

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13710
Folder ID Number: 13710-004

Folder Title:
Eisenhower Message 3/27/90 [OA 6854]

Stack:

G

Row:

26

Section:

20

Shelf:

4

Position:

5

Eisenhower
remarks
before lunch

Card to thank
West Point Glee
Club Old Gray Line
Music

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

All guests
just finished w/
Joint Session of
Congress

Truman Library
Mr. Lagerquist

Confirmed Truman
loved Jackson

RECENT
VISITORS
TO THE
EISENHOWER
CENTER
SAY:



*"Excellent museum. One of the
nicest I've seen."*

Ft. Dodge, IA

*"This is the most wonderful of all
President's places."*

Springfield, OH

*"The best of three (presidential
libraries) I've seen."*

Santa Maria, CA

*"Enjoyed it more than I could have
imagined."*

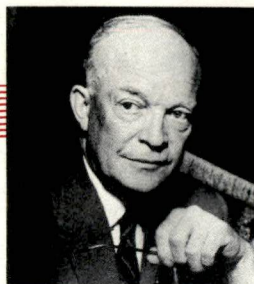
Orlando, FL

*"You cannot take in the displays in
one day. It was great."*

Nevada City, CA

*"Thank you for a wonderful
experience in history. Fabulous."*

Bridgeton, NJ



SOLDIER. PRESIDENT. STATESMAN.

Dwight D. Eisenhower was a towering leader. Few have approached his impact on both the national and international scene. Ike's journey to the summit of global affairs began in Kansas where, for two decades, his character, intellect, and beliefs were shaped by his family and the social and cultural environment of Abilene.

The year 1990 marks the centennial of his birth. This commemorative celebration will allow people throughout the world to explore not only Dwight Eisenhower's life, but also his times. Commemorative activities across the state will begin on Kansas Day, January 29, 1990, and conclude on Eisenhower's birthday, October 14.

The focus on the history, culture, and political thought that formed his world will give an understanding and appreciation of what made Ike such an outstanding figure. Centennial events and exhibits will range in scope from turn-of-the-century Abilene to mid-20th century America as a global power in the nuclear age.

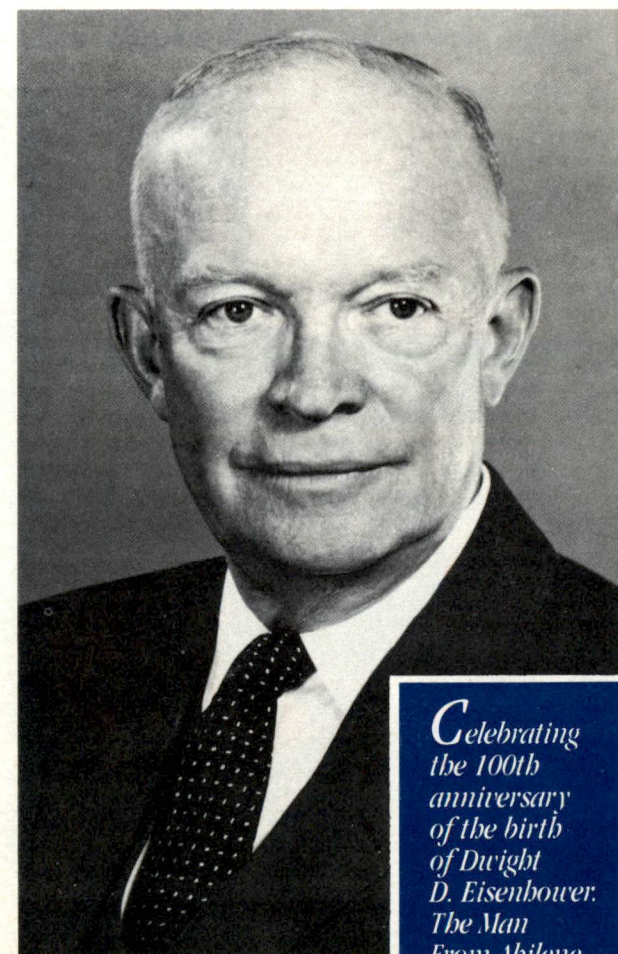
Kansans are proud of their distinguished native son. Join us in this centennial celebration and enlarge your understanding of Dwight D. Eisenhower's world.

For a calendar of Kansas Eisenhower Centennial events, please contact:
The Kansas Eisenhower Centennial Commission
120 West 10th Street
Topeka, KS 66612-1291
(913) 296-7265



KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Travel & Tourism Development Division
400 S.W. 8th Street, 5th Floor
Topeka, Kansas 66603-3957

1890 1990
THE KANSAS
EISENHOWER
CENTENNIAL



*Celebrating
the 100th
anniversary
of the birth
of Dwight
D. Eisenhower.
The Man
From Abilene.*

Abilene, KS June 22, 1945

"THE PROUDEST THING I CAN CLAIM IS THAT I AM FROM ABILENE..."

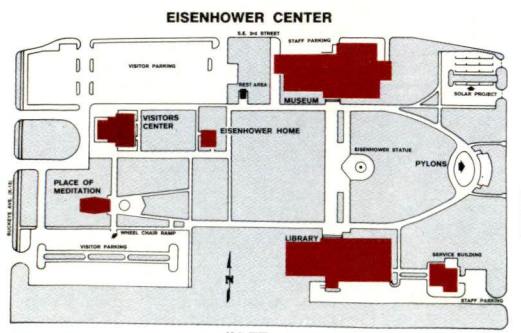


*...Through this world it has been
my fortune or misfortune to
wander at considerable distance.
Never has this town been outside
my heart and my memory."*

The Eisenhower Center

A five building complex, The Eisenhower Center in Abilene, Kansas, includes the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, the Museum of the Presidential Library, the Family Home, a Visitors Center, and "A Place of Meditation," the final resting place of Eisenhower. The complex is administered by the National Archives and Records Administration, an agency of the United States Government.

Public areas of the buildings are open from 9 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. daily, including Sundays and holidays, except on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years Day. Telephone: (913) 263-4751.



The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Scholars come from around the country to study historical materials, manuscripts, photographs, and thousands of books.

The Eisenhower Home

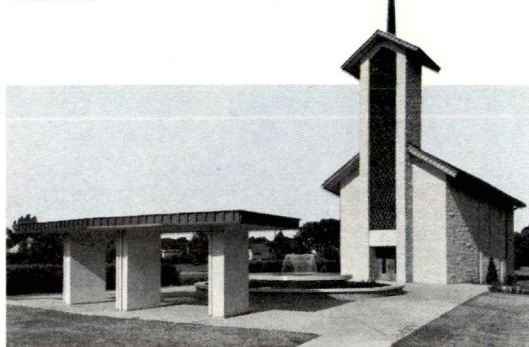
More than four million people have visited the Home since it was opened, on its original site, in 1947. President Eisenhower and his brothers grew to manhood in this simple and practical environment. Visitors can view original furnishings and fixtures used by the Eisenhower family.



Place of Meditation

Located across from the Eisenhower Home is the final resting place of Dwight D. Eisenhower, Mamie Doud Eisenhower, and the couple's first born son, Doud Dwight.

An embroidered hanging, which holds the words of the prayer that President Eisenhower wrote for his first Inaugural Address on January 20, 1953, is included in this site.

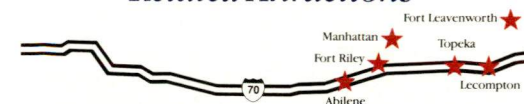


Eisenhower Museum

The Eisenhower Museum was created to house materials and objects related to Eisenhower's life and times. The museum features exhibits of fine art objects collected by and given to Eisenhower as well as galleries focusing on highlights of his military and presidential careers.

Temporary shows are planned throughout the year relating to Eisenhower's life, making each visit to the Museum a new experience.

Related Attractions



Fort Riley and The Cavalry Museum (913) 239-2737 - Fort Riley, Kansas, was the cradle of the Cavalry for 83 years. This post housed the base of operations for combatting Indian uprisings. Today, the 1st Infantry Division, "The Big Red One," calls it home.

The U.S. Cavalry Museum takes visitors back in history to the 1800's when the famous 7th Cavalry was formed here. West Point cadet Dwight Eisenhower aspired to be a cavalry officer until a football injury made this impossible. Open 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Mon.-Sat.; 12:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., Sun.

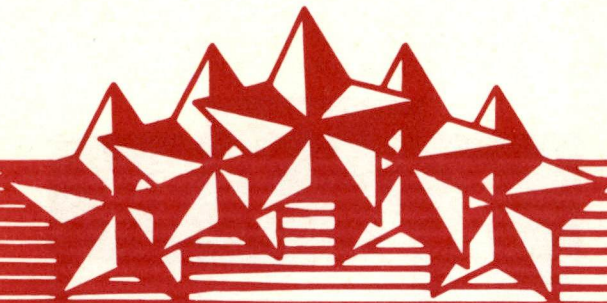
Kansas Museum of History (913) 272-8681 - The Kansas Museum of History houses a large collection of historical objects preserving the state's heritage. Located on I-70 in west Topeka, the state capital, the Museum offers visitors a hands-on approach to exploring the history of Dwight Eisenhower's home state. Open: 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Mon.-Sat.; 12:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., Sun.

Fort Leavenworth and The Frontier Army Museum (913) 684-3191 - Established in 1827, Fort Leavenworth is the oldest Army Fort in continuous existence west of the Mississippi. Eisenhower graduated first in his class from Command and General Staff College here in June of 1926. The Frontier Army Museum features pioneer and army life in the opening of the West from the early 1800s. Open: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Mon.-Sat.; 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., Sun.

Riley County Museum (913) 537-2210 - Ike's younger brother, Milton, who served as president of Kansas State University from 1943 to 1950, is featured at the Riley County Historical Museum in Manhattan. Open: 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Tue.-Fri.; 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., Sat.-Sun.

Lane University Museum (913) 887-6267 - Visitors can view artifacts from the Civil War era at the museum located on the site of Lane University where Dwight Eisenhower's parents met and were married, 15 miles northwest of Lawrence in Leecompton, Kansas. Open: 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., Sat.-Sun.

1890



1990

T H E L I F E A N D T I M E S O F

D W I G H T D.
EISENHOWER

1890

Dwight David Eisenhower was born October 14, 1890, in Denison, Texas — third of seven sons of David Jacob and Ida Elizabeth Eisenhower. The family soon returned to Abilene, Kansas, where “Ike” grew up.

1909

He graduated from Abilene High School where he excelled in math, history and sports.

1911

Eisenhower entered the United States Military Academy at West Point.

1916

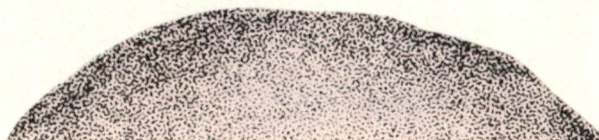
As a newly commissioned Second Lieutenant, Eisenhower was assigned to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he met Mamie Geneva Doud. They were married in her home town, Denver, on

1942

Eisenhower was appointed chief of the War Plans Division of the War Department General Staff following the attack on Pearl Harbor. He was later placed in charge of the entire Operations Division.

In the fall of 1942 Eisenhower was named Commander-In-Chief of the Allied Forces in North Africa. In one year the German forces were driven from Africa, Sicily was conquered, and Italy was neutralized as an Axis power.

Such feats prompted President Roosevelt to name Eisenhower the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force. His mission: plan and direct the long-awaited invasion of Europe.



1944

It was General Eisenhower who signaled the start of D-Day, the Normandy invasion, on June 6, 1944.

1945

Eleven months later the German forces finally collapsed and unconditional surrender terms were signed on May 8, 1945.

After the war, Eisenhower served as Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; as president of Columbia University; and as Supreme Allied Commander, NATO Europe.

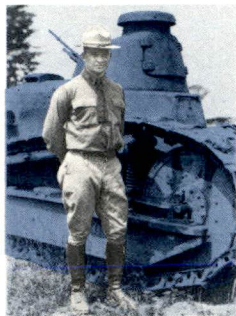


1952

He resigned from the Army to become the presidential nominee of the Republican

1920

During the '20s, Eisenhower was assigned to the Tank Corps at Camp Colt, served in Panama, attended Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, and worked with the American Battle Monuments Commission in Europe.



