Cambridge American Cemetery and Memorial

The American Battle Monuments Commission

1985
LOCATION

The Cambridge American Cemetery is situated three miles west of the university city of Cambridge, on highway A-1303 and 60 miles north of London, England.

There is frequent train service between Cambridge and London's King's Cross or Liverpool Street stations. Travel time is about 1 1/2 hours. Taxi cab service is available at the Cambridge Station.

The cemetery may be reached in about 2 1/4 hours from London by automobile. There are excellent hotels in the city of Cambridge.

HOURS

The cemetery is open daily to the public during the following hours

SUMMER (16 April–30 September)
8:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.

WINTER (1 October–15 April)
8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

During these hours, a staff member is on duty at the visitors' building to escort relatives to the gravesites.

HISTORY

When the United States entered World War II, it was apparent that Germany, with its great military and
Overall View of Cemetery
industrial strength, posed the strongest threat of the Axis powers and should be dealt with first. Her defeat hinged on achieving four major objectives, for each of which effective use of Great Britain was a key factor. In the attainment of these objectives, the country became a vast supply depot, military base, air base and training and staging facility. During the war, more than 17 million tons of cargo and nearly two million servicemen and women from the United States passed through British ports. Many military bases and training areas were established throughout the British Isles to receive the forces which later were to achieve such spectacular results on the beaches of Normandy. At the same time, airfields were enlarged and additional bases constructed for use by U. S. Army Air Forces.

The first objective in the war against Germany was to provide the United Kingdom with the resources needed to carry on until sufficient men, materials and supplies could be assembled for a cross-channel invasion of Europe. To do so, the Atlantic sea lanes had to be made safe for the passage of Allied convoys between Great Britain and the United States. The battle for the Atlantic continued from 1939 to 1945, when the last German U-Boats surrendered. This costly but generally successful struggle gave the Allies control of the sea lanes between the United States and Great Britain, which was essential to the success of Allied operations in Europe.

The second objective was to aid and sustain other nations actively engaged against the Axis, particularly the U. S. S. R., which at the time was receiving the brunt of the enemy's land assaults. A "second front" was opened in North Africa in November 1942 to relieve the pressure against the U. S. S. R. Allied forces from bases in both Great Britain and the United States landed in North Africa and fought their way inland in the face of determined enemy resistance. Six months later, victory in North Africa was achieved when all enemy forces there surrendered. The operations in North Africa were followed by Allied landings in Sicily, Salerno and Anzio during 1943 and 1944. Victories in
Sicily and Italy were paralleled by Soviet successes in the East, with the winning of the battle for Stalingrad in February 1943 and the liberation of Sevastopol in May 1944. One month later, Allied forces entered Rome, and the landings in Normandy commenced.

The third objective during the war against Germany was to conduct an intensive strategic bombardment of Germany in order to destroy its military, industrial and economic systems. Achievement of this objective depended on the use of air bases within the British Isles. As the airfields were constructed and expanded, the air war against Germany intensified. The first American strategic bombing against a target in Europe took place in August 1942. By the end of the war, more than one-half million sorties against targets in Western Europe were flown by British-based American aircraft.

The final objective was to invade the European continent and defeat the enemy on its historic battlefields. U. S. and British Commonwealth forces landed on the beaches of Normandy on 6 June 1944 in what was to be the greatest amphibious operation in the history of warfare. Supported by U. S. and British aircraft, the Allied ground forces fought their way across France and crossed into Germany in September of 1944.

With the Allied victory in Europe on 8 May 1945, the struggle against the enemy in the Pacific was intensified. Confronted by overwhelming military superiority, its major cities devastated and weakened by the defeat of the Axis in Europe, Japan surrendered on 2 September 1945.

THE SITE

The Cambridge American Cemetery, 30.5 acres in extent, is one of fourteen permanent American World War II military cemetery memorials erected on foreign soil by the American Battle Monuments Commission.

It was established as a temporary military cemetery in 1943 on land donated by the University of Cambridge. The site was later selected as the only permanent American World War II military cemetery in the British Isles and was dedicated
A View of Reflecting Pool through the Memorial Door

16 July 1956. About 42 percent of those temporarily interred in England and Northern Ireland during the war were reinterred in the Cambridge American Cemetery. A high proportion of these 3,811 American servicemen and women were crew members of British-based American aircraft. Most of the others interred at the cemetery died in the invasions of North Africa and France, in the training areas of the United Kingdom and in the waters of the Atlantic.

