

JUDY AND EARL EISENHOWER
Monday, July 27, 1998

Ann Townsend: Joan Horne, former Mayor of the Town of Paradise Valley and Chair of the Paradise Valley Historical Committee, and myself, Ann Townsend, are privileged to speak with Judy Eisenhower and her husband Earl Eisenhower. Mrs. Eisenhower has been the late Senator Barry Goldwater's Secretary and Chief of Staff for over 31 years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhower have been residents of the Town of Paradise Valley for a long time and have seen many changes. Thank you for letting us come and visit with you today. We are looking forward to the good stories you can share with us. I want to ask permission if we may quote you in part or all of what we talk about today?

Mr. Eisenhower: Yes, you may.

Mrs. Eisenhower: Sure.

Ann Townsend: Thank you. Mrs. Eisenhower, tell me, what was it like to work with Barry Goldwater and how did you even get that job to begin with?

Mrs. Eisenhower: Back when I was ten years old, I graduated from college. I went to school in the east. I was born in Washington, D.C. At that time, a fellow by the name of Charlie Farrington, who was from Tucson, was the Senator's Administrative Assistant. They were looking for a secretary. In those days, you could have a degree fourteen feet long, but if you could type, then you could get a job. That's how I got the job, because I could type 100 and some words a minute. I was hired January 7, 1955, when I was ten. I was hired as a secretary to Dean Birch, who again was from Tucson, and went on to

become Chairman of the Republican National Committee. He was also a member of the Federal Communications Commission, and ended working for Incoset. Dean had a long career in politics with the Senator, before and after his heart attack. In 1964, Dean became Chairman for the Republican National Committee when the Senator was running for President.

Ann Townsend: I'm sorry, you became Barry Goldwater's Secretary in 1964?

Mrs. Eisenhower: Yes, in 1964, when he ran for President. I traveled with him.

Ann Townsend: What kind of duties did you do besides secretarial work? I understand you were Chief of Staff also so you progressed very rapidly.

Mrs. Eisenhower: I handled the entire operation of the office. Between Washington, Tucson and Phoenix, there was 30 staffers. I ran the staff and assisted the Senator. I was intermediary or go-between the White House and all the agencies and departments. I handled the finances. You name it, I did it.

Ann Townsend: You took care of business out here so you basically had two homes. Because you were from Washington, D.C., it was very easy for you to adjust and know your way around.

Mrs. Eisenhower: Yes, that's right. In those days the city had streetcars. You could get around the city very easily. When I went to work for the Senator, the reality is I didn't know if he was a Republican or a Democrat. Arizona wasn't even heard of in the east in those days. I was asked by his Administrative Assistant what my politics were and I said I was Independent because I didn't know what the Senator was. I wasn't old enough to vote and when I was old enough, I registered as a Republican.

Ann Townsend: You basically stayed his Secretary and Chief of Staff for the rest of his life.

Mrs. Eisenhower: He had several male Administrative Assistants. That was a man's job, being Administrative Assistant. The Senator offered me the job and I turned it down. I said I didn't think he needed a woman in that position. Finally, after a few years, I took the job. One thing that most people don't know about the Senator is that he had the first black employee in the United States Senate. They always called him a segregationist which is so far from the truth. He had a lady from Tucson whom the Senator put her husband through dental school in Washington. Years later, their son was an intern of ours as he was going to the same dental school as his father.

Ann Townsend: I'm sure people have often asked you and I can't resist asking what you think life would have been like if Barry Goldwater had won the election?

Mrs. Eisenhower: Life would have been a lot different. We would not have had Vietnam, for one thing. It would have been a "back to the people" presidency. He was never one for big government and you would have seen a huge antenna on the roof of the White House for his amateur radio. He would have been a President of the People. He would not be grabbing government spending. He would have vetoed it all and it would have gone back to the people. When Earl's uncle, for example, was President of the United States, those were good years because he was a President for the People.

Ann Townsend: That's what I was going to ask you, Mr. Eisenhower, if you were related to former President Ike Eisenhower?

