

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

U.S. COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

LANDSCAPE RESPONSE

LIGHTING RESPONSE

COMMEMORATIVE ART AT MEMORIAL CORE

INSCRIPTION LAYOUT DESIGN

INSCRIPTION LAYOUT STUDIES

MEETING DATE: APRIL 16, 2015

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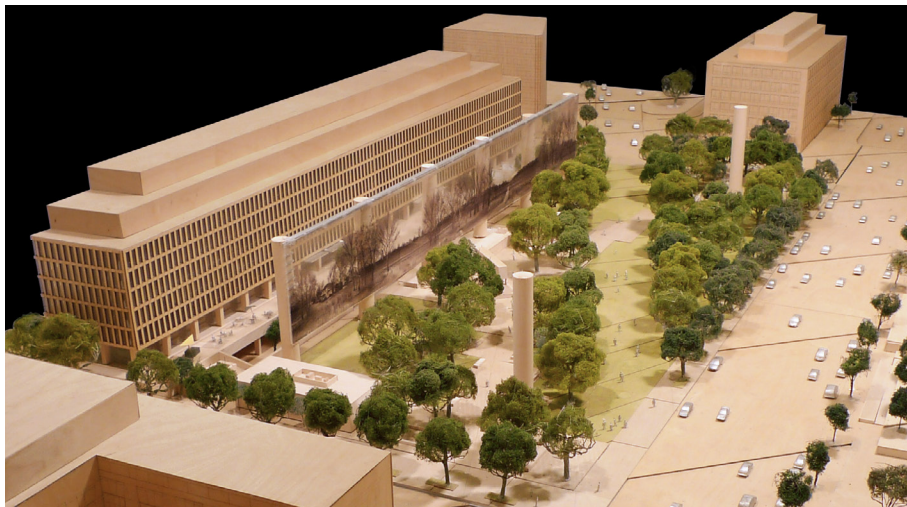
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1.0 LANDSCAPE DESIGN

The landscape design for the memorial has been further advanced and revised. Placement and location of trees within the memorial precinct have been modified to strengthen the visitor's approach through a layered landscape of sun and shade. The street edge perimeter of the memorial and along the Promenade have been further regularized. The spaces within the park are more clearly defined, and the relationship between trees – layout, habit and character – and tapestry has been strengthened.

STREET TREES

Street trees along 4th Street SW, 6th Street SW and along Independence Avenue, according to the District of Transportation, should be planted at regular intervals of 30-40 feet. We refined the perimeter tree layout to be 35 feet on center, preserving four trees on 6th Street SW to provide sufficient edge definition, increased the 4th Street SW trees to seven, and regularized the layout of Red Oaks along Independence Avenue. The spacing on 4th Street SW will permit two bus stops with ramps. Meetings with local DC authorities have given the memorial project leeway to identify species for the street consistent with its aesthetic objectives as long as they are on the city's approved urban forestry list. For this reason, the shingle oak and swamp white oak, with their looser more rough texture and habit make ideal street trees along the shorter side frontages of 4th and 6th Streets SW. Likewise, the finer and more consistent habit of the red oak is appropriate as a strong edge definer along the important frontage of Independence Avenue.



AERIAL VIEW

1.0 - LANDSCAPE DESIGN RESPONSE

MARYLAND AVENUE

The layout of trees along Maryland Avenue has also been refined for greater conformity. There are presently, three 'breaks' or openings along the Maryland Avenue tree corridor. Two openings are the north side – one for existing electrical vaults which must remain, and one for the northwest approach walk. There are three openings on the south side – two at the memorial core, and one at the northeast end at the entrance plaza. These 'breaks' are there by necessity, and the design adds a third at a more modest size on the north side in order to provide balance – but not symmetry. The variety of species along the corridor, and the 'breaks' serve to announce to anyone looking down Maryland Avenue vista from either direction that something different is present. This is not a street tree layout of a single species held at a highly ordered spacing, but rather the avenue celebrates the unique open vista while also participating in the overall design of the memorial landscape.

THE MEMORIAL GROVES

The tree layout in the interior of the memorial was revised to strengthen the groves, and define the spaces created. The layered approach to the memorial core is now clear. The memorial entry is under a broad canopy at the northeast and northwest corner plazas. Visitors proceed down the more open shade-dappled approach walks towards the memorial core. Some tightening of scale is achieved with placement of larger trees just before arrival at the memorial core and Maryland Avenue. The memorial core itself is both shaded along the edges and in the middle and open to sunlight for the presentation of the sculpture on the memorial blocks.

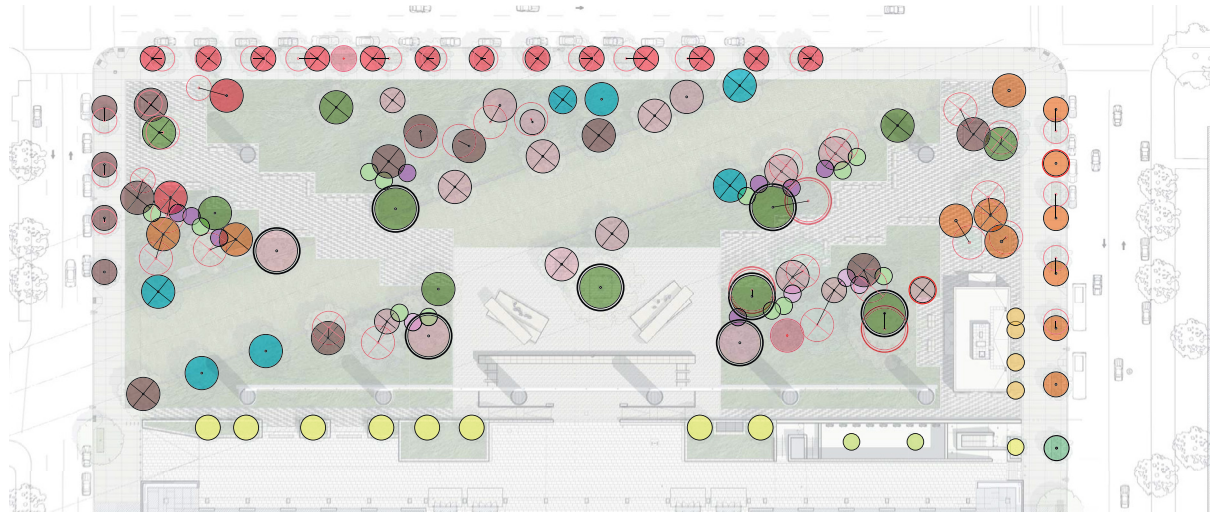


AERIAL VIEW

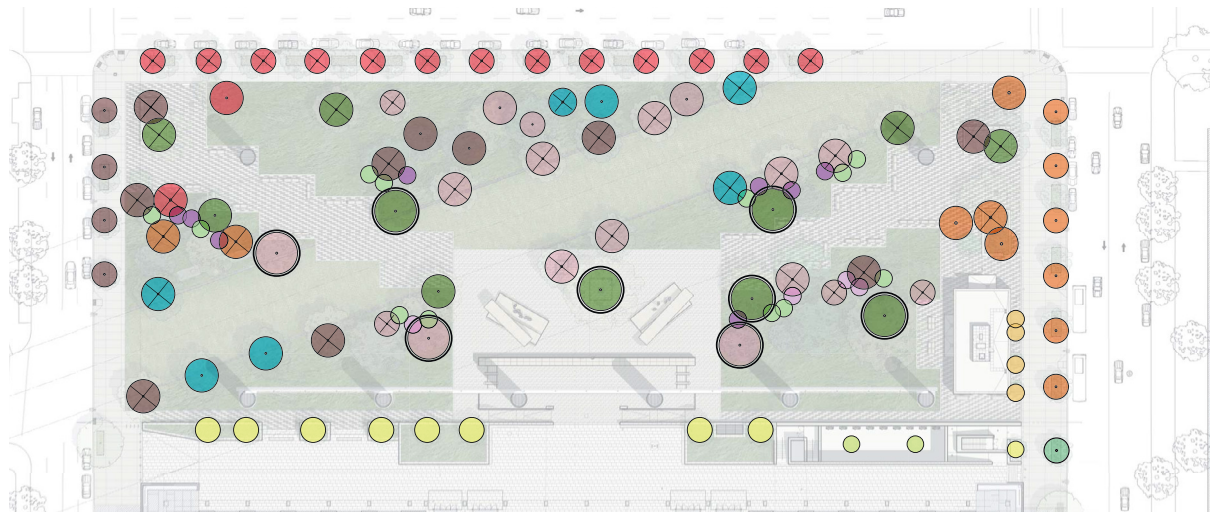
LANDSCAPE DESIGN RESPONSE SUMMARY

The landscape design for the memorial has been further advanced and revised in response to the Commission comments as summarized below.

1. Placement and location of trees within the memorial precinct have been modified to strengthen the visitor's approach through a layered landscape of sun and shade.
2. The perimeter street trees have increased and been re-spaced along 4th, 6th and Independence Avenue.
3. The groves of trees within the memorial precinct have been further refined.