The cemetery is situated on the north slope of a hill from which Ely Cathedral, 14 miles distant, can be seen on clear days. It is framed by woodland on the west and south; the road to Madingley runs along the cemetery's northern boundary.

ARCHITECTS

Architects for the cemetery were Perry, Shaw, Hepburn and Dean of Boston, Massachusetts. The landscape architects were Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts.

GENERAL LAYOUT

The main entrance is at the southwest corner of the cemetery. Immediately inside it is the Visitors' Building. On the porch wall of the Visitors' Building is a bronze tablet from the grateful people of the English communities of Cheshunt and Waltham Cross which honors the members of an American bomber crew who sacrificed themselves in order to avoid abandoning their disabled aircraft over these communities.

Just beyond the Visitors' Building is a 72-foot flagpole on a tall platform whose base is inscribed with the following quotation from John McCrae's poem, In Flanders Fields: "TO YOU FROM FAILING HANDS WE THROW THE TORCH — BE YOURS TO HOLD IT HIGH!" The platform affords an excellent view of the cemetery.

The great mall, with its reflecting pool bordered by polyantha roses, stretches eastward from the flagpole platform to the Memorial at the opposite end. Along the south side of the mall is the Wall of the Missing. The north side, toward the graves area, is lined with a single row of double-pink hawthorn trees.

The west mall stretches northward from the flagpole platform to the lower gates of the cemetery and the service area. This broad walk
passes between rows of Japanese pagoda trees. The grave plots lie between the two malls. From the lower end of the west mall, a gravel walk turns to the right and follows the curve of the lower plot toward the Memorial. In this area are planted rose of Sharon, firethorn, forsythia and cotoneaster.

THE MEMORIAL

The Memorial structure is of Portland stone, as are St. Paul's Cathedral and many other monumental buildings in London. It is 85 feet long, 30 feet wide and 28 feet high. On the north face of the Memorial are five pylons, each inscribed with one of the years from 1941 to 1945, during which the United States participated in World War II. Above these pylons runs the inscription: GRANT UNTO THEM O LORD ETERNAL REST. Below the bronze rope railing on the north face balcony is inscribed: IN GRATIFICATION TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICE AND IN PROUD MEMORY OF THEIR VALOR.

The entrance to the Memorial at the west end is framed by two pylons. On the pediment above them is the dedication: TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY 1941–1945.

The main entrance doors are of teakwood. They bear bronze models of the following military equipment and naval vessels:

**Military Equipment**
- Armored Scout Car M8
- Truck ½ Ton 4x4
- 90 Millimeter Antiaircraft Gun
- 155 Millimeter Gun M2
- Medium Tank M4
- Motor Carriage, Multiple Gun M16
- Amphibious Truck 2½ Ton DUKW
- 105 Millimeter Howitzer

**Naval Vessels**
- Destroyer
- Light Cruiser

**Attack Transport**
- Landing Ship, Tank
- Battleship
- Escort Carrier

On the south exterior wall of the Memorial is a great map of the United Kingdom with the inscription: THESE AND MANY OTHER SITES WERE LENT BY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN ORDER THAT THEY MIGHT PREPARE AND SUPPORT THEIR GREAT MILITARY ASSAULTS 1941–1945. It depicts each location in the United Kingdom where an American unit of battalion or larger size was stationed during World War II. The places where units of brigade size or larger were stationed are indicated by name. The map also shows the principal air and sea approach routes to Great Britain from the United States, and the invasion routes to North Africa in 1942 and to Normandy in 1944. It is embellished with the sculptured coats of arms of the United States and the United Kingdom. The significance of the signs and colors used is explained in the legend. Worksheets for the map were furnished by the American Battle Monuments Commission; execution was by the English artist David Kindersley.

The interior of the Memorial is separated into a large museum room and a small devotional chapel at the far end. The outstanding feature of the museum room is its impressive map "The Mastery of the Atlantic — The Great Air Assault." The map was designed by the American artist Herbert Gute from data prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission and indicates the principal sea routes across the Atlantic and the types of naval and commercial craft which bore men and munitions to Europe from the United States. It also recalls the aircraft which operated in the anti-
These and many other sites were lent by the people of the United Kingdom to the armed forces of the United States of America in order that they might prepare and support their great military assaults 1941 - 1945.