Mr. Eisenhower: Yes, my father and he were brothers. There were seven boys in the family and no girls.

Ann Townsend: You told me before we turned the tape on that you had worked with Senator Goldwater for 18 years.

Mr. Eisenhower: Yes, I did. In the 1964 campaign, I was his Assistant Press Secretary. Including cameramen for the TV stations, we probably had anywhere between 70 and 80 constantly. Some days, we were making five or six stops a day. When the campaign was over, I decided to stay here because I always wanted to live out west. Then Judy stayed with the Senator all those years when he was in Washington, from 1964 to 1968. In the meantime, I was busy with several jobs around here at Motorola fixing electronics. I married Judy in 1970. The Senator didn't want to lose her so he called me one day and asked me if I wanted to go back to work. I said no thanks because I had been there and done that and I didn't need to do it again. He said he would make me an offer, which was more than I was making. I worked in the National Archives, went to his staff, went on the Aeronautics and Space Science Committee. In those days, we were discussing what the space shuttle would look like. Then, when the Nixon thing blew up, I went back up to his office and worked there. I went to the Intelligence Committee and was on the staff for four and a half years. I came back to his personal staff and did speech writing and that kind of thing. In 1984, our son was getting ready to go to high school, and if we had stayed there for the duration of the Senator's term, our son Barry would have had two years of high school back there and two years here. Barry was enthused about sports, my wife and I thought it was best that he had four years in one high school. Judy stayed in Washington and I worked at the local Goldwater office on 44th and Camelback. I stayed during the duration of the period when Barry attended high school. We have seen a lot of changes not only in the United States Senate, but out here

as well. In 1964, we went to the Senator's house. The front steps looked out towards Lincoln Drive. Across the driveway was a block wall about two feet high. On top of the wall, he used to have a metal target to shoot at, because there was nothing directly north of his house that you could even hit with a gun. Lincoln Drive was a dirt lane at that time.

Joan Horne: When I visited here in 1968 from New York, I saw Lincoln in that condition before it was widened.

Mr. Eisenhower: In 1964, Jack Stewart owned the Camelback Inn before he sold it to Marriott. He gave us free run of the place on election night. I was there for two weeks. After it was over, they had built a new addition on the backside of the main building where Jack had moved his offices. His old office was in the Bell Tower in front. He gave that to Judy and the Senator to use it as long as they wanted. We must have had 14 sacks of mail between and after the election. The Senator was such a stickler that all of them had to be responded to somehow. We had a couple of people just to open them.

Ann Townsend: What was the general feel of the letters?

Judy Eisenhower: A lot of them had money in them. They all had voted for the Senator.

Earl Eisenhower: In the late '70's, he and I went to hear a speech in Washington, DC. Some lady stopped him and said, "I voted for you in 1964." And I told him, "You know, Senator, if one more person says that, I'm going to demand a recount of 1964." We used to hear that all the time.

Ann Townsend: A lot of people had heard of him and voted for him. I would think our country would be in a much better frame of mind today.

Earl Eisenhower: Yes, I agree.

Ann Townsend: I forgot to ask you your father's name?

Earl Eisenhower: My father's name was Earl. I'm the youngest of the brothers. After I was born, I got the last name to carry on the name because our family went from all boys to all girls. The name is gradually dying out. I got the last name, you can have the first name. So I was named after the Senator and his grandfather. That's how he got his name.

Ann Townsend: Any other anecdotes you would like to share with us about Barry Goldwater and your working with him? Anything you want to share will be treasured.

Judy Eisenhower: He was the best person to work for. I'll never forget one day, I used to do his military academy appointments. I was the first one to do his Air Force Academy appointments. He was obviously very pro air force. The decision came down to allow women in the military academy. He and I really went around and around on that one because he said his criteria was as long as they could be up the three-foot rope, they could enter the academy. He and I went around and around on another one of these because he said he didn't mind if his wife was appointed as long as she got home in time to cook dinner.

Earl Eisenhower: He said that on the "Dinah Shore Show" one time.

