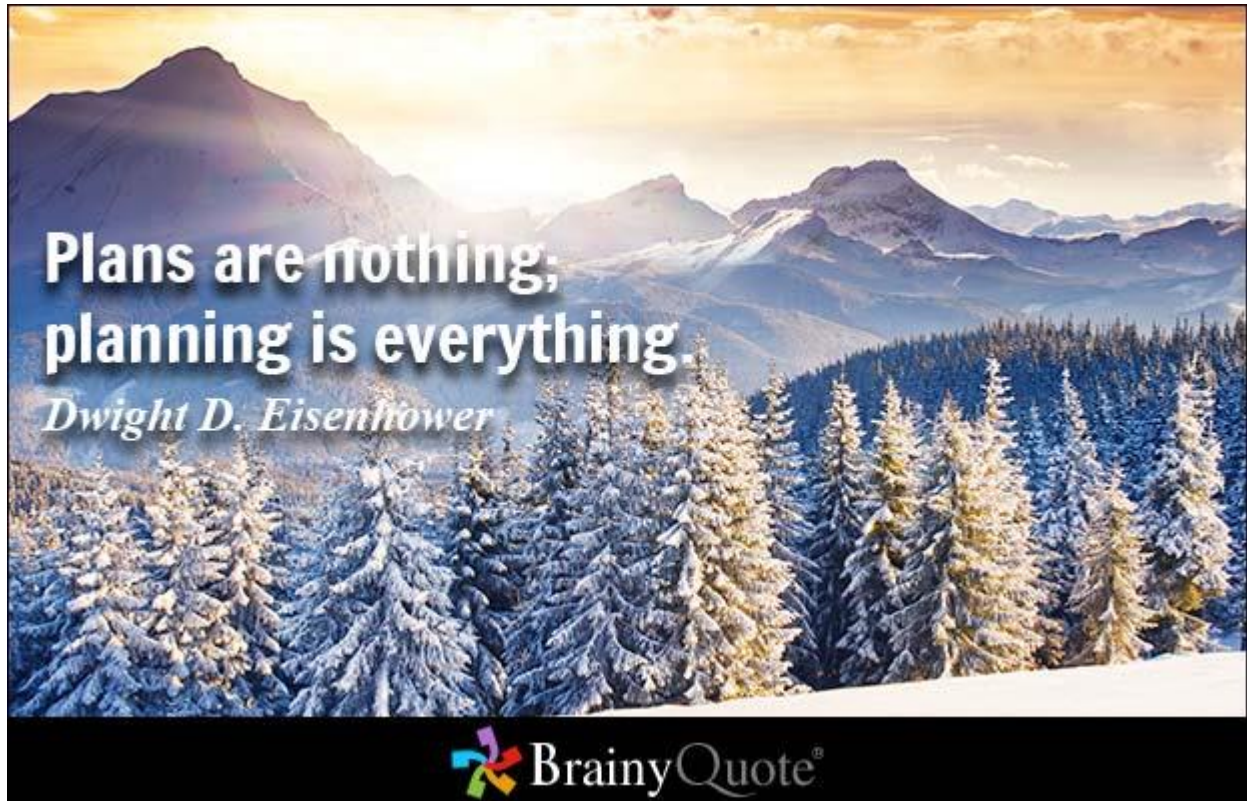


Brainy Quote ~ Dwight D. Eisenhower 003



"Plans are nothing; planning is everything." ~ Dwight D. Eisenhower 003 ~ Ok

"Rencana tidak ada apa-apanya; perencanaan adalah segalanya." ~ Dwight D. Eisenhower 003 ~ Ok

Apa rencana yang telah pernah Anda buat sebelumnya? Apakah Anda konsisten menjalankan rencana yang telah dilakukan? Apakah rencana tidak dapat diubah? Bagaimana bila terjadi perubahan setelah rencana ditetapkan? Apakah Anda tetap dengan rencana semula atau melakukan perubahan rencana dan menyesuaikan diri dengan perubahan yang terjadi? Sesungguhnya, rencana tidak boleh kaku. Rencana mengikuti perubahan yang terjadi. Dengan demikian, perencanaan harus senantiasa di tinjau kembali. Jangan terpaku pada rencana yang dibuat saat banyak variabel dianggap konsisten.

Demikian yang pernah diutarakan oleh **Dwight D. Eisenhower**, presiden ke 34 Amerika Serikat, hidup dalam rentang tahun 1890-1969 (78 tahun), lewat *quote*-nya, '**Plans are nothing; planning is everything.**' Secara bebas diterjemahkan, '**Rencana tidak ada apa-apanya; perencanaan adalah segalanya.**'

Setiap orang seharusnya membuat rencana. Walaupun ada juga pihak-pihak tertentu yang tidak pernah membuat satu rencana pun. Namun, hal terbaik adalah menyiapkan perencanaan yang akan disesuaikan dengan keadaan terkini. Menyiapkan perencanaan yang fleksibel, bukan berarti kita plin-plan dengan apa yang akan kita lakukan. Hal tersebut lebih pada penyesuaian pada perubahan keadaan untuk meminimalkan risiko sekaligus memperluas kesempatan dan meningkatkan hasil.