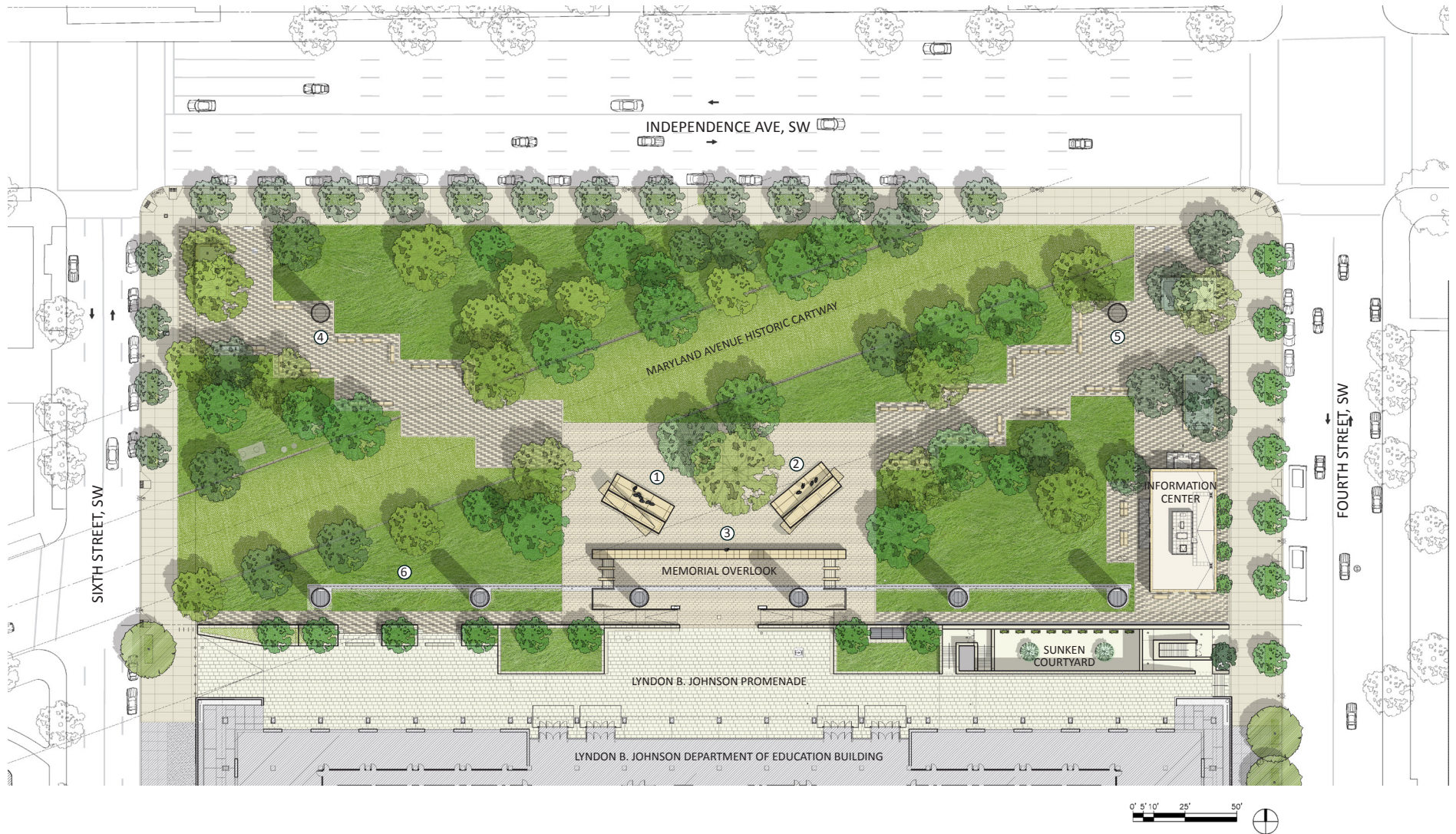


TREE SPECIES PLANTING PLAN MODIFICATIONS SINCE MARCH 2014
MARCH 2014 TREE LOCATIONS SHOWN IN RED



TREE SPECIES PLANTING PLAN CURRENT DESIGN

1.0 - LANDSCAPE DESIGN RESPONSE



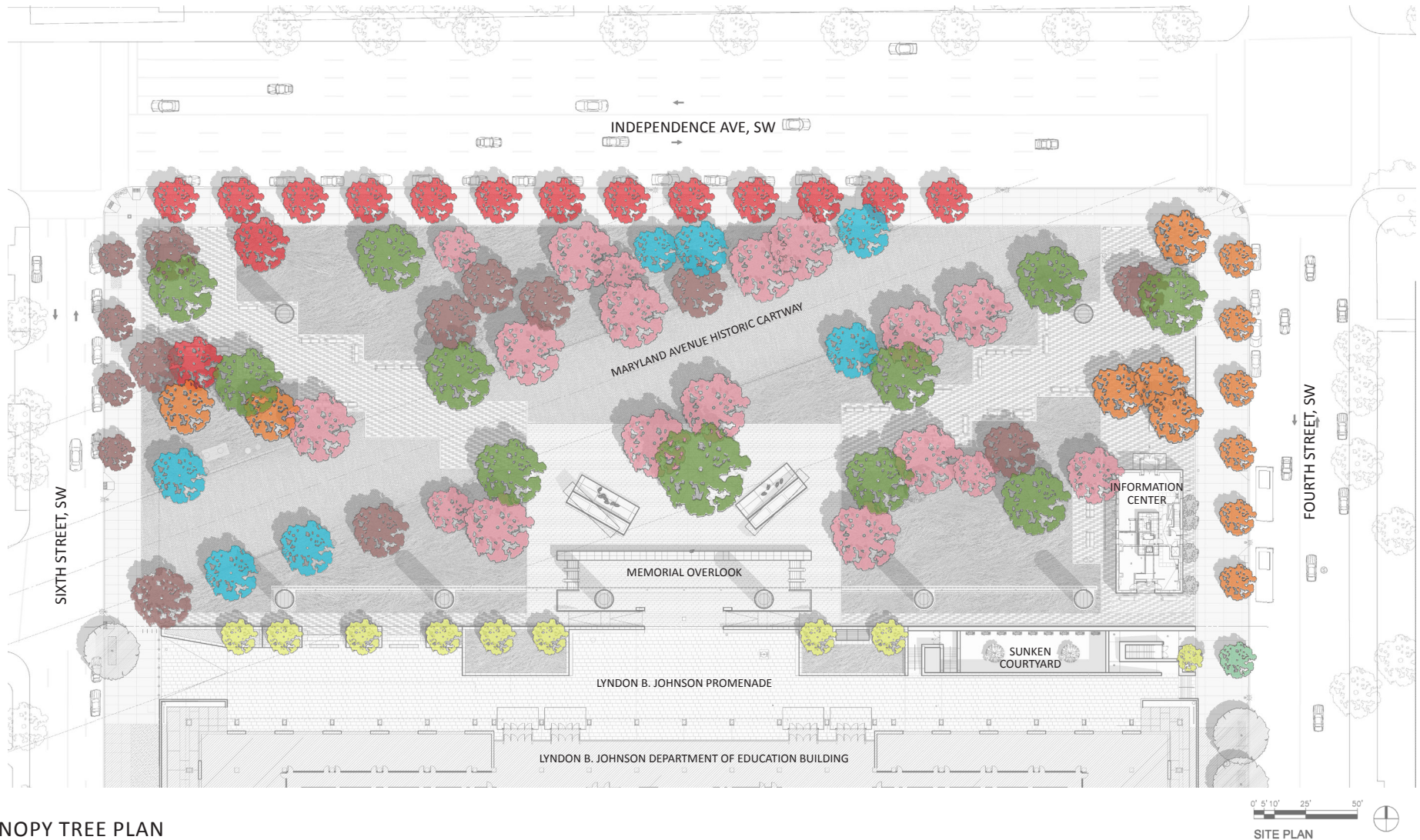
CURRENT SITE PLAN

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| ① GENERAL EISENHOWER MEMORIAL ELEMENT | ④ WEST COLUMN |
| ② PRESIDENT EISENHOWER MEMORIAL ELEMENT | ⑤ EAST COLUMN |
| ③ YOUNG EISENHOWER STATUE | ⑥ SOUTH TAPESTRY |

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

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LANDSCAPE DESIGN RESPONSE - 1.0




CANOPY TREE PLAN

The plan diagram designates the location and size of each canopy tree proposed for the memorial. While the ultimate location will be decided in the field, it is intended that every tree within the memorial precinct will be selected with a particular location in mind. Tree size, actual habit and character will be taken into account as trees are matched with each other and to a particular grove.

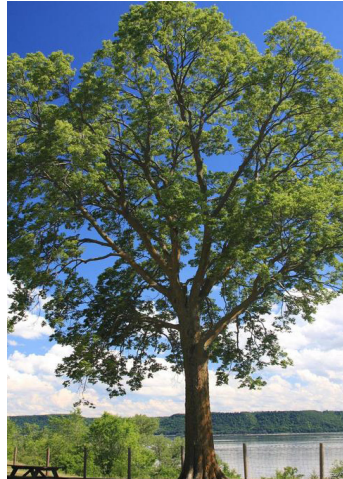
MEMORIAL PRECINCT




 Bur Oak
Quercus macrocarpa




 London Plane
Platanus x acerfolia




 Hackberry
Celtis occidentalis

STREET TREE AND MEMORIAL PRECINCT




 Swamp White Oak
Quercus bicolor




 Shingle Oak
Quercus imbricaria



 Red Oak
Quercus rubra

STREET TREE



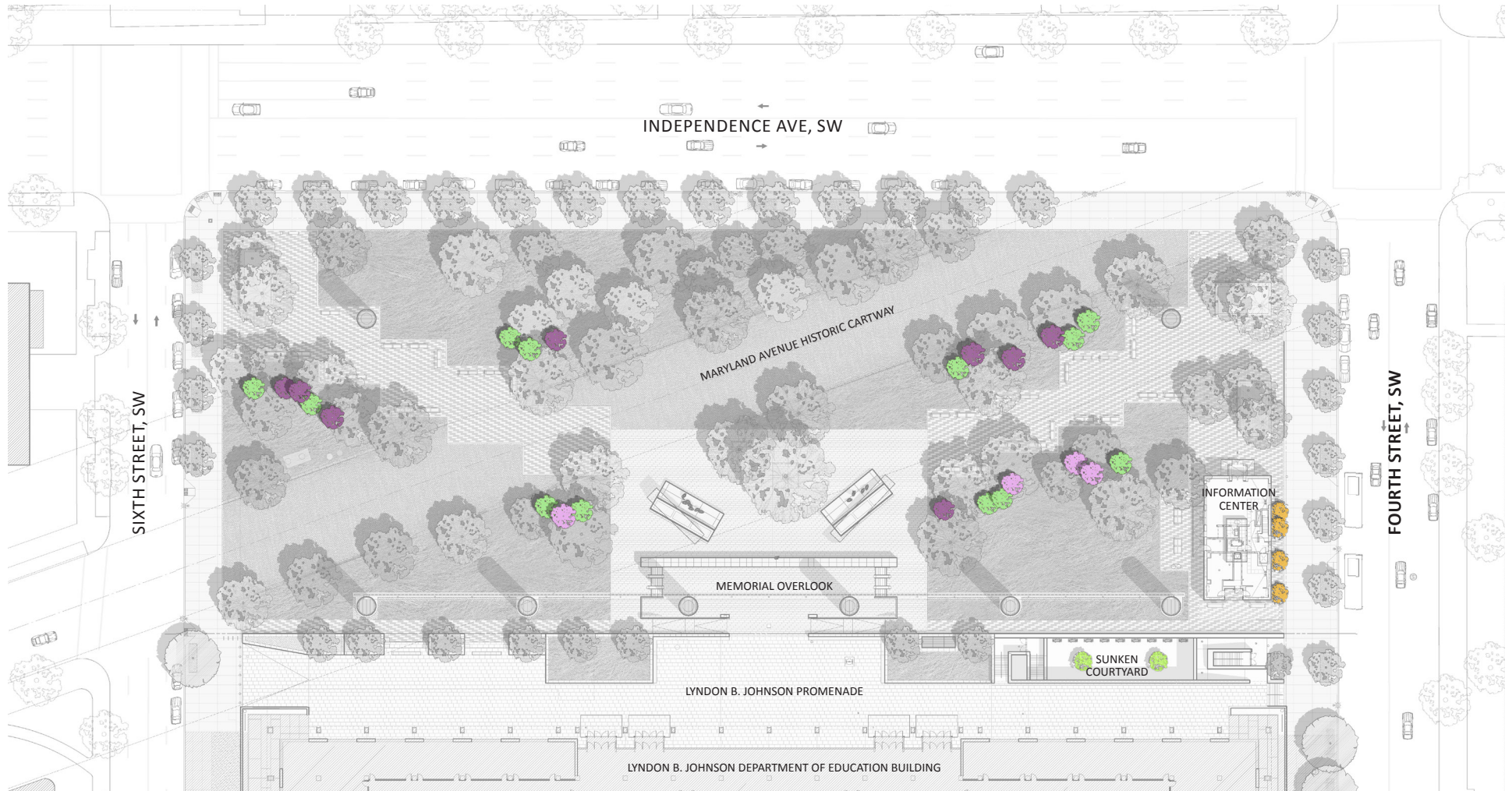
 Willow Oak
Quercus phello

PROMENADE TREE



 River Birch
Betula nigra

CANOPY TREE SPECIES



UNDERSTORY TREE PLAN

The plan diagram shows how the understory species are laid out along the main approaches to focus the visitor toward the memorialization elements at the core. The trees are not laid out as a continuous hedge, and have gaps and interstices. The understory species are natives with strong color and habit character which will augment the seasonal and landscape character of the memorial. The understory trees help differentiate the intimate spaces along approach walkways from Maryland Avenue's experience as a wide vista.




1.0 - LANDSCAPE DESIGN RESPONSE

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL
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UNDERSTORY TREE SPECIES

MEMORIAL PRECINCT




 Flowering Dogwood
Cornus florida CV




 Ironwood
Carpinus caroliniana



 Eastern Redbud
Cercis canadensis

VISITOR CENTER



 American Hophornbeam
Ostrya virginiana

LBJ SUNKEN COURTYARD



 Nellie Stevens Holly
Ilex Nellie Stevens

UNDERSTORY TREE SPECIES

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

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LANDSCAPE DESIGN RESPONSE - 1.0

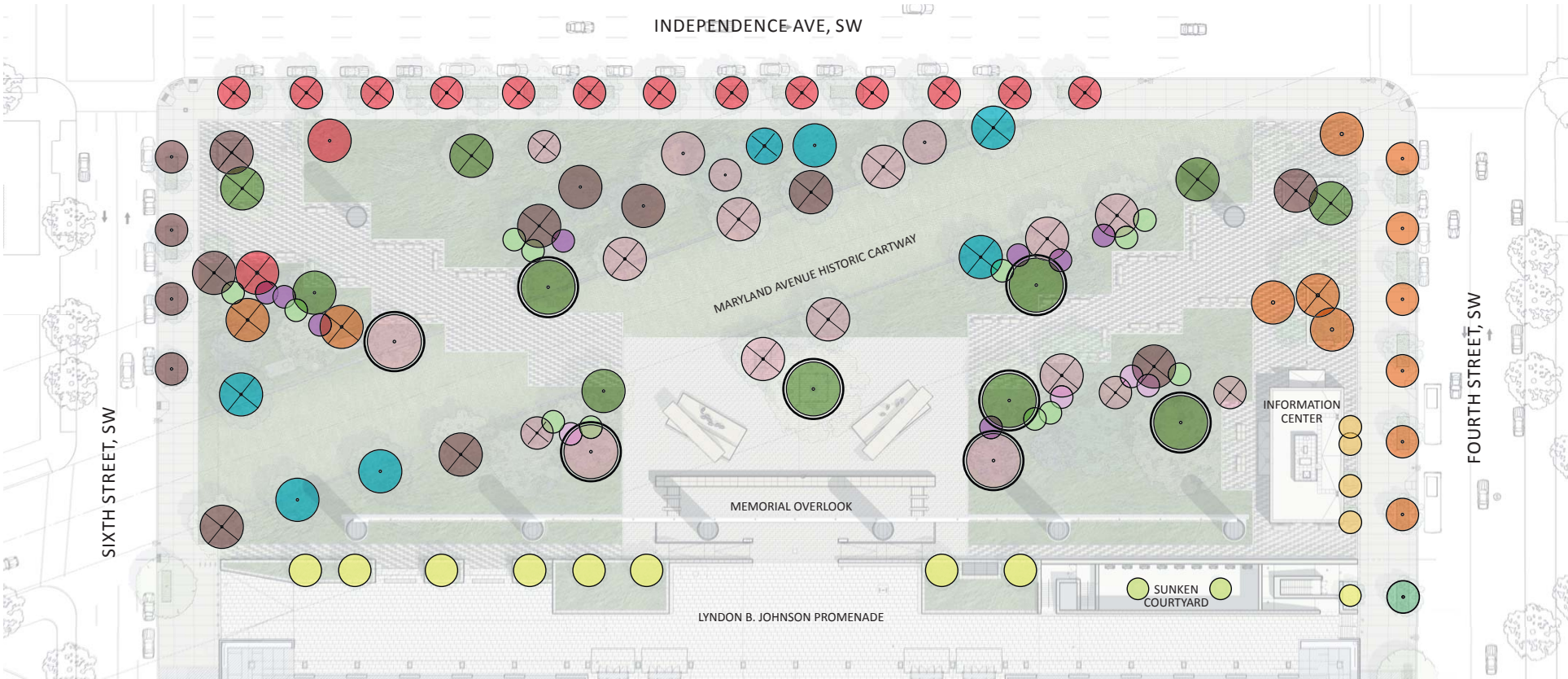


VIEW OF MARYLAND AVE TOWARDS CAPITOL



VIEW OF APPROACH PATHWAY FROM MEMORIAL CORE TO 4TH STREET

TREE PLANTING DIAGRAM AT INSTALLATION



CANOPY						TOTAL
	4-6" DIA.	6-8" DIA.	8-10" DIA.	10-12" DIA.	12"+ DIA.	
LONDON PLANE			2	4	5	11
BUR OAK		3	3	9	3	18
SWAMP WHITE OAK	4	2	2	6		14
SHINGLE OAK	6		3	3		11
RED OAK		13	1			16
HACKBERRY		1	3	3		7
WILLOW OAK	1					1
TOTAL	11	18	14	26	8	78

