

The background of the entire page is a stylized, semi-transparent American flag. The stars and stripes are visible, but the colors are muted, blending into a dark blue-grey gradient that covers the right side of the image.

# MEMORIALIZING THE COLD WAR

★ AT ARLINGTON  
NATIONAL CEMETERY ★





## There is no Cold War memorial at Arlington National Cemetery.

Lasting from 1946 to the early 1990s, the Cold War influenced and shaped world events and American society for nearly half a century. While different Cold War events and individuals are memorialized at Arlington and in Washington, D.C., **no memorial recognizes the Cold War as a whole.**

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### THE COLD WAR: A BACKGROUND

The Cold War began in the aftermath of World War II (1939-1945) 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 included superpower-backed coups and military interventions in Guatemala, Iran, Chile, Angola, and Afghanistan (to name just a few).

Although the United States and the Soviet Union emerged from World War II as superpowers, the Cold War was more than just a conflict between these two nations. It 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” — most notably exemplified 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.



## WHY DO WE MEMORIALIZE?

To try to understand why no Cold War memorial exists, and to consider what a Cold War memorial might encompass, it is important first to understand why we — communities, nations, humans — memorialize.

Think of the most recent monument or memorial you visited — it could be one in your hometown or one far from home, one you purposely visited or one you stumbled upon.

- Why did you visit that memorial?
- What or who was it memorializing?
- How did it make you feel?
- Did it connect you with a community — a national community, a military community, a local community, etc.?

Here are some reasons that we memorialize and visit monuments and memorials.

To remember

To mourn

To honor

To find community

To reflect

To heal

To gain closure

To tell a story

To protest

To learn from the past  
so as not to repeat it

To create collective meaning

To feel part of  
something

Have you ever visited a memorial for one or more of these reasons?

Is there a reason you have visited a memorial that is not listed here?



## THE COLD WAR AT ARLINGTON

Throughout the 639 acres of Arlington National Cemetery, several dozen monuments and memorials commemorate individuals, military units, wars, and battles. In addition, over 400,000 headstones honor service members and their families who dedicated their lives to their nation. A number of these sites commemorate Cold War-era events and individuals, but no site captures the full scope of the Cold War – the events that took place, the participants, the casualties, the ideas debated and fought over. However, when taken together, these sites, and Arlington National Cemetery as a whole, can act as a collective Cold War memorial.



The following pages offer a sampling of the Cold War-era monuments, memorials, and gravesites at Arlington. As you examine this sampling, consider what these sites tell you about the Cold War.

- What events took place?
- Who participated?
- Who were the casualties?
- What was the impetus for the conflict?
- How do we remember the conflict?

In addition, consider who and which aspects of the conflict these sites leave out. What do we miss when we focus only on well-known individuals, events, and/or military units and battles?

### **What is the difference between a monument and a memorial?**

At Arlington National Cemetery, a memorial generally denotes a site that includes remains, while a monument honors groups or individuals who are not necessarily buried at the cemetery.



## ON THE FRONTLINES OF WAR: INDIVIDUALS

Although the United States and the Soviet Union never directly went to war with one another, Americans still served on the frontlines of combat during the Cold War. American citizens served and sacrificed in proxy wars around the globe — most notably in the Korean and Vietnam Wars, but also in superpower-backed coups and military interventions, especially in Latin America and the developing world.

Over five million Americans served in the Korean and Vietnam Wars, including enlisted service members and officers, volunteers and draftees, men and women. Although the majority of American service members returned home, many thousands did not. The Department of Veterans Affairs estimates that 36,574 service members died in Korea and 58,220 service members died in Vietnam. In addition, the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency estimates that as of 2023, nearly 10,000 service members remain missing from the Korean War and the Vietnam War.



