study of Eisenhower's career leading up to and during World War II. There was no story in our displays before."

One of the new displays is called "Preparing for Greatness." It attempts to discount the commonly held idea that Eisenhower had a lackluster military career prior to World War II and that the opportunity for his meteoric rise in rank resulted from being at the right place at the right time.

"By the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, he had made a service-wide reputation as an outstanding staff officer and leader," Medina said.

### Efficiency Report

Although there was some postwar animosity toward Eisenhower by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the display features an efficiency report on Eisenhower written by MacArthur on June 30, 1936, after Eisenhower's service under him in the Philippines.

"An officer of most superior professional qualifications as well as the soundest basic judgment and willingness to accept responsibility," MacArthur wrote. ". . . This officer has no superior of his time either in command or general staff capacity in the Army."

Tom Allan/World-Herald

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 24, 1986

Dear Walter:

Thanks for the Wall Street Journal essay. I hadn't seen it before.

*Eisenhower, Dwight D.*

I'm not sure legislation limiting profits wouldn't open doors to further government controls on business in general, but I'll keep this in mind. In the meantime, we've made considerable progress, contrary to the drumbeat of propaganda about the defense buildup. In the first place, I have a commission headed by Dave Packard that will be reporting in shortly on their study of everything having to do with defense -- emphasis on procurement.

When we got here, we found there was little or no competitive bidding on contracts. That has been changed, with the result that virtually every major weapon system is coming in ahead of schedule and under budget.

I'll keep my eyes and ears open with Ike's warning in mind. We're looking forward to seeing you both.

Love to Lee.

Sincerely,  
**RON**

MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

The Honorable Walter H. Annenberg  
"Sunnylands"  
Post Office Box 98  
Rancho Mirage, California 92270

HANDWRITING TO

860124

January 24, 1986

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Love to Lee.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Walter H. Annenberg  
"Sunnylands"  
Post Office Box 98  
Rancho Mirage, California 92270

RR:AVH:SEV:pps

RR Dictation

To Ambros. Walter Arnenberg - Sunny Lands  
P.O. Box 98

Dear Walter

Rancho Mirage Calif. 92270

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I'll keep my eyes & ears open with ideas warning in mind. We're looking forward to seeing you both.  
Love to Lee.

Sincerely Ron

~~To Olivia L. Hans - 4/77~~

WALTER H. ANNENBERG

January 17, 1986

The Hon. Ronald Reagan  
President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As I respect your time, I do not like to bother you with too much correspondence but I read a most thoughtful, yet brief, essay in today's Wall Street Journal, "The Complex Meaning of Ike's Famous Talk" which I am enclosing herewith.

Would it be politically acceptable and wise for our country to set into motion legislation to limit the profits of the so-called "Military Industrial Complex?"

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,



---

Walter Annenberg

Enclosure

"Sunnylands"  
P. O. Box 98  
Rancho Mirage, CA 92270

# The Complex Meaning of Ike's Famous Talk

By STANLEY A. WEISS

Twenty-five years ago today a beloved American president, preparing to return to private life, delivered the most remarkable political speech of his career.

When Dwight D. Eisenhower sat down before the television cameras on Jan. 17, 1961, to offer his parting thoughts after two terms in office, the nation had every reason to expect a straightforward summary of Ike's eight years in the White House—and perhaps some policy suggestions for the future.

But from the opening reference to his half-century of public service, Eisenhower's farewell address aimed for a much wider vision.

The speech's most startling passage, and its best remembered today, was a blunt assessment of the danger of a large standing army coexisting with a permanent arms industry. Coming as it did from the only career military officer to serve as president in this century, Ike's warning about the "military-industrial complex" created shock waves that were felt at his news conference on the morning following the speech and have not ceased since.

Unfortunately, the military-industrial complex phrase is nearly always quoted out of the context of the speech. Eisenhower was neither condemning nor praising the military-industrial complex. Rather, he was making a much deeper point.

