



GENERAL
DWIGHT D.
EISENHOWER

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GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER



Supreme Commander

*of the Allied Expeditionary Forces and Commanding General
of U.S. Army Forces in the European Theater of Operations*



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One of the first photographs taken of the Eisenhower family, 1910. Dwight (first from left) was then 10 years old.

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1916—As first lieutenant, 26 years of age.

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Pre-war "civvies", taken about 1937-1938

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The Eisenhower family group made at Abilene, Kansas, in 1926. Sitting are Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhower (D. J. and Ida) while standing in rear are left to right: Arthur, Edgar, Dwight, Roy (deceased), Earl, Milton—six Eisenhower brothers.



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Five days after Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, General George C. Marshall called General Eisenhower to Washington. He arrived in the Nation's Capital a few days later, and immediately reported to the War Department. He worked there for the next six months save for a brief mission to England in the Spring.

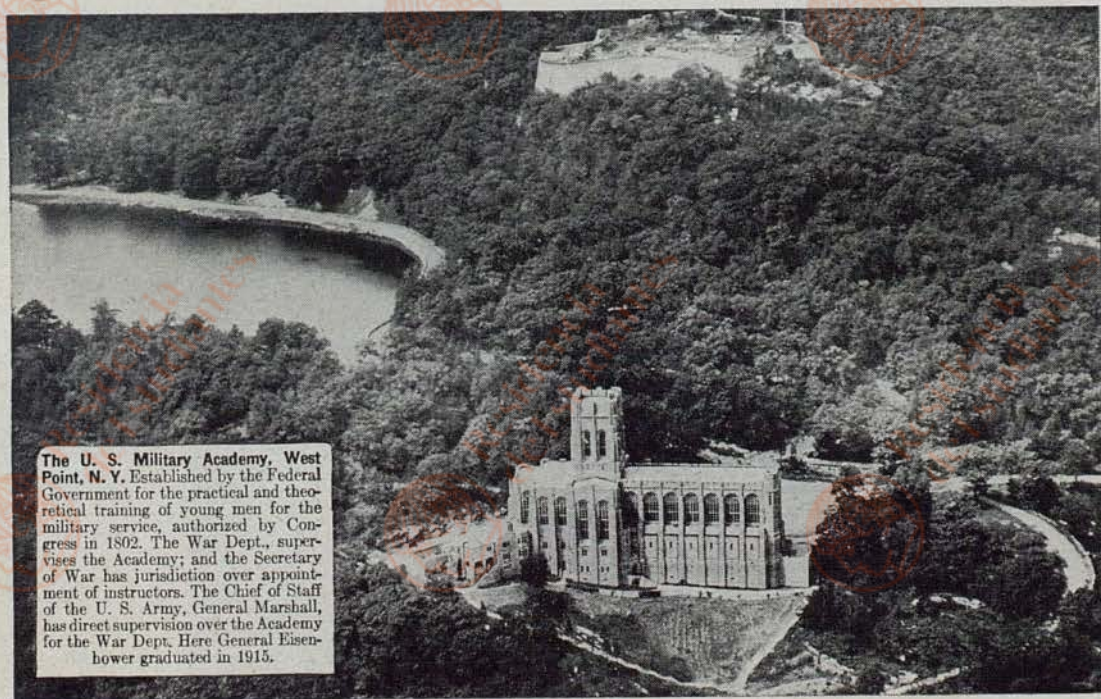
There were many able generals in Washington, many of them having won renown in World War I. The nation faced the emergency of building a great army in the quickest possible time. How the miracle was performed under General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, the farm boy from Pennsylvania who had come out of the Virginia Military Institute is now part of the most thrilling pages of American military history.

The Army's revitalization program needed a man. General Marshall, a keen analyzer of potentialities in soldiers, sent for Eisenhower. He was informed that he was to take over the War Plans Division, as its chief, and was to formulate the grand strategy for all theaters of operation.

His only comment as he left General Marshall's office was, "Yes, they've given me a new job. I guess somebody must have told General Marshall I was a hot shot."

After plans for the European Theater of Operations had begun to materialize, General Marshall asked General Eisenhower, "How soon can you leave to take command of the European Theater?" General Eisenhower, taken by surprise replied, "Tomorrow morning!" For although he had scarcely dared to hope to go so high, he had been preparing himself for a long time. His generalship has since been proven in the North African campaign and in Sicily and Italy, and now in France.

After the successful landing on the continent, in Italy, the American Commander in Chief of the Allied invasion forces in Europe left for England and settled down to work in his new headquarters somewhere in London, about the middle of January. Barely five months later, he was to guide the greatest military enterprise ever commanded by an American or for that matter by any man—the



Forces—and immediately began a series of conferences with his chief lieutenants on details of the invasion which is now in full swing. He has had more experience directing vast combined land, sea and air operations than most military leaders. Rough, tough and determined toward the enemy, the American General is known to the troops under him as a fair and considerate chief. He is a careful planner who knows how to wait until he can meet the enemy on terms favorable to himself. The Germans say that he never launches an attack until he is nearly ninety percent certain himself. A man of tremendous nervous energy, General "Ike" packs a prodigious amount of work into each day. He likes to roam the field, eat out of mess kits and see for himself how the battle is going. He is a master of fusing diverse elements into a fighting team and will not tolerate national animosities or prejudices. He once said that an officer he caught engaging in anti-British or defeatist talk would be sent home on the slowest ship available without a convoy, and he meant it.

General Eisenhower is equally emphatic in his insistence that subordinate officers or commanders to whom he entrusts any tasks shall be given whatever they need in the performance of their duties and shall be subjected to the least possible interference.

One of the best four-star generals in the United States Army, he says he is the "best damned lieutenant colonel in the Army." That was his permanent rank while he was advanced to temporary major general, and then to lieutenant general and finally to full general. He has been made, at the same time, the commanding general of all American Army forces in the European theater in addition to his duties as Supreme Commander of Allied Expeditionary Forces for the European invasion. The move was made to streamline headquarters and free more men for field duty. (He has been a permanent general officer for approximately one year).

