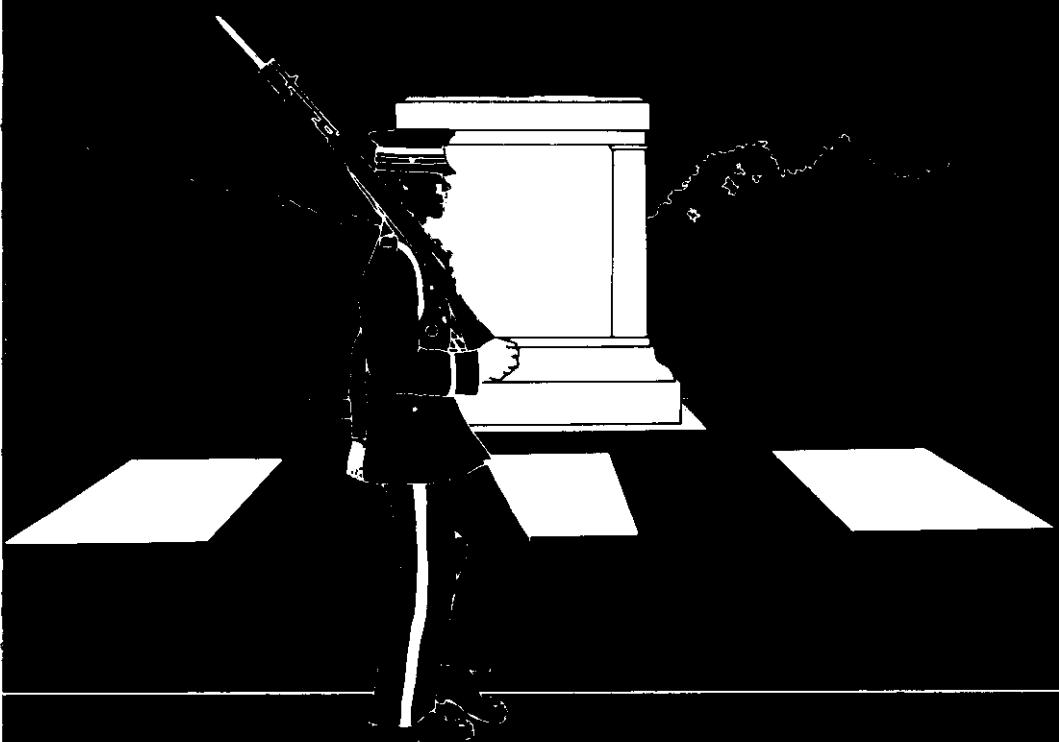


ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY



ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY PAST AND PRESENT

For the almost four million people who visit annually, Arlington National Cemetery represents many different things. For some, it is a chance to walk among headstones that chronicle American history; for many, it is an opportunity to remember and honor the nation's war heroes; and for others, it is a place to say a last farewell during funeral services for a family member or friend.

Whatever the motivation, Americans see Arlington Cemetery as our nation's most sacred shrine—an embodiment of the sacrifices that were made to uphold our country's ideals and freedom.

Although not the largest national cemetery in the country, Arlington is by far the most famous. There are more than 200,000 veterans and their dependents buried here on 612 acres of land. From Pierre L'Enfant, who served as George Washington's aide during the American Revolution; to General Maxwell Taylor, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the Vietnam Conflict, there are veterans buried at Arlington representing every war the United States has fought.

ARLINGTON'S MILITARY HISTORY

The cemetery was established more than 120 years ago, but the silent headstones extend back before the Civil War because of re-interments. Soldiers from the Revolution and the War of 1812 lie within feet of the equestrian statue of General Philip Kearny, who lost his left arm in the Mexican War and his life during the Civil War.

Not far from Kearny's grave is the headstone of Indian fighter General George Crook, showing in bas-relief the signing of the peace treaty between Crook's staff and braves of the Apache chieftain Geronimo.