Judy Eisenhower: He was definitely a man's man. Although I've got to say one thing he did do as far as women were concerned -- he trusted them. He obviously had to because that's why he had me around for so long. He definitely believed in equal pay. As a matter of fact, I was the highest paid female on Capitol Hill because it was definitely a man's world on Capitol Hill and the highest paying jobs went to men and women did

the menial jobs. And they got away with it on Capitol Hill because they passed laws to exempt themselves. Congress exempted itself from every rule there was. You had a job and you get fired, you had no way to protect yourself. Capitol Hill is not a place I would recommend anyone to go to work for longevity. It just doesn't happen. We did not have then what we have today. Of course, he believed in equal pay. We had very little turnover. Many people wanted to go to work for him because he believed in that and he was a good boss. He gave you a job and he expected you to do it. He did not hang over your shoulder and say, "Did you do this, did you do that?"

Ann Townsend: I get a sense that he may have been tough, but you knew where you stood and he was fair.

Judy Eisenhower: Oh, he was definitely fair. You never knew where you stood with him. He would never compliment you -- never. But we grew up in an era where people didn't compliment. The only way you found out you did a good job was from somebody else. His children and Mrs. Goldwater used to tell me, "Judy, don't you ever leave." He was a gadget man. If there was a new gadget on the market, he had to have it. His car, for example, looked like the cockpit of an airplane. Earl had to redesign the battery and it was a huge thing because of all the gadgets there was in the car.

Earl Eisenhower: In March 1968, I drove it from here to Washington, DC. It was an AMS, and experimental model of American Motors. They only built about 1800 of them. We got up to Happy Valley Road and the thing blew up. They towed us back to the garage to fix it again. We started out again and when we got to Fort Leonardwood when I heard my uncle had died. (President Eisenhower) I called Judy from Fort Leonardwood, which is where I had taken basic training. We got to Breezewood,

Pennsylvania, which is on the Pennsylvania Turnpike. You get off there and go south to Washington, DC. The car broke down again. Here we are in Breezewood, Pennsylvania, trying to find an alternator. It was Saturday afternoon. It was snowing and cold. So finally, we had to put a truck alternator in the car, with a truck battery. If he didn't run it every day, we had to put a triple charge battery charger on it every night because he had so many instruments in that thing. Even though they took a couple of milliamps of power, the combination of them together, took up quite a bit. At one time he had two HAMM radios in the car. He had a telephone in the car and he was going to put something else. I told him if he put one more thing in it, the damn thing would look like a porcupine.

Ann Townsend: Did he install these himself?

Earl Eisenhower: Not all of them, but most of them.

Judy Eisenhower: We were very friendly with the local Radio Shack people and the local people who repaired cars. We would call and say, "We're bringing the bomb over, or, can you come and tow the bomb," and they always knew what it was. He was Mr. Gadget. He built things. After '64, he and his son Mike built a television from a kit.

Earl Eisenhower: His first catalogue was from a company called J.C. Whitney, out of Chicago. Never give him a catalogue. He found something he would want to put it in the car. We were constantly kidding him saying, "Here's a new gadget, just take the car down and get it installed."

Judy Eisenhower: He ordered everything out of a catalogue. Christmas presents for me and his mom.

Ann Townsend: I do too, I hate shopping.

Earl Eisenhower: The one thing I found out early on about him is that I never tried to give him my opinion of what I thought should be done. I always gave him a paper with options. If you do this, this will happen; if you do that; that will happen. I gave him as many options as you could possibly think off, particularly when I was on the Intelligence Committee. He was Chairman of the Committee and he had to make some decisions. You just didn't say to him and say, "Okay, here's what you gotta do." You didn't put him in a corner and say this is the only way to go.

Ann Townsend: Oh, no.

Earl Eisenhower: One thing used to tickle me. When we were in the Committee hearings, I would sit right next to him and his Staff Director, and the other Staff Director would sit next to the Chairman. Our first Chairman was Daniel Inove from Hawaii. Goldwater was Vice Chairman. He was so vain about his hearing that he wouldn't wear his hearing aid. But rather than shout in his ear, I would write notes and say, ask this question ask that question. That was his one hang up in life. I don't know if he thought he was getting old, but he wouldn't wear the hearing aid.

