

Herbert Hoover And Dwight D Eisenhower

[#Herbert Hoover](#) [#Dwight D. Eisenhower](#) [#US Presidents](#) [#American political history](#) [#Presidential comparison](#)

Explore the distinct and influential presidencies of Herbert Hoover and Dwight D. Eisenhower, two key figures in 20th-century American political history. This comparison delves into their unique leadership styles, the challenging eras they governed, and their lasting legacies as US Presidents, offering insights into their contributions to the nation.

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Herbert Hoover and Dwight D. Eisenhower

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President Herbert Hoover

Herbert Clark Hoover (10 August 1874-20 October 1964), the 31st President of the United States (1929-1933), was a successful mining engineer, the peoples icon, and administrator. He showed the Efficiency Movement component of the Progressive Era, arguing there were other solutions to all social and economic problems - a position that was challenged by the Great Depression that began while he was President. Hoover had a distinguished public service career before becoming president at a time of great religious and social turmoil. He had the misfortune to arrive at the presidency at the same time as the Stock Market Crash of 1929 and the outset of the Great Depression and his legacy to this day carries that stigma. He nevertheless is generally ranked in the middle of the pack of effective presidents.

Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States

Traces the childhood, education, employment, and political career of this president.

Herbert Hoover, Our Thirty-first President

Vol. for 1938-40 has title: Further addresses upon the American road. Vol. 4. has imprint, New York : D. Van Nostrand. Includes indexes. [v.1.] 1933-1938 -- [v.2.] 1938-1940 -- [v.3.] 1940-1941 -- [v.4.] World War II, 1941-1945.

Addresses Upon the American Road

Which American presidents have been good? Which have been bad? Experts on the presidency have never been able to agree on their assessments. Bruce Kuklick suggests that historians and political scientists have approached the problem of defining successful leadership without adequately considering the essential factor. Instead of trying to evaluate which presidents set consistent and worthy policies and brought them to fruition, Kuklick asks us to pay more attention to how the American people feel about their presidents. The citizenry and its emotional responses are sued as the measure of a successful president, rather than the ostensibly rational appraisals of scholars. Applying this measure to the presidents from the Depression to Watergate, Kuklick begins by tracing the way in which Franklin Roosevelt established the parameters of the inspirational presidency and how his success shaped the study of political history. He then explores the triumphs of Eisenhower and Kennedy and contrasts these triumphs too the failures of Hoover, Truman, Johnson, and Nixon. The ability of leaders to win the respect and admiration of the citizenry is, for Kuklick, the crucial touchstone by which the success of a president is judged. To highlight this position that is not useful for historians to justify the merits or failures of a president by pointing out what he would have done had he lived longer or in a different era, Kiklick includes and entertaining and enlightening fable, an imaginary view of historical events: Nixon is elected in 1960, giving a youthful tone to the White House until his assassination in 1967; Kennedy is elected in 1968 but resigns after he is accused of misconduct. The fable demonstrates that the specific events are less important than a president's ability to evoke a positive emotional response from the citizenry. The Good Ruler analyzes our recent political history without partisan bias and examines the basic premises of American democratic politics.

Herbert Hoover

Presidents who claimed to limit government often actually did the opposite. History often looks unfavorably on presidents who may have actually contributed smart and important policies. Were Harding and Coolidge really as ineffective as their reputations maintain? Did Hoover not do enough to end the Depression? Was Reagan a true champion of small-government conservatism? We all know that the American president is one of the most powerful people in the world. But to understand the presidency today we often have to learn from the past. Author Ivan Eland offers a new perspective in *Eleven Presidents* on the evolution of the executive office by exploring the policies of eleven key presidents who held office over the last one hundred years: Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush. The book combines an exploration of how political currents shape historical legacies with an in-depth analysis of presidents' actual policies. An important, revealing book about the presidency, legacy, and the formation of history, *Eleven Presidents* is essential reading for understanding the American presidency.

Addresses Upon the American Road, 1955-1960

Eisenhower helped shape agricultural policy under Coolidge and Hoover; carried out sensitive war assignments for Franklin Roosevelt; helped Truman with postwar labor problems; headed the United States National Commission for UNESCO; and served as special ambassador and closest confidant to his brother, Dwight Eisenhower. John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and Richard Nixon all turned to Eisenhower for advice. Here he gives his views not only of the eight presidents he served, but of issues that confronted each of them.

The Good Ruler

Official program of the inaugural ceremonies in 1953.

