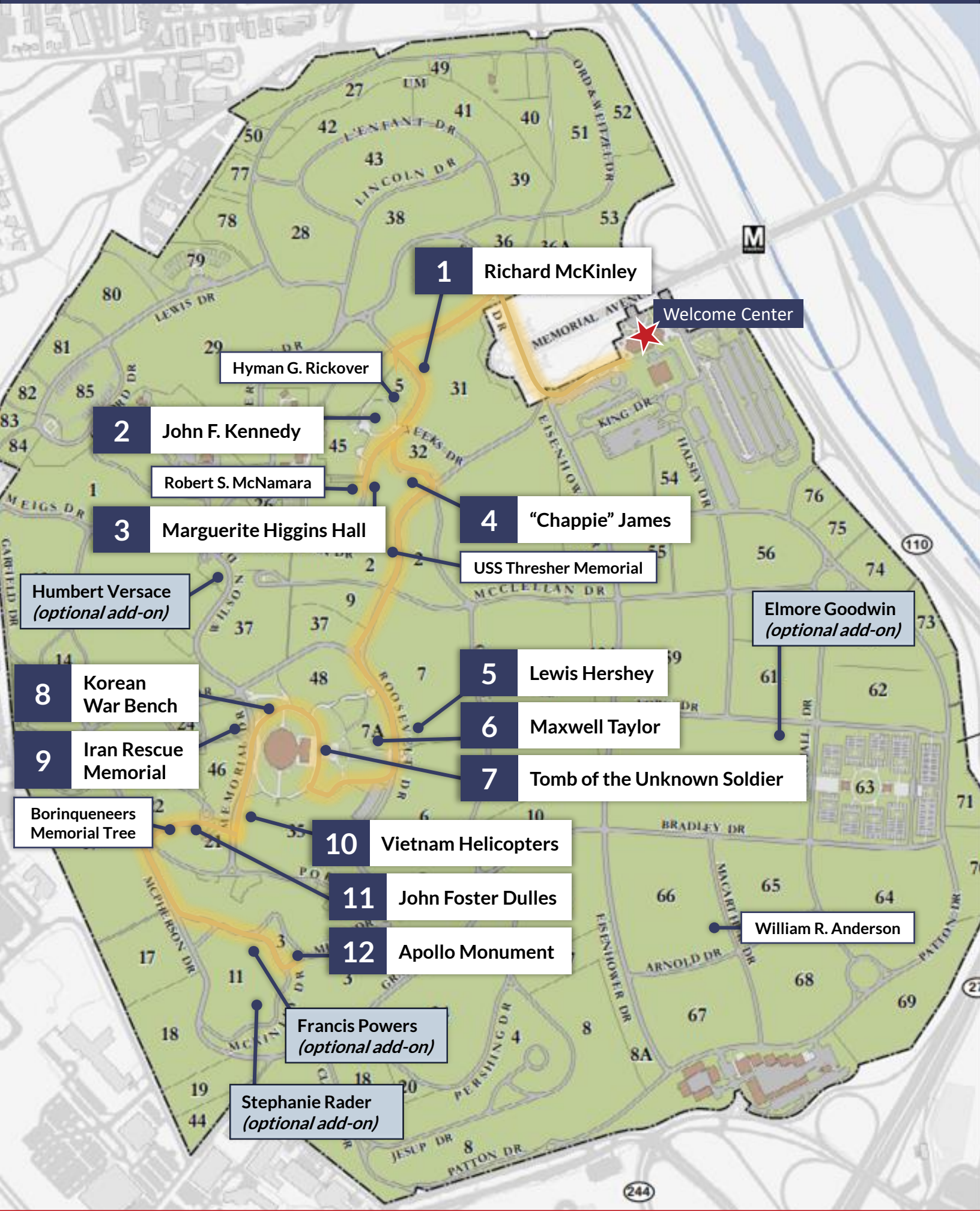


ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY WALKING TOUR

COLD WAR



ENGAGE



We love hearing about your visit! Share your pictures, questions, and favorite parts of the tour on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

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#ANCEducation #ColdWarANC

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY WALKING TOUR

COLD WAR

Length: ~2 miles

Starting Point: Section 31 (0.3 miles from Welcome Center)

Exertion Level: Moderate

There are three types of stops on this walking tour:



HONOR stops mark the gravesites of specific individuals.



REMEMBER stops commemorate events, ideas or groups of people.



EXPLORE stops invite you to discover what this history means to you.

1	Richard L. McKinley	Section 31, Grave 472		
2	John F. Kennedy	Section 45, Grave S-45		
3	Marguerite H. Hall	Section 2, Grave 4705-B		
4	Daniel "Chappie" James, Jr.	Section 2, Grave 4968-B-LH		
5	Lewis Hershey	Section 7, Grave 8197-D		
6	Maxwell Taylor	Section 7A, Grave 20		
7	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier		
8	Korean War Memorial Contemplative Bench	Section 48		
9	Iran Rescue Mission Memorial	Section 46		
10	Vietnam Helicopter Memorial Tree	Section 35		
11	John Foster Dulles	Section 21, Grave S-31		
12	Apollo 1 Monument	Section 3		
optional add-on	Francis Gary Powers	Section 11, Grave 685-2		
	Stephanie Rader	Section 11, Grave 614-B		
	Elmore Goodwin	Section 60, Grave 11849		
	Humbert Roque Versace	Section MG, Grave 108		



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



The Cold War began in the aftermath of World War II (1941-1945) and ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union and Eastern European communist regimes in the late 1980s and early 1990s — marked, most dramatically, by the fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989.

The United States and the Soviet Union, the two dominant postwar superpowers, never directly went to war with one another. Yet numerous proxy wars around the globe, involving U.S. and Soviet support, destroyed millions of lives. Mostly fought in the so-called “Third World” of Asia, Latin America, and Africa, these wars included, most prominently for the United States, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. Yet the Cold War’s “hot” wars also involved superpower-backed coups and military interventions in such nations as Guatemala, Iran, Chile, Angola, and Afghanistan (to name just a few). These conflicts complicate the standard narrative of the Cold War as a competition between the United States and the Soviet Union, communism versus capitalism.

Although the United States and the Soviet Union emerged, after World War II, as “super-states”, the Cold War was truly global in scope. It led to the creation of new international alliances, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact (the alliance of communist, Soviet-backed states in Eastern Europe). Beyond the “iron curtain” divide of western Europe, other geopolitical powers also emerged — most significantly, China, which tested its first nuclear weapon in 1949 and played a key role in both the Korean and the Vietnam Wars.

Within the United States, the Cold War shaped everyday life. The nuclear threat prompted an idealization of the nuclear family — suburban, middle-class households with traditional gender roles — as an escape from a world in peril. Children participated in “duck and cover” nuclear attack drills at school; many families built fallout shelters in their backyards; and a notion of the “American way of life” emerged, which valorized material consumption and conformity to mainstream cultural norms. Meanwhile, fears of communism escalated into a wide-ranging “red scare” — exemplified, most notably, in Senator Joseph McCarthy’s 1953-1954 hearings, which accused members of the State Department, the U.S. Army, and other government offices of being influenced by communism.

In Washington, D.C., the Korean War Veterans Memorial and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial poignantly honor American service members who died in those conflicts. No Cold War memorial stands on the National Mall. However, the history of the Cold War is imprinted onto the landscape of Arlington National Cemetery. Thousands of headstones, as well as memorials, mark those who served and sacrificed in Korea and Vietnam. The cemetery also includes other, non-traditional Cold War casualties, including a service member who lost his life in a nuclear accident. Many prominent leaders of Cold War U.S. military and foreign policy are buried here, including Robert S. McNamara, Maxwell Taylor, and John Foster Dulles. Explore their stories in this tour.

East German workers reinforcing the Berlin Wall, 1961. (NARA)



Company D, 1st Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment moves to the rear to rest in Korea, July 15, 1950. (NARA)



(R-L): NATO Meeting, undated. (NARA); President Dwight D. Eisenhower addresses the nation on the crisis in the Middle East, October 31, 1956. (NARA); Crowd outside a radio shop listens for news of President Kennedy, November 22, 1963. (LOC/Orlando Fernandez); Coretta Scott King leads a march against the Vietnam War in Washington, D.C., October 15, 1969. (LOC)

SPECIALIST RICHARD MCKINLEY



WALKING TOUR STOP 1 Section 31, Grave 472

BIRTH: December 2, 1933, Union City, IN **DEATH:** January 3, 1961, Butte County, ID

BACKGROUND: The white marble headstone of Spc. 4 Richard Leroy McKinley may look like the other headstones in Section 31. It marks Arlington National Cemetery's only radioactive grave and the story of America's first fatal nuclear accident.

McKinley grew up in Kenton, Ohio in a large family. In 1951, he enlisted in the U.S. Air Force and served in Korea. McKinley married Caroline Dick from his hometown on June 1, 1956, and together they had two children. One year later, he enlisted in the U.S. Army. By 1961, he was serving as an operator at the U.S. National Reactor Testing Station located just outside of Idaho Falls, Idaho. The site was established in order to build and test nuclear reactors including the experimental Stationary Low-Power Reactor Number One (SL-1) design.

THE NUCLEAR ACCIDENT: On January 3, 1961, following a 10-day closure for the holidays and maintenance, operators returned to work at the reactor station. Shortly after 9:00 p.m., a steam explosion erupted in the SL-1 reactor and an alarm sounded. When responders arrived at the reactor at 10:35 p.m., they found dangerously high levels of radiation and three men: Army Spc. John Arthur Byrnes, Navy Seabee Richard Carlton Legg, and McKinley. Byrnes and Legg were already dead; McKinley miraculously survived the initial blast but died shortly after being placed in an ambulance. He was 27 years old.

CONTINUE TO NEXT PAGE

COLD WAR WALKING TOUR



From the Welcome Center, turn right onto Eisenhower Drive and pass the Military Women's Memorial. Turn left on Custis Walk and walk up the stairs. Turn left on Sheridan Drive. At the footpath, turn left into Section 31. On the right, McKinley's grave is the second plot in the third row from the road.



McKinley in the 1953 Colorado State University yearbook.
(Find a Grave/Dissident Aggressor)

LEST WE FORGET



SL-1

1-3-61

A 1981 safety poster featuring the damaged top of the SL-1 reactor vessel after the 1961 explosion.
(Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory)

SPECIALIST RICHARD MCKINLEY

An investigation by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) later revealed that the explosion was caused by one of the operators pulling the reactor's central control rod too far out of its housing, causing a power surge and a steam explosion. Investigators found no conclusive reason to explain why a certified reactor operative raised the control rod too high. Some speculate that it may have been the result of an attempt to free a stuck rod while others say it was the result of human error. Regardless, of whether this action was intentional or not, the design was flawed and needed to be updated so that the movement of a single control rod would not spark an explosion.

While Byrnes and Legg were buried in their hometowns, McKinley's wife requested for him to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery, citing his Korean War service. Due to the high levels of radiation in his body, McKinley did not have a typical funeral. On January 25, 1961, family members watched the eight-minute funeral from 20 feet away. After Taps played, McKinley's double lead-lined casket, encased in concrete and surrounded by a metal vault, was lowered into a 10-foot grave. Then, an additional foot of concrete was poured atop his casket. Today, his gravesite is safe to visit, but his file contains an eerie warning:

"Victim of nuclear accident. Body is contaminated with long-life radio-active isotopes. Under no circumstance will the body be removed from this location without prior approval of the AEC in consultation with this headquarters."