Milikilah perencanaan yang baik. Tinjauilah saat dibutuhkan untuk menyesuaikan perencanaan tersebut dengan keadaan saat ini. Dengan fleksibilitas perencanaan, kita terlepas dari rencana yang kadaluarsa.

Indonesia, 11 Agustus 2019

Riset Corporation

Dwight D. Eisenhower Biography

U.S. President, General, Journalist (1890–1969)

Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th president of the United States, promoted Atoms for Peace at the United Nations General Assembly in order to ease Cold War tensions.

Synopsis

Dwight D. Eisenhower was born on October 14, 1890, in Denison, Texas. In 1945 he was appointed U.S. Army chief of staff. He became the first Supreme Allied Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1951. In 1952 he was elected U.S. president. He served two terms before retiring to Gettysburg in 1961. Eisenhower died on March 28, 1969, at the Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Early Life

Dwight D. Eisenhower was born on October 14, 1890, in Denison, Texas, to David Jacob Eisenhower and Ida Elizabeth Stover Eisenhower. Dwight was the third of his parents' seven sons. His parents had moved from Abilene, Kansas, to Denison, Texas, before he was born. In Denison, the family lived in a tiny house near the railroad tracks while David cleaned train engines for a living.

When Dwight was a year and a half old, his family moved back to Abilene so David could take a better job at his brother-in-law's creamery.

In Abilene, Dwight's 10-month-old brother Paul died of diphtheria when Dwight was 4 years old. Despite the tragedy, Dwight formed happy childhood memories in Abilene that he would cherish throughout his life. Among these were his days playing baseball and football at Abilene High School.

After Eisenhower graduated from high school in 1909, he joined his father and uncle at the Belle Springs Creamery while also moonlighting as a fireman. Eisenhower used the money he earned to pay his younger brother Edgar's tuition at the University of Michigan. The brothers had a deal: After two years, they'd switch places—with Edgar then working to support Eisenhower's college education. Luckily for Edgar, he never had to live up to his end of the deal.

In 1911, Dwight landed an appointment at the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York, where attendance was free of charge. Once again he was a star on the football field, until a series of knee injuries forced him to stop playing. In 1915, Eisenhower proudly graduated from West Point, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant.

Military Career

After graduation, Eisenhower was stationed in Texas, where he met and started dating 18-year-old Mamie Geneva Doud from Denver, Colorado. The couple married nine months later, on July 1, 1916. Eisenhower was promoted to first lieutenant on his wedding day.

For the first few years of Eisenhower's military career, he and Mamie moved from post to post throughout Texas, Georgia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1917, Mamie gave birth to the couple's first son, Doud Dwight. That same year, the United States entered WWI. Although Eisenhower hoped to be commissioned overseas, he was instead appointed to run a tank training center at Camp Colt in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Throughout the war and afterward, Eisenhower

continued to rise through the ranks. By 1920, he was promoted to major, after having volunteered for the Tank Corps, in the War Department's first transcontinental motor convoy, the previous year.

In 1921, tragedy struck at home, when the Eisenhowers' firstborn son, Doud Dwight, died of scarlet fever at the age of 3. Mamie gave birth to a second son, John Sheldon Doud, in 1922. That year, Eisenhower assumed the role of executive officer to General Fox Conner in the Panama Canal Zone. In 1924, at Conner's urging, Eisenhower applied to the Army's prestigious graduate school, the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, and was accepted. He graduated first in his class of 245 in 1926, with a firm reputation for his military prowess.

From 1927 to 1929 Eisenhower toured and reported for the War Department, under General John Pershing. After finishing his tour in 1929, Eisenhower was appointed chief military aide under General Douglas MacArthur. From 1935 to 1939 Eisenhower served under MacArthur as assistant military advisor to the Philippines. Eisenhower returned to the United States in early 1940.

Over the next two years he was stationed in California and Washington state. In 1941, after a transfer to Fort Sam Houston, Eisenhower became chief of staff for the Third Army. Eisenhower was soon promoted to brigadier general for his leadership of the Louisiana Maneuvers. Late that year he was transferred to the War Plans division in Washington, D.C. In 1942, he was promoted to major general. Just months later, he became commander-in-chief of the Allied Forces and led Operation Torch, the Allied invasion of North Africa.

On D-Day, June 6, 1944, Eisenhower commanded the Allied forces in the Normandy invasion. In December of that year he was promoted to five-star rank. After Germany's surrender in 1945, he was made military governor of the U.S. Occupied Zone. Eisenhower then returned home to Abilene and received a hero's welcome. A few months later, he was appointed U.S. Army chief of staff. In 1948, he was elected president of Columbia University, a position he held until December of 1950, when he decided to leave Columbia to accept an appointment as first Supreme Allied Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. While in Paris with NATO, Eisenhower was encouraged by Republican emissaries to run for president of the United States.