UNDERSTORY	TOTAL
IRONWOOD	8
RED BUD	4
DOGWOOD	12
AMERICAN HOPHORNBEAM	4
TOTAL	28

PROMENADE	TOTAL
HOLLY (ILEX SP.)	2
RIVER BIRCH	9
TOTAL	11

TOTAL TREE COUNT = 119



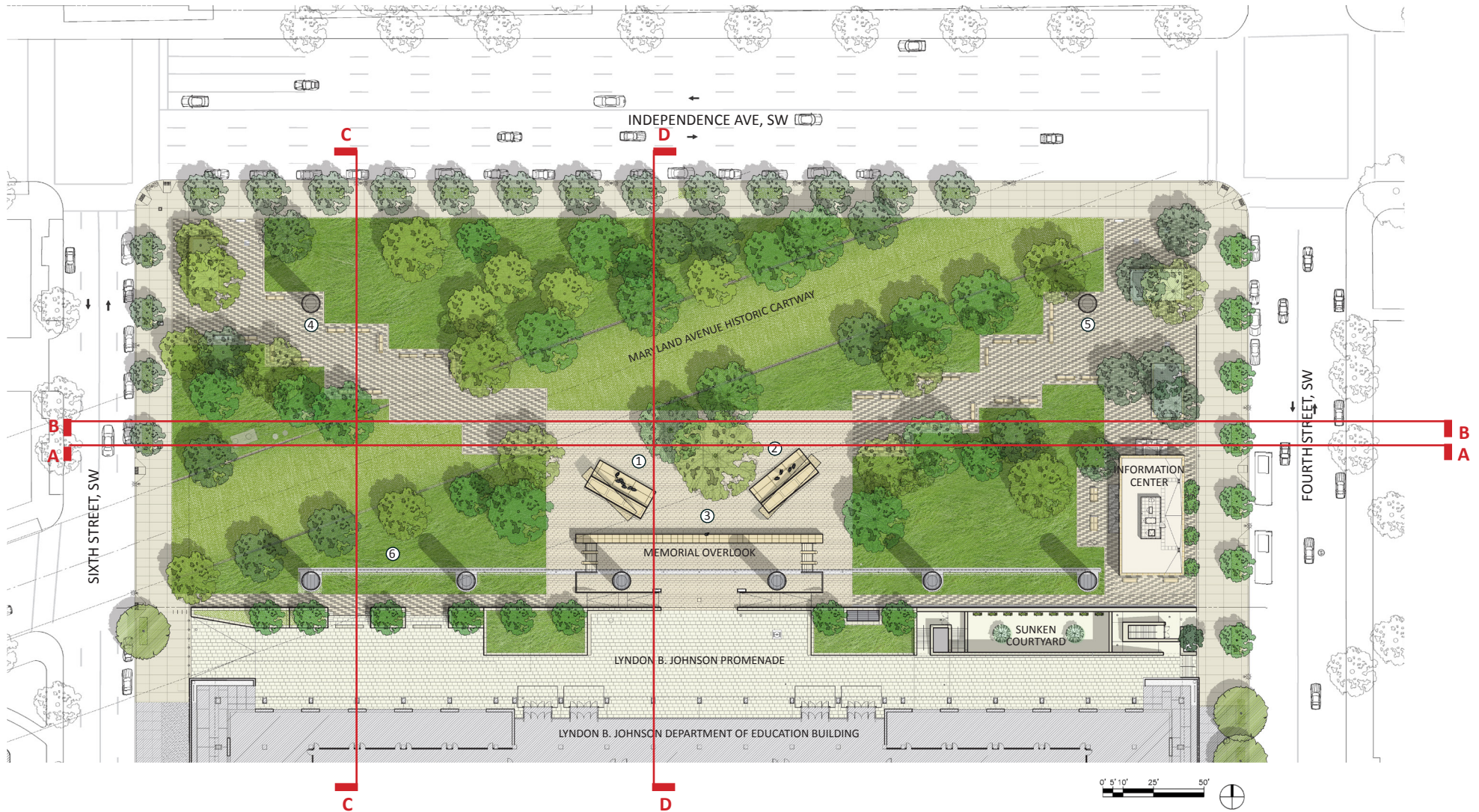
VIEW OF MEMORIAL CORE FROM THE NORTH SIDE OF MARYLAND AVENUE

TREES AND TAPESTRY

The tree species laid out inside the area defined by the memorial columns have been selected for their robust and individualistic character, habit, bark and foliage. The rendering of trees and landscape on the tapestry will be similarly strong and definitive, but is representative not realistic. It is not intended that specific trees in the memorial landscape be represented on the tapestry, or vice versa – rather an expressive similarity is the objective. This extends to the looser placement of trees and arrangement of

species – individuals contributing to a whole. The openings in the groves at the memorial core have been carefully choreographed with the tapestry in the way the landscape is represented with longer vistas ‘synced’ with those openings, and similarly with groupings of trees aligned both on the tapestry and in the landscape.

The accompanying sections and elevations, with the tapestry art, demonstrate the character and space-making qualities of the memorial’s tree planting design.



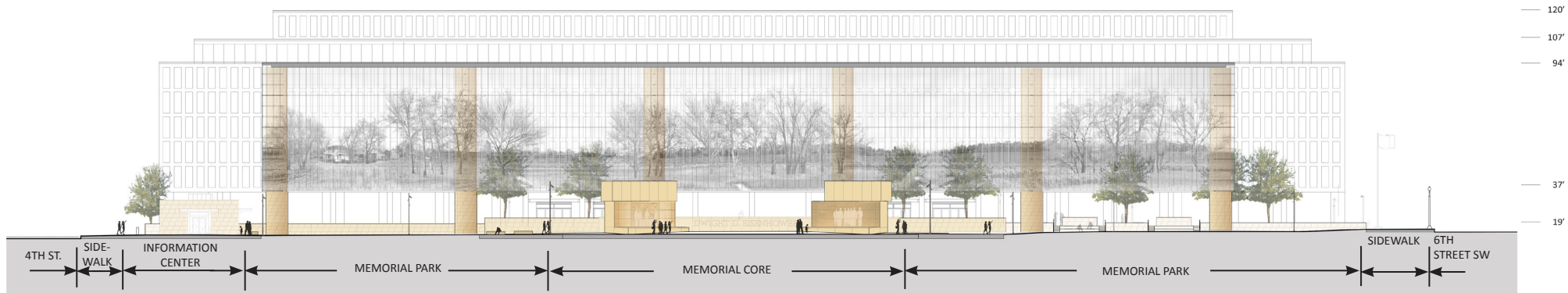
CURRENT SITE PLAN

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| ① GENERAL EISENHOWER MEMORIAL ELEMENT | ④ WEST COLUMN |
| ② PRESIDENT EISENHOWER MEMORIAL ELEMENT | ⑤ EAST COLUMN |
| ③ YOUNG EISENHOWER STATUE | ⑥ SOUTH TAPESTRY |

1.0 - LANDSCAPE DESIGN RESPONSE

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

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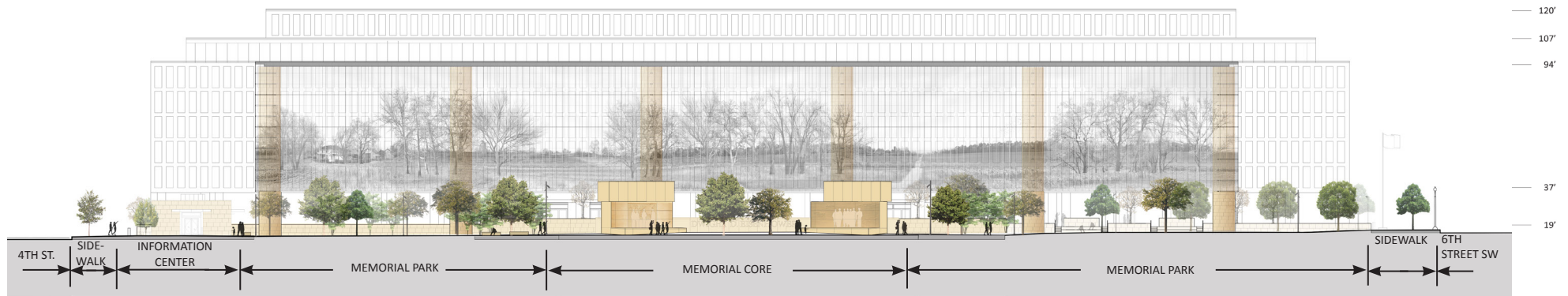


SECTION A - LOOKING SOUTH AT THE TAPESTRY AND PROMENADE RIVER BIRCH TREES SHOWN AT MATURITY

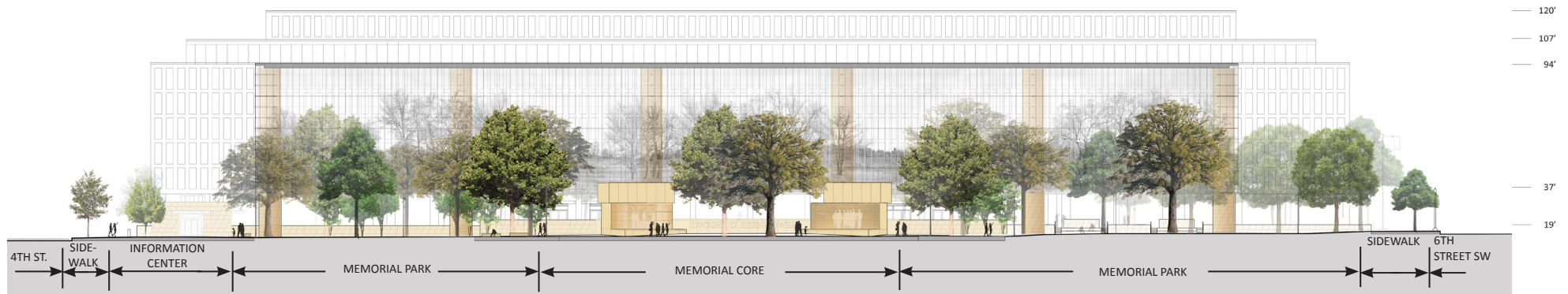
PROMENADE TREES

Along the Lyndon B. Johnson Promenade, the design continues to include a consistent layout of one species – River Birch (*Betula nigra*). The rigor of the planting is necessitated by the existing sunken courtyard and the technical limitations of the planters along the edge of the Promenade which also provide perimeter security for the Department of Education. Along this edge, the grade change, and the below grade basement structural realities require an ordered planting. The River Birch will

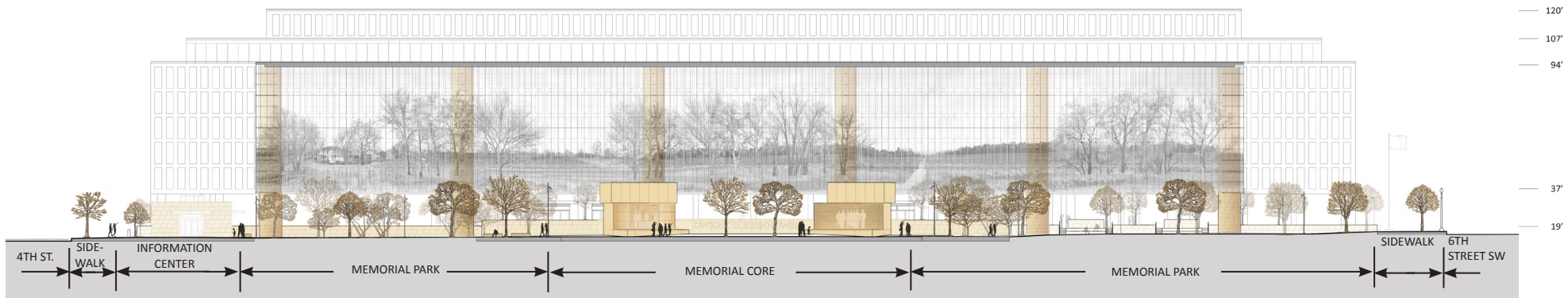
grow into a medium-height tree and contribute to the strong architectural setting of the Promenade. The regular single species spacing also reinforces the Promenade's character as a pedestrian street and the fourth side of the memorial's perimeter. The mature height of these trees in the planters is not expected to conflict with views of the tapestry, primarily because the bottom third of the tapestry is the most dense. GSA, has endorsed the use of the River Birch in a single-stem form on the Promenade.



