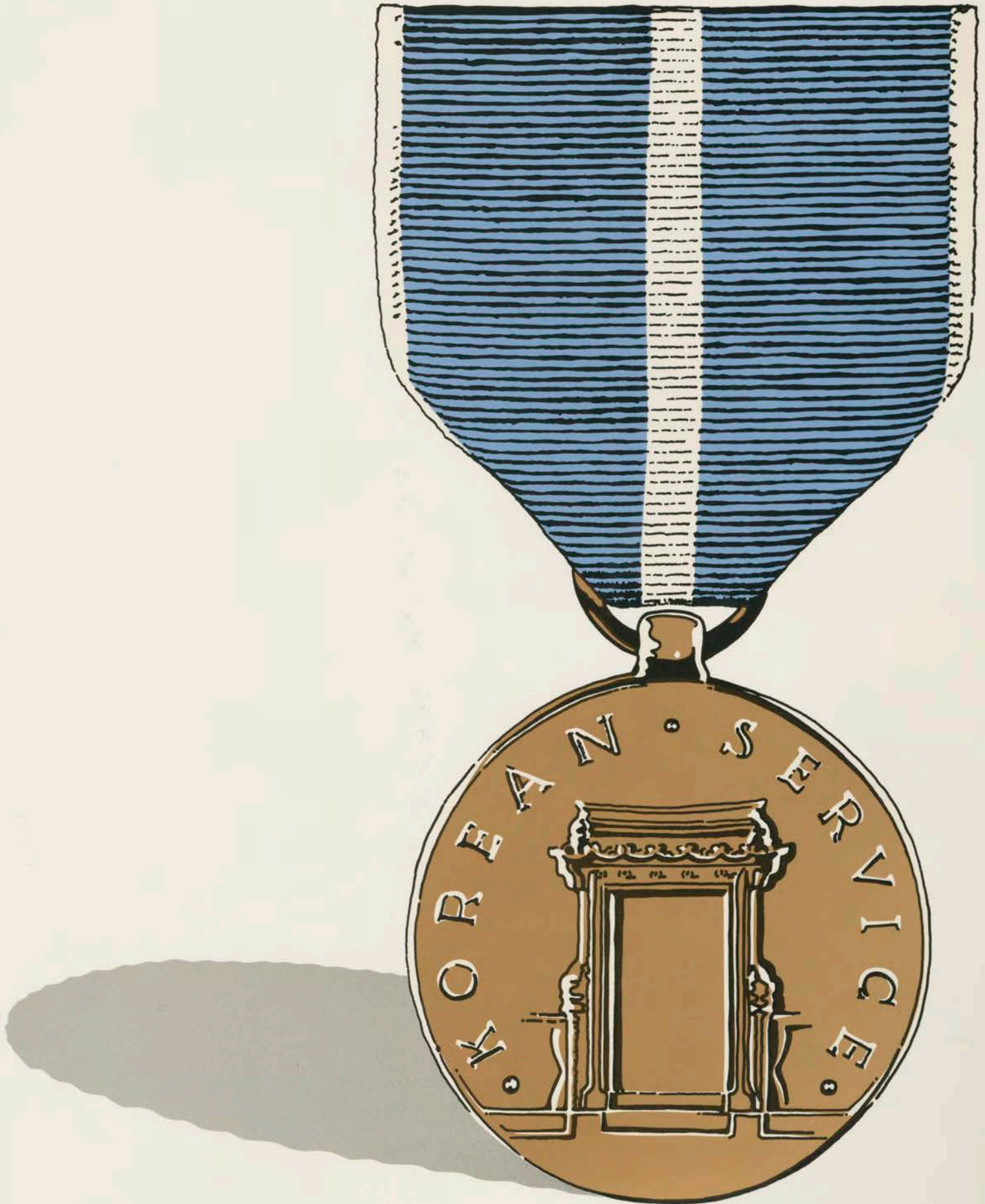


# THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL



# THE KOREAN WAR

## 1950-1953



A victory “forgotten” by history,  
remembered forever by those who sacrificed  
in battle, and those at home  
who suffered the loss of loved ones.

Your help is needed today to establish  
**THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL**  
in the Nation’s Capital,  
so that all Americans may give honor to  
the courage and sacrifice of the  
millions of Americans who participated  
in the Korean War.



# THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE KOREAN WAR

The Korean War erupted on June 25, 1950, when the North Korean Army—organized, trained and equipped by the Soviet Union—invaded the Republic of (South) Korea. Three days later, President Harry S. Truman ordered U.S. forces to defend South Korea.



Encouraged by the prompt action of the United States, the United Nations condemned the act of aggression. For the first time in its history, the U.N. created a United Nations Command, with the U.S. acting as its executive agent, to repel the attack of North Korea from Communist domination. In addition to the United States and South Korea, twenty other nations provided military contingents which served under the United Nations banner.

The fighting raged on for more than three years, as the U.N. forces drove the North Koreans from the Republic of Korea, then stemmed the tide of the Chinese Communist Army attacks. The active hostilities ended with an armistice on July 27, 1953.

Because there has never been a political settlement of the conflict, an uneasy peace still reigns over the Korean peninsula. The provisions of the armistice agreement still constitute, among other things, a de facto boundary between the two Koreans.

## MEMORIAL INFORMATION

Over the years, since the termination of the fighting in Korea, there have been calls for the establishment of a memorial in the Nation's capital to recognize and honor all American servicemen and women who participated in the Korean War.

In response to these calls, President Reagan signed into law P.L. 99-52 in 1986, authorizing the establishment of such a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia. In September, 1988, a site was approved on the Washington Mall. The Korean War Veterans Memorial is to be built in Ash Woods, a grove of trees located near the Lincoln Memorial, and directly across the Reflecting Pool from the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

The Memorial will have two purposes: its fundamental purpose is to express the enduring gratitude of the American people for all who served under our flag in Korea, those who survived no less than those who gave their lives. The second purpose—no less important—is to project the spirit of service, the willingness to sacrifice, and the dedication to freedom that characterized all participants in Korea.



Site of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital

## AN APPEAL



The Korean War Veterans Memorial will be constructed solely by the contributions of private corporations, organizations, institutions and individuals. All contributions will be deposited in a special account with the Treasurer of the United States, and will be used exclusively for the establishment of the Memorial.

Your contribution will help pay tribute to the Americans who fought bravely in Korea. It will help express the gratitude of the American people for all who took part in the war under our flag. Your contribution will project the spirit of sacrifice and dedication to the cause of service characterized by all who served in the Korean War.

Please join us today by sending your check (or money order) tax-deductible contribution to:

The Korean War Veterans Memorial Fund  
Box 2372  
Washington, D.C. 20013-2372

Thank you for your support.

## STATISTICS



More than 5.7 million American servicemen and women were involved—directly or indirectly—in the Korean War.

American casualties totaled 54,246 fatalities, including 33,629 battle deaths. In addition, 103,284 Americans were wounded, and more than 8,000 are missing or unaccounted for.



## REMARKS BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

FRANK C. CARLUCCI

JULY 27, 1988

"Today is not too late to counter history's slight of this war and its veterans. The Korean War was the first real test of America's pledge to contain Communism. We met that test, in spite of the remoteness of the challenge and the burden it entailed . . .

For America, the human legacy of the Korean War is the sterling performance of her uniformed sons and daughters who, uncomplaining, took up arms to defend a nation they never knew and a people they never met . . .

