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Last Updated: 05/01/2024

## WHITE HOUSE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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19 WEST ELM STREET GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT 06830 TELEPHONE (203) 869-6533 Rogers & Wells 1737 H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006

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> > August 5, 1983

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58 COLEMAN STREET LONDON EC2R 5BE, ENGLAND TELEPHONE 01. 628. 0101 INTERNATIONAL TELEX 884964

CABLE ADDRESSES
"YORKLAW" NEW YORK
"WALAW" WASHINGTON
"LALAW"LOS ANGELES
"DIEGOLAW" SAN DIEGO
"EURLAW" PARIS
"USLAW" LONDON

163478

The Honorable
Edwin Meese III
Counsellor to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ed:

On behalf of the founding members, General Goodpaster, Susan Eisenhower, Karl Harr, Ed McCabe and myself, I am pleased to inform you of the formation of the Dwight D. Eisenhower World Affairs Institute, Inc. The enclosed press release summarizes the purposes of the Institute and lists the members of the Board of Directors as of July 14, 1983.

Best regards.

Sincerely

Eugene T. Rossides

Enclosure

Press Contacts: Karl Harr--202-429-4600 Susan Eisenhower--716-325-5044 For Release: July 14, 1983

## THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER WORLD AFFAIRS INSTITUTE

The Dwight D. Eisenhower World Affairs Institute has been established in Washington by a group of former Eisenhower Administration officials, together with members of the Eisenhower family.

The non-profit Institute will function as a "permanent living national memorial" to the former President, according to its founders, and will devote itself to the support of individuals and organizations, particularly including institutions of higher education, in world studies, promotion of social and international understanding, and study of the presidency itself, with special emphasis on the presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower.

According to retired Army General Andrew J. Goodpaster, speaking for the Institute's founders, the idea of such a memorial institute has been under discussion for some time among many who served in the Eisenhower Administration. After consultations with the Eisenhower family, it was agreed that the Dwight D. Eisenhower World Affairs Institute, based in Washington, would be the vehicle.

General Goodpaster was White House staff secretary for most of the Eisenhower Presidency and later served as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, a post once held by General Eisenhower.

"We believe that efforts along the lines planned for the Institute would have had great appeal to President Eisenhower," Goodpaster stated. "He saw great value in study and education aimed at better understanding of world affairs and fuller attainment of such goals as durable peace, stable security and personal freedom. He gave great importance to study of the role of government in a free society and to the processes of leadership that make it effective.

"We believe further that an understanding of the Eisenhower approach to these far-reaching issues can be of lasting importance to future generations. The Eisenhower years were good years for America -- and for the world. We see increasing recognition that the peace and progress of those eight years were by no means accidental, but owed a great deal to his personal wisdom and leadership. We therefore think it is especially fitting that there be three generations of Eisenhowers -- Milton, John, and Susan Eisenhower -- on our Institute's Board of Directors."

An early meeting of the full Board of Directors will address organizational issues and initial operations. In preparing for the establishment of the Institute, the organizing committee has included, in addition to Susan Eisenhower and General Goodpaster:

Karl G. Harr, Jr., President of Aerospace Industries Association and a White House national security advisor to President Eisenhower; Edward A. McCabe, a Washington attorney who was legal counsel and a Congressional liaison officer for the former President; and Eugene T. Rossides, a New York and Washington lawyer who served in the

Treasury Department under Eisenhower. As of today, the additional members of the full board include:

