Interior of Chapel
The Honolulu Memorial was erected by the American Battle Monuments Commission at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, Honolulu, Hawaii in 1964; it was dedicated on 1 May 1966. The Veterans' Administration, Washington, D.C. 20420 administers the cemetery; the American Battle Monuments Commission, Washington, D.C. 20314 administers the Memorial.

LOCATION
The Honolulu Memorial and the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific are co-located at 2177 Puowaina Drive, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813. The telephone number at the cemetery is (808) 546-3190. These shrines are easily accessible from the city of Honolulu via bus No. 15, taxi or private or rental car. As the local bus stops outside of the cemetery gate, anyone who has difficulty in walking distances should travel by automobile.

HOURS
The memorial and cemetery are open daily to the public as shown below:
SUMMER (2 March–29 September)
8:00 a.m.–6:30 p.m.
WINTER (30 September–1 March)
8:00 a.m.–5:30 p.m.
Office hours for the cemetery are
from 8:00 a.m.—4:30 p.m. weekdays. The office is closed on weekends and holidays. Personnel on duty in the office are available to answer questions concerning the cemetery and the memorial.

THE SITE

The memorial and cemetery, 112.5 acres in extent, are located in Puowaina Crater, an extinct volcano referred to locally as the Punchbowl because of its shape. Roughly translated, Puowaina means “Consecrated Hill” or “Hill of Sacrifice.” The Punchbowl was the site of many secret Alii (Royal) burials. It was also the place where offenders of certain kapas (taboos) were sacrificed. In the early 1800’s, the crater was an important stronghold for Oahu natives who tried in vain to resist the invading Army of Kamehameha when he unified the Hawaiian Islands in 1810. The kingdom established by Kamehameha existed until Queen Lilioukalani was deposed in 1893.

Puowaina Crater was selected as a permanent cemetery site when major objections were made to the temporary World War II cemetery sites in the central and south Pacific areas. It is one of two hallowed resting places in the vast Pacific for the recovered remains of World War II Dead whose next of kin did not request return of the remains to the continental United States. Nearly 13,000 World War II Dead from the Pacific are buried here. They came from such battle sites as Guadalcanal, China, Burma, Saipan, Guam and Iwo Jima and from the prisoner of war camps in Japan. Also interred in the cemetery are the unidentified remains of 800 U.S. servicemen who died fighting in Korea and the Dead of World War II and the Korean and Vietnam Wars whose next of kin requested that they be buried here.

The other hallowed resting place in the Pacific for World War II Dead is the Manila American Cemetery and Memorial, Fort Bonifacio, Manila, Republic of the Philippines, which is administered by the American Battle Monuments Commission.

ARCHITECTS

Architects for the memorial were Weihe, Frick & Kruse of San Fran-
cisco, assisted locally by Theodore A. Vierra, Architects of Honolulu. The landscape architects were Thompson and Thompson of Honolulu.

THE MEMORIAL

The Honolulu Memorial was erected to honor the sacrifices and achievements of American Armed Forces in the Pacific during World War II and in the Korean War. In 1980, it was enlarged to encompass the Missing of the Vietnam War. Commemorated individually by name on Tablets of the Missing at the memorial are the Missing in Action or lost or buried at sea in the Pacific during World War II, other than the southwest Pacific, and those who were Missing in Action or lost or buried at sea during the Korean and Vietnam Wars. This impressive memorial sits high on the wall of Puowaina Crater overlooking the graves area of the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific. It consists of a nonsectarian chapel, two map galleries — one extending laterally from each side of the chapel and two flagpoles in a Court of Honor; a monumental stairway leading from the crater floor to the Court of Honor; ten courts of the Missing, five flanking each side of the stairway and a Dedicatory Stone centered at the base of the stairway. Engraved upon the Dedicatory Stone is this inscription:

IN THESE GARDENS ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHOSE EARTHLY RESTING PLACE IS KNOWN ONLY TO GOD.

THE COURTS OF THE MISSING

On the tablets of the Courts of the Missing (eight full courts and two
Courts of the Missing

half courts) are engraved the names of 28,778 American heroes. Each of them was Missing in Action (MIA) or lost or buried at sea in the Pacific during World War II (but not the southwest Pacific — its Missing in Action are commemorated by name at the Manila American Cemetery and Memorial, Republic of the Philippines), in the Korean War or in the Vietnam War. Unlike the MIA's of World War II, the names of all of the Missing in Action or lost or buried at sea of the Korean and Vietnam Wars are recorded here in one place. These MIA's came from every State of the Union and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Panama Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippines, Mexico, Canada and Samoa. It is noted that the names of those identified servicemen and women whose remains are buried in the cemetery do not appear on the Courts of the Missing.

The names of the Missing are arranged in alphabetical order by military service as follows (Courts are numbered 1 through 8 and A and B as shown on the plan of the memorial):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World War II</th>
<th>Courts</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States Army and Air Forces¹</td>
<td>7, 5</td>
<td>3,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Navy</td>
<td>5, 3, 1, 2</td>
<td>11,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Marine Corps</td>
<td>2, 4</td>
<td>2,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Coast Guard</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18,094</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korea</th>
<th>Courts</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States Army</td>
<td>4, 6, 8</td>
<td>6,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Navy</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Marine Corps</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>663</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States Air Force</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,195</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnam</th>
<th>Courts</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States Army</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Navy</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>516</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States Marine Corps</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Air Force</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Coast Guard</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,489</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ During World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.
The Trani stone tablets of the eight full Courts where the names of the Missing appear were quarried in southeastern Italy. In the center of each Court is a frangipani tree (*Plumeria acuminata*) surrounded by low *Ficus ramentacea*. On the stairway side of the Courts are allspice (*Pimenta acres*) trees surrounded by allamanda (*Alamanda cathartica*); on the outer sides of the Courts is a hedge of orange jessimine (*Murraya exotica*) and rainbow shower (*Cassia fistula* and *javanica*) and Chinese banyan (*Ficus retusa*) trees. At the top of the slope are beds of cup of gold (*Solandra guttata*) and star jasmine (*Jasminum pubescens*). Flanking the open area at the base of the stairway below the full Courts of the Missing are two half Courts on which are engraved the names of the MIA's of the Vietnam War. Centered on the wall of the half Court on the right facing the graves area (B Court) is the following inscription:

IN PROUD MEMORY OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. THESE MEN WERE PART OF THE PRICE THAT FREE MEN HAVE BEEN FORCED TO PAY TO DEFEND HUMAN LIBERTY AND RIGHTS. TO THESE MEN WE OWE A DEBT TO BE PAID WITH GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THEIR SACRIFICE.

On the wall above the inscription are two sculptured angels holding a laurel wreath in the center of which is a replica of the Great Seal of the United States.