U.S. Presidency

In 1952 Eisenhower retired from active service and returned to Abilene to announce his candidacy for the Republican Party nomination. On November 4, 1952, after winning the election by a landslide, Eisenhower was elected the United States' 34th president. His domestic policy picked up where [Franklin Roosevelt](#)'s New Deal and [Harry Truman](#)'s Fair Deal programs left off. In foreign policy, Eisenhower made reducing Cold War tensions through military negotiation a main focus of his administration.

In 1953 he orchestrated an armistice that brought peace to South Korea's border. Also that year, Eisenhower made his famous "Atoms for Peace" speech at the United Nations General Assembly. The United States and Russia had both recently developed atomic bombs, and the speech promoted applying atomic energy to peaceful uses, rather than using it for weaponry and warfare. In 1955, Eisenhower met with Russian, British and French leaders at Geneva to further quell the threat of atomic war.

In 1956 Eisenhower was re-elected to a second term, winning by an even wider margin than in his first election, despite the fact that he had just recently recovered from a heart attack. Over the course of his second term, Eisenhower continued to promote his Atoms for Peace program. In his second term, he also grappled with crises in Lebanon and the Suez.

Accomplishments during his two terms include creating the U.S. Information Agency, and establishing Alaska and Hawaii as states. Eisenhower also supported the creation of the Interstate Highway System during his time in office. His other distinctions include signing the 1957 Civil Rights Act and setting up a permanent Civil Rights Commission. Eisenhower was additionally responsible for signing the bill to form the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Poised to leave office in January of 1961, Eisenhower gave a televised farewell address in which he warned the nation against the dangers of the Cold War "military-industrial complex."

Later Life

Following his presidency, Eisenhower retired to a farmhouse in Gettysburg with his wife, Mamie. Although he had resigned his commission as a general when he became president, when he left office his successor, President Kennedy, reactivated his commission. He also kept an office at Gettysburg College for the remainder of his life, where he held meetings and wrote his memoirs.

Eisenhower died on March 28, 1969, at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, D.C., following a long period of suffering from a heart-related illness. In addition to a state funeral in the nation's capital, a military funeral was held in Eisenhower's beloved hometown of Abilene, Kansas.

Adopted from: <https://www.biography.com/people/dwight-d-eisenhower-9285482>

Dwight D. Eisenhower

PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES

WRITTEN BY: [Thomas C. Reeves](#)

Dwight D. Eisenhower, in full **Dwight David Eisenhower** (*see* [Researcher's Note](#)), (born October 14, 1890, Denison, Texas, U.S.—died March 28, 1969, Washington, D.C.), 34th president of the United States (1953–61), who had been supreme commander of the Allied forces in western Europe during World War II. (For a discussion of the history and nature of the presidency, *see* [presidency of the United States of America](#).)

Early Career

Eisenhower was the third of seven sons of David Jacob and Ida Elizabeth (Stover) Eisenhower. In the spring of 1891 the Eisenhowers left [Denison, Texas](#), and returned to [Abilene, Kansas](#), where their forebears had settled as part of a [Mennonite](#) colony. David worked in a creamery; the family was poor; and Dwight and his brothers were introduced to hard work and a strong religious tradition at an early age.

"Ike," as Dwight was called, was a fun-loving youth who enjoyed sports but took only a moderate interest in his studies. The latter was perhaps a sign of one of his later characteristics: a dislike for the company of scholars. Dwight graduated from Abilene High School in 1909, worked for more than a year to support a brother's college education, and then entered the [U.S. Military Academy](#) at [West Point, New York](#), a decision that left his mother, a pacifist, in tears. He excelled in gridiron [football](#) but injured a knee in his second year at the academy and was forced to stop playing. In the remarkable class of 1915—which was to produce 59 generals—he ranked 61st academically and 125th in [discipline](#) out of the total of 164 graduates.

After being commissioned a second lieutenant, he was sent to [San Antonio, Texas](#), where he met Mamie Geneva Doud ([Mamie Eisenhower](#)), daughter of a successful [Denver](#) meat packer. They were married in 1916 and had two sons: Doud Dwight, born in 1917, who died of [scarlet fever](#) in 1921, and John Sheldon Doud, born in 1922.

During [World War I](#) Eisenhower commanded a tank training centre, was promoted to captain, and received the Distinguished Service Medal. The war ended just before he was to be sent overseas. From 1922 to 1924 he was assigned to the [Panama Canal Zone](#), and there he came under the inspiring influence of his commander, Brig. Gen. Fox Conner. With Conner's assistance, Eisenhower was selected to attend the army's Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Then a major, he graduated first in a class of 275 in 1926 and two years later graduated from the Army War College. He then served in France (where he wrote a guidebook of [World War I](#) battlefields) and in Washington, D.C., before becoming an aide to Army Chief of Staff Gen. [Douglas MacArthur](#) in 1933. Two years later he accompanied MacArthur to the [Philippines](#) to assist in the reorganization of the commonwealth's army, and while there he was awarded the Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines and promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He returned to the [United States](#) shortly after Germany's invasion of [Poland](#) initiated the European phase of [World War II](#), and in March 1941 he became a full colonel. Three months later he was made chief of staff of the Third Army, and he soon won the attention of Army Chief of Staff Gen. [George C. Marshall](#) for his role in planning war games involving almost 500,000 troops.

