Flanders Field American Cemetery and Memorial
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LOCATION

Flanders Field American Cemetery and Memorial is located on the southeastern edge of the industrial commune of Waregem, Belgium, about 1.5 miles/2.5 kms from the center of town, on the road to Oudenaarde (Audenarde).¹

Waregem may be reached by train from Brussels via Gent (Gand) in approximately one hour; from Paris, Gare du Nord in about five hours via Rysel (Lille) and Kortrijk (Courtrai).

¹Parenthetical references show French spelling.

and five and one-half hours via Brussels and Gent. Taxi service is available from the train station in Waregem. Road distances to Waregem from various cities are: Brussels — 55 miles/88 kms, Mons — 50 miles/80 kms, Gent — 21 miles/34 kms, Brugge (Bruges) — 29 miles/47 kms, Kortrijk — 10 miles/16 kms, Oudenaarde (Audenarde) — 8 miles/13 kms, Ieper (Ypres) — 28 miles/45 kms, Rysel (Lille) — 29 miles/47 kms, and Paris — 175 miles/280 kms.
HISTORY

The Flanders Field American Cemetery is situated on a battlefield where the U.S. 91st Division suffered many casualties in securing the wooded area called "Spitaals Bosschen" a few hundreds yards to its east. Before advancing into Belgium, the U.S. 91st and U.S. 37th Divisions had been engaged in heavy fighting in the Meuse-Argonne region. Both divisions received orders in October 1918 to join the French Army in Belgium and assist in the operations launched there on 28 September 1918 by the Group of Armies of Flanders under the command of Albert I, King of Belgium. The two divisions joined the Ypres-Lys offensive on 30 October; the U.S. 37th along the railroad at Olsene, and the U.S. 91st just south of Waregem. A French division separated them in the lines when the general attack eastward toward the Escaut River (also known as the Schelde River) began at 5:30 a.m. on 31 October 1918.

The U.S. 91st Division quickly drove forward despite intense artillery and machine gun fire and captured the "Spitaals Bosschen" a short distance in front of its line of departure. The division was then delayed by severe enfilade fire from its right, as the French Division on that flank had been unable to make a corresponding advance. Meanwhile under heavy enemy fire the U.S. 37th Division advanced about 2½ miles to the western outskirts of Cruyshautem (Kruishoutem) where it dug in for the night. The following day, it being evident that the Germans were retreating, both divisions advanced rapidly to the Escaut River. The U.S. 91st occupied part of Audenarde on 2 November and the remainder of it the next day. Early on 2 November under heavy fire, the U.S. 37th Division forced a crossing of the Escaut southeast of Heurne. On 4 November, a German counterattack against the bridgehead was repulsed. Both divisions were relieved during the night of 4 November to prepare for another general offensive and returned to the front lines on 10 November. The following day, with little opposition, both divisions were able to advance. The Armistice became effective at 11:00 a.m. on that date (11 November 1918).
John McCrae’s poem, “In Flanders Field.” The poem, however, was not written about the fighting which occurred there. Lt. Col. John McCrae, M.D., a Canadian physician, wrote it while serving at a medical station in Ypres. On 8 December 1915, the poem was published anonymously in Punch magazine. Colonel McCrae died of pneumonia on 28 January 1918, nine months prior to large-scale fighting in the Flanders area. In 1919, his verses were collected and published under the title In Flanders Field and Other Poems.

IN FLANDERS FIELD

In Flanders fields, the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly.
Scarcely heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe;
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

It was due to the poem “In Flanders Field” that Miss Molina Michael originated the Flanders Field Memorial Poppy which has raised millions of dollars for veterans and their families. Miss Michael became known to millions of World War I veterans as the “Poppy Lady” and on 9 November 1918 she wrote the poem, We Shall Keep the Faith in answer to the In Flanders Field poem.

WE SHALL KEEP THE FAITH

Oh! You who sleep in “Flanders Fields,”
Sleep sweet — to rise anew!
We caught the torch you threw
And, holding high we keep the Faith.
With all who died.

We cherish, too, the poppy red
That grows on fields where valor led;
It seems to signal to the skies
That blood of heroes never dies.
But lends a lustre to the red
Of the flower that blooms above the dead
In Flanders Fields.

And now the Torch and Poppy red
We wear in honor of our dead.
Fare not that ye have died for naught;
We’ve learned the lesson that ye taught
In Flanders Fields.