In a land so remote from America and America's consciousness, heroes came to the fore and the inner strength of our troops showed through. They fought brilliantly and tirelessly and enabled our Nation to achieve its aim, and to prove to ourselves and the world that America comes to the aid of its friends, defends its principles, and never retreats from freedom's fight."

CONTRIBUTE TODAY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT  
OF THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL  
IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL.



AMERICAN MEMORIALS  
AND  
OVERSEAS MILITARY  
CEMETERIES



THE AMERICAN  
BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314-0300

1989

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

American Battle Monuments Commission . . . . . 2	Henri-Chapelle Cemetery . . . . . 15	Normandy Cemetery . . . . . 14
Instructions to Visitors . . . . . 3	Honolulu Memorial . . . . . 20	North Africa Cemetery . . . . . 18
Services to the Public . . . . . 3	Kemmel Monument . . . . . 5	Oise-Aisne Cemetery . . . . . 7
AEF Memorial . . . . . 10	Korean War Memorial . . . . . 22	Pointe Du Hoc Ranger Monument . . . . . 14
Aisne-Marne Cemetery . . . . . 6	Luxembourg Cemetery . . . . . 16	Rhone Cemetery . . . . . 19
Ardennes Cemetery . . . . . 16	Lorraine Cemetery . . . . . 17	Saipan Monument . . . . . 20
Audenarde Monument . . . . . 5	Manila Cemetery . . . . . 20	Sicily-Rome Cemetery . . . . . 18
Bellicourt Monument . . . . . 6	Map of England and Europe . . . . . 11-12	Somme Cemetery . . . . . 5
Brittany Cemetery . . . . . 13	Map of Italy . . . . . 23	Sommepey Monument . . . . . 8
Brookwood Cemetery . . . . . 4	Meuse-Argonne Cemetery . . . . . 8	St. Mihiel Cemetery . . . . . 9
Cambridge Cemetery . . . . . 13	Mexico City National Cemetery . . . . . 22	Suresnes Cemetery . . . . . 10
Cantigny Monument . . . . . 6	Montfaucon Monument . . . . . 8	Tours Monument . . . . . 7
Cemetery Hours . . . . . 1	Montsec Monument . . . . . 9	Utah Beach Monument . . . . . 14
Château-Thierry Monument . . . . . 7	Naval Monument at Brest, France . . . . . 10	West Coast Memorial . . . . . 21
Corozal American Cemetery . . . . . 21	Naval Monument at Gibraltar . . . . . 9	
East Coast Memorial . . . . . 21	Netherlands Cemetery . . . . . 15	
Epinal Cemetery . . . . . 17		
Flanders Field Cemetery . . . . . 4		
Florence Cemetery . . . . . 19		

## CEMETERY HOURS

Cemetery	WINTER SEASON — October 1–April 15		SUMMER SEASON — April 16–September 30	
	Weekdays	Sat./Sun./Holidays*	Weekdays	Sat./Sun./Holidays*
Aisne-Marne	9:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm
Brookwood	9:00 am–5:00 pm	10:00 am–6:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm	10:00 am–12:00 noon & 3:00 pm–6:00 pm**
Flanders Field	8:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm
Meuse-Argonne	8:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm
Oise-Aisne	9:00 am–5:00 pm	10:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm	10:00 am–12:00 noon & 3:00 pm–6:00 pm**
St. Mihiel	9:00 am–5:00 pm	10:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm	10:00 am–12:00 noon & 3:00 pm–6:00 pm**
Somme	9:00 am–5:00 pm	10:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm	10:00 am–6:00 pm
Suresnes	8:00 am–5:00 pm	10:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	10:00 am–6:00 pm
Ardennes	8:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm
Brittany	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Cambridge	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Epinal	8:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm
Henri-Chapelle	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Lorraine	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Luxembourg	9:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm
Netherlands	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Normandy	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Rhone	9:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Sicily-Rome	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Florence	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
North Africa	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Manila	6:30 am–4:45 pm	6:30 am–4:45 pm	6:30 am–4:45 pm	6:30 am–4:45 pm

\* Holidays include both US and host country holidays.

\*\* Cemetery and chapel are open; Visitors' Center only closed between hours 12:00 noon–3:00 pm.

The AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION (ABMC) is a small independent agency of the Executive Branch of the United States federal government. It is responsible for commemorating the services of American Armed Forces where they have served since 6 April 1917 (the date of U.S. entry into World War I) through the erection of suitable memorial shrines; for designing, constructing, operating and maintaining permanent American military burial grounds in foreign countries; for controlling the design and construction of U.S. military monuments and markers in foreign countries by other U.S. citizens and organizations both public and private; and for encouraging the maintenance of such monuments and markers by their sponsors. In performing these functions, ABMC administers, operates and maintains on foreign soil twenty-four permanent American military burial grounds, fifteen separate monuments and two tablets (one in Chaumont and one in Soilly, France marking respectively the GHQ of the AEF in World War I and the headquarters of the U.S. First Army in that war) and four memorials in the United States. Presently 124,912 U.S. War Dead are interred in these cemeteries, 30,921 of World War I, 93,241 of World War II and 750 of the Mexican War. Additionally, 5,737 American veterans and others are interred in the Mexico City and Corozal American Cemeteries. Commemorated individually by name on stone tablets at the World War I and II cemeteries and three memorials on U.S. soil are the 94,093 U.S. servicemen and women who were Missing in Action or lost or buried at sea in their general regions during the World Wars and the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Recognizing the need for a federal agency to be responsible for honoring American Armed Forces where they had served and for controlling the construction of military monuments and markers on foreign soil by others, the Congress enacted legislation in 1923 creating the American Battle Monuments Commission. Because of his stature, military background and interest, President Harding appointed General John J. Pershing to the newly-formed Commission and he was elected chairman by the other members. General Pershing served in that capacity from 1923 until his death in 1948, at which time he was succeeded by General George C. Marshall. Following General Marshall's death in 1959, General Jacob L. Devers became chairman. He was succeeded by General Mark W. Clark in 1969. General Clark died in 1984. In 1985, General Andrew J. Goodpaster was elected chairman.

Final disposition of World War I and II remains was carried out under the provisions of Public Law 389, 66th Congress and Public Law 368, 80th Congress, respec-

tively. These laws entitled next of kin to select permanent interment of a loved one's remains in an American military cemetery on foreign soil designed, constructed and maintained specifically to honor in perpetuity the Dead of those wars or repatriation of the loved one's remains to U.S. soil for interment in a National or private cemetery. The programs for final disposition of remains were carried out by the War Department's American Graves Registration Service under the Quartermaster General. From time to time, requests are received from relatives asking that the instructions of the next of kin at the time of interment be disregarded. Those making such a request are informed that the decision of the next of kin of record at the time of interment is final. Often, on seeing the great beauty and immaculate care of the Commission's cemetery memorials, these same individuals tell us later that they are now pleased that the remains of their loved ones have been permanently interred in these shrines.

ABMC's World War I commemorative program consisted of erecting a nonsectarian chapel in each of the eight permanent American military burial grounds on foreign soil established by the War Department for the Dead of that war, landscaping each of the cemeteries, erecting eleven separate monuments and two tablets elsewhere in Europe and an AEF Memorial in the U. S. In 1934, a Presidential Executive Order transferred the eight World War I cemeteries to ABMC and made the Commission responsible for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of future permanent American military burial grounds erected in foreign countries.