Robert Anderson Former Secretary of the Treasury

Herbert Brownell Former Attorney General

Carter Burgess Former Assistant Secretary of Defense

John Eisenhower President Eisenhower's son

Milton Eisenhower President Eisenhower's brother

Bryce Harlow Former Deputy Assistant to
President Eisenhower

Lewis Lehrman Financier; former candidate for

Governor of New York

Roemer McPhee Former Staff Assistant to President Eisenhower

Wm. McChesney Martin Former Chairman of the Federal

Reserve Board

Lt.Gen. E.R. Quesada Commander, 9th Tactical Air Command,

World War II; former Special Assistant

to President Eisenhower

William P. Rogers Former Attorney General; former

Secretary of State

Walter Ruschmeyer Accountant; former associate of

President Eisenhower

William Scranton Former Undersecretary of State; former

Governor of Pennsylvania

Ellis Slater Businessman and personal associate

of President Eisenhower

Walter Thayer Publishing Executive; former personal

associate of President Eisenhower

Ann Whitman Former Secretary to President Eisenhower

Allen Wallis Former Chancellor of University of

Rochester; former Special Assistant

to President Eisenhower

November 17, 1983

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Dear Mr. Marx:

I read with great interest the 1958 letter you received from President Eisenhower. It seems to me that many of the points he made then remain valid to this day. It was a real treat to have the opportunity to see this letter.

Thank you for your loyal support, and God bless you.

Sincerely,

# RONALD REAGAN A

Mr. David H. Mark Chal-Mar Parms Sycamore Avenue Post Office Box 257 Shrewsbury, New Jersey 07701

P.S. Thanks for the pocket flashlights.

RR:PN:KT:AVH:emu 11PMN

# THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

TO: Anne

FROM: KATHY OSBORNE

Personal Secretary to the President

DATE: 11-18-83

Thanks for the letter. RR asked me to make him a copy of President Eisenhower's letter. He may use some of it in a future radio broadcast.

TO: K.O.

The President

might like to

see the Eisenhauer

letter - (we have to

return the arguind

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FROM:

Anne Higgins

Special Assistant to the

President and Director

of Correspondence

Room 94 x 7610

## DAVID H. MARX CHAL-MAR FARMS

SYCAMORE AVENUE
P.O. BOX 257
SHREWSBURY, NEW JERSEY 07701

September 8, 1983

President Ronald Reagan The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed is a lengthy letter that I received from President Eisenhower in 1958. I don't know what advantage this letter will be to you but there may be some contents that may be of help to you.

I hope you are enjoying the pocket flashlights I sent you and if you need any more just let me know.

Please return this letter after having absorbed anything that may assist you in your campaign.

Sincerely,

Dered & Mary

WASHINGTON

October 18, 1958

### Dear David:

As I am on my way to the West Coast on a political trip, I have just realized that I have not had, as I had hoped, an opportunity to talk to you about what I consider to be the vital and basic issues for which Republicans are fighting in 1958. Because I am so convinced of the necessity that the Republican programs, in which we both deeply believe, are maintained and furthered, I send you this note to ask your help in the final weeks that are left to us.

Here then -- as briefly as possible -- are the reasons I hope the voters of America -- Republican, Independent and discerning Democrats -- will assure that the 86th Congress is solidly Republican in character. In the first place I stand squarely on the record of this Administration. It is a good record. It reflects a growing America -- prosperous and at peace. America must and can stay prosperous and at peace.

Secondly, if we do not have a Congress that is guided by the basic principles in which we believe, the bright promise of this nation's future will be dimmed or will disappear. This I say because of the signs of fiscal irresponsibility I see in the ranks of the radical opposition; I know, as you know, that a mounting Federal budget, with increasing Federal deficits and the inevitable cheapened dollar, means more trouble for the household budget, and is immediately translated into less food, less clothing, poorer housing and less security for the future of the individual family.

Another seriously damaging result of reckless Federal spending is its accelerating effect upon the wage-price spiral. When demagogues seek votes, they like to spend. Useless procurement is, of course, inflationary.

Another bad feature of governmental procurement is its volume, which is so vast as to defy careful supervision. The alleged need of an item, as well as its urgency, often tend to push up prices and, in the defense area especially, procurement officers tend to negotiate contracts that in effect subsidize inefficiency and extravagance.

I think that most of us see, as the two principle causes of inflation in this country, badly unbalanced Federal budgets and the ever mounting wage-price spiral.