LEGACY: Richard McKinley was one of three victims of the United States' first nuclear accident — a casualty of the Cold War as much as those who died in the various "hot wars" fought during the era. The accident led to investigations into nuclear safety procedures around the country, as well as a new reactor design to prevent a similar accident from occurring.

The Nuclear Race

Nuclear technological competition was a major part of the Cold War. Known as the "Father of the Nuclear Navy," **Admiral Hyman Rickover** (Section 5, Grave 7000-NH) led the Navy's Naval Reactors division from 1949 to 1982 and oversaw the development of the nation's first nuclear submarines, including the USS Nautilus (SSN-571). **Captain William Anderson** (Section 66, Grave 62) commanded the USS Nautilus on the first undersea voyage to cross the North Pole on August 3, 1958.

Nuclear technology is also dangerous. Considered the world's most technologically advanced nuclear-powered submarine of its day, the USS Thresher (SSN-593) was also the first nuclear submarine to sink, killing all 129 personnel aboard. **USS Thresher National Commemorative Monument** is located in Section 2.



Rickover inspecting the USS Nautilus, ca. 1954. (Atomic Heritage Foundation)



Anderson keeping watch as the USS Nautilus navigates through the Arctic, 1958. (National Archives)



USS Thresher Memorial, 2019. (ANC/Elizabeth Fraser)

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY



WALKING TOUR STOP 2 Section 45, Grave S-45

BIRTH: May 29, 1917, Brookline, MA

DEATH: November 22, 1963, Dallas, TX

The Cold War defined John F. Kennedy's presidency from 1961 to 1963. While Kennedy was president, tensions between the United States and the Communist world escalated, he announced the goal for Americans to land on the moon by the end of the decade, and the threat of nuclear war felt closer than ever (particularly during the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962).

In this context of global uncertainty, the nation's 35th president, and its youngest, embodied a sense of hope, vitality, and national renewal. His inaugural address — with its famous line, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country" — infused a new spirit of civic responsibility into Americans, particularly the younger generations who would lead the protest movements and dramatic social transformations of the 1960s. The president's inspiring rhetoric translated into landmark programs and reforms: the creation of the Peace Corps (1961); the development of the space program, including the first American space mission (1961) and moon landing (1969); and an unprecedented federal commitment to civil rights, most significantly the Civil Rights Act of 1964, enacted after the president's death, but to which he had been committed to passing. Meanwhile, the handsome young president, glamorous First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy, and their small children became cultural icons who embodied vigor, charisma, and the "Camelot" image of a perfect nuclear family in the White House.



President John F. Kennedy portrait in the Oval Office, 1963. (NARA/Cecil W. Stoughton)

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L: Women Strike for Peace protest near the United Nations in New York City, 1962. (LOC); R: Kennedy shakes Soviet Union Chairman Nikita Khrushchev's hand at the Vienna Summit, 1961. (NARA); Below: Kennedy signs the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 1963. (NARA)



COLD WAR WALKING TOUR

Return to Sheridan Drive and turn left. At the intersection with Weeks Drive, turn right and follow the walkway to Kennedy's grave.



PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

John F. Kennedy and Arlington National Cemetery

The creation of the John F. Kennedy gravesite — one of the most-visited and poignant memorials at Arlington National Cemetery — forever changed Arlington’s landscape.

Kennedy joined the U.S. Naval Reserve in October 1941, just two months before Japan bombed Pearl Harbor and the United States entered World War II. On August 2, 1943, while on a nighttime patrol, Kennedy’s PT-190 collided with a Japanese destroyer, which cut the boat in two. Two crew members died, but Kennedy (although wounded) helped save eleven others. The survivors swam for 15 hours until they reached an island, where they remained for six days before being rescued. For these heroic actions, Kennedy received the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, as well as the Purple Heart.

President Kennedy made his first official visit to Arlington National Cemetery on Veterans Day (November 11) in 1961, when he addressed a crowd of thousands in Memorial Amphitheater and placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He returned again in wreath-laying ceremonies on Memorial Day and Veterans Day in 1963 — the latter, eleven days prior to his assassination.

Around 12:30 p.m. on November 22, 1963, President Kennedy was shot as he rode in a motorcade in Dallas, Texas during a fundraising trip. He died at a hospital shortly thereafter. On November 25, 1963, President John F. Kennedy was laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery. He remains one of only two presidents buried at ANC; the other is William Howard Taft, who died in 1930.

President Kennedy’s televised state funeral, watched by millions, led to an unprecedented increase in requests for burials at Arlington. The cemetery, long revered as a sacred site of mourning and memory, now emotionally resonated with the American public on a new level. First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy lit the eternal flame at the gravesite. She was inspired by the eternal flame at France’s Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, beneath the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. The flame connects President Kennedy to America’s Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, a short distance away.

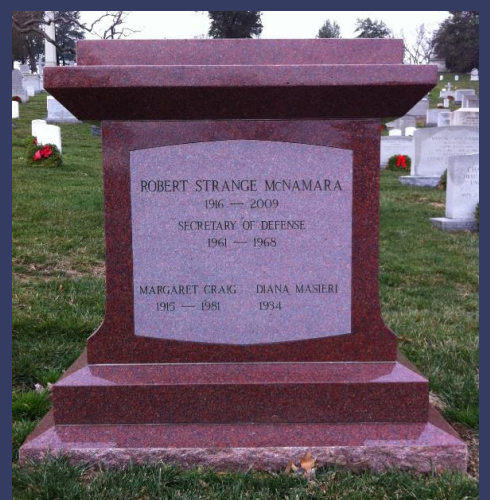
The eternal flame also recalls words from Kennedy’s inaugural address: “In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger.... The energy, the faith, the devotion which we can bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it — and the glow from that fire can truly light the world.” Quotations from the inaugural address and other speeches are inscribed into the granite walls surrounding the gravesite.

Other Kennedy family members are buried or memorialized nearby, including Mrs. Kennedy Onassis; two of the couple’s children who died as infants; and brothers Sen. Edward Kennedy, Sen. Robert Kennedy and Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., all of whom served in the military.

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara

Robert Strange McNamara (1916-2009) served as the Secretary of Defense from 1961 to 1968 under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. McNamara was a key adviser to President Kennedy including during the Cuban Missile Crisis, in Cold War strategy, and in the build-up of U.S. forces in South Vietnam. After President Kennedy’s assassination, McNamara advocated that the president’s place of burial be at Arlington National Cemetery and not at the family’s plot in Holywood Cemetery in Brookline, MA. Ultimately, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy agreed. After the president’s televised funeral at ANC, the requests for burial at the cemetery increased dramatically. McNamara ordered a study and discovered that ANC would run out of space for new burials by 1980 if drastic measures were not taken. As a result, eligibility requirements became much more restrictive at ANC compared to other national cemeteries, the cemetery expanded to the east for new burial spaces, and Columbarium Courts were created to provide for above ground inurnment of cremated remains. In this way, McNamara truly shaped the future of ANC for the remainder of the 20th century and well into the 21st century as well. After his death, McNamara’s family requested that his eligible burial at ANC be located to President Kennedy. He is buried in Section 2 very near Kennedy’s gravesite.

President Kennedy and Secretary McNamara meet in the White House, 1962. (NARA/Cecil Stoughton)





MARGUERITE HIGGINS HALL



WALKING TOUR STOP 3

Section 2, Grave
4705-B

BIRTH: September 3, 1920, Hong Kong

DEATH: January 3, 1966, Washington, D.C.

BACKGROUND: Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Marguerite Higgins covered World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. Higgins' Irish-American father met her French mother during World War I in Paris. After the war, they moved to Hong Kong, where Higgins was born. When Higgins was three years old, her family moved to Oakland, California. Higgins graduated from the University of California, Berkeley in 1941. She then moved to New York City to pursue a career in journalism, earning a master's degree in journalism from Columbia University.

CAREER: In 1942, Higgins became the Columbia University campus correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, which led to a full-time reporting position after she graduated.

In the fall of 1944, toward the end of World War II, Higgins secured her dream job and joined the Tribune's ranks of foreign war correspondents in Europe. Over the next few years, she reported on the liberation of the Dachau and Buchenwald concentration camps, the capture of Hitler's home, Berchtesgaden, and the Nuremberg trials. She also spent several years after the war traveling behind the Iron Curtain and reporting on the Soviet Union's takeover of Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as its blockade of Berlin.



*Marguerite Higgins as a war correspondent in Korea, October 1950.
(Syracuse University Libraries/Carl Mydans)*

CONTINUE TO NEXT PAGE

"It was undoubtedly fortunate for me that so many persons envisaged Berlin primarily in terms of acres of ruins and shortages of food and coal. ... For although the term 'cold war' had not yet been invented, I thought even at that time that Berlin, being the focal point of Russian-American relations, was far more exciting than the more sought-after bureaus in European capitals."

– Marguerite Higgins in *News is a Singular Thing*

COLD WAR WALKING TOUR

Return to Sheridan Dr and turn right. On the left, Higgins' grave is near the middle of the first row and just to the left of several large headstones.



*Marguerite Higgins, circa 1950.
(Syracuse University Libraries)*



MARGUERITE HIGGINS HALL



When the Korean War broke out in 1950, Higgins was one of the first reporters — and the only female reporter — on the front lines of the fighting. She fled Seoul with American troops in June 1950, landed on Inchon as part of an amphibious assault in September, and followed Marines beyond the 38th Parallel during the Battle of Chosin Reservoir in December. She received the Pulitzer for reporting on the Korean War in 1951.

“[U]ntil the moment I was en route to the beach [at Inchon] I was so consumed with the effort of merely making sure that I could cover the story that I had no time or energy left for hesitation. ... the hesitation came as usual when it was much too late.”

– Marguerite Higgins in *News is a Singular Thing*

“[T]he main difference between a newsman and a soldier in Korea was that the soldier in combat had to get out of his hold and go after the enemy, whereas the correspondent had the privilege of keeping his head down. ...[M]any of us frequently went out on patrol. We felt it was the only honest way of covering the war. The large number of correspondents killed or captured in Korea is testimony to the dangers to which scores willingly subjected themselves.”

– Higgins in *War in Korea: The Report of a Woman Combat Correspondent*



After Korea, Higgins interviewed world leaders, traveled to the Soviet Union, and worked at the Tribune's Washington bureau. In 1963, she returned to the frontlines to cover the war in Vietnam. While in Vietnam in 1965, Higgins contracted a parasitic disease and died on January 3, 1966, at age 45. She is buried with her second husband, Lt. Gen. William Evens Hall, U.S. Air Force.

LEGACY: Higgins' reporting in Korea helped illuminate the United States' early lack of preparedness in the war. She was committed to reporting what she saw on the ground – both to give voice to service members and so that the American public could know the full story of the war.

