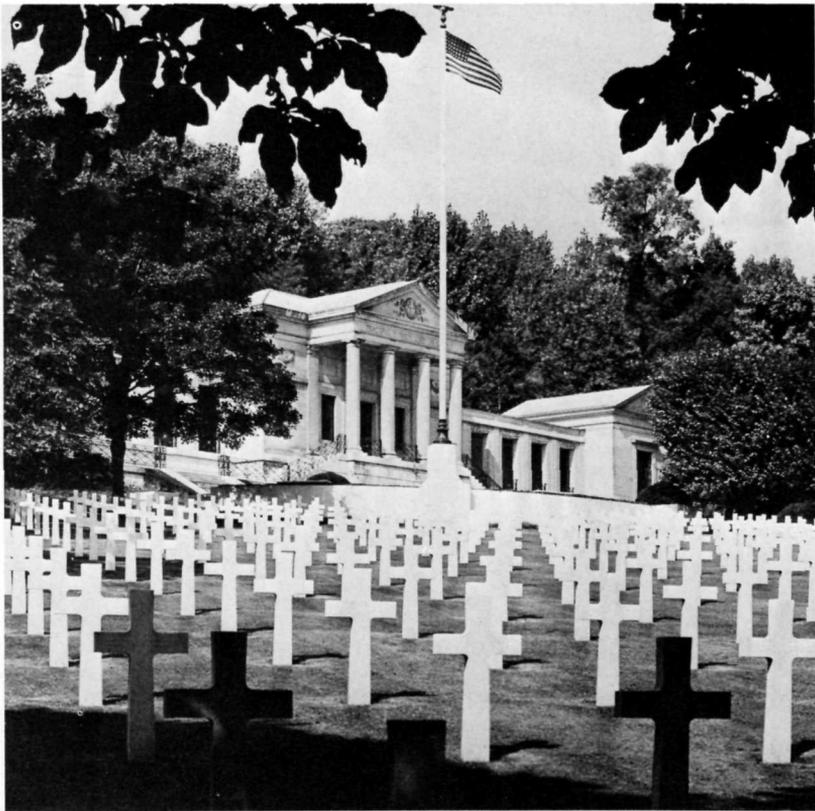
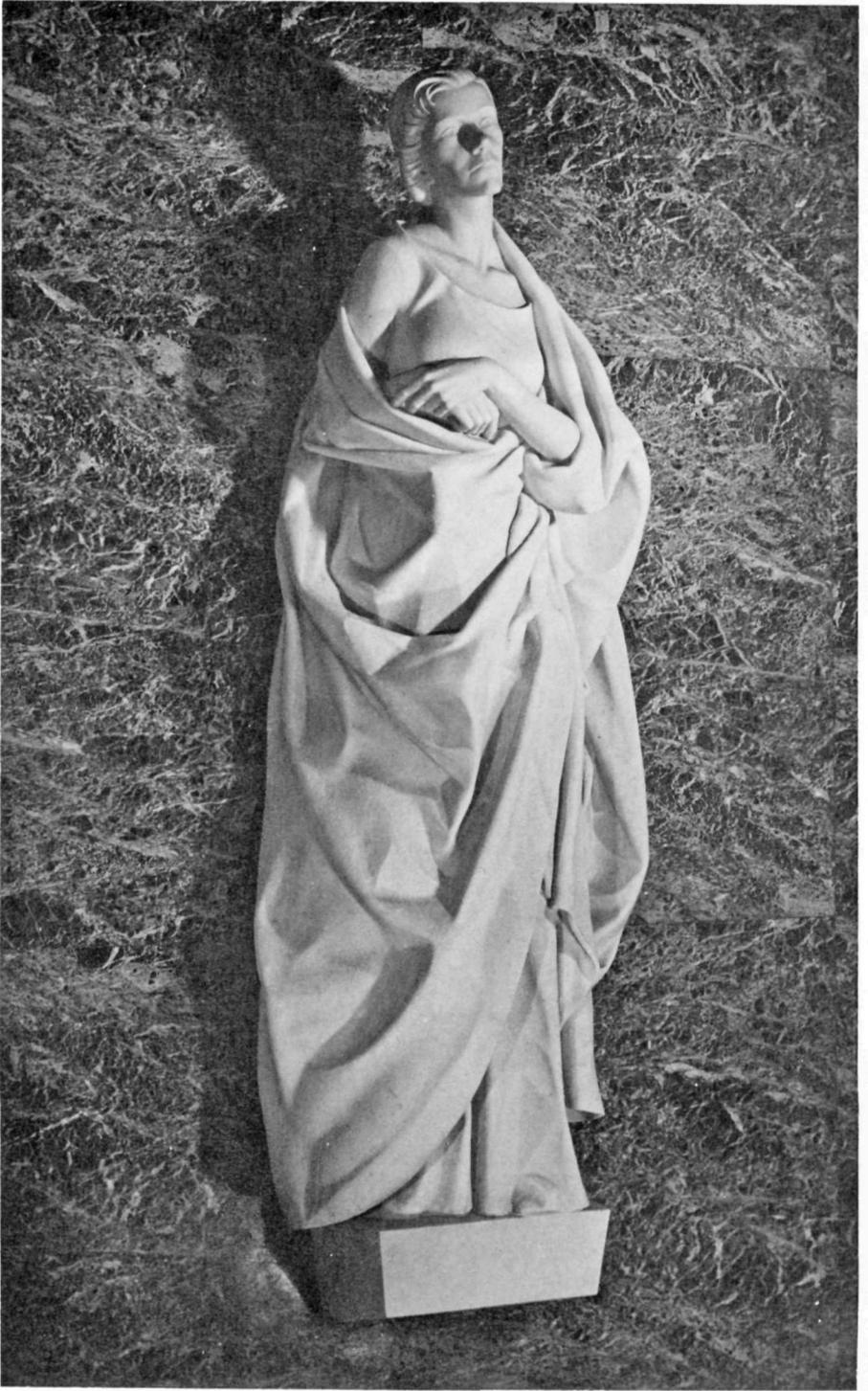