The essence of the speech, to which Ike returned again and again, was the need for balance—"balance between the clearly necessary and the comfortably desirable," "balance between cost and hoped-for advantage," and, perhaps most important of

all, "balance between the actions of the moment and the national welfare of the future."

Political balance is threatened, Ike said in his address, when interests or factions in the country wield unchecked power—either as the result of growth over time or as the result of specific crises.

Two such factions concerned Eisenhower enough that he mentioned them explicitly in the speech. One faction was created by an alliance between elements of the federal government and the scientific community. Science could become corrupted by a dependence on federal funding, Ike warned, and, conversely, "public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological elite."

The other faction that worried him was the military-industrial complex. The U.S. had been "compelled to create" a huge national-defense establishment, Ike said, because it could no longer risk an emergency improvisation in defense and because it would face a "hostile" and "ruthless" ideology for an "indefinite duration."

But here, as with the bond between science and government, Eisenhower saw the possible pitfalls: "The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist."

Ike didn't advocate the destruction of the military-industrial complex, any more than he advocated the dissolution of the federal government's relations with the scientific community. Instead, he characteristically urged his fellow citizens to keep the parts of the whole in proportion:

"Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of

the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals so that security and liberty may prosper together."

The task of democratic leadership, Eisenhower said, was to ensure that democracy's boisterous, contending factions served the nation, but never directed it.

The astonishingly prophetic quality of the speech is clear today each time a special interest prevails upon Congress or the president to yield to what Ike called "the temptation to feel that some spectacular or costly action could become the miraculous solution to all current difficulties."

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CJ

April 23, 1986

Dear Mr. Morris:

The Commanding Officer of Camp David has reviewed his files and advised me that they do not contain the information you are seeking about the meetings held there by President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev in 1959. ---

I have also been informed that this information is likely to be found only at the Eisenhower Library if, in fact, it was recorded at the time. Should you wish to pursue that avenue of research, points of contact that have been suggested are:

Mr. James O'Neill  
Assistant Archivist for Presidential Libraries  
National Archives and Records Administration  
7th and Pennsylvania Aves., N.W.  
Washington, DC 20408  
(202) 523-3212

OR

Mr. John Wickman  
Director  
Dwight D. Eisenhower Library  
Abilene, KS 67410  
(916) 263-4751

Sincerely,

RICHARD P. RILEY  
Director  
White House Military Office

Mr. Edmund Morris  
119 Second Street, N.E.  
Washington, DC 20002

Comments

Nice Report  
see to DTM

FG002-33

WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

REGRET RECEIVED  
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O - OUTGOING  
 H - INTERNAL  
 I - INCOMING  
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 86, 8, 15

Name of Correspondent: DAVID SUSSKIND

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: REQUESTS THAT THE POTUS VIEW AND COMMENT ON A PBS documentary on President Eisenhower.

ROUTE TO: Office/Agency (Staff Name)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
CS/NOLA	ORIGINATOR	86, 8, 12		C 86, 8, 12
✓ SC/RYAN	Referral Note: RCJ	86, 08, 12	FR	A 86, 19, 02
	Referral Note:	/ /		/ /
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- ACTION CODES:**  
 A - Appropriate Action  
 C - Comment/Recommendation  
 D - Draft Response  
 F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure  
 I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary  
 R - Direct Reply w/Copy  
 S - For Signature  
 X - Interim Reply
- DISPOSITION CODES:**  
 A - Answered  
 B - Non-Special Referral  
 C - Completed  
 S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:  
 Type of Response = Initials of Signer  
 Code = "A"  
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Comments: Note Mr. Regan's comment on the bottom "Requests"

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
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## PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

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**SIGNATURE CODES:**

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**  
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 n - 2 - Ronald Reagan  
 n - 3 - Ron  
 n - 4 - Dutch  
 n - 5 - Ron Reagan  
 n - 6 - Ronald  
 n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**  
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 n - 1 - Nancy Reagan  
 n - 2 - Nancy  
 n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**  
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 n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

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 O - Memo  
 P - Photo  
 R - Report  
 S - Sealed  
 T - Telegram  
 V - Telephone  
 X - Miscellaneous  
 Y - Study

SECRET

October 2, 1986

Dear Mr. Susskind:

Donald Regan has forwarded your letter requesting that the President view a television special called "IKE" on October 29, 1986 at 9:00-10:00 p.m.