As the man who is sending millions of other men into the battle of Europe, General Eisenhower realizes that he can do them more good as a thinker than as a fighter, but he regrets it. Tanks, planes, guns, and men are worthless unless they are at the right place at the right time and it is the job of the Supreme Commander of the Allies in Europe to see that they are. In his position as Allied Commander for the invasion, he becomes the symbol of all Allied hope and confidence in an Allied victory this year, if possible. He is the arm that swings the hammer placed in his hands by General Marshall.

In the job he has assumed General Eisenhower has had many problems paralleling those he had successfully solved in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. For the supreme commander of any striking force remains fundamentally the point of liaison between the will of his Government and the armed forces themselves. Men like President Roosevelt, and General Marshall and his staff may do much of the



Lieutenant and Mrs. Eisenhower. Picture taken in Texas in 1915.

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At Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa. Photograph taken June 17, 1918, when he commanded the Tank Corps. He was appointed a Major on that same day.



Dynamic "Ike" in pre-war leisure. "Ike" Eisenhower took things easier back in 1938 when his son, John, now a lieutenant, took this picture. He used to like to drive around Denver in an old model electric car of Mrs. Eisenhower's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Doud.



larger planning, but there will be a complex substructure of planning for General Eisenhower himself.

The General summed up his own life in a few words at the start of the Second Front: "Democracy? Look what it has done for me—took me off a Kansas farm—gave me the best education in the world—gave me a chance to make a career for myself."

Around 1750 the forebears of General Eisenhower fled Germany to escape religious persecution that prevailed then as it prevails today. He comes from devout Pennsylvania Dutch. His grandfather, Jacob Eisenhower, went to Kansas in a covered wagon. Actually, the general chanced to be born in Texas, but his family soon returned to Abilene.

Dwight David Eisenhower was born in Denison, Texas, on October 14, 1890, where his father was a construction engineer, and held a railroad job at the time. He has always been thought of as Kansan because his family moved to Abilene, Kansas, when he was a child. He had five brothers. His mother still is a resident of that city.

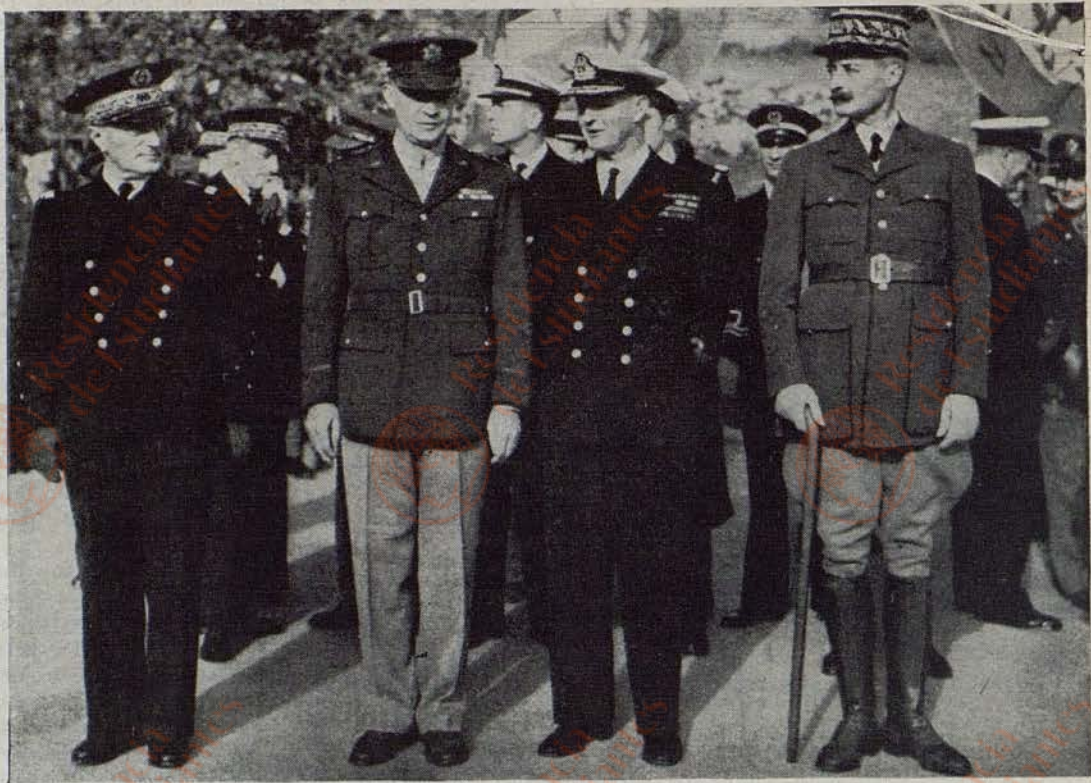
Between secondary school and West Point Academy he spent his time around the West, where he was an amateur cowpuncher and a ball player. He played in the outfield and was—as he still is—a hard hitter. He was an enthusiastic athlete as a youth in Kansas, a leading hitter in baseball and even more promising in football, a real tackler and agile runner. He first wanted to be a sailor. He even got an appointment to Annapolis but then it was found out that he was over the age limit of 20. He went to West Point instead.

Dwight Eisenhower entered West Point in 1911, and played half-back on the Academy football team. He seemed destined to a spectacular career until he suffered a broken leg in a game. Before the fracture had properly mended he smashed it a second time riding horseback. Unable thereafter to compete in any activity involving violent footwork, he turned to fencing and gymnastics.

Following graduation from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, Dwight Eisenhower, was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry on June 12, 1915. He was then 24 years old. He joined the 19th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on September 13, and served at that post until May 28, 1917, with the exception of short periods when on detached service with the National Guard of Illinois at Camp Wilson, Texas, and as Assistant Mustering Officer, Southern Department, Camp Wilson. He was during this period promoted to first lieutenant on July 1, 1916, and



Third Army Maneuvers in Louisiana, August 11, 1941. Lt. General Walter Krueger, shown upon arrival at Lake Charles Airport, Lake Charles, La. With him are Colonel Dwight Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, and Lt. Colonel Oliver H. Stout, Commanding Officer 113th Observation Squadron. The Third Army headquarters was at Lake Charles during the maneuvers.



