



IN COMMEMORATION OF  
*The Centennial*  
of  
*President Dwight D. Eisenhower*  
1890–1990

Special Joint Meeting  
of the  
One Hundred First Congress  
of the  
United States

10:00 a.m.  
Tuesday, March 27, 1990  
Hall of the House of Representatives

## *The Dwight D. Eisenhower Centennial Commission*

The Honorable Bob Dole, Chairman  
The Honorable James D. Robinson III, Vice Chairman

### *Senate*

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd  
*President Pro Tempore*

The Honorable J. James Exon  
The Honorable Howell Heflin  
The Honorable John Heinz  
The Honorable Nancy Landon Kassebaum  
The Honorable John McCain

### *House*

The Honorable Thomas S. Foley  
*Speaker of the House*

The Honorable Beverly B. Byron  
The Honorable Bill Emerson  
The Honorable William F. Goodling  
The Honorable David E. Price  
The Honorable Pat Roberts  
The Honorable Jim Slattery

### *Presidential Appointees*

The Honorable Susan Eisenhower  
The Honorable Jane S. Gosden  
The Honorable George A. Horkan, Jr.  
The Honorable Calvin A. Strowig

### *Archivist of the United States*

The Honorable Don W. Wilson

Jane Lindley Kratovil  
*Executive Director*





October 14, 1890 ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ March 28, 1969

## Dwight David Eisenhower (1890–1969)

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER, 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, United States Ambassador to Belgium.

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; re-elected 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; prominent figure in the active affairs of the Republican Party; supported many charitable and philanthropic activities; member of National Presbyterian Church, Washington, DC; died on March 28, 1969, at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, DC. Honored by a State Funeral in Washington, DC, and nationwide observances; laid to rest in The Place of Meditation on the grounds of the Eisenhower Center, Abilene, Kansas.

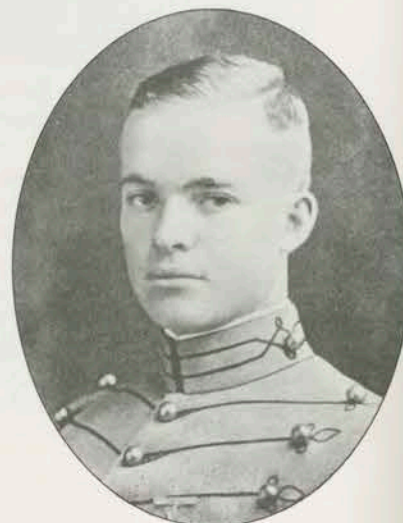




Family photographs from Abilene  
(Dwight David is at left in both).

"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."  
Abilene, Kansas, June 22, 1945

"I come from the very heart of America. . . . To preserve his freedom of worship, his equality before law, his liberty to speak and act as he sees fit, subject only to provisions that he trespass not upon similar rights of others—a Londoner will fight. So will a citizen from Abilene. When we consider these things, then the valley of the Thames draws closer to the farms of Kansas and the plains of Texas."  
London, England, June 12, 1945  
The Guildhall Address



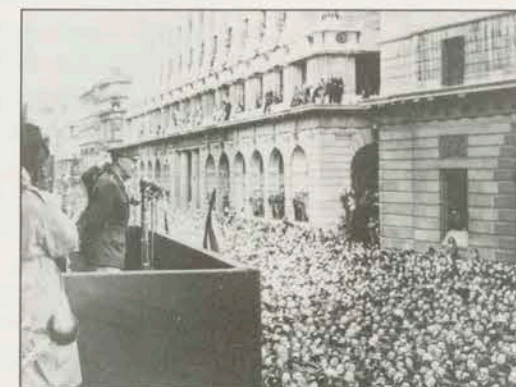
1915 West Point Yearbook

"Every obstacle must be overcome, every inconvenience suffered, and every risk run to ensure that our blow is decisive. We cannot afford to fail."

January 23, 1944, on Operation Overlord  
(the Normandy invasion).



Speaking to paratroopers readying for the D-Day invasion (above). Toasting Marshall Zhukov and General Montgomery in Frankfurt, Germany, June 10, 1945 (below). After the Guildhall Address at the Prime Minister's residence (below right).



"Humility must always be the portion of any man who receives acclaim earned in the blood of his followers and sacrifices of his friends."