1930

He went to Washington in the '30s, serving in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War.

1935

Major Eisenhower accompanied General Douglas MacArthur as Assistant Military Advisor to the Philippines, until returning to the U.S. in 1939.



the nation and Eisenhower won 55.1 percent of the popular vote. Electoral totals were: Ike - 442, Stevenson - 89.

In 1956, Ike was re-elected for a second term, carrying all but seven states.

1961

As President, Eisenhower presided over an era of "peace and prosperity." He dealt with several crises related to the "Cold War" and oversaw the expansion of American economic and military power throughout the world. Domestic events included the statehood of Alaska and Hawaii, the burgeoning of the Civil Rights movement, and the establishment of the interstate highway system. After leaving office on January 20, 1961, the Eisenhowers retired to their farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

1969

The General and former President died on March 28, 1969. He and Mamie are buried in the Place of Meditation on the grounds of the Eisenhower Center in Abilene, Kansas.



EISENHOWER BIRTHDAY / STATE DINING ROOM
TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1990 / 12:00 NOON

Steph B.

SENATOR DOLE, COMMISSION AND FOUNDATION MEMBERS,
RELATIVES OF BELOVED IKE, HONORED GUESTS, LADIES AND
GENTLEMEN. I KNOW MANY OF YOU HAVE JUST COME FROM A
JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS. WELCOME TO THE HOUSE THAT
IKE AND MAMIE GRACED. //

- 2 -

YOU KNOW, EVERY PRESIDENT ADMIRES OTHER PRESIDENTS.
HARRY TRUMAN WAS FOND OF ANDREW JACKSON. // GERALD
FORD STUDIED ABRAHAM LINCOLN. // TODAY, I SAY IT
LOUDLY AND SO VERY PROUDLY: I HAVE ALWAYS CHERISHED
IKE. //

THIS YEAR MARKS THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF
DWIGHT EISENHOWER'S BIRTH, A DATE YOUR TWO GROUPS HAVE
ALREADY DONE MUCH TO COMMEMORATE. // AND AS WE GATHER
HERE, AMERICA STILL LIKES IKE.

WE LIKE HIM BECAUSE IKE WAS A MAN OF CHARACTER -- AND GOODWILL WAS AT THE CORE. HE WAS A HEALER -- NOT HATER. HE HAD A DEEP FAITH IN GOD -- AND BELIEVED AMERICA TO BE DIVINELY BLESSED. // WHO WILL EVER FORGET THE LAST WORDS HE SPOKE ON EARTH? "I HAVE ALWAYS LOVED MY WIFE. I HAVE ALWAYS LOVED MY CHILDREN. I HAVE ALWAYS LOVED MY GRANDCHILDREN. I HAVE ALWAYS LOVED MY COUNTRY." //

SECOND, AMERICA LIKES IKE BECAUSE HE LIKED US. HE WAS ONE OF US -- WE TRUSTED HIM TO ACT ON BEHALF OF US. // IN FACT, FRACTURING SYNTAX, HE EVEN SPOKE LIKE US. // COME TO THINK OF IT, NOW I KNOW WHY HE'S AMONG MY FAVORITE PRESIDENTS. //

IKE ONCE SAID, "I COME FROM THE HEART OF AMERICA" -- AND SO HE DID. ENJOYING WHAT HE CALLED "THE GREAT AND PRICELESS PRIVILEGE OF GROWING UP IN A SMALL TOWN." //

FROM SMALL-TOWN AMERICA DWIGHT EISENHOWER LEARNED VALUES AND IDEALS -- WHAT WE TERM ITS CULTURE. // HE PLAYED BASEBALL AND FOOTBALL AT WEST POINT, AND FOLLOWED THEM AVIDLY. HE LOVED TO READ. HE LOVED TV WESTERNS. AMONG HIS FAVORITE GROUPS WAS FRED WARING AND THE PENNSYLVANIANS. // AND A FEW FEET FROM HERE IS WHERE IKE HAD HIS FAMOUS PUTTING GREEN. IKE MADE GOLF A NATIONALLY-POPULAR SPORT.

HERE'S ANOTHER REASON AMERICA STILL LIKES IKE. HE WAS INTENSELY KNOWLEDGEABLE -- ON BECOMING PRESIDENT, ALREADY A GIANT IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS. // OF IKE IT WAS SAID THAT HE PRESERVED CIVILIZATION. // MOST PRESIDENTS TRY TO SAVE THE WORLD AFTER THEY GET ELECTED. DWIGHT EISENHOWER GOT STARTED A LITTLE EARLY. //

FEW MEN WERE TESTED MORE SEVERELY. THINK OF IT. THREE LONG YEARS -- FROM THE DESERTS OF NORTH AFRICA TO THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY.

THREE LONG YEARS -- THE FATE OF MILLIONS OF BRAVE FIGHTING MEN IN HIS HANDS. LAST DECEMBER, OFF THE COAST OF MALTA, I SPOKE TO THE MEN OF THE USS FORRESTAL. WHERE I RECALLED HOW ON D-DAY IKE ADDRESSED THE SAILORS, SOLDIERS, AND AIRMEN OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. "YOU ARE ABOUT TO EMBARK," HE TOLD THEM, "UPON A GREAT CRUSADE . . . THE EYES OF THE WORLD ARE UPON YOU." IKE WAS STEADFAST. HE WAS COURAGEOUS.

AS SUPREME COMMANDER, HE MET THE SUPREME TEST: HE HELPED BRING PEACE TO EVERY CORNER OF THE WORLD. //

FINALLY, IKE WAS DECISIVE -- ACTING ON INSTINCTS THAT WERE INVARIABLY WISE. // YOU KNOW, SOME CRITICS CAN'T FIGURE OUT HOW EISENHOWER WAS SO SUCCESSFUL AS PRESIDENT WITHOUT THAT VISION THING. // WELL, HIS VISION WAS ETCHED ON A PLAQUE SITTING ON HIS DESK: "GENTLY IN MANNER, STRONG IN DEED." // AND HE USED THAT VISION NOT TO DEMAGOGUE -- BUT DELIVER. //

LISTEN TO IKE'S RECORD OF PRESIDENTIAL HITS. //
EIGHT YEARS OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY. EIGHT YEARS OF
DOMESTIC UNITY UNPARALLED IN OUR HISTORY. HE WAS A
ROLE MODEL, EVERYONE'S SECOND FATHER. WITH IKE AS
PRESIDENT, FATHER DID INDEED KNOW BEST. // AND, OF
COURSE, HE WAS INSPIRED BY ONE OF THE MOST GRACIOUS OF
ALL FIRST LADIES -- MAMIE DOUD EISENHOWER -- HIS WIFE
OF 52 YEARS. //

WHAT A MARVELOUS LEGACY DWIGHT EISENHOWER LEFT TO
ALL AMERICANS. HOW WE TREASURE WHAT HE WAS, AND WHAT
HE DID. HE EMBODIED THE VERY DECADE THAT HE WAS
PRESIDENT. AND REMAINS THE LIVING SYMBOL OF FREEDOM AT
HOME AND ABROAD. ASK ANYONE WHO SHARES A LOVE OF
LIBERTY: THEY, TOO, STILL LIKE IKE. //

IN LIFE, IKE ENRICHED US ALL. NOW, IT'S UP TO US
TO TELL HIS STORY -- AND SO ENRICH OUR KIDS.

- 11 -

THAT'S WHAT YOUR COMMISSION AND FOUNDATION ARE DOING.
AND I THANK YOU FOR IT -- AND PLEDGE MY HELP. AND GOD
BLESS THE LAND IKE SO DEEPLY LOVED -- THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

#

- 12 -

[AFTER LUNCH]. DWIGHT EISENHOWER, OF COURSE, LOVED
WEST POINT. SO IT'S MY GREAT PLEASURE TO THANK A GROUP
WHICH HONORS US BY ITS PRESENCE: THE WEST POINT GLEE
CLUB.

(Smith/Blessey)
8 A.M.
March 19, 1990
IKE

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EISENHOWER BIRTHDAY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1990

Honored guests, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the White House. And to an event saluting the 100th birthday of a man who was indeed as much a citizen of London as of Abilene.

Every President has a favorite President. For Harry Truman, it was Andrew Jackson. // For Gerald Ford, Harry Truman. // For one of the great Americans of this or any age, Ronald Reagan, it was Fala's friend and Hitler's foe -- Franklin Roosevelt. //

Today, I say it loudly and so very proudly: My favorite President was Ike. //

Dwight David Eisenhower was a son of Kansas who graduated from West Point. Later, he became General of the Army, then President of Columbia University. Then the first Supreme commander of NATO, then Chief Executive. Always, he made America proud -- and us proud to be Americans.

Yet Ike's greatness eclipses the flesh and bones of biography. For Dwight Eisenhower was perhaps the most beloved person in American history. // Theodore White wrote the books which comprise The Making of the President series. Listen to what he wrote about the first campaign he covered -- Ike's 1956 bid for re-election.

(("As [the motorcade began]," White said, reporters explained to him the proper way to judge how a crowd felt about a President. // Inevitably, they said, people smiled and cheered when a President approached. // At least they're supposed to. // "[But] if they kept on smiling, even after he was out of view, that meant they loved him." What did White observe of Ike? "People] were still smiling long after he had passed.")) //

"I Like Ike" was reality. But what set him apart, I believe, was the response not only of America -- but the world. Some public figures are admired by foreign countries; others, merely tolerated. Abroad -- as at home -- Ike was loved. // Ask the crowds in India -- or rain-drenched throngs in Rome. Or freedom-loving peoples of Budapest and Berlin. // No less than Boise or Buffalo, they cherished his cheer and generosity. And saw him as the living symbol of America -- courageous and true. Dwight Eisenhower was the 34th President of the United States. He was also -- quite literally -- first citizen of the globe. //

This year marks the centennial anniversary of Dwight Eisenhower's birth. And as we gather here, questions rise like daisies from the Midwestern plains. What made Ike so special? Why do we revere him in death -- even as in life?

To begin, we revere him because Ike was a public official of inordinate good will. His Vice-President, former President Nixon, said in a 1969 eulogy: "In politics, the normal reaction is to have strong hatreds one way or the other. Ike didn't fit

that format. He didn't think of people who disagreed with him as being the enemy. He just thought: 'They don't agree with me.'"

Second, Ike was special because of character -- of which goodwill was at the heart. His life was based on duty and principle. He conducted himself with dignity in peace and war. He had a deep faith in God -- and believed America to be divinely blessed. Small wonder that we loved him even more for what he was than what he did. Consider the last words he spoke on earth. "I have always loved my wife. I have always loved my children. I have always loved my grandchildren. I have always loved my country." //

These priorities are explained by a memorable speech Eisenhower gave shortly after V-E Day, in a ceremony at London's historic Guildhall. And which, in turn, explains a third reason we treasure Ike: His affinity with Americans. He once said: "I come from the heart of America. . . I had the great and priceless privilege of growing up in a small town." // From small-town America Dwight Eisenhower learned its values and social decencies, its kindness and humility -- and perhaps most of all, its culture. // He loved Zane Grey novels. He watched TV westerns. His favorite band was Fred Waring and the Pennsylvanians. // Of course, his foxtrot was better than mine. But then, as Barbara says, whose isn't? // He played baseball at West Point, and followed it avidly. And a few feet from here you can still see the terrain of Ike's famous putting green. // Ike made golf a nationally-popular sport. You'll know I've had a

similar impact if the next few years bring establishment of a seniors' fishing tour. //

In part, then, America Liked Ike because he was one of us -- was trusted to act on behalf of us. // In fact, mangling syntax, he even spoke like us. // Come to think of it, now I know why he's my favorite President. // Yet affinity alone cannot explain his appeal.