With each succeeding war, the rows of white headstones expanded. Throwing shadows over the 229 sailors buried near it, is the mast of the USS Maine. Sunk in Havana Harbor, Cuba, in 1898. "Remember the Maine" became the rallying call of the Spanish-American War. A monument to the Rough Riders is also nearby, re-invoking Teddy Roosevelt's famed charge up San Juan Hill.

There is no imposing monument above Arlington's highest ranking military person. Instead, General of the Armies, John J. Pershing, asked only to have a simple white

marker and be buried near the men he served with during "the war to end all wars." He was buried atop a hillside surrounded by soldiers from WWI.

World War I did not bring the lasting peace for which the world hoped, and the sacrifices of our servicemen continued as America entered World War II. Buried here are military heroes such as Audie Murphy, Generals Omar Bradley and George C. Marshall and Admiral William D. Leahy.

During the height of the Vietnam Conflict, Arlington averaged 35 funerals a day. Among the most prominent of the Vietnam veterans buried in the cemetery is General Daniel "Chappie" James, who flew 78 combat missions into North Vietnam. In 1975, James became the highest ranking black officer when he was promoted to four-star grade in the U.S. Air Force.

Throughout the Cemetery are row upon row of headstones that bear the names of servicemen known only to their loved ones. Yet, even a casual observer senses the quiet dedication and ultimate sacrifice of a soldier who was killed in the jungles of Vietnam, on his 21st birthday.

PROMINENT CIVILIAN FIGURES

Arlington's rich military history is obvious, but many visitors are surprised by contributions to American political, social and scientific history made by the people buried in these hallowed grounds.

A 14-foot granite monument marks the grave of our 27th president, William Howard Taft, who is the only American to have been both President and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Taft is joined by other prominent Supreme Court Justices buried at Arlington, including: Earl Warren, Oliver Wendell Holmes and William O. Douglas.

From 19th Century explorers to 20th Century space pioneers, America's illustrious history of exploration is represented here. Men like John Wesley Powell, the first man to explore the Grand Canyon in 1869, and Robert E. Peary and Richard Byrd, arctic explorers, parallel the daring and sacrifices of modern explorers, such as astronauts Dick Scobee and Michael Smith, who were killed when the Space Shuttle Challenger exploded in 1986.

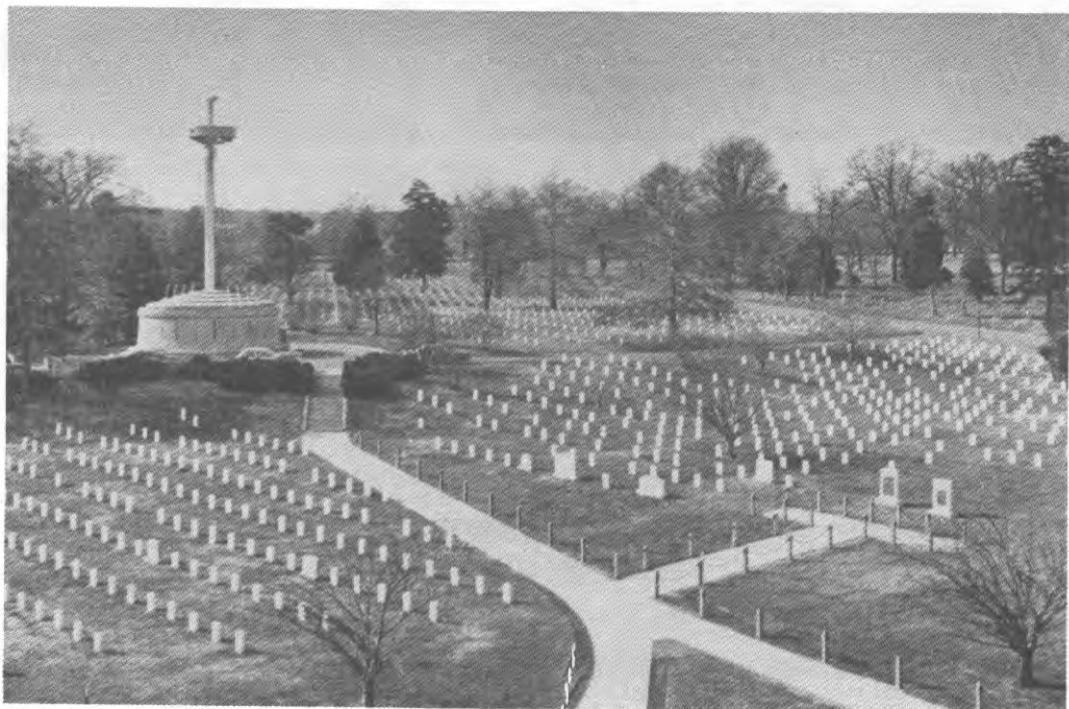
From the world of sports, there is Joe Louis, who held the title as World Heavyweight Boxing Champion longer, and defended it more times, than any other American. Abner Doubleday, who legend says invented the game of baseball, is also credited with shooting the first Union volley during the Civil War.