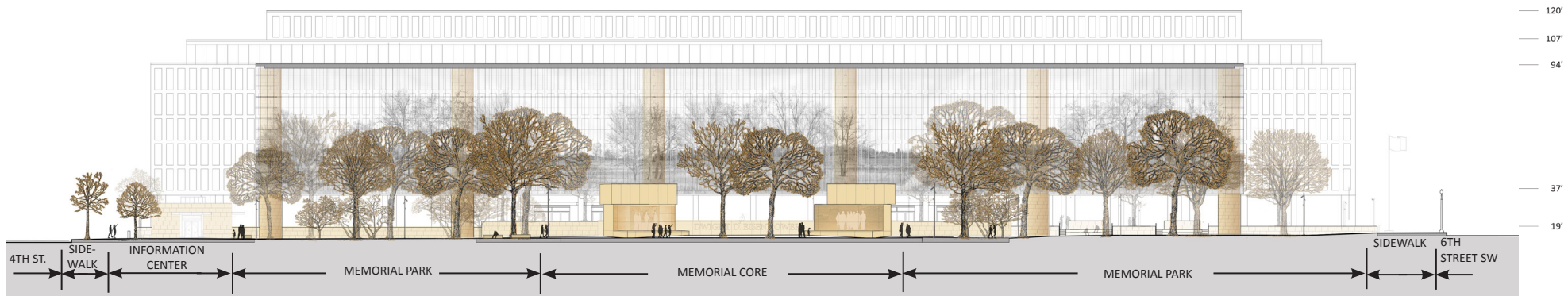
SECTION B - LOOKING SOUTH. TREES SHOWN AT INSTALLATION IN SUMMER



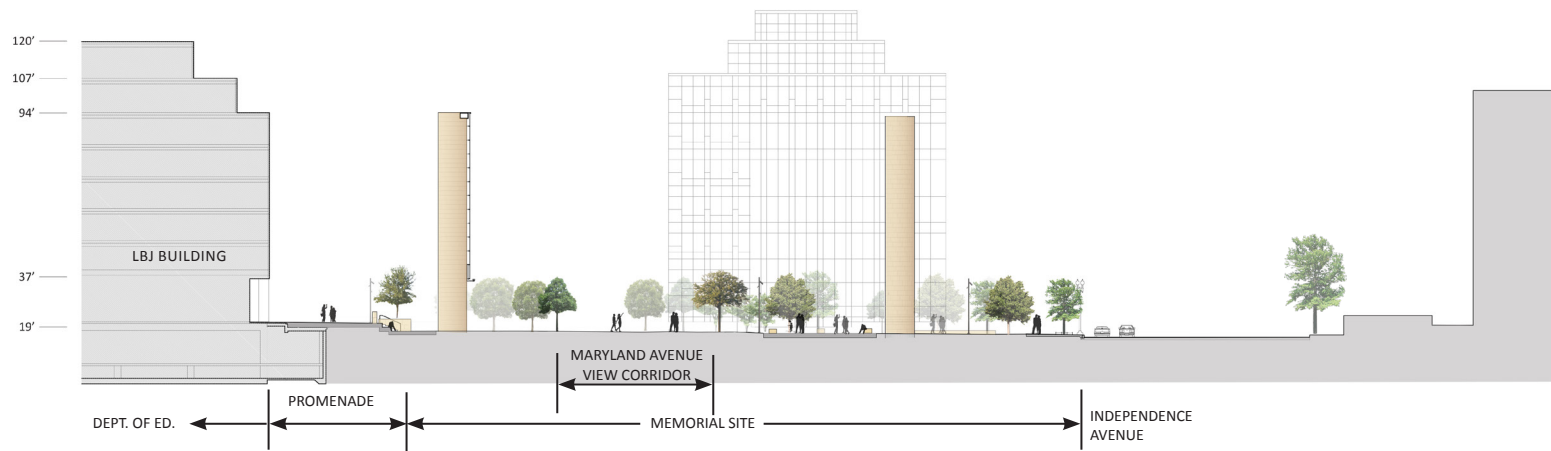
SECTION B - LOOKING SOUTH. TREES SHOWN AT MATURITY IN SUMMER



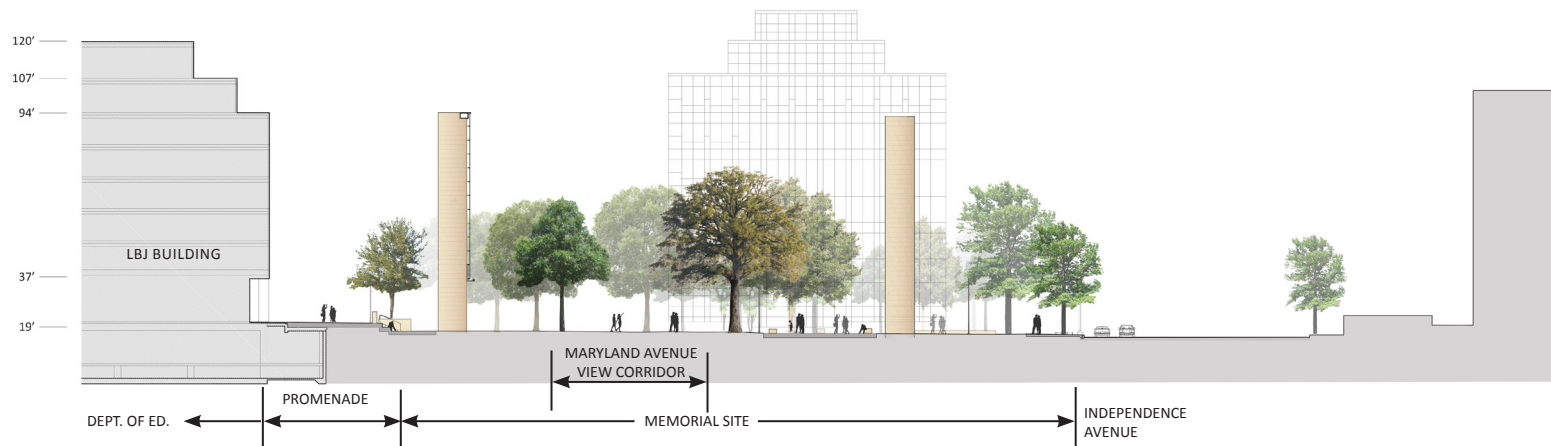
SECTION B - LOOKING SOUTH. TREES SHOWN AT INSTALLATION IN WINTER



SECTION B - LOOKING SOUTH. TREES SHOWN AT MATURITY IN WINTER



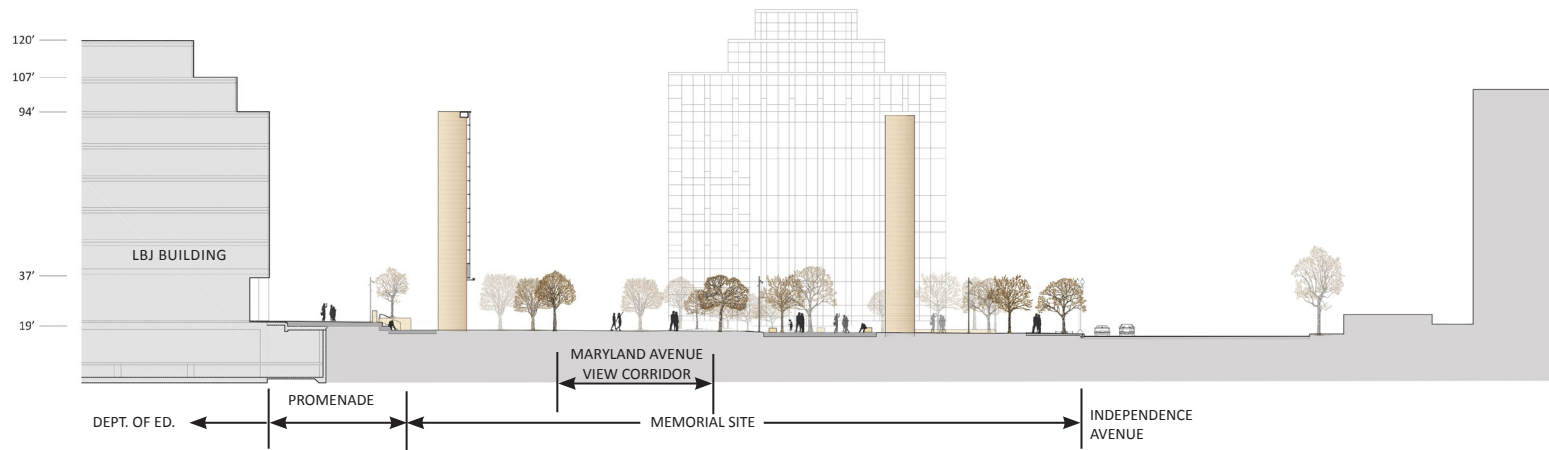
SECTION C - LOOKING WEST. TREES SHOWN AT INSTALLATION IN SUMMER



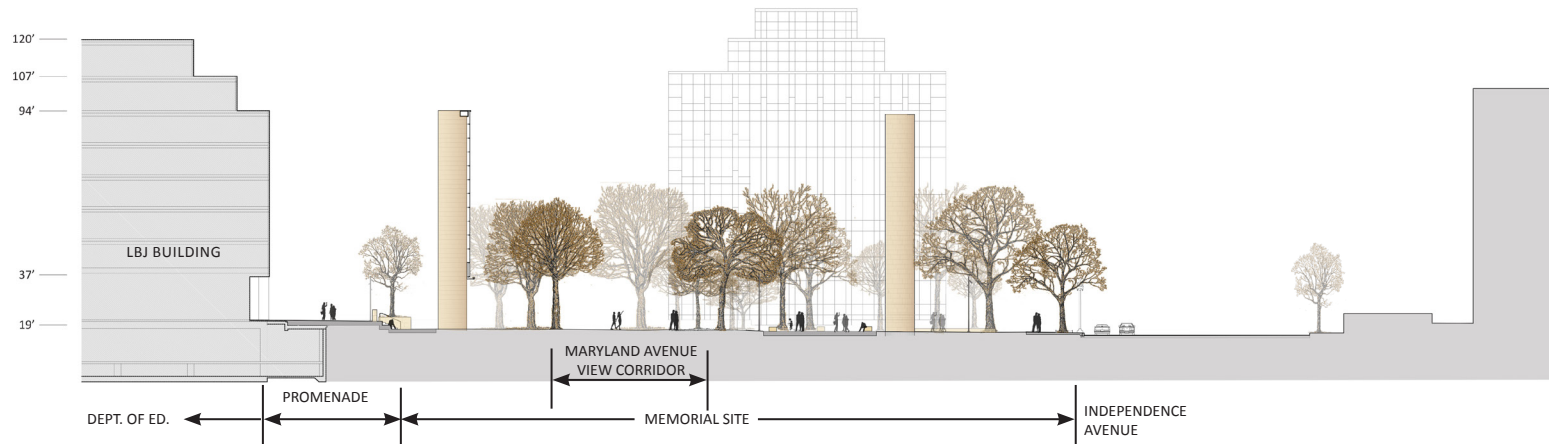
SECTION C - LOOKING WEST. TREES SHOWN AT MATURITY IN SUMMER

1.0 - LANDSCAPE DESIGN RESPONSE

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SECTION C - LOOKING WEST. TREES SHOWN AT INSTALLATION IN WINTER



SECTION C - LOOKING WEST. TREES SHOWN AT MATURITY IN WINTER



SECTION D- LOOKING EAST. TREES SHOWN AT INSTALLATION IN SUMMER



SECTION D - LOOKING EAST. TREES SHOWN AT MATURITY IN SUMMER



SECTION D- LOOKING EAST. TREES SHOWN AT INSTALLATION IN WINTER



SECTION D - LOOKING EAST. TREES SHOWN AT MATURITY IN WINTER



COMMEMORATIVE ART LIGHTING

At the Memorial elements at the core of the site, the lighting becomes continuous and more densely layered. A continuous linear uplight helps to define each element, but in different ways. The linear uplighting of the tapestry floating above provides the backdrop for the entire site and fades as it reaches the top of the tapestry surface blending into the night sky above. Another continuous uplight subtly illuminates the Eisenhower

inscription wall. This uplight is of a human scale, and helps to ground the area immediately underneath the tapestry as a part of the Memorial core's glowing center. The Memorial elements on the right and left also maintain continuous linear uplighting to help bind them to both the tapestry and the inscription wall, but they utilize it as a backlight to help reinforce the silhouette of the statues standing in front as well as to bring out the subtle

textures of the bas relief walls.

The final layers of lighting in this view are for the statues themselves. The statues are illuminated specifically from the front, with the light focused specifically on the sculptural figures and nothing else. The statue of young Eisenhower is illuminated differently. This statue is lit from above and behind creating a subtle edge glow when seen from this view.

2.0 - LIGHTING DESIGN RESPONSE

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

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2.0 LIGHTING DESIGN RESPONSE

The design team has developed the lighting design further since the February CFA meeting. This submission includes additional details, a rendered lighting plan and a site plan to clarify the location of all the lighting coordinated with the revised landscape design.

SITE LIGHTING IN THE LANDSCAPE

The site lighting has evolved and simplified along with the landscape design. The site lighting is focused and directed on to the groundplane to provide ambient security lighting and infill lighting along the pathways. This is accomplished with poles with focused LED downlights throughout the park. The ground lighting is primarily directed along the approach pathways which is also achieved with under bench lighting to keep the light source close to the ground. In response to the revised tree layout and in consultation with the National Park Service, the uplighting of the understory trees has been removed from the lighting design concept.

The groundplane along Maryland Avenue is also illuminated to distinguish this portion of the park with it's unique vista to the Capitol Dome as the primary focal point across the site. Maryland is lit with the same poles, and downward light to minimize glare.

The light poles are slender with a minimal 4-1/2" diameter and they are approximately 20' high in the memorial with shorter 14' high poles along the Promenade. The light poles and fixtures are a slate grey color. The poles are placed at the edges of the tree groves and pathways to minimize their visual impact and integrate with the landscape design. The fixtures are small with a small diameter opening to minimize glare, and focus the light downward. There are four light poles at the center of the site that will be 30' tall and provide lighting to the Memorial core. Two of these poles will have metal halide projector fixtures that will be aimed at the memorial elements to highlight the sculptures and the lintel inscriptions.

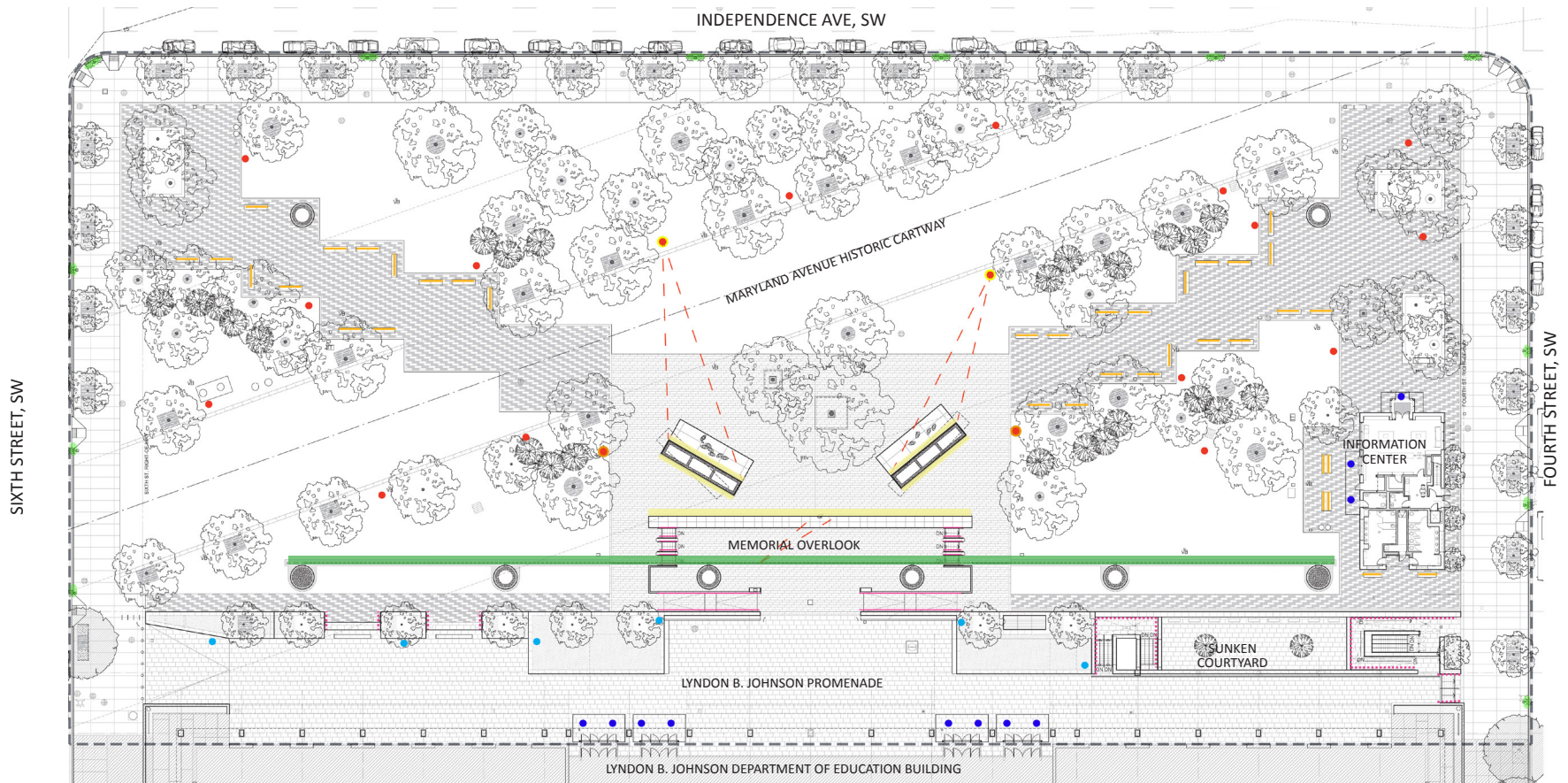
The street lighting along 4th Street SW, 6th Street SW and Independence Avenue will be replaced with the DDOT standard lighting fixtures. The street light spacing is coordinated with the revised perimeter tree placement and other DC agency street lighting requirements.

TAPESTRY LIGHTING

The Commission has also requested further details about the tapestry lighting. The design team intends to include lighting for the tapestry in a comprehensive presentation about the tapestry and the supporting structure as these topics are closely related. This presentation is currently scheduled for May 2015.