By the end of World War II, several hundred temporary burial grounds had been established by the U.S. Army on battlefields around the world. In 1947, fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected to become permanent burial sites by the Secretary of the Army and the American Battle Monuments Commission in concert. The locations of these sites corresponded closely with the course of military operations. The permanent sites were turned over to ABMC after the interments had been made by the American Graves Registration Service in the configuration proposed by the cemetery architect and approved by the Commission. After the war, all temporary cemeteries were disestablished by the War Department and the remains in them disposed of in accordance with the directions of the next of kin. In a few instances, next of kin directed that isolated burials be left undisturbed. When doing so, the next of kin assumed complete responsibility for their care.

Like the World War I cemeteries, use of the World War II sites as permanent military burial grounds was

granted in perpetuity by the host country concerned free of charge or taxation. Except in the Philippines, burial in these cemeteries is limited by the agreements with the host countries to members of the U.S. Armed Forces who died overseas during the war. U.S. civilian technicians, Red Cross workers and entertainers serving the military were treated as members of the Armed Forces insofar as burial entitlement was concerned. The agreement with the Philippine government permitted members of the Philippine Scouts and Philippine Army units that fought with U.S. Forces in the Philippines to be interred in the Manila American Cemetery. All of ABMC's World War I and II cemeteries are closed to burials except for the remains of American War Dead still found from time to time in World War I and II battle areas. This policy is dictated by the agreements with the host countries concerned.

The Commission's World War II commemorative program consists of the construction of fourteen permanent American military cemeteries and several monuments (some still in the planning stage) on foreign soil and three memorials in the United States. In addition to their landscaped graves area and nonsectarian chapels, the World War II cemeteries contain sculpture, a museum area with battle maps and narratives depicting the course of the war in the region and visitor reception facilities.

Each grave site in the permanent American World War I and II cemeteries on foreign soil is marked by a headstone of pristine white marble. Headstones of those of the Jewish faith are tapered marble shafts surmounted by a Star of David; stylized marble latin crosses mark all others. Annotated on the headstones of the World War I servicemen who could not be identified is: "HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD." The words "AMERICAN SOLDIER" were replaced with the words "COMRADE IN ARMS" on the headstones of World War II servicemen who could not be identified because of the tri-service nature of that war.

The policy-making body of the Commission consists of eleven members who are appointed by the President for an indefinite term and serve without pay. They meet with the professional staff of the Commission once or twice annually. ABMC is staffed by 387 full-time civilian employees and six military officers who work for it on a reimbursable basis by arrangement with the Department of Defense. Fifty of the full-time civilian employees are U.S. citizens; all but twelve of them are cemetery superintendents or assistant superintendents. The remaining civilian employees are foreign nationals from the countries where ABMC installations are located. Two field offices oversee operations in Europe and the Mediterranean, one

in Paris, France and one in Rome, Italy. The superintendents of the cemeteries in Mexico City, Corozal and Manila report directly to the Washington Office. All superintendent personnel are specially selected for their administrative ability; knowledge of horticulture; knowledge of vehicle, equipment and structures maintenance; knowledge of construction; and their ability to employ compassion and tact in dealing with the public.

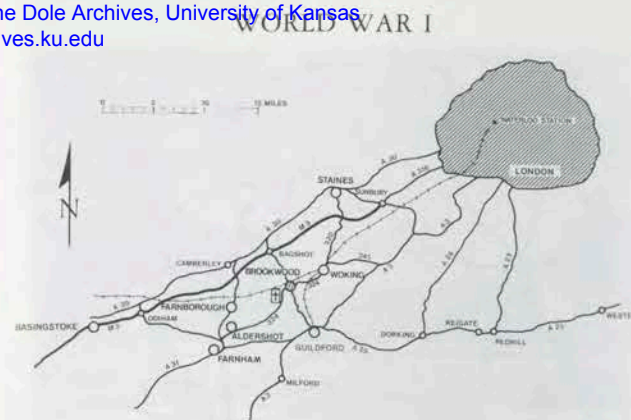
### INSTRUCTION TO VISITORS

The locations of ABMC cemeteries, monuments and memorials in foreign countries are shown on the maps in this pamphlet. Directions to them as well as other information of interest appear beneath the individual maps to each site. Directional signs to the cemeteries are posted on the main roads in their vicinity. All of the cemeteries are open to the public daily. Staff members are on duty in the Visitors' Room to provide information and assistance in locating grave and memorial sites except between the hours of noon and 3:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays.

Photography is permitted in ABMC cemeteries and memorials without special authorization, provided it is not for commercial purposes. Permission to take photographs of a commercial nature must be obtained from the Washington, D.C. office, the address of which appears on the back of the pamphlet.

### SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC

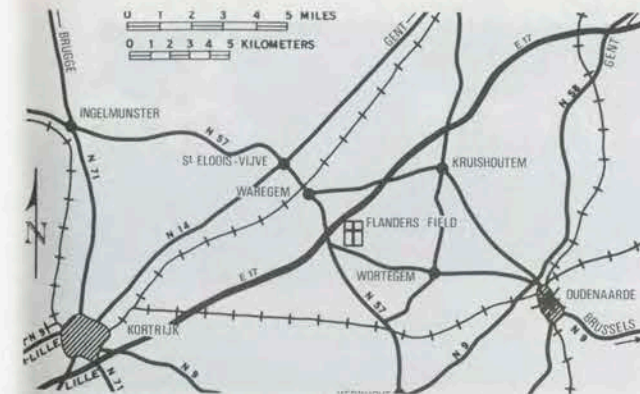
The following information and services are provided without cost to friends and relatives of those interred in or memorialized at ABMC cemeteries and memorials: name, location and general information about the cemetery or memorial in which they are interested; plot, row and grave number if appropriate; suggested routes and modes of travel in-country to the cemetery or memorial; general information about accommodations available in the vicinity of the cemeteries and memorials; letters authorizing fee-free passports for members of the immediate family traveling overseas specifically to visit a grave or memorialization site; black and white photographs of headstones and sections of the Tablets of the Missing on which the serviceman's name is engraved; large color lithographs of the cemeteries and memorials on which photographs of the appropriate headstones or Tablets of the Missing are mounted; and arrangements for floral decoration of grave and memorial sites and provision to the donor of a photograph of the decoration in place.



**BROOKWOOD CEMETERY** is located southwest of the town of Brookwood, Surrey, England, 6 miles north of Guildford, and 9 miles northeast of Aldershot. It may be reached by automobile from London, a distance of 28 miles, or by train from Waterloo station in less than an hour. The American cemetery is about 300 yards from the Brookwood railroad station. There are hotels and restaurants at Woking, Guildford, Aldershot and other nearby towns.

This small cemetery of 4½ acres lies within the large civilian cemetery of the London Necropolis Co. and contains the graves of 468 of our military Dead. Close by are military cemeteries and monuments of the British Commonwealth and other Allied nations. Automobiles may drive through the necropolis to the American cemetery.

Within the American cemetery the headstones are arranged in four plots, grouped about the flagpole. The regular rows of white marble headstones on the smooth lawn are framed by masses of shrubs and evergreen trees which form a perfect setting for the chapel, a classic white stone building on the northwest side of the cemetery. The interior of the chapel is of tan-hued stone. Small stained-glass windows light the altar and flags and the carved cross above them. On the walls within the chapel are inscribed the names of 563 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and whose graves are in the sea.