Thirdly, I believe strongly, as I have so often stated, that government should do for the people only what they cannot well do for themselves. The Federal government can and should always be ready to extend a helping and guiding hand, no matter what major problem may confront the American people, but it should not ever attempt to provide the complete solution for any problem that properly belongs to individual localities or states. I do not want my grandchildren to become wards of a welfare state; I want them to be sturdy and self-reliant, with as much -- if not more -- initiative and opportunity as we of our generation have had. I want them to stand squarely on their own feet, not to depend upon a centralized government in Washington to take care of them.

And finally, I must not fail to mention the matter of racketeering in certain important sections of the labor movement. I see little hope of straightening out this problem, highlighted by the McClellan Committee investigations, unless the political complexion of the Congress is changed. Probably you know of my efforts last session to get legal weapons enacted that would give a remedy and probably you also know of the weird parliamentary maneuvering that took place to defeat my recommendations and to substitute a pallid, ineffective bill in its place. Here indeed is a good cause, in itself warranting an all out effort for a Republican Congress.

There are many other issues in this campaign; I cannot touch on them all in this letter, which is already much too long. But if you believe as I do, I hope you will urge your friends and associates, by every means by which you can reach them, to vote Republican on November fourth. The opposition has been working hard and has made our job difficult. But with your help, and with the help of people of integrity and a deep love of and desire to preserve our way of life, we will have the kind of Congress we need.

I send you herewith a list of items that, even though it is abbreviated, will bring to your mind a few of the accomplishments of the past five and one-half years. I want to be even prouder of the record of this Administration on January 21, 1961. So, I think we need to ring bells, use the telephone, write letters -- in short, give ourselves during the next three weeks the job of electing a Republican Congress and Governorships.

With warm regard,

As ever,

DE

Mr. David H. Marx 200 Fifth Avenue New York 10, N. Y.

# THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Korean war stopped --

Largest tax cut of all time --

The Defense Department reorganized --

Satellites launched --

Standards of living raised to highest ever --

Highest employmment ever --

Social Security coverage expanded --

Unemployment insurance expanded --

Statehood for Alaska --

The St. Lawrence Seaway --

A new agency for outer space --

Inflation braked --

Positive effort to return power to the States --

Economic controls removed --

New interstate super highways --

A new aviation agency --

Federal employees reduced by over a quarter of a million --

Atoms for peace --

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## WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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202113 February 23, 1984 F-6002-33

Dear Mr. Ford:

This letter is in response to your endorsement of Mr. Hampton Barnes' invitation to the President to meet with the Eisenhower Exchange Pellows.

We are pleased to inform you that this meeting has been scheduled on the President's calendar for April 2, and we will be in direct contact with Mr. Barnes advising him of this appointment.

With the President's appreciation for your interest and warm best wishes.

Sincerely,

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

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford Post Office Box 927 Rancho Hirage, California 92270

FJR/NM/nlm-NM4

cc: Helen Donaldson for file with/Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship, Inc.

## THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

3/2/84

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Any record of a letter to

Recoveries is



## GERALD R. FORD

January 30, 1984

Dear Mike:

Last year you were most helpful to arrange for the Eisenhower Exchange Fellows to make a courtesy call on President Reagan. This meeting with the President was a highlight of the Fellows four month learning experience in the United States.

As Co-Chairman of the EEF's Board of Trustees, I would deeply appreciate any assistance you can give us this year. Hampton Barnes, of the Eisenhower Exchange program, has written you on January 25th, suggesting several dates. If the President's schedule permits, I believe it would be a good foreign policy investment.

The President's announcement last night was well handled. It will be a tough contest but he must win.

Merry R. Frod

Warmest best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Deaver The White House Washington, D.C. 20500

# THE WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

ID# 230713 4870 F6002-33

INCOMING

DATE NAME VED JUNE 22, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE CHARLES Z. WICK

SUBJECT: ENCLOSES AN ARTICLE BY R. JAMES WOOLSEY
ENTITLED "EISENHOWER'S FOLLY" APPEARING IN
THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

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\*84 JIM 25 A8 54

Washington, D.C. 20547

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June 22, 1984

Dear Mr. President:

Attached, in case you wish to peruse it, is an article by R. James Woolsey inserted in the Congressional Record by John Glenn entitled "Eisenhower's Folly" (Tab A).