Before the French Admiral Darlan was assassinated. This historical picture, showing the principal four figures who ruled allied strategy in North Africa was made in December, 1942, shortly before Admiral Jean Darlan was assassinated by a French youth. Left to right are: Admiral Darlan, General Eisenhower, Admiral Cunningham and General Giraud, who succeeded Admiral Darlan and recently was a visitor to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt and American authorities.

commander the Distinguished Service Medal at the end of the First World War. The citation read, "For displaying unusual zeal, insight and marked administrative ability in the organization, training, and preparation for overseas service of technical troops of the Tank Corps."

This young commander displayed considerable omniscience when he wrote in the Infantry Journal: "The Tank is in its infancy and the great strides already made in its mechanical improvement only point to the greater ones still to come. The clumsy, awkward, and snail-like progress of the old tanks must be forgotten and in their place we must picture a speedy, reliable, and efficient engine of destruction." He also became a staunch supporter of air power, visioned its future, and wanted to apply for the Air Corps in 1917, stopping only because of his young bride's objections.

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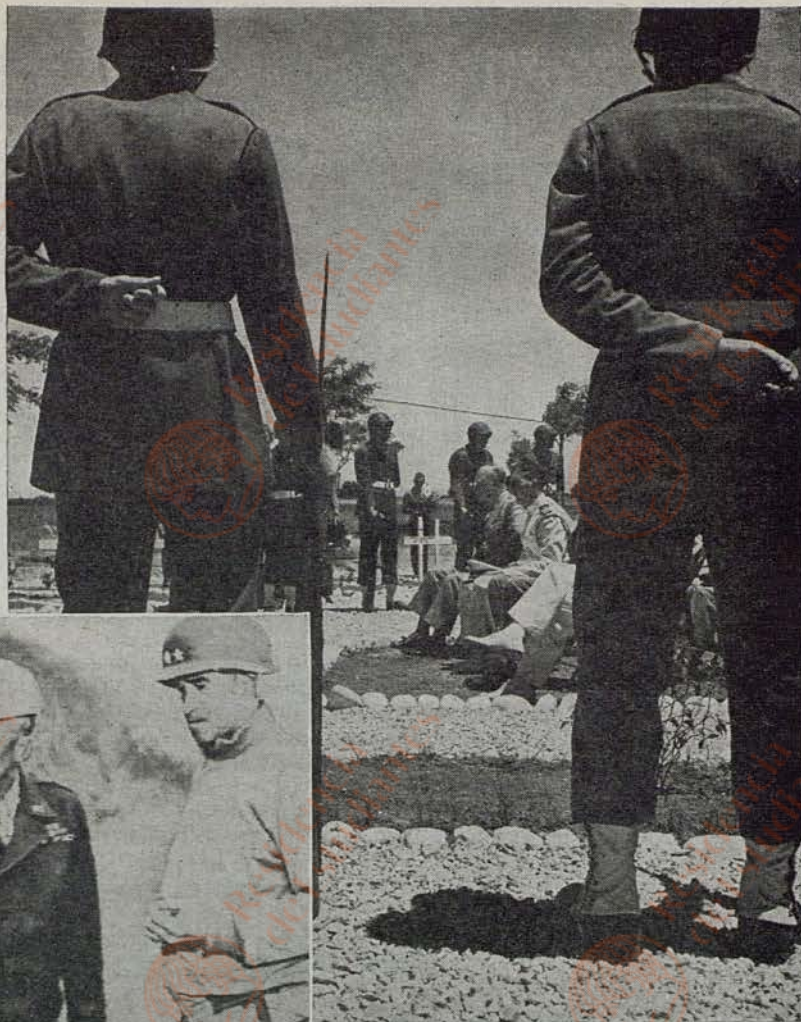
"Present Arms" for the General. Brigadier General Adam Richmond, then a Colonel, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, Headquarters of the Allied Forces (saluting), General Eisenhower (second from left), Commander-in-Chief of the North African War Theater, and Lt. General George Patton Jr. (third from left), Commander of the American II Corps, receive the salute of a sentry (right) on General Eisenhower's tour of the Tunisian front, April, 1943.



Memorial Day at El Alta Cemetery in Algiers, North Africa. General Eisenhower (left) and his personal aide, Commander Harry Butcher, pay tribute to the American dead, honoring Memorial Day at El Alta Cemetery in May, 1943.

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American Generals examine "Leaping Lena". General Eisenhower (center) and Major General Omar Bradley (right), commander of the American Second Corps, look over a "Leaping Lena", Nazi Anti-personnel mine, shown by an American soldier who dismantles it. This photograph, radioed from Algiers to Washington, was taken in May, 1943.



Lieutenant Colonel Eisenhower appealed to Washington to go overseas during the course of World War 1 and to get into action with his men. But Washington insisted that the work he was doing in training soldiers at home was of equal importance—without these trained Tank Corps men the battles of France could not be won. Therefore a part of the credit for these victories belongs to Eisenhower.

He was in command of Tank Corps troops at Camp Dix, New Jersey, until December 22, 1918, and at Fort Benning, Georgia, until March 15, 1919. General Eisenhower was then ordered to Fort Meade, Maryland, where he served as Executive Officer and later commanded various tank battalions until January 7, 1922. During this period he was graduated from the Infantry Tank School.

He was one of the few Americans who foresaw the importance of tanks and airpower. He supported them at a time when it was safer to agree with the majority who were belittling air power and tanks. It was not until the Germans overran Europe, and the Army began looking for experts in mechanization and air pilots, that Dwight Eisenhower came into his own.

In January, 1922, Eisenhower sailed for the Panama Canal Zone, where he served as Executive Officer, Camp Gaillard until September 19, 1924. Upon his return to the United States he was assigned as Recreation Officer, Headquarters of the 3rd Corps Area, Baltimore, Maryland, until December 15, 1924, and Recruiting Officer, Fort Logan, Colorado until August 19, 1925, when he attended the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, completing the course as an honor graduate in June, 1926.

He joined the 24th Infantry at Fort Benning, Georgia, on August 15, 1926, and on January 15, 1927, was transferred to Washington for service with the American Battle Monuments Commission, remaining on that duty until August 15, 1927. He was graduated from the Army War College, Washington, on June 30, 1928, and then returned to duty with the Commission. He went to France shortly



Inspecting and thanking British Paratroopers, May 1943. General Eisenhower is shown in the battle area before the final collapse of the Axis resistance in Tunisia.