Legend:
- Only larger installations are shown.
- Army installations.
- Navy installations.
- Army air installations.
- U.S. military cemeteries.
submarine campaign. The continuous air assaults by the U. S. and Royal Air Forces over Europe are also depicted. Symbolic air lanes indicate their routes from both England and Italy to the various targets, whose nature — military, industrial, transportation — are explained in the legend. The map is 30 feet long, 18 feet high.

The wall bearing the map is of Portland stone. On the map, the lower land elevations are indicated in polished Portland stone, while the higher elevations are in polished Hauteville marble, Lunel Clair marble and Lunel Fonce marble, respectively. This unusual work of art was executed by David Kindersley’s workshop.

Below the map are seven plates, six of which contain key maps recording the development of the war against Germany and the war against Japan. The seventh, a bronze plaque in the center, bears the following description of the operations portrayed by the great map: THRUST INTO A GLOBAL WAR WITH THE AXIS POWERS, THE UNITED STATES, AT THE CLOSE OF 1941, MOVED TO STRENGTHEN ITS DEFENSE POSITIONS IN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS. THE PROTECTION AND CONTROL OF THE SEA AND AIR ROUTES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, SO VITAL TO THE ALLIES’ HOPES OF VICTORY, WERE CONCERNS OF UNCEASING URGENCY. THE UNITED STATES NAVY JOINED WITH THE ROYAL NAVY IN THIS BITTERLY CONTESTED BATTLE; U. S. ARMY AND MARINE CORPS UNITS WERE DISPATCHED TO STRENGTHEN KEY OUTPOSTS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND TO REINFORCE THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. WHILE THE ENEMY MADE EVERY EFFORT TO SEVER THE LIFELINES TO THE BRITISH ISLES, THE ALLIED NAVIES FUGHT TO KEEP THE SEA LANES OPEN, TO CONVOY TROOPS AND MILITARY AND CIVILIAN SUPPLIES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC AND TO MAIN-TAIN THE LONG RUN TO NORTH RUSSIA TO SUSTAIN THE SOVIET FORCES.

CONTINUOUSLY THE ALLIES STROVE TO DEVELOP AND IMPROVE THEIR ANTI-SUBMARINE TACTICS, TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE ESCORT AND AIR COVERAGE TO THEIR CONVOYS. THE COORDINATED EMPLOYMENT OF LAND-BASED AIRPOWER AND OF ESCORT CARRIER AND DESTROYER GROUPS, TOGETHER WITH DEVELOPMENTS IN DETECTION DEVICES, GRADUALLY DROVE THE ENEMY’S SUBMARINES FROM THE PRINCIPAL SEA ROUTES.

THIS WAR OF ATTRITION ON, ABOVE, AND BELOW THE WATERS OF THE ATLANTIC STEADILY TURNED IN FAVOR OF THE ALLIES.

IN NOVEMBER 1942, ALLIED FORCES LANDED ON THE SHORES OF NORTH AFRICA. THIS SUCCESSFUL OPERATION INVOLVED THE SIMULTANEOUS DEBARKMENT OF ATTACK TEAMS TRANSPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THROUGHOUT THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES OVERSEAS CONTINUED TO GROW IN THE URGENT EFFORT TO BUILD OVERWHELMING AIR STRENGTH. THE FIRST AMERICAN STRATEGIC BOMBING MISSION WAS UNDERTAKEN IN AUGUST 1942. BY THE SUMMER OF 1943 THE U. S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE WAS CONDUCTING LARGE-SCALE DAYLIGHT BOMBING ATTACKS; THE ROYAL AIR FORCE CONTINUED TO FLY MISSIONS AT NIGHT. THE OBJECTIVE WAS THE PROGRESSIVE DISLOCATION AND DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY’S MILITARY, INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM. EVER PRESENT WAS THE NECESSITY OF BEATING DOWN THE GERMAN FIGHTERS WHICH ATTACKED OUR HEAVY BOMBERS FIERCELY AND PERSISTENTLY. WITH THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN ITALY IN SEPTEMBER 1943 CAME OPPORTUNITY FOR ATTACK FROM ANOTHER DIRECTION. THE U. S. FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE JOINED WITH THE EIGHTH TO FORM THE U. S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE. MASSIVE ATTACKS ON CRITICAL INDUSTRIAL TARGETS FORCED
THE GERMAN AIR FORCE TO FIGHT FOR THEIR PROTECTION. IN A SERIES OF VIOLENT BATTLES THE ENEMY AIR ARM WAS BROKEN, NEVER AGAIN TO BE A SERIOUS MENACE. IN MARCH 1944 THE U. S. NINTH AIR FORCE AND THE BRITISH SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCE INITIATED CONCENTRATED ATTACKS ON THE ENEMY'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS AND COASTAL DEFENSES IN BELGIUM AND NORTHERN FRANCE. THE U. S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE, WHILE CONTINUING ITS STRATEGIC ATTACK, AUGMENTED THIS ASSAULT.