Suresnes American Cemetery and Memorial



The American Battle Monuments Commission

1971

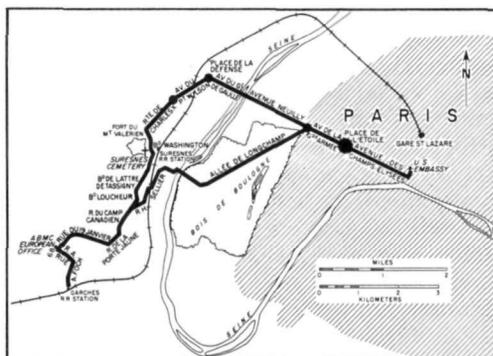


"Memory"

Suresnes American Cemetery and Memorial

LOCATION

Suresnes American Cemetery Memorial is situated on the wooded east slope of Mont Valerien, 4 miles west of the center of Paris, in the city of Suresnes. The cemetery can be reached by taxi or automobile via the Bois de Boulogne and the Suresnes bridge over the Seine River. On leaving the bridge, visitors should bear right and follow the traffic signs indicating Mont Valerien. From Paris (Gare St. Lazare), suburban electric trains are available every 15 minutes to the Suresnes station. On



arrival at the Suresnes station, visitors should take the exit toward the right passing in front of the Foch Hospital, go up the slope to Boulevard Washington, turn right on the boulevard and proceed approximately 200 yards to the cemetery entrance.

THE SITE

The cemetery site covers $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Perpetual use of this land free of charge or taxation was granted to the United States by the French Government.



The Memorial Chapel

The hill on which the cemetery is located is rich in history. Now called Mont Valerien, it was known as Mont Calvaire in earlier times and was the site of a hermitage which was itself the goal of many religious pilgrimages. The hermits maintained gardens and vineyards, as well as a guest house. Thomas Jefferson often visited the guest house while he was Ambassador to France, 1784–1789.

In 1811, Emperor Napoleon I confiscated Mont Valerien with the intention of building a home for the orphans of the Legion of Honor. During a subsequent visit to the site, he changed his mind and decided to build a fort. Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo in 1815 stopped the work and Mont Valerien again became a religious shrine. In 1840, however, the Fort of Mont Valerien was built and is presently in use by the French Signal Corps.

During World War II, German troops occupied the fort where they executed over 4,500 political prisoners and members of the Resistance Movement. The French people have