Dwight Eisenhower was intensely knowledgeable -- on becoming President, already a giant in foreign affairs. // Some people thought I had a pretty good resume when I ran for President, but it didn't include the words "preserved civilization." // Ike's did. // After what he faced in World War II, how could he be afraid of the Washington press corps? // Most Presidents try to save the world after they get elected. Ike did it the other way around. //

Next, Ike was decisive -- acting on instincts that were invariably wise. // You know, some critics can't figure out how Eisenhower was so successful as President without that vision thing. // Well, he had a vision -- etched through a plaque which stood on his desk: "Gently in manner, strong in deed." // His vision was responsible and moderate -- America's "road to success," he said, "must be down the middle." And grounded in a belief in private enterprise. And that a strong America was an America at peace. // Knowing war, he hated it -- said Ike to the Soviets in '55, "I've had enough of war." So he kept us strong -- so that we could begin the age of summitry. For Ike

believed in negotiation, not confrontation -- and that "open skies" could open hearts. // Take a look today at Panama or Nicaragua or Poland or the USSR. Everything we are doing -- everywhere freedom is winning -- had its roots in the vision of this soldier, diplomat, and five-star general.

Finally, we revere Dwight Eisenhower for the simplest -- and most honest -- of reasons. He produced, never postured. He didn't demagogue -- he delivered. Listen to his record of Presidential hits. // Eight years of peace and economic growth. Eight years of inflation at 1.5 per cent; of America at unprecedented prestige; of domestic unity unparalleled in our history. Ike created the Interstate Highway System. He supported the first civil rights law in 82 years. He was a father figure, a role model, a national hero. // What a magnificent legacy he leaves to our kids.

Dwight Eisenhower was President during most of the 1950s. But more than that, he came to embody one of the great decades in the history of man. He gave us peace and prosperity. He provided what he prescribed for America: "Faith, love of freedom, intelligence, and energy." And fashioned such a golden age that even Theodore White -- once a critic -- became an ardent champion. "Never," he wrote, "did the sun shine fairer across a great Nation and its prospects than it did in the age of Eisenhower."

Earlier, I mentioned Ike's love of baseball. So let me close with these words of the legendary Dizzy Dean, who became a

folk hero as a broadcaster in Ike's 1950s. "There'll never be another like me," Ol' Diz often said. // In a way which was noble and inspiring -- and which enriched all the children of the globe -- the same was true of Dwight David Eisenhower. // America's // the world's // beloved Ike.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: CURT SMITH

SUBJECT: EISENHOWER CENTENNIAL LUNCHEON

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday March 27, at 12:20 p.m., you will address Eisenhower Centennial Foundation and Commission Members, and friends and family of President Eisenhower before a luncheon commemorating the hundredth anniversary of his birthday. His fellow Kansan, Senator Dole, is Commission Chairman. Most of the guests will be arriving from a Joint Session of Congress in honor of the former President.

II. DISCUSSION

The attached remarks (6 minutes, speechcards) discuss Dwight Eisenhower's attributes as President, military leader, and human being. The text focuses on the personal qualities which made him perhaps the most beloved person in American history.

1890

EISENHOWER

1990

CENTENNIAL HIGHLIGHTS

During 1990, various cultural, academic and ceremonial activities are planned in 14 countries to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Dwight D. Eisenhower's birth. The following list highlights some of the major events under way.

SELECTED ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

- **KANSAS JOINT SESSION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE**

January 26, 1990 - State Capitol, Topeka, Kansas

Event Organizer: Kansas Eisenhower Centennial Commission

Official kick-off of Centennial activities in Kansas.

- **EISENHOWER COMMEMORATIVE COIN**

January 1990

Event Organizer: United States Mint

U.S. Mint will produce four million commemorative coins in honor of the Eisenhower Centennial.

- **JOINT MEETING OF CONGRESS**

March 27, 1990 - The Capitol, Washington, D.C.

Event Organizer: Eisenhower Centennial Commission

Senator Bob Dole, Chairman of the Eisenhower Centennial Commission, introduced a resolution on January 23, 1990 calling for a Joint Meeting of Congress to honor Eisenhower.

- **WHITE HOUSE LUNCHEON - PROPOSED**

March 27, 1990 - The White House, Washington, D.C.

Event Organizer: Eisenhower Centennial Commission/Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

- **WHITE HOUSE TREASURES**

May 19, 1990 - Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kansas

Event Organizer: Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Exhibit will showcase memorabilia of United States Presidents.

- **EISENHOWER CONFERENCE ON EAST EUROPEAN TRADE AND INVESTMENT**

May 1990 - Washington, D.C.

Event Organizer: Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

This one-day conference is intended to bring together the top 300-400 U.S. business and government leaders and political leaders from Western and Eastern Europe to explore opportunities for private investment in Eastern Europe.

MIDGE SAINT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EISENHOWER CENTENNIAL FOUNDATION

SUITE 901
901 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

PHONE:
(202) 682-1333
FAX:
(202) 789-0981

- **ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY VISITORS CENTER DEDICATION**

June 27, 1990 - Massena, New York

Event Organizer: St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

Ceremonies will mark Eisenhower's role in the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959, linking Canada and the United States.

- **AMERICAN LEGION TRIBUTE TO DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER**

August 1990 - Indianapolis, Indiana

Event Organizer: American Legion

The American Legion will dedicate its 1990 convention to Dwight D. Eisenhower.

- **EISENHOWER HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM PROGRAM ON THE CHANGING FACE OF EASTERN EUROPE**

Fall 1990 - Nationwide

Event Organizer: Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

A four-part educational program for secondary and college students to foster awareness of the significance of current events in Eastern Europe. Program to feature curriculum inserts, essay contest and national town meetings.

- **CONFERENCE ON INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY**

Fall 1990 - Washington, D.C.

Event Organizer: Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, through its Taubman Center for State and Local Governments, will hold a conference on current infrastructure policy to commemorate one of Eisenhower's landmark accomplishments: the creation of the Interstate Highway System.

- **RESTORATION OF "COLUMBINE II"**

1990 - Nationwide

Event Organizer: Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

Total restoration of President Eisenhower's first presidential aircraft, found in an airplane junkyard.

- **EISENHOWER CONFERENCE ON SPACE POLICY**

October 4-6, 1990 - Air and Space Museum, Washington, D.C.

Event Organizer: Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

The conference will assemble distinguished leaders from inside and outside the space community to examine the fundamental issues affecting our future presence in space.

- **UNITED NATIONS**

United Nations, New York City

Event Organizer: United Nations in cooperation with the Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

Commemorative session to honor Eisenhower.

- **USS DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER**

March-September 1990

Event Organizer: Officers of USS Dwight D. Eisenhower

Cruise will be dedicated to Eisenhower. Various Centennial activities are also planned in ports of call.

- **THE EISENHOWER FELLOWS' WORLD FORUM**

October 10-13 - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Event Organizer: Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships

A five-day conference including representatives from 60 countries will focus on issues relating to economic development, strategic management and the environment.

- **PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE INTERNATIONAL 9TH WORLDWIDE CONFERENCE**

October 11-14 - Washington, D.C.

Event Organizer: People-to-People International

The theme "Build the Dream," will capitalize on President Eisenhower's dream of global peace and understanding and its relevance to the 90's and the 21st Century. Emphasis will be on global education, environment and communications through panel discussions. People-to-People International was founded under the impetus of President Eisenhower in 1957.

- **EISENHOWER HOME TOWN CELEBRATION**

October 14, 1990 - Abilene, Kansas

Event Organizer: Kansas Eisenhower Centennial Commission/
Eisenhower Library

Non-denominational memorial church service, wreath laying ceremony and Military Honor guard at grave site, reunion of WWII veterans, display of WWII era troop train and Eisenhower staff train, vintage military and civilian aircraft, recreation of WWII battalion size military containment area including field hospital, motorpool, field kitchen and command post, U.S. Army Band Concert, USO show, Stagedoor Canteen Dance, dedication of Memorial tree and fireworks display.

- **GETTYSBURG COLLEGE SYMPOSIUM**

October 11-14 - Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Event Organizer: Gettysburg College

Gettysburg College will host scholars, politicians and military leaders to discuss Eisenhower's policy themes, the future of the Presidency and Eisenhower's farewell address.

- **DOCUMENTARY PREMIER: THE EISENHOWER LEGACY**

October 14, 1990 - Kennedy Center, Washington, D.C.

Event Organizer: WETA-TV

A 90-minute documentary of Eisenhower's life.

- **EISENHOWER COMMEMORATIVE STAMP**

October 14, 1990 - Worldwide

Event Organizer: United States Postal Service

The U.S. Postal Service will issue a commemorative stamp in honor of the Eisenhower Centennial.

- **UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK**

1990

Event Organizer: Officers of the USMA

Numerous activities planned on and off academy campus including separate celebrations during 100 Founders Day gatherings throughout the world.

SELECTED ACTIVITIES ABROAD

BELGIUM

- **SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BELGIAN PARLIAMENT**

May 4, 1990 - Brussels

Event Organizer: Amitie Belgo-Americaine in cooperation with the Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

Special meeting of Parliament. An exhibition and reception at the Town Hall of Schaerbeek, and lecture series on WWII at the American Cultural Center will also be held in honor of the Centennial in Brussels.

- **EISENHOWER CONCERT SERIES**

Summer 1990 - Brussels

Event Organizer: Festival of Flanders-Wallonia in cooperation with the Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

Summer concert series dedicated to Eisenhower.

ITALY

- **SPECIAL SESSION OF PARLIAMENT**

May 7, 1990 - Palazzo del Quirinale, Rome

Event Organizer: The Speaker of the House in cooperation with the Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

The U.S. delegation will meet with President of the Republic and the Prime Minister and view the official Eisenhower celebration in Parliament. This will be followed by a luncheon hosted by the Prime Minister at Villa Madama.

- **UNIVERSITY OF FLORENCE SYMPOSIUM**

Fall 1990 - University of Florence

Event Organizer: Professor Eeno DiNolfo/Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

Symposium to focus on Eisenhower role relating to past events in the Mediterranean.

UNITED KINGDOM

- **WINFIELD HOUSE OR U.S. EMBASSY LUNCHEON**

May 8, 1990 - Winfield House or U.S. Embassy, London

Event Organizer: U.K. Committee for the Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

Luncheon hosted by U.S. Ambassador Henry Catto to honor Eisenhower.

- **PARLIAMENTARY RECEPTION IN HONOR OF EISENHOWER**

May 8, 1990 - Speaker of Parliament's House, London

Event Organizer: British Parliamentary Group in cooperation with the Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

The Speaker of the House, The Right Honorable Bernard Weatherill, will host a reception at his home for the U.S. delegation and U.K. Committee for the Eisenhower Centennial.

- **ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL GALA EVENT**

June 5, 1990 - Royal Festival Hall, London

Event Organizer: U.K. Committee for the Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

An evening of entertainment featuring music and comedy performances reminiscent of the Eisenhower era is being planned for 3,000 guests.

- **IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM SEMINAR**

May 1990 - London

Event Organizer: U.K. Committee for the Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

FRANCE

- **GALERIES LAFAYETTE POSTER EXHIBITION**

June 1990 - Paris

Event Organizer: Kansas Historical Association in cooperation with the French Committee for the Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

Poster exhibition at Galeries Lafayette depicting the different phases of Eisenhower's career.

- **DE GAULLE/EISENHOWER CENTENNIAL SALUTE**

May-November 1990 - Paris and other cities throughout France

Event Organizer: French Committee for the Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

Veterans tributes planned from May through November to honor Centennial of both former French leader Charles de Gaulle and Eisenhower.

- **EISENHOWER MUNICIPAL SALUTES**

May-November 1990 - Paris and other cities throughout France

Event Organizer: French Committee for the Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

Commemorative events are planned throughout France to honor Eisenhower.

DENMARK

- **LUNCHEON ADDRESS IN HONOR OF EISENHOWER**

May 1990 - Copenhagen

Event Organizer: American Club

EGYPT

- **LECTURE SERIES AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY**

Fall 1990 - Cairo

Event Organizer: American University in cooperation with the Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

NETHERLANDS

- **DUTCH-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP DAY**

April 19, 1990 - Maastricht

Event Organizer: Netherlands/America Institute

NORWAY

- **CENTENNIAL LECTURE SERIES**

Fall 1990 - Oslo

Event Organizer: American Norwegian Friendship Association

WEST GERMANY

- **U.S. EMBASSY LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF EISENHOWER**

U.S. Embassy, Bonn

Event Organizer: Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

U.S. Ambassador Vernon A. Walters will host a luncheon to honor Eisenhower.