**FLANDERS FIELD CEMETERY** lies on the southeast edge of the town of Waregem, Belgium, along the Lille-Gent Autoroute E-17. It is located 175 miles north of Paris and 46 miles west of Brussels. The cemetery is within 30 miles of Brugges (Brugge) and Ghent (Gent), the two largest cities in Flanders. Waregem can be reached by train from Paris in about 5 hours and from Brussels in one hour. Hotel accommodations in Waregem are excellent.

The cemetery occupies a 6-acre site. Masses of graceful trees and shrubbery enframe the burial area and screen it from the passing traffic. At the ends of the paths leading to three of the corners of the cemetery there are circular retreats, with benches and urns. At this peaceful site rest 368 of our military Dead most of whom gave their lives in liberating the soil of Belgium in World War I. Their headstones are aligned in four symmetrical areas around the white stone chapel which stands in the center of the cemetery.

The altar inside the chapel is of black and white "Grand Antique" marble having draped flags on each side; above it is a crusader's sword outlined in gold. The chapel furniture is of carved oak, stained black with white veining to harmonize with the altar. On the side walls are inscribed the names of 43 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified.



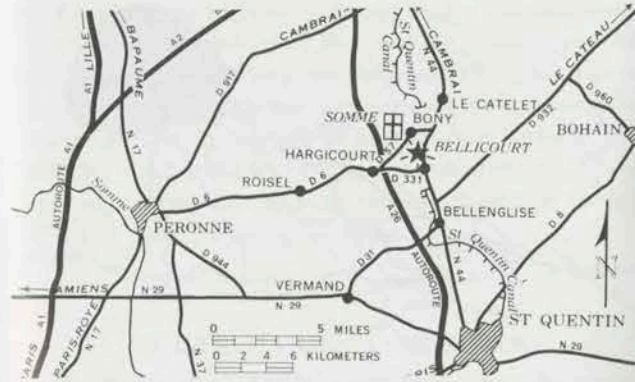


AUDENARDE MONUMENT is located in the town of Audenarde (Oudenaarde), Belgium, 17 miles south of Ghent (Gent), 38 miles west of Brussels and 183 miles north of Paris.

The monument, of golden-yellow limestone bearing the shield of the United States flanked by two stone eagles, stands at the end of a small park maintained by the Commission. It commemorates the services and sacrifices of 40,000 American troops who, in October and November 1918, fought in the vicinity as units attached to the Group of Armies commanded by the King of the Belgians. Some are buried in Flanders Field American Cemetery at Waregem, 8 miles to the west.

KEMMEL MONUMENT is 4 miles south of Ypres (Ieper), Belgium, near Vierstraat, on the Mont Kemmel (Kemmelberg) road, overlooking the bitterly contested Ypres battlefield. Ypres is 30 miles south of Ostende (Ostend), 74 miles west of Brussels and 165 miles north of Paris; it is accessible by train.

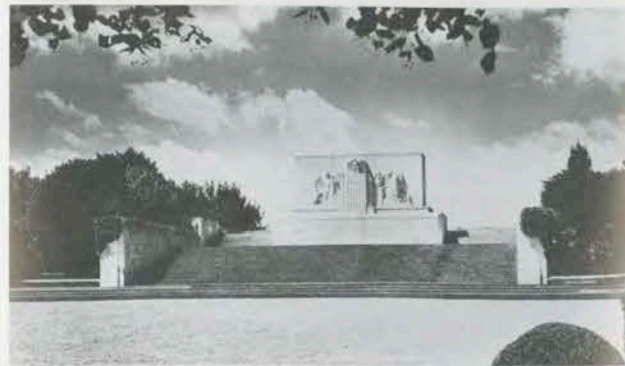
This small monument on a low platform consists of a rectangular white stone block, in front of which is carved a soldier's helmet upon a wreath. It commemorates the services and sacrifices of American troops who, in the late summer of 1918, fought nearby in units attached to the British Army; some are buried in Flanders Field American Cemetery at Waregem, 34 miles to the east.



SOMME CEMETERY is situated 1/2 mile southwest of the village of Bony (Aisne), France, which is 1 1/4 miles west of highway N-44, 13 miles north of St. Quentin and 14 miles southwest of Cambrai. The road leading to Bony leaves highway N-44, 10 miles north of St. Quentin, a short distance north of the American monument near Bellicourt. The cemetery, 98 miles northeast of Paris, can also be reached by automobile via the Paris-Brussels toll autoroute (A-1) to Peronne, then via Vermand and Bellenglise, or Brussels-Reims toll autoroute (A-26) exit 9, via highway N-44 south for 7 1/2 miles to Bony. Hotel accommodations are available at Peronne, St. Quentin, and Cambrai which may be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord).

This 14-acre cemetery, sited on a gentle slope typical of the open, rolling Picardy countryside, contains the graves of 1,844 of our military Dead. Most lost their lives while serving in American units attached to British Armies, or in the operations near Cantigny. The headstones, set in regular rows, are separated into four plots by paths which intersect at the flagpole near the top of the slope. The longer axis leads to the chapel at the eastern end of the cemetery.

A massive bronze door, surmounted by an American eagle, leads the way into the chapel whose outer walls contain sculptured pieces of military equipment. Once inside, light from a cross-shaped crystal window above the marble altar, bathes the subdued interior with luminous radiance. The walls bear the names of 333 of our fallen heroes, who were Missing in Action.

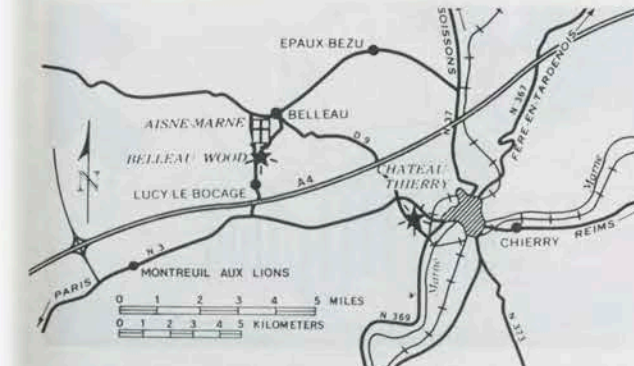


BELLECOURT MONUMENT is 9 miles north of St. Quentin (Aisne), France, on the highway to Cambrai and 1 mile north of the village of Bellicourt; it is 97 miles northeast of Paris and 3 miles from the Somme American Cemetery. Erected above a canal tunnel built by Napoleon I, it commemorates the achievements and sacrifices of the 90,000 American troops who served in battle with the British Armies in France during 1917 and 1918.

The tunnel was one of the main defense features of the Hindenburg Line which was broken by American troops in a brilliant offensive in September 1918. Engraved on the rear facade of the memorial is a map illustrating the American operations; on the terrace is an orientation table.

CANTIGNY MONUMENT is in the village of Cantigny (Somme), France, 4 miles northwest of Montdidier on route D-26 from Montdidier to Ailly-sur-Noye. From Paris, it is 66 miles north via Chantilly or Senlis.

This battlefield monument, commemorating the first offensive operation in May 1918 by a large American unit in World War I, stands in the center of the village which was captured in that attack and which was completely destroyed by artillery fire. It consists of a white stone shaft, on a platform, surrounded by an attractive park developed and maintained by the Commission. The quiet surroundings now give no hint of the bitter hand-to-hand fighting which took place near the site of the monument.