We certainly do appreciate your extending this invitation to the President. Unfortunately, with the upcoming elections and his already heavily committed schedule, the President will not be able to view the program. However, on behalf of the President, we wish you much success with this show and in all your future endeavors.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.  
Director, Presidential  
Appointments and Scheduling

Mr. David Susskind  
The Susskind Company, Inc.  
230 Park Avenue, Suite 963  
New York, NY 10169

FJR:sw:emp  
bcc: Don Regan - FYI

The  
Susskind  
Company

43400

August 5, 1986

Mr. Donald Regan  
Chief of Staff  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Regan:

Jack Valenti suggested that I write to you regarding a television special which I have just produced called "IKE" (Dwight D. Eisenhower) which will appear on the Public Broadcasting System October 29, 1986 at 9:00-10:00 p.m. This is a one-man bravura performance by the noted actor E.G. Marshall.

In the course of the program President Eisenhower takes the audience on a retrospective journey of his extraordinary career. Historians have called President Eisenhower the father of "modern Republicanism" and I think this title is singularly appropriate. The show is one hour in length and was filmed entirely on location at the Eisenhower home in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

I hope President Reagan will find the time in his busy agenda to view "IKE", and I would be honored to have his reaction.

Incidentally, Jack Valenti is arranging a screening at The Motion Picture Producers Association in Washington on or about October 8, 1986. If you have the time, I would be pleased to have you attend this event.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

  
David Susskind

DS/sa

*Regrets*

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NDD13  
FED10

*Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1960*

¶ 245

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission and to the Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The letter was released at the U.S. Naval Base, Newport, R.I.

*Dwight D. Eisenhower*

244 ¶ Statement by the President Following the Firing of the Polaris Missile by the Submarine Patrick Henry. July 25, 1960

THIS DEMONSTRATION exceeds in significance for the nation's security even the most optimistic predictions that I had heard about the expected efficiency of this new weapons system. I am proud of the patriotic and competent personnel who have brought about this great achievement. Moreover, in the crew, officers and men, I find another example of traditional morale and training of our armed services personnel.

NOTE: The President made a noon tour of the submarine U.S.S. Patrick Henry, then boarded the Barbara Anne, from which he watched the firing of two Polaris missiles from the submarine.

245 ¶ Address at the Republican National Convention in Chicago. July 26, 1960

*Mr. Chairman, members of this convention, your guests, and my fellow citizens across this broad land:*

From our hearts, Mamie and I thank you for the warmth of your greeting.

My friends, there is no individual who has been in political life for five minutes that has not felt at times discouragement and disappointment. But such a demonstration as you have given to my wife and me tonight, after we have for seven and a half years been occupying the positions we now hold, is indeed a tribute that warms our hearts. We shall never forget you.

The enthusiasm I find throughout this Convention evidences your support of the domestic and international leadership that has been provided by Republicans during the past seven and a half years.

This means to me that, under sound Republican direction, you want, first of all, to stimulate—never weaken—the sturdy self-reliance and self-confidence of the American citizen, and sustain his equality before the law.

Next, that you believe moral law to be the sure foundation of every constructive human action.

Third, that you want to continue to foster a strong, expanding economy.

Next, that you are determined to continue the maintenance of a national security position second to none.

Next, that your deepest hope is that each of us may do his or her part in furthering the age-old dream of mankind—a universal peace with justice.

And finally, that each of you is ready to roll up your sleeves and to work tirelessly and in every conceivable, honorable way to help achieve these great purposes.