Ann Townsend: He just wasn't perfect.

Earl Eisenhower: I just don't know what possessed him. That was just one little idiosyncrasy that you had to work with. You had to learn real quick and know which questions had to be asked.

Judy Eisenhower: Mrs. Goldwater (Peggy) was deaf and she had vertigo. She was totally deaf in one ear and had a hearing aid. He would get upset because he would have to shout to her. I think that's why he wouldn't wear a hearing aid because she wore one and he denied he was deaf but he was worst than she was.

Earl Eisenhower: If you would pick him up at the airport, he would sit up front in the passenger seat, with Mrs. Goldwater in the back seat. They would start talking and neither one heard each other. It was ridiculous.

Ann Townsend: It was a shame because in those days hearing aids were quite visible. Now they are so small, people don't know that you have one.

Judy Eisenhower: You couldn't tell Mrs. Goldwater had one because of the way she had her hair. He was so vain that he wouldn't wear one. He never whispered and he never wanted his staff whispering. If he caught you in the hall whispering, you were dead meat.

Ann Townsend: He thought they were talking about him?

Judy Eisenhower: It wasn't that. He felt that if you spoke, you spoke to everyone. If you had a problem, it had to be solved. That's how he ran his staff.

Ann Townsend: Is there any questions you want to ask them, Joan?

Joan Horne: Not really.

Earl Eisenhower: He had a great love of flying. He probably was qualified to fly close to 200 different air crafts. One thing he liked to do every time there was a Republican President is have an air show in opposite years. He would get the President to appoint him his personal representative in the air show. So he would get an Air Force airplane and take off to Paris or London and spend a week there. When he would take Mrs. Goldwater, we would get up with him at 5 o'clock in the morning, get dressed, eat breakfast and go out to the air show with him. We would spend the whole day at the air show with him. Usually with his military escort officers. Mrs. Goldwater would sleep in until noon. Then she'd get up, have something to eat and get cleaned up and gradually

work her way into the day. Then we would come home from the air show, the four of us, and get cleaned up and go to one of these hosted dinner parties in Paris. But after all these dinners, we would get back to the hotel, and go to the bar and have a drink. It would be about nine and nine-thirty and he would say, "so long kids I'm going to bed." Judy and I then would take care of Mrs. Goldwater, which was still early for her. So we would stay up with her until one or two o'clock in the morning, then we would go to bed and have to get up at five. We got home, we were frazzled. He could travel all the way around the world with a brief case and no money. Because he would go to bed at night and wash out his underwear and hang them in the window to dry. But you would look at him and the next day he was immaculate. I don't know how he did it. One garment bag and a briefcase and he'd go all around the world.

Joan Horne: I'm pretty good, but I still can't do that.

Judy Eisenhower: She was different. She'd take ten pieces of luggage with her.

Earl Eisenhower: If she would go up to New York for the weekend, leave Friday afternoon and come back Sunday morning. That's two nights. She'd have at least four pieces of luggage. She took everything. I don't know what she took and I never asked. It was just night and day between the two.

Judy Eisenhower: She was always impeccably dressed.

Ann Townsend: Was there anything during his tenure as Senator that was very challenging to him in the sense of really trying to push rightness to the forefront?

Judy Eisenhower: The Senator was always very pro military. He would always go to them and ask what they needed. Would you like such and such an airplane? They said we don't want it, we don't need it. Well if it's built in somebody's home state, and then

they're going to lose it, they're going to fight for it. This model was built in his state, in Long Island, New York and the Air Force didn't want.

Earl Eisenhower: The first protocol on the Senate floor is basically to maintain calm among all those strong egotistical individuals. You never talk to them. You always address everything to the presiding officer. So if somebody comes up and wants to interrupt, he has to ask the presiding officer for permission and the presiding officer asks the speaker on the floor, "Would you yield the floor?"