**Hector Santa Anna**, Section 54, Grave 571

Lt. Col. Hector Santa Anna volunteered for combat duty during World War II. Between November 1944 and March 1945, he flew 35 bombing missions over Western Europe. During the Berlin Airlift of 1948-1949, he flew 127 missions in support of Allied efforts to provide humanitarian aid to Soviet-blockaded Berlin. He retired from the Air Force in 1964. During the administration of President Richard Nixon, he served as the Office of Equal Opportunity's White House representative and a member of the president's Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People.



**Cornelius Charlton**, Section 40, Grave 300

Cornelius Charlton joined the U.S. Army after graduating from high school in 1946 and served in the Korean War as a member of the 24th Regiment — the last segregated Black combat unit in the Army. He received the Medal of Honor for heroism in action on June 2, 1951. After his commanding officer was wounded and evacuated, Sgt. Charlton took command of his platoon and led his men, under heavy fire, to take a strategic position on a hill near Chipo-ri. Despite a severe chest wound, Charlton charged an enemy encampment alone, destroying it before dying of his wounds.





## ON THE FRONTLINES OF WAR: INDIVIDUALS



### **Elmore Goodwin**, Section 60, Grave 11849

A veteran of World War II, SFC Elmore Goodwin re-enlisted in the Army in 1946 and deployed to Korea. 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. 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, with headstones dedicated to service members who were killed in action.

In 2017, Goodwin's surviving nieces and nephews were informed that his remains had been identified by the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency. They had been recovered from North Korea in 1998 and repatriated to the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii. Using mitochondrial DNA analysis, anthropological analysis, and circumstantial evidence, the lab identified the remains as belonging to Goodwin. In 2018, Goodwin was buried in Section 60.



### **Kurt Chew-Een Lee**, Section 55, Grave 4970

The first Asian American officer in the Marine Corps, Maj. Kurt Chew-Een Lee was born in San Francisco to Chinese immigrants. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1944 and received his commission in 1946. During the first few months of the Korean War, Lee, then a first lieutenant, commanded a machine gun platoon which advanced deep into northeastern Korea. On the night of November 2, 1950, he trekked into the mountains, in blizzard conditions, on a solo reconnaissance mission. Encountering Chinese troops, he began yelling in Mandarin to confuse them and to expose their position.

As a result of his actions, his unit was able to take a Chinese base, and he received the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism. Lee also earned a Silver Star for his actions in the famous Battle of Chosin Reservoir, in which he was severely wounded. Lee subsequently served in the Vietnam War as an intelligence officer, and he retired from the Marines in 1968 at the rank of major. Kurt Chew-Een Lee's record of service not only honored his country, but also demolished anti-Asian stereotypes: "I wanted to dispel the notion about the Chinese being meek, bland and obsequious," he told the Los Angeles Times in 2010.



## ON THE FRONTLINES OF WAR: INDIVIDUALS



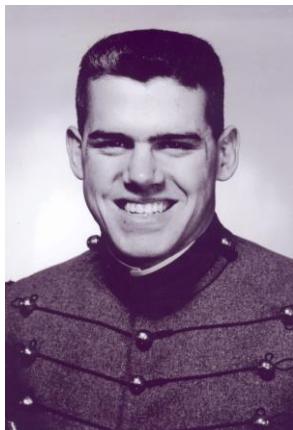
### **Marguerite Higgins, Section 2, Grave 4705**

Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Marguerite Higgins covered World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. One of the first reporters in Korea after hostilities broke out in 1950, and the only woman reporter on the front lines, she received the Pulitzer Prize for international reporting in 1951. 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, U.S. Air Force Lt. Gen. William Evens Hall.



### **Daniel "Chappie" James Jr., Section 2, Grave 4968-B**

The first Black four-star officer in the armed forces, Gen. Daniel "Chappie" James Jr. was a decorated fighter pilot and Tuskegee Airman. He flew 101 combat missions in Korea and 78 combat missions in Vietnam — including a flight in "Operation Bolo" on January 2, 1967, which destroyed seven Communist MiGs, the highest total kill of any mission during the Vietnam War. James was promoted to the four-star rank of general in 1975 and assigned as commander-in-chief of NORAD/ADCOM at Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado.