RENDERED LIGHTING PLAN



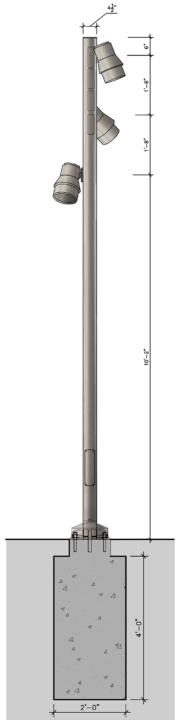
SITE LIGHTING KEY :

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| ● 14' PROMENADE POLES WITH DOWNLIGHTS | — TRENCH LIGHTING |
| ● 20' MEMORIAL POLES WITH DOWNLIGHTS | — TAPESTRY LIGHTING |
| ● 30' POLES WITH DOWNLIGHTS | — BENCH LIGHTING |
| ● 30' POLES WITH MEMORIAL ART PROJECTORS | — HANDRAIL LIGHTING |
| ● CANOPY DOWNLIGHTS | ... STEP LIGHTS |
| ● DDOT STANDARD STREET LIGHTS | |

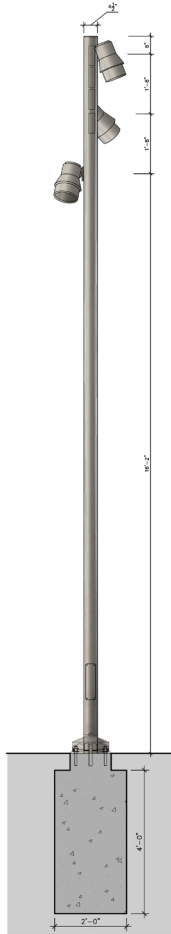




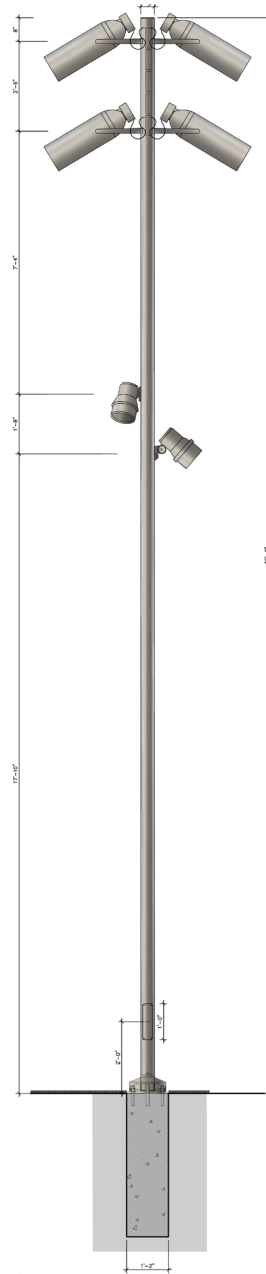
VIEW ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE LOOKING TOWARDS THE CAPITOL



14' TYPICAL LIGHT POLE
CONDITION AT LBJ PROMENADE



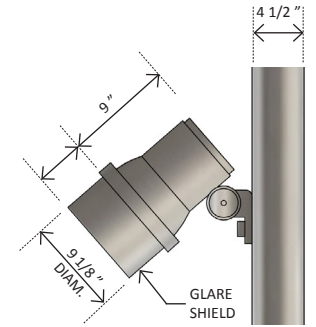
20' TYPICAL LIGHT POLE
POLE AT MEMORIAL



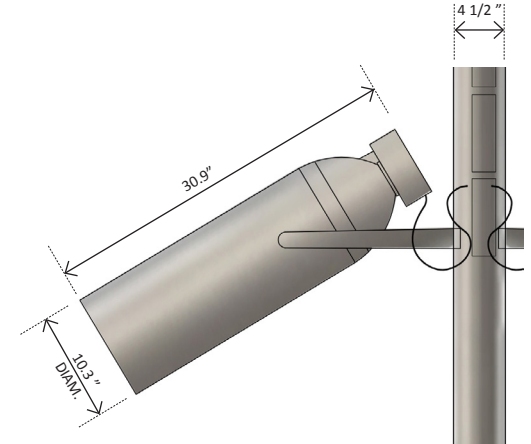
30' LIGHT POLE FOR
MEMORIAL ART AND CORE



FIXTURE IMAGE SHOWN WITHOUT GLARE SHIELD

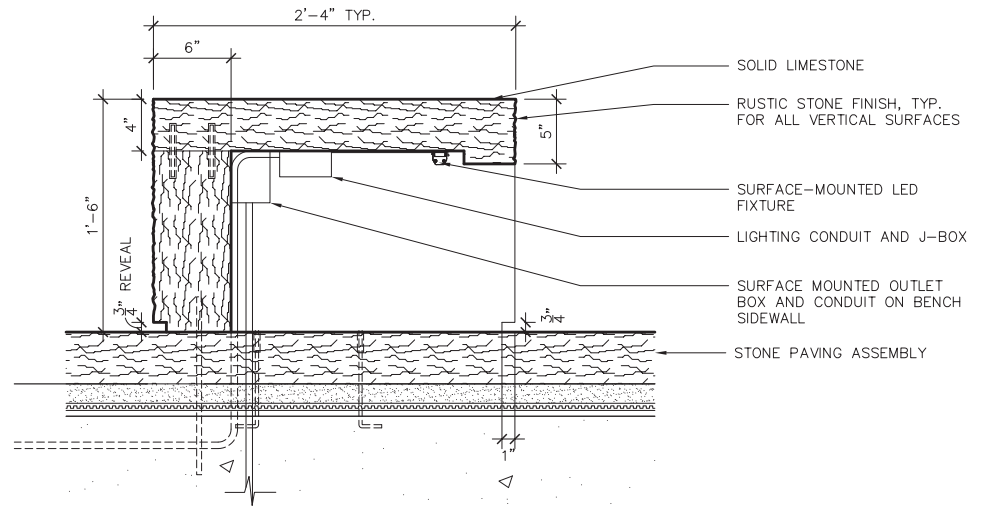


DOWNLIGHT FIXTURE
WITH GLARE SHIELD

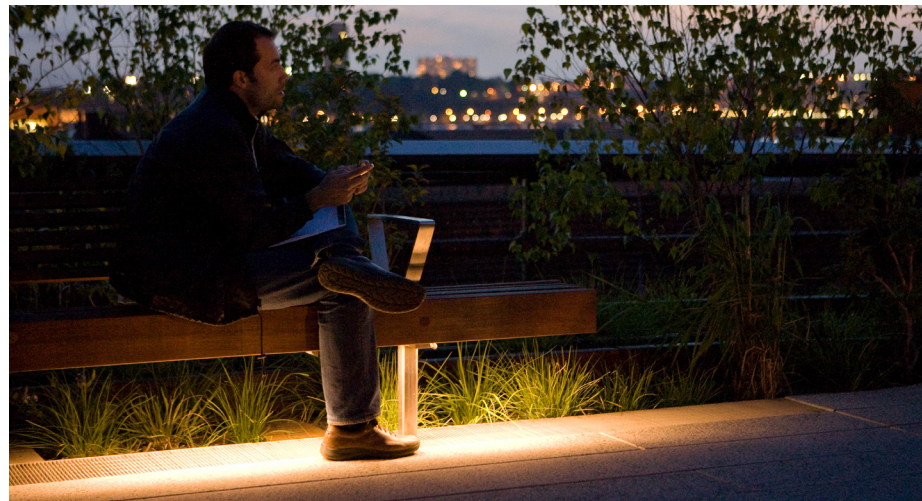


PROJECTOR FOR MEMORIAL ART

LIGHT POLES



DETAIL OF UNDER-BENCH LIGHTING ON APPROACH PATHS



PRECEDENT IMAGE OF BENCH LIGHTING



NIGHT VIEW OF APPROACH PATHWAY FROM MEMORIAL CORE TO 4TH STREET

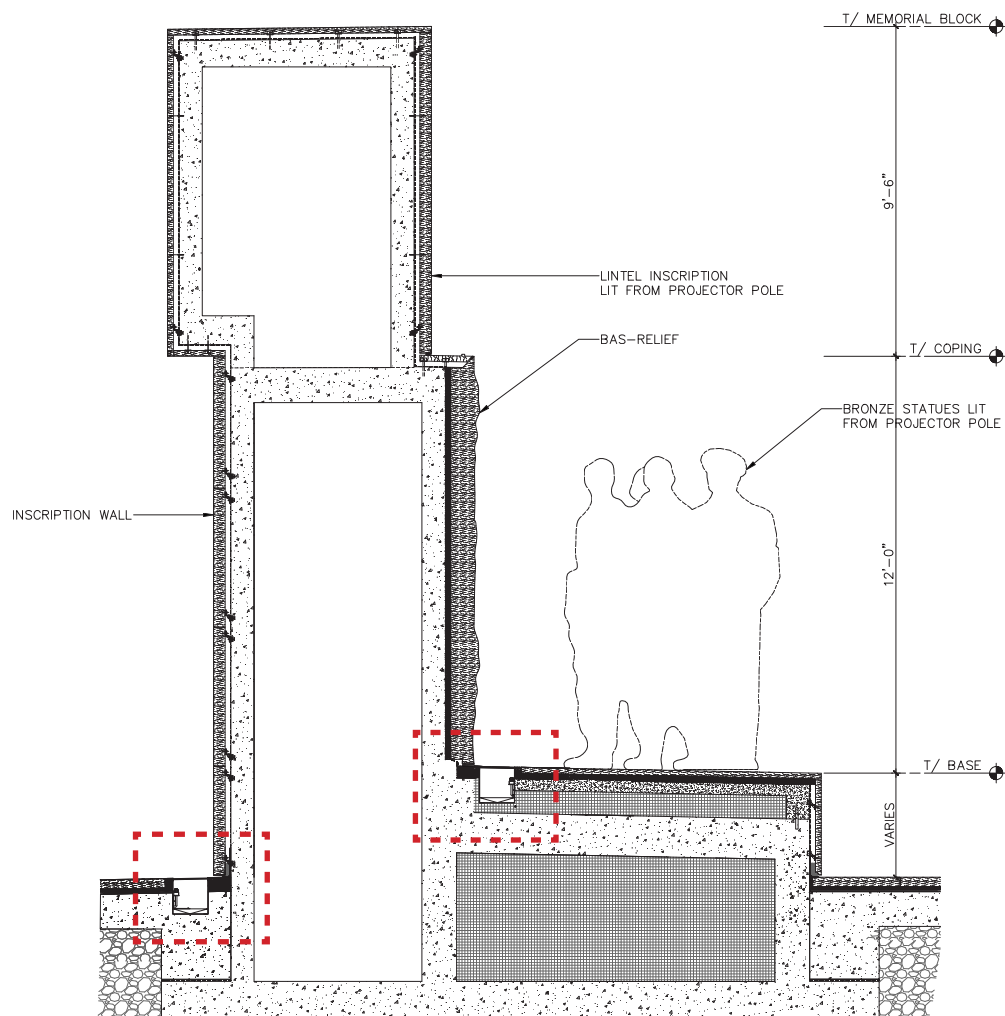


VIEW OF GENERAL EISENHOWER MEMORIAL ELEMENT AT NIGHT

2.0 - LIGHTING DESIGN RESPONSE

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL
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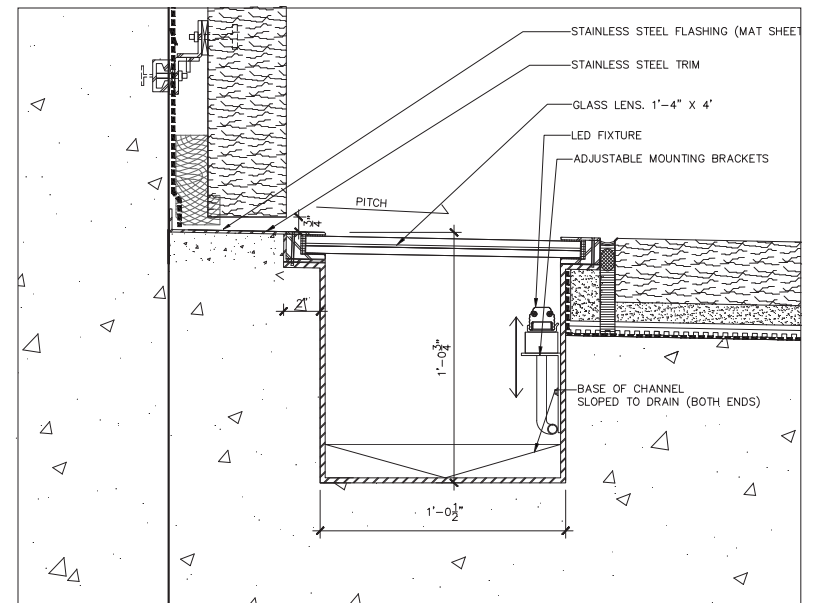
MEMORIAL COMMEMORATIVE ART LIGHTING



SECTION THROUGH MEMORIAL ELEMENT SHOWING LIGHT TRENCHES



EXAMPLE OF TRENCH LIGHTING AT M.L.K. MEMORIAL



SECTION DETAIL THROUGH TRENCH LIGHTING



3.0 - COMMEMORATIVE ART AT MEMORIAL CORE

3.0 COMMEMORATIVE ART AT MEMORIAL CORE

The design team has revised the bas reliefs behind the memorial sculptures in response to CFA comments in November 2014 when the sculpture maquettes and bas reliefs were last presented.

The bas relief that will be the backdrop for the bronze sculptural figures depicting President Eisenhower has been revised to a map of the world carved in shallow relief. The map is symbolic of Eisenhower as a statesman with a world view. The bronze sculpture of the presidential side depicts Eisenhower as he strives to achieve a balance the need to be active in world affairs, sometimes with military force to achieve peace and the need to preserve peaceful relations vital to economic prosperity. Eisenhower was unique in his international perspective and leadership in the pursuit of peace. The map provides a context for this thematic aspect of his leadership legacy. The image is reminiscent of the 1966 Yousuf Karsh photograph called “The Elder Statesman” which depicts Eisenhower with his hand on the globe, symbolic of his preeminent position as a world leader. Many of the design team’s initial studies referenced this photograph as the model for the sculpture itself. The design evolved from this early direction to show Eisenhower as a leader in a group setting, which was his real strength, rather than as a singular figure. The addition of the map originally inspired by the Karsh photograph adds historical resonance to the Presidential sculptural composition.

The relief on the General Memorial element has been refined as well, and now has more detail of the landscape showing the D-Day invasion on the beaches of Normandy which unfolds behind General Eisenhower speaking to the troops.

The Presidential Memorial remains an interior scene, the office desk and the map framed on the wall behind the figures of the military and civilian advisors reinforce this idea. In contrast, the General Eisenhower side depicts an exterior scene with the expansive landscape of the war time invasion reinforcing the drama of the D-Day events that dramatically changed the outcome of World War II. The bronze figures of each sculptural grouping help to balance these two different commemorative elements within the entire composition of the memorial core which also includes Young Eisenhower and the Kansas landscape on the Tapestry to complete the Eisenhower story.