---

My friends, I have come before you to testify to my great pride in the America of today; and my confidence in the brightness of her future. I glory in the moral, economic and military strength of this nation, in the ideals that she upholds before the world, and in her readiness to assist the less fortunate of the earth to obtain and enjoy the blessings of freedom.

So to this convention I bring no words of despair or doubt about my country—no doleful prediction of impending disaster.

In this election campaign of 1960, I pray that Republicans will always remember the greatness of our nation and will talk only the truth about her—because, my friends, in spreading the truth we are not only being true to our national ideals but we are planting the fertile seeds of political victory.

We need not and we shall not distort or ignore the facts. The truth—the whole truth—will lead the American people to wise decisions in selecting the men and women to occupy positions of responsibility in government, including the man who will ride with me up Pennsylvania Avenue next January to be inaugurated as our next President.

And if we present the facts fervently, persistently, and widely, the next President of the United States will be a Republican—and that will indeed be a blessing for America.

So this campaign is nothing less than a vast educational endeavor—presenting to the citizens the evidence they need in order to arrive at their individual judgments on the issues and the candidates.

Whoever misleads by calculated use of some but not all the facts, whoever distorts the truth to serve selfish ambition, whoever asserts weakness where strength exists—makes a mockery of the democratic process and misrepresents our beloved country in the eyes of a watching world.

The irrefutable truths are that the United States is enjoying an unprecedented prosperity; that it has, in cooperation with its friends and allies, the strongest security system in the world, and that it is working ceaselessly and effectively for a peace with justice, in freedom.

Our own mounting living standards and the history of these Republican years, provide the proof that these are facts.

It's not my purpose tonight to review the detailed story of these past seven and a half years. But our people are so deeply and naturally interested in the status and progress of American economic, military and foreign activities that to those fields I direct my particular attention.

Our foremost objective is the pursuit of peace with justice. To make any progress toward this goal we must have both a strong economy and adequate military strength. I will talk first of these two essential conditions.

The economic story can be quickly, succinctly, and accurately told. There are more Americans today employed, at higher wages and with more take-home pay than ever before in our history. And with this they have more confidence in the stability of their money than they have enjoyed in three decades.

Included in this record there is one economic comparison that has particular interest in this election year. It involves what the economists call the Gross National Product. Concerning it we are fed a great deal of information—and much more of mis-information. Now the interesting fact to which I refer is that in these past seven and a half years the annual Gross National Product has increased by one hundred billion dollars—or 25 per cent.

This figure, though stupendous, is asserted by some to be unnecessarily low. But what would they say if they knew that during the almost eight-year duration of the prior, Democratic, Administration, the Gross National Product actually declined in every single peacetime year, save one.

Are we not justified in drawing some appropriate conclusions from

this fact? And by the way, the facts that I am giving you are in terms of constant dollars.

It is clear that whatever economic growth was realized during the previous Administration occurred mainly under wartime circumstances. Surely it is not suggested that this is the way for the United States to seek prosperity!

During all the years of this Administration, I've heard much from the opposition—especially from its free-spending clique—about increasing the rate of economic growth, by depending principally on governmental activity, with vastly increased Federal expenditures.

Here we encounter a major difference between the two parties: we, as Republicans, reject the argument that healthy growth can thus be bought from the funds of the Federal Treasury.

We believe profoundly that constant and unnecessary governmental meddling in our economy leads to a standardized, weakened, and tasteless society that encourages dull mediocrity; whereas private enterprise, dependent upon the vigor of healthful competition, leads to individual responsibility, pride of accomplishment, and, above all, national strength. This has always been, is now—and I pray will always be—basic Republican doctrine.

Our total picture of economic well-being contains another fact vitally important to every citizen: the amazing growth in national prosperity since 1953 has been accompanied by a radical reduction in the rate of inflation.

Inflation—the most insidious and cruel form of taxation ever devised—drove prices up 48 per cent in the previous Administration, thus robbing millions of our people of savings and of purchasing power.