### **Humbert Roque Versace, Section MG, Grave 108**

A Vietnam War POW, Capt. Humbert Roque "Rocky" Versace received the first Medal of Honor for actions performed in Southeast Asia while in captivity. Versace 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, he was wounded and captured during a Viet Cong ambush.

Versace tried to escape four times, and his captors ultimately chained him in an isolation cell. Still, he tried to boost fellow prisoners' morale by singing popular songs; he was last heard loudly singing "God Bless America." On September 26, 1965, North Vietnamese radio announced that he had been executed. Capt. Versace posthumously received a Silver Star, and on July 8, 2002, President George W. Bush awarded him the Medal of Honor.



## ON THE FRONTLINES OF WAR: INDIVIDUALS



### **Jack Columbus Rittichier**, Section 4, Grave 3214-A

In 1967, Lt. Jack Rittichier deployed to Vietnam as part of a Coast Guard and Air Force exchange program. The Air Force assigned him to the 37th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron, based in Da Nang, Republic of Vietnam. There, Rittichier flew the large Sikorsky HH-3E, or "Jolly Green Giant," combat rescue helicopters. These rescue missions into hostile territory were some of the most dangerous flights undertaken during the Vietnam War.

On June 9, 1968, a Marine Corps A-4 Skyhawk went down 37 miles west of Hue. The pilot ejected safely but injured his leg and could not move. Rittichier and his crew flew out to save him. While attempting to evacuate the pilot, enemy bullets riddled the helicopter, causing it to crash. All four men on board died instantly. Subsequent attempts to rescue the Marine pilot proved unsuccessful.

Rittichier and his crew were initially listed as "Killed in Action/Bodies Not Recovered." In 2002, however, a Joint Task Force-Full Accounting investigation team located the crash site inside Laos and recovered the remains of the crew. Rittichier was laid to rest at Arlington on October 6, 2003.



### **Putnam Welles Hangen**, Columbarium Court 3, Section W, Column 13, Niche 3

Journalist Putnam Welles Hangen, who spoke five languages, traveled the globe as a foreign correspondent for the New York Times and NBC. He also served as an information officer in the U.S. Army, at the rank of first lieutenant. In May 1970, Hangen was reporting for NBC in Cambodia when he and the members of his crew were ambushed, captured and executed by Khmer Rouge guerrillas. An Army excavation team discovered Hangen's remains in 1992, and he was interred at Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors.





## ON THE FRONTLINES OF WAR: INDIVIDUALS



**Hazel Johnson-Brown**, Section 60, Grave 9836

The first Black woman general in the U.S. Army, Brig. Gen. Hazel Johnson-Brown was promoted to brigadier general as chief of the Army Nurse Corps in 1979. She had 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 in Washington, D.C.



**Jeanne Marjorie Holm**, Section 65, Grave 245

The first woman to serve as a major general in the U.S. armed forces, Maj. Gen. Jeanne Holm had a long and distinguished career in the Air Force. She 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, she updated policies affecting women, doubled WAF strength, and expanded job and assignment opportunities.



## ON THE FRONTLINES OF WAR: UNIT & GROUP MEMORIALS



### Korean War Memorial Contemplative Bench, Section 48

On July 27, 1987, the Korean War Veterans Association and the veterans' services organization No Greater Love dedicated this bench. Its inscription reads:

"In sacred memory of those Americans who gave their lives during the Korean War, 1950-1953: 54,246 Died, 8,177 Missing in Action, 389 Unaccounted for POWs. First International Tribute July 27, 1987."



### Borinqueneers Memorial Tree, Section 21

This 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.

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.



### Vietnam Helicopter Pilot and Crewmember Monument and Memorial Tree, 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. As of 2022, the VHPA has identified over 300 helicopter pilots and crewmembers buried or memorialized at Arlington.