Judy Eisenhower: The only time it got really bad was with Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. Someone drew a picture of him slamming his fist on the desk. When we shut down the office, one wall was nothing but airplanes. To keep the maids from breaking them, he would have them sawed at certain angles and tack them on the wall. He used to cut it at various angles. He had a little plaque telling what it was. He had flown all those airplanes. He received many awards, such as the Wright Brothers Trophy, which is a sterling silver Wright Brothers airplane. He said take pictures of all of them and throw them away. I looked at him and said, "Are you nuts?" So all of those airplanes and trophies, like the Wright Brothers trophy, went to Oshkosh, Wisconsin. The EAA is there. The Experimental Aircraft Association. They built a Goldwater museum there and all his airplanes are there. A lot of the military stuff is here; the Air Guard has it. They came and got it and he said, "Do with it whatever you want." He also was a great builder of models. He liked doing things with his hands so he would stay out of trouble.

Earl Eisenhower: He built these car models that had 2,025 pieces in them. They were four or five feet long.

Judy Eisenhower: They were encased in plastic cases, which was made for them. The arrived in a zillion pieces so they went by the wayside.

Ann Townsend: How did Senator Goldwater feel about how the Indians were and are being treated?

Judy Eisenhower: He had a great affinity for the Indians. He had a trading post on Navajo Mountain. Mrs. Goldwater would go along with him. Here is this lady from Indiana, prime and proper, in hiking boots.

Ann Townsend: Over and above the trading post, did he make any efforts to help the Indians advance themselves? What were his feelings about that?

Earl Eisenhower: One thing about the Senator is that he was never a particular leader on a specific piece of legislation, other than in his final years when he introduced the Reorganization Bill. His basic thing was a general philosophy of government, what he wanted to see done, and how he wanted to see it done. He was never out front leading a specific bill.

Ann Townsend: Central Arizona project?

Earl Eisenhower: That was one. He did what he could, but he was never a leader in one of those specific bills. That wasn't his forte. His forte was more the philosopher.

Judy Eisenhower: Let someone else get the glory type.

Earl Eisenhower: He developed and maintained a philosophy of what he believed government ought to be.

Ann Townsend: And he tried to make sure that all followed that philosophy.

Earl Eisenhower: And every bill that came along had to measure up to his philosophy or he wouldn't vote for it. That was his yard stick of how he approached legislation.

Ann Townsend: An idealist.

Earl Eisenhower: When you speak about the Indian thing, I think the one thing that perturbed him, when it came to the Hopi's, was the partitioning of the joint use area. The struggle is still going on to divide that land that is in joint use and now it has to be divided between the two tribes. People moved on. There is still some problems that have to be resolved there, but I think he had more bad feelings because of the bad feelings between the two tribes that was engendered by that piece of congressional legislation that divided the land. All that land up there was created by Executive Order, not by creed. The Navajos didn't have a pure right to it. So that's why the division. The dividing of the land became such a problem between the two tribes, and still it is to this day. I think that disturbed him more than any other Indian affair that I could think of. If you went to his house and visited his dark room (which I did many times), he had a camera that made negatives that were 4 x 5, and that's what he did all his Indian portrait work from that camera. He had it all organized by tribe. If you wanted to see some Yavapai's, he had a rack of negatives of Yavapai Indians. If you wanted to see the Chimilaya's, which are Colorado River Indians, then he had a stack of Chimilayan Indian photographs. All the other Indians, every tribe in the State, he had. As far as I know, either his son has them, or it is now with the Foundation.

Ann Townsend: Did he ever talk about or dream that the Indians should never be on reservations?

Earl Eisenhower: We had that discussion. I don't think either one of us came to a conclusion. But we did discuss that. He wrote a letter to the Historical Society. It was basically how Indian policies in the United States government fluctuated back and forth for so many years. You're putting them on reservations, signing treaties with them, or assimilating them all in normal society. A policy went back and forth for many years. At one time, to run the reservations they hired Baptist or Methodist Ministers to be the head man on the reservation. You can imagine the feuds that that created. This was back in the 1880's or 1890's. It went on to about the 1930's. U.S. policy decided to deal with the Indians, instead of dealing with them on a tribal or clan basis, will now approach them to have a Tribal Council, much like the white man form of government, so we'll deal with the Tribal Council. The first Tribal Councils came in somewhere in the 1930's. The Hopi's are still very much bound by their clan system, and the clan leaders are the ones who are the leaders of Hopi society. They have a Tribal Council. They have a President, a Vice President, and so on. Then you have the clan leaders who say we ought to go this way, and sometimes they go 20 different ways, depending on what the clans want and it becomes a real problem.