ARLINGTON CEMETERY TODAY

In recent years, Arlington has become the final resting place for Americans who have been the victims of acts of terrorism throughout the world. Twenty-one Marines, killed in the bombing of the Marine Compound in Beirut in 1983, are laid to rest near other victims of terrorist acts in the Middle East during that period. Navy Seabee Robert Stethem, murdered by hijackers of a TWA jetliner in 1985, is also buried nearby.

Arlington is only one of more than 100 national cemeteries throughout the country. Unlike the others, which are run by the Veterans Administration, Arlington Cemetery is administered by the Department of the Army. In addition, in-ground burial regulations here are more restrictive. The purpose of these regulations is to keep Arlington an active cemetery for as long as possible. At the current rate of approximately 15 funerals daily, Monday through Friday, it is projected that the cemetery will not be filled until the year 2020.

Arlington hosts more than 2,000 ceremonies each year, conducts more than 3,500 funerals annually and is one of the most visited sites in Washington. Most importantly, though, Arlington is a shrine, a testimonial to the sacrifices and contributions of thousands of men and women who have made our country what it is today—the leading free nation of the world.



Memorials honoring the crew who lost their lives in the Space Shuttle Challenger explosion in 1986, and the eight men who died in the Iran hostage rescue attempt in 1980, stand near the mast of the USS Maine.

TOMB OF THE UNKNOWNS

The Tomb of the Unknowns is the most symbolic site at Arlington Cemetery. The four unknown servicemen buried here epitomize the ultimate sacrifice that thousands have made for our country. It is a site for reflection and gratitude. A site where each American can silently offer thanks.

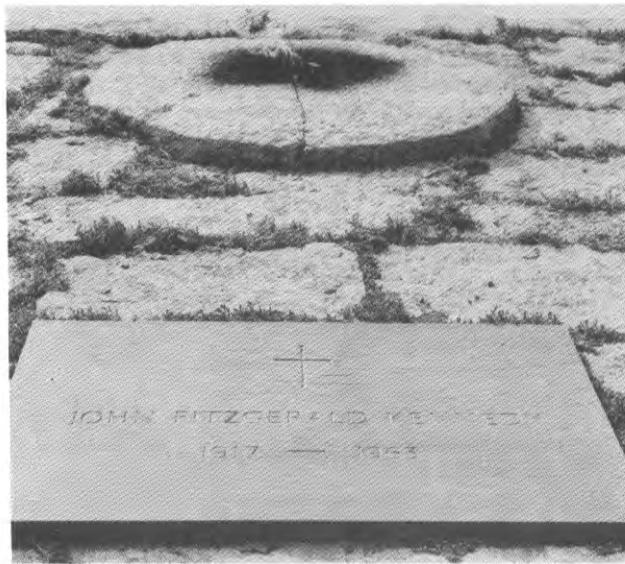
Interred under the large white sarcophagus is the Unknown Soldier from World War I, who was buried on November 11, 1921. Unknowns from World War II and the Korean Conflict were buried in front of the crypt in a joint service on May 30, 1958. Twenty-six years later, the Unknown serviceman from the Vietnam Conflict was similarly interred on the plaza on Memorial Day 1984.