Supreme Commander

When the United States entered World War II in December 1941, Marshall appointed Eisenhower to the army's war plans division in [Washington, D.C.](#), where he prepared strategy for an Allied invasion of [Europe](#). Eisenhower had been made a [brigadier general](#) in September 1941 and was promoted to major [general](#) in March 1942; he was also named head of the operations division of the War Department. In June Marshall selected him over 366 senior officers to be commander of U.S. troops in Europe. Eisenhower's rapid advancement, after a long army career spent in relative obscurity, was due not only to his knowledge of military strategy and talent for organization but also to his ability to persuade, mediate, and get along with others. Men from a wide variety of backgrounds, impressed by his friendliness, humility, and persistent optimism, liked and trusted him. A phrase that later became one of the most famous campaign slogans in American history seemed to reflect the impression of everyone who met him: "I like Ike!"

Eisenhower was promoted to lieutenant general in July 1942 and named to head [Operation Torch](#), the Allied invasion of French [North Africa](#). This first major Allied offensive of the war was launched on November 8, 1942, and successfully completed in May 1943. Eisenhower's decision to work during the campaign with the French admiral [François Darlan](#), who had [collaborated](#) with the Germans, aroused a storm of protest from the Allies, but his action was defended by President [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#). A full general since that February, Eisenhower then directed the amphibious assault of [Sicily](#) and the Italian mainland, which resulted in the fall of [Rome](#) on June 4, 1944.

During the fighting in [Italy](#), Eisenhower participated in plans to cross the [English Channel](#) for an invasion of [France](#). On December 24, 1943, he was appointed supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, and the next month he was in [London](#) making preparations for the massive thrust into Europe. On June 6, 1944, he gambled on a break in bad weather and gave the order to launch the [Normandy Invasion](#), the largest amphibious attack in history. On D-Day more than 156,000 troops landed in [Normandy](#). Invading Allied forces eventually numbered 1,000,000 and began to fight their way into the heart of France. On [August 25](#) Paris was liberated. After winning the [Battle of the Bulge](#)—a fierce German counterattack in the Ardennes in December—the Allies crossed the [Rhine](#) on March 7, 1945. [Germany](#) surrendered on May 7, ending the war in Europe. Although Eisenhower was criticized, then and later, for allowing the Russians to capture the enemy

capital of [Berlin](#), he and others defended his actions on several grounds (the Russians were closer, had more troops, and had been promised Berlin at the [Yalta Conference](#) of February 1945). In the meantime, in December 1944, Eisenhower had been made a five-star general.

Eisenhower was given a hero's welcome upon returning to the [United States](#) for a visit in June 1945, but in November his intended retirement was delayed when Pres. [Harry S. Truman](#) named him to replace Marshall as chief of staff. For more than two years Eisenhower directed demobilization of the wartime army and worked to unify the armed services under a centralized command. In May 1948 he left active duty as the most popular and respected soldier in the United States and became president of [Columbia University](#) in [New York City](#). His book *Crusade in Europe*, published that fall, made him a wealthy man.

Eisenhower's brief career as an academic administrator was not especially successful. His technical [education](#) and military experience prepared him poorly for the post. In the fall of 1950 President Truman asked him to become supreme commander of the [North Atlantic Treaty Organization](#) (NATO), and in early 1951 he flew to [Paris](#) to assume his new position. For the next 15 months he devoted himself to the task of creating a united military organization in western Europe to be a defense against the possibility of communist aggression.

First Term As President

As early as 1943 Eisenhower was mentioned as a possible presidential candidate. His personal qualities and military reputation prompted both parties to woo him. As the campaign of [1952](#) neared, Eisenhower let it be known that he was a Republican, and the eastern wing of the party, headed by Gov. [Thomas E. Dewey](#) of New York, made an intensive effort to persuade him to seek the Republican presidential nomination. His name was entered in several state primaries against the more [conservative](#) Sen. [Robert A. Taft](#) of Ohio. Although the results were mixed, Eisenhower decided to run. In June 1952 he retired from the army after 37 years of service, returned to the United States, and began to campaign actively. At the party convention in July, after a bitter fight with Taft supporters, Eisenhower won the nomination on the first ballot. His running mate was Sen. [Richard M. Nixon](#) of California. The Democrats nominated Gov. [Adlai E. Stevenson](#) of [Illinois](#) for president and Sen. John Sparkman of [Alabama](#) for vice president.