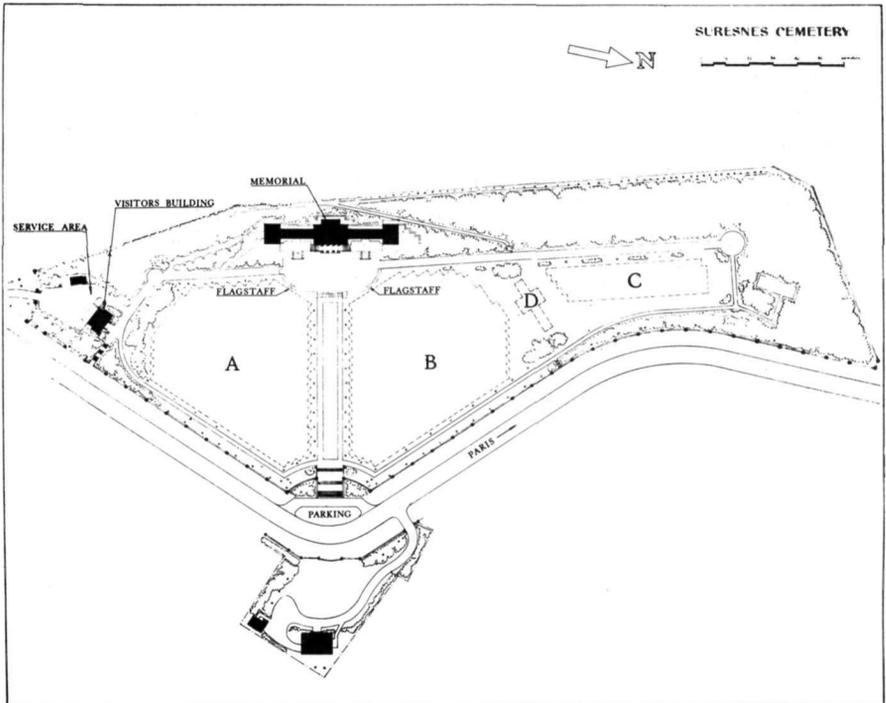
erected an impressive monument along the south wall of the fort to commemorate this sacrifice. Thus, the hill in Suresnes has become a symbol to the French of democracy's struggle in the cause of freedom. Mont Valerien is a site of pilgrimage for both the French and the American peoples.

HISTORY OF THE CEMETERY

The American military cemetery at Suresnes was established in 1917 by the Graves Registration Service of the Army Quartermaster Corps. A majority of the World War I Dead buried there died of wounds or sickness in hospitals located in Paris or at other places in the Services of Supply. Many were victims of the influenza epidemic of 1918–1919.

The cemetery was dedicated by President Woodrow Wilson during Memorial Day ceremonies of 1919.

Administration of the cemetery passed to the American Battle Monuments Commission in 1934, the duties and functions of which are



Location of Cemetery Features

described in the final pages of this booklet. The Commission was responsible for construction of the chapel and landscaping of the grounds, which were completed in 1932.

At the end of World War II, it was decided that this particular cemetery should serve to commemorate the Dead of both World Wars, and an additional grave plot was created as an eternal resting place for the unidentified remains of 24 World War II Unknowns. Commemorative loggias were also added to the original chapel.

The World War II section was dedicated in 1952 with an impressive ceremony presided over by General George C. Marshall, then Chairman of the Commission, and attended by distinguished representatives of the American and French Governments.

ARCHITECTS

The original chapel was designed by architect Charles A. Platt of New

York. His sons, William and Geoffrey Platt, designed the loggias and memorial rooms which comprise the loggias added to the chapel after World War II.

GENERAL LAYOUT

From the gilded, wrought-iron entrance gates, an avenue of clipped lindens leads upward to the chapel, framing the classical facade. Groups of rhododendrons flank the chapel, while red polyantha roses form a border of color along its base.

The impeccable headstones and lawns of the graves area extend in gentle arcs on both sides of the central avenue.

The initial horticultural development has now matured and contributes greatly to the tranquil beauty of the grounds. Planted among the grave plots are beech, weeping willow, mountain ash, horse chestnut and paulownia. The latter is an exceptional sight in the spring, when it is covered with mauve flowers. The hillside, which rises steeply be-



The Chapel Interior

hind the graves area and chapel, is planted with pines, yews, acacia, and hornbeam to form a discreet background.

THE CHAPEL

The exterior walls of the chapel are of Val d'Arion, a creamy French limestone. The four columns supporting the peristyle are interesting monoliths. Above these columns is inscribed in large letters:

PEACEFUL IS THEIR SLEEP IN GLORY.

To the left of the bronze entrance doors, there is inscribed the text:

THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS A SACRED RENDEZVOUS OF A GRATEFUL PEOPLE WITH ITS IMMORTAL DEAD.

The same text in French appears to the right of the entrance.