ARCHITECT

Dr. Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was the architect of the cemetery and the memorial. The landscape architect was J. Greber of Paris, France.

GENERAL LAYOUT

From the wrought-iron entrance gates on the Waregem/Oudenaarde road, a short gravelled lane bordered by linden trees on a carpet of grass leads past the Visitors’ Building on the left and the flagpole terrace on the right to the memorial chapel and graves area beyond. The American flag flies daily from the 50-foot flagpole on the terrace near the entrance gate. The pole’s cast bronze base is ornamented with Acanthus leaves, butterflies, seashells, oak leaves and acorns with a circle of poppies at the point where the staff is inserted in the base. The flagpole was designed by Egerton Swartwout, New York City, New York and cast by Susse Frères, Paris, France. Other architectural ornaments in the cemetery were created by L. Bottiau of Paris, France.

Steps lead down from the end of the gravelled lane directly to the corner of a square-shaped sunken garden in the center of which is a nonmonenational chapel where visitors may pause for meditation.
and quiet reflection. Paralleling each side of the sunken garden is one of the cemetery’s four rectangular grave plots. Flagstone paths lead from the chapel to steps at the three other corners of the sunken garden beyond which small secluded recesses enclosed with trees are located, each containing a decorative urn on a pedestal and stone benches on which to rest. The insignia of the four American divisions which fought in Belgium (27th, 30th, 37th and 91st) are shown on the urns in sculptured form.

MEMORIAL CHAPEL
At the center of the cemetery is the small memorial chapel of white Poullenay stone. Above its bronze entrance door is engraved:

GREET THEM EVER WITH GRATEFUL HEARTS

to remind the visitor that those buried there died for their freedom.

On three of the outer walls, the dedicatory inscription appears in French, Flemish and English:

THIS CHAPEL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN MEMORY OF HER SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT AND DIED IN BELGIUM DURING THE WORLD WAR. THESE GRAVES ARE THE PERMANENT AND VISIBLE SYMBOL OF THE HEROIC DEVOTION WITH WHICH THEY GAVE THEIR LIVES TO THE COMMON CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

Beneath the three versions of the inscription, sculptured bas-relief fig-
photo image

*GRACES AREA*

The graves area consists of four rectangular plots. Each plot contains 92 graves marked with white marble headstones set in stately rows on a carpet of green grass. Stars of David mark the graves of those of Jewish faith and Latin Crosses mark all others. Each grave plot is fringed by an English yew hedge and dense masses of colorful trees and shrubs. Twenty-one of the 368 graves in the cemetery are of Unknowns.

*VISITORS’ ROOM*

Near the cemetery entrance a comfortably furnished room is provided where visitors may pause to refresh themselves or obtain information from the cemetery staff. A register is maintained there, and all visitors are encouraged to sign it before leaving the cemetery. Burial locations and sites of memorialization in all of the overseas American military cemeteries of both World War I and World War II, plus other information of interest concerning the overseas cemeteries or local history, may be obtained from the Superintendent or the cemetery staff.

*PLANTINGS*

Behind the linden trees bordering the lane, a currant hedge sets off dense masses of trees and colorful shrubs of rhododendron, lilac, azalea, birch, ash, oak, elm, holly, maple, osmanthus, hydrangea, magnolia, spirea and Japanese prune.

*CHAPEL INTERIOR*

Inside the chapel, one's attention is drawn to the altar of Grand Antique (black and white) marble. On the front of the altar is inscribed:


Above it carved on a rose-tinted marble panel is a Crusader's sword outlined in gold. On either side of the altar stands a bronze candelabrum and flagstaffs supporting flags of the United States, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy. On the side walls of the chapel, panels of rose St. George marble enframed in bronze molding carry the names of 43 American soldiers who lost their lives in Belgium and sleep in unknown graves. Above the names is the Great Seal of the United States and the inscription:

*IN MEMORY OF THOSE AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT IN THIS REGION AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.*

The beauty of the interior is enhanced by the mosaic ceiling, which depicts a lighted oil lamp under the stars of Heaven with doves of peace flying toward the light and, over the door, a large ornamental window through which come a subdued golden light.