Despite his age (61), Eisenhower campaigned tirelessly, impressing millions with his warmth and sincerity. His wide, friendly grin, wartime heroics, and middle-class pastimes—he was an [avid](#) golfer and bridge player and a fan not of highbrow literature but of the American western—endearred him to the public and garnered him vast support. Like her husband, Mamie Eisenhower projected a down-to-earth image. She remained an [ardent](#) supporter of him, though their marriage had been strained by rumours of an affair during [World War II](#) between Eisenhower and his driver-secretary Kay Summersby.

Eisenhower urged economy and honesty in government and promised to visit [Korea](#) to explore the possibilities for ending the [Korean War](#), which had broken out in 1950 between communist [North Korea](#) and pro-Western [South Korea](#) and soon involved [United Nations](#) (mainly U.S.) troops and communist Chinese forces. Many Republicans, including Nixon, spoke of pro-communist disloyalty within the Truman administration and called for stringent anti subversive measures. The Eisenhower-Nixon ticket won handily, carrying 39 states, winning the electoral vote 442 to 89, and collecting more than 33 million popular votes. The Republican Party won control of Congress by a slim margin but lost both houses two years later.

Eisenhower's basically conservative views on domestic affairs were shared by his secretary of the treasury, George M. Humphrey. The administration's domestic program, which came to be labeled "modern Republicanism," called for reduced taxes, balanced budgets, a decrease in government control over the economy, and the return of certain federal responsibilities to the states. Controls over rents, wages, and prices were allowed to expire, and in 1954 there was a slight tax revision. At Eisenhower's insistence [Congress](#) transferred the title to valuable tideland oil reserves to the states. But there was no sharp break with policies inherited from previous Democratic administrations. The needs of an expanding population (which grew from 155 million to 179 million during the Eisenhower era) and the country's overseas commitments caused budget deficits during five out of eight years. The [minimum wage](#) was increased to \$1 per hour; the [Social Security System](#) was broadened; and in the spring of 1953 the [Department of Health, Education, and Welfare](#) was created.

The right wing of the [Republican Party](#) clashed with the president more often than the Democrats did during his first term. For example, Eisenhower expended a great deal of time and energy defeating the [Bricker Amendment](#) of 1954, a bill sponsored by Republican Sen. John Bricker of Ohio that would have limited the president's liberty to negotiate international treaties that violated the rights of U.S. states. The bill fell only one vote short; it was a victory for the president's extensive lobbying campaign. But by far the largest challenge came from Sen. [Joseph R. McCarthy](#) of [Wisconsin](#). In part to preserve party unity, Eisenhower had refused to publicly condemn Senator McCarthy's charges of [communist](#) influence within the government. Although privately Eisenhower expressed his distaste for the senator, at times he seemed to encourage the attacks of McCarthyites. Hundreds of federal employees were fired under his expanded loyalty-security program. With his approval Congress passed a law designed to outlaw the [American Communist Party](#). Following the sensational hearings on McCarthy's charges against [army](#) and civilian officials, televised nationally for five weeks in the spring of 1954, McCarthy's popularity waned, as did the anticommunist [hysteria](#).

[Foreign affairs](#) drew much of Eisenhower's attention. He and his secretary of state, [John Foster Dulles](#), worked hard at achieving peace by constructing [collective](#) defense agreements and by threatening the [Soviet Union](#) with "massive retaliatory power"; both [strategies](#) were designed to check the spread of [communism](#). Another strategy was unknown to the public at the time but was heavily criticized in later years: the use of the [Central Intelligence Agency](#) in covert operations to overthrow [governments](#) in [Iran](#) (1953) and [Guatemala](#) (1954).

Eisenhower kept his campaign promise and visited Korea shortly before his inauguration. Partly, perhaps, because of [Joseph Stalin's](#) death in March 1953 and partly because Eisenhower hinted at his willingness to use [nuclear weapons](#), the [president](#) was able to negotiate a truce for the [Korean War](#) in July 1953. In December of that year he proposed to the [United Nations](#) that the countries of the world pool atomic information and materials under the [auspices](#) of an international agency. This [Atoms for Peace speech](#) bore fruit in 1957, when 62 countries formed the [International Atomic Energy Agency](#).

In July 1955 the president met with leaders of [Great Britain](#), [France](#), and the Soviet Union at a summit conference in [Geneva](#). His "open skies" proposal, by which the [United States](#) and the Soviet Union would permit continuous air inspection of each other's military installations, was welcomed by world opinion but was rejected by the U.S.S.R. In September 1954 Eisenhower and Dulles succeeded in creating the [Southeast Asia Treaty Organization](#) (SEATO) to prevent further communist expansion. It was composed of the United States, France, Great Britain, [Australia](#), [New Zealand](#),

the [Philippines](#), [Thailand](#), and [Pakistan](#). [NATO](#) was strengthened in 1955 by the inclusion of [West Germany](#).