To the left of the central inscription on B Court appear these words:

1950 * 1953
IN THE KOREAN CONFLICT 5,720,000 AMERICANS ANSWERED THEIR COUNTRY'S CALL IN THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY FOR OTHER PEOPLE. OF THESE 36,923 GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF
FREEDOM FOR ALL PEOPLE THAT MANKIND MIGHT INHERIT PEACE

To the right of the central inscription on B Court appears these words:

IN PROUD MEMORY OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THESE MEN WERE PART OF THE PRICE THAT FREE MEN HAVE BEEN FORCED TO PAY TO DEFEND HUMAN LIBERTY AND RIGHTS. TO THESE MEN WE OWE A DEBT TO BE PAID WITH GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THEIR HEROISM.

Centered on the wall of the half Court facing the graves area on the left (A Court) is the following inscription:

IN 1923 THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES CREATED THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION TO WORTHILY HONOR HER SONS WHO PAID THE LAST SACRIFICE IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY ON FOREIGN SOIL

LET US HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE HONORED DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN.
To the right of the central inscription on A Court appear these words:

1941 * 1945
IN WORLD WAR II 360,845 AMERICANS GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY

*  
THEY FACED THE FOE AS THEY DREW NEAR HIM IN THE STRENGTH OF THEIR MANHOOD AND WHEN THE SHOCK OF BATTLE CAME THEY IN A MOMENT OF TIME AT THE CLIMAX OF THEIR LIVES WERE RAPT AWAY FROM A WORLD FILLED FOR THEIR DYING EYES NOT WITH TERROR BUT WITH GLORY

COURT OF HONOR
The Court of Honor contains the chapel; two map galleries, one extending laterally from each side of the central tower housing the chapel; two flagpoles; two planting pockets in the center of the forecourt containing Filicium decepiens trees and Allamanda ground cover; a small pool with water jets at the foot of the tower housing the chapel; and two planting pockets flanking the pool. The floor of the court is paved with porphyry stone.

On the front of the tower housing the chapel is a 30-foot female figure standing on the symbolized prow of
a U.S. Navy carrier with a laurel branch in her left hand. Engraved below the figure is the poignant sympathy expressed by President Lincoln to Mrs. Bixby, mother of five sons who had died in battle; . . . “THE SOLEMN PRIDE THAT MUST BE YOURS TO HAVE LAID SO COSTLY A SACRIFICE UPON THE ALTAR OF FREEDOM.” The female figure was designed by Bruce Moore of Washington, D.C. as were the eagles over the entrances to the structure. Fillippo Cecchetti of Tivoli and Ugo Quaglieri of Rome, Italy carved the sculpture under the direction of Mr. Moore.

MAP GALLERIES

The map galleries extend from the right and left sides of the tower. Inscribed upon the frieze of the galleries are the names of places which attained notable significance in the proud record of our Armed Forces:

PEARL HARBOR • WAKE • CORAL SEA • MIDWAY • ATTU • SOLOMONS • GILBERTS • MARSHALLS • MARIANAS • LEYTE • IWO JIMA • OKINAWA • TOKYO • KOREA.

The original maps in the galleries, each ten feet high, were designed by Richard and Carlotta (Gonzales) Lahey of Vienna, Virginia from data prepared for that purpose by the American Battle Monuments Commission. They were of scagliola, i.e. paintings on a special composition applied to Carrara marble surface and glazed. Although scagliola had been used for centuries as one of the decorative fine arts in Italy, it did not withstand the humid climate in Hawaii and the maps were replaced during the period 1968-1972. The new maps of precast tinted mosaic concrete and colored glass aggregate were designed by Mrs. Mary Morse Hamilton Jacobs of Glenelg, Maryland. Early Studios of Manassas, Virginia fabricated the maps under
Mrs. Jacobs' supervision. The titles of the maps and their amplifying inscriptions are as follows:

OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC
1942–1945

1. EXPLOITING THEIR SUCCESSFUL ATTACK UPON PEARL HARBOR ON 7 DECEMBER 1941, THE JAPANESE STRUCK AT AMERICAN, BRITISH, CHINESE AND DUTCH TERRITORIES. THE UNITED STATES, FORCED INITIALLY UPON THE DEFENSIVE, NEVERTHELESS DETERMINED TO HOLD OPEN THE LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS TO AUSTRALIA, TO AID IN ITS DEFENSE, AND TO REGAIN HER STATUS IN THE PHILIPPINES. IN MAY AND JUNE 1942 THE ENEMY WAS CHECKED AT THE BATTLES OF THE CORAL SEA AND MIDWAY AND THE BALANCE OF SEA POWER IN THE PACIFIC WAS RESTORED.


3. SUBMARINES PERSISTENTLY ATTACKED JAPANESE SHIPS CARRYING OIL, RUBBER AND OTHER MATERIALS ESSENTIAL TO THE ENEMY'S INDUSTRY. RELENTLESS ASSAULT AGAINST HIS COMBAT AND MERCHANT SHIPS, FROM THE SEA AND FROM THE AIR, CONTINUED WITH EVER-INCREASING ATTRITION THROUGHOUT THE WAR.


5. AFTER THE CAPTURE OF THE MARIANAS, BOMBERS FROM THESE ISLANDS JOINED THE ASSAULT ON JAPAN, ALREADY STARTED FROM AIRFIELDS IN CHINA, WHICH DEVELOPED INTO CONTINUAL AND VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT AIMED AT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS.

6. THE LANDING AT LEYTE IN OC-
October 1944 led to the decisive naval victories at Leyte Gulf. Landings on Luzon, Iwo Jima and Okinawa followed in rapid succession carrying American forces to the enemy's threshold. Fast carrier task forces coming from the Central Pacific joined in the bombardment of Japan while warships shelled her coastal stations. Following the devastation from the air of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Japanese government sued for peace; the surrender terms were signed in Tokyo Bay on 2 September 1945.

**Battle of the Coral Sea**

4–8 May 1942

By mid-April 1942, the Japanese had established bases in the New Guinea–Solomon Islands area, thus menacing Australia itself. On 3 May they occupied Tulagi, in the Solomons. Aircraft from the U.S. carrier Yorktown attacked Tulagi the next day sinking an enemy destroyer, several minesweepers, smaller craft and seaplanes. The Yorktown task force then turned south to rendezvous with U.S.S. Lexington. On 5 May the Allied task force moved northwest to intercept the Japanese Port Moresby invasion group which was covered by a powerful aircraft carrier striking force.

On 7 May, Lexington and Yorktown aircraft sank the enemy carrier Shoho; the Japanese then withdrew their amphibious invasion force. That same morning Japanese carrier aircraft sank destroyer Sims and damaged oiler Neosho so badly that she had to be scuttled. The climactic carrier battle occurred on 8 May. American carrier aircraft, having located two large Japanese
CARRIERS, SHOKAKU AND ZUIKAKU, PROTECTED BY FOUR HEAVY CRUISERS, SEVERELY DAMAGED THE SHOKAKU. THE ENEMY IN TURN DAMAGED YORKTOWN AND LEXINGTON, THE LATTER BEING ABANDONED AND SUNK.


