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BOOKMAN, GEORGE B.: Papers, 1981-93

Accession 03-2
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The papers of George B. Bookman were deposited in the Eisenhower Library by Mr. Bookman in August 2002.

Linear feet: -1
Approximate number of pages: 600
Approximate number of items: 45

George Bookman signed an instrument of gift for the papers on October 2, 2002. Literary rights in the writings of George Bookman in this collection and in all other collections of papers received by the National Archives have been donated to the public. Under terms of the instrument of gift, the following classes of items are withheld from research use:

1. Papers which constitute an invasion of personal privacy or a libel of a living person.
2. Papers which are required to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy, and are properly classified.

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

George B. Bookman was a prominent New York City journalist and public relations expert who worked for many years for Time magazine and the New York Stock Exchange. In 1981 he was approached by Gabriel Hauge, a New York banker who had served on the White House staff during the Eisenhower administration. Hauge had retired from banking in 1979 and began to write his memoirs. However, his health had started to fail and he needed Bookman's help to finish the book. Hauge died before the project was completed. His family was not interested in publishing the book so Bookman held onto the manuscript for several years and then donated it to the Eisenhower Library.

This collection consists of the rough draft of Hauge's memoirs. Hauge wrote a detailed account of his entire public career. The first six chapters cover his childhood, his training as an economist, and his involvement with New York State politics.

Chapters 7 through 15 pertain to Hauge's work with Dwight D. Eisenhower. Through his friendship with Thomas E. Dewey and John Foster Dulles, Hauge became active in the 1952 campaign and helped prepare several of Eisenhower's campaign speeches. Hauge later joined the White House staff where he served as one of Eisenhower's most important economic advisors. Chapter 15 also contains brief comments on Hauge's contacts with later presidents after he left the White House.

Chapters 16 through 20 pertain to Hauge's work with Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company of New York City. Hauge gave a detailed account of the 1961 merger of the Manufacturers Trust Company with the Hanover Bank, the Bank's involvement with the New York City fiscal crisis of 1975, and the Bank's expansion by acquiring facilities in the U.S. and foreign countries.

The last two chapters (21 and 22) are more philosophical in nature. They contain Hauge's views on the nature of the economy and the relationship between government and private enterprise.

The collection also contains a small quantity of Bookman's correspondence with Hauge and the Hauge family regarding the preparation of the memoirs. Hauge's personal papers are at the Minnesota Historical Society. The Eisenhower Library has a small quantity of records from Hauge's office at the White House.

GABRIEL HAUGE CHRONOLOGY

March 7, 1914	Born in Hawley, Minnesota
1935	Graduated from Concordia College
1938	Master of Arts degree, Harvard University
1938-40	Taught economics at Harvard University
Summer 1939	Intern, Federal Reserve Bank of New York
1940-42	Taught economics at Princeton University
1942-45	Served in U.S. Navy, World War II
1947	Ph.D. degree, Harvard University
1947-50	Staff member, New York State Banking Department
1948	Economics advisor to Thomas E. Dewey presidential campaign
Nov. 6, 1948	Married Helen Resor
1950-52	Assistant editor, <u>Business Week</u> magazine
1951-52	Research Director, Citizens for Eisenhower
1953-58	Administrative Assistant and Special Assistant to the President
1958-79	Officer, Manufacturers Trust Company and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company of New York
July 24, 1981	Died in New York City

CONTAINER LIST

Box No. Contents

1 Correspondence 1981-1993

Preface

Chapter 1 [history of Hawley, Minnesota]

Chapter 2 [Norwegian ancestors; father Soren Hauge: immigration to US, work as minister at Hawley]

Chapter 3 [childhood in Hawley]

Chapter 4 [Concordia College: decision to study economics; work for college; Harvard: graduate work, faculty, work as instructor; summer jobs with state of Minnesota, Federal Reserve Bank of NY; Princeton; World War II: enlistment, USS California, Battle of Leyte Gulf; research for doctorate at Harvard]

Chapter 5 [NY State Banking Department; Elliott Bell; Thomas Dewey; John Foster Dulles; Allen Dulles; Herbert Brownell; 1948 campaign; marriage]

Chapter 6 [John Foster Dulles; 1949 campaign for US Senate; Joe Hanley; 1950 campaign for US Senate; Business Week magazine; writing editorials]

Chapter 7 [Draft Eisenhower movement; research director of Citizens for Eisenhower; analyzing DDE's old speeches; work for Business Week; meetings with DDE; Republican convention; McKeldin's nominating speech; Robert Taft]