Higgins gained fame not only for her exemplary reporting, but also because she was a female war correspondent. The Tribune's management and U.S. military officers repeatedly tried to expel Higgins from Korea due to her gender, but she continually fought for and won her right to report. Higgins blazed a trail for female war correspondents and still serves as inspiration to many female reporters.



WOMEN IN THE MILITARY



Throughout the Cold War, Marguerite Higgins was part of a very small group of American women permitted to visit the frontlines of combat. This is because, at that time, women were prohibited from serving in combat. However, just because women did not serve in front-line combat positions, does not mean they did not serve.

In 1948, the Women's Armed Services Integration Act granted women the ability to serve as permanent, regular members in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and newly established Air Force. Since the American Revolution, women had always served in or alongside the military during times of war; however, this act guaranteed their permanent right to equal treatment and opportunity within the armed services.

A number of women who trailblazed this new path are buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Captain Joy Bright Hancock (1898-1986) — Commissioned as a lieutenant in the Navy's Women's Reserve (commonly known as WAVES, Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service) in 1942, Capt. Joy Bright Hancock became one of the first women to be sworn into the regular Navy following the Women's Armed Service Integration Act of 1948. (Section 30, Grave 2138-RH)

Major General Marcelite Jordan Harris (1943-2018) — Major General Harris retired in 1997 as the highest-ranking female officer in the Air Force and the highest ranking African American woman in the Department of Defense. (Section 30, Grave 621)

Major General Jeanne M. Holm (1921-2010) — Holm enlisted in the Army in 1942, soon after the establishment of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC). She transferred to the Air Force in 1949 and was appointed director of Women in the Air Force (WAF) in 1965. During her tenure as director, policies affecting women were updated, WAF strength more than doubled, and job and assignment opportunities greatly expanded. (Section 45, Grave 245)

Rear Admiral Grace Hopper (1906-1992) — Hopper pioneered the field of computer science. As director of the Navy Programming Languages Group in the Navy's Office of Information System Planning from 1967 to 1977, she revolutionized the Navy's management information systems. Hopper credited the U.S. Navy with giving her the opportunity to succeed in a field otherwise dominated by men. (Section 59, Grave 973):

Brigadier General Hazel W. Johnson-Brown (1927-2011) — The first African American woman general in the U.S. Army, Johnson-Brown became chief of the Army Nurse Corps in 1979. She joined the Army as a nurse in 1955, and served as a staff nurse in Japan and chief nurse in South Korea. From 1976 to 1978, she directed the Walter Reed Army Institute of Nursing. (Section 60, Grave 9836)

To learn more about women in the military, visit the [Military Women's Memorial](#). Though not administered by Arlington National Cemetery, it is located on cemetery grounds at the end of Memorial Avenue.

REFLECT

- Why is it important to have diversity — gender, race, economic, etc. — in the military?
- Before the Women's Armed Service Integration Act, women were only able to serve in the military during wartime. In what ways could the change to full-time permanent service impact both the military and the careers of individual women?

Not only did opportunities for women in the military expand in the Cold War era, but also opportunities for people of color expanded. One month after the Women's Armed Services Integration Act granted women the right to serve in the military, President Harry S Truman signed Executive Order 9981, which prohibited racial discrimination in the U.S. armed forces.

GENERAL DANIEL "CHAPPIE" JAMES JR.



WALKING TOUR STOP 4 Section 2, Grave 4968-B

BIRTH: February 11, 1920, Pensacola, FL

DEATH: February 25, 1978, Colorado Springs, CO

BACKGROUND: A fighter pilot in both the Korean and Vietnam Wars, James was the first African American to obtain the rank of four-star general in any branch of the military. James was the last of 17 children born in Pensacola, Florida, to Daniel and Lillie Anna James. His mother, unimpressed with the segregated public schools, established a private school for African American students, where James received a quality education. James later attended the Tuskegee Institute, a historically Black university where he met his wife, Dorothy. The two married on November 3, 1942, and had two sons (one of whom joined the Air Force and served in Vietnam) and one daughter.

CAREER: While attending the Tuskegee Institute, James enrolled in a government-sponsored flight training program for African American aviators. This program produced the renowned "Tuskegee Airmen" of World War II. James graduated in 1942 but remained at the campus to serve as an instructor in the Army Air Forces Aviation Cadet Program.

In July 1950, shortly after the United States entered the Korean War, James was assigned to Korea, where he flew 101 combat missions in F-51 and F-80 fighter aircraft.

During the Vietnam War, James conducted 78 combat missions into North Vietnam. On January 2, 1967, James participated in Operation Bolo, a mission which famously used deception to shoot down a number of North Vietnamese MiG fighters.

Enemy MiG aircraft had been targeting American bombers. Colonel Robin Olds ordered a group of F-4s to mimic the flight formation and altitude of bombers. A group of North Vietnamese MiGs took the bait, and in the ensuing engagement, seven MiGs were shot down; none of the American F-4s were lost.

In 1970, James became a deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs. On September 1, 1975, he received a promotion to four-star general and was assigned as commander in chief, North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD). Established in 1957 in response to Cold War tensions, NORAD coordinates Canadian and American air defense. James retired from the Air Force on February 1, 1978.

LEGACY: During his career, James earned the nickname "Black Eagle" for his sharp flying skills and his impermeable patriotism despite enduring segregation and discrimination. As the military was changing, he was able to take advantage of increased opportunities, becoming the first African American to obtain the rank of four-star general in any branch of the military. His career bridged much of the Cold War and included service in Korea and Vietnam as well as commanding defensive capabilities in North America.



COLD WAR WALKING TOUR

Walk back toward Kennedy's gravesite and turn right on Grant Dr. James' headstone is three rows back from Roosevelt Drive, the first plot in from Grant Dr.

Top: Gen. Daniel James Jr. gives his son, Lt. Gen. Daniel James III the Distinguished Flying Cross. (USAF/Erich B. Smith)

Bottom: Lt. James stands next to a P-51 Mustang in Korea. (USAF)



GENERAL LEWIS HERSHEY



WALKING TOUR STOP 5 Section 7, Grave 8197-D

BIRTH: September 12, 1893, Steuben County, IN

DEATH: May 20, 1977, Angola, IN

BACKGROUND: As director of the Selective Service System (the draft) during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War, Hershey deeply believed in military service for all men during both peacetime and war. While he never faced combat, he believed that an all-volunteer force was not feasible for modern warfare and inadequate for the training of recruits.

Hershey grew up in rural Indiana and graduated from high school in 1910. He then enrolled at what is now Trine University to pursue a career in education. He graduated in 1914 and accepted a job at a local high school. In 1918, he married Ellen Dygert. They had four children.

CAREER: Hershey enlisted in the Indiana National Guard in 1911 and served on the U.S.-Mexico border in 1916. In August 1916, pursuant to orders, he established a recruiting station in New Albany, Indiana. During World War I, he deployed to France, but did not experience combat. After the war, he was commissioned in the regular Army, as an artillery officer, in 1920.

In 1936, Hershey was appointed as secretary and executive officer of the Army and Navy Selective Service Committee — set up to determine how a Selective Service System could be established if the United States were to enter a future war. Its recommendations formed the basis of the Selective Service and Service Training Act (the nation's first peacetime draft) passed in 1940. In 1941, President Roosevelt appointed Hershey as director of the new Selective Service System, a position he held until 1970. During World War II and throughout his career, Hershey advocated for a decentralized draft, with local boards determining who would serve.

The 1940 Selective Service System legislation expired in 1947, despite Hershey's arguments for a postwar system of universal military training. Only a year later, however, Congress enacted new draft legislation — at President Harry S Truman's request — in response to the escalating Cold War. Hershey then again became director of the Selective Service System, including during the Korean and Vietnam Wars. His advocacy of the draft during the Vietnam War proved highly controversial, as draft protests (and protests against the war generally) occurred around the country. In October 1969, President Richard Nixon announced that Hershey would step down the following February. He subsequently became an advisor to the president on military manpower mobilization, a position he held until 1973, when he retired from the Army.

LEGACY: Despite having never served in combat, Gen. Lewis B. Hershey made lasting contributions to U.S. military and social history. He planned and oversaw the national Selective Service System through three wars, conscripting more than 20 million men. Throughout his career, Hershey advocated universal military training during both peace and war, as well as a decentralized draft that would be administered by local draft boards. Induction into the draft expired on July 1, 1973, and registration was suspended on April 1, 1975 by Presidential Proclamation 4360.



Hershey in 1973. (NARA)



Hershey oversees the nationwide draft lottery as Director of the Selective Service, 1969 (LOC/Marion S. Trikosko)

COLD WAR WALKING TOUR



From Chappie James' gravesite, turn right and follow Roosevelt Dr until you reach Section 7, near the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Before reaching the Ave that leads to the Tomb, you will see a section of headstones that face the road. Hershey's grave is four rows up from the road, in a small row with two other headstones.



ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE



During the Cold War, the U.S. military transitioned from a conscription-based military to an all-volunteer military. At the start of the Cold War, the draft — both in wartime and peacetime — had high public approval ratings; it was considered a natural obligation of citizenship. However, by the end of the Cold War, military service was exempt from citizenship, and it was entirely composed of volunteers. It has been that way ever since.

The United States created the modern selective service system in 1917, in response to World War I. In 1940, as World War II escalated in Europe, Congress established the nation’s first peacetime draft. A year later, America was once again at war.

During World War II, nearly 50 million men registered for the draft and over 10 million were drafted. In 1942, 93% of Americans believed the draft operated fairly; by May 1945, that number had decreased to 79%. Many Americans expected the draft to end after the war, and it did expire in 1947. The following year, however, Congress reinstated the draft in response to the escalating tensions of the Cold War.

Throughout the 1950s and early 1960s, most Americans continued to view military service as an obligation of citizenship. Conscription was low and there was a vast system of deferments to manage the overabundance of potential draftees. However, as the United States became embroiled in the Vietnam War, enlistments went up, and opposition to the draft rose as young men were called to fight in a war many did not necessarily support.

By March 1968, American troops had been fighting in Vietnam for three years; the U.S. death toll was approaching 35,000; draft protests were increasing across the country; and a presidential election was on the horizon. In the final weeks before the election, Richard Nixon promised to end the draft — an action that forever changed the U.S. military.

Nixon argued that a volunteer force would be more dedicated and more consistent with American ideals of individual liberty and a free market. Individuals would enlist, he believed, because military service offered economic opportunities. Others feared that a volunteer force would weaken the military, and therefore the nation. James R. Wilson, director of the National Security Commission of the American Legion, argued that “service to ones [sic] country is a privilege and obligation of citizenship” and that it was detrimental to change “military service from a citizen responsibility to a ‘paid job.’”

Regardless of objections, Nixon decided to move forward with an all-volunteer force. In a 1970 speech to Congress recommending an end to the draft, Nixon argued, “By upholding the cause of freedom without conscription, [the United States] will have demonstrated in one more area the superiority of a society based upon belief in the dignity of man over a society based on the supremacy of the State.” Since 1973, the United States military has been an all-volunteer force.



A 1970s poster showing the Statue of Liberty holding a burning draft card. (LOC)

REFLECT

- Does a volunteer force place unfair burdens on those who volunteer and their families?
- Nixon shifted the conversation around military service, reframing it in terms of individual freedom rather than an obligation of citizenship. Does this change our understanding of the military – both its role in American life and our relationship to it? What might we lose when military service is not considered an obligation of citizenship?
- Arlington National Cemetery is defined by the people buried here. Consider how the transition to an all-volunteer military changes the landscape of the cemetery.