In the last seven and a half years, we have succeeded in keeping the total price rise below eleven per cent. And, at least this is my fixed opinion, this record could have been even better if I might have had the privilege of working all these years with a Republican Congress.

Now over and above strictly material accomplishments, the American people have every reason to be proud of their many domestic achievements during these Republican years.

Our educational structure has been expanded and assisted to perform better its traditional functions.

A higher percentage of Americans than ever before own their own homes.

In science and technology, advances have been unprecedented.

My Science Adviser informs me that funds going into research and development are two and a half times greater than they were seven years ago.

Fifty million more Americans have been covered by private medical and hospital insurance.

Medical research has expanded five times.

Seven and a half million more of our people have been covered by Social Security.

And, in the face of all the efforts of the reckless spenders to thwart the Administration, a budgetary surplus has been achieved, fiscal responsibility has been maintained, and confidence restored.

Such results are the fruit of sound, deliberate policies—including Executive veto of irresponsible, narrowly-conceived, pork-barrel legislation. These surpluses create new confidence in the principle of fiscal responsibility in the Federal government, they lessen inflationary pressures and offer new hope for some debt reduction.

We have, of course, serious domestic problems still requiring attention. Mere recitation of a few of these emphasizes the moral obligation of the nation as a whole and each of its individual citizens in these matters.

Education must be improved.

Juvenile delinquency and crime cry out for renewed attack at every level.

Constructive solutions must be found for difficult agricultural problems. Racial and religious discrimination must be combatted.

City slums must be erased, and depressed regions in our prosperous nation, where they exist, must be restored to economic health.

There can be no dispute about the necessity of getting on with the job in these and other pressing matters. But the major question is how shall it be done.

I repeat, it is Republican policy in such matters to rely first on the ingenuity and initiative of citizens themselves. Because it is the people in whom we place our faith. When government must undertake a program, we look wherever possible, to the State and local governments to assume the responsibility. The Federal government undertakes only those necessary tasks which cannot otherwise be accomplished. But even so, the central government finds itself deeply involved, and the proper performance of these duties requires time, resources, experience and judgment.

It is an irresponsible misrepresentation for any party to allege that all the human and economic problems of this nation can be overcome in a short time, or accomplished by reckless spending of our grandchildren's resources—and all this, they claim, without increasing taxes or incurring new deficits.

We demand that the Federal government give needed assistance cheerfully, but in ways that will protect the traditional relationship between Federal and local government, and promote the dynamism of our total economy. Republicans support the concepts that animated the Founding Fathers, who feared nothing else so much as they did the concentration of power and responsibility in the central government.

Our record proves that we have lived and worked in these convictions.

---

Now I come to the military field.

In the sum of our capabilities we have become the strongest military power on earth.

But just as the Biblical Job had his boils, so we have a cult of professional pessimists who, taking counsel of their fears, continually mouth the allegation that America has become a second rate military power.

This extraordinary assertion amazes our friends in the world who know better; it even bewilders many of our own people who have examined our seven and a half year record of military expansion and who are not used to hearing their gigantic defense efforts so belittled.

But let me give you a few glimpses of the comparative record.

Let us go back to the last peacetime year of the previous Administration. Defense expenditures during the twelve months preceding the outbreak of the Korean War were less than \$12 billion. Today, we are spending, after seven years without hostilities, over three times that much—more than \$41 billion annually on a powerful, flexible and adequate defense establishment, which commands world-wide respect.

In 1953 our mainstay in the Strategic Air Command was the B-36. We still had many old World War II B-29s in operating squadrons.

Since then our fleet of heavy bombers has nearly doubled. And the bombers with which the Strategic Air Command is now equipped are B-52s, giant intercontinental jets which dwarf the power of the obsolete B-36.

New supersonic B-58s are entering our operational forces to replace some of the older, medium range B-47 jets.

A third of this great force, deployed strategically around the world, is maintained on continuous ground alert, able to take off within minutes, carrying an unimaginable destructive power.