- **GALA EVENT**

September 1 or 15, 1990 - Location to be determined

Event Organizer: German American Unity Foundation in cooperation with the Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

An annual celebration is held to honor outstanding individuals or organizations. Ambassador Walters and West German dignitaries will join in a gala event to honor Eisenhower.

LUXEMBOURG

- **NATIONAL CELEBRATION**

September 1990

Event Organizer: American-Luxembourg Society in cooperation with the Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

Series of events planned in municipalities throughout Luxembourg to mark the Centennial including military salutes, exhibitions and town hall receptions.

SOVIET UNION

- **EISENHOWER COMMEMORATIVE CELEBRATION**

Event Organizer: U.S.S.R. Committee for the Eisenhower Centennial Foundation

Several activities and events are being planned to honor Eisenhower throughout the year in the Soviet Union.

EISENHOWER CENTENNIAL

1890-1990

EXCERPT

SPECIAL PUBLICATION BY

EISENHOWER CENTENNIAL FOUNDATION, THE MCPHERSON BUILDING, 901 15th STREET, N.W., SUITE 901, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005



Senator Robert Dole
Chairman
Eisenhower Centennial
Commission
Washington, D.C.

Bob Dole



James D. Robinson III
Chairman, Eisenhower
Centennial Foundation

James D. Robinson

General Eisenhower once said, "I come from the very heart of America," and so he did. Kansas is, indeed, the heartland of America and it's a mighty big heart.

As chairman of the non-partisan Centennial Commission, I am proud of our shared Kansas heritage and look forward to honoring him at a special joint meeting of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives on March 27th, 1990.

When Eisenhower passed away twenty years ago, the world mourned. More than 50,000 people from every corner of the globe travelled to Ike's boyhood town of Abilene, Kansas to pay their respects.

The Centennial gives us a new opportunity to reflect on Eisenhower's greatness. It should not be an exercise in nostalgia. Rather, it offers new perspective on the future. In this century, we have marked the centennials of only three other United States presidents—Herbert Hoover, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and Harry S. Truman.

As chairman of the Commission, I can tell you that interest is building both here on Capitol Hill and across the nation. Overseas, too, there has been a remarkable response. Already, in more than thirteen foreign countries, Centennial programs are under way.

The Centennial will truly be a success if we can help demonstrate that respect is due not only for actions past, but for Eisenhower's legacy as it enriches us today.

As an internationalist president, Eisenhower's efforts led the way towards an interdependence and global economy that have contributed to the prosperity that we know today. On matters of national security and trade, especially, his agenda foreshadowed current challenges. Weighing that legacy now, it is striking to note the contributions that Eisenhower made toward:

... furthering East-West cooperation

The military historian Russell F. Weigley has said that Eisenhower as president "made a

beginning toward easing the tensions of the Cold War and moving toward détente with the Soviet Union. Even if Eisenhower during his own presidency was unable to carry this process as far as he would have liked, he laid the foundation on which the subsequent progress toward accommodation between the superpowers has been built."

Having broached the East-West divide in his now famous Atoms-for-Peace and Open Skies initiatives, Eisenhower might be gratified today by the dramatic advances on that political landscape. The thaw between East and West; the possibility of continued arms reduction; the

CONTINUED ON PG. 11...



DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER (1890–1969)



Dwight David Eisenhower, Republican, of Gettysburg, Pa., thirty-fourth President of the United States, was born in Denison, Tex., October 14, 1890; son of David J. and Ida Elizabeth (Stover) Eisenhower; attended public schools in Abilene, Kans.; B.S., United States Military

Academy, 1915; graduated Infantry Tank School, 1922; honor graduate Command and General Staff School, 1926; Army War College, 1928; Army Industrial College, 1933; married Mamie Geneva Doud, July 1, 1916; children: Dwight Doud (deceased), John Sheldon Doud.

Commissioned as second lieutenant of Infantry at West Point in 1915 and assigned to 19th Infantry, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; advanced through the grades to lieutenant colonel, commanding the Tank Corps School at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., during World War I; assistant executive officer, Office of Assistant Secretary of War, 1929–33; Office of Chief of Staff, 1933–35; Assistant to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Philippines, 1935–40; Chief of Staff, 3d Division and later IX Corps, 1940–41; Chief of Staff, Third Army, 1941. At the beginning of World War II was named Chief of War Plans Division, War Department General Staff; then Assistant Chief of Staff, in charge of Operations Division; **commanded Allied Forces landing in North Africa November 8, 1942, became Commander-in-Chief, all Allied Forces in Northwest Africa the following February; named Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, December 31, 1943; commanded the land, sea, and air invasion of Normandy which began on June 6, 1944; promoted to General of the Army on December 20, 1944; accepted unconditional surrender of Germany on May 8, 1945; commander United States occupation forces in Germany; Chief of Staff, United States Army, November 19, 1945, to February 7, 1948.**

President of Columbia University, June 7, 1948, to January 10, 1953; took leave from Columbia December

16, 1950, to become the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, to forge the integration of the defense forces of the North Atlantic Treaty nations.

Nominated for President of the United States on first ballot of Republican National Convention at Chicago, July 11, 1952; resigned from the Army within the hour of his nomination; elected President on November 4, 1952; reelected President on November 6, 1956; retired to his farm at Gettysburg, Pa., in January, 1961.

Author of *Crusade in Europe*, the Supreme Commander's account of World War II; wrote a two-volume memoir, *The White House Years* (Mandate for Change, 1953–56), and *Waging Peace* (1956–61); author of *At Ease*, pre-Presidential reminiscences, and *In Review*, a pictorial autobiography.

As soldier-statesman, was called upon by his successors, Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon, as an advisor, especially with respect to international affairs; active in the Republican Party; supported charitable and philanthropic activities; member of National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C.; died on March 28, 1969, at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. Honored by a State Funeral in Washington, D.C., and nationwide observances; laid to rest in The Place of Meditation in Abilene.

Biographical summary, from a book of addresses given in the United States Senate and House of Representatives in 1969 in eulogy to Eisenhower. (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970)

THE PRESIDENTS ON EISENHOWER

GERALD R. FORD

"A citizen, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." In my judgment, only one other American has come close to meriting this tribute paid to George Washington on his death in 1799. He was Dwight David Eisenhower.

Eisenhower's countrymen and women expressed their heartfelt admiration and affection into three simple words: "We like Ike!" These words reverberated in the lands he helped to liberate and those still striving for freedom. He was a world hero in his own lifetime, but it never changed him. Those who once grumbled that Ike wasn't much of a politician soon found out that being true to one's self is the best politics of all.

It is fitting that we recall Ike's life and extraordinary service to this nation and the world at the very time so much of what he fought for and worked for seems to be coming to pass. Today's Europe is dramatically moving toward his vision

of open borders and open skies, of economic interdependence and peaceful productivity mutually beneficial to all.

My own experience in World War II was wholly in the Navy and in the Pacific, and my firsthand appreciation of General Eisenhower began during his indispensable leadership of NATO as its first Supreme Allied Commander. As a very junior Member of the House of Representatives, I joined a Baker's Dozen of my Congressional colleagues in urging him to seek the Presidency in 1952 as the Republican candidate, to the displeasure of many of my party elders. Nevertheless, I had the honor of continuing in the Congress throughout President Eisenhower's eight years of peace and unprecedented prosperity.

During those years I was most impressed by President Eisenhower's vigor and commitment and, being 24 years my senior, by his youthful-

ness of mind and spirit. He was always mindful of the younger men and women in government, knew our names, and was never too busy to listen attentively to our views and concerns. As with the hundreds of thousands of GIs he commanded in battle, we intuitively felt he liked us as much as we liked Ike.

After General Eisenhower laid down the duties of the presidency, Betty and I went to call on him at his Gettysburg farm. I wanted our two older sons, Mike and Jack, just to shake the hand of this great American, and see him for a few minutes. Instead, he spent two hours explaining the Battle of Gettysburg for them, and recounting some of the fascinating moments of his full career. We will never forget, and pray that future Americans as well remember this most human of twentieth century heroes.

RONALD REAGAN

As a former president looking back on another president's tenure, you are able to view that period with a special eye. You have been there yourself, and you can understand the particular strains, pleasures and formidable challenges of the presidential office.

Having served as president for two terms, as did Dwight D. Eisenhower, I appreciate that he wished to make a contribution that would endure long beyond his own time. He did that very successfully. In matters of foreign policy, Eisenhower showed a kind of prescience, identifying issues that would come to be important today. I

believe that his ability to lead can be measured by that skill in foreseeing current concerns.

Eisenhower, it has been said, felt truly up to the responsibility of leadership when he took on the presidency after his trying war experiences. In the years prior to his presidency, he wrote that "the one quality that can be developed by studious reflection and practice is the leadership of men."

But like all presidents, he didn't always shoulder leadership easily. He wrote in his diary on January 21, 1953, "My first day at the president's desk. Plenty of worries and difficult prob-

lems. But such has been my portion for a long time—the result is that this just seems (today) like a continuation of all that I've been doing since July 1941—or even before that."

As president, Eisenhower sought global economic cooperation, adopting a perspective that did not always follow the thinking of his generation. Eisenhower understood the links in our world economy, better recognized today than in his own era. He should be remembered, above all, for grasping three decades ago what the future would hold.





Courtesy of Dwight D. Eisenhower Library



...CONTINUED FROM PG. 1

opportunity for major trade and investment with the Soviet Union and with Eastern Europe—these are some of the goals that Eisenhower supported but never lived to see realized.

...spurring international trade

As one of the architects of the post-war trading system, Eisenhower worked to open world markets and set the stage for unprecedented growth. Eisenhower was a proponent of the importance of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—the international body of rules governing trade. He was instrumental in broadening the mandate of the GATT and fostering wider participation, including the membership of Japan in 1955. He sought the reduction of protectionist measures and the expansion of trade. “There is no instrument in the hands of democracy,” he said four decades ago, “that is quite as powerful as trade.”

Faced today with a more complex world trading system, and massive trade surpluses and deficits, it can be imagined that Eisenhower would maintain this stance. He would still be against trade nationalism and protectionist pressures, and favor opening markets around the world.

The successful completion of the Uruguay Round of the GATT in 1990 is key to establishing a long-term, enduring trade policy, with appropriate trade guidelines. Its added importance is that the GATT provides a framework for all other agreements to be built upon. The more soundly and comprehensively that the GATT is structured, the fewer trade problems that will arise in the future.

...integrating Japan into the world economy

Eisenhower foretold the important role of Japan on the world scene and when he predicted during his first administration that Japan would become “the key to the future political complexion of the Far East.”

Today, Eisenhower would be pleased to witness the progress he began toward reintegrating Japan in the world economy and rebuilding its economy after World War II. His advocacy of Japan’s membership in the GATT was critical to

this process. Those steps led to Japan’s current prosperity and its prominent position in world affairs today.

...fostering a united Europe

In a speech in London in 1951, Eisenhower, the first Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, predicted that “Once united, the farms and factories of France and Belgium, the foundries of Germany, the rich farmland of Holland and Denmark, the skilled labor of Italy will prove miracles for the common good.” Today, Europe is well on the way to making his prediction come true.

Today’s Europe 1992 movement began as the Treaty of Rome in 1957, a move Eisenhower strongly endorsed. This fledgling effort to bolster the political and economic unity of Europe has

“There is no instrument in the hands of democracy,” he said four decades ago, “that is quite as powerful as trade.”

grown into what may well be the greatest economic event of our own lifetimes: a free internal European market, by 1992, with the potential to reach new heights of affluence. A more cohesive Europe in the 1990’s will bring benefits to its own people. If it remains open to outsiders, as it must, the rest of the world will benefit too. The United States will gain by way of exports and investments there, as will the lesser developed countries. Such a unified and open Europe would be an impressive achievement indeed.

...establishing new responsibilities among countries to promote world economic health

One of Eisenhower’s great mentors, General George C. Marshall, said that “without normal economic health in the world, there can be no political stability and no assured peace”. That statement made two generations ago was echoed by Eisenhower as president, and has special relevance today.