1971 draft numbers are selected. (LOC/Warren K. Leffler)



Young Men registering for the 1971 draft. (LOC/Thomas O'Halloran)

GENERAL MAXWELL TAYLOR



WALKING TOUR STOP 6

Section 7A, Grave 20

BIRTH: August 26, 1901, Keytesville, MO

DEATH: April 19, 1987, Washington, D.C.

BACKGROUND: Maxwell Taylor was one of the most influential Cold War defense strategists. Taylor graduated from high school at age 15, attended a technical college for two years, and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1918. He graduated fourth in his class in 1922 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. At the age of five, Taylor had reportedly informed his parents that he wanted to attend West Point, and he would later serve as superintendent of his alma mater from 1945 to 1949.

CAREER: One of the most influential Cold War defense strategists, and a decorated veteran of World War II and the Korean War, Taylor oversaw the United States' defense policy for much of the Cold War. He held two of the highest leadership positions in the U.S. military, serving as chief of staff of the Army from 1955 to 1959 and as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1962 to 1964.

During World War II, Taylor commanded the Army's 82nd Airborne Artillery Division. In September 1943, 24 hours before the Allied invasion of Italy, he undertook a risky secret mission to Rome behind enemy lines. In March 1944, after being promoted to major general, Taylor commanded the 101st Airborne Division, which he led during the invasion of Normandy, France on D-Day (June 6, 1944) — becoming the first American general to go into combat in France. He also commanded the division during the Battle of the Bulge in late 1944-early 1945.

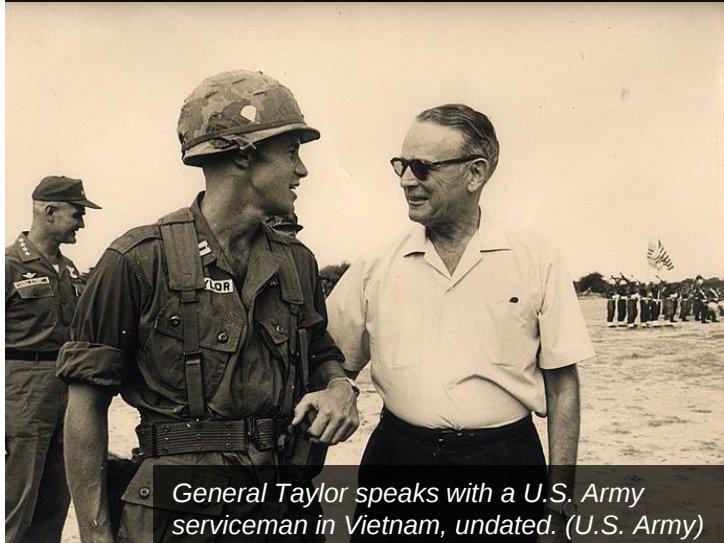
After the war, Taylor served in Europe as Cold War tensions escalated. Assigned as chief of staff at the Army's European Command Headquarters, he arrived in Heidelberg, West Germany in February 1949, during one of the Cold War's earliest crises: the Soviet blockade of the Allied-controlled western zone of Berlin (located in communist East Germany), which lasted from June 1948 to May 1949. The following September, Taylor transferred to Berlin as the commander of U.S. forces there. Functioning as both a military strategist and a diplomat, Taylor realized that military actions would not resolve tensions between two nuclear superpowers. Thus, he focused on strengthening West Berlin's economy, which continued, post-blockade, to suffer from housing and supply shortages.

Taylor returned to combat duty during the Korean War, as commander of the Eighth Army during the last, brutal months of fighting from February to June 1953. After the armistice, he presided over prisoner exchanges, helped expand the South Korean army, and administered U.S. economic assistance to South Korea.

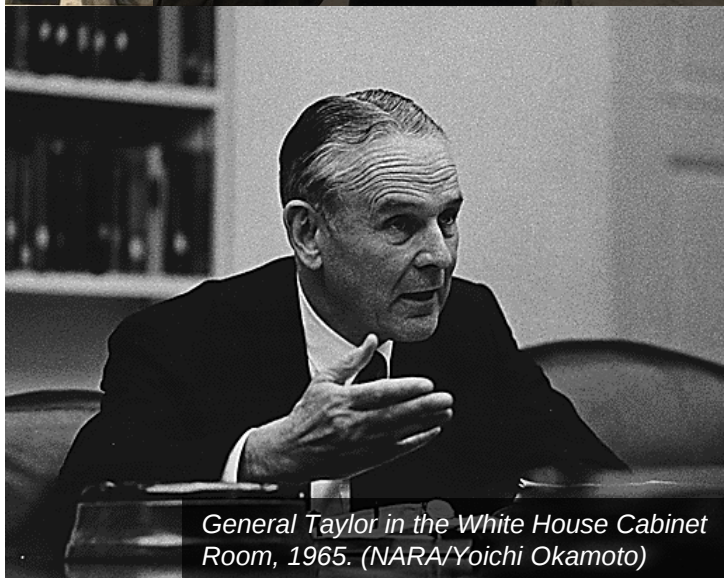
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General Maxwell D. Taylor, 1957. (NARA)



General Taylor speaks with a U.S. Army serviceman in Vietnam, undated. (U.S. Army)



General Taylor in the White House Cabinet Room, 1965. (NARA/Yoichi Okamoto)

COLD WAR WALKING TOUR



Return to Roosevelt Drive and turn left. Turn right into Section 7A. Taylor's grave is in the second row from the road.

GENERAL MAXWELL TAYLOR (continued)

Taylor then served as chief of staff of the U.S. Army, from June 1955 to July 1959. He developed a “flexible response” strategy that promoted reliance on conventional forces in addition to nuclear weapons. In the complex, volatile climate of the global Cold War, Taylor believed that a single weapon system could not meet every possible threat. This contrasted with President Dwight Eisenhower’s nuclear-based doctrine of “massive retaliation.”

Taylor’s argument for flexible response, outlined in his 1960 book *The Uncertain Trumpet*, greatly influenced President John F. Kennedy. In 1962, Kennedy appointed Taylor as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). As chairman, Taylor helped direct the American response during the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962. The U.S. military had obtained intelligence that the Soviet Union had developed nuclear missile silos in Cuba — perilously close to the United States. The Soviet Union ultimately agreed to withdraw the missiles in return for a pledge that the United States would not invade Cuba. The crisis, which had placed the world on the brink of nuclear war, led Taylor and the JCS to endorse the 1963 Nuclear Limited Test Ban Treaty with the Soviet Union.

Taylor spent much of his tenure as JCS chairman addressing the deteriorating military and political situation in Vietnam, and in 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed him as ambassador to South Vietnam. In this position, Taylor advocated increasing U.S. economic assistance to South Vietnam, as well as political initiatives to stabilize the precarious regime of President Ngo Dinh Diem. At the same time, he supported aggressive military action, including intensified counterinsurgency tactics and the Operation Rolling Thunder bombing campaign that began in March 1965.

Taylor resigned as ambassador to South Vietnam in mid-1965. In his 1972 memoir, *Swords and Plowshares*, he wrote that he remained “deeply convinced” of U.S. objectives in Southeast Asia. However, Taylor later reflected that he may have misread the situation in Vietnam, having relied too much on his experience in Korea to understand and strategize against North Vietnam and China.

LEGACY: As Army chief of staff, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, Gen. Maxwell Taylor shaped U.S. military strategy and diplomacy during crucial periods of the Cold War. His experience as a paratrooper in World War II and a commander in the Korean War led him to develop a “flexible response” strategy, which relied upon conventional forces and counterinsurgency tactics in order to prevent a nuclear conflict.

President John F. Kennedy (right) speaks with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Maxwell D. Taylor (center) and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara after a National Security Council Meeting, 1963. (NARA/Robert Knudsen)



TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER



WALKING TOUR STOP 7 Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

Although the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was originally built to honor an unknown soldier from World War I, it eventually became a national place to honor military service and sacrifice more broadly. Today, it holds the remains of unknown soldiers from both world wars and the Korean War, as well as an empty crypt to honor missing service members from the Vietnam War.

COLD WAR WALKING TOUR



Turn right on Roosevelt Dr and you will arrive at the base of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. You may also observe the Tomb from the steps on the back of Memorial Amphitheater. Maintain an attitude of silence and respect and do not attempt to cross the railings or barriers around the Tomb. During the changing of the guard, you will be asked to stand, but otherwise you may sit.

KOREAN WAR UNKNOWN

The meaning of the Tomb expanded with the decision to add an unknown from World War II. However, the Korean War (1950-1953) delayed the selection and interment of a World War II Unknown. In August 1956, President Dwight D. Eisenhower approved plans to select and inter an unknown from both conflicts. The burial ceremonies for both the World War II and Korean War Unknowns took place on Memorial Day 1958. For the Korean War, Army officials selected one unknown casket from among four exhumed from the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Hawaii. With this expansion, the Tomb became a stronger symbol of nationalism and a place to honor the American military more generally.



President Eisenhower places a medal of honor on each casket during Korean War Unknown State Funeral, 1958. (U.S. Army)

VIETNAM WAR UNKNOWN

Before the Vietnam War ended, Arlington National Cemetery began preparing to add a third crypt to the Tomb. However, advances in recovery methods and technology meant that most recovered remains could be identified. As an interim measure, in 1978, President Jimmy Carter dedicated a plaque at the Tomb to honor Vietnam veterans. However, some veterans and others still lobbied for a Vietnam unknown to be interred.

In 1984, the Department of Defense designated an Unknown from the Vietnam War from among a very limited group of candidates. On Memorial Day that year, the Vietnam War Unknown Soldier was buried at the Tomb, despite the possibility that all American remains from that war might eventually be identifiable. President Ronald Reagan presided over the interment ceremony at Arlington. In his eulogy, Reagan assured the audience that the government would continue looking for the war's missing in action (MIA) personnel. For almost 14 years, the Vietnam War Unknown lay at rest at the Tomb.

The Vietnam War Unknown aboard the USS Brewton in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, May 17, 1984. (NARA)



“The unknown soldier who has returned to us today and whom we lay to rest is symbolic of all our missing sons. Today we pause to embrace him and all who served us so well in a war whose end offered no parades, no flags and so little thanks. A grateful nation opens her heart today in gratitude for their sacrifice, for their courage and their noble service.”

– President Ronald Reagan, address at the burial of the Vietnam War Unknown (SLC Tribune, 1984)

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TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

VIETNAM WAR UNKNOWN (continued)

The high likelihood of positive identification, and advances in DNA technology, led the Department of Defense (DoD) to decide to disinter the Vietnam War Unknown in 1998. Using DNA analysis, the DoD subsequently identified him as Air Force 1st Lt. Michael Joseph Blassie. In accordance with the wishes of his family, Blassie was reinterred at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in St. Louis, Missouri. The crypt designated for the Vietnam War Unknown remains vacant. On September 17, 1999 – National POW/MIA Recognition Day – it was rededicated to honor all missing and unknown U.S. service members from the Vietnam War.