When this Administration took office, continental U.S. defense was almost non-existent. Today, under single command, our continental defense against manned aircraft has virtually been completed. Against the threat of long range ballistic missiles, we are pressing forward with vast programs featuring 3,000-mile range radar stations and satellite warning systems.

In 1953, our Navy had yet to launch its first nuclear-powered ship. Aside from a handful of destroyer types, not a single modern first-line ship had joined the Fleet since the end of the construction program of World War II.

Now the Navy has been progressively reshaped. Fifty new guided missile ships have been authorized since 1953. We have provided for approximately the same number of nuclear-powered vessels. And two of the revolutionary Polaris submarines will be operational this year—and this has been done in two-thirds of the time predicted by the most optimistic of the scientists and sailors.

Incidentally, the Polaris submarine has just passed its final tests with flying colors. And here is another interesting fact: this revolutionary and practically invulnerable ballistic missile system was brought from initial concept to operational status entirely within the years of the present Administration.

How boastfully the Kremlin dictatorship would have gloated, had it been capable of this great achievement!

Now this nation did not have a single long-range ballistic missile in 1953, and no real effort to produce such ballistic missiles was under way. The total expenditure in this field by the previous Administration during its entire tenure was less than 7 million dollars.

Now promptly after the close of World War II, the Soviet Union began concentrating on missile development. But the present Administration, entering office in 1953, had to start practically from scratch. And what have we accomplished?

We have developed a whole family of intermediate and intercontinental ballistic missiles. And missile squadrons are operational in Western Europe. Our first operational intercontinental ballistic missiles have gone into place. The whole effort becomes more and more efficient and is being accelerated.

The American space satellites, now providing answers to great scientific problems, were ignored during the previous Administration. In this kind of scientific exploration we now lead the world.

The Army of the United States, which was sent into the Korean War, was but a slightly updated version of the Army with which we fought World War II. Since then, the Army and the Marines have been reorganized and re-equipped to fight under every conceivable condition. New man-carried guided missiles and nuclear-capable rockets are giving the foot soldier a vastly greater power than even that of a big bomber of World War II.

Fellow Americans: the United States today possesses a military establishment of incalculable power. Combined with the strength of our NATO, SEATO, and other allies, the Free World is prepared to meet any threat, and, by its retaliatory strength, to face any potential aggressor with a mighty deterrent.

Over all these years we have given priority to the nation's security above other purposes and programs.

But, in addition to all this, competent military, scientific, intelligence and State Department staffs keep daily touch with changing international conditions as well as new possibilities for the technical improvement of our forces.

I have time and again announced my purpose of recommending to the Congress new methods and, where necessary, new appropriations to meet new situations and take advantage of new opportunities for increasing our security. Such vigilance will never be relaxed.

All this—all this has been brought about by vigorous and imaginative leadership, the genius of our scientists, the skill of our armed forces, and by the sacrifices of the American people. To belittle this might, prestige, pride and capabilities of these groups does such violence to my sense of what is right that I have difficulty in restraining my feelings of indignation.

And mark this well: the world knows that this awesome strength is maintained for one principal purpose: to make war so completely unthinkable that any would-be aggressor will not dare to attack us. And with such a deterrent and defensive power, we have the opportunity to work patiently toward the time when we can gradually transfer production from arms to the true needs of mankind. And this is America's goal.

And now I turn to our dealings with other nations.

In this Administration we have employed the whole might of our military, economic, political and moral strength to prevent war and to build a solid structure of peace. If we can be blessed with experienced and steady leadership in Washington, the possibility of the outbreak of future war will be minimized and we can eventually win the peace.

By conducting foreign relations with patience and on firm principle, we have made in these past years measurable progress in solidifying dependable cooperation among our allies; the uncommitted nations have come to have a clearer understanding of our purposes; the world is better aware of the fundamental nature of the mighty struggle in which we are engaged—a struggle to preserve the basic concepts which undergird our free way of life.