On Point Four, the foreign economic assistance program initiated by President Truman,

Eisenhower acted on this premise. He expanded the geographic range and levels of aid far beyond Point Four’s original parameters.

In an equation where global security needs and finances must balance, the United States should remain the free world’s principal backer of security in the military part of the equation. Other countries, especially those with a continuing balance of payments surplus, should add more on the economic side. Japan, in particular, should become a leader in introducing programs to promote world economic and monetary stability.

...working through international institutions to promote growth and development in less developed countries

Eisenhower played a critical role in nurturing the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund as contributors to economic growth and development. Today, those institutions have the challenge to assist developing countries to overcome the crippling burden of foreign debt. The cost of servicing the immense debt has curtailed economic investment in the lesser developed countries and has caused substantial capital outflows. As Eisenhower recognized, poor growth in developing countries limits growth in developed countries. That’s true today, when LDC debt stunts economic growth in the creditor and debtor countries and adversely affects our foreign policy. Our own trade deficit problem is due in part to depressed imports by the heavily indebted lesser developed countries.

Today, the world is looking to the United States, as before, for leadership “among equals.” Eisenhower, a master at consensus, led with an understanding of the diverse needs of different peoples. He sought far-sighted, thoughtful solutions, helping set the course for future generations. Following Eisenhower’s example of leadership will bring a greater chance to meet the challenges of the next century—above all, peace and prosperity for all nations.

By James D. Robinson III. He is chairman, president, and chief executive officer of the American Express Company.

Courtesy of Dwight D. Eisenhower Library



ON DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS ...

- "...What stands out is command of Operation OVERLORD. D-Day was the most important day of the Twentieth Century. the day on which everything that followed hinged. Had Ike failed on D-Day (and there were dozens, nay hundred of opportunities for him to make a wrong decision that could have led to disaster), the world would be a much different placed today..." Stephen E. Ambrose
- "...I think Dwight Eisenhower's single greatest contribution to the world was his decision to meet with the Soviet leadership in Geneva in 1955. This was the first cold war summit and began the process of breaking the pack ice that had frozen and immobilized U.S. - Soviet relations for ten years..." William Attwood
- "...Virtually all [students of history] agree that his success as Supreme Allied Commander for the invasion of Europe was his greatest achievement. In this role Eisenhower combined two achievements that would have been of historic importance taken separately: 1) successful military and political command of a multinational armed force from many sovereign nations, and 2) successful military command of a cross channel invasion against a prepared defender. To combine the two was surely an achievement of towering historical importance." James H. Billington
- "...my view is that the important contribution that he in fact made was in influencing the United States to become firmly tied to NATO. Here, his role was central, and without him things might have gone another way." Zbigniew Brzezinski
- "...I consider General Eisenhower's success in leading Allied Armies to victory in Europe in World War II his greatest contribution to his nation and the World. It was an extraordinarily difficult task and he handled it brilliantly." Edward M. Coffman
- "...Dwight David Eisenhower's single greatest contribution to the nation and indeed the world was peace. This soldier-statesman, who understood war first-hand, skillfully guided the diplomacy and related national security policies of the most powerful nation in the world toward peaceful solutions to the difficult problems of the 1950's." Louis Galambos

- "...DDE's greatest contribution was his leadership - leadership through inspiration rather than command."
L. Arthur Minnich
- "...his greatest legacy for future generations was his achievement in creating, from a world torn by war and strife, a lasting stability and mutual understanding between nations and peoples..." Maxwell M. Rabb
- "...Perhaps more than any other man of the century, Dwight D. Eisenhower devoted a lifetime to protecting his fellow Americans and the whole of mankind from the scourges of war and unrest. He was the peacemaker of the twentieth century..." William Z. Slaney
- "...Dwight Eisenhower's single greatest contribution to this nation and/or the world was to start the process of Soviet American nuclear cooperation by his Atoms for Peace speech in December 1953. That was a very bold initiative for those days, and I think the relative success that we appear to be having now, has its roots in that proposal."
Gerard C. Smith
- "...Dwight Eisenhower's greatest contribution falls within the realm of international diplomacy and in his effective dealing with the leaders of other sovereign states where persuasion rather than command is required...Eisenhower understood the complexities of national power and influence." Kenneth W. Thompson
- "...As President [he made] a beginning toward easing the tensions of the Cold War and moving toward detente with the Soviet Union; even if Dwight Eisenhower during his own Presidency was unable to carry this process as far as he would have liked, he laid the foundation on which subsequent progress toward accommodation between the superpowers has been built..." Russell F. Weigley

MAIN EVENTS OF THE EISENHOWER PRESIDENCY, 1953-61

1952

- February 1, 1952 Eisenhower addressed a special Joint Session of Congress to aid in a push for NATO which was foundering among a mood of isolationism.
- November 4, 1952 Eisenhower defeats Stevenson with 55% of the vote, 442 to 89 in electoral votes. Win eight seat GOP margin in the House and one vote GOP margin in the Senate (with Vice President Nixon as tie-breaker).
- November 29, 1952 Secret trip to Korea by Eisenhower to push for an end to that war.

1953

- January 20, 1953 First Inaugural Address. Eisenhower outlines a plan for post-war free trade.
- March 5, 1953 Death of Josef Stalin, Premier of the Soviet Union.
- March 12, 1953 The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is created.
- May 2, 1953 Eisenhower asks Congress to establish what will become the critical Commission on Foreign Economic Policy that sets the international economic framework for the Eisenhower Administration. The Randall Commission is named after its head, Clarence Randall, Chairman of Inland Steel.
- June 2, 1953 The United States Information Agency is created.
- July 27, 1953 U.S. and North Korea sign armistice at Panmunjon. The 38th parallel is established as boundary between North and South Korea.
- July 30, 1953 The Small Business Administration is created.
- August 19-20, 1953 Leftist government of Premier Mohammed Mossadegh in Iran is ousted and replaced with regime loyal to Shah Pahlevi.

December 8, 1953 Eisenhower met with Churchill in Bermuda to discuss the delivery of his "Atoms for Peace" speech at the United Nations proposing an International Atomic Energy Agency and peaceful development of nuclear energy.

1953-54 Senator Joseph McCarthy, chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigation Subcommittee, conducts hearings on communist subversion in America and investigates communist infiltration of the Armed Forces.

1954

March 30, 1954 Eisenhower publicly endorses strong reduction of tariffs, encouragement of foreign investment, strong functions for GATT as part of Randall Commission findings.

April 1, 1954 The Air Force Academy is created.

April 26 -
July 21, 1954 Geneva Conference on Indochina results in Geneva Accords partitioning Vietnam at the 17th parallel and provides for unifying elections in two years.

May 7, 1954 French garrison at Dien Bien Phu surrenders to the Viet Minh.

May 17, 1954 Brown vs. Topeka Board of Education, Supreme Court rules that segregated schools are "inherently unequal".

July 1954 Ike signs Public Law 480, which allows the government to sell surplus commodities to foreign governments to "lay the basis for permanent expansion of our export of agricultural products with lasting benefits to ourselves and peoples in other lands."

1955

1955 A vaccine developed by Dr. Jonas Salk is introduced to combat the spread of poliomyelitis.

April 1, 1955 U.S. Senate ratifies inclusion of West Germany in NATO and restoration of West German sovereignty.

May 15, 1955 Foreign Ministers of four occupying powers sign Austrian peace treaty.

July 1955	Eisenhower attends the Geneva Four Power Conference and submits his "Open Skies" proposal allowing mutual air reconnaissance over military installations.
August 11, 1955	The International Finance Corporation is created.
September 10, 1955	Eisenhower wins long battle to bring Japan in GATT over harsh European opposition.
December 5, 1955	A boycott of city buses led by Martin Luther King, Jr. begins in Montgomery, Alabama. It lasts for 54 weeks.

1956

January 10-11, 1956	Southern Christian Leadership Conference is formed by Martin Luther King, Jr. and 60 others.
June 29, 1956	Federal highway bill is signed authorizing funds for the Interstate Highway System.
October-November 1956	Suez Canal Crisis. Israel invades Gaza strip and the Sinai Peninsula, and British and French forces attack Egyptian bases around the Suez Canal.
October-November 1956	Armed revolt in Budapest, Hungary is crushed by Russian armed forces.

1957

January 1, 1957	Eisenhower takes command of NATO forces as first Supreme Allied Commander of NATO, embarks on trip to 11 NATO capitals pushing strong commitment for the new post-war alliance.
January 20, 1957	Second Inaugural Address. Eisenhower uses this speech to plead for increased aid to the Third World.
January 27, 1957	King Saud visits the U.S.; first non-European monarch Eisenhower met. Eisenhower breaks precedent and personally meets the King at the airport.
March 20, 1957	Bermuda Conference is held with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

March 25, 1957	Treaty of Rome establishes EEC. Eisenhower had been a major proponent of EEC from the start, made major pushes for it throughout Europe.
July 1, 1957	The opening of the International Geophysical Year, a joint effort by scientists of 60 nations.
July 23, 1957	The International Development Association is created.
August 14, 1957	The Development Loan Fund is created.
September 9, 1957	The President signs the 1957 Civil Rights Act which seeks to protect voting rights. This Act initiated the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.
September 1957	Little Rock, Arkansas desegregation crisis. Eisenhower sends Federal troops to enforce integration of Little Rock High School.
October 4, 1957	Soviet Union launches first earth satellite, Sputnik, into orbit.
November 7, 1957	The first Special Assistant for Science and Technology is appointed by Eisenhower.

1958

1958	Trade promotion and International Travel division created within the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.
January 31, 1958	First U.S. satellite, Explorer I, is sent into orbit.
July 15, 1958	Eisenhower orders U.S. Marines into Lebanon at the request of President Camille Chamoun.
July 29, 1958	Eisenhower signs bill creating the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).
August 20, 1958	Eisenhower wins four-year extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.
August 23, 1958	The Federal Aviation Agency is created.

September 2, 1958	President Eisenhower signs the National Defense Education Act, providing loans for college students and funds to encourage young people to enter teaching careers.
November 1958 - January 1959	Khrushchev indicates that he plans to sign an early peace treaty with East Germany and he calls on the western powers to withdraw their forces from West Berlin. The Big Four meet to discuss Berlin and German reunification.

1959

January 1, 1959	Fidel Castro's guerilla forces overthrow the Batista regime in Cuba.
January 3, 1959	Alaska becomes the 49th State
April 9, 1959	The Inter-American Development Bank is created.
April 25, 1959	St. Lawrence Seaway opens.
June 26, 1959	Eisenhower and Queen Elizabeth dedicate St. Lawrence Seaway in Montreal ceremony. Shipping began April 25, 1959.
August 21, 1959	Hawaii becomes the 50th State.
September 15-27 1959	Premier Khrushchev visits the U.S.

1960

1960	The Congo (Zaire) becomes independent from Belgium on June 30, 1960 and widespread violence leads to intervention by U.N. troops.
February 1960	Eisenhower travels to Latin America. Generally well received in Puerto Rico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.
May 1, 1960	A U-2 reconnaissance plane piloted by Francis Gary Powers is shot down over the U.S.S.R.
May 16, 1960	The Paris Summit meeting collapses when Khrushchev demands an apology from President Eisenhower for the U-2 flights.
October 1, 1960	Inter-American Development Bank begins operations. Eisenhower was the main source of support for the new institution within the U.S. political process.

1961

January 17, 1961

President Eisenhower delivers Farewell Address warning the nation of the "Military-Industrial Complex".