Critics contended that there were frequent disparities between the administration's words and its deeds in the field of foreign relations. While threatening to "unleash" Nationalist Chinese leader [Chiang Kai-shek](#), the United States signed a defense treaty with Nationalist [China](#) in December 1954 that [inhibited](#) Chiang's ability to attack the communist Chinese. Moreover, Dulles spoke of "liberating" captive peoples in communist countries, but the administration stopped short of this and limited itself to protests when uprisings occurred in [East Germany](#) (1953) and [Hungary](#) (1956). While the secretary of state promised "massive retaliation" against communist aggression, the president made the decision to limit the American role in the [Indochina crisis](#) between France and the guerrillas led by [Ho Chi Minh](#) to pushing for a partition of [Vietnam](#) into a communist North and a noncommunist South and to providing financial and military aid to the latter.

Second Term

A [heart attack](#) in September 1955 and an operation for ileitis in June [1956](#) raised considerable doubt about Eisenhower's ability to serve a second term. But he recovered quickly, and the Republican convention unanimously [endorsed](#) the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket on the first ballot. The [Democrats](#) again selected [Adlai E. Stevenson](#) and named Sen. Estes Kefauver of [Tennessee](#) as his running mate, but Eisenhower's great personal popularity turned the election into a landslide victory, the most one-sided race since 1936, as the Republican ticket garnered more than 57 percent of the popular vote and won the electoral vote 457 to 73. Nevertheless, the Democrats once more captured both houses of Congress, a feat they were to duplicate in 1958. Eisenhower was the first president to serve with three Congresses controlled by the opposition party.

The election campaign of 1956, however, had been complicated by a crisis in the [Middle East](#) over [Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal](#). The subsequent attack on Egypt by Great Britain, France, and [Israel](#) and the Soviet Union's support of Egypt prompted the president to go before [Congress](#) in January 1957 to urge adoption of what came to be called the [Eisenhower Doctrine](#), a pledge to send U.S. armed forces to any Middle Eastern country requesting assistance against communist aggression.

When the U.S. Supreme Court, on May 17, 1954, declared [racial segregation](#) in public schools unconstitutional ([Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka](#)), controversy and violence broke out, especially in [the South](#). In September 1957 Eisenhower dispatched 1,000 federal troops to [Little Rock, Arkansas](#), to halt an attempt by Gov. [Orval E. Faubus](#) to obstruct a federal [court order](#) [integrating](#) a [high school](#). This action was the most serious challenge of his presidency. On several occasions Eisenhower had expressed distaste for [racial segregation](#), though he doubtless believed that the process of [integration](#) would take time. Significantly, the [Civil Rights Act of 1957](#) was the first such [law](#) passed since 1875.

On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union launched [Sputnik I](#), the first man-made satellite to orbit the Earth. Americans were stunned by the achievement, and many blamed Eisenhower for the administration's insistence on low military budgets and its failure to develop a [space program](#). Steps were taken to boost space research and to provide funds to increase the study of science, and these would culminate in the creation of the [National Aeronautics and Space Administration](#) in July 1958. The administration again came under fire in the fall of 1957 for an economic recession that lasted through the following summer. For fear of fueling inflation, Eisenhower refused to lower taxes or increase federal spending to ease the slump.

Following the death of Dulles in the spring of 1959, Eisenhower assumed a more vigorous and personal role in the direction of American [foreign policy](#). He traveled over 300,000 miles (480,000 km) to some 27 countries in his last two years of office, a period historians have termed the era of “the new Eisenhower.” His masterly use of the new medium of television—holding regularly televised news conferences and participating in high-profile motorcades in foreign capitals around the world—and his exploitation of the advent of jet travel [captivated](#) the public and led some scholars to term Eisenhower the first of the imperial presidents. To improve relations with the Soviet Union, he invited Premier [Nikita Khrushchev](#) to visit the United States. Khrushchev toured parts of the country in September 1959 and held private talks with Eisenhower. Another summit meeting was planned, and a new era of personal diplomacy seemed at hand. But when a [U-2](#) reconnaissance plane piloted by [Francis Gary Powers](#) of the United States was shot down over the U.S.S.R. in May 1960, Khrushchev scuttled the talks and angrily withdrew his invitation to Eisenhower to visit the Soviet Union. Eisenhower admitted that the flights had gone on for four years and shouldered much of the blame for the ill-timed affair. In January 1961, during the last weeks of the Eisenhower administration, the United States broke diplomatic relations with [Cuba](#), which for two years had been under the control of [Fidel Castro](#).

Although his administrations had a great many critics, Eisenhower remained extraordinarily popular. In his Farewell Address he warned against the rise and power of “the [military-industrial complex](#),” but his successors ignored him amid the perceived demands of the [Cold War](#). When he left office, Congress restored his rank as general of the army. He retired to his farm in [Gettysburg](#), Pennsylvania, and devoted much of his time to his memoirs. In 1963 he published *Mandate for Change*, which was followed in 1965 by *Waging Peace*. A lighter work, *At Ease: Stories I Tell to Friends*, appeared in 1967.

