Honolulu Memorial
National Memorial Cemetery
of the Pacific
Honolulu, Hawaii

West Coast Memorial—East Coast Memorial

The American Battle Monuments Commission
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 Department of Veterans’ Affairs, Washington, DC 20420 administers the cemetery; the American Battle Monuments Commission, Arlington, Virginia 22201 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) 532-3720. 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 1800s, 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 Liliuokalani 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 Francisco, 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 areas 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 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 in the 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 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.

Without confirmed information to the contrary, an Administrative Review Board established the official date of death of those commemorated on the Tablets of Missing as one year and a day from the date on which the individual was placed in missing in action status.

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 Forces</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 Corp</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>18,084</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korea</th>
<th></th>
<th></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 Corp</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Air Force</td>
<td>919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,195</td>
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<tr>
<th>Vietnam</th>
<th></th>
<th></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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Marine Corp</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>
</tbody>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,489</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1During 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 raementacea. On the stairway side of the Courts are allspice (Pimenta acres) trees surrounded by allamanda (Allamanda cathartica); on the outer sides of the Courts is a hedge of orange jessamine (Murraya exotica) and rainbow shower (Cassia fistula and Jasminum) and Chinese banyan (Ficus retusa) trees. At the top of the slope are beds of cup of gold (Solandra gultata) 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 are (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 HEROISM.

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

DURING THE KOREAN CONFLICT 36,923 AMERICANS GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY FOR OTHER PEOPLE. GRANT UNTO THEM O LORD ETERNAL
REST WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.
OUR RELIANCE IS IN THE LOVE OF LIBERTY WHICH GOD HAS PLANTED IN US.

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

1961 ★ 1973

IN THE LONGEST CONFLICT IN AMERICAN HISTORY 57,784 PAID THE LAST SACRIFICE SERVING THEIR COUNTRY IN VIETNAM IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM

★

THIS MEMORIAL IS A SACRED REDEMPTION OF A GRATEFUL PEOPLE WITH ITS IMMORTAL DEAD

★

TIME SHALL NOT DIM THE GLORY OF THEIR DEEDS

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

THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF HER SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN ALL QUARTERS OF THE EARTH THAT OTHER PEOPLES MIGHT BE FREED FROM OPPRESSION

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

★ 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 planters pockets in the center of the forecourt containing *Flicillium decipiens* trees and Allamnda 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 LAYED SO COSTLY A SACRIFICE UPON THE ALTAR OF FREEDOM." The female figure was designed by Bruce Moore of Washington, DC as were the eagles over the entrances to the structure. Filippo 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 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.

2. To halt the Japanese advance in the Solomons, U.S. forces took the offensive, landing on Guadalcanal on 7 August 1942. The succession of hard-fought naval battles and grim struggles on land and in the air which followed marked the turning point of the Pacific war in Southeastern New Guinea, U.S. and Australian forces repulsed the Japanese and started on the Long Road back to the Philippines. Supplies flown from India over the Himalayas aided the Chinese effort against the invaders.

3. Submarines persistently attacked Japanese ships carrying oil, rubber and other materials essential to the enemy's industry. Repeated attacks on the Philippines, the United States in 1943 committed its forces in a succession of triphibious assaults along two main axes of advance. One thrust continued the attacks northward,西南wards simultaneously through the Solomons and along the coast of New Guinea; the other crossed the vast reaches of the Central Pacific via the Gilbert and Marshall Islands, then the Marianas (brining on the battle of the Philippine Sea) and the Palau. Far to the north, other American forces expelled the enemy from the Aleutians. In Burma Allied forces fought to reopen the overland supply route to China and stimulate her efforts to eject the Japanese.

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 continuous and violent bombardment aimed at the destruction of the enemy's military and industrial systems.