The furniture of the chapel is of carved oak, stained black with veining in white to harmonize with the black and white marble altar.
In 1936, the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a small monument in Oudenaarde (Audenarde), Belgium, to the 40,000 American troops who participated in operations in that area during World War I. The monument of yellow Crucchaut stone is located in a small park at Tacambaro Place in the center of the city. It was designed by Harry Sternfeld of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On the front of the monument above a sculptured shield of the United States is engraved the inscription:

37TH DIVISION — 91ST DIVISION — 53RD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Below the shield and flanked by two sculptured American eagles is the inscription:

ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO COMMEMORATE THE SERVICES OF AMERICAN TROOPS WHO FOUGHT IN THIS VICINITY, OCT 30 — NOV 11, 1918.

A French version of the inscription is repeated on the right side of the monument and a Flemish version on the left.
Kemmel Monument

In 1929, the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a small monument commemorating the achievements of the 27th and 30th Divisions which fought in the Ypres-Lys offensive with the British Army from 18 August to 4 September 1918. The monument of clear Rocheret stone is located near the hamlet of Vierstraat on the road to Kemmelberg (Mont Kemmel) about 4 miles/6.5 km south of Ieper (Ypres). It was designed by George Howe of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Engraved on the front of the monument is the inscription:

27TH DIVISION — 30TH DIVISION. ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO COMMEMORATE THE SERVICES OF AMERICAN TROOPS WHO FOUGHT IN THIS VICINITY AUGUST 18-SEPTEMBER 4, 1918.

The inscription is flanked on either side by a sculptured American bayonet. Below the inscription is a sculptured American helmet resting upon a wreath. A French version of the inscription is engraved on the left side of the monument and a Flemish version on the right. The insignia of the 27th and 30th Divisions are engraved on the back side of the monument with their respective numerical designations beneath them.

American Memorials and Overseas Military Cemeteries

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, operating 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 controlling the design of U.S. private monuments 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 twelve monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our Armed Forces. In 1934, the World War I overseas 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 monuments erected by the Commission are located at or near: Audenarde and Kemmel, Belgium; Béthencourt, Breteuil, Cantigny, Château-Thierry, Montfaucon, Montsec, Somme, and Tournai, France; Gibraltar and Washington, D.C. 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, Alaska and Puerto Rico (which are now administered by the National Cemetery System, Department of Veterans Affairs). 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 number of burials, including unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at their memorials and at three separate memorials on United States soil are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World War II</th>
<th>Burials</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Commemorated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ardennes, Neupe (Neuveville-en-Coudre), Belgium</td>
<td>4,536</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>1,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brittany, St. James, France</td>
<td>4,313</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge, England</td>
<td>2,790</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5,192</td>
<td>1,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal, France</td>
<td>2,618</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>1,424</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence, Italy</td>
<td>3,189</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>1,490</td>
<td>1,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henri-Chapelle, Belgium</td>
<td>2,390</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>1,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorraine, St. Avold, France</td>
<td>1,503</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>1,444</td>
<td>1,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg, Luxembourg City, Luxembourg</td>
<td>1,975</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>1,371</td>
<td>692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manila, Republic of the Philippines</td>
<td>13,462</td>
<td>3,744</td>
<td>36,282</td>
<td>1,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands, Margaten, Holland</td>
<td>2,196</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1,819</td>
<td>1,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normandy, St. Laurens-sur-Mer, France</td>
<td>2,980</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>1,217</td>
<td>1,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa, Carthage, Tunisia</td>
<td>3,601</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>3,724</td>
<td>1,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhone, Draugnan, France</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicily-Rome, Nettuno, Italy</td>
<td>7,371</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>3,098</td>
<td>1,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suresnes (See WW I also), France</td>
<td>6,490</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2,065</td>
<td>1,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>46,120</td>
<td>6,566</td>
<td>4,452</td>
<td>1,069</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use of the permanent cemetery sites on foreign soil was granted perpetually 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 grave plots, a chapel and a museum as complementary elements of an integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Forces 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 and piers to maintain the stability of the monumental heads; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water supply and distribution systems, utilities, walkways, roads and paths, landscape and recreation of the memorials; visitors' buildings and flags.

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 Arlington Cemetery 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 Government to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since the erection of memorials by the troops (which in the past...
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 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 overseas cemeteries.

Each grave in the overseas cemeteries is marked by a headstone of white marble — a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin cross for 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 Department of Veterans Affairs, 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.