Today, the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) continues the work to recover and identify missing U.S. military personnel from all past wars and conflicts in countries around the world. According to DPAA's records, more than 1,500 Americans remain unaccounted for from the Vietnam War. It is unlikely that another unknown will ever be added to the Tomb.



Disinterment ceremony for the Vietnam War Unknown, May 14, 1998. (DoD/Alicia K. Borlik)



KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL CONTEMPLATIVE BENCH



WALKING TOUR STOP 8 Section 48

The Korean War Memorial Contemplative Bench honors the many lives lost in the Korean conflict.

Following World War II, the Korean peninsula, which had been occupied by Japan from 1910 to August 1945, was divided into two sections along the 38th parallel, in an arrangement meant to be temporary. The Soviet Union occupied the northern half of the peninsula and installed a communist government under Kim Il-Sung. The United States occupied the southern half of the peninsula and backed the pro-capitalist yet authoritarian regime of Syngman Rhee.

On June 25, 1950, North Korean forces invaded South Korea across the 38th parallel. The United Nations (UN) swiftly condemned the attack, and on June 27, 1950, a U.S.-authored UN Security Council resolution called for member states to help South Korea to “repel the armed attack.” The Truman administration — without seeking a Congressional declaration of war — proceeded to commit U.S. naval and air power to South Korea’s defense. On July 1, 1950, the first U.S. ground forces entered the conflict. Although technically a UN “police action,” the Korean War resulted in three years of brutal combat, especially after communist China intervened in November 1950.

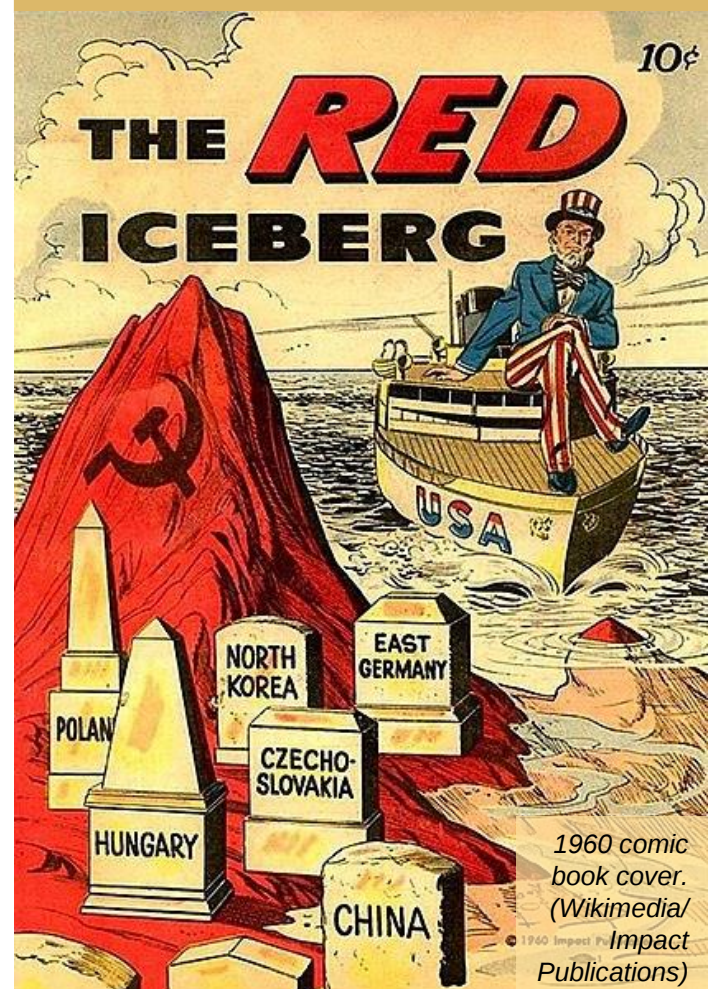
Although an armistice ended the hostilities on July 23, 1953, the Korean peninsula remained divided and continues to be divided today. More than 36,000 American service members died in the Korean War, with 4,817 designated as missing in action. Estimates of total war deaths vary greatly but reach as high as three to four million — with civilians accounting for as many as 70 percent of Korean deaths. Many Korean War veterans are interred at Arlington National Cemetery.

On July 27, 1987, the Korean War Veterans Association and the veterans service organization No Greater Love dedicated this memorial bench in a ceremony that included Korean War veterans, the South Korean ambassador, and the secretary of Veterans Affairs. The bench rests under the shade of trees donated by South Korea: a Korean white pine tree, dedicated by President Roh Tae Woo in 1989, and a Korean mountain ash.



COLD WAR WALKING TOUR

Facing the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, turn left and follow the path around the Memorial Amphitheater toward Memorial Dr. The Korean War Contemplative Bench will be under a tree on your right.



North and South Korea after the Korean War, with the 38th Parallel and the Demilitarized Zone marked. (Wikimedia Commons/Tatiraju)

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KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL CONTEMPLATIVE BENCH



Borinqueneers Memorial Tree

In Section 21, a memorial tree and plaque honor the Korean War service of the U.S. Army's 65th Infantry Regiment, which consisted almost entirely of soldiers from Puerto Rico. Approximately 65,000 Puerto Ricans served during the Korean War, most with the 65th. Nicknamed "The Borinqueneers," after the Taino name for Puerto Rico ("Borinquen"), the unit originated in 1899 as the Battalion of Porto Rican Volunteers, shortly after the United States gained control of Puerto Rico as a result of the Spanish-American War. Due to racist ideologies, the Puerto Rican unit received non-combat assignments during World War I and World War II, as did most segregated African American units. However, after President Harry S Truman desegregated the U.S. armed forces in 1948, the Borinqueneers soon had the opportunity to prove themselves in combat.

In August 1950, the 65th Infantry Regiment arrived in Pusan, South Korea, and went into action almost immediately. In years of fierce fighting with North Korean and Chinese forces, the unit was credited with a total of 15,787 enemy killed-in-action and 2,169 enemy prisoners of war; it suffered 1,510 battlefield casualties. Members of the 65th Infantry Regiment received four Distinguished Service Crosses and 125 Silver Stars, among many other decorations. In 2016, Congress awarded the unit the Congressional Gold Medal.

Borinqueneers memorial tree and plaque, undated. (ANC)



President Barack Obama with former Borinqueneers after he signed the resolution to award the unit the Congressional Gold Medal, June 10, 2014. (White House/Amanda Lucidon)



Top left: Borinqueneers aboard the USNS Lynx before leaving for Korea, 1950. (NARA)

Bottom left: Sgt. Carmelo C. Mathews (l-r), Capt. Francisco Orobity, and Pfc. Angel Perales hold a Puerto Rican flag riddled by enemy shell fragments, 1952. (NARA)



IRAN RESCUE MISSION MEMORIAL



WALKING TOUR STOP 9 Section 46

The Iran Rescue Mission Memorial commemorates the role of U.S. service members during the hostage crisis that took place amidst the Iranian Revolution of 1979.

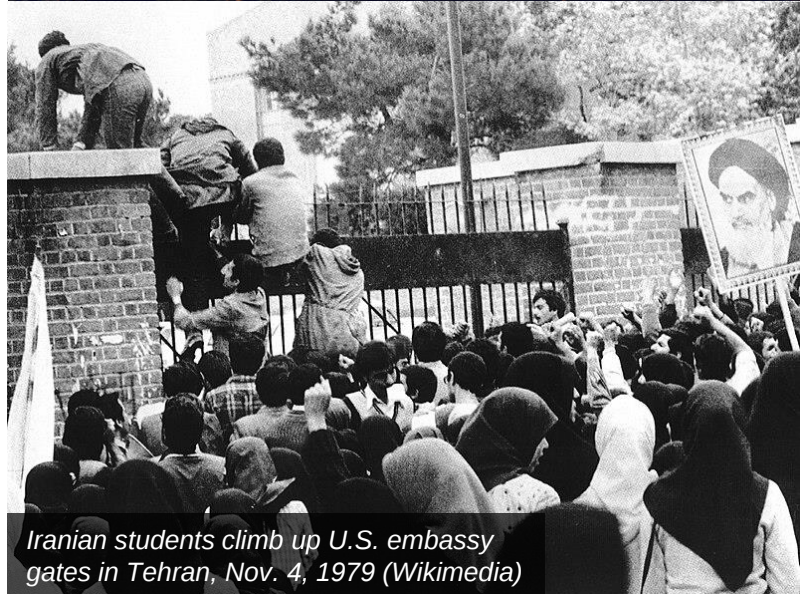
Due to its oil resources and strategic location, Iran became an important geopolitical player during the Cold War. The United States and the Soviet Union competed for influence in Iran, as they did in many nations in the so-called “Third World.” However, the Iranian Revolution and its aftermath also show that superpower competition did not shape every international conflict during this era. Beginning in the late 1970s, the rise of Islamic fundamentalism in Iran and other Middle Eastern nations gradually emerged as a dominant concern of U.S. foreign policy — which would become the dominant concern after the late 1980s, when the Soviet Union and other Communist nations began to collapse. The Iran Rescue Mission Memorial marks a pivotal, and tragic, moment in this evolution of global geopolitics, U.S. foreign policy, and American military interventions.

In 1954, the CIA had supported a coup against the elected government of Iranian Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq, leading to the installation of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. The United States backed the Shah because he supported capitalist modernization (including pro-U.S. oil policies). By the 1970s, Iran had become one of the United States’ most important allies in the Middle East. However, the Shah’s regime also became increasingly authoritarian. Protests escalated and ultimately resulted in the regime’s collapse in December 1978, as nearly a million people marched in Tehran demanding the Shah’s ouster.

Iran's new leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, declared the country an Islamic republic, and his fundamentalist regime encouraged anti-American sentiment. On November 4, 1979, a group of several hundred Iranian students seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran, taking 66 of its employees as hostages. The captors released women, Black and non-American hostages during the next several weeks, but 53 Americans remained captive. By the spring of 1980, as diplomatic negotiations reached a stalemate, the Department of Defense began to develop a rescue plan at the request of National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski. After considering numerous options, President Jimmy Carter authorized Operation Eagle Claw, a secret military operation that began on April 24, 1980. The rescue mission involved a high-risk, joint forces plan requiring eight helicopters and a 118-member assault team.



President Jimmy Carter meets with Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Shan of Iran, Dec. 13, 1977. (NARA)



Iranian students climb up U.S. embassy gates in Tehran, Nov. 4, 1979 (Wikimedia)



COLD WAR WALKING TOUR

Continue down the path and cross Memorial Dr, following the sidewalk toward the ship's mast. Turn right at the marker for Section 46. The Iran Rescue Mission Memorial is at the end of the walkway.



IRAN RESCUE MISSION MEMORIAL



On April 24, the assault team successfully landed at their designated location in Iran. However, they immediately encountered several unexpected challenges. A bus with 43 Iranian passengers showed no signs of stopping when signaled, and U.S. forces fired on it; the passengers and driver survived (and were detained), but a nearby fuel truck caught on fire. Mechanical failures and a severe windstorm, causing dust that limited visibility, rendered six of the eight helicopters (the minimum needed for the mission) unable to operate. President Carter concurred with the on-scene commander's decision to abort the mission. During the U.S. forces' departure, one of the helicopters crashed into an aircraft carrying fuel, which ignited a fire that killed five Air Force members and three Marines.