ON 6 JUNE 1944, ALLIED FORCES CROSSED THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TO STORM THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY IN THE GREATEST AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION RECORDED IN HISTORY. THE ABSENCE OF SERIOUS NAVAL AND AIR OPPOSITION ATTESTED TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ALLIED OPERATIONS DURING THE LONG MONTHS OF PREPARATION THAT HAD PRECEDED THE LANDINGS. FOLLOWING THE SUCCESS OF THIS ASSAULT, THOUSANDS OF MEN AND MILLIONS OF TONS OF SUPPLIES WERE MOVED OVER THESE BEACHES THROUGH ARTIFICIALLY CREATED HARBORS. WITH NAVAL GUNFIRE AND AIR SUPPORT, BEACHHEADS WERE CONSOLIDATED AND THE ALLIED ARMIES MOVED FORWARD.

THROUGH THE REMAINING MONTHS OF THE WAR THE ALLIED MILITARY STRENGTH GREW STEADILY AS TROOPS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FLOWED ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. THE COMBINED BOMBER OFFENSIVE CONTINUED TO STRIKE AT STRATEGIC MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS WITH EVER-MOUNTING INTENSITY AS THE GROUND FORCES PUSHED ONWARD INTO GERMANY.

ON 8 MAY 1945, 337 DAYS AFTER THE LANDINGS IN NORMANDY, CAME VICTORY IN EUROPE.
The seals of the War and Navy Departments as well as the principal decorations awarded by our Armed Services are depicted in glass panels beside and above the main door to the Memorial. The decorations shown are listed below:

**War Department**
- Air Medal
- Distinguished Flying Cross
- Silver Star
- Distinguished Service Cross
- Medal of Honor — Army
- Distinguished Service Medal — Army
- Soldier's Medal

**Navy Department**
- Purple Heart
- Bronze Star
- Legion of Merit
- Navy Cross
- Medal of Honor — Navy
- Distinguished Service Medal — Navy
- Navy and Marine Corps Medal

The other windows of the Memorial contain stained-glass replicas of the seals of the States of the Union arranged from left to right, in the order in which they entered the Union. Above them are the seals of the United States (obverse and reverse), the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Over the teakwood doorway to the chapel is the following inscription in bronze characters: INTO THY HANDS O LORD.

The words FAITH and HOPE in bronze letters are set into the chancel rail in the chapel. A cloth of mail is spread over the Portland stone altar on which rests a large bronze cross. Flanking the altar are two large ornamental candelabra, also embellished with mosaic.

A mosaic by Francis Scott Bradford depicting the Archangel trumpeting the arrival of the Resurrection and the Last Judgment covers the wall above the altar and continues across the entire ceiling of the Memorial, with pictures of ghostly aircraft, accompanied by mourning
angels, making their final flight. The deep blue of the ceiling denotes the depth of infinity, while the lighter colors reflect the light of Heaven breaking through the earthly layers of the sky. The lighter nimbus surrounding each of the single-engine, twin-engine and four-engine aircraft separates them from earthly forces while they carry the souls of the men who perished in the skies. Around the ceiling is the following inscription: IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF THOSE MEN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE WHO FROM THESE FRIENDLY ISLES FLEW THEIR FINAL FLIGHT AND MET THEIR GOD. THEY KNEW NOT THE HOUR THE DAY NOR THE MANNER OF THEIR PASSING. WHEN FAR FROM HOME THEY WERE CALLED TO JOIN THAT HEROIC BAND OF AIRMEN WHO HAD GONE BEFORE. MAY THEY REST IN PEACE.

The ship and aircraft depicted above the altar memorialize the members of the Naval sea and air forces who are buried or commemorated at the cemetery. The Crosses and Star of David symbolize those who are buried beneath the ground. Mourning angels and the inscription from the 23rd Psalm: HE RESTORETH MY SOUL — HE MAKETH ME TO LIE DOWN IN GREEN PASTURES, also enter into the design.