AISNE-MARNE CEMETERY lies south of the village of Belleau (Aisne), France, 6 1/2 miles northwest of Château-Thierry. It may be reached by automobile from Paris via N-3, turning left opposite the entrance pylons of the Château-Thierry Monument which are about 2 miles west of the town of Château-Thierry; the total distance is 58 miles. The cemetery may also be reached via toll autoroute A-4 by taking the Montreuil-aux-Lions exit and following the cemetery signs to Lucy-le-Bocage and proceeding through Belleau Wood to the entrance of the cemetery. There is rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Château-Thierry; the journey takes about 1 hour.

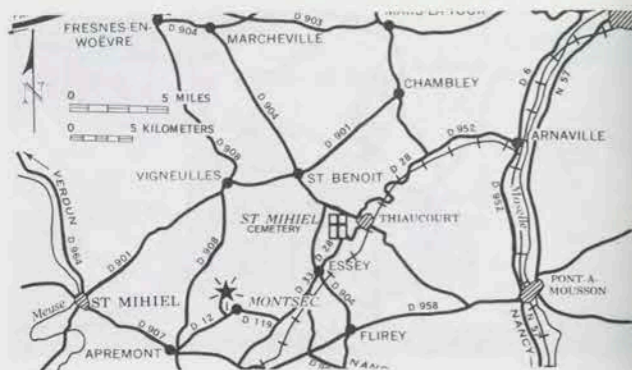
This 42 1/2-acre cemetery, in a sweeping curve at the foot of the hill where stands Belleau Wood, contains the graves of 2,289 of our Dead, most of whom fought in the vicinity and in the Marne valley in the summer of 1918. From the hillside rises the memorial chapel decorated with sculptured and stained-glass details of wartime personnel, equipment and insignia. On its interior walls are the names of 1,060 who were Missing in the region. The observation platform in the chapel tower affords excellent views over the battlefield. During World War II, the chapel was damaged slightly by an enemy shell.

Belleau Wood adjoins the cemetery; it contains many vestiges of World War I. At the flagpole is a monument commemorating the valor of the U.S. Marines who captured much of this ground in 1918.









ST. MIHIEL CEMETERY is situated at the west edge of Thiaucourt (M. et M.), France. The cemetery can be reached by automobile from Paris (190 miles), via Verdun and from Metz (23 miles), by toll autoroute A-4, exiting at Fresnes-en-Woëvre, direction Nancy. At Fresnes-en-Woëvre, take D-904 to Beney-en-Woëvre, then D-67 to the cemetery. There is direct rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Onville. At Metz, Nancy and Verdun, hotel accommodations are available and taxicabs may be hired.

The cemetery, 40½ acres in extent, contains the graves of 4,153 of our military Dead. The majority of these gave their lives in the great offensive which resulted in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. Their headstones are aligned in long rows, divided into four plots by avenues with tree-bordered walks. At the center is a large sundial surmounted by an American eagle. To the right (west), is a small monument; at the eastern end is a semicircular overlook.

Beyond the burial area to the south is the white stone memorial consisting of a small chapel, a peristyle with a large rose-granite urn in the center and a museum. The chapel contains a beautiful mosaic portraying an angel sheathing the sword. On the end walls of the museum are recorded the names of 284 of the Missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified; on the wall opposite the door is a large inlaid marble map of the St. Mihiel offensive.



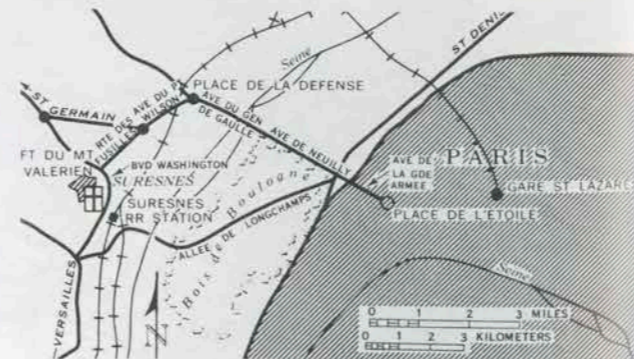
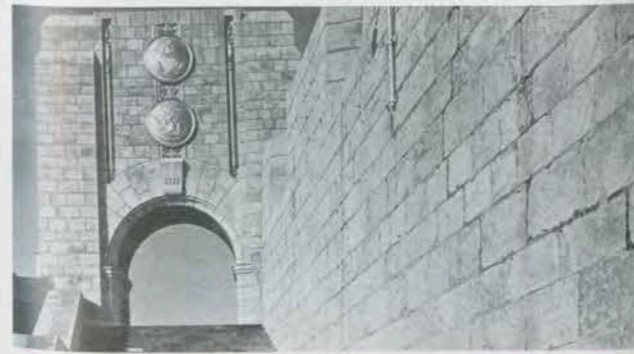
MONTSEC MONUMENT is situated on the isolated hill of Montsec (Thiaucourt), France, 12 miles southwest of the St. Mihiel Cemetery, 10 miles east of the town of St. Mihiel. Entrance to its access road is immediately west of the center of Montsec village.

This majestic monument, commemorating the achievements and sacrifices of American soldiers who fought in this region in 1917 and 1918, dominates the landscape for miles around. It consists of a classic circular colonnade with a broad approach stairway; its central feature is a large bronze relief map of the St. Mihiel salient, illustrating the military operations which took place there. The monument was slightly damaged during World War II but has been completely restored.

NAVAL MONUMENT AT GIBRALTAR, the gateway to the Mediterranean, consists of a masonry archway bearing bronze seals of the United States and of the Navy Department. This monument, constructed from stone from the neighboring "Rock," commemorates the achievements and sacrifices of the United States Navy in nearby waters and its comradeship with the Royal Navy during World War I.

From this monument, located in the midst of historic surroundings, a flight of steps connects the extensive British naval establishments below with the picturesque town above.

Gibraltar is a port of call for many ships; a visit to the monument from the pier requires about half an hour.



SURESNES CEMETERY is in the suburb of Suresnes, 5 miles west of the center of Paris. It can be reached by automobile, taxicab or suburban trains; the latter depart about every 20 minutes from the Gare St. Lazare. From the Suresnes station it is only a 10 minute walk to the cemetery. From the site, which is located high on the slopes of Mount Valérien, a fine panorama of a large part of Paris can be viewed.

At this cemetery, 7½ acres in extent, rest 1,541 who died in World War I, together with 24 of our Unknown Dead of World War II. Bronze tablets on the walls of the chapel record the names of 974 Missing or buried or lost at sea in 1917 and 1918.

Originally a World War I cemetery, Suresnes now shelters the remains of our Dead of both wars. The World War I memorial chapel was enlarged by the addition of two loggias dedicated to the Dead of World War I and of World War II, respectively. In the rooms at the ends of the loggias are white marble figures in memory of those who gave their lives in these two wars. Inscribed on the walls of the loggias is a summary of the loss of life in our Armed Forces in each war, together with the location of all the overseas cemeteries where our Dead are buried. Senior representatives of the American and French Governments assemble on ceremonial occasions at Suresnes Cemetery to honor the memory of our military Dead.