The Tomb is guarded 24-hours a day, regardless of climatic conditions, by soldiers from the Army's

U.S. 3d Infantry, "The Old Guard." These soldiers must meet the highest standards of military bearing and conduct. To earn the honor of guarding the Tomb takes months of training and discipline. Generally, most of the sentinels remain at Arlington from 12-18 months, however, it is a volunteer post because of the rigorous demands, and soldiers may leave at any time.

While guarding the Tomb, the sentinels take 21 steps before turning and facing the Tomb for 21 seconds. This corresponds to the 21-gun salute, America's highest military honor. The Changing of the Guard ceremony is conducted each hour, on the hour, from October 1 to March 31, and every half hour from April 1 to September 30. At night the guard changes every two hours.

KENNEDY GRAVESITES



The eternal flame burns continuously at the grave of the Nation's 35th President.



A simple white, wooden cross marks Robert Kennedy's grave.

The world stood silent and shocked as news of President John F. Kennedy's assassination spread on November 22, 1963. Three days later, family, friends and dignitaries gathered at Arlington to pay final tribute to the nation's chief executive. His widow lit an eternal flame, reminding visitors today of the continued legacy of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

The Kennedy Memorial Grave was opened in 1967, and is the most visited gravesite in the United States. Buried with Kennedy are his two infant children. Inscribed on a low wall at the gravesite are words from Kennedy's inaugural address.

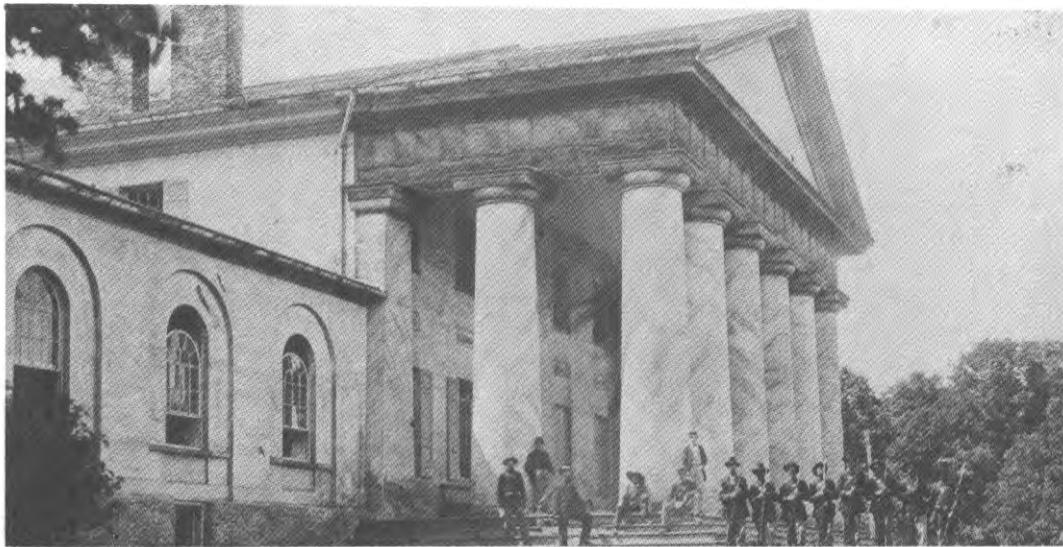
Here, too, is a striking panorama of the nation's capital that accents the grave's relationship to the Lincoln Memorial and Arlington House.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Shortly after his victory in the California presidential primary in 1968, Senator Robert F. Kennedy was assassinated. His gravesite adjoins his brother's and is marked by a white, wooden cross and memorial stone. Above the reflecting pool are quotations from two of Robert Kennedy's speeches.



KNOWN BUT TO GOD—This hallowed place of remembrance is one of America's most symbolic sites. Entombed here are the Unknown Soldier of World War I and the Unknown Servicemen of World War II, Korea and Vietnam.



Union soldiers in front of Arlington House during its occupation throughout the Civil War.