Ann Townsend: You're saying that even the Tribal Council does not go to the true leader?

Earl Eisenhower: No, in a large number of cases, they don't. I did some research on this and came to the conclusion that there was no right way or wrong way to deal with that problem because it was too far ingrained now to try to do anything about it.

Ann Townsend: Do you feel that because they have such a different philosophy of life that it will be a long time before they can assimilate into white man society?

Earl Eisenhower: I think that was some of the things we came up with. I think there was also the feeling that there is a certain affinity for the Indians and their life style. He had a lot of respect for them. I know the first time we went with him to Monument Valley; he wanted the Indians to pose for him for 25 cents. He said that you had to pay them because they thought they were providing you with a service by letting you take their picture, so you had to recompense them in some way.

Judy Eisenhower: We used to take them food.

Earl Eisenhower: Yes, sometimes we would give them food, canned foods, something like that. They would be very happy. The Senator was very much a stickler for that. You take all the scenery you want, but if you took a person's picture, you had to recompense them somehow.

Judy Eisenhower: An act of commission.

Earl Eisenhower: He had such an affinity for them which goes all the way back to his childhood when he was growing up with his mother, his brother and his sister. They were taught not only respect for the land, but for the people on the land. He used to tell us it would take two days to get to downtown Phoenix from Cave Creek. There were no roads, just went out across the desert. The old cars and the tires couldn't take much beating.

Ann Townsend: We talked a lot about Barry Goldwater and I would like to hear even more, so if something comes up as we talk next, please interject it. But, you had said you lived in Paradise Valley for almost 30 years, so you have seen big changes in the Town.

Earl Eisenhower: Big changes in the Town and surrounding towns. I remember when you go from Phoenix to Scottsdale, they were separate distinct towns. You went out in the wide open desert before you reached the next town. Now you have to look at the signs to see what town you're in. You were either in the desert or in somebody's town.

Judy Eisenhower: And Camelback Inn sat out there all by itself. There were no houses around it. El Chorro was there, but that was it.

Earl Eisenhower: El Chorro used to be the school for the people who worked at Camelback Inn. It was where Judson School got started.

Joan Horne: I think one of the people we interviewed said it was the girl's school. (Henry Wick said that.) And then it became one school. It wasn't part of Judson, it was a separate school, and then they combined them to be coed on the present Judson school property.

Ann Townsend: That situation seemed to have lasted one or two years at the most.

Earl Eisenhower: Mountain Shadows East was built and the West was just beginning to get started.

Joan Horne: Actually, they're two years apart. My mother lived in the East and that was in 1960 or 62.

Judy Eisenhower: Earl's sister lives there. I remember when Mountain Shadows was being built because he said, "Why would she want to live there." And I said, "Why not." You could pick up the phone, and the hotel would serve her and bring her whatever she wanted. She enjoyed that kind of living.

Earl Eisenhower: When we first came here, Jim Paul built Mountain Shadows.

Joan Horne: His first wife, his ex-wife, still lives there. I don't know Betty. I understand she's not well.

Earl Eisenhower: Jim is the one that built Rawhide. (I know that.)

Joan Horne: I like the open space of the golf course.

Judy Eisenhower: I house sat there on the west. I house sat there for six to eight months and loved it, right on the golf course.

Joan Horne: All the houses, except a couple on the cul-de-sac on the driving range, are on the golf course. We face Camelback Mountain.

Earl Eisenhower: Yes, that's right. I came to play golf there one day and you were out in back.

Joan Horne: Actually, we moved here in 1978.