BATTLE OF MIDWAY • 3–7 JUNE 1942

WHEN THEIR ADVANCE TOWARD AUSTRALIA WAS CHECKED AT THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA, THE JAPANESE SHIFTED THE DIRECTION OF THEIR MAIN OFFENSIVE. ENEMY OCCUPATION FORCES, SUPPORTED BY THE JAPANESE COMBINED FLEET, MOVED AGAINST MIDWAY ISLAND, AND KISKA AND ATTU IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIANS. ON 4 JUNE AIRCRAFT FROM FOUR JAPANESE FLEET CARRIERS ATTACKED MIDWAY. IN ITS DEFENSE U.S. MARINE CORPS ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES, AND LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT MANNED BY MARINE, NAVY AND ARMY AIR FORCE PILOTS, DESTROYED MORE THAN 40 JAPANESE AIRPLANES, THEREUPON NAVAL AIRCRAFT FROM U.S. CARRIERS ENTERPRISE, YORKTOWN AND HORNET ATTACKED THE JAPANESE CARRIERS AND SANK FOUR OF THEM. ENEMY CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT AND A SUBMARINE IN TURN ATTACKED OUR CARRIERS AND SANK YORKTOWN AND DESTROYER HAMMANN. THE AGGRESSIVE AMERICAN AIR RESISTANCE CAUSED THE JAPANESE MIDWAY OCCUPATION FORCE TO WITHDRAW WITHOUT ATTEMPTING TO LAND, LOSING A CRUISER IN THE OPERATION.

FAR TO THE NORTH, JAPANESE AIRPLANES FROM TWO OTHER CARRIERS BOMBED DUTCH HARBOR ON 3 and 4 JUNE, MEETING RESISTANCE FROM U.S. NAVAL AND ARMY AIR FORCES AIRCRAFT. UNDER COVER OF THIS DIVERSION THE JAPANESE, WITHOUT OPPOSITION, OCCUPIED THE ISLANDS OF ATTU AND KISKA ON 7 JUNE.

THE JAPANESE LOSS OF FOUR LARGE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND THEIR COMPLEMENT OF 250 AIRCRAFT WITH MANY FIRST-LINE PILOTS REVERSED THE STRATEGIC SITUATION IN THE PACIFIC. THIS WAS THE ENEMY'S LAST GREAT OFFENSIVE AGAINST AMERICAN TERRITORY. THEREAFTER THE UNITED STATES TOOK THE OFFENSIVE AND STARTED THE LONG ADVANCE TOWARD THE JAPANESE HOMELAND AND FINAL VICTORY.

NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMONS • 4 MAY 1942–30 SEPTEMBER 1944

REACTING TO THEIR DEFEATS AT THE BATTLES OF THE CORAL SEA AND MIDWAY IN MAY AND JUNE 1942 WHICH RESTORED THE BALANCE OF SEA POWER IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN, THE JAPANESE AIMED AT NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMONS AS THEIR NEW OBJECTIVES. ON 21 JULY, THEY SEIZED BUNA AND GONA IN EASTERN NEW GUINEA, THEN CROSSED THE OWEN STANLEY RANGE TO WITHIN 30 MILES OF PORT MORESBY. THE JAPANESE ALSO STARTED TO BUILD AN AIRFIELD ON GUADALCANAL.

TO BLOCK THE ADVANCE IN THE SOLOMONS WHICH THREATENED OUR VITAL SUPPLY LINE TO AUSTRALIA, U.S. FORCES TOOK THE OFFENSIVE, LANDING ON GUADALCANAL AND TULAGI ON 7 AUGUST 1942. THE ENEMY RESPONSE WAS PROMPT AND VIGOROUS. THE SERIES OF HARD-FOUGHT NAVAL BATTLES AND GRIM STRUGGLES ON LAND AND IN THE AIR WHICH FOLLOWED MARKED THE EBBING OF THE
JAPANESE ONSLAUGHT, ALTHOUGH THEIR TENACIOUS OPPOSITION FORCED US TO REINFORCE OUR LAND, SEA, AND AIR FORCES HEAVILY. SIX LONG MONTHS PASSED BEFORE AMERICAN TROOPS OVERRAN THE LAST JAPANESE POSITIONS ON GUADALCANAL.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, IN NEW GUINEA, THE AUSTRALIANS DROVE THE ENEMY BACK TO HIS BUNA-GONA BEACHHEAD AND DEFEATED ANOTHER JAPANESE FORCE AT MILNE BAY. AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN TROOPS THEN EXPELLED THE JAPANESE FROM THEIR BEACHHEAD, AIDED BY THE ALLIED AIR FORCES WHICH BOTH TRANSPORTED TROOPS AND SUPPLIES AND ALSO CONSTANTLY BOMBARDED THE ENEMY.


IN ORDER TO SPEED THE WESTWARD ADVANCE IN NEW GUINEA IT WAS NOW DECIDED TO BYPASS THE STRONG JAPANESE BASE AT WEWAK BY LEAP-FROGGING SOME 350 MILES TO HOLLANDIA, WITH A SECONDARY LANDING AT AIATAPE TO THE EAST; HERE A SEVERE STRUGGLE ENSUED. THEN, WHILE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS CONTINUED THE ADVANCE ON LAND, U.S. ARMY TROOPS, IN CLOSE TEAMWORK WITH U.S. NAVAL AND AIR FORCES, SEIZED WAKDE, BIAK, NOEMFOOR, SANSAPOR, AND MOROTAI IN RAPID SUCCESSION. BY THE END OF SEPTEMBER 1944, OUR FORCES WERE POISED FOR THE RETURN TO THE PHILIPPINES.

ATTU * 11–30 May 1943


FINALLY ON 16 MAY THE NORTHERN FORCE BROKE THROUGH THE SKILLFUL, DETERMINED DEFENSE. THEREUPON OUR INFANTRY CAPTURED PRENDERGAST AND GILBERT RIDGES, THEN SEIZED POSITIONS ON FISHHOOK RIDGE. ON THE NIGHT OF 28–29 MAY, THE ENEMY PUSHED A SUICIDAL COUNTERATTACK 3 1/2 MILES THROUGH A GAP IN THE LINES UNTIL HALTED BY U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS AND ARTILLERYMEN; ORGANIZED RESISTANCE ENDED ON 30 MAY.

THE STRATEGIC SOUNDNESS OF BYPASSING KISKA WAS THEN DEMONSTRATED. WHEN AMERICANS AND CANADIANS LANDED ON THAT ISLAND ON 15 AUGUST, THE JAPANESE HAD ALREADY DEPARTED.