## ON THE FRONTLINES OF WAR: UNIT & GROUP MEMORIALS

### South Vietnamese Service Members, Sections 60 and 34

Maj. Phao Van Vu, a South Vietnam Army soldier, is buried in Section 60, Grave 7899.

Two unknown South Vietnamese pilots are in a group burial of missing in action (MIA) service members in Section 34, Grave 4524. Missing in action in Laos from 1968 to 1990, they were interred together on March 23, 1990.

Seven unknown South Vietnamese service members are interred in a group burial which also includes U.S. Army Spc. Joel C. Hatley, Spc. Michael E. King, Warrant Officer Ralph A. Moreira Jr. and Capt. David Nelson. All were killed after their helicopter was shot down in South Vietnam on March 5, 1971. They are in Section 34, Grave 4439.



### Beirut Barracks Memorial, Section 59

The Beirut Barracks Memorial honors the 241 American service members who lost their lives in the October 23, 1983 bombing of a U.S. Marines Corps barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, during the Lebanese Civil War. Two truck bombs, detonated by suicide bombers, struck buildings that housed U.S. and French military members of a multinational peacekeeping force, killing a total of 299 service personnel (241 American, 58 French), along with six civilians and the two suicide bombers. It was the deadliest single-day attack against U.S. Marines since the battle over Iwo Jima in 1945.



### 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.





## CULTURAL COMPETITION

Americans not only served on the battlefield, but also on the homefront. A major part of the Cold War involved technological competition, notably space and nuclear technology, as well as a battle for cultural supremacy: winning “hearts and minds” throughout the world. Some actors and casualties of these conflicts are buried at Arlington.



**Hyman G. Rickover**, Section 5, Grave 7000

Known as the "Father of the Nuclear Navy," Adm. Hyman Rickover led the Navy's Naval Reactors division from 1949 to 1982, overseeing development of the nation's first nuclear submarines. When he was a child, Rickover's family fled Russian pogroms in Poland and immigrated to the United States. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy and served 63 years of active duty. Rickover is one of only four people to have received two Congressional Gold Medals for exceptional public service.



**William R. Anderson**, Section 66, Grave 62

On April 3, 1958, Capt. William R. Anderson commanded the USS Nautilus, the world's first nuclear-powered submarine, as it sailed from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean via the North Pole, passing under the Polar ice cap. This voyage was part of the United States' Cold War defense strategy. The Soviet Union had tested an intercontinental ballistic missile in May 1957, followed by launching its Sputnik satellite into space on October 4 of that year. With the United States facing a nuclear intercontinental missile threat, President Dwight Eisenhower ordered the Nautilus's trans-polar expedition to prove credibility for the nation's soon-to-be operational submarine-launched ballistic missile weapons system.





## CULTURAL COMPETITION



### **Richard Leroy McKinley, Section 31, Grave 472**

Richard Leroy 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.

At the time of his death, SP4 McKinley was serving as an operator at the U.S. National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho. The site was established to build and test nuclear reactors. McKinley died in a steam explosion while performing routine maintenance on the reactor's central rod. His recovered remains were, and still are, radioactive.

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.



### **USS Thresher Monument, Section 2**

Dedicated on September 26, 2019, this monument commemorates the service and sacrifice of the crew of the USS Thresher (SSN-593), the most technologically advanced nuclear-powered submarine of its day.

The USS Thresher (named after the thresher shark) was the lead ship of a class of nuclear-powered attack submarines, “silent guardians” created to find and destroy Soviet submarines. It had a top speed of over 20 knots and a maximum operational depth greater than 400 feet, and it displaced 4,300 tons of water when submerged.

On April 10, 1963, Thresher sank during deep-diving tests off the coast of Massachusetts, killing all 129 personnel aboard: 16 officers, 96 enlisted sailors and 17 civilian technicians. It was the deadliest accident in submarine history, leading the Navy to establish the SUBSAFE Submarine Safety Program.