Judy Eisenhower: When I was there, Del Webb still owned it. I was looking at Mummy Mountain, my front door looked at Camelback Mountain. I was right across the street from Dr. Case. His wife died there and we stayed in that house until they sold it. I liked living there, I enjoyed it.

Ann Townsend: You said you lived on Cheney until 1964? You'd been there a long time. Were you the only house around in that area?

Earl Eisenhower: 1970, when we got married. Our house was the third one built up there. The first one was next door to Jocko Conlan the major league baseball umpire.

There is a question of whether Bob and Margie Reinhart was first.

Judy Eisenhower: I thought Bob told us he was first, Jocko was second and then we were third.

Earl Eisenhower: That could be. They were all so close together. The people that originally built our house were the ones that started the Cork 'n Cleaver Restaurant. Peter Green and Tommy Flat. When we first bought up there in 1970, the Huntress house was the only one that was directly behind us. None of the houses further to the west of us and up the hill were there. There were some on Hummingbird and Quartz Mountain. The Andeen's house was there before we moved in. Every house has been either rebuilt or extensively remodeled along the entire street.

Joan Horne: The land is so expensive. The last time that somebody gave me a price was \$250,000 for the lot, not the mountain, the flat land. There are a lot of older homes, which people are buying for the acreage and they are tearing them down and rebuilding.

Earl Eisenhower: That's what they did with the Reinhart house. There wasn't a piece of concrete left. The Foss' house. Joe built a house directly across the street from where we are. He lived on McDonald for awhile, too.

Joan Horne: He had two houses and he said whichever one sold first, then he would stay in the other. The Mountain Shadows house sold first. Do you know who Joe Foss is?

Earl Eisenhower: He was the Governor of South Dakota and a war hero. He was a Marine fighter pilot in World War II and got the Medal of Honor. He was the first Commissioner of the American Football League. He was president of the NRA, too.

Judy Eisenhower: I lived on Capitol Hill. When I first was there, the guards were students. The elevator operators were medical students because they had to study at night. The guards during the day were law students. Then they wore guns and scared you death. And just recently, in 1983, when the bomb blew up in the Capitol, is when

they started hiring professionals. I'm not so sure they are all professionals. (They all are now.) In my day, you would go by any guard and they had their books open studying for a law exam. Your elevator operators were medical students.

Earl Eisenhower: They don't want to close down the Capitol.

Judy Eisenhower: The bomb went off right outside General Berg's office.

Earl Eisenhower: They left it in the restroom. They found one that didn't go off under a bench. To get food into the Capitol building, the trucks all have to go to a warehouse, where they open the truck up and inspect it. Then they bring the truck to the Capitol, they move the barricades and let them in to unload their goodies. That's how they changed that. Before, it used to be that anybody could drive right across the Capitol in front of the building. Staff used to park there.

Judy Eisenhower: I never used that entrance because that was the House side and we were in the Senate. There wasn't any point.

Ann Townsend: I was just there at the end of June for a wedding. I'd never been there. It's a beautiful city with beautiful buildings.

Judy Eisenhower: Did you go into the dome and looked straight up. I was up there. A friend of mine worked in the capital and he took me up there one day, all the way up to the top. When you've lived there as long as I did, people seem to take it for granted. I haven't been to the Grand Canyon in quite a few years. The Senator always went. He said if he ever had a mistress, it was the Grand Canyon. Every year he would take a group of his friends to what he called the Grand Canyon Hiking, Singing and Loving Club, of which they did neither. The bus would leave from Washington D.C. Earl and I were fortunate to go. Allie Carrie and Craig Boyton went with us. I'd have to arrange all

the meals. They would have an outing. The Senator loves that Grand Canyon. He has some gorgeous pictures that he himself took. He would go up on a Friday morning, stop along the way and he would be the tour guide. He would be the historian. It is unfortunate that no one had a tape recorder because he knew the state. I was privileged in 1965 to 1968, to fly the state with him. We landed in corn fields and dirt roads. We stayed in every place in the state. Not much driving, but a lot of flying. Those four years were wonderful years and very educational for me because I learned about the state. Of course, you'd leave here and you'd come back and another road would be built. One day we were going to Chaparral High School. I remember Chaparral sat up there and you could see it for miles before everything was built around it. You always had to advance. You had a weekly schedule and if I wasn't here, I'd have a staffer advance it because that staffer had to know where he was going.