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afterwards as a member of the Commission to study the battlefields for compilation of a guide book to French battle-grounds, and there he remained until about the end of 1929.

From November 8, 1929, to February 20, 1933, he was Assistant Executive, Office of the Assistant Secretary of War at Washington, during which time he was graduated from the Army Industrial College. He then served in the office of the Chief of Staff, General Douglas MacArthur

in Washington until September 24, 1935.

General MacArthur was exerting his energies to arouse both Congress and the American people to the immediate necessity of establishing a mechanized army. His vigorous appeals for appropriations for American defense occupies thousands of pages in the records of Congress.

Working unceasingly, Eisenhower was collecting the materials and evidence for General MacArthur's reports to Congress. After reading the documents placed before him, MacArthur appointed Eisenhower his aide. Eisenhower's office was placed next to MacArthur's and for two years they collaborated in developing and presenting their practical ideas for American defense.

He sailed for Manila in September 1935, to become assistant to the Military Adviser, Common-



General Eisenhower and General Giraud reviewing the famous French Spahis troops. The American General (left) and the French General saluting as the Spahis pass in review, prior to General Giraud's presenting General Eisenhower with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, in Algiers, North Africa, May 29, 1943.



Inspecting the front, July 1943. In Sicily, Italy, General Eisenhower, (left, cap in hand) greets a Canadian officer. The General asked Captain Moore (third from right) to convey his compliments to the Canadian Command, as he inspects the front established by his invading American-Canadian-British forces.

General Giraud decorates General Eisenhower. General Giraud (left), Commander-in-Chief, French Forces in North Africa, bestows the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on General Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces in North Africa, at the Palace D'Ete, Algiers, North Africa, June 1942.



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wealth of the Philippine Islands, General Douglas MacArthur.

Here they began the heroic effort against time to build up the defenses of the islands. History has recorded these five years of tremendous labors to avert the approaching tragedy.

MacArthur's achievements with his limited resources and manpower are notable military records.

Eisenhower was placed in charge of the organization of the Philippine Air Force. He designed the fields and outlined training plans. He helped establish the Philippine Military Academy and wrote the Commonwealth Defense Act which used the Swiss universal military principles for a model. His knowledge of military principles and his skill in organization were now being applied.

As it was necessary for him to fly around the islands in mapping out strategy, he decided to add flying to his many talents. A firm believer in the future of air power, he studied aeronautics and became an expert pilot at the age of forty-seven years, with more than three hundred hours to his credit in the Philippines.

Eisenhower played a major role with General MacArthur in planning the defenses of the islands which were destined to give the Japanese armies such stubborn resistance in the Second World War. It was Eisenhower who devised the hidden airfields there.

He returned to the United States in 1940, and joined the 15th Infantry at Fort Ord, California, in February of that year. He accompanied this regiment to Fort Lewis, Washington, a few weeks later.

On November 30, 1940, Eisenhower was assigned as Chief of Staff of the 3rd Division at Fort Lewis. On March 1, 1941, he became Chief of Staff of the 9th Army Corps at Fort Lewis, Washington, and on the 11th of the same month was promoted to Colonel (temporary).

He was assigned as Chief of Staff of the 3rd Army, San Antonio, Texas, on June 24, 1941. As Chief of Staff of the 3rd Army, "he planned for and supervised with marked ability and conspicuous success the planning and carrying out of the largest concentration of troops ever assembled on the American continent and their subsequent participation in large-scale maneuvers," thus read the citation of November 25, 1943, when Eisenhower received the Legion of Merit.

General Eisenhower was then named Chief of the War Plans Division, War Department General Staff, on February 16, 1942. Two months later, on April 2, he was placed in charge of its successor, as Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations Division, War Department General Staff. In these positions General Eisenhower presided over the plans of strategy for the United States forces throughout the world. It may be well to quote the second part of the citation of November 25, 1943, decorating General



The Generals observe the shelling, August 1943. Standing on the Sicilian side of the Strait separating Sicily from the Italian mainland, General Eisenhower (right) and General Montgomery, British Eighth Army Commander (center), observe the effects of shelling by Allied guns at Messina on Axis positions on the mainland. Commander Harry Butcher, General Eisenhower's naval aide, is at left.

- ★ **American Chieftains** get a laugh from jeep ride. General Eisenhower (in front seat beside driver), Lt. General Clark, commander of United States 5th Army (behind General Eisenhower), and Vice Admiral Hewitt, commander of United States Naval forces in the Mediterranean, get a laugh on this jeep ride during a tour of the front lines in Italy, September 1943.



Eisenhower: "From 14 December 1941 to 1 April 1942 while on temporary duty in the Office of the Chief of Staff, the War Plans Division, and Chief, War Plans Division, War Department, General Staff, in turn, he played a major part in placing in effect the United States Army's plans for war. During this time he organized the present Operations Division, War Department General Staff. From 2 April 1942 to 23 June 1942 he served with distinction during a most critical period in the history of the United States as Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations Division, War Department General Staff."

On September 29, 1941, at 50 years of age, Colonel Eisenhower was promoted to Brigadier General (temporary). He became Major General (temporary) on March 27, 1942. He was given permanent rank of Major General on Aug. 30, 1943.

On June 25, 1942, he was appointed Commanding General, European Theater with headquarters in London, England, and was promoted to Lieutenant General (temporary) on July 7, of that year.

The official proclamation on that day read: "The War Department today announced the formal establishment of a European Theater of Operations for United States forces. Major General Dwight D. Eisenhower, formerly Assistant chief of staff of the Operations Division of the General Staff, has been designated Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, with headquarters in London, England."

Before the General left for Europe, his friend, the late President Manuel Quezon, President of the



General Eisenhower and Marshal Badoglio confer. Aboard the British battleship Nelson at Malta, September 30, 1943, General Eisenhower and other officers conferred with Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italian leader. Walking on the ship's deck (left to right) are Field Marshal Gort, Military Governor of Malta; Air Marshal Tedder, chief of the Mediterranean Air Command; Marshal Badoglio; Lt. General Mason-MacFarlane, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta; General Eisenhower and General Alexander, second in command to General Eisenhower.