## CULTURAL COMPETITION



### **Grace Hopper, Section 59, Grave 973**

Rear Adm. Grace Hopper pioneered the field of computer science. At a time when few women pursued science or engineering degrees, Hopper earned her Ph.D. in mathematics from Yale University in 1934. She was a professor of mathematics until 1943, when she joined the U.S. Naval Reserve (Women's Reserve). Assigned to the Bureau of Ships Computation Project at Harvard University, Hopper worked on Mark I, the first large-scale fully automatic calculator (a precursor of the computer). After the war, she remained at the Harvard Computation Lab for four years as a research fellow.

In 1949, Hopper joined the Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corporation, where she helped to develop the UNIVAC I, the first general-purpose electronic computer. She retired from the Naval Reserve in late 1966 but was recalled to active duty less than a year later, in August 1967. Until 1977, she directed the Navy Programming Languages Group, where she revolutionized the Navy's information management systems. When Hopper retired from the Navy in 1986 at the age of 79, she was the oldest commissioned naval officer on active duty.



### **Patricia Ewell, Section 59, Grave 3854**

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Patricia "Pat" Ewell hosted the popular "Breakfast Show" for Voice of America (VOA), a U.S. government-funded news network and international radio broadcaster. Originally created to boost Allied morale during World War II, the VOA became an important asset in the United States' global public diplomacy efforts during the Cold War. Via news, human interest, and music programs, the VOA aimed to showcase positive images of American society to international audiences, particularly in communist nations or those thought to be susceptible to communist influence.

On the Breakfast Show, Ewell interviewed American entertainment and political figures and reported on cultural, scientific, and industrial advances. Her daily show reached tens of millions of listeners around the world. Ewell also served as ambassador to Madagascar and the Comoros Islands from 1986 to 1989. When she returned to the United States, she joined Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, a federally funded broadcast network that aimed to reach communist nations in Eastern Europe, Asia, and the Middle East.



## CULTURAL COMPETITION



### John Glenn, Section 25, Grave 1543

One of NASA's seven original Project Mercury astronauts, Col. John Glenn was the first American to orbit the earth, circling it three times in his "Friendship 7" capsule on February 20, 1962. A decorated fighter pilot, he flew 59 combat missions during World War II and 90 combat missions in Korea. After the Korean War, he served as a naval test pilot, accomplishing the first transcontinental supersonic flight in 1957. Col. Glenn retired from the Marine Corps in 1965, and then pursued a successful career as a businessman and politician. Elected to the Senate in 1974, he served four consecutive terms as a Democrat from Ohio. In 1998, Glenn returned to space on a nine-day Space Shuttle Discovery mission — becoming, at age 77, the oldest person to go to space. His many honors include six Distinguished Flying Crosses, the Air Medal with 18 Clusters, the NASA Distinguished Service Medal and the Congressional Space Medal of Honor.



### Apollo 1 Monument, Section 3

Dedicated on June 2, 2022, the Apollo 1 Monument commemorates the crew of the first Apollo mission.

**Command Pilot Virgil "Gus" Grissom** (Section 3, Grave 2503-E), Senior Pilot Edward H. White II, and **Pilot Roger B. Chaffee** (Section 3, Grave 2502-F) 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.



Grissom, White, and Chaffee pose in front of the Saturn 1 launch vehicle, January 2, 1967. (NASA)

Learn more about the astronauts buried at Arlington on [ANC's website](#) and in the [Explorers Education Module](#). The Space Race was an important component to the Cold War and these astronauts risked their lives every day in service to their country.





## COVERT ACTORS

Espionage and covert warfare defined the Cold War. Although the United States and the Soviet Union never directly engaged in military conflict during the Cold War, they did spy on one another — even sending agents into each other's countries and allies.