THE WALL OF THE MISSING

The wall is of Portland stone, a limestone quarried on the south coast of England, and is 472 feet in length. Recorded on it are the names and particulars of 5,126 Missing in Action or lost or buried at sea. They come from every State of the Union and the District of Columbia.

United States Army and Army Air Forces 3,524
United States Navy 1,371
United States Coast Guard 201
United States Marine Corps 30

1 During World War II the Air Forces were part of the Army.

At the top of the wall above the names, running its full length, is the following extract from the dedication by President Eisenhower of the Golden Book enshrined in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. "THE AMERICANS, Whose Names Here Appear, Were Part of the Price That Free Men for the Second Time in This Century Have Been Forced to Pay To Defend Human Liberty and Rights. All Who Shall Hereafter Live in Freedom Will Be Here Reminded That to These Men and Their Comrades We Owe a Debt to Be Paid With Grateful Remembrance of Their Sacrifice and the High Resolve That the Cause for Which They Died Shall Live Eternally."

Along the wall are four statues designed by Wheeler Williams of New York and carved by English craftsmen, a soldier, a sailor, an airman and a Coast Guardsman. The paving is of English York sandstone.

THE GRAVES AREA

The 3,811 headstones in the fan-shaped graves area are arranged in seven curved grave plots, A-G. The headstones within the plots are aligned in seven rows of concentric arcs whose wide sweep across the green lawns may be best viewed from the mall near the Memorial. From the north edge of the flagpole platform another feature of the pattern is evident — the headstones are also aligned like the spokes of a wheel. Each grave plot is enclosed by a boxwood hedge with tulip trees, catalpa, beech, oak and liquidambar (sweetgum) also present.

These Dead, who gave their lives in our country’s service, came from every State in the Union, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the
Philippines. Some also entered the Services from Canada, Chile, Denmark, England, Greece, Holland, Malta, Norway, Panama, Portugal and Scotland. Twenty-four of the headstones mark the graves of “Unknowns.”

Among the headstones are two which represent burials of two and three servicemen, respectively, whose names are known but could not be separately identified. Their remains are buried together; bronze tablets over the graves record their names.

VISITORS’ BUILDING

Immediately inside the main entrance to the cemetery is the Visitors’ Building. It contains the Superintendent’s office, toilet facilities and a comfortably furnished room where visitors may obtain information, sign the register and pause to refresh themselves. During visiting hours a member of the cemetery staff is available in the building to answer questions and provide information on burials and memorializations in the Commission’s cemeteries, accommodations in the vicinity, travel, local history and other items of interest.

Mosaic Ceiling of Chapel
Soldier

Sailor

Airman

Coast Guardsman
The American Battle Monuments Commission was created by act of Congress in March 1923 to erect and maintain memorials in the United States and foreign countries where the United States Armed Forces have served since 6 April 1917, and to control as to design and provide regulations for the erection of monuments, markers and memorials in foreign countries by other United States citizens and organizations, public or private. It was later given responsibility for establishing or taking over from the Armed Forces permanent burial grounds in
foreign countries and designing, constructing and maintaining permanent cemetery memorials at these burial sites; controlling as to design and materials, providing regulations for and supervising erection of all monuments, memorials, buildings and other structures in permanent United States cemetery memorials on foreign soil; and cooperating with American citizens, states, municipalities, or associations desiring to erect war memorials outside the continental limits of the United States. It is not responsible for construction, maintenance or operation of cemeteries in the continental United States or its territories and possessions.

After World War I the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight military cemeteries overseas already established by the War Department, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our Armed Forces. In 1934 the World War I oversea cemeteries were transferred to the Commission by Executive Order.

The names and locations of these World War I cemetery memorials, the number of burials and the number of Missing recorded at their memorials are:
World War I Burials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Known</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>Commemorated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aisne-Marne, Belleau, France</td>
<td>2,039</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>1,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookwood, England</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flanders Field, Waregem, Belgium</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meuse-Argonne, Romagne, France</td>
<td>13,760</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oise-Aisne, Fere-en-Tardenois, France</td>
<td>5,415</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mihiel, Thiaucourt, France</td>
<td>4,036</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somme, Bony, France</td>
<td>1,707</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suresnes (See WW II also), France</td>
<td>1,535</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>29,266</td>
<td>1,654</td>
<td>4,452</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

World War I monuments erected by the Commission are located at or near: Audenarde, Belgium; Bellcourt, France; Brest, France; Cantigny, France; Chateau-Thierry, France; Gibraltar; Kemmel, Belgium; Montfaucon, France; Montsec, France; Somme, France; and Tours, France. World War I tablets are at Chaumont and Souilly, France.