Chapter 8 [1952 campaign; Sherman Adams; Robert Cutler; speechwriting on campaign train; DDE's abilities; Nixon campaign fund; Checkers speech; Milwaukee speech and Joe McCarthy; "I shall go to Korea" speech; agricultural price supports]

Chapter 9 [appointment to White House staff; Council of Economic Advisors; Arthur Burns; study of wage & price controls; Hauge's office & staff; selection of Cabinet; Cabinet meeting of Jan 12, 1953; DDE admiration for successful businessmen; Charles Wilson; George Humphrey; application of business management to government; H. Chapman Rose; Herbert Brownell; Sinclair Weeks; firing of Allen Astin; John Foster Dulles; decision on Dien Bien Phu; DDE's conduct of Cabinet meetings]

Chapter 10 [DDE's qualities; Joe McCarthy; DDE's philosophy; major issues: social security, agricultural price supports, natural gas regulation, public power, interstate highways, aid to education, civil rights; DDE's reading, press conferences, reaction to criticism, golfing, painting, decisiveness]

Chapter 11 [Hauge's duties; Cabinet secretary; science liaison; economic duties;

agricultural price supports & surpluses; State of Union messages; removal of excess buildings; access to DDE; Sherman Adams; Goldfine scandal; Robert Gray's Eighteen Acres Under Glass; perquisites of White House staff; avoidance of scandal; sale of surplus rubber plants; job offers]

Chapter 12 [Council of Economic Advisors; Arthur Burns; 1953 deficit; tax cuts; Treasury bonds; Daniel Reed; Harry Byrd; debt limit; Paul Douglas; 1954 recession; economic conditions in 1955 & 1956; balanced budget; Raymond Saulnier; George Humphrey press conference of Jan 15, 1957, re 1958 budget; DDE contacts with Federal Reserve Board; William Martin; 1957-58 recession; proposed 1958 tax cut; inflation]

Chapter 13 [DDE view on foreign trade; Treasury Department parochialism; Randall Commission; 1955 foreign economic policy message; tariff reduction; review of Tariff Commission recommendations: tung oil, fish sticks, bicycles; appointment to Tariff Commission; sugar quotas; Harold Cooley; Wallace Bennett; Canada; Red China]

Chapter 14 [philosophy of moderate Republicanism; Hauge speech re DDE; 1954 & 1956 campaigns; Hauge's contacts with press; social life in Washington, DC; foreign trips; Juan Peron; visit to Norway; resignation from White House staff to join Manufacturers Trust Company]

Chapter 15 [later contacts with DDE: 1960 phone call re Castro, DDE's memoirs, 1968 meeting re Middle East; John F. Kennedy, Dean Rusk; Lyndon B. Johnson; Richard Nixon: relations with DDE, 1960 campaign, appointment of Federal Reserve Board chairman, White House staff, Watergate; Gerald Ford; Jimmy Carter: replacement of Arthur Burns as Federal Reserve Board chairman]

Chapter 16 [nature of banking; work for Manufacturers Trust Company; meeting other bankers; solicitation of accounts; ignorance of loan policy; promotions]

Chapter 17 [merger with Hanover Bank, 1961; benefits for chairman Flanigan; Senator A. Willis Robertson; approval by New York & federal regulators; Justice Department anti-trust suit; Hauge's testimony; adverse decision; Congressional action on remedial legislation; Wright Patman & Thomas Ashley; DDE phone call to LBJ]

Chapter 18 [purchase of additional banks; trust department; pension funds; selection of personnel; problem loans; collapse of Franklin National Bank 1974; loans to housing industry; Bert Lance; dispute over textile workers union funds; withdrawal of James Finley & David Mitchell from board of directors]

Chapter 19 [New York City fiscal crisis, 1975; capital budget vs operating budget; John Lindsay; Abraham Beame; temporary aid from state government and banks; Federal aid; Gerald Ford comment and Hauge's response; SEC criticism of bank's role; 1978 Federal guarantees; William Proxmire; Ed Koch; economic recovery]

Chapter 20 [foreign banking; 1973 tour of Eastern Europe; branch in Romania; General Franco; Shah of Iran; South Africa and apartheid; OPEC funds and balance of payments; loans to underdeveloped countries; International Monetary Fund]

Chapter 21 [comments on inflation; government spending; tax cuts; Reagan's economic policies; unemployment; need for business investment]

Chapter 22 [comments on government vs private enterprise; need for social legislation; free economy; growth of big business; need for individual fulfillment; involvement in politics]

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