London, England, June 12, 1945.  
The Guildhall Address



## DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

October 14, 1890–March 28, 1969

- 1890 Born in Denison, Texas, the third of seven sons of David Jacob and Ida Elizabeth Eisenhower
- 1891 Moved to Abilene, Kansas
- 1909 Graduated, Abilene High School
- 1911 Entered the United States Military Academy
- 1915 Graduated, USMA, West Point  
Posted, as a newly commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas
- 1916 Married Mary (Mamie) Geneva Doud, in Denver, Colorado
- 1918 Assigned to the Tank Corps, Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
- 1922 Appointed to Executive Office, Camp Gaillard, Panama Canal Zone
- 1925 Entered Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; graduated first in his class
- 1927 Posted to the Army War College, Washington, DC
- 1929 Appointed Assistant Executive, Office of Assistant Secretary of War
- 1933 Posted to the Army Industrial College, Washington, DC
- 1935 Appointed Assistant Military Advisor to General Douglas MacArthur, the Philippines
- 1940 Returned to U.S. Appointed Regimental Executive, 15th Infantry
- 1941 Served as Chief of Staff, Third Army
- 1942
  - Named Chief, War Plans Division of War Department General Staff
  - Named Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations Division of War Department General Staff, by General George C. Marshall
  - Appointed Commanding General, European Theater of Operations
  - Appointed Commander in Chief of Allied Forces in Africa
- 1943 Appointed Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force
- 1944
  - Led the D-Day invasion of France (June 6)
  - Awarded newly created rank of General of the Army
- 1945
  - Accepted surrender of German Army
  - Appointed Army Chief of Staff
- 1948 Became President of Columbia University
- 1950 Became first Supreme Allied Commander, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- 1952 Elected 34th President of the United States

## Events as President

- 1953
  - Creation of Department of Health, Education & Welfare (HEW)
  - Creation of the United States Information Agency (USIA)
  - Korean War ended
  - Establishment of Small Business Administration (SBA)
  - First of 193 State or Heads of Government visits (the President of Panama)
  - End of segregation among civilian employees of the Navy and in the District of Columbia
  - "Atoms for Peace" Address, The United Nations
- 1954
  - Air Force Academy created
  - Approval of St. Lawrence Seaway
  - Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court decision
  - Social Security Amendments, extending coverage to ten million more Americans
  - SEATO Collective Defense Treaty transmitted to the Senate
- 1955
  - First Press Conference to be filmed and reported direct
  - Quemoy and Matsu Islands crisis
  - Austrian Treaty signed
  - Geneva Summit, and delivery of "Open Skies" address
  - International Finance Corporation created
  - UN Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy
- 1956
  - Mission 66, a 10-year plan to strengthen National Parks System
  - Interstate Highway System legislation enacted
  - Suez Canal crisis
  - People-to-People Exchange Program launched
  - Hungarian revolt
  - Re-election to a second term as President
- 1957
  - Treaty of Rome establishes European Economic Community
  - International Geophysical Year begins
  - Civil Rights Act signed into law
  - Little Rock, Arkansas desegregation crisis
  - Sputnik launched
  - First Science & Technology Advisor appointed
- 1958
  - First U.S. satellite orbited
  - Lebanon crisis
  - National Cultural Center began (later became The Kennedy Center)
  - National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) created
  - Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) created
- 1959
  - Alaska and Hawaii admitted into the Union
  - Establishment of Inter-American Bank
  - St. Lawrence Seaway opened
  - Khrushchev State visit
  - Antarctic Treaty signed
  - Good Will trip to Europe, Asia and North Africa
- 1960
  - Good Will trip to South America
  - White House Conference on Children and Youth
  - U-2 Incident
  - Paris Summit
  - Good Will trip to Far East
- 1961 Farewell Address to the American People



## *Program*

### **Presiding Officer**

The Speaker, Honorable Thomas S. Foley

### **Prelude Concerts**

*(Hall of the House of Representatives)*

United States Military Academy Glee Club  
Dwayne S. Milburn, Director of Cadet Music  
The United States Army Band  
Colonel Eugene W. Allen, Leader and Commander