**Francis Gary Powers**, Section 11, Grave 685-2

Capt. Francis Gary Powers 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. 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, photographing military installations and nuclear facilities. On May 1, 1960, Powers was shot down over the city of Sverdlovsk by a Soviet surface-to-air missile and captured by the KGB. Nearly two years later, the Soviet Union released Powers in a prisoner exchange for Col. Rudolph Abel, a Soviet spy held by the United States.



**Stephanie Rader**, Section 11, Grave 614-B

Maj. Stephanie Czech Rader was born to Polish immigrants in 1915. She joined the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) in 1942, and in December 1944, Rader joined the OSS as an on-the-ground operative because of her familiarity with Polish language and culture. Rader deployed to Warsaw, Poland in October 1945. 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. In 1946, Rader's cover was compromised, and she returned home.



**James Pryde**, Section 46, Grave 556-558

Pvt. James Pryde served as a flight crew mechanic and radio operator in the Army Air Corps during World War II. After the war, Pryde joined the Armed Forces Security Agency, a precursor to the National Security Agency (NSA). He started as a communications clerk in a segregated division, where he learned to read Morse code. Because of this skill, the NSA reassigned Pryde to a new field of weapons signals analysis, called telemetry. Pryde soon became an expert telemetry analyst. He reverse-engineered intercepted signals to understand what those signals were reporting, which allowed him and other analysts to learn about various enemy actions. Pryde and his co-workers could thus determine information such as missile designs and where enemy nations' space programs were sending their astronauts and equipment. Much of Pryde's work remains highly classified.





## COVERT ACTORS



### **William Colby, Section 59, Grave 655**

Maj. William Colby served as director of the CIA from 1973 to 1976. During WWII, Colby served as a paratrooper with the Office of Strategic Services, the forerunner of the CIA. He joined the CIA in 1950, and in 1959, he was named the chief of CIA operations in Saigon, South Vietnam, and later in all of Asia. In these roles, Colby directed the CIA's covert operations during the Vietnam War, including the controversial Operation Phoenix. This operation sanctioned the killing of thousands of suspected Viet Cong, and — as Colby later testified to Congress — many innocent Vietnamese. Colby returned to the United States in 1971.

As director of the CIA, he gained notoriety when he candidly testified to Congress regarding covert CIA operations: participation in foreign coups and assassinations, spying on the American public, and operations during the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal. His testimony led to the agency falling under Congressional oversight. Colby defended his testimony. He wrote in his 1978 memoir, *Honorable Men*, that “[t]he agency's survival ... could only come from understanding, not hostility, built on knowledge, not faith.”



### **Iran Rescue Mission Memorial, 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. On November 4, 1979, a group of several hundred Iranian students seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran, taking 66 of its employees hostage. The captors released women and African American hostages during the next two weeks, but 53 Americans remained captive.

In the spring of 1980, President Jimmy Carter authorized a covert military operation to rescue the remaining hostages. During mission preparations, however, a helicopter collided with a transport plane, killing eight American service personnel. The mission was aborted. This memorial commemorates the eight Americans who died during this covert rescue attempt. Iran did not release the hostages until January 20, 1981 — day 444 of their captivity, and the day of President Ronald Reagan's inauguration.



## POLITICAL & MILITARY LEADERS

Arlington National Cemetery is the final resting place of many American leaders who shaped the war — both from behind desks crafting policies and on the frontlines of war directing military strategy.



### **John F. Kennedy**, President John F. Kennedy Gravesite

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

On November 22, 1963, President Kennedy was shot as he rode in a motorcade in Dallas, Texas during a fundraising trip. He died shortly thereafter. Three days later, President 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.



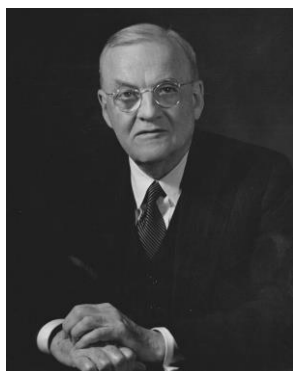
### **Robert McNamara**, Section 2, Grave 1233-A

Robert Strange McNamara 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.