[Thomas C. Reeves](#)

Cabinet of Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower

The table provides a list of cabinet members in the administration of Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

January 20, 1953–January 20, 1957 (Term 1)

*Newly created department.

State	John Foster Dulles
Treasury	George Magoffin Humphrey
Defense	Charles Erwin Wilson
Attorney General	Herbert Brownell
Interior	Douglas McKay
	Frederick Andrew Seaton (from June 8, 1956)
Agriculture	Ezra Taft Benson

January 20, 1953–January 20, 1957 (Term 1)

Commerce

Sinclair Weeks

Labor

Martin Patrick Durkin

James Paul Mitchell (from October 9, 1953)

Health, Education, and Welfare*

[Oveta Culp Hobby](#) (from April 11, 1953)

Marion Bayard Folsom (from August 1, 1955)

January 20, 1957–January 20, 1961 (Term 2)

State

[John Foster Dulles](#)

Christian Archibald Herter (from April 22, 1959)

Treasury

George Magoffin Humphrey

Robert Bernerd Anderson (from July 29, 1957)

Defense

Charles Erwin Wilson

Neil Hosler McElroy (from October 9, 1957)

Thomas Sovereign Gates, Jr. (from December 2, 1959)

Attorney General

Herbert Brownell, Jr.

William Pierce Rogers (from January 27, 1958)

Interior

Frederick Andrew Seaton

Agriculture

Ezra Taft Benson

Commerce

Sinclair Weeks

Frederick Henry Mueller (from August 10, 1959)

Labor

James Paul Mitchell

Health, Education, and Welfare

Marion Bayard Folsom

January 20, 1953–January 20, 1957 (Term 1)

Arthur Sherwood Flemming (from August 1, 1958)

Cabinet of President Dwight D. Eisenhower

Adopted from: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Dwight-D-Eisenhower>

Dwight D. Eisenhower Biography

Dwight D. Eisenhower was the 34th president of the United States. This biography provides detailed information about his childhood, life, achievements, works & timeline.

Quick Facts

Nick Name: Ike, Little Ike, Duckpin, Kansas Cyclone, General Ike

Birthday: [October 14, 1890](#)

Nationality: [American](#)

Famous: [Presidents](#) [Military Leaders](#)

Died at Age: [78](#)

Sun Sign: [Libra](#)

Also Known As: Dwight David Ike Eisenhower

Born In: Denison

Famous As: 34th U.S. President

Height: [5'10"](#) (178 cm), [5'10"](#) Males

Family:

Spouse/Ex-: Mamie Eisenhower

Father: David Jacob Eisenhower

Mother: Ida Stover Eisenhower

Siblings: Earl D. Eisenhower, Edgar N. Eisenhower, Milton S. Eisenhower

Children: Doud Eisenhower, John Eisenhower

Died On: [March 28, 1969](#)

Place of Death: Washington, D.C.

Personality: [INTP](#), [ISTJ](#)

Ideology: [Republicans](#)

U.S. State: [Texas](#)

Founder/Co-Founder: NASA, People to People Student Ambassador Program, Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, DARPA, United States Information Agency, The American Assembly, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), President's Council on Fitness, Sports, And Nutrition, Business Council.

[More Facts](#)

Education: 1915 - United States Military Academy, 1926 - United States Army Command and General Staff College, 1928 - United States Army War College, 1909 - Abilene High School

Awards: Distinguished Service Medal

1960 - Hoover Medal

1956 - Primetime Emmy Governors Award

Dwight D. Eisenhower was the 34th president of the United States, who reduced Cold War tensions and is known for his 'Atoms for Peace initiative'. Before becoming the president, he was a five-star general in the United States Army and played a pivotal role in the World War II. Eisenhower served as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe, and successfully planned the invasion of North Africa in Operation Torch in 1942–43 and the invasion of France and Germany in 1944–45. Belonging to Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, Eisenhower was born in a religious family in Kansas. After finishing his high school, he joined the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York. After graduating from the Army, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant. Gradually rising through the ranks he rose to the highest position in the army. After retiring from the army, Eisenhower contested the 1952 presidential elections to crusade against "Communism, Korea and corruption". He was president for two terms and through his initiatives and policies he made the world a much safer place to live. He played a vital role in ending the Korean War and de-escalated the tensions between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

Childhood & Early Life

- Dwight D. Eisenhower was born on October 14, 1890, in Denison, Texas as the third of his parents' seven sons. His father, David Jacob Eisenhower, and mother, Ida Elizabeth Eisenhower, were of German ancestry.
- He did his schooling from Abilene High School, in Kansas, and graduated in 1909. After finishing his high school, he joined his father's creamery and worked part-time as a firefighter.
- In 1911, he got an appointment at the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York. He passed out from the academy, in 1915, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant.