By the end of World War II several hundred temporary cemeteries had been established by the American Graves Registration Service of the United States Army. During the years 1947 to 1954 that Service, complying with the expressed wishes of the next of kin, and by authority of law, repatriated the remains of some 172,000 recovered bodies. The remainder were given final interment in the permanent military cemeteries on foreign soil, in private cemeteries overseas and in the national cemeteries in Honolulu, Sitka and Puerto Rico (which are now administered by the National Cemetery System, Veterans Administration). As was the case after World War I, some remains were left in isolated graves outside of the cemeteries by request of the families who then became responsible for their maintenance.

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army and the American Battle Monuments Commission in concert. Their locations reflect the progress of the military operations and were selected with consideration of their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage and other practical factors. The World War II cemeteries with numbers of burials, including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at their memorials and at three separate memorials on United States soil are:

World War II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Known</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>Commemorated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ardennes, Neupre (Neuville-en-Condroz) Belgium</td>
<td>4,536</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brittany, St. James, France</td>
<td>4,313</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge, England</td>
<td>3,787</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epinal, France</td>
<td>5,186</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence, Italy</td>
<td>4,189</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>1,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henri-Chapelle, Belgium</td>
<td>7,895</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorraine, St. Avold, France</td>
<td>10,338</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg, Luxembourg City, Luxembourg</td>
<td>4,975</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manila, Republic of the Philippines</td>
<td>13,462</td>
<td>3,744</td>
<td>36,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands, Margraten, Netherlands</td>
<td>8,195</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>1,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normandy, St. Laurent-sur-Mer, France</td>
<td>9,079</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>1,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa, Carthage, Tunisia</td>
<td>2,601</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>3,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhone, Draguignan, France</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicily-Rome, Nettuno, Italy</td>
<td>7,372</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>3,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suresnes (See WW I also), France</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20
In every case, use of the permanent cemetery sites on foreign soil was granted in perpetuity by the host government to the United States free of cost, rent and taxation. The temporary cemetery sites not selected as permanent cemeteries reverted to the landowners.

In 1947, an outstanding American architect was selected to design each of the World War II cemeteries, conceiving its grave plots, a chapel and a museum as complementary elements of an integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the particular region. Upon approval of their general schemes by the Commission and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects’ plans of the grave plots were followed by the American Graves Registration Service in making the permanent burials of those remains which by decision of the next of kin were to be interred overseas. The timely cooperation between these two agencies contributed appreciably to the coherence of the development of the cemetery designs.

Beginning in the latter half of 1949, the permanent interments having been virtually completed, the World War II overseas cemeteries were progressively transferred for construction and maintenance to the American Battle Monuments Commission by Presidential Executive Order. Thereupon the remaining portions of the architects’ designs were carried out, step by step — grading; installation of a system of reinforced concrete beams on piles to maintain the levels and alignments of the headstones; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water supply and distribution systems, utilities buildings, roads and paths; plantings; and erection of the memorials, visitors’ buildings and flagpoles.

For design of the various memorials, no specific limitations were imposed upon the architects other than budgeted cost and a requirement that each was to embody these features:

- A small devotional chapel;
- Inscription of the names and particulars of the Missing in the region;
- A graphic record, in permanent form, of the services of our troops (WW II only; however, Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel WW I American Cemeteries also have battle maps).

These requirements have been interpreted in a wide and interesting variety of forms.

An important motive for the construction of the memorials is the implied undertaking by our Govern-
Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine, France
ment to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since the erection of monuments by the troops (which in the past unfortunately had all too often been found to be poorly designed, poorly constructed and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden by the military services. The permanent graphic record takes the form of military maps, usually large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as in the language of the country in which the cemetery is located. The historical data for these maps were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission. The maps themselves were rendered by experienced artists in tasteful presentation using various media: layered marbles, fresco, bronze relief, mosaic concrete or ceramics. Another feature of interest at each memorial is the two sets of "key-maps": "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan." Each set consists of three maps, each covering about one-third of the period of our participation in the war. By these key-maps any major battle may be related to the others in time and space. With each architect, an American landscape architect, an American sculptor and an American muralist or painter usually collaborated. Their combined talents produced the beauty and dignity of the memorials, all of which are dedicated to the memory of the achievements of those who served and of the sacrifices of those who died. The construction of the cemeteries and memorials and the execution of most of the works of art, were performed by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission. At each cemetery there is a visitors' building or room, with comfortable furnishings. Here visitors
may learn the grave locations (or inscriptions of the Missing) at any of the oversea cemeteries.