In his remarks preceding the article, Senator Glenn states that "... I ask that we keep this article around as a mirror to more clearly see ourselves when we are tempted to make quick judgments about complex national security issues and of the men and women in uniform who execute our national policy."

It certainly reminds me of the early Grenada "Reagan's Folly" temporary attitudes.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Charles Z. Wick

The President The White House

#### CALLS NOT SCREENED

"Neither of us carries a briefcase home," said B.J. "We do not work nights."

Though they are daily in control of millions of dollars worth of property and business interests, neither Sampson has his own secretary. Their phone calls are not screened. Calls go to them directly.

As a team, they blend well. They don't always agree, they said in an interview, but they have learned how to work together effectively.

"We have difference of opinion, but in over 40 years together, we have managed to compromise" said B.I.

compromise," said B.J.

A part of their success is a mutual commitments to the community and a mutual loyalty to their employes. Many of their employes have been with them for 25 years or more.

The two donate their time and resources to different community boards. B.J., for instance, in addition to being chairman of the board of the Pabst Theater, is on the board of the Milwaukee Symphony; chairman of the corporate division fund drive of the Milwaukee Art Museum; a director of Cardinal Stritch College; and active in the Milwaukee Jewish Federation and the Jewish Community Center.

Harold is vice president of the Milwankee Ballet Company and a director of Mt. Sinal Hospital

"We try not to serve on the same boards or committee," said B.J. "We feel it's duplication."

They did serve as co-chairman of Summerfest in 1977.

Their participation is not merely in title only.

#### HELPED OUT BALLET

For instance, when Harold went on the board of the Milwaukee Ballet, he saw its accounting system was in a shambles.

"We sent in our own controller to set up the books so they could run a budget operation," said Harold.

They said they work on so many boards because they owe it to the community in which they have profited.

"You can't keep taking without giving something back," said Harold.

"If someone blessed you with good fortune, you have an obligation to give them something back," said B.J.

Blessed, indeed. Many people familiar with the Sampsons think they have the Midas touch.

The Sampsons would be the first to tell that while they have been successful, not everything has turned to gold. In the next breath, however they will tell you that they also haven't let their mistakes go to waste.

For instance, B.J. explained that an electronics business and the purchase of Channel 18 in the 1960s were failures for the Sampsons. They have no interest in either business now, but the experience helped them organize a now successful business in long distance telephone lines.

The brothers do have a long list of successes. Since the 1960s they have invested in and developed properties in the state. In many cases, they turned them over for handsome profits and the opportunity to expand and move onto new things.

#### MANY PROJECTS

For instance, a partial list of their past projects has included a 192-unit apartment project in Kenosha; the Silver Spring shopping center at W. Fond du Lac Ave. and W. Silver Spring Dr. Radley Village in Brown Deer; the harbor View apartment building for the elderly, 1820 N Prospect Ave., and the Bowlero bowling alleys in Wauwatosa.

They have owned a harness racetrack in New Jersey and developed Madison's first urban redevelopment project, among other Housing and Urban Development projects they pioneered.

They are partners in Warner Amex Cable Communications. Recently, they liquidated a near \$3 million investment in the Mid-Continental Bancorporation and acquired a major block of stock in First Savings-Association of Wisconsin.

Two of their current projects demonstrate the vision the Sampsons have and the risks they are willing to take.

One project is the 500-unit Parc Renaissance development on the former Park West Corridor, east of Sherman Blvd.

"That is quite a risk," said B.J. "We knew it was a tough project, but we felt it was part of our obligation to the city to take a blight area in the city and make it a healthy redevelopment area."

The other project was the purchase of the former Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. complex and the plans to convert it into shops, restaurants and office space.

The Sampsons said they were ready to go ahead with their plans, but they would do nothing while there was the possibility that a state prison will be built in the nearby Trestel Tannery building.