Armed Forces Medley

*(Capitol Steps)*

Third United States Infantry Fife and Drum Corps

### **Presentation of the Colors**

Joint Armed Forces Color Guard

*The National Anthem*

### **Invocation**

Reverend James David Ford, D.D.  
*Chaplain of the House of Representatives*

### **Welcoming Remarks**

Honorable Bob Dole

### **Introduction of Distinguished Guests**

*Battle Hymn of the Republic*

### **Tribute**

Walter Cronkite

### **Tribute**

Winston S. Churchill

### **Soldier of Democracy**

an original arrangement  
by

SGM James Kessler and Mr. Mark Murray  
SGM Bill Fox, Narrating

### **Tribute**

Honorable Clark Clifford

### **Tribute**

Honorable James D. Robinson III

### **Tribute**

Arnold Palmer

### **Musical Interlude**

*The Corps*

*Army Blue*

### **Tribute**

Honorable John S. D. Eisenhower

### **Closing Remarks**

Honorable Beverly B. Byron  
Honorable William F. Goodling  
Honorable Pat Roberts

### **Benediction**

Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D.  
*Chaplain of the Senate (Ret.)*

### **Retiring of the Colors**

*God Bless America*

### **Recessional**

*Stars and Stripes Forever*  
John Philip Sousa





"To blend, without coercion, the individual good and the common good is the essence of citizenship in a free country."

New York, NY, October 12, 1948  
Upon installation as President of Columbia University

"... NATO should not for all time be primarily a collective defense organization. We hope and believe the time will come when its defense aspect will be minor and perhaps even unnecessary."

December 16, 1957 Paris, France  
NATO Council Meeting

"... Let no one think that the expenditure of vast sums for weapons and systems of defense can guarantee absolute safety for the citizens of any nation. The awful arithmetic of the atomic bomb does not permit any such easy solution. ... For me to say that the defense capabilities of the United States are such that they could inflict terrible losses upon an aggressor ... while fact, is not the true expression of the purpose and the hope of the United States.

To pause there would be to confirm the hopeless finality of a belief that two atomic colossi are doomed malevolently to eye each other across a trembling world.

"... It is not enough to take this weapon out of the hands of the soldiers. It must be put into the hands of those who will know how to strip its military casing and adapt it to the arts of peace."

New York, NY, December, 1953  
"Atoms for Peace"



Editing "Atoms for Peace" on the plane to New York (top left).  
Delivering the address to the United Nations (top right). Signing  
Atoms for Peace Resolution with Turkish officials (above).

"I like to believe that people in the long run are going to do more to promote peace than are governments. Indeed, I think that people want peace so much that one of these days governments had better get out of their way and let them have it."

September 5, 1959



"The American people want to be friends with the Soviet peoples. There are no natural differences between our peoples or our nations. There are no territorial conflicts or commercial rivalries. Historically, our two countries have always been at peace. ...

It is not always necessary that people should think alike and believe alike before they can work together."

Geneva, Switzerland, July 18, 1955  
Opening remarks to The Geneva Conference.  
On July 21, he presented his "Open Skies" proposal.

"In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together."

Washington, DC, January 17, 1961  
Farewell Address



"A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both."

Washington, DC, January 20, 1953  
First Inaugural Address





"As we peer into society's future, we—you and I, and our government—must avoid the impulse to live only for today, plundering, for our own ease and convenience, the precious resources of tomorrow. We cannot mortgage the material assets of our grandchildren without risking the loss also of their political and spiritual heritage. We want democracy to survive for all generations to come, not to become the insolvent phantom of tomorrow."

Washington, DC, January 17, 1961  
Farewell Address

All photographs courtesy of The  
Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential  
Library, Abilene, Kansas.

## The Presidential Perspective

In 1945, at a ceremony in the historical Guildhall in London, General Eisenhower said, "I come from the heart of America." In 1990, as we celebrate the Centennial of his birth and the forty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, those who live in the heart of Europe are daring to breathe free after living for generations under tyranny. For a man who led the greatest expeditionary force in history to free Europe from another kind of tyranny—a man who dedicated his life to preserving and protecting the ideal of freedom that dwells in the heart of America—there could be no greater tribute.

Dwight David Eisenhower's achievements made him one of our greatest generals and greatest Presidents. But perhaps an even greater legacy than his achievements as a leader is what we remember about Eisenhower as a man. After the millions of words that have been written and spoken about him in the twenty-one years since his death, no one has said it more eloquently than he did himself to Mamie a few hours before he died. "I have always loved my wife," he said. "I have always loved my children. I have always loved my grandchildren. And I have always loved my country."

As one who had the privilege of serving as his Vice President during the time when he consolidated in peacetime the triumphs for freedom that he had won in war, I commend you and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Centennial Commission for your efforts during this Centennial year. They will permit new generations of Americans to learn and marvel at what one man—one extraordinary man—can do.

Richard Nixon

"A citizen, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." 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, whose birth in 1890 we are commemorating this year.