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Philippines, awarded him the Distinguished Service Cross of the Philippines.

On the morning of November 8, 1942, the world was startled by the news: "The Americans have landed in North Africa."

The greatest Armada in the world's history, up to that time—850 ships—had brought the first American army to the battlefront. They had landed during the night hours and at daybreak were engaged in a gigantic pincer movement.

Within seventy-six hours they had won 1,300 miles of the coasts of North and West Africa, advancing from Algiers to Morocco. Eisenhower with the aid of the British, had outwitted the Germans and the Italians.

He had commanded the American landing forces in North Africa, and became Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces in North Africa that same month, November, 1942. He was promoted to General (temporary) on February 11, 1943, wearing the four stars of full general.

Since then General Eisenhower has directed the gigantic task of making preparations for the invasion of Europe. As head of War Plans Division and Operations Division in Washington, in the Spring of 1942, General Eisenhower had the responsibility of plotting the grand strategy of United States forces in both hemispheres. Now, as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe he has a chance to prove his own plans by executing them into tactical operations with troops under his own command. When the moment of the invasion took place, greater Allied land, air and sea forces than have ever struck a blow together combined to make an all-out assault to attain victory.

In London he worked seven days a week and slept an average of only five hours a night. He has always placed the Army first and his personal life second. An

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Private First Class "Chips" meets General Eisenhower. Private First Class "Chips" held by his master, Private Owens, is shown to General Eisenhower at the Italian front. "Chips" was "made" a private, first class, for silencing a German machine gun nest by pouncing on a German who was operating it, October 1943.



Top United States Commanders at Cairo Conference. General Eisenhower (left), and General George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff, talk to an unidentified officer (back to camera), during a pause at the historic Cairo Conference, in December, 1943.

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early riser, he often used to brew his own favorite beverage—coffee.

With tremendous responsibilities on his shoulders, working day and night with indefatigable energy, dealing with a thousand and one problems, General Eisenhower found time to act as a diplomat to both his troops and to the British.

In England Eisenhower soon became a pleasant legend and was known as the "best liked and least social of American officers."

His treatment of military men is unique and informal.

General Eisenhower has impressed his subordinates by his amazing energy and foresight. He led the Allied force which in a single year conquered North Africa, and did away with Marshal Rommel's once-dreaded Afrika Korps. He directed the planning of the campaign and saw it through. During its last weeks, though, he was already occupied with plans for the taking of Sicily. He planned so thoroughly that the landing of the largest invasion force was a complete surprise to the enemy.

The first half of the great "struggle" ended with the invasion of Italy, forcing Italy out of the war, and reopening the Mediterranean to Allied shipping. Hostilities between Italy and the United Nations ceased at 12:30 P.M. United States Eastern War-time on September 8, 1943.

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General Eisenhower eats from mess kit. The Allied Commander-in-Chief in North Africa and Italy, who was made a Knight of the Order of the Bath, May 26, 1943, by King George eats army's standard field C ration from a GI mess kit as he sits on the ground somewhere in Tunisia, pausing during an inspection tour. American laws prevent General Eisenhower from accepting foreign titles without consent of Congress, hence he will have to forego the title "Sir."





President Roosevelt chats with General Eisenhower in plane. The President listens to the American General in a plane en route to Sicily, December 1943. The two men in the background are secret service men.

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The radio again was made an instrument of war and peace when its voice proclaimed the glad tidings to the Italian people.

"This is General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces. The Italian Government has surrendered its armed forces—unconditionally. As Allied Commander in Chief I have granted a military armistice, the

terms of which have been approved by the governments of the United Nations. Thus I am acting in the interests of the United Nations. . . . All Italians who now act to help eject the German aggressor from Italian soil will have the assistance and support of the United Nations."

It was during this time that two epoch-making conferences were being held between the United Nations. President Roosevelt again had flown the Atlantic, and with Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek held a five day conference at Cairo, November 22-27, 1943. Four days after this conference Roosevelt and Churchill were with Premier Stalin at Teheran, in Iran, shaping a common policy for the destruction of the German forces and a peace "which will banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations."

General Eisenhower was missing a few days from Italy. He had gone to ancient Carthage on the African coast to meet President Roosevelt. For two days they were closeted together in conference. Here, it was later revealed, the President informed the General about decisions which had been reached with Stalin and Churchill.

During this conference President Roosevelt conferred upon General Eisenhower the decoration of the Legion of Merit. The citation concisely recorded the General's notable achievements since the beginning of the war in a series of positions of great importance, stating:

"He planned for and supervised with marked ability and conspicuous success the planning and carrying out of the largest concentration of troops ever assembled on the American continent and their subsequent participation in large-scale maneuvers.

. . . He played a major part in placing in effect the United States Army's plans for war . . . he served with distinction during a most critical period in the history of the United States . . . He rendered invaluable service by organizing the European Theater, establishing an effective supply system and training and preparing for battle the large American Ground and Air Forces which have since played such an important part in active operations from the United Kingdom, in Africa, and in Italy. His outstanding contribution to the Allied cause and to the successes now being realized by the Armed Forces of the United



General Montgomery and General Eisenhower meet. The American General visited the British Eighth Army front in Italy, and is shown here being greeted by General Montgomery on his arrival at the Eighth Army Tactical headquarters, December 1943.

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General Eisenhower inspects the Wacs. Walking between lines of Wacs on duty in North Africa shortly before the Sicilian campaign, 1943. He highly praised their services.

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States are deserving of the highest praise and reflect great credit upon himself and the military service."

Upon his return to his staff, General Eisenhower made this brief statement: "I have just been in conference with the Commander in Chief. Your part is going to be a vital one—one that will require more and more work from us." On Christmas Eve, 1943, General Eisenhower was at the front visiting the Fifth Army when he received a message informing him that he had been officially named by President Roosevelt to command the forces of invasion on a new Western Front. This tremendous responsibility was to require him to leave his Italian campaign with the able generals who were leading the armies.

It is said that his only remark "Well, I'll celebrate by visiting Capri, something I have always wanted to do."

Two days later, on December 27, 1943, General Eisenhower delivered his farewell speech to his armies and to the naval forces in Italy and North Africa.