The unsuccessful mission received sharp public criticism. Iran did not release the remaining hostages until January 20, 1981 — day 444 of their captivity, and the day of President Ronald Reagan's inauguration. However, lessons learned from Operation Eagle Claw led to several important initiatives to better coordinate joint forces training and planning—including the establishment of the U.S. Special Operations Command, the Air Force Special Forces Command, and Joint Special Operations Command at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Dedicated in 1983, the Iran Rescue Mission Memorial consists of a white marble column with a bronze plaque listing the names and ranks of the eight members of the all-volunteer Joint Special Operations Group who died during the mission: Maj. Richard Bakke (Air Force), Sgt. John D. Harvey (Marine Corps), Cpl. George N. Holmes Jr. (Marine Corps), Staff Sgt. Dewey L. Johnson (Marine Corps), Maj. Harold L. Lewis Jr. (Air Force), Tech Sgt. Joel C. Mayo (Air Force), Maj. Lynn D. MacIntosh (Air Force), and Capt. Charles T. McMillan II (Air Force). Three of the men — Bakke, Lewis, and Mayo — are buried in a grave with a group marker, located about 25 feet from the memorial.



Members of Delta Force, the Special Forces team that was assigned to the Iran Rescue Mission, April 1980. (DOD)



Two U.S. Navy helicopters on the flight deck during "Operation Evening Light" in 1980. (U.S. Navy)



Wreckage of Operation Eagle Claw, April 1980. (ASOM)



Former hostages arriving in the U.S. on January 25, 1981, five days after being released by their captors in Iran. (DoD)



VIETNAM HELICOPTER MEMORIAL TREE



REMEMBER



WALKING TOUR STOP 10

Section 35



The Vietnam Helicopter Pilot and Crewmember Monument and Memorial Tree honor the helicopter pilots and crew members who died while serving in Southeast Asia from 1961 to 1975. During the dedication ceremony on August 28, 2015, UH-1N Iroquois helicopters flew over Memorial Amphitheater and the memorial tree.

Helicopters played a special role in the Vietnam War. Vietnam has been called America's "Helicopter War" because helicopters provided mobility throughout the war zone. They facilitated rapid troop transports, close air support, resupply, medical evacuation, reconnaissance, and search and rescue capabilities. The Vietnam Helicopter Pilots Association (VHPA), which donated this memorial, estimates that over 100,000 helicopter pilots and crew members served during the Vietnam War. Over 4,800 were killed in action. As of 2022, the VHPA has identified over 300 helicopter pilots and crewmembers buried or memorialized at Arlington. In addition, Arlington National Cemetery is the final resting place of helicopter crews whose remains were recovered many years after the end of the Vietnam War.

Visit [Arlington National Cemetery's website](#) for a full list of VHPA-identified pilots and crewmembers buried or memorialized at ANC.



COLD WAR WALKING TOUR

Return to Memorial Dr and turn right. As Section 46 ends on your right, turn left into Section 35. The Vietnam Helicopter Memorial Tree is along the road.

SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN FOSTER DULLES



WALKING TOUR STOP 11

Section 21. Grave S-31

BIRTH: February 25, 1888, Washington, D.C.

DEATH: May 24, 1959, Washington, D.C.

BACKGROUND: John Foster Dulles, secretary of state under President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953-1959), largely defined Cold War U.S. foreign policy. Dulles grew up in a powerful political family. His father was a Presbyterian minister, but his grandfather, John Foster, and uncle, Robert Lansing, both served as secretaries of state. Dulles's career in foreign policy began at age 19, when he accompanied his grandfather to the Hague Peace Conference of 1907. Dulles went on to graduate from Princeton University and George Washington University Law School. He joined the U.S. Army intelligence service as a captain during World War I.

CAREER: By the time of his appointment as secretary of state on January 21, 1953, Dulles had forged an impressive career as a diplomat. He served as an economic advisor to President Wilson at the 1919 Paris Peace Conference, which ended World War I; negotiated a treaty of peace with Japan at the end of World War II; helped create the United Nations charter at the Dumbarton Oaks conference in 1944; and served as the senior advisor at the United Nations' founding conference in San Francisco in 1945.

It was the Cold War, however, that defined Dulles's legacy — and Dulles largely defined Cold War U.S. foreign policy. He and Eisenhower worked together to implement the doctrine of containment. Containment sought to “contain” global communist expansion as an alternative to direct military conflict with the Soviet Union. Toward this end, Dulles strengthened regional security alliances, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO, created in 1954 after the collapse of French colonial rule in Vietnam).

At the same time, Dulles supported Eisenhower's hardline Cold War defense policies. He formulated and implemented the Eisenhower Doctrine, announced in January 1957. This Doctrine promised U.S. assistance — including military assistance — to any nation attempting to resist “overt armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism.” Dulles also played a key role in devising Eisenhower's “New Look” defense policy, which relied on nuclear buildup as a strategy of deterring war. Yet, the New Look also promoted “massive retaliation”: if the Soviet Union or another nuclear power were to strike first, the United States would not hesitate to deploy its formidable nuclear arsenal.

CONTINUE TO NEXT PAGE



John Foster Dulles, undated. (State Department)



John Foster Dulles, Adlai Stevenson, and Eleanor Roosevelt at the United Nations, undated. (NARA).



President Dwight D. Eisenhower meeting with Secretary Dulles in 1956. (NARA).



COLD WAR WALKING TOUR

Cross Memorial Drive and walk between Sections 46 and 21 toward the cannons. At the circle around the Spanish American War Memorial, keep left to continue on Lawton Dr. On the left, Dulles' grave will be the first plot in the fifth row.

SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN FOSTER DULLES

Many of Secretary of State Dulles's challenges emerged in the Middle East and Latin America. These challenges demonstrated the global scope of the Cold War, but also revealed that U.S.-Soviet competition did not define all international conflicts during this era.

Rather, the Cold War intertwined with decolonization and nationalism to create conditions, in several nations, that Dulles deemed contrary to U.S. diplomatic and economic interests. In these cases, Dulles supported covert tactics to enforce U.S. objectives. He relied upon the CIA (headed by his brother Allen Dulles) as a cheaper and faster means than conventional military intervention, which did not require congressional authorization.

Most notably, CIA-backed coups in Iran and Guatemala exemplified Dulles's reliance on covert tactics. In 1953, Dulles supported CIA intervention in Iran to overthrow the elected government of Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq, who had challenged U.S. and British dominance of his country's oil industry. A year later, he and his brother planned a similar CIA-backed coup in Guatemala. There, elected president Jacob Arbenz Guzmán had seized and nationalized some of the U.S.-owned United Fruit Company's extensive property in his country. In both Iran and Guatemala, the leaders that the U.S. helped install following the coups were friendly toward the United States, but brutally repressive toward their own people.

John Foster Dulles died of colon cancer in 1959, only a few weeks after resigning as secretary of state.

LEGACY: John Foster Dulles reshaped U.S. foreign policy for the Cold War era, grappling not only with the U.S.-Soviet conflict, but also with increasing foreign policy complexities in the developing world. In 1962, a new international airport in Chantilly, Virginia (outside of Washington, D.C.) was dedicated as the Dulles International Airport in recognition of Dulles's service.



Secretary Dulles with South American ambassadors after briefing them on the Suez Crisis, circa 1956. (NARA)



President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles greet South Vietnamese President Ngô Đình Diệm at Washington National Airport, 1957. (NARA)



APOLLO 1 MONUMENT



WALKING TOUR STOP 12 Section 3

On October 4, 1957, the world watched in astonishment as the Soviet Union successfully launched its Sputnik satellite into space, thus beginning the Cold War space race.

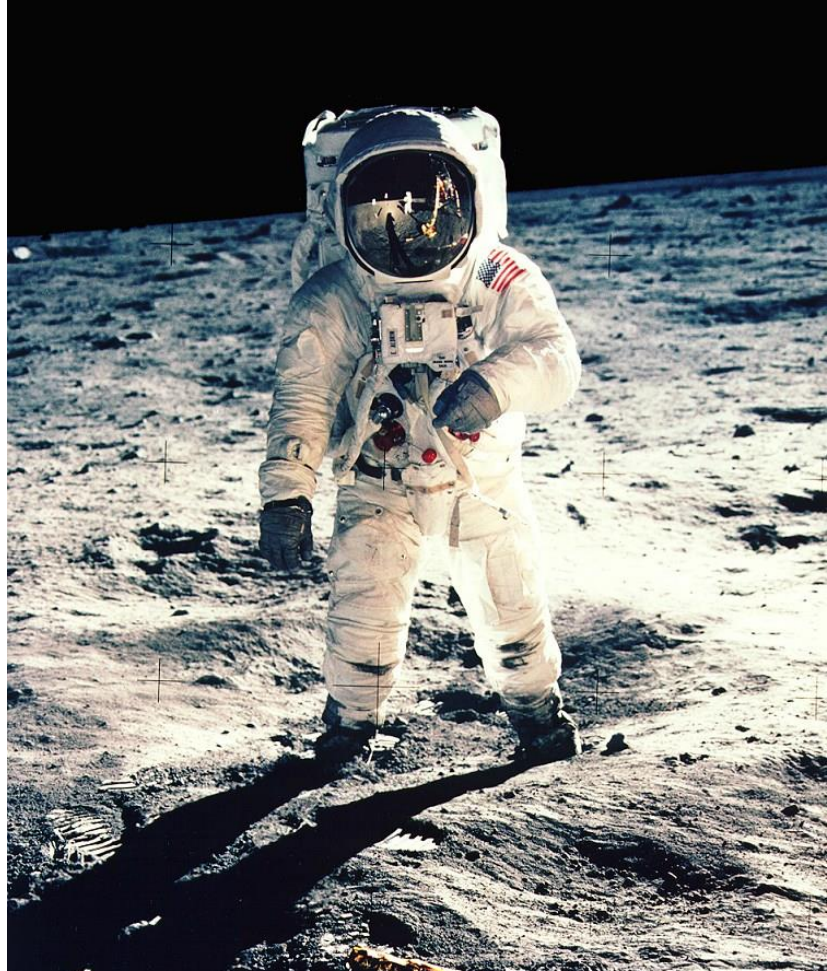
In 1958, the United States established Project Mercury to send the first American into space. Before any person went to space, NASA launched multiple unmanned capsules, as well as capsules containing two chimpanzees and one rhesus monkey, to ensure that space travel was safe for humans. On May 5, 1961, Alan Bartlett Shepard Jr. became the first American in space. His 15-minute suborbital flight was followed by five additional flights: one suborbital and four orbital. These flights demonstrated that people could survive in space, and NASA learned how to launch a spacecraft and operate it in orbit.

On May 25, 1961, President John F. Kennedy announced a new, ambitious goal for the nation: putting a man on the moon. This announcement came a few weeks after the Soviet Union successfully sent Yuri Gagarin into space, beating U.S. astronaut Alan Shepard's suborbital flight by one month. In his [speech to Congress announcing Project Apollo](#), President Kennedy declared, "I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the Earth. No single space project ... will be more exciting, or more impressive to mankind, or more important ... and none will be so difficult or expensive to accomplish."