Eleven Presidents

Spine title reads: Public Papers of the Presidents, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1957. Contains public messages and statements of the President of the United States released by the White House from January 1-December 31, 1957. Also includes appendices and an index. Item 574-A. Related items: Public Papers of the Presidents collection can be found here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/public-papers-presidents>

The President is Calling

This carefully crafted ebook collection contains all inaugural addresses by United States Presidents, from Washington to Trump, from 1789 to 2017. The edition presents a comprehensive overview of American politics shaped by the words of newly elected presidents. It gives us a deep insight into the rise and development of the United States of America through ambitions and desires of American presidents presented to the public during the inaugural address. Discover the incredible aspirations and promises of our leaders, all the changes that happened through time in America, the challenges and different events which influenced the collective way of thinking and the expectations of people during different times. Read the words of men who changed the course of history, who made impact with their plans and aspirations. The inauguration of the President of the United States is a ceremony to mark the commencement of a new four-year term of a president of the United States. An inauguration ceremony takes place for each term of a president, even if the president continues in office for a second term. The "inaugural address" is a speech given during this ceremony which informs the people of his intentions as a leader.

Official Program of the Inaugural Ceremonies Inducting Into Office Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States [and] Richard M. Nixon, Vice President of the United States, January 20, 1953

Presents a biography of Herbert Hoover

Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1957

The inauguration of the President of the United States is a ceremony to mark the commencement of a new four-year term of a president of the United States. An inauguration ceremony takes place for each term of a president, even if the president continues in office for a second term. The "inaugural address" is a speech given during this ceremony which informs the people of his intentions as a leader. The edition presents a comprehensive overview of American politics shaped by the words of newly elected presidents. It gives us a deep insight into the rise and development of the United States of America through ambitions and desires of American presidents presented to the public during the inaugural address. Discover the incredible aspirations and promises of our leaders, all the changes that happened through time in America, the challenges and different events which influenced the collective way of thinking and the expectations of people during different times. Read the words of men who changed the course of history, who made impact with their plans and aspirations.

Inaugural Speeches from the Presidents of the United States - Complete Edition

The Great Depression was truly depressing. Everyone was struggling to make ends meet. The stock market crashed and took the economy with it. Jobs were lost and families were greatly affected. But who is to blame for it? Was it really President Hoover? Let's explore the facts and then let's try to create our conclusions. Begin with this book today!

Herbert Hoover

Both Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt were giants in public life. From strikingly different backgrounds, and sharply contrasting styles and approaches, each man left his unique mark upon the presidency. This collection of historical materials chronicles the connections between the lives of Hoover and Roosevelt from their early collaboration during the Wilson administration to their heated competition during the 1932 presidential election and beyond. Letters, reports, and telegrams between the two men and their wives tell a story of both communication and miscommunication between 1917 and 1945. In 12 chapters, plus an introduction and a conclusion, the editors present documents which reveal the sometimes tense relations between Hoover and Roosevelt. Chapter one includes materials from their work on housing and homebuilding issues during the Harding and Coolidge administrations. The next two chapters focus upon Hoover's presidency and Roosevelt's rise as governor of New York.

Chapter four recounts the strong rivalry during the 1932 campaign, and that rivalry is even more apparent in chapter five. The remaining six chapters include material from Roosevelt's tenure as president. These documents reveal Hoover's attitudes toward Roosevelt's New Deal domestic policies, the threatening international situation of the 1930s, and U.S. involvement in the Second World War.

President's Inaugural Speeches: From Washington to Trump (1789-2017)

Examines the developments and policies of the Eisenhower presidency, reevaluating Eisenhower's role as a policy-maker, conception of presidential power, and relations with politicians and diplomats.

Did President Herbert Hoover Really Cause the Great Depression? Biography of Presidents | Children's Biography Books

This detailed account of Herbert Hoover's presidency reveals him as a staunch defender of constitutional government and one of our least understood presidents. Battling political partisanship while trying to place the needs of the nation as a whole over those of state and localities, Hoover found his program for America's entry into the new scientific era overwhelmed by profound changes in the social and economic structure of a nation entering a new age.

Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt

This book is likely to rank as the standard source on the Hoover Presidency for years to come.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The New York Times bestselling history of the private relationships among the last thirteen presidents—the partnerships, private deals, rescue missions, and rivalries of those select men who served as commander in chief. The Presidents Club, established at Dwight Eisenhower's inauguration by Harry Truman and Herbert Hoover, is a complicated place: its members are bound forever by the experience of the Oval Office and yet are eternal rivals for history's favor. Among their secrets: How Jack Kennedy tried to blame Ike for the Bay of Pigs. How Ike quietly helped Reagan win his first race in 1966. How Richard Nixon conspired with Lyndon Johnson to get elected and then betrayed him. How Jerry Ford and Jimmy Carter turned a deep enmity into an alliance. The unspoken pact between a father and son named Bush. And the roots of the rivalry between Clinton and Barack Obama. Time magazine editors and presidential historians Nancy Gibbs and Michael Duffy offer a new and revealing lens on the American presidency, exploring the club as a hidden instrument of power that has changed the course of history.

The Presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Republican efficiency expert whose economic boosterism met its match in the Great Depression catapulted into national politics by his heroic campaigns to feed Europe during and after World War I, Herbert Hoover—an engineer by training—exemplified the economic optimism of the 1920s. As president, however, Hoover was sorely tested by America's first crisis of the twentieth century: the Great Depression. Renowned New Deal historian William E. Leuchtenburg demonstrates how Hoover was blinkered by his distrust of government and his belief that volunteerism would solve all social ills. As Leuchtenburg shows, Hoover's attempts to enlist the aid of private-sector leaders did little to mitigate the Depression, and he was routed from office by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932. From his retirement at Stanford University, Hoover remained a vocal critic of the New Deal and big government until the end of his long life. Leuchtenburg offers a frank, thoughtful portrait of this lifelong public servant, and shrewdly assesses Hoover's policies and legacy in the face of one of the darkest periods of American history.

Herbert Hoover

A gripping tale of international intrigue and betrayal, Eisenhower 1956 is the white-knuckle story of how President Dwight D. Eisenhower guided the United States through the Suez Canal crisis of 1956. The crisis climaxed in a tumultuous nine-day period fraught with peril just prior to the 1956 presidential election, with Great Britain, France, and Israel invading Egypt while the Soviet Union ruthlessly crushed rebellion in Hungary. David A. Nichols, a leading expert on Eisenhower's presidency, draws on hundreds of documents declassified in the last thirty years, enabling the reader to look over Ike's shoulder and follow him day by day, sometimes hour by hour as he grappled with the greatest international crisis of his

presidency. The author uses formerly top secret minutes of National Security Council and Oval Office meetings to illuminate a crisis that threatened to escalate into global conflict. Nichols shows how two life-threatening illnesses—Eisenhower's heart attack in September 1955 and his abdominal surgery in June 1956—took the president out of action at critical moments and contributed to missteps by his administration. In 1956, more than two thirds of Western Europe's oil supplies transited the Suez Canal, which was run by a company controlled by the British and French, Egypt's former colonial masters. When the United States withdrew its offer to finance the Aswan Dam in July of that year, Egypt's president, Gamal Abdel Nasser, nationalized the canal. Without Eisenhower's knowledge, Britain and France secretly plotted with Israel to invade Egypt and topple Nasser. On October 29—nine days before the U.S. presidential election—Israel invaded Egypt, setting the stage for a “perfect storm.” British and French forces soon began bombing Egyptian ports and airfields and landing troops who quickly routed the Egyptian army. Eisenhower condemned the attacks and pressed for a cease-fire at the United Nations. Within days, in Hungary, Soviet troops and tanks were killing thousands to suppress that nation's bid for freedom. When Moscow openly threatened to intervene in the Middle East, Eisenhower placed American military forces—including some with nuclear weapons—on alert and sternly warned the Soviet Union against intervention. On November 6, Election Day, after voting at his home in Gettysburg, Ike rushed back to the White House to review disturbing intelligence from Moscow with his military advisors. That same day, he learned that the United Nations had negotiated a cease-fire in the Suez war—a result, in no small measure, of Eisenhower's steadfast opposition to the war and his refusal to aid the allies. In the aftermath of the Suez crisis, the United States effectively replaced Great Britain as the guarantor of stability in the Middle East. More than a half century later, that commitment remains the underlying premise for American policy in the region. Historians have long treated the Suez Crisis as a minor episode in the dissolution of colonial rule after World War II. As David Nichols makes clear in *Eisenhower 1956*, it was much more than that.

The Presidency of Herbert C. Hoover

An intensely private and shy man, Hoover the person was largely unknown to the American public. In this extensively researched biography devoted to the angling side of Hoover, author Hal Elliott Wert examines the often overlooked life of our thirty-first president. In a presidency plagued by the Depression, in a time when the country was poised between the agrarian society of the past and the advent of a modern professional class, Herbert Hoover faced numerous challenges. A thinker and a doer who shaped the way we live today, Hoover found relief from the stresses of his professional life in his pastime, fishing. Herbert Hoover fished near his hometown of West Branch, Iowa, as a boy and then moved to Oregon, where he fished the Rogue, Willamette, McKenzie, and Columbia rivers. As a young man, he attended Stanford and fished and camped throughout the West during breaks. He fished and spent time in the outdoors throughout his life and especially in his years as president. He founded Cave Man Camp at Bohemian Grove north of San Francisco, a yearly getaway for powerful Republicans, and Camp Rapidan in Virginia while he was in the White House. In addition to freshwater fishing, Hoover enjoyed fishing the salt. On trips to Florida later in his life, he stalked bonefish and fished for permit and the larger species, such as sailfish.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1890-1969: Chronology, Documents, Bibliographical Aids

