Honolulu Memorial

The memorial was established by the American Battle Monuments Commission to honor the sacrifices and achievements of American armed forces in the Pacific during World War II and the Korean War. The memorial grew in 1980 to include the Missing of the Vietnam War. The Department of Veterans Affairs administers the cemetery.

American Battle Monuments Commission

This agency of the United States government operates and maintains 26 American cemeteries and 29 memorials, monuments and markers in 16 countries. The Commission works to fulfill the vision of its first chairman, General of the Armies John J. Pershing. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I, promised that “time will not dim the glory of their deeds.”

The names of the missing are arranged in alphabetical order by military service as shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World War II Courts</th>
<th>Korean War Courts</th>
<th>Vietnam War Courts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army &amp; Army Air Forces</td>
<td>Army Corps</td>
<td>Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Corps</td>
<td>2, 4</td>
<td>Navy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 5</td>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Air Force</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Before September 18, 1947, the Air Forces were part of the U.S. Army.

Keep our cemeteries clean. Take this brochure home with you or please recycle/dispose of it properly. Thank you.
**World War II in the Pacific 1941-1945**


May 6: American forces in the Philippines surrender to the Japanese.

May 6-8: Battle of the Coral Sea blocks Japanese attempts to sever the lifeline to Australia.

June 3-6: Battle of Midway halts Japanese expansion.

August 7: Marines land on Guadalcanal. Army units soon join them.

September 28: U.S. and Australian forces begin the counteroffensive against the Japanese in Papua and New Guinea.

January 24, 1944: Allied ground, air, and naval forces begin advancing along New Guinea’s northern coast and the nearby Solomon Islands.

November 20: Marine landings on Tarawa enhance the U.S. Central Pacific thrust.


June 15: The 2nd and 4th Marine Divisions land on Saipan, reinforced by the Army’s 27th Infantry Division. Seizure of Guam begins on July 21 and Tinian on July 23.

October 20: Army landings on Leyte begin recapture of the Philippines.

October 23-26: The Battle of Leyte Gulf and Japanese naval power in the Pacific. U.S. Navy submarines sank 54.6 percent of all Japanese vessel losses in the war.

November 24: B-29 Superfortress bombers of the XXI Bomber Command fly from Saipan on the first of many raids against Tokyo.

January 9, 1945: Sixth Army lands on Lingayen Gulf, beginning the liberation of Luzon.

February 19-March 16: Three Marine divisions fight through heavy combat to defeat Japanese forces on Iwo Jima.

June 1-June 22: U.S. Tenth Army seizes Okinawa, increasing the threat to the Japanese homeland.

August 6 and 9: B-29 bombers drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

September 2, Japan’s unconditional surrender concludes aboard USS Missouri (BB-63) in Tokyo Bay.

**Korean War 1950-1953**

After World War II, Korea was divided into North (under Communist control) and South (the Republic of Korea) by the 38th Parallel.

June 25, 1950: North Korean units attack across the 38th Parallel.

June 27: UN Security Council urges member states to help the ROK repel the invasion. The U.S. leads the UN Command that forms.

July 1: U.S. combat units arrive. The North Korean offensive continues southward.

August 4: The Pusan Perimeter is established.

September 15: A.U.S. amphibious assault at Inchon flanks the enemy.

September 16: U.S. Eighth Army surges northward out of the Pusan Perimeter.

October 28: Chinese Communist Forces (CCF) enter the conflict, reinforcing North Korea.

1951 and 1952: Offensives and counteroffensives by both sides drag out the conflict. 21 UN members participate on the ROK side.

July 27, 1953: An armistice is signed between the UN Command and the Chinese North Korean Command.

**Vietnam War 1959-1973**

The Geneva Accords of July 1954 divided Vietnam into North and South along the 17th Parallel. The communist regime of North Vietnam strove to unify Vietnam by force. This included supporting Viet Cong guerrilla warfare in South Vietnam.

U.S. assistance to South Vietnam expanded in 1961. By 1964, 24,000 American service members are in South Vietnam as advisers and also providing air and naval support.

March 8, 1965: The U.S. troop buildup begins, soon reinforced by units from Australia, Korea, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Thailand.