The interior walls and columns of the chapel are of Rocheret, a compact limestone quarried in central

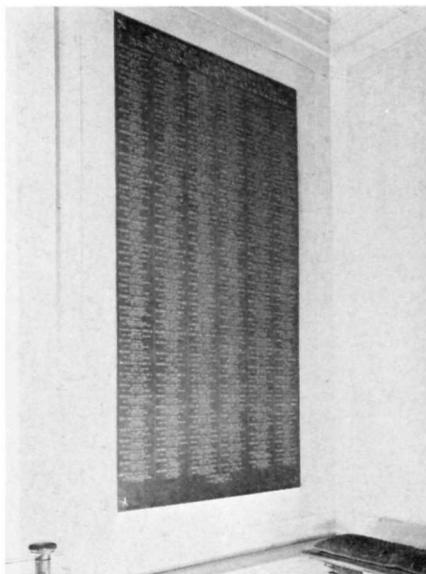
France. The ceiling is paneled in native oak. The principal decorative feature inside the chapel is the mosaic mural behind the altar, created by Barry Faulkner, which depicts the Angel of Victory bearing a palm branch to the graves of the Fallen. Four large bronze plaques, each one cast as a single unit, bear the names of 974 men who were buried or lost at sea during World War I. The altar is of Italian Levanto marble and is inscribed:

I GIVE UNTO THEM ETERNAL LIFE AND THEY SHALL NEVER PERISH.

WORLD WAR I LOGGIA

A portal in the left wall of the chapel leads to the World War I loggia, a covered passage with one side open to give a view of the graves area below and of Paris in the distance. The opposite or rear side is paneled in limestone. One panel of this wall bears the inscription:

TO THE ETERNAL MEMORY OF THOSE AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY DURING WORLD WAR I ☆ ☆ ☆ INTO THY HANDS O LORD.



WW I Tablets of the Missing



Sculpture in Bas-relief WW I Loggia

Midway along the loggia, a relief portrays a group of soldiers carrying

an empty bier. Beneath the frieze is the inscription:

SOME THERE BE WHICH HAVE NO SEPULCHRE. THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE.

An engraved list of other World War I military cemeteries in Europe completes the texts appearing on the wall of this loggia.

WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL ROOM

At the end of the loggia, one enters the World War I memorial room and faces a pure white statue entitled "Remembrance." This graceful figure was created in Carrara marble by the American sculptor John Gregory. The walls and floors of the memorial room are of Italian marbles of varying shades and give a rich, subdued effect to highlight the statue.

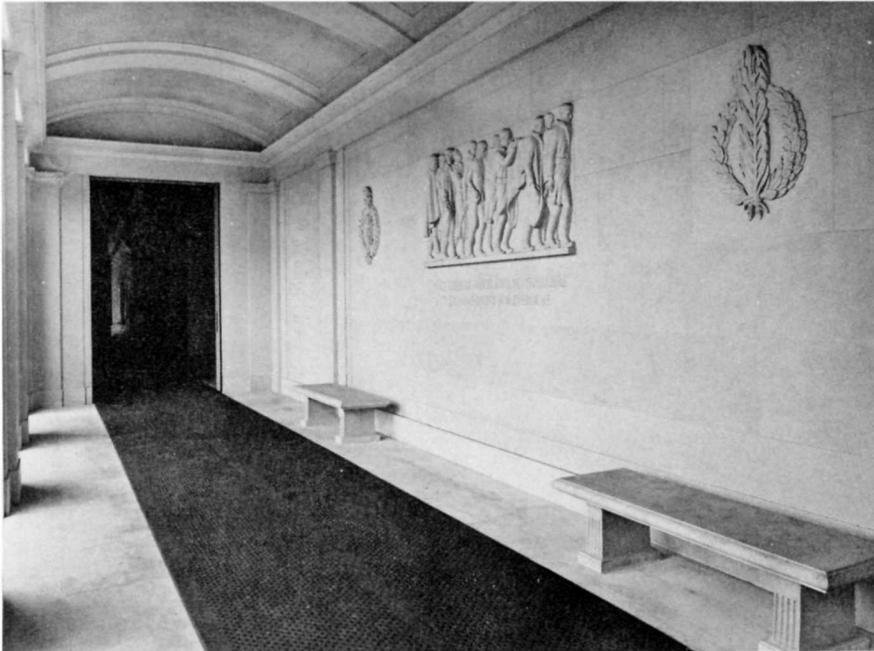
On one wall panel is inscribed the text:

THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF HER SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES WHO FAR FROM THEIR HOMES LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES THAT THE WORLD MIGHT LIVE IN FREEDOM AND INHERIT PEACE ☆ ☆ ☆ FROM THESE HONORED DEAD MAY WE TAKE INCREASED DEVOTION TO THAT CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY GAVE THE LAST FULL MEASURE.

WORLD WAR II LOGGIA

A portal in the right wall of the chapel leads to the World War II loggia, which is very similar in appearance to the loggia previously described, except for the inscriptions on the wall. The dedicatory panel reads:

TO THE ETERNAL MEMORY OF THOSE AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY DURING WORLD WAR II ☆ ☆ ☆ INTO THY HANDS O LORD.