In this vast effort we have experienced a great sweep of progress. Now in such a gigantic program, working toward such great goals as these, we of course encounter some disappointments—witness the difficulties in Cuba, the unrest in the Congo, and Communist-inspired mob violence in Japan. But such as these we have to expect, and each is a spur to harder work—never shall we cease or tire in this task.

In the pursuit of world peace, I have personally journeyed more than 90,000 miles during the past year, and I have visited the peoples of more than a score of nations on four continents. I have heard the insistent demands of multitudes for the right to live their lives in peace, and I have seen and taken part in many impressive American initiatives directed toward this crucial goal.

In Europe, our friends are more prosperous and stronger than at any time in history, and NATO stands more solidly united with greater resources of strength than ever before.

The independence of South Korea endures, as does that of South Vietnam and Taiwan. The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, organized in 1954, manifests our deep interest in the freedom and welfare of 175 million people in that quarter of the world, as does the new Security Treaty between Japan and ourselves.

The American family of nations is more closely knit than ever before, with new instruments for effective cooperation. We have created the Inter-American Development Bank with our Latin American friends. We have established the Development Loan Fund in order to avoid placing unreasonable burdens upon developing nations—we have in-

creased the lending capacity of the Export-Import Bank by approximately \$2 billion. Despite the lawlessness and violence in one area of this Hemisphere, there has been an increased recognition of the mutuality of interest of the countries of the Americas in cultural, economic and military ways; our importance one to another has been reaffirmed.

We have given of our strength, our skills, and our material abundance in the task of building a strong, stable, secure and powerful community of free nations. And from this work we shall not be deterred, despite the blustering threats of Communists leaders.

Another matter engaging our constant concern is to make steady progress toward controlled disarmament. The United States has made proposal after proposal, each in good faith, in an effort to reduce tension in the world and to lessen the economic burden of armaments. Moreover, we are prepared always to consider any reasonable proposal made by others.

But on one point we must never waver—and that is our insistence that agreements toward disarmament be accompanied by sound methods of inspection and control. The absolute necessity of this caution is readily understood when one recalls that the government with which we must deal in these matters has, since 1945, broken an uncounted number of solemn agreements made with us and other nations of the free world.

The ideas, policies and cooperative programs among democratic countries must accommodate themselves to the frequent and erratic change in the Soviet attitudes.

Only a few months ago, the men in the Kremlin were calling for complete and total disarmament. But suddenly thereafter they began devising one crisis after another.

They brutally wrecked the Summit Conference.

They have threatened us with missiles.

And today they cold-bloodedly boast of shooting down one of our planes legitimately travelling over intercontinental waters.

All such events, emphasizing the tactical unpredictability and shiftiness of Soviet leaders, call for constant analysis and reappraisal.

At this moment I am planning on an early conference with Congressional leaders of both parties on these significant events. And depending upon developments in the meantime, I shall make such recommendations for any changes in our own national programs as may then seem appropriate.

High in our thinking about the future of the world must be the fact that millions of people are crushed under the heavy heel of Communist imperialism. The conscience of America can never be completely clear until the precious right of freedom of choice is extended to all people, everywhere.

Now when the men of the Kremlin flagrantly misrepresent the facts by saying that we seek to subjugate one of our near neighbors, when they threaten us with missiles, they are apparently hoping to divert world attention from the domination they maintain over once free and proud peoples—these are people who have been guilty of nothing under the sun save a craving for the right to live as they themselves choose to live.

The Soviet dictator has said that he has, in his recent journeys and speeches, succeeded in damaging the prestige of America. Now this is indeed an empty boast.

Concerning this matter of comparative national prestige, I challenge him to this test: will he agree to the holding of free elections under the sponsorship of the United Nations—to permit people everywhere—in every nation and on every continent, to vote on one single simple issue:

That issue is: do you want to live under a Communist regime or under a free system such as found in the United States?