Career

- After being commissioned, Eisenhower initially served at various camps in Texas and Georgia. When the U.S entered the World War I in 1917, he immediately requested for an overseas combat assignment. But, Eisenhower did not get it on one pretext or the other.
- Missing out action on the warfront affected him mentally and he battled depression for a while. But, soon he gathered himself and gradually rose through the ranks on the basis of his competence and leadership skills.
- Eisenhower held a number of important posts during his military career; he commanded a battalion of tanks, worked as chief military aide to General MacArthur, served as assistant military adviser to the Philippine government, and was Chief of Staff to General Walter Krueger.
- After the Pearl Harbor attack in 1941, Eisenhower was assigned to the General Staff in Washington and was given the responsibility to formulate the major war plans to defeat Japan and Germany.

- In November 1942, he was made 'Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force of the North African Theater of Operations' and led 'Operation Torch', the Allied invasion of North Africa. The operation resulted in the capitulation of Axis forces in North Africa.
- In December 1943, after the success of Operation Torch, Eisenhower was made 'Supreme Allied Commander in Europe'. He was tasked with planning and carrying out the Allied assault on the coast of Normandy. The mission was codenamed 'Operation Overlord'.
- On June 6, 1944, the Allied forces landed on the coast of Normandy and the operation was successful in achieving its objectives. The success of the Operation Overlord played a crucial role in victory of Allied forces over the Axis powers.
- In December 1944, he was promoted to the rank of five-star General. In 1945, after the surrender of the German army, Eisenhower was made military governor of the U.S. Occupied Zone.
- In November 1945, he returned to Washington and served as Chief of Staff of the Army under President Harry S. Truman.
- In 1948, he was elected president of Columbia University, and served in this position until 1950.
- In 1951, Eisenhower was appointed as the first supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and was given operational command of NATO forces in Europe. He retired from his military career on May 31, 1952.
- After retiring from the active military service, he announced his candidacy for the U.S president as the Republican Party candidate. Eisenhower defeated Democratic candidate Adlai Stevenson by a huge margin and assumed the presidency in 1953.
- After becoming president, Eisenhower moved quickly to reduce Cold War tensions through military negotiations. During the United Nations General Assembly session in 1953, he made his landmark "Atoms for Peace" speech. In the speech, he proposed applying atomic energy to peaceful uses rather than using it for warfare. He also played a key role in ending the Korean War.
- In 1955, he entered into discussions with Russian, British and French leaders to negate the threat of atomic war.
- In 1956, Eisenhower was reelected for a second term as the U.S. president. This time too, he defeated Adlai Stevenson of Democratic Party. Even though, Eisenhower had a heart attack last year, he won by an even bigger margin.
- During his second term, in November 1956, Eisenhower was confronted with the Suez Crisis and he forced an end to the combined British, French and Israeli invasion of Egypt. In the process, he earned the praise of Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser and later on the United States became the protector of unstable friendly governments in the Middle East.
- In his second term, he created the U.S. Information Agency, established Alaska and Hawaii as states, signed the 1957 Civil Rights Act and set up a permanent Civil Rights Commission.
- He is also credited with the establishment of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). He did so in response to the launch of the world's first artificial satellite by the Soviet Union in 1957. After retiring from presidency in 1961, Eisenhower spent the rest of his life with his wife in his farmhouse in Gettysburg.

Major Works

- As a military leader, Eisenhower successfully led Allied forces in World War II. He oversaw 'Operation Torch' in North America and 'Operation Overlord' on the coast of Normandy. Both these operations resulted in the defeat of Axis powers.
- During his term as president, he gave emphasis on reducing Cold War tensions and was successful to a large extent in his objective. His 'Atoms for Peace initiative' was widely appreciated and he also played a critical role in ending the Korean War.

Awards & Achievements

- During his stint in army, Eisenhower received several medals and honors. Some of them are: World War II Victory Medal, Legion of Honor, Grand Cross (France), Order of Merit, Member (United Kingdom), Order of Victory, Star (USSR), and The Royal Yugoslav Commemorative War Cross (Yugoslavia).
- In 1999, he was awarded the Civitan International World Citizenship Award. In the same year, his name featured in the Gallup's List of Most Widely Admired People of the 20th century.
- There are several streets and avenue named after him in various cities of the world.

Personal Life & Legacy

- After his commission in the Army, Eisenhower was stationed in Texas. There he met 18-year-old Mamie Geneva Doud and fell in love with her. They got married on July 1, 1916.
- The couple had two sons. Their first son, Doud Dwight Eisenhower, was born in 1917. Doud died of scarlet fever in 1921, at the age of three. Their second son, John Sheldon Doud Eisenhower, was born in 1922. John went on to join the U.S Army and later on also served as U.S. Ambassador to Belgium.
- Dwight D. Eisenhower died on March 28, 1969, at the age of 78, due to congestive heart failure.

Trivia

- This gentleman was the last U.S. President to have been born in the 19th century.

Adopted from: <https://www.thefamouspeople.com/profiles/dwight-david-eisenhower-1270.php>

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