

CABINET 2

FAO Heritage Display: PHOTO/NARRATIVE EXHIBIT PROJECT SUBMISSION
(Wall panels, etc., to correspond with coded exhibit floor plan)

Wall Location #2

Two-three Biographies of Legendary FAOs
(Glass Enclosed Display)

Research to be added: Lieutenant General Samuel Vaughan Wilson (FAST and MOAP). Lt in OSS
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_V._Wilson

BIO 1: LTG Vernon Walters

Photo: (Title) Profile of LTG Vernon Walters



Caption: Vernon Walters, the son of a British insurance salesman, was born in New York on 3rd January, 1917. In 1923 the family returned to Britain. After a spell in France they arrived back in the United States in 1933. Walters then found employment as an insurance claims adjuster and investigator.

After President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared war on Japan in December, 1941 Walters joined the U.S. Army. In 1942, as a result of being able to speak several languages, he became an intelligence agent. His first assignment was to infiltrate a group of suspected Nazi spies.

Walters became an aide to General Mark Clark and in 1944 was with him when US troops liberated Italy. After the war Walters served as an aide to W. Averell Harriman at the Marshall Plan headquarters in Paris. And in 1951, as a lieutenant colonel, he returned to Paris to help set up the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe.

In the 1950s Walters worked as an aide and interpreter to Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixon. Walters was fluent in French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, Chinese and Russian. He also represented Truman when he was in conflict with General Douglas MacArthur, commander of United Nations forces in Korea.

In 1972 President Richard Nixon appointed Walters as deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency. When Richard Helms was sacked in 1973 he was acting director for two months. He was also deputy director under William Colby. He left the CIA in 1976.

From 1981 to 1985, Walters was ambassador at large in the Ronald Reagan administration, visiting more than 100 countries. He was ambassador to the United Nations from 1985 to 1988 and then ambassador to Germany until 1991.

Walters was the author of two books, his autobiography, *Silent Missions* (1978) and *The Mighty and the Meek* (2001), a book about famous people he had worked with during his life. Vernon Walters died in West Palm Beach, Florida on 10th February, 2002.

Artifact/Documents: Coord with DIA

Photo/Image: Collage of Lt General (Ret.) Veron Walters. *Photos plus artifacts, gifts received.*

Photos 1-3: **Visit of his Excellency Mohammad Mossadegh, Prime Minister of Iran, to the United States of America, October 6 to November 18, 1951.** Lt Col Vernon Walters Escorting Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh of Iran discussing the architectural features of the Supreme Court Building with Justice William O. Douglas, A. Saleh, and Dr. Ardalan.

<http://defendingiraniandemocracy.wordpress.com/2012/09/04/mossadegh-in-us-1951/>



3.



BIO 2: General James Alward Van Fleet

Photo: (Title) Profile of Gen Van Fleet (we need to find a better photo)



Caption: James Alward Van Fleet (March 19, 1892 – September 23, 1992) was a U.S. Army officer during World War I, World War II and the Korean War, and served as the commanding General of U.S. Army and United Nations forces during the Korean War.

James Van Fleet was born in Coytesville, New Jersey, but his parents moved to Florida when he was an infant and he was raised there. Van Fleet received his high school education at the Summerlin Institute in Bartow, Florida, and after graduation in 1911, he received an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. He graduated in the West Point Class of 1915 that included many future generals, and which military historians have called "the class the stars fell on." Van Fleet's classmates included Dwight D. Eisenhower and Omar Bradley. After graduation, he was commissioned an infantry officer in the U.S. Army.

During World War I, he served as a battalion commander as part of the American Expeditionary Force under General John J. Pershing.

While serving as the senior officer of the University of Florida's U.S. Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) program, Van Fleet also served as the head coach of the Florida Gators football team in 1923 and 1924. He led the Gators into national prominence with a 12–3–4 (.737) record.

Van Fleet commanded the 8th Infantry Regiment for three years and led it into combat in Europe in World War II, participating in the D-Day landings on Utah Beach in June 1944. Although widely regarded as an outstanding officer, he was blocked from promotion because the Army Chief of Staff, General George Marshall, erroneously confused Van Fleet with a well-known alcoholic officer with a similar name. When Marshall learned of his mistake, Van Fleet was soon promoted to divisional and corps command. He later served with General George S. Patton's U.S. Third Army.

