

# COOPERATION



Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1902



EISENHOWER LEADERSHIP PATCH  
Cub Scouts – Character

**DEFINITION: COOPERATION** means to work effectively and peacefully with other people to accomplish common goals.

**DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER:** Though force can protect in emergency, only justice, fairness, consideration and **COOPERATION** can finally lead men to the dawn of eternal peace.”

**A LESSON IN COOPERATION:** During World War II, Dwight D. Eisenhower was Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. Powerful generals and admirals, some from different countries, were brought together under his leadership. Historians often write about General Eisenhower’s genius for persuading people from different backgrounds, and with different personalities, to **COOPERATE** in order to win the war. This was sometimes very difficult, but Eisenhower always stressed the common goal and the importance of working together in order to reach it. When the Allies (the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and France, among other nations) were successful in defeating the Nazis, Eisenhower received much praise and many awards for his leadership, but he always stressed that winning the war in Europe was due to the **COOPERATION** of the allied nations. A good example of his thinking is a speech that he gave on June 12, 1945, in London, England, called the “Guildhall Address,” where he praised the close **COOPERATION** between Americans and the British.

“Had I possessed the military skill of a Marlborough, the wisdom of Solomon, the understanding of Lincoln, I still would have been helpless without the loyalty, the vision, the generosity of thousands upon thousands of British and Americans. . . . The whole was one great team.”

**VISIT THE EISENHOWER MUSEUM:** Enter the museum and walk about half way through it. When you have walked through the First Lady’s gallery, straight ahead you will see a gallery named, “D-DAY to VE-DAY.” The first exhibit area is “THE WAR.” Look for the section called “The Allies.” There you will see photographs of the leaders of the “Big Three”: Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin. Read about them and why the United States joined the war. In addition, read the text describing the “Eastern Front.” Now continue through the gallery, walking over the D-Day landing craft. To your left, is the exhibit called “SHAEF STRUCTURE.” Here you will see how the allied war effort in Europe was organized. Note the SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force) emblem. By reading and studying this exhibit area, you will better understand how the allies **COOPERATED** in an organized structure. Here you can see that General Eisenhower answered to the Combined Chiefs of Staff who answer to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, civilian leaders. General Eisenhower had command responsibility over the allied air, ground, and naval forces.

**LESSONS ON COOPERATION:** What are the three most important lessons you have learned about **COOPERATION** from your study of Dwight D. Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe in World War II?

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**SHARE WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED:** With whom will you share what you have learned about **COOPERATION**? List them below.

- 1.
- 2.

**YOUR EISENHOWER LEADERSHIP PATCH AND ROCKERS:** When you have completed this handout, you have earned the **EISENHOWER LEADERSHIP PATCH** and the **COOPERATION** rocker. If you have already earned the patch, completion of this activity signifies that you have earned the rocker. These items are available at the Visitors center and presidential Gift Shop. There are six rockers for the Cub Scout level. Cub Scouts may earn up to two rockers per museum visit.

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\*To learn more about this chapter of Dwight D. Eisenhower’s life, read pages 246 - 293 from his book, *At Ease: Stories I Tell to Friends*.