WW I Loggia

Beneath the frieze depicting a group of soldiers carrying the shrouded remains of an Unknown comrade, there is inscribed:

GRANT UNTO THEM O LORD ETERNAL
REST WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.



Sculpture in Bas-relief WWII Loggia

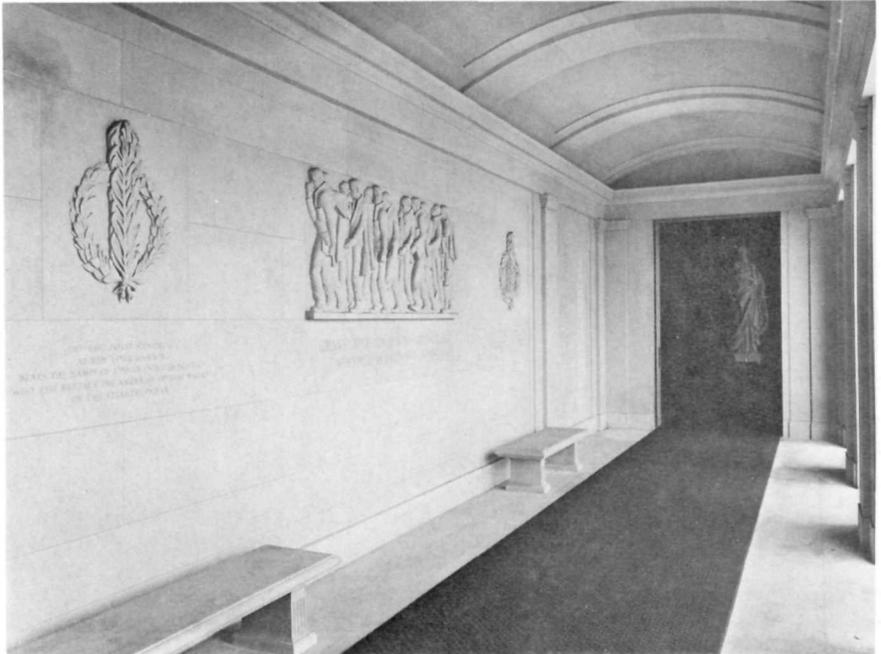
Two other wall panels bear the following texts:

THE EAST COAST MEMORIAL
AT NEW YORK HARBOR
BEARS THE NAMES OF 4596 OF
OUR HEROIC DEAD WHO REST
BENEATH AMERICAN COASTAL WATERS
OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