6. The landing at Leyte in 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 north-west 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. Ameri-
CAN 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 INSTEAD TO THE DISSIPATION OF THEIR MAIN OFFENSIVE, ENEMY OCCUPATION FORCES, SUPPORTED BY THE JAPANESE COMBINED FLEET, MOVED AGAINST MIDWAY ISLAND AND KISKA AND ATTU IN THE WESTERN ALLEUTIANS. ON 4 JUNE A BATTLEFLEET OF FOUR JAPANESE CARRIERS ATTACKED MIDWAY. IN ITS DEFENSE U.S. MARINE CORPS ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES, AND LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT MANNED BY MARINE, NAVY AND ARMED FORCES PILOTS, DESTROYED MORE THAN 40 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT. CROSSING THE OCEAN 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, LAND ON GUADALCANAL AND TULAGI ON 7 AUGUST 1942. THE JAPANESE RESPONSE WAS PROMPT AND VIGOROUS. THE SERIES OF HARD-FOUGHT NAVAL BATTLES AND AIR BATTLES ON LAND AND IN THE AIR WHICH FOLLOWED MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE JAPANESE ONSLAUGHT, ALTHOUGH THEIR TENACIOUS OPPOSITION FORCED US TO SUSPEND OUR INVASION. LANDING, AND AIR FORCES HEAVILY, SIX LONG MONTHS PASSED BEFORE AMERICAN TROOPS OVERTURN THE LAST JAPANESE POSITIONS ON GUADALCANAL.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, IN NEW GUINEA, THE AUSTRALIAN ADVANCE TOOK THE ENEMY BACK TO HIS BUNA-GONA BEACHHEAD AND DEFENDED ANOTHER JAPANESE BEACHHEAD AT MILNE BAY. AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN TROOPS THEN EXPULSED THE JAPANESE FROM THEIR BEACHHEADS, 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 DECIDED TO BYPASS THE STRONG JAPANESE BASE AT Wewak BY LANDING SOME 350 MILES TO THE NORTH, WITH A SECONDARY LANDING AT ATAPE TO THE EAST, WHERE A SEVERE RESISTANCE ENGAGED. THEN, WHILE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS Halted THE ADVANCE ON LAND, U.S. ARMY TROOPS, IN CLOSE TEAMWORK WITH U.S. NAVAL AND AIR FORCES, SEIZED WADDE, BIAK, NOEMFOOR, SANSAPOR AND MOROTAI IN RAPID SUCCESSION. BY THE END OF SEPTEMBER 1944, OUR FORCES WERE PREPARED FOR THE RETURN TO THE PHILIPPINES.

**ATTU** 11-30 MAY 1943


BYPASSING Kiska, the U.S. NAVY NORTH PACIFIC FORCE Sailed for Attu, a Mountainous Island 40 MILES LONG BY 15 MILES WIDE. ON 11 MAY THE REINFORCED 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION LANDED NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE JAPANESE, WHO HELD ONLY THE EAST END OF THE ISLAND. THE TROOPS MADE GOOD PROGRESS ASHORE IN SPITE OF FOG, TREACHEROUS TUNDRA, AND PRECIPICIOUS SNOW-COVERED MOUNTAINS, UNTIL THEY ENCLOSED THE MAJOR JAPANESE BEACHEAD AT SADORI, NEW GUINEA FOLLOWED. THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF RABAUL WAS COMPLETED WHEN OUR TROOPS SEIZED THE AMIRALITIES IN FEBRUARY AND OCCUPIED EMIRAU IN MARCH 1944. MEANWHILE A MAJOR COUNTEROFFENSIVE AGAINST OUR BOUGAINVILLE BEACHHEAD WAS REPULSED.
WEATHER PERMITTED, THE ADVANCE WAS COSTLY AND DIFFICULT.

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 PEBBLY RIDGE. ON THE 26-29 MAY, THE ENEMY PUSHED A SUICIDAL COUNTER-ATTACK 38 MILES THROUGH A GAP IN THE LINES UNTIL HALTED BY U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS AND ARTILLERYMEN, ORGANIZED RESISTANCE ENDED ON 30 MAY.

THE PRECISION STRATEGIES OF BY-PASSING KISKA WAS THEN DEMONSTRATED. WHEN AMERICANS AND CANADIANS LANDED ON THAT ISLAND ON 15 AUGUST, THE JAPANESE HAD ALREADY DEPARTED.