**Battle for Tarawa Atoll 20–23 November 1943**

TOWARD THE END OF 1943 THE UNITED STATES COMMITTED ITS FORCES IN AN ADVANCE ACROSS THE CENTRAL PACIFIC TO CONverGE WITH ITS THRUSTS THROUGH NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMONS. THE INITIAL EFFORT WAS AGAINST MAKIN AND TARAWA IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS, TO GAIN BASES FOR AN ATTACK ON THE MARSHALLS. FAST CARRIER STRIKES BY THE FIFTH FLEET AND BOMBING ATTACKS BY THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE, WHICH HAD BEEN STARTED DURING THE SUMMER, WERE INTENSIFIED IN PREPARATION FOR THE ASSAULT. ON 20 NOVEMBER, USING ITS FIRE SUPPORT, THE NORTHERN ATTACK FORCE LANDED THE 165TH AND ELEMENTS OF THE 105TH INFANTRY REGIMENTS OF THE ARMY'S 27TH DIVISION ON MAKIN. OVERCOMING STUBBORN DEFENSE THE TROOPS SECURED THE ATOLL.

SIMULTANEOUSLY THE SOUTHERN ATTACK FORCE, LIKewise COVERED BY NAVAL AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT, LANDED FIVE BATTALIONS OF THE 2D AND 8TH REGIMENTS OF THE 2D MARINE DIVISION ON BETIO, THE STRONGHOLD OF TARAWA ATOLL. THE CHAIN OF RIFLE PITs HAD NOT BEEN DESTROYED BY THE BOMBARDMENT AND THE DEFENDERS TOok A HEAVY TOLL OF ALL WHO APPROACHED THE ISLAND. BY NIGHTFALL TWO SMALL BEACHHEADS HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED ON THE NORTH SHORE.

REINFORCED ON 21 NOVEMBER, THE MARINES FOUGHT THEIR WAY ACROSS THE ISLAND. ON THE FOLLOWING DAY THE 6TH MARINES, FROM THEIR WESTERN LANDING BEACH, ADVANCED ALONG THE SOUTH SHORE TO LINK UP WITH THE 2D, AND THEN IN COOPERATION WITH THE 8TH, TO EXTEND THE FRONTLINE TO THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE AIRFIELD. ON 23 NOVEMBER, THE 2D DIVISION CLEARED THE REMAINDER OF THE ISLAND.

**RoI-Namur * 1–2 February 1944**


ON 29 JANUARY 1944 FIRE SUPPORT UNITS OF THE FIFTH FLEET JOINED IN THE BOMBARDMENT OF ROI AND NAMUR, THE TWIN NORTHERNMOST ISLANDS OF KWAJALEIN ATOLL. THEN ON 31 JANUARY THE SIX ISLETS TO THE SOUTH OF, AND CLOSEST TO ROI AND NAMUR, WERE SEIZED BY THE 25TH MARINES OF THE 4TH MARINE DIVISION WHICH EMPLACED ARTILLERY TO FIRE IN SUPPORT OF THE MAIN ATTACK.

ON 1 FEBRUARY, THE 23D MARINES LANDED ON ROI WHILE THE 24TH MARINES LANDED ON NAMUR. OVERCOMING THE JAPANESE GARRISON THE 23D MARINES PUSHED FORWARD AND CAPTURED ROI BEFORE NIGHTFALL. THE 24TH MARINES ENCOUNTERED
MUCH STRONGER RESISTANCE ON NAMUR AND THEIR ADVANCE WAS STOPPED AFTER THEY HAD ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD 500 YARDS DEEP. ON 2 FEBRUARY, THEY RESUMED THE ATTACK WITH RENEWED AGGRESSIVENESS AND EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON NAMUR WAS DECLARED SECURE.

Kwajalein Island 1–4 February 1944


ON 1 FEBRUARY, COVERED BY ARMY AND NAVAL AIR SUPPORT, GUNFIRE OF THE SHIPS, AND BY ITS OWN ARTILLERY, THE 7TH DIVISION LANDED ITS 32D AND 184TH INFANTRY REGIMENTS ON THE NARROW WESTERN END OF KWAJALEIN, AND ARTILLERY WAS EMLACED.


The Marianas 15 June–10 August 1944

1. TO PENETRATE THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES AND GAIN BASES FROM WHICH AIRCRAFT COULD STRIKE AT THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS, THE UNITED STATES UNDERTOOK TO SEIZE THE MARIANA ISLANDS IN THE SUMMER OF 1944. FOR SEVERAL MONTHS PRIOR TO THE LANDINGS, FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES AND AIRCRAFT OF THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE CONDUCTED PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENTS OF THE TARGET AREA.


TWO DAYS LATER THE ISLAND WAS DECLARED SECURE.

4. ON 24 JULY, AFTER A LENGTHY PREPARATORY BOMBARDMENT BY U.S. SHIPS, AIRCRAFT, AND ARTILLERY FIRING FROM SAIPAN, THE 4TH MARINE DIVISION FOLLOWED BY THE 2D MARINE DIVISION LANDED ON NORTHERN TINIAN. AFTER NINE DAYS OF SEVERE FIGHTING, WITH CONTINUOUS SUPPORT BY SEVENTH AIR FORCE AND CARRIER AIRCRAFT AND BY NAVAL GUNFIRE, THE MARINES SECURED THE ISLAND.


VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC

1. IN THE LAST YEAR OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN THE TEMPO QUICKENED. HAVING ALREADY PENETRATED THE JAPANESE BASIC DEFENSIVE PERIMETER BY INVADING THE MARIANAS AND THE PALAUS AND BY PUSHING ALONG THE NEW GUINEA COAST AND ON TO MOROTAI, BYPASSING AND ISOLATING MANY THOUSANDS OF THE ENEMY BY THEIR LEAPFROG ASSAULTS, OUR JOINT FORCES PREPARED TO STRIKE AT THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS.

2. THE DECISIVE VICTORY IN THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA IN JUNE 1944 OPENED THE PHILIPPINES TO DIRECT ATTACK; OUR LANDINGS WERE ADVANCED TWO MONTHS AND SCHEDULED INTERMEDIATE OPERATIONS WERE CANCELLED. ON 20 OCTOBER AMERICAN FORCES LANDED ON LEYTE. REALIZING THAT THE LOSS OF THESE ISLANDS WOULD IMPERIL THE REMAINDER OF HIS WARTIME GAINS THE ENEMY REACTED SWIFTLY, RISKING, AND LOSING, A MAJOR SEA CONTEST WITH THE THIRD AND SEVENTH FLEETS WHICH ELIMINATED JAPAN AS A SEAPOWER. ON 9 JANUARY 1945 WE RETURNED TO LUZON—THE COMPLETE LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES FOLLOWED.

3. IN BURMA, ALLIED FORCES OVERRAN THE JAPANESE, WHILE IN CHINA, UNDER THE STIMULUS OF AIR- AND GROUND-BORNE SUPPLY FROM THE WEST, THE ENEMY'S GRASP WAS BROKEN. IN NOVEMBER 1944 THE U.S. AIR FORCES OPENED THEIR MAJOR AIR ATTACKS AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOME- LAND FROM BASES IN THE MARIANAS, TO WHICH THEY SOON REDEPLOYED THEIR AIRCRAFT WHICH HAD OPERATED EFFECTIVELY AGAINST THE ENEMY FROM THE CHINESE MAINLAND. UNTIL THE END OF HOSTILITIES THESE ATTACKS CONTINUED WITH EVER INCREASING INTENSITY. IN FEBRUARY CAME THE CAPTURE OF IWO JIMA WHICH PROVIDED A BASE FOR FIGHTER ESCORTS AND A HAVEN FOR CRIPPLED BOMBERS FACED WITH THE LONG OVERWATER RETURN FROM JAPAN TO THE MARIANAS.