Eight years later, on July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong made history as the first human to walk on the moon. Between 1968 and 1972, the Apollo program made 11 spaceflights, and 12 astronauts walked on the moon. Five Apollo astronauts are buried at Arlington.



President Kennedy announcing before Congress, on May 25, 1961, the goal of sending an American to the moon before the end of the decade. (NASA)



Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin poses for a photograph on the moon, July 20, 1969. Aldrin and Armstrong descended to the lunar surface to explore the moon. Command module pilot, Michael Collins, remained in lunar orbit. (NASA)

COLD WAR WALKING TOUR



Return to Lawton Dr and turn left. At the intersection turn left onto McPherson Dr and stay left to continue on McKinley Dr. At the fork in the road with a marker for Section 3 and a large headstone, keep right. Turn left at the next fork in the road. The Apollo 1 Monument will be on the left in front of the first row.

CONTINUE TO NEXT PAGE



APOLLO 1 MONUMENT



Dedicated on June 2, 2022, the Apollo 1 Monument commemorates the crew of the first Apollo mission. Command Pilot Virgil “Gus” Grissom, Senior Pilot Edward H. White II and Pilot Roger B. Chaffee died on January 27, 1967, when a fire swept through the command module during a pre-launch test. The Apollo 1 mission, scheduled to launch on February 21, 1967, would have been the first human-crewed Apollo flight.

As requested by the astronauts’ families, the granite monument features a Latin inscription, “Ad Astra per Aspera,” which translates to, “A rough road leads to the stars.” Apollo 1 astronauts Gus Grissom and Roger Chaffee also have individual gravesites in Section 3. Ed White is buried at the West Point Cemetery in West Point, New York.



Portrait of (left to right) Edward H. White II, Virgil I. Grissom, and Roger B. Chaffee, 1966. (NASA)

Astronauts & Arlington National Cemetery

The first astronauts were all highly skilled test pilots with military experience. When NASA began selecting candidates for astronaut training in 1959, it asked the service branches to provide lists of personnel who met certain strict criteria: candidates had to be qualified jet pilots and graduates of test pilot school, with a minimum of 1,500 hours of flying time. During NASA's first two decades, those selected to become astronauts tended to be current or former military pilots.

The military background of early astronauts explains why many of them are buried at Arlington National Cemetery. This also explains why there were no female astronauts until 1983, when Sally Ride became the first American woman in space. Learn more about the astronauts buried at Arlington in the [Explorers Education Module](#).

CAPTAIN FRANCIS GARY POWERS



OPTIONAL ADDITIONAL STOP

Section 11, Grave 685-2

BIRTH: August 17, 1929, Burdine, KY

DEATH: August 1, 1977, Los Angeles, CA

BACKGROUND: While conducting a secret reconnaissance mission over Soviet airspace in 1960, Powers was shot down and captured. Francis Powers grew up during the Great Depression in Pound, Virginia. In 1950, he graduated from Milligan College in Tennessee. He then enlisted in the U.S. Air Force as an aviation cadet. He flew F-84s for the Air Force until January 1956, when he was recruited by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to participate in the top-secret U-2 aerial reconnaissance program.

CAREER: In January 1956, the CIA recruited Powers to participate in a top-secret U-2 aerial reconnaissance program. Pilots in this program flew U-2 “spy planes” at 70,000 feet, a height the U.S. government believed undetectable by Soviet ground radar. Starting in 1956, U.S. pilots flew over Soviet airspace, photographing military installations and nuclear facilities. It was crucial to keep these missions secret because unauthorized entrance of Soviet airspace could be considered an act of war.

On May 1, 1960, Powers left on a reconnaissance mission over Soviet airspace. Despite the United States’ belief that his U-2 was undetectable, Powers was shot down over the city of Sverdlovsk by a Soviet surface-to-air missile. Powers parachuted to the ground, where he was immediately captured by the KGB. The Soviets also recovered parts of the U-2, which, along with Powers’ capture, definitively proved that the United States was spying on the USSR. The Soviet government took Powers prisoner, convicted him of espionage, and sentenced him to three years of imprisonment plus seven years of hard labor.

The timing of these events greatly hurt American-Soviet relations. The nations were planning to meet in Paris in a few weeks to begin plans for a détente. However, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, and the entire world, now knew that the United States was blatantly spying on the Soviet Union. Khrushchev had to act, or he would appear weak. He demanded that President Dwight Eisenhower apologize and promise to end the U-2 program, but Eisenhower refused. As a result, Khrushchev refused to attend the Paris summit.

Despite these tensions between the United States and Soviet Union, on February 10, 1962, the Soviet Union released Powers in a prisoner exchange for Colonel Rudolph Abel, a Soviet spy held by the United States. (The 2015 Steven Spielberg movie “Bridge of Spies” dramatized these events.)

After his return to the United States, Powers flew helicopters for radio and television stations in Los Angeles. He died in a helicopter crash on August 1, 1977, when the helicopter he was flying ran out of fuel and crashed. It was later revealed that the helicopter had a history of faulty gauges.

LEGACY: In 2000, the U.S. military posthumously awarded Powers the Prisoner of War Medal. At the time of Powers’ capture, he had not been recognized as a POW because the United States was not engaged in armed conflict with the Soviet Union, and he was believed to have been working only for the CIA. In the late 1990s, however, declassified documents revealed that his mission had been a joint CIA-Air Force operation, thereby rendering him eligible for POW status.³⁸ Powers’ capture and imprisonment revealed the danger of performing intelligence work during the Cold War and increased tensions between the Soviet Union and United States.



Captain Francis Gary Powers, undated. (NASM)



COLD WAR WALKING TOUR

Return to McKinley Dr and turn right. As the road begins to curve to the left, turn left into Section 11. Powers’ grave is six rows back and about ten plots from the road.

MAJOR STEPHANIE RADER



OPTIONAL ADDITIONAL STOP

Section 11, Grave 614-B

BIRTH: May 15, 1915, Toledo, OH

DEATH: January 21, 2016, Alexandria, VA

BACKGROUND: Stephanie Czech Rader served as an on-the-ground intelligence operator in post-World War II Poland. Rader was born to Polish immigrants in 1915 in Poughkeepsie, New York. Her parents maintained a Polish household in both language and culture throughout Rader's childhood.

Rader was academically gifted and excelled in languages. One of her teachers took notice of Rader's skills and submitted an application to Cornell University on Rader's behalf. Rader graduated from Cornell in 1937 with a chemistry degree. After graduating, she worked as a translator for the Texaco oil company in scientific studies. She married Brig. Gen. William Rader in 1946 and received her master's degree in chemistry from George Washington University in 1951.

CAREER: In 1942, Rader enrolled in officer school for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC), joining an elite group of women. Rader was a part of the first group of WAAC soldiers.⁴¹ In December 1944, Rader caught the attention of the OSS because of her familiarity with Polish language and culture, and she joined the OSS as an on-the-ground operative.

As the World War II came to a close, a new "Cold War" began. Tensions in Eastern Europe were high as the Iron Curtain descended, separating the Soviet Union and its satellite states from the West.

Rader deployed to Warsaw, Poland in October 1945. She quickly became essential to intelligence gathering in the region. Under the guise of a U.S. embassy employee in Poland, Rader collected information about the concentration of Soviet troops, the activities of both German and Soviet security services, and socioeconomic and political insights, such as citizens' feelings toward different political leaders and countries.⁴² The United States' Cold War strategy entailed understanding Poland's economic health and Polish people's attitudes towards both the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Since the U.S. and the Soviet Union were not officially at war, traditional reconnaissance proved difficult and dangerous.

While in Poland, Rader had to be careful with whom she interacted. The Soviet Union controlled Poland, and demonstrating any preferences toward the West, or asking too many questions, could put a person in danger. Communication also proved complicated, and Rader learned some French to help her gather intelligence.

Rader's other tasks included couriering messages between Warsaw and Berlin. On one journey in January 1946, she was detained by Russian border officials. Sensing the inevitability of her detainment, she slipped the sensitive documents to a passenger next to her and gave them the location of a safe delivery spot in Warsaw.⁴³ Rader was in the clear, but Soviet intelligence officers increased their surveillance of her. Unfortunately for Rader, in 1946 her cover was compromised by a superior in Paris. Still, she decided to stay in Poland for a few more weeks to finish her mission. ⁴⁴ Rader returned home and retired from the Army in 1946.

LEGACY: In 1946, Rader's superiors nominated her for the Legion of Merit. The War Department denied the request for unknown reasons. Rader received what is now known as the Army Commendation Medal in 1947. Upon the declassification of her personnel folder in 2008, efforts to award her the Legion of Merit resumed. After her death in 2016, the Army awarded Rader the Legion of Merit, just in time for her interment at Arlington National Cemetery.



Rader in the 1940s. (CIA)

COLD WAR WALKING TOUR



Return to McKinley Dr and turn right. After the road curves to the right three times, count back ten rows and turn right into Section 11. Rader is about 20 headstones in.



SERGEANT ELMORE GOODWIN



OPTIONAL ADDITIONAL STOP

Section 60, Grave 11849

BIRTH: April 4, 1925, Norfolk, Virginia

DEATH: November 27, 1950, near Anju, North Korea

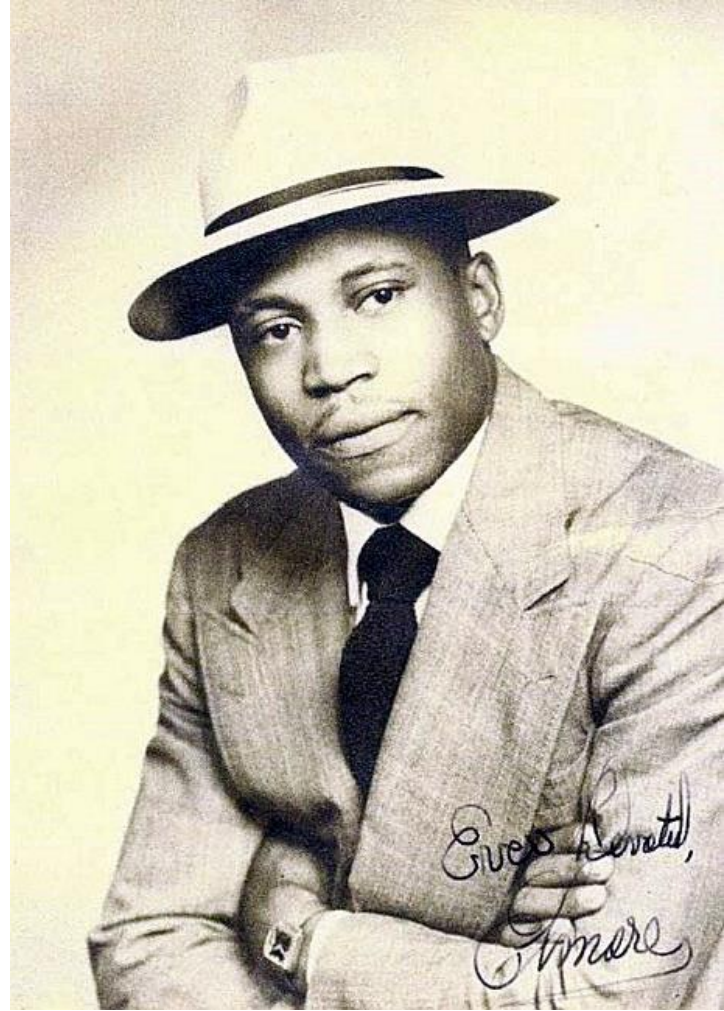
BACKGROUND: In Section MH, along Wilson Drive, there used to stand a memorial headstone in honor of Korean War veteran Elmore B. Goodwin. Memorial headstones are markers for service members or veterans who are eligible for interment or inurnment, but whose remains are absent. Reasons for absent remains include, the individual donated their body to science, the remains have not been recovered or identified, the individual was buried at sea. For over half a century, Goodwin's remains were absent and he was memorialized at Arlington.