**BATTLE FOR TARAWA ATOLL**


SIMULTANEOUSLY THE SOUTHERN ATTACK FORCE, ALONG COVERED BY NAVAL AND BOMBARDMENT, LANDED FIVE BATTALIONS ON THE 2D AND 8TH REGIMENTS OF THE 2D MARINE DIVISION ON BETIO, THE STRONGHOLD OF TARAWA ATOLL. THE CHAIN OF FUMBLES, GUN EMMERGENCE AND 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 BECOME ESTABLISHED ON THE NORTH SHORE.


**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. 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 EMMERGENCE AGAIN IN THE 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 AGGRESSION AND EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON NAMUR WAS DECLARED SECURE.

**KWALEIN 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 KWALEIN. THE TWO REGIMENTS ADVANCED STEADILY AND BY NIGHTFALL HAD ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD ALMOST A MILE DEEP. THE ATTACK CONTINUED ON THE TWO SUCCEEDING DAYS AGAINST THE 2D PRELUDE TO INCREASING RESISTANCE WHICH WAS FINALLY BEATEN DOWN. CAPTURE OF THE ISLAND WAS COMPLETED ON THE AFTERNOON OF 4 FEBRUARY. THE REMAINING ISLETS COMPRISING KWALEIN ATOLL WERE TAKEN ON 5 FEBRUARY. IN THE MEANTIME OUR FORCES LANDED ON MAJURO ATOLL IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF THE GROUP.


**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 MARIANAS ISLANDS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS PRIOR TO THE LANDINGS, FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES AND AIRCRAFT OF THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE CONDUCTED PRESHIPMENTS OF THE TARGET AREA.


4. ON 24 JULY, AFTER A LENGTHY PREPARATORY BOMBARDMENT BY U.S. SHIPS, AIRCRAFT, AND ARTILLERY FIRING FROM THE 3D MARINE DIVISION FOLLOWED BY THE 2D MARINE DIVISION LANDED ON NORTHERN TIN-
IAN. 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.

5. PROCEEDING ON THE FEASI-

6. THE INDIVIDUAL BEACHHEADS WERE THEN LINKED TOGETHER AND SUPPORTED BY ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT. THE 72ND INFANTRY DIVISION AND THE 3RD MARINE DIVISION JOINED A COORDINATED AT- TACK TOWARD THE NORTH END OF THE ISLAND WHERE THE JAPANESE HAD CONCENTRATED THEIR FORCES. BY AUGUST ORGANIZED RESISTANCE HAD CEASED.

VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC


2. THE DECISIVE VICTORY IN THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA IN JUNE 1944 OPENED THE PHILIPPINES TO DIRECT AT- TACK; OUR LANDINGS WERE ADVANCED TWO MONTHS AND SCHEDULED INTER- MEDIATE OPERATIONS WERE CANCELED ON 20 OCTOBER. THIRD AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT LANDED ON LEYTE REALIZING THAT THE LOSS OF THESE ISLANDS WOULD IMPERIL THE REMAINDER OF HIS PURSUIT GAIN THE JAPANESE HOMELAND FROM Bases in the Marianas, from which they had operated against the enemy from the 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 JAPAN FIGHTING UNHINDERED UNTIL THE OFFENSIVE WAS ENDED.

3. IN BURMA, ALLIED FORCES OVERRAN THE JAPANESE, WHILE IN CHINA, UNDER THE STIMULUS OF AIR- AND GROUND-BORNE SUPPLY FROM THE WEST, THE JAPANESE GRASP WAS BROKEN. IN NOVEMBER 1944 THE U.S.iator STYMIED THEIR MAJOR AIR AT- TACKS AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND FROM Bases in the Marianas, from which they had operated against the enemy from the 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 JAPAN FIGHTING UNHINDERED UNTIL THE OFFENSIVE WAS ENDED.