1890

EISENHOWER

1990

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER CENTENNIAL FOUNDATION

THE EISENHOWER MESSAGE

Honorary Chairmen

President Richard M. Nixon
 President Gerald R. Ford
 President Jimmy Carter
 President Ronald Reagan
 Chief Justice Warren E. Burger

Board of Directors

James D. Robinson III
 Chairman
 Harry L. Freeman
 Chairman, Executive Committee
 James M. Cannon
 Andrew J. Goodpaster
 Edward A. McCabe
 Eugene T. Rossides

Centennial Advisors

John S. D. Eisenhower
 Susan Eisenhower
 D. David Eisenhower II
 Senator George J. Mitchell
 Senator Robert J. Dole
 Senator Lloyd Bentsen
 Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum
 Representative Robert H. Michel
 Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
 Anne L. Armstrong
 Joseph W. Barr
 Griffin B. Bell
 Herbert Brownell
 Clark M. Clifford
 William T. Coleman, Jr.
 Douglas Dillon
 Barry Goldwater
 Robert K. Gray
 Karl G. Harr, Jr.
 Pamela C. Harriman
 Oveta Culp Hobby
 Lady Bird Johnson
 Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
 Melvin R. Laird
 Drew Lewis
 Mike Mansfield
 Charles McC. Mathias
 William S. Paley
 Charles H. Price, II
 Maxwell M. Rabb
 David Rockefeller
 Robert S. Strauss
 Ann Whitman

Eisenhower guided and motivated a vast range of people, from private soldiers to prime ministers, and earned worldwide admiration and affection as the personification of the American leader -- open, decent, good humored and strong.

Most importantly, Eisenhower's leadership was founded on a perception of a world of interdependent nations working together to achieve the related goals of peace and prosperity. He was the first president with a truly global outlook -- a promoter of worldwide cooperation and mutual understanding -- a leader with a well-defined and forward-looking world vision.

The goal of the Centennial commemoration is to not only pay tribute to one of the world's great leaders, but also to look ahead and reflect on Eisenhower's commitment to global interdependence and its relevance to present day challenges.

Eisenhower's perspective resonates in today's news and remains central to the practice of American statecraft and global leadership. More than three decades ago, he was working toward:

- A genuinely bipartisan domestic and foreign policy;
- A federal government living within its means;
- Recognition that international economic interdependence can offer sound opportunities for world peace;
- Free and fair trade;

- Recognition and support of mutual security, as well as international assistance to Third World countries, and
- A national commitment to education, science and technology.

Today, the Eisenhower legacy serves as a guidepost for a world faced with many international challenges and opportunities -- perestroika and glasnost, European harmonization, trade and budget imbalances, military disarmament. Now, as we approach the 21st century, his message is alive and especially relevant to the world's future growth and shared prosperity.

101ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. J. RES. 237

Providing for the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dwight David Eisenhower.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 23, 1990

Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. HEINZ, Mr. EXON, Mr. HEFLIN, and Mr. CHAFEE) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dwight David Eisenhower.

Whereas October 14, 1990, marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dwight David Eisenhower;

Whereas Eisenhower was born on October 14, 1890, in Denison, Texas, and soon thereafter moved with his family to Abilene, Kansas;

Whereas Eisenhower developed an interest in military history early in childhood, and attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, from 1911 through 1915;

Whereas in 1915, upon graduation from the United States Military Academy, Eisenhower was commissioned as a second

lieutenant and assigned to the 19th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas;

Whereas at the conclusion of World War I, Eisenhower assumed the rank of captain, and was promoted to the rank of major shortly thereafter;

Whereas in 1935, Eisenhower accompanied General Douglas MacArthur to the Philippines, where he served as a senior military assistant to General MacArthur;

Whereas Eisenhower was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel during his service in the Philippines;

Whereas Eisenhower was subsequently assigned to Fort Lewis, Washington, where he served as executive officer of the 15th Regiment of the 3d Infantry Division from January through November, 1940, and as chief of staff to General Kenyon A. Joyce of the 9th Corps from March through June of 1941;

Whereas in March 1942, Eisenhower was promoted to the rank of General and named Chief of the Operations Division for the General Staff of the United States Army;

Whereas in June 1942, Eisenhower achieved the rank of Lieutenant General, and in December 1944, he became a General of the Armies;

Whereas Eisenhower served as President of Columbia University from 1948 through 1950;

Whereas Eisenhower was appointed by President Harry S Truman as Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Europe, and served in that position from 1951 through 1952;

Whereas Eisenhower was elected the 34th President of the United States on November 4, 1952, and was reelected to serve a second term on November 6, 1956;

Whereas President Eisenhower hosted 115 foreign chiefs of state and heads of government on visits to the United States, traveled to 28 foreign countries, and participated in 20 summit talks with foreign government leaders;

Whereas Eisenhower strongly supported education and promoted international understanding through education;

Whereas Eisenhower had a long and productive association with Gettysburg College, serving as a member of the College's Board of Trustees, using a campus office to write his memoirs and to fulfill the numerous duties of a former President, and receiving an honorary doctorate from the College;

Whereas after leaving office on January 20, 1961, Eisenhower retired with his wife to their farm and home in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania;

Whereas Eisenhower died on March 28, 1969, and was buried in military uniform in the place of meditation on the grounds of the Eisenhower Center in Abilene, Kansas; and

Whereas throughout 1990, various public and private organizations, including the Eisenhower Society, the Eisenhower Foundation, the Eisenhower World Affairs Institute, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program, Inc., the Eisenhower Centennial Commission, and others, will be sponsoring and conducting events across the Nation to commemorate the centennial of the birth of Dwight David Eisenhower: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 That October 14, 1990, the 100th anniversary of the birth of
2 Dwight David Eisenhower, is designated as "Dwight D. Ei-
3 senhower Day", and the President is authorized and request-
4 ed to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the
5 United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremo-
6 nies and activities.

7 SEC. 2. The members of the Senate and the House of
8 Representatives who are members of the Dwight David Ei-
9 senhower Centennial Commission, with the assistance of the
10 other members of that commission (referred to hereinafter as
11 the "Commission"), shall—

12 (1) make arrangements for a joint meeting of the
13 Congress to be held on Tuesday, March 27, 1990, or
14 such other day as may be designated by the Speaker of
15 the House of Representatives, in the Hall of the House
16 of Representatives in commemoration of the centennial
17 of the birth of Dwight David Eisenhower;

18 (2) plan the proceedings of and issue appropriate
19 invitations to the joint meeting; and

20 (3) coordinate the foregoing arrangements with
21 the activities of the Dwight David Eisenhower Centen-
22 nial Commission.

23 SEC. 3. The expenses of carrying out this joint resolu-
24 tion shall not exceed \$25,000 and shall be paid from the

- 1 contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouch-
- 2 ers approved by Speaker of the House of Representatives.

○

1890

EISENHOWER

1990

Honorary Chairmen

President Richard M. Nixon
 President Gerald R. Ford
 President Jimmy Carter
 President Ronald Reagan
 Chief Justice Warren E. Burger

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER CENTENNIAL FOUNDATION**FACT SHEET****Board of Directors**

James D. Robinson III
 Chairman
 Harry L. Freeman
 Chairman, Executive Committee
 James M. Cannon
 Andrew J. Goodpaster
 Edward A. McCabe
 Eugene T. Rossides

Centennial Advisors

John S. D. Eisenhower
 Susan Eisenhower
 D. David Eisenhower II
 Senator George J. Mitchell
 Senator Robert J. Dole
 Senator Lloyd Bentsen
 Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum
 Representative Robert H. Michel
 Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
 Anne L. Armstrong
 Joseph W. Barr
 Griffin B. Bell
 Herbert Brownell
 Clark M. Clifford
 William T. Coleman, Jr.
 Douglas Dillon
 Barry Goldwater
 Robert K. Gray
 Karl G. Harr, Jr.
 Pamela C. Harriman
 Oveta Culp Hobby
 Lady Bird Johnson
 Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
 Melvin R. Laird
 Drew Lewis
 Mike Mansfield
 Charles McC. Mathias
 William S. Paley
 Charles H. Price, II
 Maxwell M. Rabb
 David Rockefeller
 Robert S. Strauss
 Ann Whitman

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Centennial Foundation was established to act as a catalyst and coordinator of events commemorating the 100th anniversary of Eisenhower's birth on October 14, 1990. In addition, the Dwight D. Eisenhower Centennial Commission, chaired by Senator Bob Dole, was created by Congress to help coordinate public sector observances. The Foundation and the Commission, together with many other international, national and local organizations, are planning a variety of academic, cultural and ceremonial activities to celebrate Eisenhower's achievements and to reflect on the enduring relevance of his leadership contribution.

A wide range of programs are planned to highlight the significant contributions Dwight D. Eisenhower made to our nation and world. Along with activities in the United States, events are planned in Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, the Soviet Union, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and West Germany.

The Eisenhower Centennial Foundation, chaired by James D. Robinson III, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of American Express Company, is an international volunteer effort. Former Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter, and Ronald Reagan serve as Honorary Co-Chairmen of the Foundation with former Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

Internationally, committees have also been formed to help catalyze and coordinate Centennial programs abroad. In the United Kingdom, Winston S. Churchill, the grandson of the former British Prime Minister, is organizing events, in France, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Mayor of Bordeaux and a former resistance leader, chairs the centennial committee and in Denmark, Karen Jespersen, formerly an Eisenhower Fellow and now one of the country's leading journalists, is acting as the national coordinator for activities. National committees reflect a diversity of professional, political backgrounds, ages and interests.

To assure the Eisenhower legacy continues beyond the centennial year any remaining proceeds from the Foundation will revert into a permanent endowment for the Eisenhower World Affairs Institute so that its educational and public programs carry his message into the next century.

The Eisenhower Centennial Foundation is a 501 (c)(3) organization. All contributions are tax deductible to the extent allowed by Federal law.

1890

EISENHOWER

1990

DECORATIONS AWARDED TO DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

USA

1. Distinguished Service Medal - Army with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters
DSM - October 23, 1922
1st OLC - September 7, 1943
2nd OLC - July 13, 1945
3rd OLC - February 7, 1948
4th OLC - May 28, 1952
2. Mexican Border Service Medal - July 9, 1918
3. Victory Medal, WWI - April 9, 1919
4. Legion of Merit, Legionnaire - November 25, 1943
5. American Defense Service Medal - April 2, 1947
6. Army of Occupation - Germany - April 2, 1947
7. Victory Medal, WWII - April 2, 1947
8. Distinguished Service Medal - Navy - June 25, 1947
9. European, African, Middle Eastern Campaign with 9 stars - July 22, 1947

ARGENTINA

1. Order of the Liberator San Martin, Great Cross - May 12, 1950

AUSTRIA

1. Order of Merit, Type II, Grand Cross - October 13, 1965

BELGIUM

1. Croix de Guerre 1940 with Palm - July 30, 1945
2. Order of Leopold with Palm, Grand Cordon - July 30, 1945

BRAZIL

1. The War Medal - July 1, 1946
2. Order of Military Merit, Grand Cross - July 19, 1946
3. Order of the Southern Cross, Grand Cross - August 5, 1946
4. Order of Aeronautical Merit, Grand Cross - August 5, 1946
5. The Campaign Medal, August 6, 1946

CHILE

1. Order of Merit, Grand Cross - March 12, 1947

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1. Military Order of the White Lion for Victory, Golden Star - October 9, 1945
2. The Czechoslovakian Military Cross 1939 - October 9, 1945
3. Order of the White Lion, Third Class - October 9, 1945

DENMARK

1. Order of the Elephant - December 15, 1945

ECUADOR

1. Star of Abdon Calderon, First Class - March 30, 1944

EGYPT

1. Order of Ismail, Grand Cordon - May 24, 1947

ETHIOPIA

1. Order of Solomon, Knight Grand Cross, with Cordon - February 14, 1948
2. Order of the Queen of Sheba - May 16, 1954

FRANCE

1. Legion of Honor, Grand Cross - June 14, 1943
2. Croix de Guerre with 2 palms (1st palm - June 29, 1943; 2nd palm - December 30, 1944)
3. Cross of Liberation - September 5, 1945
4. Medaille Militaire - May 21, 1952

GREAT BRITAIN

1. Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross - June 12, 1943
2. North African Star, with silver numerals 8 and 1 - November 18, 1943
3. Order of Merit - June 12, 1945

GREECE

1. Order of George I, with Swords, Grand Cross - July 13, 1946
2. Royal Order of the Saviour - March 14, 1952

GUATEMALA

1. Cross of Military Merit, First Class - April 30, 1947

HAITI

1. National Order of 'Honor and Merit', Grand Cross - July 3, 1945

ITALY

1. Military Order of Italy, Knight Grand Cross - December 5, 1947
2. Order of Malta - May 26, 1952

JAPAN

1. Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum, Grand Cordon - September 15, 1960