4. FOR MONTHS, AIRCRAFT OF THE NAVY'S FAST CARRIERS AS WELL AS ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBERS HAD RE-
PEATEDLY ATTACKED OKINAWA, THE FINAL STEPPING STONE TO JAPAN; OUR TRIPHIBIOUS ASSAULT ON THAT ISLAND EARLY IN MARCH CULMINATED IN ITS CAPTURE BY LATE JUNE.

5. THROUGHOUT THE WAR U.S. SUBMARINES CONTRIBUTED MATERIALLY TO OUR SUCCESS. OPERATING OFTEN THOUSANDS OF MILES FROM THEIR BASES, DEEP WITHIN ENEMY-CONTROLLED WATERS, THEY STRUCK WITH DEVASTATING EFFECTIVENESS AND, BY WAR'S END, HAD DESTROYED NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF JAPAN'S COMBAT SHIPS AND ONE-HALF OF HER MERCHANT MARINE, WHILE ALSO PERFORMING MISSIONS OF RECONNAISSANCE, SUPPLY, AND THE RESCUE OF ISOLATED PERSONNEL.

6. PLANS FOR THE INVASION OF JAPAN CONTEMPLATED A TRIPHIBIOUS ASSAULT ON KYUSHU IN NOVEMBER 1945, FOLLOWED BY A LATER ATTACK ON THE TOKYO PLAIN. IN PREPARATION, OUR AIR AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS OF JAPAN CONTINUED UNABATED. THE DEVASTATION FROM THE AIR OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI IN EARLY AUGUST WAS FOLLOWED BY THE CAPITULATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, THE SURRENDER TERMS BEING SIGNED IN TOKYO BAY ON 2 SEPTEMBER 1945, 1,365 DAYS AFTER THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES
October 1944–15 August 1945

FROM THE EARLY DAYS OF THE LONG ENEMY OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES, UNITED STATES FORCES PERSISTENTLY FOUGHT THEIR WAY BACK. EVENTUALLY, ON 20 OCTOBER 1944, UNDER COVER OF NAVAL GUNFIRE AND AIR BOMBARDMENT OF THE SEVENTH FLEET AND WITH LONG-RANGE SUPPORT BY AIRCRAFT OF THE THIRD FLEET, THE SIXTH ARMY LANDED ON THE EASTERN SHORES OF LEYTE.

THEREUPON THE JAPANESE DECIDED TO RISK A MAJOR SEA BATTLE IN A DETERMINED EFFORT TO DESTROY THE AMERICAN FORCES; THREE Fleets MOVED TOWARD THE PHILIPPINES. ON 23 OCTOBER AMERICAN SUBMARINES ATTACKED THE CENTER FORCE IN PALAWAN PASSAGE. ON THE FOLLOWING DAY AIRCRAFT FROM THE THIRD FLEET INFlicted HEAVY LOSSES ON THIS FORCE IN THE SIBUYAN SEA WHILE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT FROM LUZON DESTROYED A U.S. CARRIER.

DURING THE NIGHT OF 24–25 OCTOBER THE ENEMY'S SOUTHERN FORCE STEAMED INTO SURIGAO STRAIT DIRECTLY TOWARD THE WAITING SEVENTH FLEET AND WAS DECISIVELY DEFEATED BY TORPEDO ATTACKS AND GUNFIRE. MEANWHILE THE THIRD FLEET MOVED TO INTERCEPT THE NORTHERN FORCE AND ON 25–26 OCTOBER WON A MAJOR VICTORY OFF CAPE ENGANO.


TWO MONTHS OF HARD FIGHTING FREED MOST OF LEYTE, ALTHOUGH MANY JAPANESE ESCAPING TO THE NORTH AND WEST RESISTED THE PURSUING EIGHTH ARMY, NOW IN CONTROL ON THE ISLAND. IN DECEMBER THE SIXTH ARMY SEIZED MINDORO; MEANWHILE THE JAPANESE MASSED A QUARTER OF A MILLION MEN TO DEFEND LUZON.

ON 9 JANUARY 1945, THE SEVENTH FLEET LANDED THE SIXTH ARMY AT LINGAYEN GULF. SUPPORTED BY THE FIFTH AIR FORCE AND BY MARINE CORPS AND NAVAL AIRCRAFT, THE TROOPS PUSHED INLAND. INITIALLY, RESISTANCE WAS ENCOUNTERED ALONG THE LEFT FLANK; ON THE RIGHT
American forces advanced down the central plains toward Manila. After fierce fighting Manila, Bataan, and Corregidor were cleared of the enemy. U.S. troops and Philippine guerrilla forces, continuously supported by aerial bombardment, then forced the enemy deep into the mountains. On 1 July, the Eighth Army assumed responsibility for land operations; the Sixth Army regrouped in preparation for an invasion of Japan.

With the cooperation of the Seventh and Thirteenth Air Forces, the Eighth Army and the Seventh Fleet had already embarked on a series of amphibious assaults to free the other islands. During February and March they secured airfields in Palawan and Zamboanga and overpowered the enemy in the Visayan Sea area. In April they landed units on the southern coast of Mindanao and advanced toward Davao Gulf; others followed and fought their way northward to meet additional forces which landed in May. By the end of June, American soldiers and Filipino guerrillas had compressed the enemy into isolated mountain areas. There he was subjected to intensive aerial bombardment and to constant pressure until 15 August 1945 when hostilities ceased.

Iwo Jima
16 February–16 March 1945

Before the capture of the Marianas Islands had been completed in August 1944, airfields were under construction. From these, in November, the U.S. Army Air Forces began massive air assaults against the Japanese homeland. The prompt seizure of the island of Iwo Jima became of vital importance because it could provide the only emergency landing field for returning aircraft in distress as well as a base for fighter escorts.

Sensing the peril to their empire the Japanese concentrated their efforts on making Iwo Jima impregnable, garrisoning this fortified island of about seven square miles with more than 20,000 troops in carefully prepared defensive positions. Against these, for seven months prior to the amphibious assault, the U.S. Seventh Air Force as well as fast carrier aircraft squadrons and naval surface ships directed bombardments of increasing frequency and intensity.

On 16 February 1945, units of the Fifth Fleet began a concentrated gunfire and aerial bombardment of Iwo Jima while the fast carriers, in a covering action, struck at targets in Japan, then returned three days later to join in the attack. On the morning of 19 February, under cover of a heavy bombardment, the Fifth Fleet landed the 4th and 5th Marine Divisions on the southeast coast of the island. The enemy reacted violently, pouring concentrated fire from previously undetected positions. As the Marines advanced across open ground they were raked by heavy fire from the high ground on the flanks. The 4th Marine Division on the right suffered severe casualties and the escort carrier Bismarck Sea was sunk offshore by enemy air attack.