Each grave in the oversea cemeteries is marked by a headstone of white marble—a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin cross for all others. Each headstone bears the deceased’s name, rank, service, organization, date of death and state or territory from which he entered the military service.

In the World War I cemeteries, headstones of the Unknowns, i.e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription:

HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

In the World War II cemeteries, the inscription reads:

HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

Tablets of the Missing (which also include the names of those whose remains could not be identified and those lost or buried at sea) give name, rank, organization and state; the circumstances under which death occurred often precluded the possibility of determining the exact date.

These cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted without special authorization, except when it is to be used for commercial purposes—in such cases, permission must be obtained from the Commission.

Unlike National cemeteries under jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields. Essentially, these graves with their memorials constitute inviolable shrines.
Rhone American Cemetery and Memorial, Draguignan, Var, France
In addition to the eight World War I cemeteries, the 14 World War II cemeteries, 11 World War I monuments and two tablets, the American Battle Monuments Commission program of commemoration includes the following:

SURESNES
At the Suresnes Cemetery Memorial, senior representatives of the French and United States Governments pay homage to our military Dead on ceremonial occasions. Accordingly, 24 Unknown Dead of World War II were buried in this World War I cemetery, and two loggias were added to its chapel by the Commission, thereby converting it into a shrine commemorating our Dead of both wars.

EAST COAST MEMORIAL
To commemorate those 4,596 Americans who, in or above the waters off the east coast of North and South America, but outside the territorial limits of the United States, gave their lives in the service of their country, the Commission erected a memorial in Battery Park, New York City, upon which their names and particulars are inscribed.

WEST COAST MEMORIAL
Similarly, the names and particulars of those 412 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country off the west coast of the Americas but outside the territorial limits of the United States, are recorded at the memorial erected by the Commission at the Presidio of San Francisco.

HONOLULU MEMORIAL
Although the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Honolulu is administered by the Veterans Administration, the American Battle Monuments Commission constructed a memorial therein, incorporating the features of the monuments in its oversea cemeteries. The names of 18,094 Missing of World War II who gave their lives in the Pacific areas (except the Southwest and the Palau Islands which are commemorated at the Manila Cemetery Memorial) are recorded here as well as 8,195 Missing of the Korean War and 2,489 Missing from the Vietnam War.

The AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES MEMORIAL, located on Penn. Ave. between 14th and 15th Streets, NW in Wash. DC, commemorates the two million American military personnel and their CinC, Gen. John J. Pershing, who made up the AEF of WWI.

It consists of a stone plaza 52 ft. by 75 ft., an 8 ft. statue of Gen. Pershing on a stone pedestal, a stone bench facing the statue and two 10 ft. high walls, one along the south side of the memorial area and one along the east. The south wall contains two battle maps with appropriate inscriptions. Inscribed upon the reverse face of the east wall is Gen. Pershing's tribute to the officers and men of the AEF: "IN THEIR DEVOTION, THEIR VALOR, AND IN THE LOYAL FULFILLMENT OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES HAVE LEFT A HERITAGE OF WHICH THOSE WHO FOLLOW MAY EVER BE PROUD."

SAIPAN MONUMENT is situated near the beach overlooking Tanapag Harbor on the Island of Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. It is part of an American memorial park commemorating the American and Marianas Dead in the Marianas Campaign of World War II. The monument honors specifically the 24,000 American marines and soldiers who died recapturing the vol-
Honolulu Memorial (WW II, Korea and Vietnam), National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, Honolulu, Hawaii

Pacific islands of Saipan, Tinian and Guam during the period of 15 June 1944–11 August 1944.

It is a twelve-foot rectangular obelisk of rose granite in a landscaped area of local flora. Inscribed upon the monument are these words: "THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THE SONS WHO PAID THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE FOR LIBERATION OF THE MARIANAS 1941–1945."