In Eisenhower's case, all Americans compressed 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.

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.

As our thirty-fourth President, Ike Eisenhower achieved economic stability, growth and prosperity for America. He was, as our President, the foremost statesman for the free world.

Gerald R. Ford



Dwight D. Eisenhower deserves to be honored by our nation for his achievements in war and peace. Named supreme allied commander in World War II, he led the Allied Expeditionary Forces to victory in the invasion of Europe, certainly one of the greatest military campaigns in the history of the world. Elected President of the United States at the height of the Cold War with the Soviet Union, he began his administration by settling the conflict in Korea, and for the remainder of his eight-year term kept our country out of war. Not one serviceman lost his life in combat during these years.

He maintained the peace with a bi-partisan foreign policy, emphasizing cooperation with our allies for collective security. The United Nations and other international organizations received his support. He believed in settling problems through negotiation. Convinced of the terrible consequences of a nuclear war, he launched innovative efforts toward arms control and resisted engaging in an arms race with the Soviet Union. Moreover, he warned against the dangerous growth of an American military-industrial complex. For him, national defense was more than the manufacturing of weapons. He initiated legislation strengthening American research and education. This nation was extremely fortunate that in an era of great tension, Dwight D. Eisenhower had the judgment and the moral courage to pursue peace.

*Jimmy Carter*

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As a former president, one looks back on the tenure of a predecessor with a special, appreciative eye. From such a perspective, it is clear to me that Dwight D. Eisenhower's contribution to his country and the world has endured long beyond his own time and has yet to lose its strength; if anything, it continues to grow stronger.

In matters of foreign policy, for example, Eisenhower showed a kind of prescience. I believe that his ability to lead can best be measured by that skill of foreseeing issues that retain their importance for years to come. Who can look upon the events in the eastern bloc as his centennial year begins and not think of his tireless endeavors in support of liberty and freedom during and after World War II?

Eisenhower, it has been said, came to believe he was up to the responsibility of presidential leadership after his war experiences. In the years prior to assuming the presidency he wrote, "the one quality that can be developed by studious reflection and practice is the leadership of men." His lifelong public service is tribute enough to his having learned and, most importantly, practiced such leadership to an admirable degree.

As president, Eisenhower sought global economic cooperation, adopting a perspective that did not always reflect the thinking of his generation. But Eisenhower understood then the links in our world economy that are today taken for granted. He should be remembered, above all, for grasping three decades ago what the future would hold.

*Ronald Reagan*

I am delighted to send my warmest greetings to the distinguished members and guests of this special Joint Meeting of Congress as you gather to honor the memory of our nation's 34th President, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The theme of the 1990 Eisenhower Centennial Year, "leadership," is most fitting. Ike once noted the importance of this quality to us as individuals and as a nation: "We know—and all the world constantly reminds us—that the future well-being of humanity depends directly upon America's leadership. I say emphatically that this leadership depends no less directly upon the faith, the courage, the love of freedom, and the capacity for sacrifice of every American citizen, every home, every American community." Today we are grateful for the extraordinary example he set.

Dwight Eisenhower's achievements as a soldier, statesman, and President are legendary. As Supreme Allied Commander during World War II, his leadership and example animated the most successful wartime coalition in history and paved the way for an unprecedented military feat: the invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944. Typical of the man is that, even as he bore the weight of the decision to proceed with the invasion, he drafted a message shouldering sole blame for any failure that might result. Surely D-Day will live forever as a symbol of not only the bravery of Allied troops but also the courage of their commander. Dwight Eisenhower's faith and dedication to the cause of freedom were an inspiration to others and were a decisive factor in our Crusade in Europe and ultimate Allied victory over Nazism.

During two successful terms as President, Ike remained fully committed to protecting human rights and promoting peace, both at home and abroad. On countless economic and diplomatic fronts, and in times of crisis—whether in Suez, Lebanon, or Little Rock—this quiet "Man from Abilene" distinguished himself as a skilled and thoughtful leader.

In particular, Ike's steadfast commitment to the friends of freedom and his courage in confronting tyranny made possible the revitalization of democracy in Europe and the emergence of former foes into the community of free nations. Indeed, so many of the joyous developments we are witnessing in today's world would not have been possible without, at a critical moment of history, the leadership of Dwight Eisenhower.