LUXEMBOURG

1. Order of the Oak Crown (l'Ordre de la Couronne de Chene), Grand Cross - August 3, 1945
2. Medaille Militaire (Military Medal) - August 3, 1945

MEXICO

1. Order of the Aztec Eagle, First Class - August 15, 1946
2. Medal of Civic Merit - August 15, 1946
3. Order of Military Merit, First Class - August 17, 1946

MOROCCO

1. Order of Ouissam Alaouite Cherifien, Grand Cross - July 9, 1943
2. Order of Mohammed - November 25, 1957

NATIONALIST CHINA

1. Order of Yun-Fei (order of Clouds and Banner), Grand Cordon - Special Class - June 15, 1947

NETHERLANDS

1. Order of the Lion of the Netherlands, Knight of the Grand Cross - July 14, 1945

NORWAY

1. Order of St. Olaf, Grand Cross - November 20, 1945

PAKISTAN

1. Order of Pakistan, Nisham (First Class) - December 7, 1959

PANAMA

1. Order of Vasco Nunex de Balboa, Grand Cross - August 13, 1946
2. Order of Manuel Amador Guerrero, Grand Master (collar grade) - June 8, 1956

PHILIPPINES

1. The Distinguished Service Star - December 12, 1939
2. Order of Sikatuna, Raja (First Class) - June 16, 1960
3. Shield of Honor Medal, Chief Commander - April 9, 1961

POLAND

1. Order of Virtuti Militairi (Military Virtue), Silver Cross (First Class) - September 25, 1944
2. Order of Polonia Restituta (Order of Poland Restored), Knight - May 18, 1945
3. The Cross of Grunwald, First Class - September 7, 1945

THAILAND

1. Order of the Royal House of Charki - June 28, 1960

TUNISIA

1. Order of Nichan Iftikhar, Grand Cordon - May 24, 1943

U.S.S.R.

1. Order of Suvorov, First Degree - February 19, 1944
2. Order of Victory - June 5, 1945

YUGOSLAVIA

1. Commemorative War Cross 1941-45 - April 29, 1967

1890

EISENHOWER

1990

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

Born October 14, 1890, at Denison, Texas, third of seven sons of David Jacob and Ida Elizabeth Stover Eisenhower. The family returned to Abilene, Kansas, in 1892. Graduated from Abilene High School, 1909. Worked at Belle Spring Creamery, 1909-1911.

Entered United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, June 14, 1911, and graduated June 12, 1915. Commissioned a Second Lieutenant, September 1915.

Married Mamie Geneva Doud of Denver, Colorado, July 1, 1916. First son, Doud Dwight, born September 24, 1917, and died January 2, 1921. Second son, John Sheldon Doud, born August 3, 1922.

Served with the Infantry September 1915 to February 1918 in Ft. Sam Houston, Camp Wilson and Leon Springs, Texas and Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia. Served with the Tank Corps, February 1918 to January 1922 in Camp Meade, Maryland, Camp Colt, Pennsylvania, Camp Dix, New Jersey, Ft. Benning, Georgia, and Ft. Meade, Maryland. Promoted to First Lieutenant on July 1, 1916; Captain on May 15, 1917; Major (temporary) on June 17, 1918; and to Lieutenant Colonel (temporary) on October 14, 1918. Reverted to permanent rank of Captain on June 30, 1920 and was promoted to Major on July 2, 1920.

Volunteered to participate as a Tank Corps observer in the First Transcontinental Motor Convoy from July 7, 1919 to September 6, 1919.

Assigned as executive officer to General Fox Conner, Camp Gaillard, Panama Canal Zone, January 1922 to September 1924. Served in various capacities in Maryland and Colorado until August 1925.

Entered Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, August 19, 1925, graduated first in a class of 245, June 18, 1926.

Served as battalion commander, 24th Infantry, Ft. Benning, Georgia, August 1926 to January 1927.

Next assigned to American Battle Monuments Commission, directed by General John J. Pershing. January to August 1927 served in Washington, D.C. office, writing a guidebook to World War I battlefields. In charge of guidebook revision and European office, Paris, France July 1928 to September 1929.

August 27, 1927, entered Army War College, Washington, D.C. and graduated June 30, 1928.

Served as executive officer to General George V. Moseley, Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D.C., November 1929 to February 1933. Served as chief military aide to General Douglas MacArthur, Army Chief of Staff, until September 1935.

September 1935 to December 1939 assigned to General MacArthur as assistant military advisor to the Philippine Government. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, July 1, 1936.

Assigned to General DeWitt Clinton, Commander, 15th Infantry, for a short term in Ft. Ord, California, and then permanently to Ft. Lewis, Washington as regimental executive, February 1940 to November 1940. Chief of Staff for General Thompson, commander, 3rd Division, Ft. Lewis until March 1941. Served as Chief of Staff to Commander, 3rd Division, Ft. Lewis until March 1941. Served as Chief of Staff to General Kenyon Joyce, Commander 9th Army Corps, Ft. Lewis, until June 1941. Designated Chief of Staff to General Walter Kreuger, Commander 3rd Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, June 1941 to December 1941. Promoted to Colonel (temporary), March 11, 1941, and to Brigadier General (temporary), September 29, 1941.

Assigned to General Staff, Washington, D.C., December 1941 to June 1942. Named Deputy Chief in charge of Pacific Defenses under Chief of War Plans Division, General Leonard Gerow, December 1941. Designated as Chief of War Plans Division, February 1942. In April 1942, appointed Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of Operations Division for General George Marshall, Chief of Staff. March 27, 1942, promoted to Major General (temporary).

Conducted mission to increase cooperation among World War II allies, London, England, May 1942. Designated Commanding General, European Theater, London, England, June 1942. Named Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, North Africa, November 1942. Promoted to Lieutenant General (temporary), July 7, 1943 and to General (4 stars) (temporary), February 11, 1943. He was appointed Brigadier (permanent) on the same date.

Appointed Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, December 1943. Commanded forces of Normandy invasion, June 6, 1944. December 20, 1944, promoted to General of the Army (5 stars). Shortly after the German surrender, May 8, 1945, appointed Military Governor, U.S. Occupied Zone, Frankfurt, Germany. On April 11, 1946, wartime rank of General of the Army converted to permanent rank.

Designated as Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, November 19, 1945. Inaugurated as President, Columbia University, New York City, June 7, 1948. Named Supreme Allied Commander, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Europe, and given operational command of Treaty Organization, Europe and given operational command of U.S. Forces, Europe, December 16, 1950. Retired from active service, May 31, 1952 and resigned his commission July 1952.

Announced his candidacy for the Republican Party nomination for President on June 4, 1952 in Abilene. Was nominated at the Republican convention and elected on November 4, 1952.

Served two terms as President of the United States, January 20, 1961. Saw end of Korean War, promoted Atoms for Peace, and dealt with crises in Lebanon, Suez, Berlin, and Hungary in foreign affairs. Saw Alaska and Hawaii become states. Was concerned with civil rights issues and the interstate highway system in domestic affairs.

In March 1961, by Public Law 87-3, signed by President John F. Kennedy, returned to active list of regular Army with rank of General of the Army from December 1944. Maintained office at Gettysburg College and residence at his farm near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, January 1961-March 1969.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower died on March 28, 1969 at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, D.C. He was buried in the Place of Meditation at the Eisenhower Center, Abilene, Kansas on April 2, 1969.

E176

.1
.D65
WTT

ROOSEVELT TO REAGAN:

*A Reporter's Encounters with
Nine Presidents*

HEDLEY DONOVAN
")

A Cornelia & Michael Bessie Book



HARPER & ROW, PUBLISHERS, New York
Cambridge, Philadelphia, San Francisco, London
Mexico City, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney

ht on one point: Truman was
lly transcend his limitations.
example of what a politician
within our government, and
resident.
t of the West. Britain and
ill empires for a few more
nan Presidency, on my first
ear from Englishmen, Ger-
w, he's our President, too."
of their own sovereignty. It
er their own sense of sove-
le West, morally speaking,

6

Dwight Eisenhower

Ike would have run about as well in Devon and Normandy as he did in Kansas. He came to office not as an obscure accidental President but as a world figure who almost as an afterthought had mastered American politics at his first try. He was not only the victor of VE-Day and the first Allied commander of the postwar defenses of Western Europe, he inherited the serious defense buildup that had finally begun in the last Truman years. And the American economy, after the early postwar turbulence and the distortions of Korea, was ready to perform prodigies.

Indeed the economy was already booming during the last two years of the Truman Administration, an awkward circumstance for the Republicans. After I watched them gathered in the Chicago Stockyards Auditorium to pick their 1952 ticket, I wrote in *Fortune** that the boom was a fact the Republicans "resolutely, repeatedly refused to face. It was left to a Catholic priest, offering the invocation . . . to puncture most of the oratory of the speakers who followed him to the Republican rostrum during that noisy week. He did so with no partisan intent; he simply spoke the simple truth:

"'O God,' said the Archbishop of Chicago, Samuel Cardinal Stritch, ' . . . Thou has given us abundant resources. Our farmlands render us bounteous harvests . . . Our industries are the marvel of the whole world . . . Our commerce at home and abroad prospers. Our standard of living has no comparison in all history . . . '

"And in the press gallery one irreverent listener murmured, 'Does the Cardinal know which convention this is?' " (In the previous sentence, I am afraid I was quoting myself.)

It was a glorious week, if you loved the sounds and smells of politics,
*August 1952.

Democratic intellectuals could never quite forgive Ike for beating Adlai, twice. They also tended to be suspicious of a military man in civilian office. They believed in the FDR model of an "activist" President, and Ike visibly did not. They were generally scornful of his Presidency and remained so for some years after he left office. In the 1962 Schlesinger poll of seventy-five historians, Eisenhower was ranked among the most ineffective of our Presidents—No. 22 out of the thirty-one being rated at the time. He stood just above Andrew Johnson, the only President ever impeached and tied with Chester A. Arthur. ("Chet Arthur, President of the United States?" cried one New York politician on hearing of President James Garfield's death. "Good God!")

Revisionism began to take hold about fifteen years ago. By 1981, in a poll of more than eight hundred historians conducted by Robert K. Murray and Tim H. Blessing, Eisenhower had advanced to No. 11. In 1982, the historians and political scientists polled by the *Chicago Tribune* ranked Eisenhower as the ninth-best President out of thirty-nine.*

I am not a newly minted revisionist about Eisenhower. Nor am I amazed at the recent "discovery" by academics and journalists that Eisenhower could express himself very cogently on paper. During his Presidency, I had seen some of his private letters and memoranda; he wrote forcefully, and frequently. The rambling style of his press conference responses was not so different from the way many people, even journalists, talk extemporaneously (I cringe to read a verbatim transcript of my own remarks in a Q and A session). Some of the muddle was deliberate. Talking with Press Secretary James Hagerty about a sensitive question likely to come up at a press conference, he would boast, "By the time I get through, they won't know what I said."† I once published two pieces of Eisenhower syntax and two by Kennedy, on more or less timeless aspects of farm policy, disarmament, etc., and defied the readers of *Time* to guess which President said which. Answers upside down in small type; if some readers got a perfect score, it was sheer luck.‡

I believed during Eisenhower's Administration that he was a very good President, and I still think so. I didn't think then, and I don't think now, that he rose to his full potential, unlike Truman, who rose to his and, one might say, exceeded it.

**The Journal of American History*, Vol. 70, No. 3, December 1983.

†Dwight D. Eisenhower, *Mandate for Change* (New York: Doubleday, 1963), p. 478.

‡January 26, 1962.

In appraising Eisenhower's Presidency today, it is necessary first to understand the man as a politician. Ike was a brilliant politician who liked to think himself above "politics." I need not have worried that the pols would push him around, but his disdain for certain levels of politics and politicians contained a kind of insensitivity and self-righteousness. In the odious hugging scenes with a McCarthy or a Jenner, he could think: Nobody can really imagine that Dwight Eisenhower has anything in common with these rascals, this is just something that happens in a campaign.