In addition to the eight World War I cemeteries, the fourteen World War II cemeteries, eleven World War I monuments and two tablets, and the two World War II markers (Casablanca, Morocco and Papua, New Guinea), the American Battle Monuments Commission's program of commemoration includes the following:
SURENS
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 4,609 American servicemen, 6,186 seamen of the United States Merchant Marines, and the 529 seamen of the U.S. Army Transport Service who, in or above the waters off the 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 Department of Veterans Affairs, the American Battle Monuments Commission constructed a memorial therein, incorporating the features of the memorials in its overseas cemeteries. The names of 18,096 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 8,200 Missing of the Korean War and 2,504 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 LOYALFULFILMENT 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 volcanic 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 AS A HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THE SONS WHO PAID THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE FOR LIBERATION OF THE MARIANAS 1941-1945."

The GUADALCANAL AMERICAN MEMORIAL is located on Skyline Drive overlooking the town of Honiara, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. It honors those American and Allied servicemen who lost their lives during the Guadalcanal Campaign of World War II (7 August 1942-9 February 1943). The Memorial consists of a suitably inscribed central pylon four feet square rising 24 feet above its base. Four radiating directional walls point toward major battle sites. Descriptions of the battles are inscribed on the walls. Both the walls and the pylon are constructed of Red Calca granite.

CABANATUAN MEMORIAL is located 85 miles north of Manila, within the city of Cabanatuan, Luzon, Republic of the Philippines. It marks the site of the Japanese Cabanatuan Prisoner of War Camp where approximately 20,000 American servicemen and civilians were held captive from 1942 to 1945, after the fall of the Philippine Islands during World War II. The Memorial also honors the heroism sacrificed by Filipino servicemen and civilians in a mutual quest for honor, freedom and peace.

The memorial consists of a 90-foot concrete base in the center of which rests a marble altar. It is surrounded on three sides by a fence of steel rods and on the fourth by a Wall of Honor upon which are inscribed the names of the approximately 3,000 Americans who lost their lives while being held captive.

Co-located on the site are the West Point Monument, which pays homage to the 170 American and 6 Filipino graduates of the U.S. Military Academy who lost their lives during the defense of the Philippines or while prisoner of war at Cabanatuan and the Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor (a Filipino veterans organization) memorial which salutes their American fallen comrades.

POINT DU HOC MONUMENT Following World War II, the French erected a monument at Pointe du Hoc on the right flank of Omaha
Manila American Cemetery and Memorial, Manila, Republic of the Philippines

Cabanatuan Memorial, Cabanatuan, Luzon, Republic of the Philippines

Saipan Monument, Tinapag Harbor, Island of Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Korean War Veterans Memorial, Washington, DC
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 51 Virginia Fabregas, Colonia San Rafael, about 2 miles west of the Metropolitan 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 Rybicky Road, and proceed about one-half mile to the cemetery. Taxi and bus service to the cemetery are available from Panama City. There are 5,044 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.

KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL
The Korean War Veterans Memorial, located on the National Mall in Washington, DC, was dedicated on 27 July 1995. The Memorial commemorates the sacrifices of the 5.8 million Americans who served during the three-year period of the Korean War. The war was one of the most hard fought in our history. During its relatively short duration, 25 June 1950-27 July 1953, 33,700 Americans were killed in action; 8,200 of those killed in action were classified as missing in action (and presumed dead), or lost or buried at sea. An additional 103,000 Americans were wounded during the conflict. An integral part of the Memorial is the Korean War Honor Roll, an interactive automated database, containing the names of those U.S. military personnel who died world-wide during the war.

SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC
Upon request, and without cost, the following information and services are provided to family members and friends of those interred or commemorated at ABMC’s cemeteries and memorials:
- name, location and general information about the cemetery, monument or memorial;
- plot, row and grave number and, if applicable, memorialization sites;
- authorization for issuance of fee-free passports for members of the immediate family traveling overseas specifically to visit an ABMC grave or memorialization site;
- best route and modes of travel to cemetery or memorial site;
- general information about accommodations in the vicinity of the cemetery or memorial;
- arrangements for floral decoration of a grave or memorialization site. (Weather permitting, a color polaroid photograph of the floral decoration in place is provided to the donor).
Suresnes American Cemetery and Memorial, Seine, France