He said: "Soon I leave this theater to assume other duties assigned me by the Allied Governments. I take my leave of you with feelings of personal regrets that are equaled only by my pride in your brilliant accomplishments of the year just passed.

"All together you comprise a mighty machine which, under your new commander, will continue a completely unified instrument of war to make further inroads into the enemy's defenses and assist in bringing about his final collapse. United we meet again in the heart of the enemy's Continental stronghold. I send Godspeed and good luck to each of you along with the assurance of my lasting gratitude and admiration."

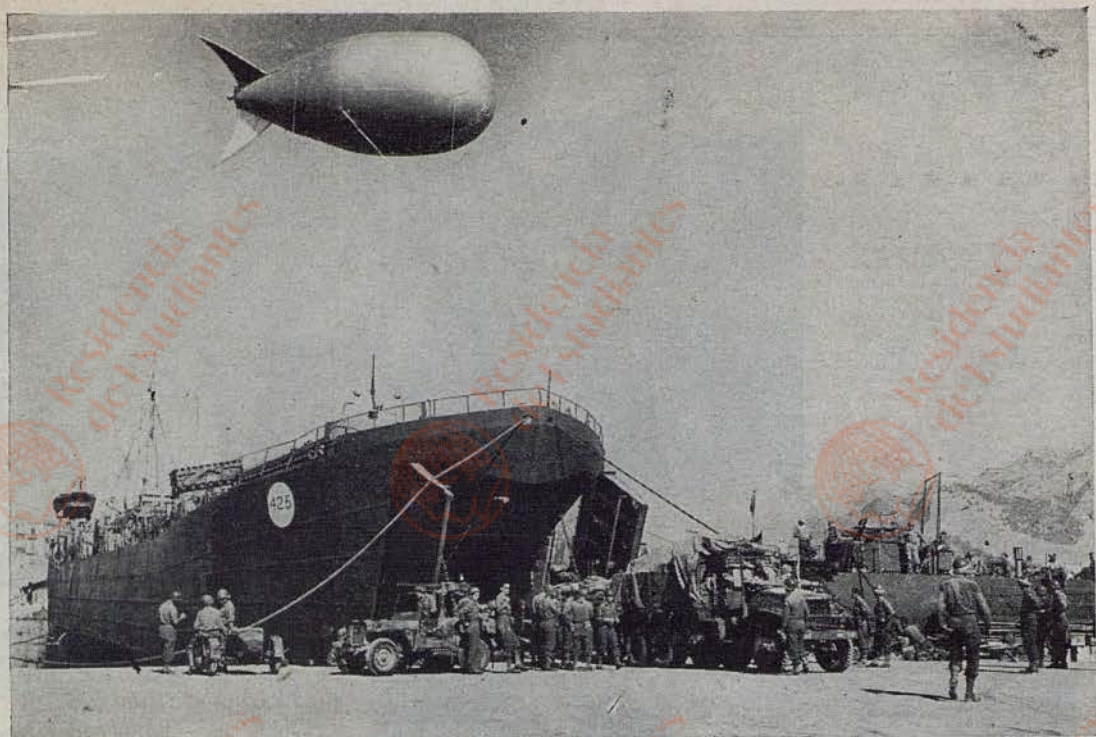
General Eisenhower has now commenced the second period and phase of the task of which he is the

Supreme Commander—the blow that will bring final victory in Europe. He is proud of the instrument he forged to do that job—armies, navies and air fleets of various Allied nations which worked and will work as a single unit. Allied co-operation and co-ordination has been General Eisenhower's sole objective. "You can always quote me on that and you can't go too strong on it," he told correspondents one day when

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Lt. General Mark Clark (left) shown with General Eisenhower. Photograph taken somewhere in North Africa when the latter presented Lt. General Clark with a medal for distinguished service in connection with the North African campaign.





★ Loading of trucks and troops of the 45th Division on L.S.T. boats
 ★ for the second wave toward Italian shores. Photograph taken at
 ★ Palermo, Sicily, September 1943.

★ L.S.T.'s loading supplies to be taken to Italy as reinforcements for
 ★ the American 5th Army. Taken September 13, 1943, Termin-
 ★ Imerse, Italy.



A field artillery gun crew placing a 155 mm shell into "Long Tom". Photograph taken in Italy, October 1943.

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General Eisenhower touring the Italian Front, October 1943. While on tour of the front, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces stops to talk with T.S. Madinger of Wisconsin. Lt. General Clark, Commanding General of the 5th Army, can be seen in the background.



asked if some of the record remarks about the close cohesion of his American and British forces could be published.

What has happened since Tunisia, Sicily and Naples is well known history, and now the fifty-three year old American General is priming for the finale. He has assumed the most tremendous task ever assigned any man in American military history. He has become the most dramatic and most important single figure in the Allied military scheme in Europe. Just as General MacArthur, commanding our forces in the Southwest Pacific, is now carrying forward his planned campaign to retake the Philippine Islands from Japan, his colleague-in-arms and friend General Eisenhower is leading the combined attack on Europe,

thus forming an outstanding team in the annals of American warfare.

The beginning of the greatest military enterprise in modern history took place on June 6, 1944, when General Eisenhower gave the final orders for the invasion of France. That day was to start the Battle of Europe. It is likely to go down in history as the greatest military undertaking, with perhaps the greatest consequences at stake, that the world has ever known. The Allies hurled an Armada of 4,000 ships, 11,000 planes, whole divisions of air-borne troops across 100 miles of the English Channel to France. The weather justified General Eisenhower's trust. The risk on D-Day proved slightly better than forecast. It was up to him to decide whether to make it D-Day or not, a decision that already had been postponed on the previous day because of unfavorable conditions.

The forecast predicted weather unsuitable for aerial bombardment, one of the crucial factors in silencing enemy coastal batteries, but on the other hand it appeared almost ideal for airborne troops, which would profit from cloud cover. Moreover, waves high off-shore would be relatively mild on the beaches. General Eisenhower resolved to take the chance, and now the success of his gamble is part of history. Actually, the forecasts for the first week turned out to be a little pessimistic, for on the whole the weather was not bad. The break for the better that materialized in the latter days of the invasion of the Cherbourg peninsula was expected sooner, however.