By the end of the day the Marines had fought their way across the island and had isolated the Japanese on Mount Suribachi from the main forces in the north. On the following day our troops captured airfield No. 1. The 3d Marine Division landed on the third day.

Airfield No. 2 was reached on 23 February. Simultaneously the 5th

FOR NEARLY TWO WEEKS MORE, WITH CONTINUOUS SUPPORT BY SEVENTH AIR FORCE AND CARRIER AIRCRAFT AND NAVAL GUNFIRE, THE MARINES PRESSSED FORWARD AGAINST A DETERMINED RESISTANCE CONDUCTED BY A WELL-TRAINED, WELL-EQUIPPED ENEMY, FIGHTING FROM THOUSANDS OF DEFENSIVE INSTALLATIONS AND DEEP CAVES. DESPITE HEAVY AND CONTINUOUS LOSSES THE MARINES MAINTAINED THEIR DRIVE UNTIL FINALLY, AFTER 26 DAYS OF BITTER ASSAULT, THE ISLAND WAS SECURED.

THE SEIZURE OF IWO JIMA ENTAILED HEAVY AMERICAN CASUALTIES BUT, EVEN BEFORE THE CAPTURE OF THE ISLAND HAD BEEN COMPLETED, ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE AS AN AIR BASE WAS DEMONSTRATED. THE BOMBARDMENT OF JAPAN WAS INTENSIFIED, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS WAS INCREASED; UNDOUBTEDLY THE NUMBER OF AMERICANS WHOSE LIVES WERE SAVED BY THE OPERATION OF THIS AIR BASE EXCEEDED THE NUMBER LOST IN ITS CAPTURE.

OKINAWA
26 March–22 June 1945

EARLY IN 1945 THE GREAT CONCENTRATION OF U.S. SEA, LAND, AND AIR POWER IN THE PACIFIC ENABLED OUR FORCES TO CHALLENGE JAPAN IN HER OWN WATERS. FOR MONTHS AIRCRAFT FROM THE NAVY'S FAST CARRIERS, AND ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBERS FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA AND THE MARIANAS, HAD BOMBED THE IMPORTANT BASES IN THE RYUKYUS. OTHERS IN JAPAN AND FORMOSA WERE ALSO ATTACKED PRIOR TO THE INVASION. THE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT WAS INITIATED WHEN A DIVISION OF THE TENTH ARMY LANDED ON KERAMA RETTO ON 26 MARCH. FIVE DAYS LATER TROOPS LANDED ON THE KEISE ISLETS AND EMLAUCED ARTILLERY TO COVER THE LANDING ON THE MAIN ISLAND.

ON 1 APRIL, UNDER COVER OF AN INTENSIVE NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT BY THE U.S. FIFTH FLEET, TWO DIVISIONS OF THE U.S. ARMY XXIV CORPS AND TWO DIVISIONS OF THE MARINE III AMPHIBIOUS CORPS LANDED ON OKINAWA ITSELF. THE TWO CORPS, ATTACKING ABREAST, PUSHED RAPIDLY ACROSS THE ISLAND, THUS SPLITTING THE JAPANESE FORCES. THE III AMPHIBIOUS CORPS THEN TURNED NORTH, WHILE THE XXIV CORPS TURNED SOUTH TO ATTACK THE JAPANESE MAIN DEFENSIVE POSITIONS. THERE FOLLOWED A DESPERATE THREE MONTHS STRUGGLE ON LAND, ON SEA, AND IN THE AIR.

FIRE, ULTIMATELY CHECKED THE KAMIKAZES. THE SEIZURE OF IE SHIMA AFTER FOUR DAYS OF BITTER FIGHTING PROVIDED THE SITE FOR AN EXCELLENT AIR BASE WHICH FURTHER STRENGTHENED OUR AIR DEFENSE.


Operations Against the North Koreans
25 June–23 November 1950

ON 25 JUNE 1950 THE NORTH KOREAN ARMY INVADED THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA. THE UNITED NATIONS DEMAND FOR THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES BEING IGNORED, UNITED STATES AIR AND SEA FORCES WERE SENT TO GIVE THE SOUTH KOREAN ARMY COVER AND SUPPORT AND TO PROVIDE AERIAL AND SEA EVACUATION. ON 30 JUNE, THE PRESIDENT AUTHORIZED THE USE OF AMERICAN GROUND TROOPS.

THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES PROMPTLY NULLIFIED AIR OPPOSITION WHILE NAVAL FORCES NEUTRALIZED THE NORTH KOREAN NAVY, MET THE SERIOUS ENEMY MINE THREAT AND ESTABLISHED A BLOCKADE OF THE PENINSULA. NEVERTHELESS, NORTH KOREAN GROUND TROOPS, WHICH HEAVILY OUTNUMBERED AND OUTGUNNED THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FORCES, CAPTURED THE CAPITAL CITY OF SEOUL AND ADVANCED RAPIDLY SOUTHWARD.

ON 5 JULY ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION FROM THE EIGHTH ARMY IN JAPAN MET THE ENEMY NEAR OSAN; THEN BEGAN A SERIES OF COSTLY DELAYING ACTIONS. THE U.S. 25TH INFANTRY AND 1ST CAVALRY DIVISIONS ARRIVED AND WERE PROMPTLY COMMITTED.

BY 5 AUGUST THE DEFENDERS WERE COMPRESSED INTO A SMALL BEACHHEAD AROUND PUSAN ALTHOUGH THE U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE AND THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES HAD GREATLY ASSISTED IN SLOWING THE ENEMY'S ADVANCE BY CONTINUOUSLY BOMBING INDUSTRIAL TARGETS AND SUPPLY LINES, AND BY PROVIDING CLOSE SUPPORT. CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT AND NAVAL GUNFIRE WERE RENDERING EFFECTIVE INTERDICATION AS WELL AS GROUND SUPPORT. COMMAND OF THE SEAS MADE POSSIBLE A RAPID BUILDUP OF SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS.

THE U.S. 2D INFANTRY DIVISION AND 1ST MARINE BRIGADE LANDED ON AUGUST 1 AND 2, FOLLOWED BY SEVERAL UNITS FROM OTHER NATIONS. ON 7 AUGUST SOLDIERS AND MARINES LAUNCHED THE FIRST SUSTAINED U.N. COUNTERATTACK IN SOUTHEAST KOREA, STOPPING THE ENEMY DRIVE TOWARD PUSAN. FURTHER COUNTERATTACKS, SUPPORTED BY AIR FORCE, MARINE CORPS AND NAVAL AIRCRAFT, AND AIDED BY NAVAL GUNFIRE, ESTABLISHED A FIRM PERIMETER.