The Eisenhower political skills were first sharpened in the small peacetime army of the 1920s and 1930s. In a democratic army the ability to lead requires at least a measure of popularity, the liking and respect of peers and subordinates. Ike had this in abundance, along with ample brains, energy, ambition. He had the organizing ability that depends so heavily on understanding the human resources and limitations within a command, and how to motivate people. He had diplomatic talents and a sharp sense of who was important—rank not an infallible guide—or might become so. In World War II, all this came together in a supreme exercise in politico-military management, carrying rival services, sovereign governments, and assorted prima donnas, military and civilian, to a common victory.

After the liberation of France in 1944, when he began being talked about for President, until the spring of 1952, when he finally agreed to go for it, Ike's letters and diary record a running debate with himself about the propriety and wisdom of entering politics. Over and over he insists he has no desire to be President, and he is vexed that so many people think he is just playing hard to get. ("That's the way to play it, Ike," MacArthur told him one day in Tokyo.*) Eisenhower had a deep belief in the political purity of the U.S. Army, "the finest organization in government," immaculately subordinate to civil authority.† A President of either party should be able to assume the total loyalty of the military and promote and assign commanders without having to think about an officer's political affiliation or ambitions. Would he be "letting the Army down" by running for President? Ike finally persuaded himself that he was being drafted, and was responding to a national necessity to save the two-party system and with it the republic.

Here, as with FDR in 1940, it is hard to disentangle personal drives from patriotic dedication. FDR, of course, had been a professional poli-

*Manchester, *American Caesar*, p. 309.

†*The Eisenhower Diaries*, edited by Robert H. Ferrell (New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1981), pp. 169-70.

staff—a situation future Secretaries of State would envy—but the President himself was very much in charge of foreign policy.

As Donald Neff observes in his fascinating *Warriors at Suez*,* “A shibboleth about Eisenhower’s presidency was that he allowed his Secretary of State to run the nation’s foreign affairs with almost total independence. Nothing could have been further from the truth. Eisenhower kept Dulles on a short leash, though he did grant him considerable latitude in handling the department’s day-to-day routine. But when it came to major issues or crises, it was Eisenhower who made the decisions.” He did genuinely admire his Secretary of State. Speaking to Emmet Hughes, he said, “There’s only one man who has seen more of the world and talked with more people and *knows* more than he [Dulles] does—and that’s me.”†

He used the Cabinet as a Cabinet more than any President has since, presiding over nearly three hundred meetings in eight years. But he did not overcome the difficulty that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Defense really have little to say to each other. The interplay will only occasionally enlighten a President, though the sensation of being an insider in all policy areas may be good for Cabinet members’ morale. By enlarging Cabinet meeting attendance to about twenty-five people (it was ten to twelve, plus a secretary, under FDR and got up to about fifty under Carter), he diluted the importance of the sessions, though for some reason he was proud of this move. “Cabinet government” is highly desirable in the sense of a President trusting Cabinet officers to run their departments, subject to his ultimate authority, rather than his trying to control all these policy areas out of White House staff offices. But Cabinet government has become quite meaningless as a vehicle of collegial advice to a President. The separate policy areas have grown too complex, and Presidents-elect have grown more reluctant to appoint Cabinet officers with significant political constituencies of their own.‡

For the coordination of domestic policy, analyzing and reconciling the legislative proposals originating chiefly in the Cabinet departments, Eisenhower relied heavily on the Bureau of the Budget. His Budget

*New York: The Linden Press/Simon & Schuster, 1981, p. 39.

†Emmet John Hughes, *The Ordeal of Power* (New York: Atheneum, 1981), p. 251.

‡This is partly because the nomination is now won or lost in the primaries, and the winner has had little need to drop hints about Cabinet jobs along the way or at the convention. His major opponents for the nomination will almost invariably decline a Cabinet post; they keep more power and independence by staying in the Senate or the state house. Utterly different, of course, from the British system, where members of the Cabinet, except for the stray hereditary peer, are all working politicians who have won seats in the House of Commons and are a kind of governing council of their party.

peace. The country had experienced the ten-year depression of the 1930s, five years of a war economy, the dislocations of the early postwar, a few years of prosperity in the late 1940s—though many businessmen and economists feared an early bust—then the semicontrolled economy of the Korean War.

So as the great boom of the 1950s took hold, *Fortune* analyzed and celebrated the phenomenon in almost every issue. We gave the Eisenhower Administration some of the credit.

The Eisenhower Administration pursued orthodox conservative economic policies, but there was no effort to repeal the New Deal. Indeed, old-age and unemployment security benefits were substantially enlarged, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was established. The biggest public works program in our history was put in motion—the building of the Interstate Highway System (roads were a special enthusiasm of Ike's), with invigorating effect on the economy and great impact on the whole American life-style. U.S. participation in building the St. Lawrence Seaway, after decades of talk, was finally authorized. Eisenhower put through a large tax reduction in 1954, but also came up with a budget surplus in three years out of eight. (Truman ran a surplus four years out of eight.) It has happened in only one year since.

In 1956, I thought neither Eisenhower nor Stevenson quite so attractive (in their very different ways) as they had looked in 1952. But Eisenhower again seemed much the better choice. In an endorsement editorial I wrote for *Fortune* (October 1956) I particularly admired four stands he had taken contrary to the "rules" of election year politics: he did not recommend a further tax cut, he vetoed a farm bill laden with goodies, he supported the Fed's very tight money policies, and he vetoed a big pork barrel bill. The Democrats denounced him as "arbitrary" and "heartless," I wrote, and "Mr. Stevenson (who long ago said something about 'talking sense' to the American people) chimed in soon afterward."

When Eisenhower left office, despite three recessions—two very mild, one rather sharp—the gross national product (real) was 20 percent higher than when he came in. Over the eight years, inflation averaged only 1.4 percent a year. A remarkable record. In a nice bipartisan way, the economy did equally well for Kennedy, who had the good sense not to tinker much with a going concern.

John Reagan McCrary

January 15, 1990

(Martin Luther King's Birthday)***

Dear Mr. President:

On New Year's Eve outside the Brandenburg Gate in East Berlin, waiting for midnight, through a long lens, I shot a roll of closeups of a young American belting out "Born in the USA," on top of a truck, safe island in the tidal wave of East and West Germans... surging toward the Gate... as fireworks lit the skies for the first time in 28 years...

You know him, of course -- Ed McNally from your team. I had met him just the day before... he was so clearly American... right off the covers of the old "Saturday Evening Post"... you were probably a lot like him... on the "San Jacinto."

It's hard, almost impossible, for young Americans to understand that "freedom is not free"... but McNally had somehow soaked up the feelings of the Germans on both sides of the Wall... his "high" was far more than Superbowl.

I was delighted to learn that McNally is on your team... didn't find out until later that he was also at Yale... and GB, too.

And he told me something about you I never knew, or even suspected... no evidence of it in your letters... scribbled notes... speeches... quotes... friends...

McNally said: "Eisenhower is one of the President's heroes," and he added that there's one firm date on your calendar, March 28, 1990... the date of Eisenhower's death. Why that date?

Eisenhower was my only hero -- and that's the point of this bundle, via McNally.

You were too young to join the Texans we brought up from Houston and Dallas-Ft. Worth for the 1952 midnight launch of Ike's campaign in Madison Square Garden... after a prizefight. They took the Texas delegation away from Taft in Chicago, remember?

***Headline in the "Sunday Times": "A Nation Tries to Decide How to Recall Martin Luther King -- Memory Selects Different Images." Same problem with "Recall" of General/President Eisenhower.

Gateway Plaza 500
Battery Park City
385 South End Avenue
New York City, N.Y. 10280
(212) 912-1111

危機

This year, 1990, is the Eisenhower Centennial Year. Last year's Bicentennial of General George Washington's first Oath of Office, on Wall Street, added very little to an understanding of that first "Mr. President." Now, many groups, from Abilene to Moscow, are planning ways to celebrate -- I prefer cerebrate -- the Centennial of General/President Eisenhower. More than 150 events in Kansas alone -- almost none in Texas, where he was born.

Jim Robinson and American Express have funded a Centennial office in Washington. A Joint Session of Congress is set. There will be a gala in Kennedy Center on his birthday, October 14.

I have argued that Eisenhower was neither Washington, nor Lincoln, nor Martin Luther King, nor Jesus Christ -- hence to focus the finale on his birthday is a tough call, and it falls in the middle of football season. And to focus on the date of his death is, I feel, wrong; the Kennedy Family has done that, understandably.

But most people around the world associate Eisenhower with D-Day -- the testing time for his own leadership, for the Allies, for America and Britain and Canada... and for the Soviets, it was "just in time!"

I was in Poltava, with the 8th and 15th Air Force decoy bombers, to draw the Luftwaffe away from Normandy... I know how the Russians felt on June 6, 1944!

Check your memory of D-Day; I checked it with my brother Douglas, the real "Tex" McCrary, Ops Officer for Jocko Clark's Task Group 58.1, the "Yorktown" and the "Hornet." Was the "San Jacinto" in 58.2?

Douglas spent three hours in flight that day with Jocko, landed and heard all about D-Day that evening on the bullhorn... you were all pulling out of Majuro, headed for Guam and the Battle of the Philippine Sea... remember?

That was "your war"... and certainly you had more combat than any President since Washington.

The editors tell me that you are scheduled for a "Readers Digest" article next Fall; subject: "Ten Lessons in Leadership from Eisenhower." Too late.

Can't you move that up to June and D-Day? Eisenhower knew that "Time is a calendar; timing ticks!"

Eisenhower exemplified Churchill's cycle of leadership: Audacity, tenacity... slowly, sagacity... finally, perspicacity... and always veracity. His greatest regret, he said, was the lie he told about Gary Powers and the U-2.

Here in New York, we are planning a D-Day Salute on June 6, a Wednesday, linked by TV to a D-Day Gala in London, chaired by young Winston Churchill.

We had first planned the Salute for Radio City Music Hall; now it may be on the "Intrepid," which you helped to commission as a Museum -- joined now by the destroyer "Edson" and the submarine "Growler."

We realize that June is the Summit month for you, almost day-after-tomorrow. But please consider your presence -- in person or big-screen TV -- at our D-Day Salute, Wednesday, June 6.

Your participation would make everything possible: the presence of 117 living Congressional Medal of Honor men from World War II -- invocation by Billy Graham and Benediction by Cardinal O'Connor -- MC'd by Walter Cronkite, who jumped into Normandy on D-Day.

Comedy relief, Bob Hope and Willard Scott -- Mary Martin doing a sing-along in Mamie's Inaugural gown -- the Radio City Music Hall Rockettes -- I took them to the Berlin Airlift for the Christmas Show with Irving Berlin in 1948 -- All-Services Drill teams, including a Commando unit from the Brits.

Three speeches the length of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address -- General Colin Powell, Dick Cheney, and you...

All Skyscanned to Europe by Co-chairman Rupert Murdoch... and to every U.S. and Allied Military post, by Armed Forces Network and the Voice of America.

And on the way to D-Day, two more immediate ways you can "make a difference" for the Eisenhower Centennial:

1. Put on your desk in the Oval Office the attached triangle with the new Eisenhower Memorial Coin, and the headline: "This Buck Starts Here!"
2. Adopt as your own clasped hands "partnership for peace" salute to Eisenhower -- visible, audible, and meaningful. Photos attached of General Colin Powell, Admiral Trost, former SECNAV Hidalgo, and a Pearl Harbor Survivor, in the audience on the "Intrepid," December 7.

"Light Horse" Harry Lee called Washington, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

In this Centennial Year, you can do more than anybody, more than everybody, to project Eisenhower as the Man of the Century -- the American Century.

And only you can gather in one place the four living former Presidents, for a portrait of the unique strength of America, Constitutional continuity, succession of the Presidency.

Nothing could better lead into 1992, Columbus 500, and the Re-Discovery of America!

Respectfully and sincerely,

Tex W. W. W.

P.S. Only other long letter I ever sent you was duplicate of 1980 package to Reagan, day you were nominated, attached, copy of Nixon's "Six Crises." Your copy delivered by Dick Moore. Heading on memo: "Thinking the Un-Thinkable." Long answer from Reagan. None from you. Both attached for your Flashback File, relevant 1990-96.