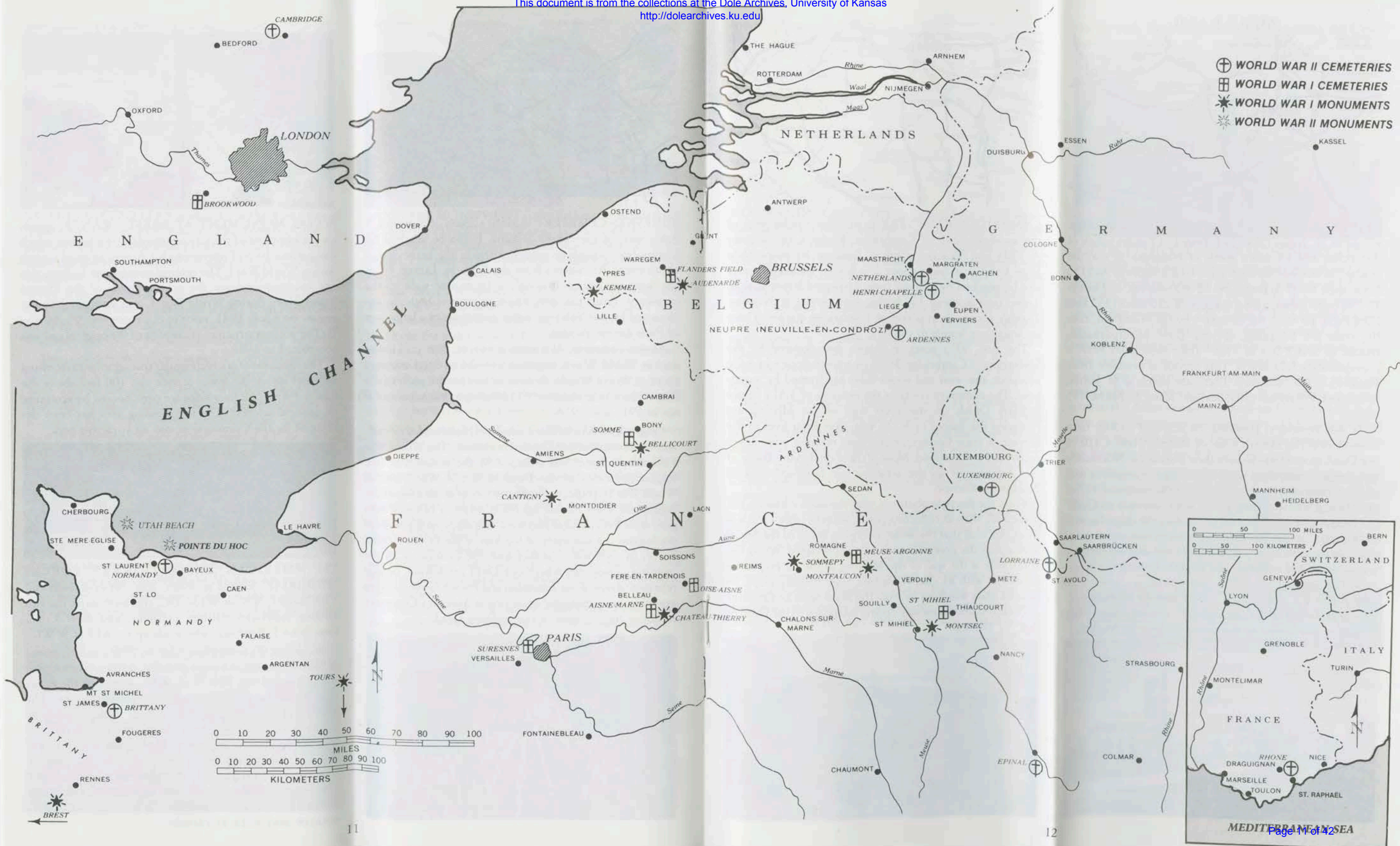
NAVAL MONUMENT AT BREST, FRANCE, stands on the ramparts of the city overlooking the harbor, which was a major base of operations for American naval vessels during World War I. The original monument, built on this site to commemorate the achievements of the United States Navy during World War I, was destroyed by the enemy on 4 July 1941, prior to our entry into World War II. The present structure is a replica of the original and was completed in 1958.

The monument is a rectangular rose-granite shaft, rising 145 feet above the lower terrace and 100 feet above the Cours d'Ajot. All four sides are ornamented by sculpture of nautical interest. The surrounding area has been developed by the Commission into an attractive park.

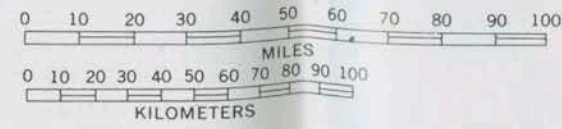


The AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES MEMORIAL, located on Penn. Ave. between 14th and 15th Streets, NW in Wash. DC, commemorates the two million American military personnel and their CinC, Gen. John J. Pershing, who made up the AEF of WWI.

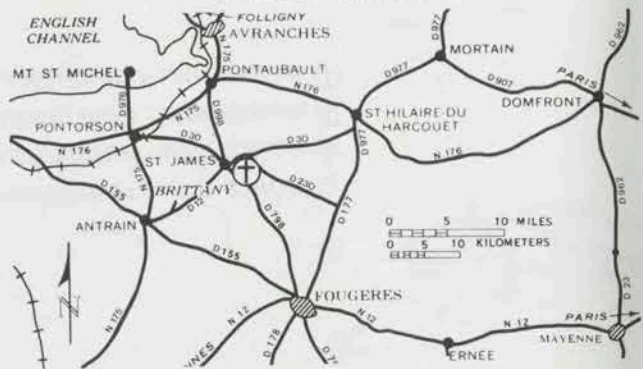
It consists of a stone plaza 52 ft. by 75 ft., an 8 ft. statue of Gen. Pershing on a stone pedestal, a stone bench facing the statue and two 10 ft. high walls, one along the south side of the memorial area and one along the east. The south wall contains two battle maps with appropriate inscriptions. 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."



- ⊕ WORLD WAR II CEMETERIES
- ⊞ WORLD WAR I CEMETERIES
- ★ WORLD WAR I MONUMENTS
- ✧ WORLD WAR II MONUMENTS



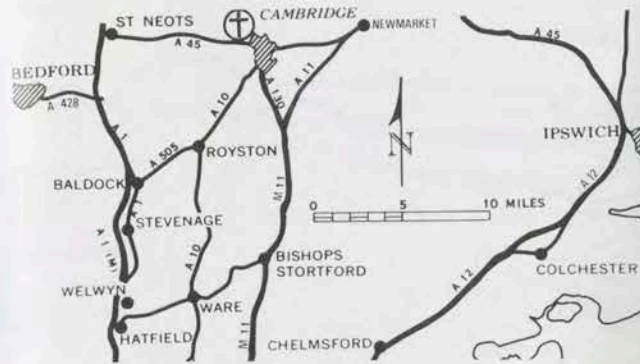
### WORLD WAR II



BRITTANY CEMETERY lies 1½ miles southeast of the village of St. James (Manche), France, 12 miles south of Avranches and 14 miles north of Fougères. It may be reached by automobile from Paris via toll highway A-11 to Laval, then D-31 to Ernee, N-12 to Fougères, and finally D-798 to St. James, a total distance of 220 miles (352 km) from Paris. To reach the cemetery by rail from Paris, take the train for Fougères, leaving Gare Montparnasse, change to SNCF bus in Vitre. Train time from Paris is approximately four hours. Taxi service is available from Fougères to the cemetery. There are hotels at St. James, Avranches, Pontorson (10 miles) and Mont St. Michel (15 miles).

At this cemetery, covering 28 acres of rolling farm country near the eastern edge of Brittany, rest 4,410 of our Dead, most of whom gave their lives in the Normandy and Brittany campaigns in 1944. Along the retaining wall of the memorial terrace are inscribed the names of 497 of the Missing whose resting place "is known only to God."