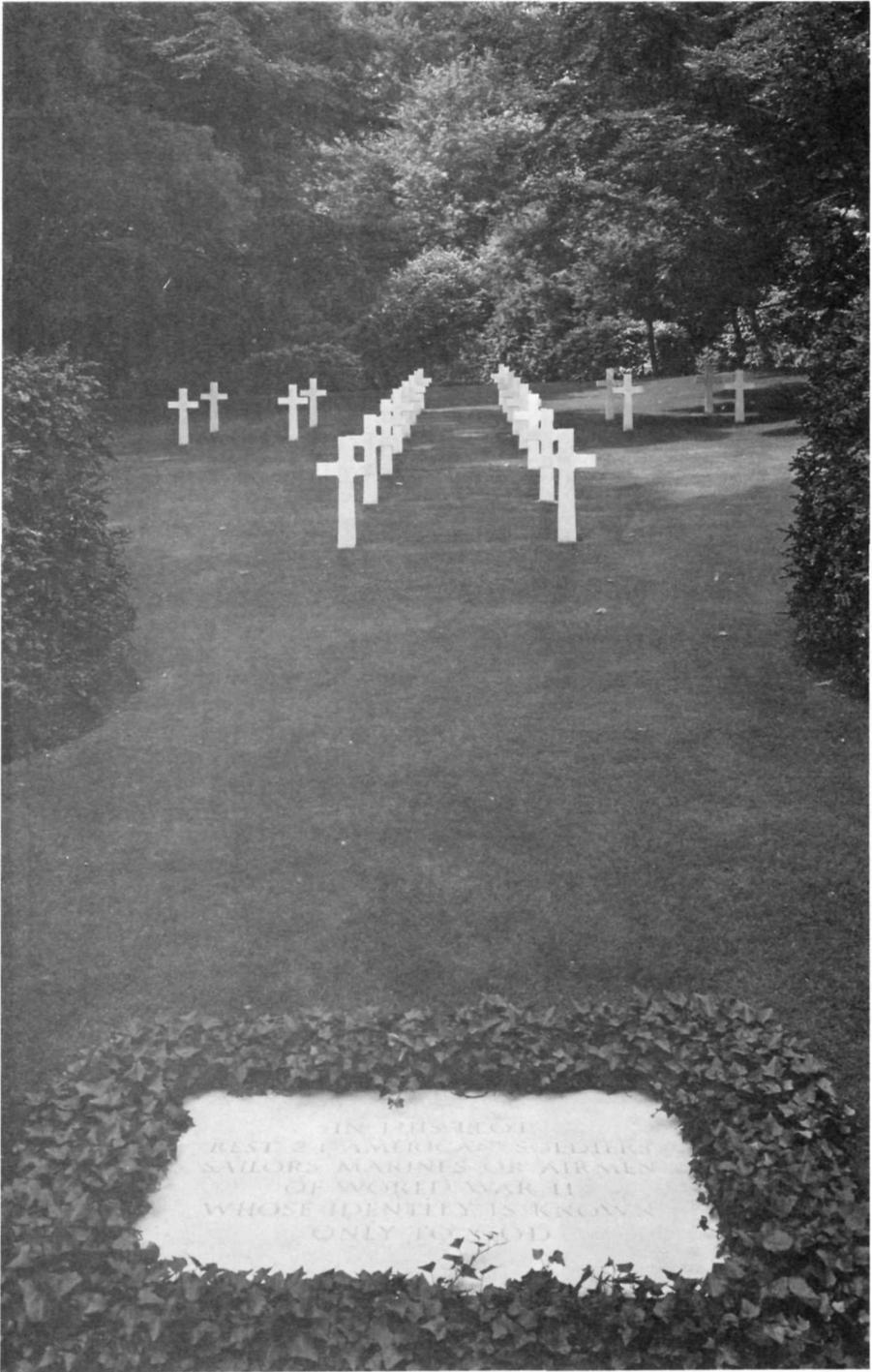
☆ ☆ ☆

THE WEST COAST MEMORIAL
AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BEARS THE NAMES OF 412 OF OUR
HEROIC DEAD WHO REST BENEATH
THE AMERICAN COASTAL WATERS
OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN

The loggia inscriptions are completed with a tabulation of other overseas World War II military cemeteries. In addition to Puerto Rico, the list includes Hawaii and Alaska as these two territories had not attained statehood at the time.



WW II Loggia



World War II Grave Plot

WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL ROOM

The walls and floors in this room are finished in Italian marble corresponding to that in the World War I memorial room. A different statue is presented here, however, entitled "Memory." It is the work of another American sculptor, Lewis Iselin.

The wall panel bears the text:

THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN
PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF HER
SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND AIR-
MEN WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN
ALL QUARTERS OF THE EARTH THAT
OTHER PEOPLES MIGHT BE FREED FROM
OPPRESSION ☆ ☆ ☆ LET US HERE HIGH-
LY RESOLVE THAT THESE HONORED
DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN.

THE GRAVES AREA

The graves area consists of four burial plots; three of World War I, with a total of 1,541 graves, and one of World War II, containing the graves of 24 unknown soldiers, sailors or airmen. Each grave is marked with a headstone of white Italian marble, the Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin Cross for all others.

The precise alignment of white marble headstones on well-kept lawns assures the visitor that no feature of the cemetery receives greater care than does the graves area.

The deceased are interred side by side without distinction as to rank, race or creed, so that all repose equally in everlasting dignity.

To view the graves area is poignant, and the presence of a pair of brothers, a pair of sisters and seven nurses is particularly touching.