ON 15 SEPTEMBER THE INITIATIVE CHANGED HANDS; PRECEDED BY AIR AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION WAS LANDED AT INCHON IN A DARING FLANKING OPERA-
TION. THE 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOLLOWED AND TOGETHER THEY PRESSSED FORWARD TOWARD SEOUL. ON 16 SEPTEMBER THE EIGHTH ARMY BEGAN ITS OFFENSIVE TO BREAK OUT OF THE PUSAN PERIMETER. OPPOSITION WAS STRONG AND THE FIGHTING SEVERE UNTIL THE ENEMY LINE WAS BROKEN AND RESISTANCE COLLAPSED. ON 26 SEPTEMBER ELEMENTS OF THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION MET TROOPS OF THE 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION NEAR OSAN; ON THE SAME DAY THE LIBERATION OF SEOUL WAS ANNOUNCED.

PRECEDED BY AIRCRAFT WHOSE ATTACKS HASTENED THE DISORGANIZATION OF THE ENEMY, UNITED NATIONS FORCES CROSSED THE 38TH PARALLEL, THE BOUNDARY OF NORTH KOREA, WHOSE CAPITAL, PYONGYANG, THEY OCCUPIED ON 21 OCTOBER. AFTER THEIR DEFEATS THE NORTH KOREANS SHOWED LITTLE AGGRESSIVENESS AS U.N. TROOPS ADVANCED TOWARD THE YALU RIVER.

AT THIS MOMENT LARGE CHINESE UNITS ATTACKED UNITED NATIONS FORCES. IN THE WESTERN SECTOR THE EIGHTH ARMY WITHDREW TO A SHORTER LINE AND PREPARED FOR FURTHER OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS. IN THE EASTERN SECTOR U.N. FORCES CONTINUED FORWARD, REACHING A LINE WHICH EXTENDED FROM THE CHOSIN RESERVOIR TO THE CHINESE BORDER AND CHONGJIN.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE CHINESE INVADERS
24 NOVEMBER 1950–27 JULY 1953

1. ON 24 NOVEMBER 1950 THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY LAUNCHED AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE NORTH KOREANS BUT WAS ABRUPTLY THROWN BACK BY A MASSIVE ATTACK BY CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES WHICH HAD SECRETLY CROSSED THE YALU RIVER BORDER. THE X CORPS ADVANCE MET A SIMILAR FATE WHEN THE CHINESE CUT OFF MOST OF THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION AND FOUR ARMY BATTALIONS NEAR HAGARU AND KOTO. SURMOUNTING HEAVY ODDS, BITTERLY COLD WEATHER, AND RUGGED TERRAIN, THE MARINES AND SOLDIERS FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO HUNGNAM WHERE, TOGETHER WITH OTHER TROOPS IN NORTHEAST KOREA, THEY WERE EVACUATED BY SEA AND AIR TO SOUTH KOREA. LAND- AND CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT AND SUPPORTING NAVAL GROUPS PROVED INVALUABLE IN THE REDEPLOYMENT.

2. MEANWHILE THE EIGHTH ARMY WITHDREW SOUTH OF PYONGYANG, THEN TO A STRONGER DEFENSIVE POSITION STILL FURTHER SOUTH. ON THE LAST DAY OF DECEMBER 1950 THE ENEMY LAUNCHED A VIGOROUS ATTACK ACROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL INTO SOUTH KOREA, RECAPTURING SEOUL ON 4 JANUARY 1951. THREE WEEKS LATER THE INVADERS WERE HALTED, EXCEPT FOR ONE DIVISION WHICH INFILTRATED ALMOST TO UISONG BEFORE BEING DRIVEN BACK. THIS MARKED THE HIGH TIDE OF THE SECOND INVASION OF SOUTH KOREA.

3. THE EIGHTH ARMY THEN BEGAN A SERIES OF LIMITED-OBJECTIVE ATTACKS; OPPOSITION WAS PARTICULARLY INTENSE SOUTH OF SEOUL AND IN THE CENTER OF THE PENINSULA. IN MARCH U.S. TROOPS CROSSED THE HAN RIVER EAST OF SEOUL, AND, OUTFLANKING THE CITY, FORCED ITS EVACUATION. IN THESE ATTACKS THE TROOPS WERE CONTINUOUSLY ASSISTED BY AIR AND NAVAL FORCES WHICH NOT ONLY PROVIDED CLOSE SUPPORT AND INTERDICTION, BUT ALSO PERFORMED MANY MISSIONS OF AIR SUPPLY AND EVACUATION. SUPPLIES POURED INTO KOREA BY SEA.

4. ON 22 APRIL 1951, THE ENEMY AGAIN ATTACKED IN FORCE BUT WAS HALTED SHORT OF SEOUL AND HONGCHON. IN MID-MAY HE STRUCK ONCE MORE BUT BY THE 22D EXHAUSTION, SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES, AND CASUALTIES FORCED HIM TO ACCEPT FAILURE.

5. ON THE NEXT DAY U.N. TROOPS BEGAN A STEADY DRIVE NORTHWARD. SO HARD HIT WAS THE ENEMY BY EARLY JUNE THAT 10,000 CHINESE SURRENDERED IN A WEEK. ARMISTICE REPRE-
SENTATIVES MET IN JULY BUT CONFERENCES WERE SUSPENDED IN LATE AUGUST, WHEREUPON U.N. FORCES RESUMED THE OFFENSIVE AND GAINED COMMANDING GROUND ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT. THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE RESUMED LATE IN OCTOBER 1951.


The following quotations by General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz appear on scrolls on the maps "Operations in the Pacific" and "Victory in the Pacific," respectively:

"THE PROBLEM BASICALLY IS THEOLOGICAL AND INVOLVES A SPIRITUAL RECRUDESCENCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF HUMAN CHARACTER."

"NAMES THAT ARE A CROSS-SECTION OF DEMOCRACY THEY FOUGHT TOGETHER AS BROTHERS-IN-ARMS THEY DIED TOGETHER AND NOW THEY SLEEP SIDE-BY-SIDE. TO THEM WE HAVE A SOLEMN OBLIGATION TO ENSURE THAT THEIR SACRIFICE WILL HELP TO MAKE A BETTER AND SAFER WORLD IN WHICH TO LIVE."

In the spaces between the extremities of the map galleries and the adjacent entrances are two sets of "key" maps, "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan." The sets consist of three maps on enameled metal, each map covering about one-third of our participation in World War II. By these key maps, each major battle may be related to the others in time and space.

THE CHAPEL

The chapel is located behind the tower between the two map galleries. The two doors leading from the galleries into the chapel, the chapel windows and the altar rail are of bronze grille-work. Inset in the grilles are colored glass cabochons designed by Bruce Moore. The cabochons contain seven different symbols, two of which are repeated three times each.