My friends, are the Soviets willing to measure their world prestige by the results of such elections? Well, you know the answer to that one.

But the United States would gladly do so.

To replace misunderstanding with genuine human comprehension—to develop and maintain sound relations among the nations—to find ways to share the bounty of our harvests with others, without disrupting normal world markets—to have sympathetic identification with all peaceful revolutions which seek greater freedom and better living—and to do all these things without violating our basic policies of nonintervention and freedom of choice for all—these are among the complex world problems with which the United States must deal.

And I profoundly believe that Republican policies and Republican leaders provide us with our best opportunity to carry these, as well as our domestic, tasks to completion.

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And now, permit me a word about our personal approach to the business of this Convention, and to our duty to ourselves, to our Party, to our Nation.

You delegates assembled here are a significant part of American life. You are the leaders, the representatives and the workers of the Republican Party.

You have come here on business of the utmost seriousness to the Nation. Your purpose is not merely partisan victory, for political victory except as it is for the achievement of noble aims is devoid of meaning and value. But you are here to convince America that you, our Party, by its record of integrity and accomplishment—and by reason of the character and stature of the candidates it will put forward—is worthy of the great national responsibilities and leadership which victory in November will bring to them.

Your continuing objective is to serve every citizen—not a favored few. You recognize each as a creature of God's creation; you make no distinction in according him equality before the law and respecting his rightful dignity.

Now in the course of a year the members of this Convention come in contact with uncounted numbers of our citizens. I think you would agree that there has been a great change in their attitude about politics in the years since World War II.

They are no longer willing to condone or to brush aside trickery and insincerity with the phrase, "That's just politics."

They expect and demand honesty, integrity and moral courage from the men and women who bear public responsibilities. They know that political office should be—and demand it be—a position of trust and honor; qualification for it must comprehend more than mere personal ambition. They realize, as never before, that the stakes in today's world are too high to risk their futures to the hands of frivolous, irresponsible or inexperienced government.

Now within this Convention I hear that there is some dispute among the delegates concerning the Platform. Now there is nothing wrong in this. It is good! Only through open, sincere discussion can we as a Party present our united conclusions on the great issues that confront Americans both at home and abroad. Your Party expects that you, the delegates of the Republican Party, will work out these differences in a spirit of patriotic dedication, and will adopt out of your collective wisdom, a Platform that our nation can proudly support.

Though there is room for healthy argument within our Party, you have come to this Convention with a unity of basic conviction and philos-

ophy unprecedented in the nation's political history. This is because the purposes and ideals for which your Party has striven, have commanded your loyal cooperation and the respect of the public. And under them our people have realized great gains.

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In the successes of the past seven and a half years you have a solid foundation on which to build toward new levels of attainment. But thank God there is no smugness or complacency about your accomplishments.

Indeed, today's world demands that we be alert and responsive to every national requirement, attacking it at every appropriate level of government—as well as in every private sector—with vigor, judgment and imagination.

My friends, finally, I express my confidence that we shall do nothing here to insult the intelligence—to injure the pride or destroy the confidence of the American people in the great nation they have built. We shall do nothing here to serve the cult of pessimism, to spread false gospel among our allies or create misunderstanding among ourselves. You will make your decisions of your own free will—uninfluenced by any outside designs and pressures.

You will return to your homes—as you came—serious, patriotic American citizens, with a fuller confidence that you can lead our country onward, always to greater heights.

You will go back with your spirits and your hopes held high. You will be armed with far-sighted and progressive plans for the years ahead, and an unquenchable determination to bring the truth to every citizen everywhere. So doing you will assure victory once more for sound, courageous and enlightened government in the United States.

Now—my friends, one more word. May I say that my wife and I look forward, next January twentieth to meeting all of you, knowing that you will come with the happy, glowing faces of victors.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:42 p.m. at the Union Stockyards Amphitheater in Chicago. His opening words "Mr.

Chairman" referred to Thruston B. Morton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee and U.S. Senator from Kentucky.