ARLINGTON'S GROWTH DURING THE CIVIL WAR

The origins of Arlington Cemetery are traced back to just before the onset of the American Civil War. George Washington Parke Custis, the owner of the 1,100-acre Arlington plantation, willed the estate to his daughter, Mary. On June 30, 1831, she married a young Army officer—Robert E. Lee. Together they lived at Arlington House for more than 30 years.

In 1861, with war between the states inevitable, Lee resigned his commission rather than bear arms against his native Virginia and left his beloved estate never to return.

Soon after, Federal troops crossed the Potomac and fortified the ridges of Arlington estate, transforming the home into headquarters for the Army of the Potomac. The following year, the government levied a property tax on Arlington estate for the sum of \$92.07. Mrs. Lee, the actual owner of the estate, sent a proxy to pay the tax, but the government refused the money on the grounds that it had to be paid by title holder of the land. Consequently, Arlington House and its environs were confiscated and sold to the federal government in May 1864.

Three Union fortifications were built on the land, and 200 acres in the immediate vicinity of Arlington House were set aside as a national cemetery. On June 15, 1864, 65 burials took place on the Arlington estate. By the end of the war the rolling hillsides of the Arlington plantation were marked by the headstones of more than 16,000 soldiers.

In addition, Freedman's Village was established on the Arlington Estate in June 1863. It existed for more than 30 years; providing housing, education, employment training, medical care and food for former slaves who had migrated to the Capital area. More than 3,800 blacks from Freedman's Village are buried in Section 27, their headstones marked with their names and the word "Civilian" or "Citizen."

Following the war, Lee's oldest son filed suit in Federal Court arguing that the government's confiscation of the land had been unconstitutional. In 1882, the Supreme Court upheld Lee's suit and awarded him \$150,000, the market value of the land. The title was formally transferred forever ensuring Arlington's future as a national cemetery.



Providing homes, education, and employment to former slaves, Freedman's Village existed on the Arlington estate for almost 30 years.

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The grave of our 27th President is marked by a 14'5" granite monument. President William Howard Taft has the distinction of being the only American who was both President and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.



The Nurses Memorial was erected in 1938, to commemorate the devoted service to our country by Army, Navy and Air Force nurses. Nurses from the Spanish-American War through Vietnam are buried on the hillside below the 8'6" statue.



The Memorial Amphitheater, built between 1915-1920, is made from Vermont marble and seats approximately 5,500 people. Three major events take place here each year, Memorial Day and Veterans Day Services and Easter Sunrise Service. In addition, numerous veteran and civic groups hold memorial services in the Amphitheater throughout the year.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Cemetery *will not* be used as picnic grounds or other recreational activities.
2. Visitors *will not* litter the grounds, cut, break, or injure trees, shrubs or plants or otherwise conduct themselves in a manner not in keeping with the dignity and the sacredness of the cemetery.
3. All graves will be decorated during the 24-hour period preceding Memorial Day with small flags, which will be removed immediately after Memorial Day. Flags *are not permitted* on graves at any other time.
4. Cut flowers are permitted on gravesites at any time. Potted plants are permitted on gravesites one week before Easter. Artificial tributes are permitted on gravesites 10 October until 15 April. Artificial tributes are not permitted on graves from 15 April through 9 October. Statues, lights, glass objects or other impediments are not permitted at any time. Tributes will not be wired or tied to headstones.
5. Information regarding removal of floral items will be furnished at the Cemetery Office.
6. Persons visiting the Cemetery for the purpose of sightseeing may tour the grounds via the pedestrian routes or utilize the services of the concessionaire operated Tourmobiles. Vehicle parking is located at the Visitors Center.
7. Persons visiting gravesites of relatives or friends may obtain a temporary pass to drive into the cemetery at the Visitors Center. Permanent vehicle passes for the next-of-kin of persons interred in the cemetery may be obtained by writing to the Office of the Superintendent, Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia 22211.