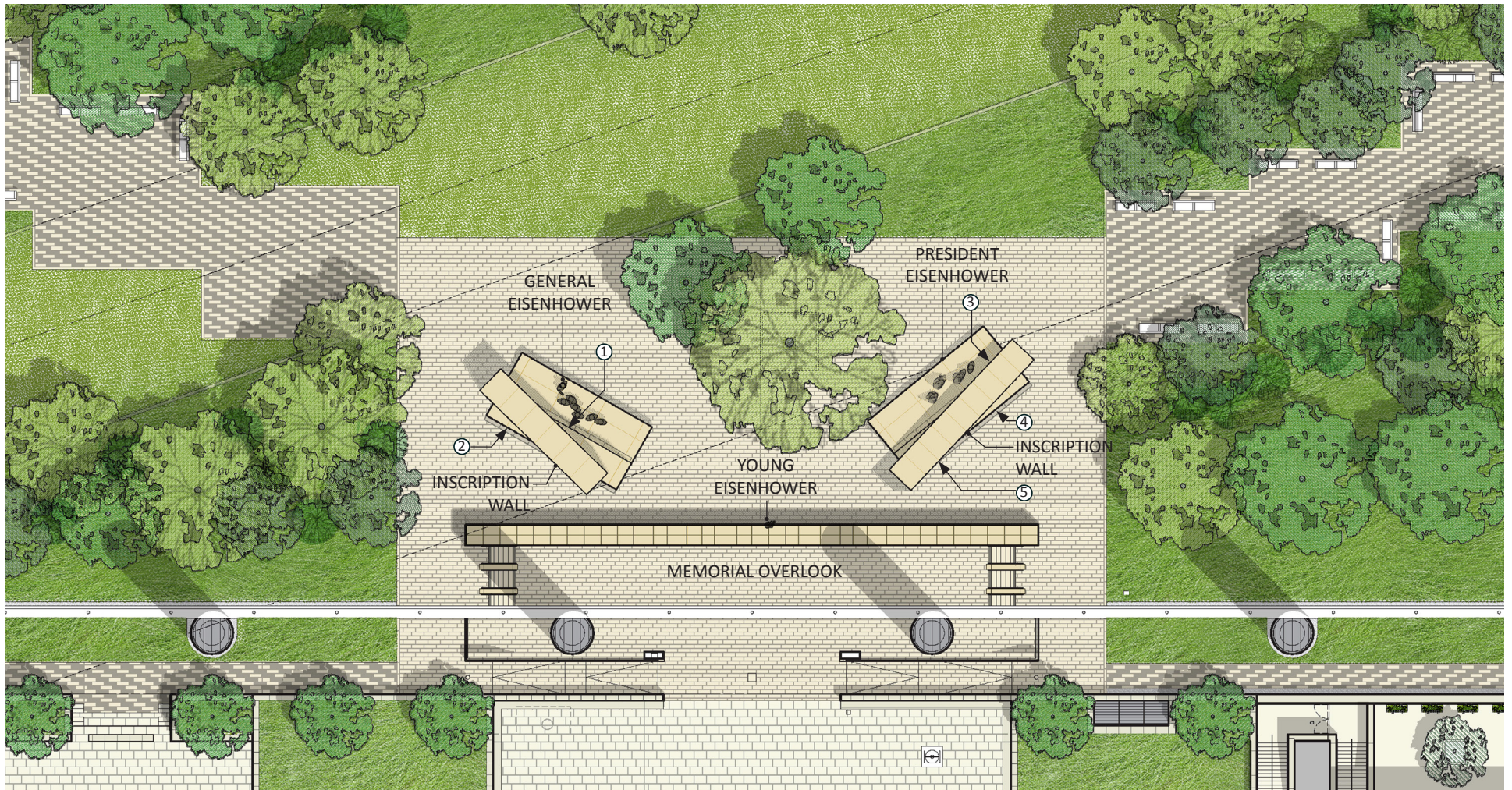


3.0 - COMMEMORATIVE ART AT MEMORIAL CORE

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MEMORIAL CORE PLAN

- ① General Eisenhower Lintel Inscription: D-Day Address To Troops
- ② General Eisenhower Inscription Wall: Guildhall Address
- ③ President Eisenhower Lintel Inscription: Second Inaugural Address
- ④ President Eisenhower Inscription Wall: Farewell Address
- ⑤ President Eisenhower Inscription Wall: First Inaugural Address

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

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MEMORIAL CORE ELEMENTS

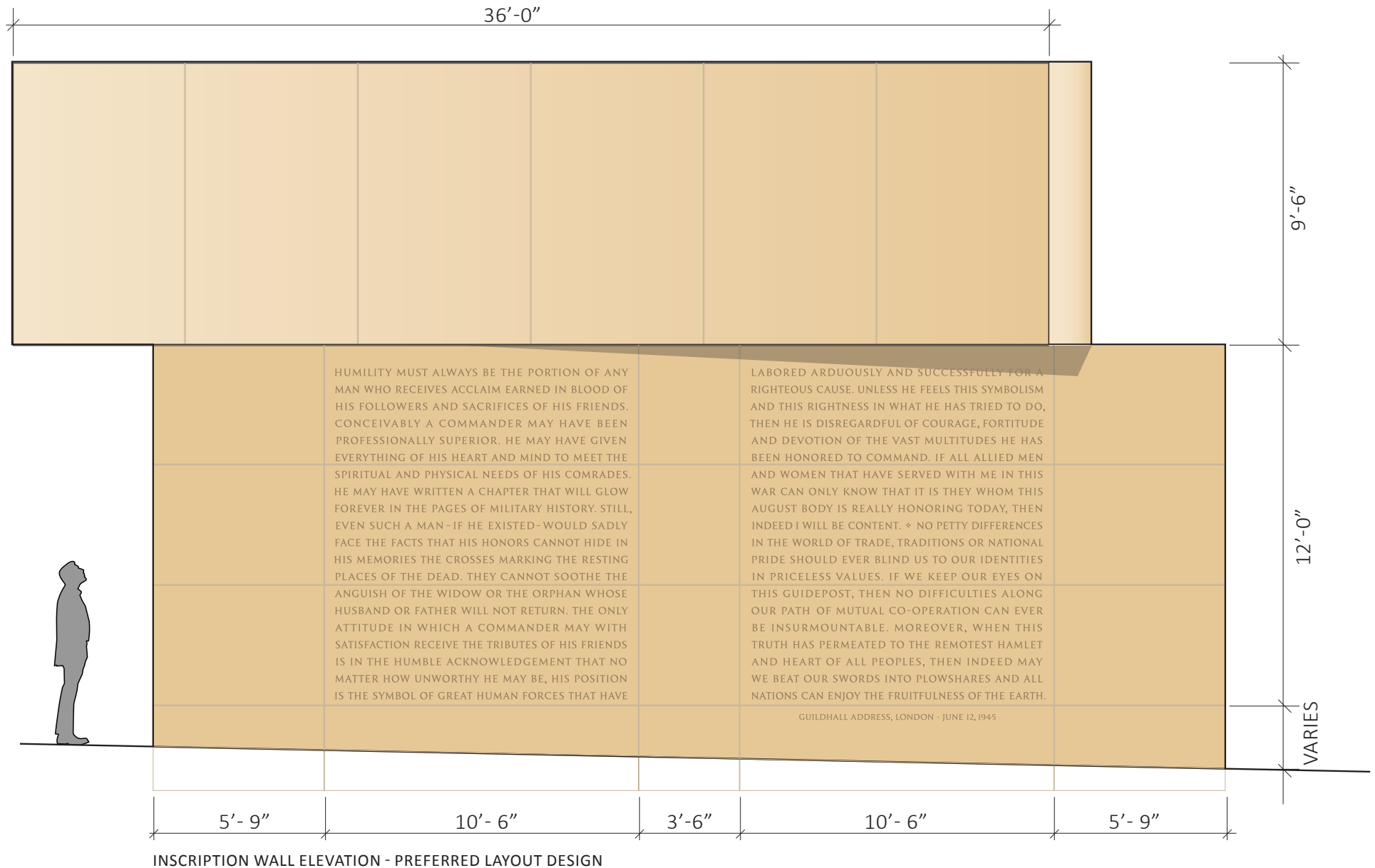
The paving at the memorial core rises gently, elevating the importance of this central area. The sculptures for the Presidential and General Memorial elements are situated on a podium with the bas relief as a backdrop. The design creates a separate space for sculptures, allowing the sculptural scene to unfold. The design is intended to discourage visitors from

stepping onto the podium to get close to the statues. This diagram is intended to clarify the relationship of the podium height to the surrounding pavement.

4.0 INSCRIPTION LAYOUT RESPONSE

In response to CFA Commission comments from the February 2015 meeting, the design team has made the following modifications to the Inscription wall layouts.

1. The spacing and width of the text columns has been refined on each wall to graphically address the difference between the single speech of the Guildhall Address on the General Memorial Element, and the two speeches on the Presidential Memorial Element. The column widths were adjusted to accommodate longer quotations on the Presidential Memorial Element.
2. The Farewell Address quote selection has been modified to clarify the meaning and correct grammatical points.
3. The 1st Inaugural Address quote selection has been lengthened to remove ellipses and balance the length of the Farewell Address in the preferred option. The alternate layout studies have maintained the shorter 1st Inaugural quotation selection that was presented in February 2015.
4. Both the 1st Inaugural Address and Farewell Address layout has been revised to include a graphic symbol and additional spacing to clarify where omissions from the original text occur.
5. The Guildhall Address attribution was revised to add the location the original speech was given in London, England.
6. The letter height has been refined in these layouts to be 2-13/16" high for both Inscription Walls. The design team did explore some alternate layouts that required a smaller letter size, but decided that the design was compromised by a smaller letter.
7. The design team has met with NPS staff and CFA staff to review the revised layouts in response to the Commission feedback. Additional layout formats have been studied for the Presidential Inscription Wall some of which are included in this submission. These studies include the dingbat character style, and alternate layouts to distinguish the fact that this wall has two speech quotations, versus the General Inscription Wall which has a single speech quote.



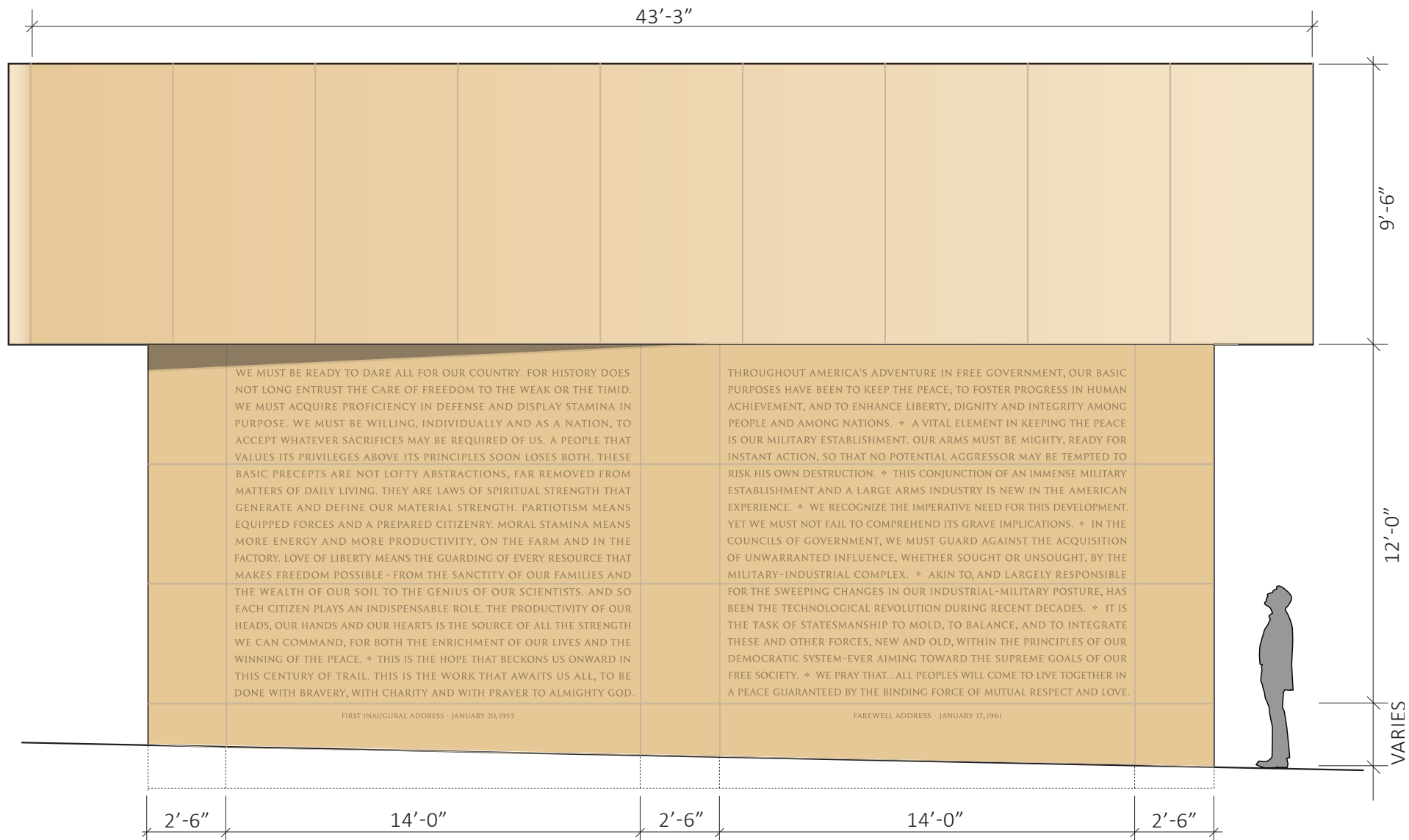
4.0 - INSCRIPTION LAYOUT DESIGN

GUILDHALL ADDRESS, LONDON

June 12, 1945

Humility must always be the portion of any man who receives acclaim earned in blood of his followers and sacrifices of his friends. Conceivably a commander may have been professionally superior. He may have given everything of his heart and mind to meet the spiritual and physical needs of his comrades. He may have written a chapter that will glow forever in the pages of military history. Still, even such a man—if he existed—would sadly face the facts that his honors cannot hide in his memories the crosses marking the resting places of the dead. They cannot soothe the anguish of the widow or the orphan whose husband or father will not return. The only attitude in which a commander may with satisfaction receive the tributes of his friends is in the humble acknowledgment that no matter how unworthy he may be, his position is the symbol of great human

forces that have labored arduously and successfully for a righteous cause. Unless he feels this symbolism and this rightness in what he has tried to do, then he is disregarding of the courage, the fortitude and the devotion of the vast multitudes he has been honored to command. If all Allied men and women that have served with me in this war can only know that it is they whom this august body is really honoring today, then indeed I will be content. ○ No petty differences in the world of trade, traditions or national pride should ever blind us to our identities in priceless values. If we keep our eyes on this guidepost, then no difficulties along our path of mutual co-operation can ever be insurmountable. Moreover, when this truth has permeated to the remotest hamlet and heart of all peoples, then indeed may we beat our swords into plowshares and all nations can enjoy the fruitfulness of the earth.