POINTE DU HOC MONUMENT

Following World War II, the French erected a monument at Pointe du Hoc overlooking the right flank of Omaha Beach, France honoring the elements of the 2nd Ranger Battalion under the command of LTC James Rudder who scaled the cliff, seized the position, and defended it against German counter-attacks at a high cost of lives. The monument consists of a simple pylon on top of a concrete bunker at the edge of the cliff and appropriate inscriptions at its base in French and English. It was officially turned over to the American government for operation and maintenance in perpetuity on 11 January 1979.

UTAH BEACH MONUMENT

The Utah Beach Monument is located at the termination of Highway N-13D, approximately 3 kilometers northeast of Sainte-Marie-du-Mont (Manche), France. This monument commemorates the achievements of the American Forces of the VII Corps who fought in the liberation of the Cotentin Peninsula from 6 June to 1 July 1944. It consists of a red granite obelisk surrounded by a small, developed park overlooking the historic sand dunes of Utah Beach, one of the two American landing beaches during the Normandy Invasion of 6 June 1944.

MEXICO CITY
NATIONAL CEMETERY

The Mexico City National Cemetery
is at 31 Calzada Melchor Ocampo, about 2 miles west of the cathedral and about one mile north of the U.S. Embassy. This cemetery was established in 1851 and contains a small monument over the grave of 750 of our unidentified Dead of the War of 1847. In this one acre area there are 813 remains of Americans and others in wall crypts. Care of the cemetery was transferred from the Department of the Army to this Commission on 16 July 1947. This cemetery was closed to burials in 1923.

COROZAL AMERICAN CEMETERY, COROZAL, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

The Corozal American Cemetery is located approximately three miles north of Panama City, just off Gallard Highway between the Corozal Railroad Station and Fort Clayton. To reach the cemetery, follow Gallard Highway north from Panama City, turn right on Rybicki Road, and proceed about one-half mile to the cemetery. Taxi and bus service to the
cemetery are available from Panama City. There are 4,795 identified "Known" Dead interred here. In agreement with the Republic of Panama, care and maintenance of the cemetery in perpetuity was assumed by the Commission on 1 October 1979.

**FLORAL DECORATIONS**

In the oversea cemeteries, the decoration of graves or the Tablets of the Missing with natural cut flowers only is permitted. The Commission is always ready to help arrange with local florists in foreign countries for placement of such decorations. Requests should be mailed so as to arrive at the appropriate Commission office at least thirty days before the date of decoration and should be accompanied by check or U. S. Postal Money Order in dollars. Deposits may be made for a single decoration on a particular day—birthday, Memorial Day, Christmas Day, for example—or for several decorations on particular dates within a year or over a period of years. Checks should be made payable to "ABMC Flower Fund," money orders to "The American Battle Monuments Commission." Requests should be addressed to the Commission's European office, except in the case of Florence, Sicily-Rome and North Africa cemeteries, where the Mediterranean office is responsible and Manila cemetery, where the Philippine office is responsible.

Orders for flowers for all cemeteries may also be placed through any local florist who is a member of the "Florists Telegraph Delivery Association." In such cases, the name of the deceased, his rank, service number, name of the cemetery, country in which located and the location by plot, row and grave should be provided, if known.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Further information regarding cemeteries and memorials may be obtained at the Commission's offices in Washington, Garches (near Paris), Rome or Manila. Visitors passing through these cities are invited to call. The Commission's representatives there may be of assistance in verifying travel routes and schedules and also in furnishing information concerning overnight accommodations. These offices are not open on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays, but essential information may be obtained overseas through our Embassy telephone operators.

**SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AVAILABLE THROUGH THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION**

Name, location, and general information concerning the cemetery or memorial; plot, row, and grave number if appropriate; best routes and modes of travel in-country to the cemetery or memorial; general information about the accommodations that may be available in the vicinity; escort service within the cemetery memorial for relatives; letters authorizing fee-free passports for members of the immediate family traveling overseas to visit a grave or memorial site; black and white photographs of headstones and sections of the Tablets of the Missing on which the servicemen's names are engraved; large color lithographs of World War I and II cemeteries and memorials to which the appropriate headstone or section of the Tablets of the Missing photographs are affixed; and arrangements for floral decoration of grave and memorial sites. Photographs of graves in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (in Honolulu) are not available through the Commission.
Decorated Gravesite of an "Unknown"
THE AMERICAN
BATTLE MONUMENTS
COMMISSION

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS MARCH 1923

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