INTERMENT AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

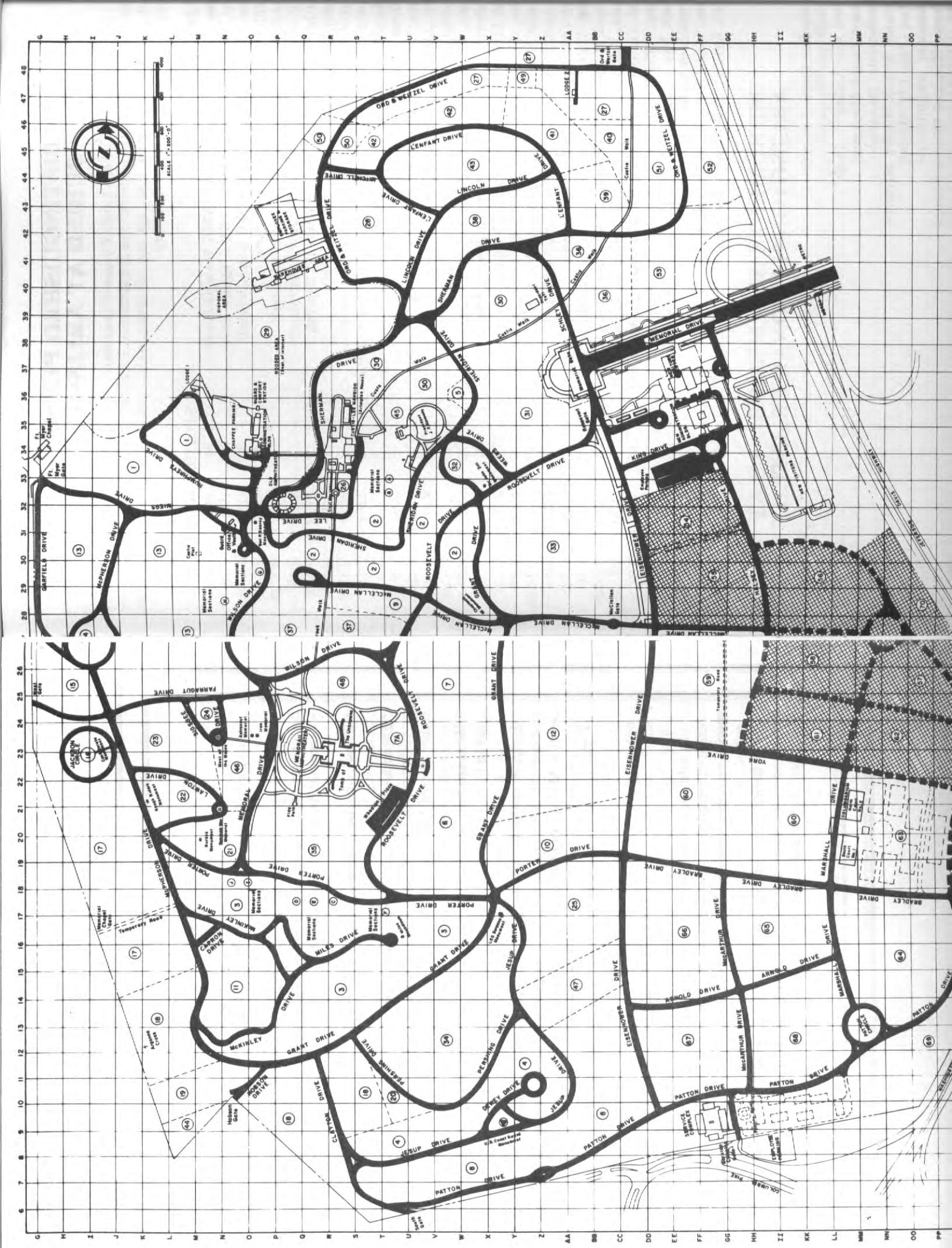
Burial at Arlington National Cemetery is one of the nation's highest honors for our country's servicemen and women. The following are those servicemembers who are eligible for burial here:

- * Those who have died on active duty.
- * Those having at least 20 years active duty or active reserve service which qualifies them for retired pay either upon retirement or at age 60, and those retired for disability.
- * Veterans honorably discharged for 30% (or more) disability before October 1, 1949.
- * Holders of the Nation's highest military decorations (Medal of Honor; Distinguished Service Cross, Air Force Cross or Navy Cross; Distinguished Service Medal, and Silver Star or the Purple Heart.)
- * The spouse or unmarried minor (under 21) child of any of the above.