Earl Eisenhower: Even though he did, the Senator still gave him a hard time.

Judy Eisenhower: One day, I drove him to Chaparral High School and I knew, of course, how to get there. He said, "Judy, you're going the wrong way." I said, "I know where I'm going." He said, "Are you sure you know where you're going?" I said, "Yes, I know where I'm going." Then, we get there and he said, "They moved." And I said, "No, the roads have changed, that's all." Then one day we were going to a high school for graduation. I was not driving this time. I flew out with him and I did not have a chance to drive. A staffer was driving us and he just lectured the whole way, "When I was a boy, it was this way. Now, this road wasn't here. Are you sure you know where you're going?" I'm sitting there in the back seat just laughing. We get to the high school and he says, "Things have changed, haven't they?" He used to give us a history lesson no matter

where we drove. We were driving to the Scottsdale airport and it would be a history lesson about the Thunderbird pilots and what they did in those days during World War II. It was just fascinating. He should have been a history teacher because he loved the state so much. That and politics, but he wasn't the politician that we have today. We had, anyone coming from Arizona to Washington. We didn't care if he was a Republican or Democrat, the Governor, whatever. If the Governor was in Washington, he, himself, (Goldwater) would take that Governor and introduce him to the Senate Committee. Bruce Babbitt was one. We didn't care if he was a Republican or Democrat. He was Governor. He treated him as from my state, Arizona. Goldwater put this state on the map. In 1964, there was nothing here. After that, it seemed like the gates opened. Maybe we should close them now. He loved this state. If you go to his home, you have this beautiful view of the valley. He would talk about when he was a boy in downtown Phoenix and he would point out the window. He always liked the Praying Monk. He could see that from his kitchen. No matter where you were in that house, you had a view. Everything was glass. He gave away land on Lincoln.

Ann Townsend: What do you think will happen to the home? Do you think it will become a place for visitors? Should it be historically preserved?

Earl Eisenhower: No.

Judy Eisenhower: No.

Ann Townsend: We have taken up a lot of your time. It has just been wonderful.

Any final things you want to say?

Judy Eisenhower: As far as Paradise Valley is concerned, I just hope they don't go wrecking it in trying to be another Scottsdale. What is unique about Paradise Valley is the one house per acre, and not wreck the mountains.

Joan Horne: You know about the Mummy Mountain Preservation Trust and funding for that is going pretty well. I know a number of them and have spoken to some.

Judy Eisenhower: You have one on the Board who is a relatively new resident of Paradise Valley. We happen to know him very well. I wasn't there but I heard that a remark was made to the effect that we don't need one house per acre. You need to talk to him about that.

Earl Eisenhower: The one thing I have seen over the years, not just in Paradise Valley but it's in Scottsdale, in Phoenix and other communities around here, is the gated community. I have a real problem with those mainly for the fact that if you're going to have a community, you have to have neighborhoods in it. A gated community isolates people. Plus the fact, when you drive down some of the streets; it's like a canyon; you're between walls. You don't have the feeling of open space. I have a real problem with gated communities. You have to have walls to have gated communities. I feel that it isolates and cuts people off.

Joan Horne: It's the times we live in though.

Ann Townsend: The sad thing is that people are living under a delusion because they think they're safe. I know the police have told us that with the gated communities, criminals could come from the back and jump over the walls.

Earl Eisenhower: In the gated community near the Town Hall, several years ago, they went in and stole everything.

Ann Townsend: That's Finisterre.

Joan Horne: I don't know how they got in.

Judy Eisenhower: Joe Gargiola's home was broken into.

Ann Townsend: That's what started the gated communities with a guard because of the robbery at Joe Gargiola's house.

Judy Eisenhower: I don't know that its helped anything.

Earl Eisenhower: I don't think it's solved the problem.

Ann Townsend: Well, thank you again, very, very much.

Earl Eisenhower: You're quite welcome.