INSCRIPTION WALL ELEVATION - PREFERRED LAYOUT DESIGN

4.0 - INSCRIPTION LAYOUT DESIGN

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER MEMORIAL ELEMENT

FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

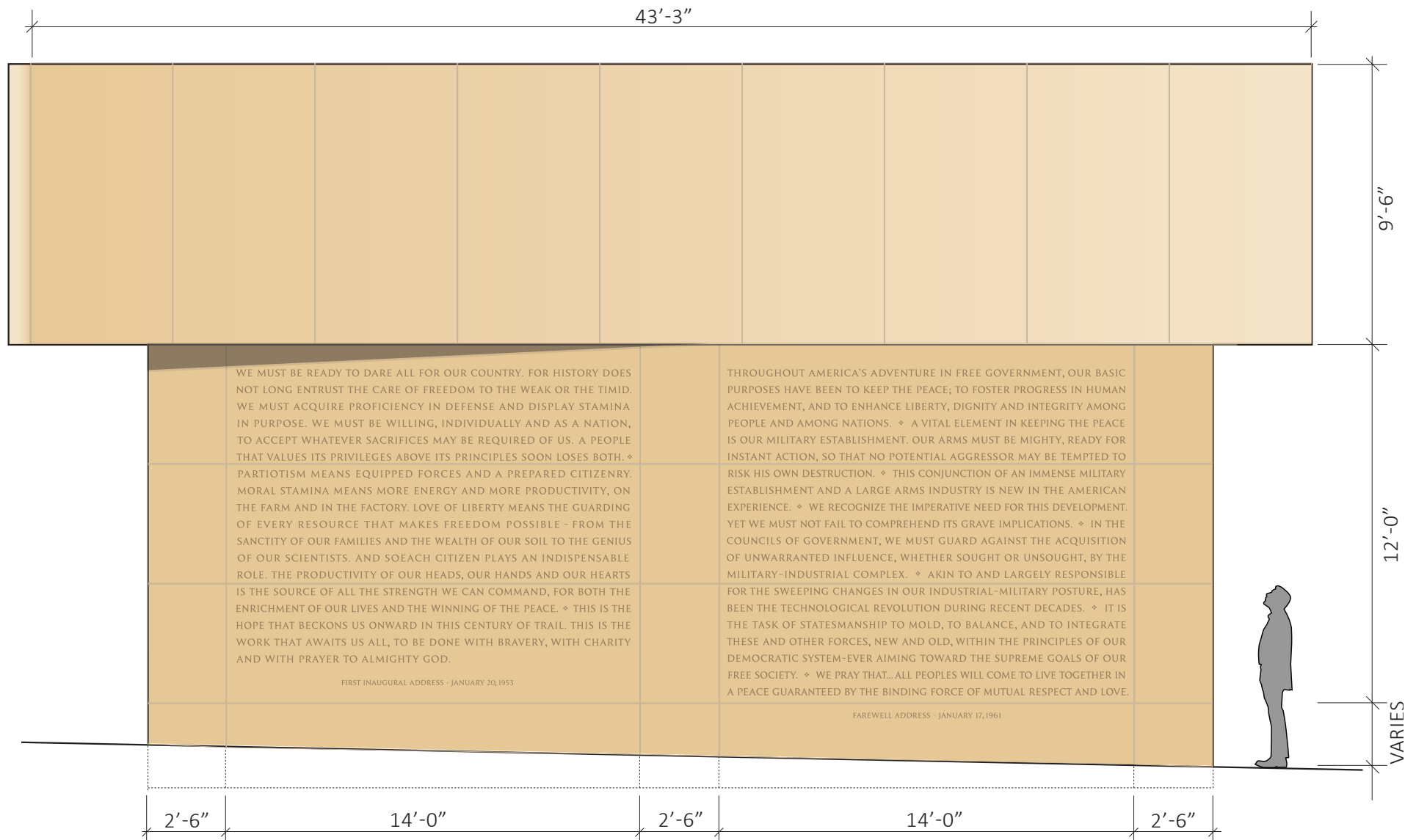
January 20, 1953

We must be ready to dare all for our country. For history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid. We must acquire proficiency in defense and display stamina in purpose. We must be willing, individually and as a Nation, to accept whatever sacrifices may be required of us. A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both. These basic precepts are not lofty abstractions, far removed from matters of daily living. They are laws of spiritual strength that generate and define our material strength. Patriotism means equipped forces and a prepared citizenry. Moral stamina means more energy and more productivity, on the farm and in the factory. Love of liberty means the guarding of every resource that makes freedom possible—from the sanctity of our families and the wealth of our soil to the genius of our scientists. And so each citizen plays an indispensable role. The productivity of our heads, our hands and our hearts is the source of all the strength we can command, for both the enrichment of our lives and the winning of the peace. ○ This is the hope that beckons us onward in this century of trial. This is the work that awaits us all, to be done with bravery, with charity, and with prayer to Almighty God.

FAREWELL ADDRESS

January 17, 1961

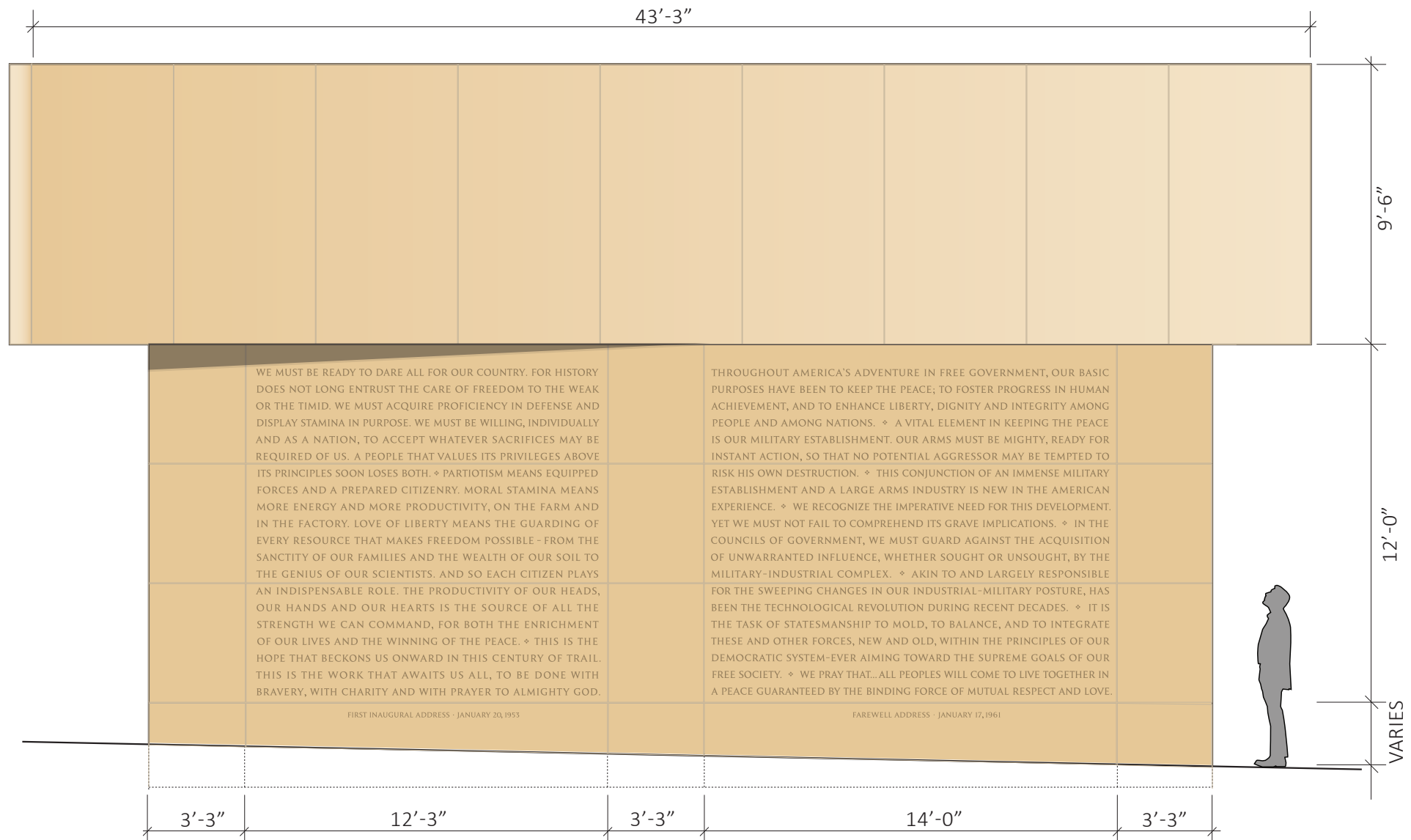
Throughout America's adventure in free government, our basic purposes have been to keep the peace; to foster progress in human achievement, and to enhance liberty, dignity and integrity among people and among nations. ○ A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction. ○ This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. ○ We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implication. ○ In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. ○ Akin to, and largely responsible for the sweeping changes in our industrial-military posture, has been the technological revolution during recent decades. ○ It is the task of statesmanship to mold, to balance, and to integrate these and other forces, new and old, within the principles of our democratic system— ever aiming toward the supreme goals of our free society. ○ We pray that...all peoples will come to live together in a peace guaranteed by the binding force of mutual respect and love.



INSCRIPTION WALL ELEVATION - OPTION 2 DESIGN STUDY

1st Inaugural Address quote was shortened compared to preferred version.

Both speeches have the same width column, but differing lengths. The attribution line maintains the same distance to the last line of the text.



INSCRIPTION WALL ELEVATION - OPTION 3 DESIGN STUDY

1st Inaugural Address quote was shortened compared to preferred version.

Each speech has a different column width, but the same column length.

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DINGBAT STYLE A - TYPEFACE STUDY

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DINGBAT STYLE B - TYPEFACE STUDY -PREFERRED OPTION

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER MEMORIAL INSCRIPTION WALL

FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS JANUARY 20, 1953

My friends, before I begin the expression of those thoughts that I deem appropriate to this moment, would you permit me the privilege of uttering a little private prayer of my own. And I ask that you bow your heads:

Almighty God, as we stand here at this moment my future associates in the Executive branch of Government join me in beseeching that Thou will make full and complete our dedication to the service of the people in this throng, and their fellow citizens everywhere.

Give us, we pray, the power to discern clearly right from wrong, and allow all our words and actions to be governed thereby, and by the laws of this land. Especially we pray that our concern shall be for all the people regardless of station, race or calling.

May cooperation be permitted and be the mutual aim of those who, under the concepts of our Constitution, hold to differing political faiths; so that all may work for the good of our beloved country and Thy glory. Amen.

My fellow citizens, the world and we have passed the midway point of a century of continuing challenge. We sense with all our faculties that forces of good and evil are massed and armed and opposed as rarely before in history.

This fact defines the meaning of this day. We are summoned by this honored and historic ceremony to witness more than the act of one citizen swearing his oath of service, in the presence of God. We are called as a people to give testimony in the sight of the world to our faith that the future shall belong to the free.

Since this century's beginning, a time of tempest has seemed to come upon the continents of the earth. Masses of Asia have awakened to strike off shackles of the past. Great nations of Europe have fought their bloodiest wars. Thrones have toppled and their vast empires have disappeared. New nations have been born.

For our own country, it has been a time of recurring trial. We have grown in power and in responsibility. We have passed through the anxieties of depression and of war to a summit unmatched in man's history. Seeking to secure peace in the world, we have had to fight through the forests of the Argonne to the shores of Iwo Jima, and to the cold mountains of Korea.

In the swift rush of great events, we find ourselves groping to know the full sense and meaning of these times in which we live. In our quest

of understanding, we beseech God's guidance. We summon all our knowledge of the past and we scan all signs of the future. We bring all our wit and all our will to meet the question:

How far have we come in man's long pilgrimage from darkness toward the light? Are we nearing the light—a day of freedom and of peace for all mankind? Or are the shadows of another night closing in upon us?

Great as are the preoccupations absorbing us at home, concerned as we are with matters that deeply affect our livelihood today and our vision of the future, each of these domestic problems is dwarfed by, and often even created by, this question that involves all humankind.

This trial comes at a moment when man's power to achieve good or to inflict evil surpasses the brightest hopes and the sharpest fears of all ages. We can turn rivers in their courses, level mountains to the plains. Oceans and land and sky are avenues for our colossal commerce. Disease diminishes and life lengthens.

Yet the promise of this life is imperiled by the very genius that has made it possible. Nations amass wealth. Labor sweats to create—and turns out devices to level not only mountains but also cities. Science seems ready to confer upon us, as its final gift, the power to erase human life from this planet.

At such a time in history, we who are free must proclaim anew our faith. This faith is the abiding creed of our fathers. It is our faith in the deathless dignity of man, governed by eternal moral and natural laws.

This faith defines our full view of life. It establishes, beyond debate, those gifts of the Creator that are man's inalienable rights, and that make all men equal in His sight.

In the light of this equality, we know that the virtues most cherished by free people—love of truth, pride of work, devotion to country—all are treasures equally precious in the lives of the most humble and of the most exalted. The men who mine coal and fire furnaces, and balance ledgers, and turn lathes, and pick cotton, and heal the sick and plant corn—all serve as proudly and as profitably for America as the statesmen who draft treaties and the legislators who enact laws.

This faith rules our whole way of life. It decrees that we, the people, elect leaders not to rule but to serve. It asserts that we have the right to choice of our own work and to the reward of our own toil. It inspires the initiative that makes our productivity the wonder of the world.

And it warns that any man who seeks to deny equality among all his brothers betrays the spirit of the free and invites the mockery of the tyrant.

It is because we, all of us, hold to these principles that the political changes accomplished this day do not imply turbulence, upheaval or disorder. Rather this change expresses a purpose of strengthening our dedication and devotion to the precepts of our founding documents, a conscious renewal of faith in our country and in the watchfulness of a Divine Providence.

The enemies of this faith know no god but force, no devotion but its use. They tutor men in treason. They feed upon the hunger of others. Whatever defies them, they torture, especially the truth.

Here, then, is joined no argument between slightly differing philosophies. This conflict strikes directly at the faith of our fathers and the lives of our sons. No principle or treasure that we hold, from the spiritual knowledge of our free schools and churches to the creative magic of free labor and capital, nothing lies safely beyond the reach of this struggle.

Freedom is pitted against slavery; lightness against the dark

The faith we hold belongs not to us alone but to the free of all the world. This common bond binds the grower of rice in Burma and the planter of wheat in Iowa, the shepherd in southern Italy and the mountaineer in the Andes. It confers a common dignity upon the French soldier who dies in Indo-China, the British soldier killed in Malaya, the American life given in Korea.