INURNMENT

In addition to ground burial, Arlington also has a Columbarium for cremated remains. Any veteran whose last discharge was honorable or his spouse or dependent children can be inurned in the Columbarium.

For brevity, the above categories are generally described. For more detail, or evaluation of particular cases, contact: The Superintendent, Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA 22211.



DISTINGUISHED PERSONS BURIED AT ARLINGTON

During the more than one hundred years of its existence, Arlington National Cemetery has interred many people who achieved fame and distinction in military service, or in civilian activities subsequent to that service. Although any list of names is at best incomplete, the following are among those interred in the Cemetery:

NAME	SECTION	GRAVE	GRID
Gen. Henry A. Arnold, USAF (WWII 5-star General).....	34	44-A	U-11
Col. "Pappy" Boyington, USMC (WWII fighter pilot).....	7A	150	V-28
Gen. Omar N. Bradley, USA (WWII 5-star General).....	30	428-1	AA-39
William Jennings Bryan, (Sec. of State).....	4	3118	YZ-11
RAdm. Richard E. Byrd, USN (Arctic Explorer).....	2	4969-1	WX-32
LtCmdr. Roger B. Chaffee, USN (Apollo Astronaut).....	3	2502	Q-15
LtGen. Clair L. Chennault, USAF (WWII General).....	2	873-4	PQ-31
John Foster Dulles, (Senator, Sec. of State).....	21	S-31	M-20
LtCol. Virgil I. Grissom, USAF (Apollo Astronaut).....	3	2503	Q-15
Adm. William F. Halsey, Jr., USN (WWII Fleet Admiral).....	2	1184	T-31
Mathew A. Henson, (Arctic Explorer).....	8	S-15	X-8
Oliver Wendell Holmes, (Supreme Court Justice).....	5	7004-A	VW-36
Gen. Daniel "Chappie" James, USAF (1st black 4-star).....	2	4968-B	V-33
President John F. Kennedy	45	S-45	U-35
Robert F. Kennedy, (Senator, Attorney General).....	45-A		UV-34
Adm. William D. Leahy, USN (WWII Fleet Admiral).....	2	932	H-31
Robert T. Lincoln, (Son of President, Sec. of War).....	31	13	Y-38
Joe Louis, (Heavyweight Boxing Champion).....	7A	177	U-24
Gen. George C. Marshall, USA (WWII 5-star General).....	7	8198	V-24
Audie Murphy, (WWII's most decorated soldier, Actor).....	46	366-11	OP-23½
RAdm. Robert E. Peary, USN (Arctic Explorer).....	8	S-15	X-8
General of the Armies John J. Pershing.....	34	S-19	U-12
Maj. Walter Reed, USA (Pioneer Bacteriologist).....	3	1864	T-16
Frank Reynolds, (Newscaster for ABC television).....	7A	180	TU-23
Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, USN (Father of Nuclear Navy).....	5	7000	VW-36
Col. Francis "Dick" Scobee, USAF (Challenger Astronaut).....	46	1129-4	0-23
Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, USA (Civil War General).....	2	1	S-34
Capt. Michael J. Smith, USN (Challenger Astronaut).....	7A	208-1	TU-23
President William Howard Taft	30	S-14	YZ-39½
Gen. Maxwell Taylor, (WWII vet., Chairman, JCS).....	7A	20	U-23½
Earl Warren, (Chief Justice, Governor).....	21	S-32	M-20½

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

Canadian Cross of Sacrifice.....	O-24½
Challenger Memorial.....	O-24
Civil War Unknown Tomb.....	RQ-32½
Coast Guard Monument.....	XY-9½
Confederate Memorial.....	I-23
Iranian Rescue Mission Memorial.....	O-24
Mast of the USS MAINE.....	MN-23½
Memorial Amphitheater.....	Q-23
Nurses Memorial (Nurses Section).....	M-20½
Old Amphitheater.....	P-32
Tomb of the Unknowns.....	S-23