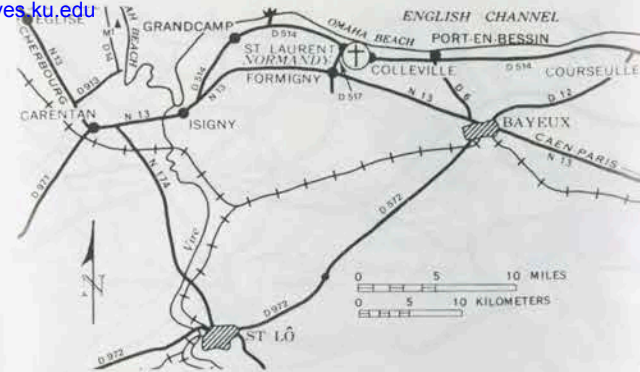
The gray granite memorial, containing the chapel as well as two large operations maps with narratives and flags of our military services, overlooks the burial area. Interesting stained-glass and sculpture aid in embellishing the structure. The lookout platform of the tower, reached by 98 steps, affords a view of the stately pattern of the headstones, as well as of the peaceful surrounding countryside stretching northward to the sea and Mont St. Michel.



CAMBRIDGE CEMETERY is situated 3 miles west of the university city of Cambridge, England, on highway A-1303 and 60 miles north of London. By automobile from London it takes about 2¼ hours. Cambridge may also be reached by railroad from Liverpool Street station. Travel time is about 1½ hours; train service is frequent. Taxicab service is available at Cambridge station. There are excellent hotels in the city.

The site, 30½ acres in extent, was donated by the University of Cambridge. It lies on a north slope with wide prospect; the west and south sides are framed by woodland. The cemetery contains the remains of 3,811 of our military Dead; on the great wall of the Missing are recorded the names of 5,126 who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified. Most of these died in the Battle of the Atlantic or in the strategic air bombardment of Northwest Europe.

From the flagpole platform, near the main entrance, the great mall, with its reflecting pools, stretches eastward; it is from this mall that the wide, sweeping curve of the burial area across the green lawns is best appreciated. Along the south side is the wall of the Missing; at the far end is the memorial with its chapel, its two huge military maps, its stained-glass windows bearing the State Seals and military decorations and its mosaic ceiling memorial to the Dead of our Air Forces.



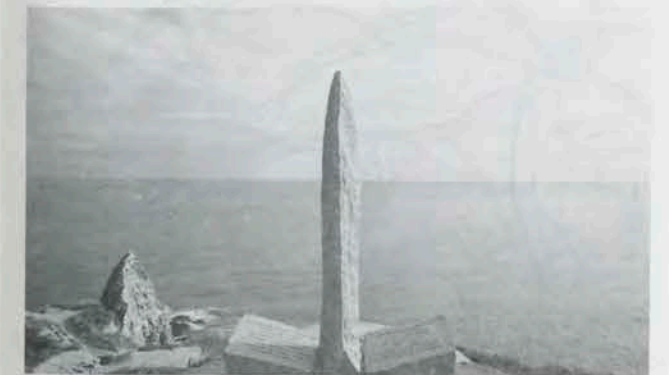
NORMANDY CEMETERY is situated on a cliff overlooking Omaha Beach and the English Channel, just east of St. Laurent-sur-Mer and northwest of Bayeux in Colleville-sur-Mer, 170 miles west of Paris. The cemetery may be reached by automobile via highway A-13 to Caen, then highway N-13 to Bayeux and Formigny, continuing on D-517 towards St. Laurent-sur-Mer and D-514 to Colleville-sur-Mer, where directional signs mark the entrance to the cemetery. There is regular rail service between Paris (Gare St. Lazare) and Bayeux, where taxicab service is available; travel by rail takes 3 hours. Hotels are available at Bayeux (11 miles).

The cemetery site, at the north end of its ½-mile access road, covers 172½ acres and contains the graves of 9,386 of our military Dead, most of whom gave their lives in the landings and ensuing operations. On the walls of the semi-circular garden on the east side of the memorial are inscribed the names of 1,557 of our Missing who rest in unknown graves.

The memorial consists of a semicircular colonnade with a loggia at each end containing large maps and narratives of the military operations; at the center is the bronze "Spirit of American Youth." Two orientation tables, which overlook the beach, depict the landings in Normandy and the artificial harbor established here. Facing west at the memorial, one sees in the foreground the reflecting pool; beyond is the burial area with the circular chapel and, at



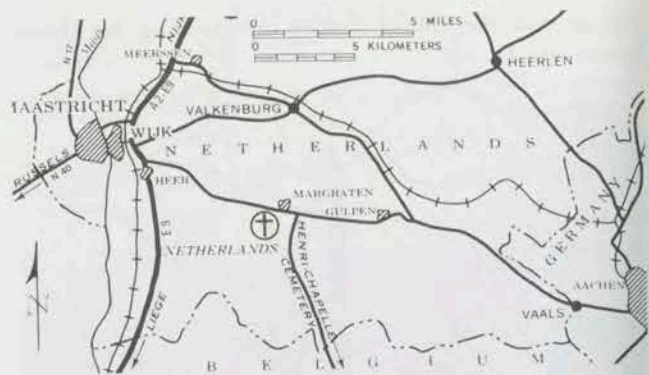
the far end, the granite statues representing the United States and France.



POINTE DU HOC RANGER MONUMENT is located on a cliff 8 miles west of the Normandy American Cemetery overlooking Omaha Beach. It was erected by the French to honor elements of the 2d Ranger Battalion under the command of LTC James E. Rudder which scaled the 100-foot cliff, seized the objective and defended it successfully against determined German counterattacks at high cost. The monument consists of a simple granite pylon atop a concrete bunker with inscriptions in French and English on tablets at its base. It was officially turned over to the American government on 11 January 1979 for care and maintenance in perpetuity. This battle-scarred area on the right flank of Omaha Beach remains much as the Rangers left it on 8 June 1944.



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 June 1944.

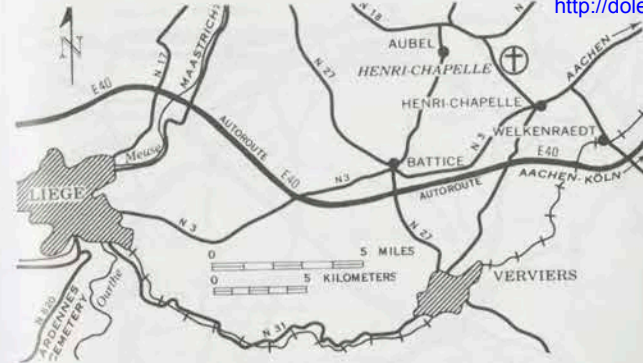


NETHERLANDS CEMETERY, the only American military cemetery in the Netherlands, lies in the village of Margraten, 6 miles east of Maastricht. Maastricht can be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord) via Brussels, any city in Holland or from Germany via Aachen. A bus service runs from Maastricht railroad station. Maastricht airport with taxicabs is 5 miles to the north; service should be verified.

The tall memorial tower can be seen before reaching the site which covers 65½ acres. From the cemetery entrance the visitor is led to the Court of Honor with its pool reflecting the tower. To the right and left, respectively, are the visitors' building and the museum containing three large, engraved maps with texts depicting the military operations of the American Armed Forces.