In 1946, Van Fleet was sent to Greece, as the executor of the "Truman Doctrine" where he was instrumental in the outcome of the Greek Civil War by providing advice to the Greek government and 250 military advisors, as well as administering \$400 million in aid. A square in the Northern Greek city of Kastoria was named after him for many years. The name was recently changed due to the anti-American sentiment in Greece.

Add: Joint US Military Advisory (JUSMAG)- Greece. It was the first security assistance program that became the foundation for our modern security cooperation programs. I have pictures of him at the JUSMAG and of US equipment being off-loaded in Greece in the late 40s. I could probably obtain some weapons from the Greeks that they received during that period for the display. Additionally, while serving in Korea he was responsible for sending Korean officers back to the US for training.

Van Fleet was Commanding General of the U.S. Second Army from August 10, 1950 to April 11, 1951. In 1951, he replaced General Matthew B. Ridgway as commander of the U.S. Eighth Army and United Nations forces in Korea. He continued Ridgway's efforts to strengthen the Eighth Army in its campaign against numerically superior Communist Chinese and North Korean enemy forces. His only son, U.S. Air Force Captain James A. Van Fleet, Jr., was a B-26 pilot who was killed in the Korean War.

At the time of his retirement from active duty in 1953, former President Harry S. Truman said "General Van Fleet is the greatest general we have ever had . . . I sent him to Greece and he won the war. I sent him to Korea and he won the war." Van Fleet was the recipient of three Distinguished Service Crosses (the U.S. Army's second highest award for bravery in combat), three Silver Stars, three Bronze Stars, three Purple Hearts for wounds received in combat, and his most prized possession—the Combat Infantryman's Badge of the common foot soldier.

In 1957, General Van Fleet was the moving spirit behind the establishment in New York of the Korea Society, the first nonprofit organization in the United States dedicated to the promotion of friendly relations between the peoples of the United States and Korea "through mutual understanding and appreciation of their respective cultures, aims, ideals, arts, sciences and industries."

Van Fleet died in his sleep on his ranch outside Polk City, Florida on September 23, 1992, several months after celebrating his 100th birthday in 1992. He was the oldest living general officer in the United States. Van Fleet was buried in Section 7 of Arlington National Cemetery.

Shortly after his death, The Korea Society established its annual James A. Van Fleet Award to recognize those who have made outstanding contributions to closer U.S.-Korea ties. The Gen. James A. Van Fleet State Trail, running from Polk City to Mabel, Florida, is also named in his honor. The University of Florida bestowed an honorary doctorate on him in 1946, and the university's military sciences building, which

houses the U.S. Air Force, Army and Navy ROTC programs, is named Van Fleet Hall. In 1998, a panel of Florida historians and other consultants named Van Fleet one of the fifty most important Floridians of the twentieth century.

Van Fleet's estate donated his papers to the George C. Marshall Foundation, and are the second largest collection of papers held by the foundation, after those of George C. Marshall. Van Fleet and his wife, Helen Moore Van Fleet, had three children, eight grandchildren, and twelve great-grandchildren.

Those readers, with a strong interest in General James Van Fleet's life, can find much detailed information in his biography, published in July 2001, by Paul F. Braim. The book is entitled, "Will to Win: The Life of General James A. Van Fleet". The book is published by the Naval Institute Press.

http://www.nj.gov/military/korea/biographies/van_fleet.html

Artifact/Documents: Contact the Marshall Center (original papers)

Photo/Image: Collage of Gen Van Fleet. *Photos plus artifacts, gifts received.* **Need more pics**

1. U.S. General James Van Fleet and first president of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea as well as the first president of South Korea, Seung-Man Lee. Life magazine permission (original)

http://online4kim.net/xs/index.php?mid=bbs_pub&page=31&document_srl=11893

2. Reach out to Time Magazine, gain copy of original in addition to permission for use.

3. Arlington Cemetery





3.