The Normandy beachhead after Allied landings was to be expanded into a major battlefront.

The American as well as the other Allied soldiers are now engaged in the most gigantic action of their



President Roosevelt honors General Eisenhower. In December 1943, the President presented General Eisenhower with the Legion of Merit Medal for his recent military services. The presentation was made during the President's trip to Cairo and Teheran.

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lives. General Eisenhower's task is to organize, feed and fight an army. He commands armies comprising several nationalities. He not only commands the largest amphibious force ever launched against any coast, but gives orders as well to the most formidable fleets of air power ever assembled under a single command.

As the war in Europe heads toward a decision, more and more emphasis is being placed on our infantrymen. The infantry is still the "Queen of Battles." The plane and the tank are devastating weapons, but it is the infantry that must take the ground and hold it. General Eisenhower is a firm believer in the infantryman's role as it was so strikingly underlined at the Battle of El Alamein. It was demonstrated by General Montgomery's forces in that battle which started Marshal Rommel's flight out of

Africa.

The heroic thrusts of the infantry were proven in the recent invasion of Normandy, after the terrific artillery barrage was lifted and when the infantrymen knocked out pill boxes and cleaned up the land mines which the Germans had placed all over the terrain.

Among his many diversified duties General Eisenhower must also carry out the directives of the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington, coordinate and execute many subsidiary policies emanating from capitals of major Allied nations. He is concerned not only with waging war but with diplomacy, feeding, propaganda and a thousand and one other problems associated with the invasion of Europe. His first concern is the military operation—gaining ground and destroying the enemy. His campaign is based on supply and this has been the near-miracle of the invasion. It is plain now that the German



Castelvetro, Sicily, December 1943. President Roosevelt and General Eisenhower in jeep at the airport in Castelvetro, Sicily.



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General Eisenhower (left) then Commanding General in the North African Theater and Chief of Staff George Marshall, shown in this Official U. S. Army photograph as they discussed invasion strategy during their meeting in June 1943. Taken before the defeat of Italy.

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defense plans were based on careful calculation of supply tonnage which could be handled across beaches. It is equally plain that the amount that General Eisenhower's forces actually were able to move across the beaches was far beyond those calculations. Since June 6, the Allies have been pouring men and supplies into the widening Normandy beachheads, without the use of a seaport, until the recent capture and repair of the great port of Cherbourg.

The Germans had the advantage in this race of reinforcements. They are operating on interior lines, with the finest network of railroads and highways in Europe to speed their reserves from center hub to fighting rim. But the Allies must load ships in England, plow slowly across the English Channel, and, even with Cherbourg in our possession, unload ships and reload trains and trucks for the front.

Actually, however, the Allies are much better off than this orthodox comparison indicates. Thanks to American genius in the organization of supply, plus British naval supremacy and the Allied air force, the endless chain of ships across the Channel is an unusually reliable supply line. Perhaps even more so than the enemy's land lines. For that German network, which looks like such a perfect rapid-transit system on paper, has broken down in many places. Allied bombers have seen to that. So has the French Underground.

It is due to the efforts of General Eisenhower, tall, blue-eyed, pleasant-faced, square-shouldered Texas-born, Kansas-reared American whose friendliness is backed by the simple political faith and the standard of conduct which emanate from any self-made man, that the first complete and all-out Allied Force in modern history has been a success. He has easily won the confidence of officers and men. General Eisenhower's inspiring assuredness

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General Eisenhower (left) chats with Brigadier General Eaker, then Commander of the U.S. Bomber Command in Europe, walking through the garden leading to operation headquarters somewhere in England.





Members of the Supreme Command, Allied Expeditionary Force, shown in London, on February 1, 1944 are: (seated) left to right, Air Chief Marshal Tedder, Supreme Commander General Eisenhower, General Montgomery, Commander British Land Armies; (standing) left to right, are: Lt. General Bradley, Commander of American Ground Forces; Admiral Ramsey, Naval Commander in Chief; Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory, Air Commander in Chief and Lt. General Smith, Chief of Staff.

and tempering sense of humor have made General "Ike" one of our best-loved military leaders in this war. His principles are those taught to any well-bred American boy at home, in school and in church.

In spite of the long list of Allied successes in Russia, Africa, Italy, France and the Pacific, since he first came to Europe at the fall of Tobruk two years ago, General Eisenhower warned against the growing optimism prevalent throughout the world and predicted long and bitter fighting before the final victory in Europe.

"We must be prepared," the Supreme Allied Commander said recently, "now in all our operations—home front and fighting front—for bitter fighting right around the German perimeter. There will be fighting of the most strenuous character with heavy losses . . . our overoptimism must be sobered by the very definite conclusion that we have really got to fight for every foot we get, both locally and in the general strategic





position. The continuation of the American push on the western flank is all part of the great plan, but there is nothing spectacular in it all at the moment. It is slow, painful slugging."

The full power of Allied Forces is made up of fighting men—battlefront generals, among them Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley, 51 year old American; Admirals of the fleet; leaders of the Air Force in action. And under these are the mighty forces of the invasion of Europe—millions of men offering their lives to human freedom—the soldiers on the ground, the men fighting in the skies and on the seas.

Behind them is General Dwight D. Eisenhower, his headquarters now removed to France, with the greatest staff ever assembled, numbering thousands of officers who plan strategy and conduct the organization which is the "brains" of modern warfare.