This carefully crafted collection contains all inaugural addresses by United States Presidents, from Washington to Trump, from 1789 to 2017. The edition presents a comprehensive overview of American politics shaped by the words of newly elected presidents. It gives us a deep insight into the rise and development of the United States of America through ambitions and desires of American presidents presented to the public during the inaugural address. Discover the incredible aspirations and promises of our leaders, all the changes that happened through time in America, the challenges and different events which influenced the collective way of thinking and the expectations of people during different times. Read the words of men who changed the course of history, who made impact with their plans and aspirations. The inauguration of the President of the United States is a ceremony to mark the commencement of a new four-year term of a president of the United States. An inauguration ceremony takes place for each term of a president, even if the president continues in office for a second term. The "inaugural address" is a speech given during this ceremony which informs the people of his intentions as a leader.

The Presidents Club

American presidents and Hollywood have interacted since the 1920s. This relationship has made our entertainment more political and our political leadership more aligned with the world of movies and movie stars. In *The Leading Man*, Burton W. Peretti explores the development of the cinematic presidential image. He sets the scene in chapter 1 to show us how the chief executive, beginning with George Washington, was positioned to assume the mantle of cultural leading man. As an early star figure in the young republic, the president served as a symbol of national survival and wish fulfillment. The president, as head of government and head of state, had the potential to portray a powerful and charismatic role. At the center of the story are the fourteen presidents of the cinematic era, from Herbert Hoover to Barack Obama. Since the 1920s, the president, like the lead actor in a movie, has been given the central place on the political stage under the intense glare of the spotlight. Like other American men, future presidents were taught by lead movie actors how to look and behave, what to say, and how to say it. Some, like John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon, took particular care to learn from the grooming, gestures, movements, and vocal inflections of film actors and applied these lessons to their political careers. Ronald Reagan was a professional actor. Bill Clinton, a child of the post–World War II Baby Boom, may have been the biggest movie fan of all presidents. Others, including Lyndon Johnson, showed little interest in movies and their lessons for politicians. Presidents and other politicians have been criticized for cheapening their offices by hiring image and advertising consultants and staging their public events. Peretti analyzes the evolution and the significance of this interaction to trace the convoluted history of the presidential cinematic image. He demonstrates how movies have been the main force in promoting appearance and drama over the substance of governing, and how Americans' lives today may be dominated by entertainment at the expense of their engagement as citizens.

An Uncommon Man

Examines the views and decision processes of 34th President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Herbert Hoover and the Great Depression

Organized around the office of the president, this study focuses on American behavior at home and abroad from the Great Depression to the onset of the end of the Cold War, two key points during which America sought a re-definition of its proper relationship to the world. Domestically, American society continued the process of industrialization and urbanization that had begun in the 19th century. Urban growth accompanied industrialism, and more and more Americans lived in cities. Because of industrial growth and the consequent interest in foreign markets, the United States became a major world power. American actions as a nation, whether as positive attempts to mold events abroad or as negative efforts to enjoy material abundance in relative political isolation, could not help but affect the course of world history. Under President Hoover, the federal government was still a comparatively small enterprise; challenges of the next six decades would transform it almost beyond belief, touching in one way or another almost every facet of American life. Before the New Deal, few Americans expected the government to do anything for them. By the end of the Second World War and in the aftermath of the Great Depression, however, Americans had turned to Washington for help. Even the popular Reagan presidency of the 1980s, the most conservative since Hoover, would fail to undo the basic New Deal commitment to assist struggling Americans. There would be no turning back the clock, at home or abroad.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Extremely frank entries provides constant commentaries on the general-president as he moves through WWII & on to Washington.

Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States

The history of the most acrimonious presidential handoff in American history-and of the origins of twentieth-century liberalism and conservatism When Franklin Roosevelt defeated Herbert Hoover in the 1932 election, they represented not only different political parties but vastly different approaches to the question of the day: How could the nation recover from the Great Depression? As historian Eric Rauchway shows in *Winter War*, FDR laid out coherent, far-ranging plans for the New Deal in the months prior to his inauguration. Meanwhile, still-President Hoover, worried about FDR's abilities and afraid of the president-elect's policies, became the first comprehensive critic of the New Deal. Thus, even before FDR took office, both the principles of the welfare state, and reaction against it, had already

taken form. Winter War reveals how, in the months before the hundred days, FDR and Hoover battled over ideas and shaped the divisive politics of the twentieth century.

Herbert Hoover

This biography focuses on Hoover's life and mission after he left the presidency in 1933.

Eisenhower 1956

Hoover the Fishing President