One of the proudest successes of the Sampsons has been the development of Red Carpet Industries, a company that includes the Red Carpet hotel complex on S. Howell Ave., across from the airport, 10 bowling alleys and the Red Carpet Country Inn in Waukesha.

"When the Sampsons bought that property in 1961, they were laughed at," said Dick Richards, chief operating officer of Red Carpet Industries. "Many people thought the Sampsons really stumbled on this one. No one had ever heard of building hotels near airports."

Another quality of the Sampsons, of which they are proud, and which others point to as a reason for their success, is their deep loyalty to their employes, which number about 2,200 now.

Bud Pollak, who recently retired, joined the Sampsons in the early 1960s and for years managed most of their many real estate properties.

"They've been very loyal to their employes," he said. "They have longtime associations with their people. They trust their people and their people trust them. It's one of the reasons why things work so well."

### EISENHOWER'S FOLLY

• Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, nearly all articles that are inserted into the RECORD are nonfiction—which is not the same thing as saying that they are all true. Today, I want to commend to colleagues a work of fiction that has within it a great deal of truth.

The article, taken from this morning's Washington Post, is an account of the invasion of Europe over 40 years ago, and how that unparalleled historical achievement might be treated in the American media and here on the Hill today, given our present tendencies to nitpick and Monday morning quarterback military operations.

I ask that we keep this article around as a mirror to more clearly see ourselves when we are tempted to make quick judgments about complex national security issues and of the men and women in uniform who execute our national policy.

The author, Mr. R. James Woolsey, is a friend and a talented authority on

national defense—a person from whom we shall hear more of in the future. I ask that Jim Woolsey's "Eisenhower's Folly" be printed in the Record.

The article follows:

"EISENHOWER'S FOLLY"

(By R. James Woolsey)

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, June 7—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, rumored to be romantically involved with his "driver," Kay Summersby, ordered an invasion of Normandy in the early morning hours yesterday.

American casualties, many as a consequence of drownings in landing craft in the storm-tossed Normandy surf-about which the general had been warned—are thought to be among the highest for any single day of military operations since the Civil War. Reliable sources in Eisenhower headquarters have revealed that in the middle of the night he disregarded pessimistic weather predictions and over rode the objections of several subordinates in ordering the June 6 attack, which included an assault by Army Rangers on a German gun position atop a 100-foot sheer cliff, an operation described by a staff aide as "a crazy gamble that was bound to get somebody badly hurt."

Eisenhower has drafted a "contingency" message, not yet officially issued, which takes full personal responsibility for the invasion's failure. A copy of the message was obtained by this reporter; it indicates that Eisenhower may well believe that a debacle in Normandy is imminent. The possible role of Miss Summersby in the general's latenight invasion decision is not known.

Miss Summersby could not be reached for

In another major Washington development, first-term Republican Congressman Buford Grundge, prominent critic of American involvement in the arms race, which led to the current hostilities, and of the unpopular military aid program to a British government involved in such controversial human rights practices as massive wartime relocation of children, has called for a major investigation of Army procurement.

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We are also thinking of those who fought for us and with us, but could not see that day: The many who died on the shores of

#### CALLS NOT SCREENED

"Neither of us carries a briefcase home,"

said B.J. "We do not work nights."

Though they are daily in control of millions of dollars worth of property and business interests, neither Sampson has his own secretary. Their phone calls are not screened. Calls go to them directly

As a team, they blend well. They don't always agree, they said in an interview, but they have learned how to work together ef-

fectively.

"We have difference of opinion, but in over 40 years together, we have managed to

compromise," said B.J.

A part of their success is a mutual commitments to the community and a mutual loyalty to their employes. Many of their employes have been with them for 25 years or

The two donate their time and resources to different community boards. B.J., for instance, in addition to being chairman of the board of the Pabst Theater, is on the board of the Milwaukee Symphony; chairman of the corporate division fund drive of the Milwaukee Art Museum; a director of Cardinal Stritch College; and active in the Milwaukee Jewish Federation and the Jewish Commu-

Harold is vice president of the Milwaukee Ballet Company and a director of Mt. Sinal

Hospital.