4. FOR MONTHS, AIRCRAFT OF THE NAVY'S FAST CARRIERS AS WELL AS ARMY AND CARRIER AIRCRAFT HAD REPEATEDLY ATTACKED OKINAWA, THE FINAL STEP TOWARD JAPAN; OUR TERRITORY AIRCRAFT AND MARINES ENSURED TOTAL CAPTURE BY LATE SUMMER.

VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC


2. THE DECISIVE VICTORY IN THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA IN JUNE 1944 OPENED THE PHILIPPINES TO DIRECT AT- TACK; OUR LANDINGS WERE ADVANCED TWO MONTHS AND SCHEDULED INTER- MEDIATE OPERATIONS WERE CANCELED ON 20 OCTOBER. THIRD AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT LANDED ON LEYTE REALIZING THAT THE LOSS OF THESE ISLANDS WOULD IMPERIL THE REMAINDER OF HIS PURSUIT GAIN THE JAPANESE HOMELAND FROM Bases in the Marianas, from which they had operated against the enemy from the 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 JAPAN FIGHTING UNHINDERED UNTIL THE OFFENSIVE WAS ENDED.

3. IN BURMA, ALLIED FORCES OVERRAN THE JAPANESE, WHILE IN CHINA, UNDER THE STIMULUS OF AIR- AND GROUND-BORNE SUPPLY FROM THE WEST, THE JAPANESE GRASP WAS BROKEN. IN NOVEMBER 1944 THE U.S.iator STYMIED THEIR MAJOR AIR AT- TACKS AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND FROM Bases in the Marianas, from which they had operated against the enemy from the 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 JAPAN FIGHTING UNHINDERED UNTIL THE OFFENSIVE WAS ENDED.

4. FOR MONTHS, AIRCRAFT OF THE NAVY'S FAST CARRIERS AS WELL AS ARMY AND CARRIER AIRCRAFT HAD REPEATEDLY ATTACKED OKINAWA, THE FINAL STEP TOWARD JAPAN; OUR TERRITORY AIRCRAFT AND MARINES ENSURED TOTAL CAPTURE BY LATE SUMMER.

5. THROUGHOUT THE WAR U.S. SUBMARINES CONTRIBUTED MAJOR 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.


LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

OCTOBER 1944-15 AUGUST 1945


THEREUPON THE JAPANESE DECIDED TO RISK A MAJOR SEA BATTLE IN A DETERMINED EFFORT TO DESTROY THE AMERICAN FORCES; THREE FLEETS Merged. AGAINST THE PHILIPPINES. ON 23 OCTOBER AMERICAN SUBMARINES ATTACKED THE CENTER FORCE IN PALAUAN PASSAGE. ON THE FOLLOW-ING DAY AIRCRAFT FROM THE THIRD FLEET INFlicted HEAVY LOSSES ON THIS FORCE IN THE SIBUYAN SEA WHILE JAPANESE AIR FROM LUZON DE- STROYED A U.S. CARRIER.

DURING THE NIGHT OF 24-25 OCTOBER THE JAPANESE SOUTHERN FORCE STEAMED INTO SURIGAO STRAIT DIRECTLY TOWARD THE WAITING SEVENTH FLEET—WITH DEFEATED BY TORPEDO ATTACKS AND GUNFIRE. MEANWHILE THE THIRD FLEET MOVED TO INTERCEPT THE NORTHERN FORCE AND ON 25-26 OCTOBER WINS A MAJOR VICTORY OFF CAPE ZANZAN.


TWO MONTHS OF HARD FIGHTING FREED MOST OF LEYTE, ALTHOUGH MANY JAPANESE ESCAPING TO THE SEVEN ARMY IN THE PUS- SING 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 DE- FEND LUZON.


WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE SEVEN- TH AND THIRTEENTH AIR FORCES, THE EIGHTH ARMY AND THE SEVEN-
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 OVERWELMED 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 NORTHWEST TO MEET ADDITIONAL FORCES WHICH LANDED IN MAY. THE END OF JUNE, AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND FILIPINO GUERRILLAS HAD COMPRessed THE ENEMY INTO ISOLATED MOUNTAIN AREAS. THERE HE WAS SUBJECT TO INTENSIVE AMPHIBIOUS BOMBARDMENT AND TO CONSTANT PRESSURE UNTIL 15 AUGUST 1945 WHEN HOSTILITIES CEASED.