We know, beyond this, that we are linked to all free peoples not merely by a noble idea but by a simple need. No free people can for long cling to any privilege or enjoy any safety in economic solitude. For all our own material might, even we need markets in the world for the surpluses of our farms and our factories. Equally, we need for these same farms and factories vital materials and products of distant lands. This basic law of interdependence, so manifest in the commerce of peace, applies with thousand-fold intensity in the event of war.

So we are persuaded by necessity and by belief that the strength of all free peoples lies in unity; their danger, in discord.

To produce this unity, to meet the challenge of our time, destiny has laid upon our country the responsibility of the free world's leadership.

So it is proper that we assure our friends once again that, in the discharge of this responsibility, we Americans know and we observe the difference between world leadership and imperialism; between firmness and truculence; between a thoughtfully calculated goal and spasmodic reaction to the stimulus of emergencies.

We wish our friends the world over to know this above all: we face the threat--not with dread and confusion--but with confidence and conviction.

We feel this moral strength because we know that we are not helpless prisoners of history. We are free men. We shall remain free, never to be proven guilty of the one capital offense against freedom, a lack of staunch faith.

In pleading our just cause before the bar of history and in pressing our labor for world peace, we shall be guided by certain fixed principles. These principles are:

1. Abhorring war as a chosen way to balk the purposes of those who threaten us, we hold it to be the first task of statesmanship to develop the strength that will deter the forces of aggression and promote the conditions of peace. For, as it must be the supreme purpose of all free men, so it must be the dedication of their leaders, to save humanity from preying upon itself.

In the light of this principle, we stand ready to engage with any and all others in joint effort to remove the causes of mutual fear and distrust among nations, so as to make possible drastic reduction of armaments. The sole requisites for undertaking such effort are that--in their purpose--they be aimed logically and honestly toward secure peace for all; and that--in their result--they provide methods by which every participating nation will prove good faith in carrying out its pledge.

2. Realizing that common sense and common decency alike dictate the futility of appeasement, we shall never try to placate an aggressor by the false and wicked bargain of trading honor for security. Americans, indeed, all free men, remember that in the final choice a soldier's pack is not so heavy a burden as a prisoner's chains.

3. Knowing that only a United States that is strong and immensely productive can help defend freedom in our world, we view our Nation's strength and security as a trust upon which rests the hope of free men everywhere. It is the firm duty of each of our free citizens and of every free citizen everywhere to place the cause of his country before the comfort, the convenience of himself.

4. Honoring the identity and the special heritage of each nation in the world, we shall never use our strength to try to impress upon another people our own cherished political and economic institutions.

5. Assessing realistically the needs and capacities of proven friends of freedom, we shall strive to help them to achieve their own security and well-being. Likewise, we shall count upon them to assume, within the limits of their resources, their full and just burdens in the common defense of freedom.

6. Recognizing economic health as an indispensable basis of military strength and the free world's peace, we shall strive to foster everywhere, and to practice ourselves, policies that

courage productivity and profitable trade. For the impoverishment of any single people in the world means danger to the well-being of all other peoples.

7. Appreciating that economic need, military security and political wisdom combine to suggest regional groupings of free peoples, we hope, within the framework of the United Nations, to help strengthen such special bonds the world over. The nature of these ties must vary with the different problems of different areas.

In the Western Hemisphere, we enthusiastically join with all our neighbors in the work of perfecting a community of fraternal trust and common purpose.

In Europe, we ask that enlightened and inspired leaders of the Western nations strive with renewed vigor to make the unity of their peoples a reality. Only as free Europe unitedly marshals its strength can it effectively safeguard, even with our help, its spiritual and cultural heritage.

8. Conceiving the defense of freedom, like freedom itself, to be one and indivisible, we hold all continents and peoples in equal regard and honor. We reject any insinuation that one race or another, one people or another, is in any sense inferior or expendable.

9. Respecting the United Nations as the living sign of all people's hope for peace, we shall strive to make it not merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force. And in our quest for an honorable peace, we shall neither compromise, nor tire, nor ever cease. By these rules of conduct, we hope to be known to all peoples.

By their observance, an earth of peace may become not a vision but a fact.

This hope--this supreme aspiration--must rule the way we live.

We must be ready to dare all for our country. For history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid. We must acquire proficiency in defense and display stamina in purpose.

We must be willing, individually and as a Nation, to accept whatever sacrifices may be required of us. A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both.

These basic precepts are not lofty abstractions, far removed from matters of daily living. They are laws of spiritual strength that generate and define our material strength. Patriotism means equipped forces and a prepared citizenry. Moral stamina means more energy and more productivity, on the farm and in the factory. Love of liberty means the guarding of every resource that makes freedom possible--from the sanctity of our families and the wealth of our soil to the genius of our scientists. And so each citizen plays an indispensable role. The productivity of our heads, our hands and our hearts is the source of all the strength we can command, for both the enrichment of our lives and the winning of the peace.

No person, no home, no community can be beyond the reach of this call. We are summoned to act in wisdom and in conscience, to work with industry, to teach with persuasion, to preach with conviction, to weigh our every deed with care and with compassion. For this truth must be clear before us: whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America.

The peace we seek, then, is nothing less than the practice and fulfillment of our whole faith among ourselves and in our dealings with others. This signifies more than the stilling of guns, easing the sorrow of war. More than escape from death, it is a way of life. More than a haven for the weary, it is a hope for the brave.

This is the hope that beckons us onward in this century of trial. This is the work that awaits us all, to be done with bravery, with charity, and with prayer to Almighty God.

My citizens--I thank you.

PROPOSED SOURCE: DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, "INAUGURAL ADDRESS," IN *PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES*, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER: 1953.

MEMORIAL ELEMENT PROPOSED QUOTATIONS

EISENHOWER SPEECHES FOR REFERENCE - 5.0

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER MEMORIAL INSCRIPTION WALL

FAREWELL ADDRESS JANUARY 17, 1961

My fellow Americans: Three days from now, after half a century in the service of our country, I shall lay down the responsibilities of office as, in traditional and solemn ceremony, the authority of the Presidency is vested in my successor.

This evening I come to you with a message of leave-taking and farewell, and to share a few final thoughts with you, my countrymen. Like every other citizen, I wish the new President, and all who will labor with him, Godspeed. I pray that the coming years will be blessed with peace and prosperity for all.

Our people expect their President and the Congress to find essential agreement on issues of great moment, the wise resolution of which will better shape the future of the Nation.

My own relations with the Congress, which began on a remote and tenuous basis when, long ago, a member of the Senate appointed me to West Point, have since ranged to the intimate during the war and immediate post-war period, and, finally, to the mutually interdependent during these past eight years.

In this final relationship, the Congress and the Administration have, on most vital issues, cooperated well, to serve the national good rather than mere partisanship, and so have assured that the business of the Nation should go forward. So, my official relationship with the Congress ends in a feeling, on my part, of gratitude that we have been able to do so much together.

We now stand ten years past the midpoint of a century that has witnessed four major wars among great nations. Three of these involved our own country. Despite these holocausts America is today the strongest, the most influential and most productive nation in the world. Understandably proud of this pre-eminence, we yet realize that America's leadership and prestige depend, not merely upon our unmatched material progress, riches and military strength, but on how we use our power in the interests of world peace and human betterment.

Throughout America's adventure in free government, our basic purposes have been to keep the peace; to foster progress in human achievement, and to enhance liberty, dignity and integrity among people and among nations. To strive for less would be unworthy of

a free and religious people. Any failure traceable to arrogance, or our lack of comprehension or readiness to sacrifice would inflict upon us grievous hurt both at home and abroad.

Progress toward these noble goals is persistently threatened by the conflict now engulfing the world. It commands our whole attention, absorbs our very beings. We face a hostile ideology-global in scope, atheistic in character, ruthless in purpose, and insidious in method. Unhappily the danger it poses promises to be of indefinite duration. To meet it successfully, there is called for, not so much the emotional and transitory sacrifices of crisis, but rather those which enable us to carry forward steadily, surely, and without complaint the burdens of a prolonged and complex struggle-with liberty at stake. Only thus shall we remain, despite every provocation, on our charted course toward permanent peace and human betterment.

Crises there will continue to be. In meeting them, whether foreign or domestic, great or small, there is a recurring temptation to feel that some spectacular and costly action could become the miraculous solution to all current difficulties. A huge increase in newer elements of our defense; development of unrealistic programs to cure every ill in agriculture; a dramatic expansion in basic and applied research-these and many other possibilities, each possibly promising in itself, may be suggested as the only way to the road we which to travel.

But each proposal must be weighed in the light of a broader consideration: the need to maintain balance in and among national programs-balance between the private and the public economy, balance between cost and hoped for advantage-balance between the clearly necessary and the comfortably desirable; balance between our essential requirements as a nation and the duties imposed by the nation upon the individual; balance between action of the moment and the national welfare of the future. Good judgment seeks balance and progress; lack of it eventually finds imbalance and frustration.

The record of many decades stands as proof that our people and their government have, in the main, understood these truths and have responded to them well, in the face of stress and threat. But threats, new in kind or degree, constantly arise. I mention two only.

A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction.

Our military organization today bears little relation to that known by any of my predecessors in peace time, or indeed by the fighting men of World War II or Korea.

Until the latest of our world conflicts, the United States had no armaments industry. American makers of plowshares could, with time and as required, make swords as well. But now we can no longer risk emergency improvisation of national defense; we have been compelled to create a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions. Added to this, three and a half million men and women are directly engaged in the defense establishment. We annually spend on military security more than the net income of all United State corporations.

This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence-economic, political, even spiritual-is felt in every city, every state house, every office of the Federal government. **We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications.** Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society.

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

We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together. **Akin to, and largely responsible for the sweeping changes in our industrial-military posture, has been the technological revolution during recent decades.**

In this revolution, research has become central; it also becomes more formalized, complex, and costly. A steadily increasing share is conducted for, by, or at the direction of, the Federal government.

Today, the solitary inventor, tinkering in his shop, has been overshadowed by task forces of scientists in laboratories and testing fields. In the same fashion, the free university, historically the fountainhead of free ideas and scientific discovery, has experienced a revolution in the conduct of research. Partly because of the huge costs involved,

a government contract becomes virtually a substitute for intellectual curiosity. For every old blackboard there are now hundreds of new electronic computers.

The prospect of domination of the nation's scholars by Federal employment, project allocations, and the power of money is ever present and is gravely to be regarded.

Yet, in holding scientific research and discovery in respect, as we should, we must also be alert to the equal and opposite danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological elite.

It is the task of statesmanship to mold, to balance, and to integrate these and other forces, new and old, within the principles of our democratic system-ever aiming toward the supreme goals of our free society.

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

Down the long lane of the history yet to be written America knows that this world of ours, ever growing smaller, must avoid becoming a community of dreadful fear and hate, and be, instead, a proud confederation of mutual trust and respect.

Such a confederation must be one of equals. The weakest must come to the conference table with the same confidence as do we, protected as we are by our moral, economic, and military strength. That table, though scarred by many past frustrations, cannot be abandoned for the certain agony of the battlefield.

Disarmament, with mutual honor and confidence, is a continuing imperative. Together we must learn how to compose difference, not with arms, but with intellect and decent purpose. Because this need is so sharp and apparent I confess that I lay down my official responsibilities in this field with a definite sense of disappointment. As one who has witnessed the horror and the lingering sadness of war-as one who knows that another war could utterly destroy this civilization which has been so slowly and painfully built over thousands of years-I wish I could say tonight that a lasting peace is in sight.

Happily, I can say that war has been avoided. Steady progress toward our ultimate goal has been made. But, so much remains to be done. As a private citizen, I shall never cease to do what little I can to help the world advance along that road.

So-in this my last good night to you as your President-I thank you for the many opportunities you have given me for public service in war and peace. I trust that in that service you find something worthy; as for the rest of it, I know you will find ways to improve performance in the future.

You and I-my fellow citizens-need to be strong in our faith that all nations, under God, will reach the goal of peace with justice. May we be ever unswerving in devotion to principle, confident but humble with power, diligent in pursuit of the Nation's great goals.

To all the peoples of the world, I once more give expression to America's prayerful and continuing inspiration:

We pray that peoples of all faiths, all races, all nations, may have their great human needs satisfied; that those now denied opportunity shall come to enjoy it to the full; that all who yearn for freedom may experience its spiritual blessings; that those who have freedom will understand, also, its heavy responsibilities; that all who are insensitive to the needs of others will learn charity; that the scourges of poverty, disease and ignorance will be made to disappear from the earth, and that, in the goodness of time, all peoples will come to live together in a peace guaranteed by the binding force of mutual respect and love.

PROPOSED SOURCE: DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, "FAREWELL RADIO AND TELEVISIONS ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," IN *PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES*, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER: 1960-61.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER MEMORIAL INSCRIPTION WALL

FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS JANUARY 20, 1953

My friends, before I begin the expression of those thoughts that I deem appropriate to this moment, would you permit me the privilege of uttering a little private prayer of my own. And I ask that you bow your heads:

Almighty God, as we stand here at this moment my future associates in the Executive branch of Government join me in beseeching that Thou will make full and complete our dedication to the service of the people in this throng, and their fellow citizens everywhere.

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of understanding, we beseech God's guidance. We summon all our knowledge of the past and we scan all signs of the future. We bring all our wit and all our will to meet the question:

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It is because we, all of us, hold to these principles that the political changes accomplished this day do not imply turbulence, upheaval or disorder. Rather this change expresses a purpose of strengthening our dedication and devotion to the precepts of our founding documents, a conscious renewal of faith in our country and in the watchfulness of a Divine Providence.

The enemies of this faith know no god but force, no devotion but its use. They tutor men in treason. They feed upon the hunger of others. Whatever defies them, they torture, especially the truth.

Here, then, is joined no argument between slightly differing philosophies. This conflict strikes directly at the faith of our fathers and the lives of our sons. No principle or treasure that we hold, from the spiritual knowledge of our free schools and churches to the creative magic of free labor and capital, nothing lies safely beyond the reach of this struggle.

Freedom is pitted against slavery; lightness against the dark

The faith we hold belongs not to us alone but to the free of all the world. This common bond binds the grower of rice in Burma and the planter of wheat in Iowa, the shepherd in southern Italy and the mountaineer in the Andes. It confers a common dignity upon the French soldier who dies in Indo-China, the British soldier killed in Malaya, the American life given in Korea.

We know, beyond this, that we are linked to all free peoples not merely by a noble idea but by a simple need. No free people can for long cling to any privilege or enjoy any safety in economic solitude. For all our own material might, even we need markets in the world for the surpluses of our farms and our factories. Equally, we need for these same farms and factories vital materials and products of distant lands. This basic law of interdependence, so manifest in the commerce of peace, applies with thousand-fold intensity in the event of war.

So we are persuaded by necessity and by belief that the strength of all free peoples lies in unity; their danger, in discord.

To produce this unity, to meet the challenge of our time, destiny has laid upon our country the responsibility of the free world's leadership.