Elmore Goodwin was born and raised in Norfolk, Virginia. The youngest of nine, he never married or had children.

CAREER: On November 23, 1950, Elmore Goodwin wrote his last letter home. A veteran of World War II, Goodwin had reenlisted in the Army in 1946 and by 1950 was serving in the Korean War. On November 27, after his unit was involved in action with the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces (CPVF) near Anju, North Korea, Goodwin was reported missing in action (MIA).

Over the next three years, no additional information about Goodwin was reported, but his name continued to appear in newspaper articles listing missing service members. The Army declared him deceased as of December 31, 1953. With no remains to bury, a memorial headstone honored Goodwin in section MH for decades. Section MH is one of several memorial sections in the cemetery where no remains are buried, and headstones are dedicated to service members who were killed in action.

LEGACY: In 2017, Goodwin's surviving nieces and nephews were informed that his remains had been identified by the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA). They had been recovered from North Korea in 1998 and repatriated to the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii. Using mitochondrial (mtDNA) DNA analysis, anthropological analysis, and circumstantial evidence, the lab was able to identify the remains as belonging to Elmore Goodwin. In 2018, Goodwin was buried in Section 60. Like many of the young men who served in the Cold War, Goodwin was an everyday person and historical documents are scarce. But his story also shows the emphasis the military has put on recovering and repatriating military personnel killed in conflicts abroad.



Elmore Goodwin, undated (Dignity Memorial/Family)



COLD WAR WALKING TOUR

At the corner of Marshall and York Drives, Goodwin's headstone is in the second row back from Marshall and 14 plots in from York.

IDENTIFYING AND BRINGING HOME WAR DEAD



Prior to the establishment of national cemeteries in 1862, American service members were often buried near the places they fell in battle. There was no formal process for marking these graves or informing a soldier's family of his burial location. With the establishment of the national cemetery system during the Civil War, however, the U.S. government began a large-scale effort to recover, identify and bury its military dead.

The Spanish-American and Philippine-American Wars presented the challenge of repatriating remains from overseas. Due to the efforts of the Army Quartermaster Burial Corps and United States Army Morgue and Office of Identification in Manila, the remains of thousands of American service members were returned from Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines for burial closer to home.

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A few months after the United States entered World War I in 1917, the American Graves Registration Service (GRS) was organized within the Army Quartermaster Corps and tasked with identifying, exhuming and registering the burials of American servicemen. Despite the scale of death and destruction, the U.S. government established a policy to "return all remains requested by next of kin to any location in the United States at no cost to the family." If a family did not request reburial in the United States, or a service member's identity was unknown, the remains were buried in one of the six newly established overseas American cemeteries. These "Fields of Honor" are today administered and maintained by the American Battle Monuments Commission.

Repatriation and identification policies did not change much between World War I and World War II, but their scope did. World War II was a larger conflict — both in terms of casualties and geography — and by the end of the war, American service members were buried in nearly 300 temporary cemeteries across Europe, North Africa, Asia and the South Pacific. Despite the massive effort required, the U.S. government again returned all requested remains; unrequested and unidentified remains were buried in permanent American cemeteries scattered around the globe.

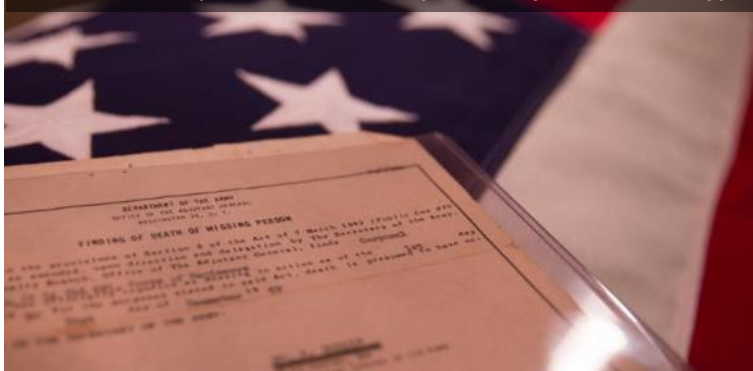
At the start of the Korean War, the U.S. military established temporary cemeteries, intending, as it had since the Spanish-American War, to bury service members where they fell in battle and repatriate their remains at the end of the war. However, after China entered the war in October 1950, Chinese forces overran a number of those temporary cemeteries, disturbing the graves and identification information. In March 1951, the United States shifted its burial and repatriation policy to "concurrent return" which meant that all bodies (whether requested by the next of kin or not) would be returned to American soil while the war was ongoing.

By the time the United States entered the Vietnam War, unidentifiable remains were virtually eliminated due to three main factors: the concurrent return policy, rapid evacuations made possible by helicopters, and advances in forensic identification methods. Today, all individuals who join the military are required to provide a DNA sample, which allows for nearly 100 percent identification of remains. There have been some situations, such as the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the Pentagon, that resulted in massive casualties and destruction of DNA, preventing the identification of individual remains. In these cases, the unidentifiable remains are buried together as "commingled remains" and are marked with a group grave marker.

Repatriated Spanish-American War dead awaiting burial at Arlington National Cemetery, 1898. (LOC)



The remains of Korean War veteran Cpl. Larry Dunn were positively identified and returned home for burial 65 years after he was reported MIA, 2016. (U.S. Army/Eben Boothby)



Repatriation: to return someone or something, in this case war dead, to their home country

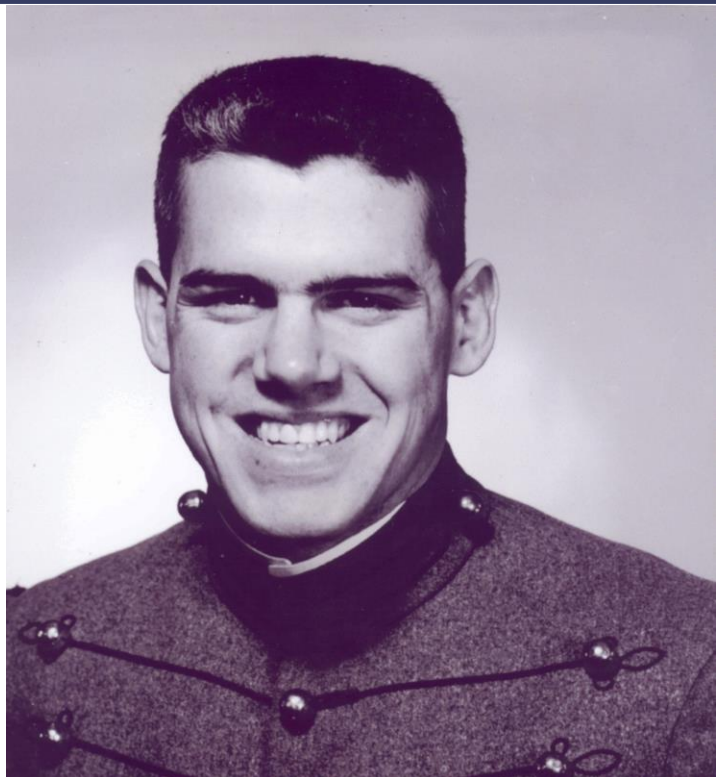
REFLECT

- Why do you think the U.S. military makes such efforts to identify and repatriate the remains of fallen service members?
- What is meaningful to you about visiting an individual's gravesite?

CAPTAIN HUMBERT ROQUE "ROCKY" VERSACE



OPTIONAL ADDITIONAL STOP Section MG, Site 108



*Captain Humbert Roque "Rocky" Versace, undated.
(CMOHS)*

BIRTH: July 2, 1937, Honolulu, HI

DEATH: September 1965, An Xuyen Province, Vietnam

BACKGROUND: During the Vietnam War, Humbert "Rocky" Versace was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his bravery while a prisoner of war. Versace was the son of Colonel Humbert Joseph Versace (Section 13, Grave 494-2) and writer Marie Teresa Ríos, whose father immigrated to the United States from Puerto Rico. As the son of an Army officer, Versace grew up around the nation and the world, including in Hawaii, Virginia, and Germany. Like his father, he attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1959. At West Point, Versace became fluent in French and competed in wrestling and handball.

CAREER: Commissioned as a second lieutenant, Versace earned a Ranger Tab and a Parachutist Badge. He volunteered to go to Vietnam, enrolling in Vietnamese language and military intelligence courses. In May 1962, he arrived in the Republic of Vietnam as an intelligence advisor.

On October 29, 1963, less than two weeks before the end of his tour, the Viet Cong captured Captain Versace as a prisoner of war. His Medal of Honor citation described his actions after his patrol group came under sudden enemy fire: "As the battle raged, Captain Versace, although severely wounded in the knee and back by hostile fire, fought valiantly and continued to engage enemy targets. Weakened by his wounds and fatigued by the fierce firefight, Captain Versace stubbornly resisted capture by the over-powering Viet Cong force with the last full measure of his strength and ammunition."

While imprisoned by the Viet Cong, "Versace demonstrated exceptional leadership by communicating positively to his fellow prisoners." He passed morale-lifting messages by singing them into popular songs and protested the improper treatment of his fellow prisoners using his Vietnamese language skills.

As a result of his actions, "Captain Versace was segregated in an isolated prisoner of war cage, manacled in irons for prolonged periods of time, and placed on extremely reduced ration." Despite this, the Viet Cong could not break Versace's will and his fellow prisoners reported that he was last heard loudly singing "God Bless America." On September 26, 1965, North Vietnamese radio announced that he had been executed.

Before his death, Versace had told his family that he planned to study divinity to become a Catholic priest. He had hoped to return to Vietnam to preach Catholicism. Capt. Versace posthumously received a Silver Star, which was upgraded, on July 8, 2002, to the Medal of Honor. His remains have never been recovered.

LEGACY: Sergeant Dan Pitzer, who was captured and imprisoned along with Versace, said of him: "He was the finest example of an officer I have known.... Once, Rocky told our captors that as long as he was true to God and true to himself, what was waiting for him after this life was far better than anything that could happen now. So he told them that they might as well kill him then and there if the price of his life was getting more from him than name, rank, and serial number."



COLD WAR WALKING TOUR

On Wilson Drive, facing the split between Section MG and Section 13, Versace's headstone is in the last row facing the road, in the second plot in.

COLD WAR WALKING TOUR

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