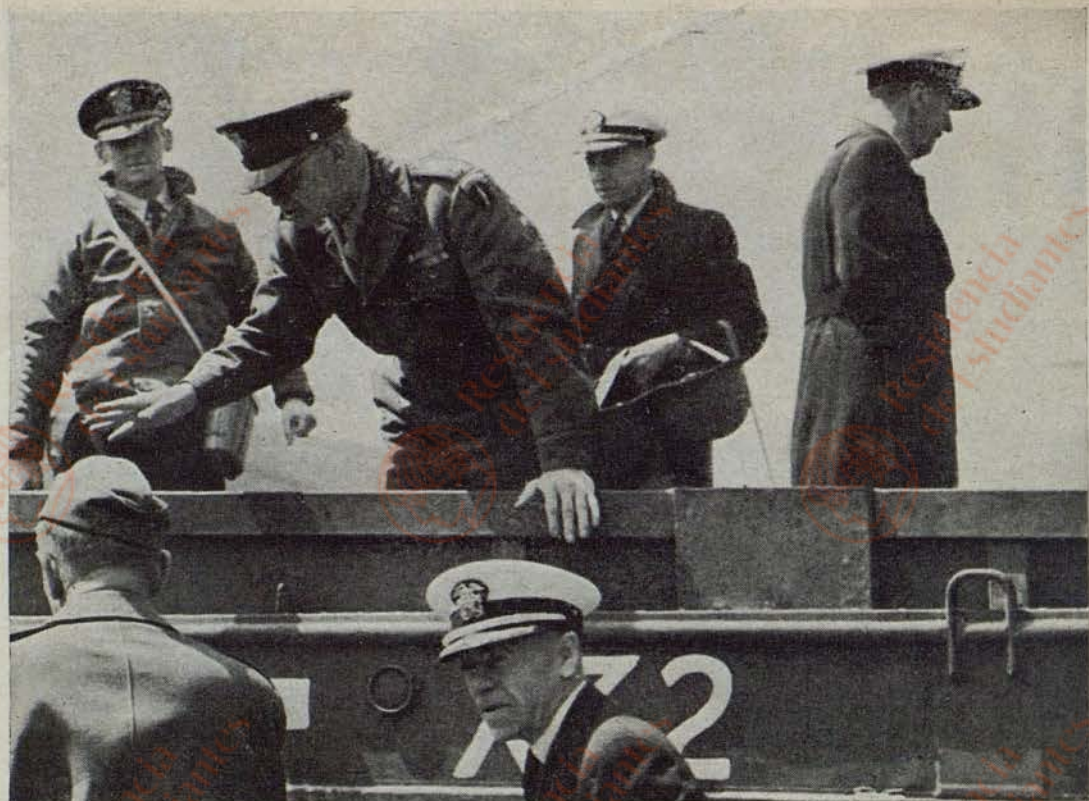
"I have complete confidence in the final result," recently said General Eisenhower. "It will be a hard and bloody struggle, but victory will eventually be ours. . . ."

General Eisenhower gives the order of the day, June 6, 1944. "Full victory—nothing else," is the order of the day from General Eisenhower to paratroopers somewhere in England just before they board their planes to participate in the first assault in the invasion of the European continent.

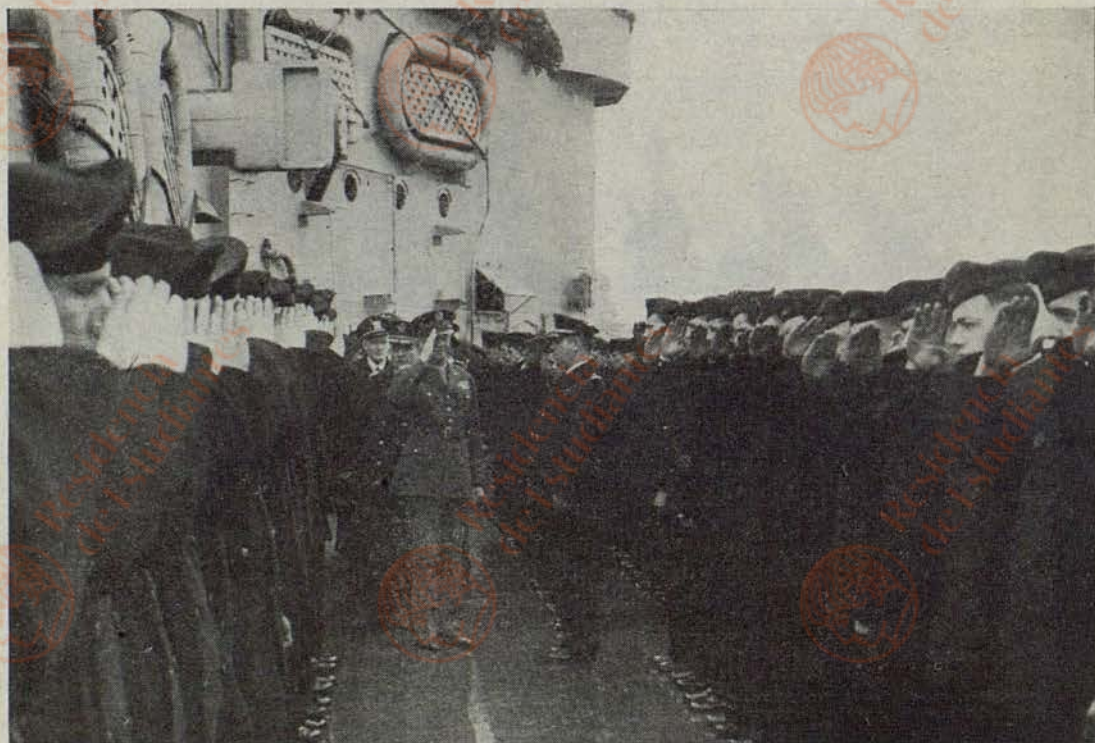
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The Allied invasion of France, Normandy, June 6, 1944. On a narrow strip of beach on the northern coast of France, American assault troops, protected from enemy fire by chalk cliffs at the extreme left, assemble before moving into the interior of the continent. A landing craft, its gangway down, spews out additional infantrymen.





General Eisenhower "somewhere in France", June 12, 1944. The Supreme Allied Commander, leans over the side of an amphibious "Duck" on a beachhead, to consult with one of his unit commanders. This was his first visit to French soil, and he was accompanied by Admiral King, (extreme right) Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet.



General Eisenhower inspects Navy warship. His olive-khaki uniform looking strange against the nautical gray background, the American General inspects a U. S. Navy cruiser anchored in an English port recently.

AMERICAN WAR LEADER SERIES

- 1 GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL
Chief of Staff, United States Army.
- 2 GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces and Commanding General of U. S. Army Forces in the European Theater of Operations.
- 3 GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR
Commander in Chief of Southwest Pacific Area and Commanding General of U. S. Army Forces in the Far East.
- 4 ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING
Commander in Chief of the U. S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations.



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