IWO JIMA
16 February–16 March 1945


FOR NEARLY TWO WEEKS MORE, WITH CONTINUOUS SUPPORT BY SEVENTH AIR FORCE AND CARRIER AIRCRAFT AND NAVAL GUNNERY, THE MARINES PRESERVED FORWARD AGAINST A DETERMINED RESISTANCE CONDUCTED BY A WELL-TRAINED, WELL-EQUIPPED ENEMY, FIGHTING FROM THOUSANDS OF DEFENSIVE INSTALLATIONS AND DEEP CAVES. DESPITE HEAVY CASUALTIES, 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 IWO JIMA 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


FORCES HAD BATTERED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE FORTIFIED NAHA-SHURI LINE. BY 22 JUNE 1945, THE LAST ORGANIZED UNIT OF THE JAPANESE GARRISON HAD BEEN DESTROYED. OKINAWA THEN BECAME THE FIRST AMERICAN STRATEGIC BASE WITHIN EASY AIR RANGE OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

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 was 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. By 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. The serious enemy mine threat and established a flanking perimeter 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 7 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 7th Infantry 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 interdiction as well as ground support. Command of the seas made possible a rapid buildup of supplies and reinforcements.

The U.S. 2nd 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 landed at Inchon in a daring flanking operation. The 7th Infantry Division followed and together they pressed forward toward Seoul. On 16 September the Eighth Army began its offensive to break out of the Pusan perimeter. Opposition was strong and 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.

Precipitated 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

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 advanced past a similar fate when the Chinese cut off most of the 1st Marine Division and four Army Battalions near Hagaru and Koto, submounting heavy odds, bitter cold weather, and rugged terrain. The marines and soldiers fought their way to Hungnam where, together with other troops in north 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.

Meanwhile the Eighth Army was pushed back 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 against 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 the Yalu 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 pro-
vided 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 northwest, so hard hit was the enemy by early June that 10,000 Chinese surrendered in a week. Armistice representatives met in July but conferences were suspended in late August. Meanwhile U.N. forces resumed the offensive and gained commanding ground along the whole front. The negotiations were resumed late in October 1951.

6. Fighting continued but the front lines remained substantially unchanged. The air war intensified during the summer of 1952 as U.N. aircraft struck at supply centers, troop concentrations, and industrial targets within Korea. Ground fighting was particularly heavy in October and again in the spring of 1953. An armistice agreement was finally signed on 27 July 1953, thus bringing to a successful conclusion the United Nations defense of the Republic of Korea against the communist invaders.

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

"The problem basically is theological and involves a spiritual recreation 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 Golden Gate National Recreation Areas 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 1½-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:

United States Army and Air Forces
United States Navy
United States Marine Corps
United States Coast Guard

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.

1 It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.
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 Akr, light gray, granite figure of Columbia mourning the Dead; approximately 8 feet high. The works of sculpture were designed by Jean DeMarco of New York City.

To blend into the natural growth of the area, the memorial is planted with Mesembryanthemum, Ceanothus, Chisram 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 4,598 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 1,262
United States Navy 2,987
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 18% 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 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.

1It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.
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 sea-wall promenade.

The memorial was completed in 1963 and was dedicated by President John F. Kennedy on 23 May of that year.

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 site;
- authorization for issuance of fee-free passports for members of the immediate family traveling overseas specifically to visit an ABMC grave or memorialization site;
- a photograph of grave and/or memorialization sites affixed to a large color lithograph of the appropriate cemetery and memorial;
- best route and modes of travel in-country to cemetery or memorial site;
- general information about accommodations in the vicinity of the cemetery or memorial;
- arrangement for floral decoration of a grave or memorialization site. (Weather permitting, a color photograph of the floral decoration in place is provided to the donor.)
HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY
A COMRADE IN ARMS
KNOWN BUT TO GOD

Decorated Gravesite of a World War II “Unknown”