"We try not to serve on the same boards or committee," said B.J. "We feel it's duplication.'

They did serve as co-chairman of Summerfest in 1977.

Their participation is not merely in title

#### HELPED OUT BALLET

For instance, when Harold went on the board of the Milwaukee Ballet, he saw its accounting system was in a shambles.

"We sent in our own controller to set up the books so they could run a budget oper-

ation," said Harold.

They said they work on so many boards because they owe it to the community in which they have profited.

"You can't keep taking without giving something back," said Harold.

'If someone blessed you with good fortune, you have an obligation to give them something back," said B.J.

Blessed, indeed. Many people familiar with the Sampsons think they have the

Midas touch.

The Sampsons would be the first to tell that while they have been successful, not everything has turned to gold. In the next breath, however they will tell you that they also haven't let their mistakes go to waste.

For instance, B.J. explained that an electronics business and the purchase of Channel 18 in the 1960s were failures for the Sampsons. They have no interest in either business now, but the experience helped them organize a now successful business in

long distance telephone lines.

The brothers do have a long list of successes. Since the 1960s they have invested in and developed properties in the state. In many cases, they turned them over for handsome profits and the opportunity to expand and move onto new things.

#### MANY PROJECTS

For instance, a partial list of their past projects has included a 192-unit apartment project in Kenosha; the Silver Spring shopping center at W. Fond du Lac Ave. and W. Silver Spring Dr. Radley Village in Brown Deer; the harbor View apartment building for the elderly, 1820 N Prospect Ave., and the Bowlero bowling alleys in Wauwatosa.

They have owned a harness racetrack in New Jersey and developed Madison's first

urban redevelopment project, among other Housing and Urban Development projects they pioneered.

They are partners in Warner Amex Cable Communications. Recently, they liquidated a near \$3 million investment in the Mid-Continental Bancorporation and acquired a major block of stock in First Savings Association of Wisconsin.

Two of their current projects demonstrate the vision the Sampsons have and the risks

they are willing to take.

One project is the 500-unit Parc Renaissance development on the former Park West

Corridor, east of Sherman Blvd.

"That is quite a risk," said B.J. "We knew it was a tough project, but we felt it was part of our obligation to the city to take a blight area in the city and make it a healthy redevelopment area."

The other project was the purchase of the former Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. complex and the plans to convert it into shops, res-

taurants and office space.

The Sampsons said they were ready to go ahead with their plans, but they would do nothing while there was the possibility that a state prison will be built in the nearby

Trostel Tannery building. One of the proudest successes of the Sampsons has been the development of Red Carpet Industries, a company that includes the Red Carpet hotel complex on S. Howell Ave., across from the airport, 10 bowling alleys and the Red Carpet Country Inn in

Waukesha.

"When the Sampsons bought that property in 1961, they were laughed at," said Dick Richards, chief operating officer of Red Carpet Industries. "Many people thought the Sampsons really stumbled on this one. No one had ever heard of building hotels near airports."

Another quality of the Sampsons, of which they are proud, and which others point to as a reason for their success, is their deep loyalty to their employes, which

number about 2,200 now.

Bud Pollak, who recently retired, joined the Sampsons in the early 1960s and for years managed most of their many real estate properties.

"They've been very loyal to their employes," he said. "They have longtime associations with their people. They trust their people and their people trust them. It's one of the reasons why things work so well.".

## EISENHOWER'S FOLLY

. Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, nearly all articles that are inserted into the RECORD are nonfiction-which is not the same thing as saying that they are all true. Today, I want to commend to colleagues a work of fiction that has within it a great deal of truth.

The article, taken from this morning's Washington Post, is an account of the invasion of Europe over 40 years ago, and how that unparalleled historical achievement might be treated in the American media and here on the Hill today, given our present tendencies to nitpick and Monday morning quarterback military operations.

I ask that we keep this article around as a mirror to more clearly see ourselves when we are tempted to make quick judgments about complex national security issues and of the men and women in uniform who execute our national policy.