Graves Area

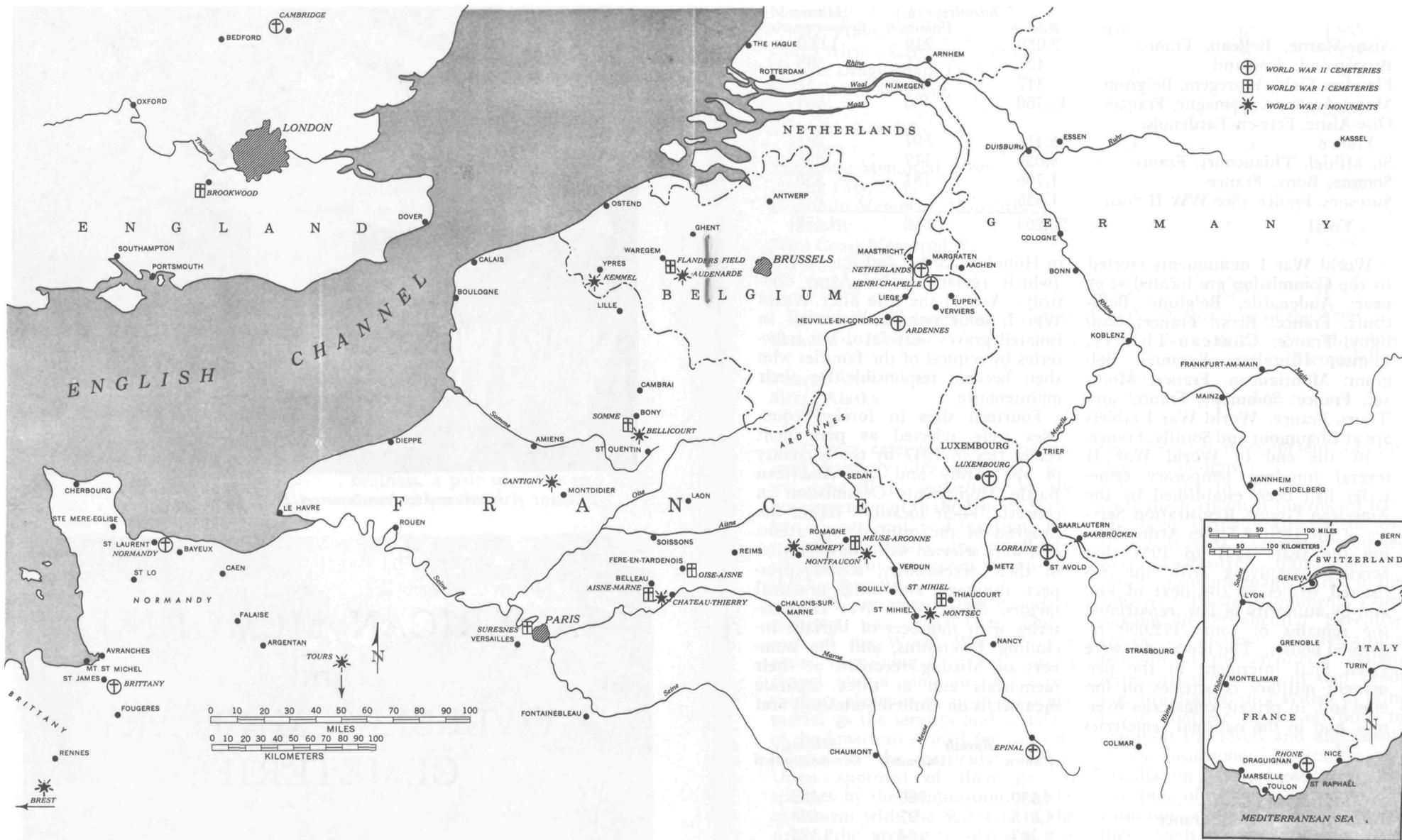


Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne, France

AMERICAN MEMORIALS and OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES

The AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION was created by act of Congress in March 1923 to erect and maintain memorials in the United States and foreign countries where the United States Armed Forces have served since April 6, 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 11 monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our Armed

Forces. In 1934 the World War I overseas cemeteries were transferred to the Commission by Executive Order.

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

	<i>Burials</i>		<i>Missing</i>
	<i>Known</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Commemorated</i>
Aisne-Marne, Belleau, France	2,039	249	1,060
Brookwood, England	427	41	563
Flanders Field, Waregem, Belgium ..	347	21	43
Meuse-Argonne, Romagne, France ...	13,760	486	954
Oise-Aisne, Fere-en-Tardenois,			
France	5,415	597	241
St. Mihiel, Thiaucourt, France	4,035	117	284
Somme, Bony, France	1,706	131	333
Suresnes, France (See WW II also) ..	1,535	6	974
Total	29,264	1,648	4,452

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; Sommepey, 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 remain under Army control). 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:

	<i>Burials</i>		<i>Missing</i>
	<i>Known</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Commemorated</i>
Ardennes, Neuville-en-			
Condruz, Belgium	4,530	780	462
Brittany, St. James, France	4,313	97	498
Cambridge, England	3,787	24	5,125
Epinal, France	5,186	69	424
Florence, Italy	4,189	213	1,409
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium	7,895	94	450
Lorraine, St. Avold, France	10,338	151	444
Luxembourg, Luxembourg City,			
Luxembourg	4,975	101	370
Manila, Republic of the			
Philippines	13,462	3,744	36,279
Netherlands, Margraten,			
Netherlands	8,195	106	1,722

Normandy, St. Laurent-sur-Mer, France	9,079	307	1,557
North Africa, Carthage, Tunisia	2,600	240	3,724
Rhone, Draguignan, France	799	62	293
Sicily-Rome, Nettuno, Italy	7,372	490	3,094
Suresnes (See WW I also) France		24
East Coast Memorial, New York City, N.Y.			4,596
Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii			18,093
West Coast Memorial, San Francisco, Calif.			* (8,187)
			412
Totals	86,720	6,502	78,952

World War II cemeteries maintained by the Department of the Army are:

Honolulu, Hawaii	11,505	2,028	(See Honolulu Memorial)
Puerto Rico	69
Sitka, Alaska	67	5

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 coher-

ence 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:

*8,187 Missing of the Korean conflict are commemorated at the Honolulu Memorial in addition to the 18,093 of World War II commemorated there.