## POLITICAL & MILITARY LEADERS



**John Foster Dulles**, Section 21, Grave S-31

John Foster Dulles, secretary of state under President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953-1959), largely defined Cold War U.S. foreign policy. He and Eisenhower worked together to implement the doctrine of containment, which 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).

Dulles 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.

Many of Secretary of State Dulles’s challenges emerged in the Middle East and Latin America. 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.

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.



**Maxwell Taylor**, Section 7A, Grave 20

One of the most influential Cold War defense strategists, and a decorated veteran of World War II and the Korean War, Gen. Maxwell 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. A trusted advisor of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, Gen. Taylor played a key role in developing the United States’ early strategy in Vietnam, and he served as ambassador to South Vietnam July 1964 to July 1965.



## POLITICAL & MILITARY LEADERS



**Matthew B. Ridgway**, Section 7, Grave 8196-1

As commander of the U.S. Eighth Army, Gen. Matthew Ridgway launched a successful counteroffensive against Chinese forces in South Korea in late 1950, which was largely credited with salvaging the United Nations' war effort. Promoted to general in April 1951, Ridgway succeeded Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as commander of Allied forces in Asia — a position which placed him in charge of UN strategy for the remainder of the war. He subsequently served as Army chief of staff (1953-1955). During his retirement, he published two books: a memoir titled *Soldier* (1956) and *The Korean War: How We Met the Challenge* (1967).



**Creighton Williams Abrams Jr.**, Section 21, Grave S-33

Gen. Creighton Abrams commanded all U.S. forces in Vietnam during the latter years of the Vietnam War (1968-1972), implementing President Richard M. Nixon's policy of "Vietnamization" and gradual U.S. withdrawal. He then served as Army chief of staff until his death from cancer on September 4, 1974.



**Lewis B. Hershey**, Section 7, Grave 8197-D

Gen. Lewis B. Hershey directed the Selective Service System (the draft) during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. 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.

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. Induction into the draft expired on July 1, 1973, and registration was suspended on April 1, 1975, by Presidential Proclamation 4360.





## POLITICAL & MILITARY LEADERS



### **Adolph Dubs, Section 5, Grave 149**

Foreign Service Officer Adolph "Spike" Dubs was assassinated in Kabul, Afghanistan on February 14, 1979. Dubs served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He entered the U.S. Foreign Service in 1950, specializing in Soviet affairs. From January 1973 to March 1974, Dubs served as the charge d'affaires (essentially acting ambassador) at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. In 1978, President Jimmy Carter appointed Dubs as the ambassador to Afghanistan — one year after communists seized power in Kabul and just over a year before the Soviet Union invaded the nation. On February 14, 1979, armed militants stopped Dubs' car and kidnapped him and his driver at gunpoint, demanding the release of a political prisoner. While U.S. officials tried to negotiate Dubs' release, Afghan forces attempted to rescue Dubs. During this attempted rescue, Dubs was killed. The identity and motive of the kidnappers is still unknown.



### **John Shalikashvili, Section 30, Grave 832-2**

Born in Warsaw, Poland, Gen. John Shalikashvili was the first foreign-born soldier to become chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He lived through the World War II German occupation of Poland and emigrated to the United States with his family in 1952, at the age of 16. Drafted into the Army in 1958, "Shali" rose steadily through the ranks, serving in the Vietnam War. After the Persian Gulf War (1991), he commanded the multilateral campaign to provide humanitarian relief to Kurdish refugees in Iraq. In 1992, Shalikashvili became supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, and the following year President Bill Clinton appointed him as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In both roles, he led efforts to maintain peace and security in post-Cold War Europe. Shalikashvili has been described as the "intellectual godfather" of the Partnership for Peace, NATO's program of cooperation with former Warsaw Pact countries. He received the Presidential Medal of Freedom after his retirement from the military in 1997.



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