The author, Mr. R. James Woolsey, is a friend and a talented authority on national defense-a person from whom we shall hear more of in the future. I ask that Jim Woolsey's "Eisenhower's Folly" be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

"EISENHOWER'S FOLLY"

(By R. James Woolsey)

Somewhere in Southern England, June 7-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, rumored to be romantically involved with his "driver," Kay Summersby, ordered an invasion of Normandy in the early morning hours yes-

American casualties, many as a consequence of drownings in landing craft in the storm-tossed Normandy surf-about which the general had been warned-are thought to be among the highest for any single day of military operations since the Civil War. Reliable sources in Eisenhower headquarters have revealed that in the middle of the night he disregarded pessimistic weather predictions and over rode the objections of several subordinates in ordering the June 6 attack, which included an assault by Army Rangers on a German gun position atop a 100-foot sheer cliff, an operation described by a staff aide as "a crazy gamble that was bound to get somebody badly hurt."

Eisenhower has drafted a "contingency" message, not yet officially issued, which takes full personal responsibility for the invasion's failure. A copy of the message was obtained by this reporter; it indicates that Eisenhower may well believe that a debacle in Normandy is imminent. The possible role of Miss Summersby in the general's latenight invasion decision is not known.

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FROM WICK, C

DOCDATE 22 JUN 84

RECEIVED 27 JUN 84 12

KEYWORDS USIA

GRENADA

EISENHOWER, DWIGHT D

FRANCE

GLENN, JOHN

WOOLSEY, R JAMES

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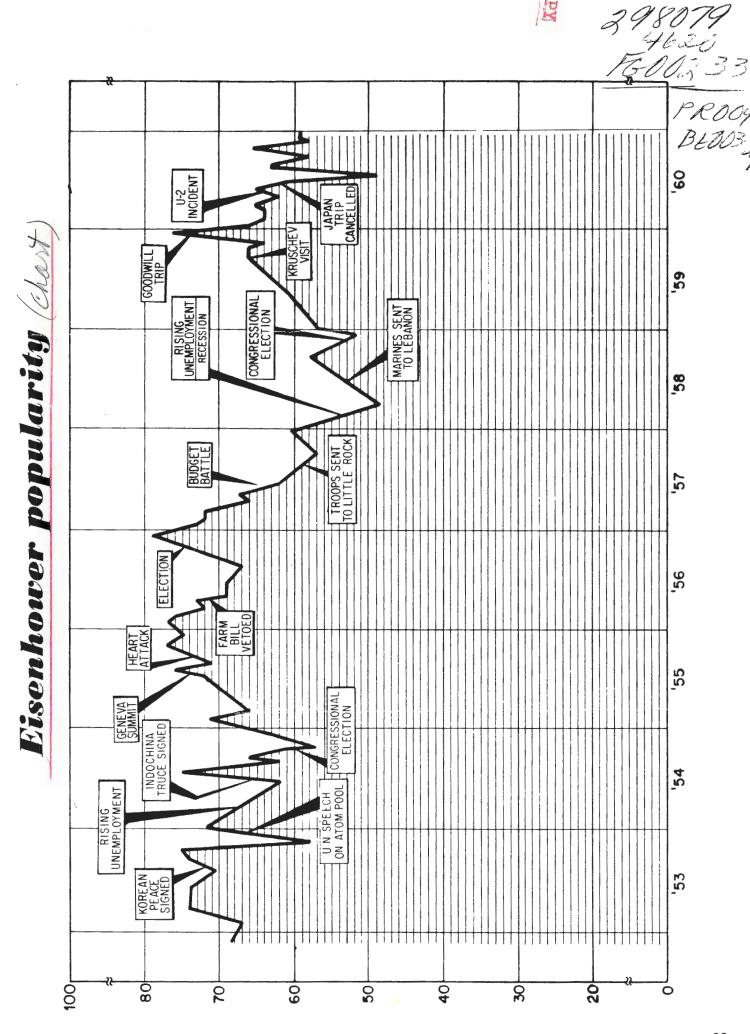
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