

GENERAL ORDERS }
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HEADQUARTERS,
 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
 WASHINGTON, D.C., 28 March 1969

The Department of the Army sadly announces the death of General of the Army DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER, United States Army, 34th President of the United States, who died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., on Friday, 28 March 1969. He was one of the most distinguished citizens this Nation has ever known, serving his country eminently as an illustrious military leader and a loyal President.

General EISENHOWER was born on 14 October 1890 in Denison, Texas; however, Abilene, Kansas, is the family's established hometown. He attended and graduated from public schools in Abilene with a good scholastic and athletic record. He received his appointment to the United States Military Academy on 14 June 1911, graduated on 12 June 1915 and was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry. He advanced through the ranks and was commissioned a General of the Army on 20 December 1944.

General EISENHOWER served with the 19th Infantry, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from September 1915 until May 1917 and with the 57th Infantry, Leon Springs, Texas, until 18 September 1917. He became an instructor in the Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and subsequently at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, until February 1918. He organized a battalion of engineers (subsequently redesignated a unit of the tank corps) at Camp Meade, Maryland; commanded Camp Colt, Pennsylvania; and commanded Tank Corps troops at Camp Benning, Georgia, and Camp Dix, New Jersey, until 15 March 1919. He served the following three years at Camp Meade, Maryland, as Executive Officer, Brigade Commander, and Commanding Officer. During this period he graduated from the Infantry Tank School. In January 1922 he became Camp and Brigade Executive Officer, 20th Infantry, Camp Gaillard, Panama Canal Zone, where he remained until 19 September 1924. He was then assigned as Recreation Officer of the III Corps Area, Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained until 15 December 1924. He was Post Recruiting Officer and later Staff Officer at Fort Logan, Colorado, from December 1924 until 19 August 1925. Then he entered the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and graduated with honors in June 1926.

General EISENHOWER joined the 24th Infantry, Fort Benning, Georgia, on 18 August 1926. He was transferred on 15 January 1927 for service as Assistant to the Secretary, American Battle Monuments Commission, Washington, D.C., where he remained until 15 August 1927, when he entered the Army War College. After graduation on 30 June 1928, he returned to duty

with the American Battle Monuments Commission in Paris, France, and served until November 1929. From 8 November 1929 until 20 February 1933, he was Assistant Executive and Staff Assistant, Office of the Assistant Secretary of War. During this time he attended and graduated from the Army Industrial College. He subsequently served as Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff, War Department, until 24 September 1935. He then went to Manila to serve as Assistant Military Advisor and later as Senior United States Military Assistant to the Commonwealth Government on Defense Affairs, Philippine Islands, with General Douglas MacArthur. He returned to the United States in January 1940 and became Executive Officer, 15th Infantry, at Camp Ord, California, and later at Fort Lewis, Washington. On 30 November 1940 he was assigned as Chief of Staff, 3d Division, and later IX Army Corps, Fort Lewis, Washington. He became Chief of Staff, Third Army, San Antonio, Texas, on 7 August 1941. He was assigned as Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, War Plans Division for Pacific Theater, Washington, D.C., on 14 December 1941; on 16 February 1942 he was appointed Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations Division, War Department General Staff.

In June 1942, General EISENHOWER was named Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, United States Army, with headquarters in London, England. He commanded American and Allied forces in the landings in North Africa in November 1942, and in subsequent operations in Tunisia, Sicily, and Italy. Early in 1944, he became Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, leading the allied land, sea, and air forces in the Normandy invasion on 6 June 1944. Shortly thereafter, he established his advance command post in France. After eleven months of campaigning in which the shattered German forces were pushed back into the heart of Germany, General EISENHOWER received the unconditional surrender of the German High Command which terminated the war in Europe on 8 May 1945. After the cessation of hostilities, he was appointed Military Governor of the United States Occupied Zone in Germany.

As Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in World War II, General EISENHOWER planned and directed the successful invasion of Europe. His leadership and strategic direction secured complete unity of the Allied forces and permitted speedy victory in the face of determined resistance. Throughout his brilliant career, General EISENHOWER's ability and judgment reflected the greatest credit on himself and his profession.

On 19 November 1945, General EISENHOWER succeeded General of the Army George C. Marshall as Chief of Staff, United States Army, and served in this position until 7 February 1948. On 7 June 1948, he became President of Columbia University and held that position until 1952.

In December 1950, after the North Atlantic Treaty Nations agreed on a defense organization for Europe, President Truman designated General EISENHOWER as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, and gave him operational

command of the United States Army Forces, Europe, the United States Air Force, Europe, and the United States Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. He served in that capacity until he returned to the United States and retired from active service on 31 May 1952, after more than forty years of active Federal service. He resigned his commission as an officer of the Army on 18 July 1952.

General EISENHOWER was elected to the office of President of the United States and served from 20 January 1953 until 20 January 1961. He was reappointed to the active list of the Regular Army of the United States by Congress on 22 March 1961, with his former rank of General of the Army.

General EISENHOWER was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal on five separate occasions, the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Mexican Border Service Medal, World War I and II Victory Medals, American Defense Service Medal with Foreign Service Clasp, The American Campaign Medal, the Army of Occupation Medal with Germany Clasp, the National Defense Service Medal, the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with one silver service star and four bronze service stars for the Tunisia, Normandy, Northern France, Southern France, North Appenines, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe and Po Valley Campaigns. He received approximately forty-five additional medals from twenty-six foreign countries.

As an expression of sorrow and as a mark of respect to his memory, the National Flag will be displayed at half-staff on all installations under the control of the Department of the Army for 30 days from date of death.

General EISENHOWER will lie in State in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol, Washington, D.C., from 30 March 1969, to 31 March 1969, and will be buried on the grounds of the Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kansas, on 2 April 1969.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

Official:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM,
*Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.*

W. C. WESTMORELAND,
*General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.*