The Revolution of 1989 has demonstrated clearly how the strength and resolve of free nations, rooted in the ideals Ike cherished, have helped change the course of history. Our policies aimed at containing the advance of tyranny and encouraging the development of free and democratic nations have been vindicated. How proud Ike would be to know that the torch of liberty, borne so bravely by American and Allied troops in battle, now burns brilliantly in countries that once suffered under the shadow of tyranny.

In remembering Dwight D. Eisenhower, we pay him the highest honor by rededicating ourselves to the principles he fought so hard to uphold. As we all know, they are the only sure foundation for true and lasting world peace.

Barbara joins me in sending best wishes for a most memorable event. God bless you, and God bless America.

*George Bush*



**MEMBERS OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS  
WHO BEGAN SERVING DURING THE EISENHOWER  
PRESIDENCY**

<i>Name</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Congress</i>	<i>Initial service</i>
Jack Brooks	TX	83rd	Jan. 3, 1953
Robert C. Byrd	WV	83rd	Jan. 3, 1953
William H. Natcher	KY	83rd	Aug. 1, 1953
Strom Thurmond	SC	83rd	Dec. 24, 1954
Dante B. Fascell	FL	84th	Jan. 3, 1955
John D. Dingell	MI	84th	Dec. 13, 1955
William S. Broomfield	MI	85th	Jan. 3, 1957
Robert H. Michel	IL	85th	Jan. 3, 1957
Silvio O. Conte	MA	86th	Jan. 3, 1959
Robert W. Kastenmeier	WI	86th	Jan. 3, 1959
Dan Rostenkowski	IL	86th	Jan. 3, 1959
Neal Smith	IA	86th	Jan. 3, 1959
Quentin N. Burdick	ND	86th	Aug. 8, 1960

March, 1990



# REMARKS OF SENATOR BOB DOLE

## JOINT MEETING FOR

## THE EISENHOWER CENTENNIAL



GOOD MORNING. ON  
BEHALF OF THE "NATIONAL  
EISENHOWER CENTENNIAL  
COMMISSION," IT IS MY  
PRIVILEGE TO WELCOME  
YOU TO CEREMONIES  
HONORING A GREAT  
AMERICAN HERO — WHO  
JUST HAPPENS TO BE THE





FAVORITE SON OF KANSANS  
EVERYWHERE. THROUGHOUT  
THIS CENTENNIAL YEAR,  
DWIGHT EISENHOWER IS  
BEING RECALLED AS A  
HISTORICAL GIANT — THE  
ARCHITECT OF "OPERATIONS  
OVERLORD" AND THE  
STATESMAN BEHIND ~~THE~~

3 →



"ATOMS FOR PEACE." BUT  
FOR MILLIONS THE WORLD  
OVER WHO STILL LIKE IKE,  
HE REMAINS A REASSURING  
SYMBOL OF THE  
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITIES  
THAT LIE WITHIN SEEMINGLY  
ORDINARY PEOPLE.





'I BELIEVE FANATICALLY IN  
THE AMERICAN FORM OF  
DEMOCRACY,' HE ONCE  
WROTE, 'A SYSTEM THAT  
RECOGNIZES AND PROTECTS  
THE RIGHT OF THE  
INDIVIDUAL , AND THAT  
ASCribES TO THE INDIVIDUAL  
A DIGNITY ACCRUING TO



HIM BECAUSE OF HIS  
CREATION IN THE IMAGE OF  
A SUPREME BEING.'

SUCH VALUES DO NOT  
JUST HAPPEN.

IKE'S KANSAS UPBRINGING  
TAUGHT, EVEN AS IT TESTED.

'I HAVE FOUND OUT IN  
LATER YEARS WE WERE VERY

6 →



POOR,' HE SAID WHEN HE  
WENT BACK TO ABILENE IN  
1947 TO LAY THE  
CORNERSTONE OF A  
MUSEUM BEARING HIS  
FAMILY'S NAME; 'BUT THE  
GLORY OF AMERICA IS  
THAT WE DIDN'T KNOW IT  
THEN. ALL THAT WE KNEW

7





WAS THAT OUR PARENTS —  
— OF GREAT COURAGE —  
— COULD SAY TO US:  
'OPPORTUNITY' IS ALL ABOUT  
YOU. REACH OUT AND  
TAKE IT.