Doors
Liberty ...........(gold, blue)
The Hero ...........(gold, blue)

Windows
The Hand of God ......(blue)
Liberty ...................(gold)
The Hero ...............(gold)
The Holy Dove ...........(gold)

Altar Rail
Liberty ...................(gold)
The Lamb .................(red)
The Shofar ..............(blue)
The Hero ...............(gold)

The four cabochons in the bronze grille of the altar rail are illuminated electrically.

The United States national flag stands in each corner of the vestibule and at each side of the altar. Inscribed upon the southeast wall of the vestibule is the following dedicatory inscription:

IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

The altar, chapel steps and floor are of Verde (green) Antico marble; the wall behind the altar is of Rojo (red) Alicante marble. On the wall
behind the altar is a lighted Latin cross. It is flanked by a large gold leafed Star of David engraved in the wall to the left and a Buddhist Wheel of Righteousness engraved in the wall to the right.

West Coast Memorial

The West Coast Memorial is situated in the Fort Scott area of the Presidio of San Francisco, California. It stands near the junctions of Washington, Harrison and Lincoln Boulevards on a promontory overlooking the entrance to the Golden Gate, and is accessible by automobile.

THE SITE

Use of the 1 1/2-acre site was granted to the American Battle Monuments Commission by the Department of Defense. It is reached by passing through the Presidio, thence via Park Boulevard and Kobbe Avenue, which leads into Harrison Avenue and the intersection of the latter with Washington Boulevard.

ARCHITECTS

Architects for the memorial were Clark & Beuttler of San Francisco. The landscape architect was Lawrence Halprin, also of San Francisco.

GENERAL LAYOUT

From the parking area at the intersection of Harrison Avenue and Washington Boulevard a path leads southwest to the memorial.

The memorial consists essentially of a curved California Raymond, light gray, granite wall. On the seaward face of this wall are engraved the names, rank, organization and state of 413 men of our Armed Services who lost their lives in the eastern waters of the Pacific Ocean during World War II:

- U.S. Army and Army Air Forces: 157
- U.S. Navy: 238
- U.S. Marine Corps: 7
- U.S. Coast Guard: 11

These men gave their lives in the service of their Country, but their remains have not been recovered and identified. The list includes men from every state in the Union except Nevada, Wyoming, Alaska and Hawaii; the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are also represented.

At the north end of the memorial, surmounted by a relief sculpture panel depicting Pegasus soaring to the heavens from the sea, is the inscription:

1941–1945 * ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF HER SONS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN HER SERVICE AND WHO SLEEP IN THE AMERICAN COASTAL WATERS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN * INTO THY HANDS O LORD.

Standing on a pedestal in front of the pylon terminating the south end of the memorial is a Mount Airy, light gray, granite figure of Columbia mourning the Dead; approximately 8 feet high. The works of

1 It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.
sculpture were designed by Jean De-Marco of New York City.
To blend into the natural growth of the area, the memorial is planted with Mesembryanthemum, Ceanothus, Thunberg and Monterey Pines, Monterey Cypress and other plants. In the bed at the base of the memorial are Juniperus sabina.
The memorial was completed in 1960.

**East Coast Memorial**

**LOCATION**
The East Coast Memorial is situated in Battery Park near the southern tip of Manhattan Island, New York City. Automobiles may approach to a distance of about 200 yards from the south side of the memorial. The South Ferry subway station some 300 yards distant.

**THE SITE**
The site covers three-quarters of an acre at the south (New York Bay) edge of Battery Park, between the circular stone structure of Fort Clinton and the United States Coast Guard Headquarters at the tip of the island.
Use of the site was granted to the
American Battle Monuments Commission by the New York City Department of Parks.

ARCHITECTS

Architects for the memorial were Gehron & Seltzer of New York.

GENERAL LAYOUT

The memorial may be reached either by one of the paths running generally parallel with the river, or by following the promenade along the water's edge. The longitudinal axis of the memorial passes through the Statue of Liberty about two miles distant in the upper Bay.

On each side of the Court of Honor are four granite stelae, 19 feet high, of Chelmsford (Massachusetts) gray granite. On these eight slabs are engraved the names, rank, organization and state of 4,596 men of our Armed Services who lost their lives in the western waters of the Atlantic Ocean during World War II:

United States Army and Army Air Forces\(^1\) \(1,262\)
United States Navy \(2,985\)
United States Marine Corps \(7\)
United States Coast Guard \(342\)

These men gave their lives in the service of their Country, but their remains have not been recovered and identified. Among them are at least four pairs of brothers. The lists include men from every state in the Union except Alaska and Hawaii; the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, Guam, the Virgin Islands and Canada are also represented.

Near the landward end of the Court of Honor is a bronze eagle 18½ feet high symbolically placing a wreath upon the waters. This eagle which weighs about 5 tons was designed by Albino Manca of New York. The Massachusetts Peerless
A Wreath Laid Upon a Wave

polished black granite base beneath it bears this inscription:

1941–1945 * ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF HER SONS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN HER SERVICE AND WHO SLEEP IN THE AMERICAN COASTAL WATERS OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN * INTO THY HANDS O LORD.

The memorial is enframed by formal planting of London Plane (Platanus acerifolia) trees and Euonymus patens hedges; the area is bounded on three sides by Battery Park. A broad flight of steps leads from the Court of Honor to the seawall promenade.

The memorial was completed in 1963 and was dedicated by President John F. Kennedy on 23 May of that year.
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 monuments erected by the Commission are located at or near: Audenarde, Belgium; Bellicourt, France; Brest, France; Cantigny, France; Chateau-Thierry, France; Gibraltar; Kemmel, Belgium; Montfaucon, France; Montsec, France; Sommepy, 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:

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<th>World War I</th>
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<td>Known</td>
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<td>Manila, Republic of the Philippines</td>
<td>13,462</td>
<td>3,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands, Margraten, Netherlands</td>
<td>8,195</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normandy, St. Laurent-sur-Mer, France</td>
<td>9,079</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa, Carthage, Tunisia</td>
<td>2,601</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhone, Draguignan, France</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicily-Rome, Nettuno, Italy</td>
<td>7,372</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suresnes (See WW I also), France</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
East Coast Memorial, New York City, New York ... ... ... 4,596
Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii ..................... ... 18,094
West Coast Memorial, San Francisco, California .......... ... ... 413

Totals .................................................. 86,727 6,513 78,955

World War II cemeteries maintained by the National Cemetery System,
Veterans Administration
National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific
Honolulu, Hawaii ........................................ 11,597 2,079 (See Honolulu
Memorial)
Puerto Rico .................................................. 69 ... ... ...
Sitka, Alaska ............................................... 67 5 ... ...

Other Missing in Action Commemorated by ABMC
Korean War, Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii ..... 8,195
Vietnam War, Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii ... 2,489

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-

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Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine, France
ment to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since the erection of memorials 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 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 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 memorials 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 Cemetery of the Pacific, Honolulu, Hawaii

Canic 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 Gailiard Highway between the Corozal Railroad Station and Fort Clayton. To reach the cemetery, follow Gaillard 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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Telephone: Manila 88-02-12
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