Memorial and Wall of the Missing, Cambridge American Cemetery, Cambridge, England

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 maps).

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

An important motive for the construction of the memorials is the implied undertaking by our Government to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since the erection of memorials by the troops (which in the past 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.



Maps on Chapel Walls, Ardennes American Cemetery, Neuville-en-Condroz, Belgium

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 and buried at sea) give name, rank, organization, and State; the circumstances under which death occurred usually precluded the possibility of determining the exact date.

These cemeteries are open every



*The Buddy Statue, Sicily-Rome
American Cemetery, Nettuno, Italy*

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's local office.

Unlike National cemeteries under jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields. Essentially, these graves with their memorials constitute inviolable shrines.

In addition to the eight World War I cemeteries, the 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, 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 coasts of the Americas are recorded at the memorial erected by the Commission at the *Presidio of San Francisco*.

HONOLULU MEMORIAL

Although the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Honolulu is administered by the Department of the Army, the American Battle Monuments Commission, by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, constructed a memorial therein, incorporating the features of the memorials in its overseas cemeteries. The names of 18,093 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 the 8,187 Missing of the Korean conflict.



Honolulu Memorial (WW II & Korea) National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, Honolulu, Hawaii

DISTINGUISHED MILITARY ACTIONS COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAM

The Commission's memorialization program includes the erection of other monuments or commemorative tablets at places of outstanding military significance around the world during World War II and the Korean War. Among these, plans have been prepared for monuments on Guam, and at Utah Beach in France. The objective is to achieve balanced commemoration of all services in all theaters.

MEXICO CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY

The Mexico City National Cemetery, 31 Calzada Melchor Ocampo, Mexico City, Mexico, was transferred from administration by the Department of the Army to the Commission on July 16, 1947. In a

mass grave in this cemetery are interred the remains of 750 of our unidentified Dead of the War of 1847.

FLORAL DECORATIONS

In the overseas 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 five days before the date of decoration and should be accompanied by check or international money order in dollars or local currency. 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.



Decorated Gravesite of an "Unknown".

PHOTOGRAPHS

Upon request of close relatives of the Dead, buried or commemorated in the Commission's World War I cemeteries, the Commission will furnish a black-and-white photograph of the particular grave, or of the section of the engraved list of the Missing which includes the particular name.

To close relatives of the Dead, buried or commemorated in the Commission's World War II cemeteries and memorials, the Commission will furnish a color lithographed picture of the cemetery, together with a black-and-white photograph of the particular grave, or of the section of the engraved list of the Missing which includes the particular name. For the Honolulu, East Coast and West Coast Memorials, the Commission will supply a lithographed picture of the memorial itself and a black-and-white photograph of the appropriate section of the list of the Missing. Photographs of graves in the National

Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (in Honolulu) are not available through the Commission. Requests for photographs and lithographs should be addressed to the Commission's Washington Office, ATTN: Operations Division, 2067 Tempo A, Washington, D.C. 20315.

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 II cemeteries and memorials to which the World War II headstone or section of the tablets of the Missing photographs are affixed; and arrangements for floral decoration of grave and memorial sites.

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

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68, rue 19 Janvier
92 Garches, France
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Paris

Mediterranean Office

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American Embassy,
Via Veneto
Rome, Italy
Mailing Address:
APO New York 09794
Telephone: 4674, Ext. 156
470-157
Telegrams: ABMC AMEMBASSY,
Rome

Philippine Office

Street Address:
American Military Cemetery
Manila, R. P.
Mailing Address:
APO San Francisco 96528
Telephone: Manila 88-02-12
Telegrams: AMBAMCOM Manila,
R. P.

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Established by Congress March 1923

Membership (May 1970)

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Charles E. Potter, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Harold A. Horn
Carl Spaatz	Richard J. Vander Plaats
Edward F. McGinnis	Leslie M. Fry
Gerhard D. Bleicken	Clinton F. Wheeler
William C. Garrison	A. J. Adams, <i>Secretary</i>

Consulting Architects

Paul P. Cret (1925-1945)
Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson (1946-)

Consulting Landscape Architects

Markley Stevenson (1947-60)
Gilmore D. Clarke (1962-)

Consulting Sculptor

Lee Lawrie (1951-63)