"OPPORTUNITY" IS WHAT  
EISENHOWER HAD IN MIND  
WHEN HE STOOD IN



LONDON'S ANCIENT  
'GUILDHALL' IN THE SPRING  
OF 1945 AND DECLARED, 'I  
COME FROM THE VERY  
HEART OF AMERICA.'  
"OPPORTUNITY" WAS A  
FITTING EPITAPH FOR THE  
FIVE—STAR GENERAL OF THE  
ARMY WHO MADE HIS FINAL

HOMECOMING IN AN \$80  
REGULATION CASKET, TO LIE  
IN A PLAIN STONE CHAPEL  
ON THE EDGE OF THE  
KANSAS PRAIRIE.  
OPPORTUNITY IS IKE'S  
LEGACY — THE DEMAND  
ECHOING FROM A  
THOUSAND STREET CORNERS



— IN PRAGUE AND  
PANAMA CITY, MANAGUA,  
MOSCOW AND BUCHAREST.

A CENTURY AFTER HIS  
BIRTH, WE RECOGNIZE THE  
|| MAN FROM ABILENE || AS A  
SYMBOL OF DEMOCRATIC  
OPPORTUNITY IN A WORLD  
WHERE OLD OPPRESSIONS

ARE CRUMBLING LIKE THE  
WALL THAT ONCE  
ARTIFICIALLY DIVIDED EAST  
FROM WEST. FOR NO MAN  
DID MORE TO RID OUR  
PLANET OF THE NAZI  
SCOURGE. NO ONE GAVE  
MORE IN THE 'COLD WAR'  
AGAINST HUMAN

12 →



ENSLAVEMENT.      AND      NO  
ONE      DESERVES      MORE  
GRATITUDE FROM A WORLD  
WAKING UP TO ITS OWN  
POTENTIAL.

IT IS EASIER TO WIN A  
WAR THAN TO MAKE PEACE;  
DWIGHT EISENHOWER DID  
BOTH.      ALONG THE WAY,

THE BOY WHOSE VALUES  
TOOK ROOT IN THE RICH  
BLACK EARTH OF DICKINSON  
COUNTY, KANSAS, GREW TO  
EMBODY THE AMERICAN  
DREAM. THANKS TO HIM,  
THE DREAM LIVES IN EVERY  
LAND. NEARLY HALF A  
CENTURY AFTER HE





LIBERATED<sup>11</sup> FORTRESS EUROPE,<sup>11</sup>  
DWIGHT EISENHOWER IS STILL  
RELEASING HUMANITY FROM  
BONDAGE. TO THOSE STILL  
IN DARKNESS, HE REPRESENTS  
THE BRIGHT LIGHT OF  
FREEDOM. AND BY THAT  
LIGHT, WE CAN ALL FIND  
OUR WAY HOME. Thank You.

15 #

HOUSE FLOOR





March 26, 1990

TO: SENATOR DOLE  
FROM: ELLI RYAN  
SUBJECT: March 27, 1990

Attached is your statement for the Joint Meeting tomorrow, as well as the printed program. Arrangements have been made for the Commission to sit together, and also for program participants to sit together. The enclosed House floor seating chart is somewhat sketchy, however, your seat is the first one in the front row, and a name card will be placed on the seat.

Beginning at 9:00 a.m. in H-207 (the Rayburn Room), coffee and pastries will be provided. This will serve as a pre-ceremony meeting place for participants, Eisenhower family and Commission members. I understand you have a breakfast meeting with OMB Director Darman at 8:30 a.m., and a vote scheduled for 9:30 a.m.. If time allows, I know everyone would be honored if you stopped by H-207 for a few moments.

Programs will be distributed prior to the Joint Meeting, as individuals enter the chamber, and the I LIKE IKE buttons will be distributed following the Joint Meeting, as the audience leaves.

\*\*The Third United States Infantry Fife and Drum Corps will play outside the South door of the Capitol, both prior to and following the ceremony.

**Tribute**  
Walter Cronkite

**Tribute**  
Winston S. Churchill

**Soldier of Democracy**  
an original arrangement  
by  
Sgm James Kessler & Mr. Mark Murray  
Sgm Bill Fox, Narating

**Tribute**  
Honorable Clark Clifford

**Tribute**  
Honorable James D. Robinson III

**Tribute**  
Arnold Palmer

**Musical Interlude**

The Corps  
Army Blue

**Tribute**  
Honorable John S. D. Eisenhower

**Closing Remarks**  
Honorable Beverly Byron  
Honorable William Goodling  
Honorable Pat Roberts

**Benediction**  
The Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D.  
Chaplain of the Senate (Ret.)

**Retiring of the Colors**  
*God Bless America*

**Recessional**  
*Stars & Stripes Forever*  
John Philip Sousa