Stretching along the sides of the Court are the two walls of the Missing on which are recorded the names of 1,722 who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but who rest in unknown graves. Beyond the tower containing the chapel is the burial area, divided into 16 plots, where rest 8,301 of our military Dead, their headstones set in long curves. A wide treelined mall leads to the flagstaff which crowns the crest.

The light fixture in the chapel, and the altar candelabra and flowerbowl were presented by the Government of the Netherlands and by the local Provincial administration.



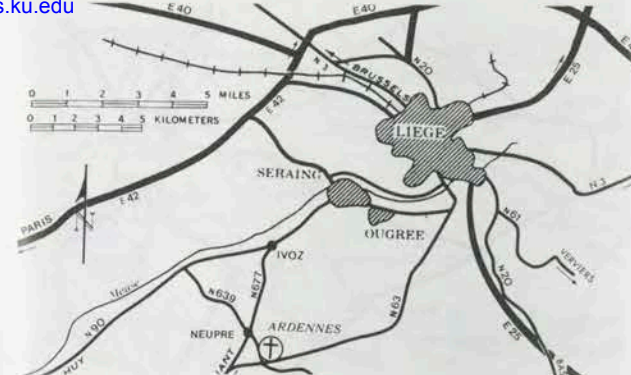
HENRI-CHAPELLE CEMETERY lies 2 miles northwest of the village of Henri-Chapelle which is on the main highway from Liège, Belgium (18 miles) to Aachen, Germany (10 miles). Henri-Chapelle is 4½ miles northwest of the Welkenraedt exit (7 miles from the German frontier) on the Aachen-Antwerp autoroute. Welkenraedt, the nearest station with taxicab service to the cemetery, may be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord), Brussels and Aachen.

At this cemetery, covering 57 acres, rest 7,989 of our military Dead, most of whom gave their lives during the advance of the U.S. Armed Forces into Germany. Their headstones are arranged in gentle arcs sweeping across a broad green lawn which slopes gently downhill.

A highway passes through the reservation. West of the highway an overlook affords an excellent view of the rolling Belgian countryside, once a battlefield.

To the east is the long colonnade which, with the chapel and museum room, forms the memorial overlooking the burial area. The chapel is simple but richly ornamented. In the museum are two maps of military operations, carved in black granite, with inscriptions recalling the achievements of our Forces.

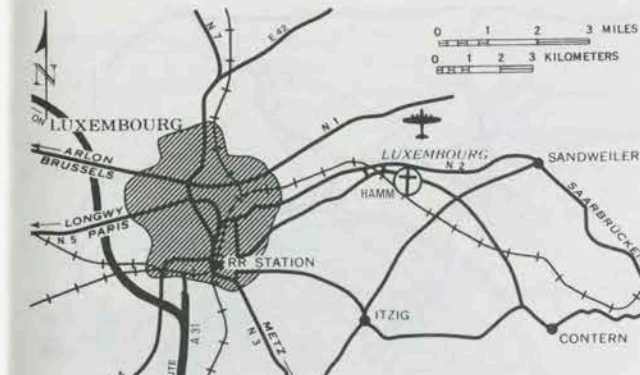
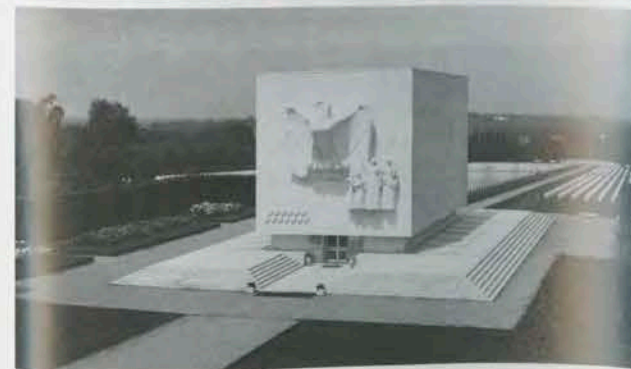
On the rectangular piers of the colonnade are inscribed the names of 450 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country. The seals of the states and territories are also carved on these piers.



ARDENNES CEMETERY is located near the southeast edge of Neupré (Neuville-en-Condroz), 12 miles southwest of Liège, Belgium. The main highway to Dinant passes the entrance. Liège can be reached by express train from Paris (Gare du Nord) in about 5½ hours, from Brussels and from Germany via Aachen. Taxicabs and limited bus service to Neupré are available from Liège. There are several hotels in the city.

The approach drive leads to the memorial, a rectangular stone structure bearing on its façade a massive American eagle and other symbolical sculpture. Within are the chapel, three large wall maps composed of inlaid marbles, marble panels depicting combat and supply activities and other ornamental features. Along the outside of the memorial, inscribed on granite slabs, are the names of 462 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified. The façade on the far (north) end which overlooks the burial area bears the insignia, in mosaic, of the major United States units which operated in Northwest Europe in World War II.

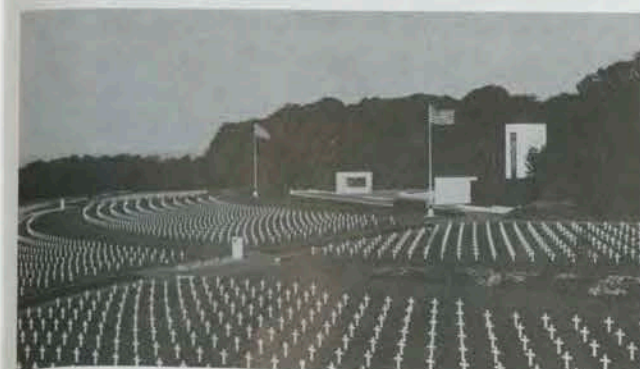
The cemetery, 90 acres in extent, contains the graves of 5,328 of our military Dead, many of whom died in the so-called "Battle of the Bulge." Their headstones are aligned in straight rows which compose the form of a huge Greek cross on the lawns and are enframed by tree masses.

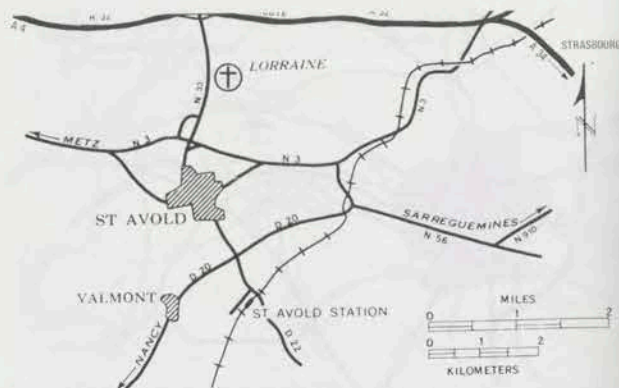


LUXEMBOURG CEMETERY lies just within the limits of Luxembourg City, 3 miles east of the center of that capital which can be reached by train from Paris (Gare de l'Est) in approximately 5 hours, from Liège, Belgium and from Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. The airport is 2 miles northeast of the cemetery. Taxicabs are available at Luxembourg station and airport. There are several good hotels in the city.

The cemetery, 50½ acres in extent, is situated in a beautiful wooded area. Not far from the entrance stands the white stone chapel, set on a wide circular platform surrounded by woods. It is embellished with sculpture in bronze and stone, a stained-glass window with American unit insignia and a mosaic ceiling. Flanking the chapel at a lower level are two large stone pylons upon which are maps made of various inlaid granites, with inscriptions recalling the achievements of the American Armed Forces in this region. On the same pylons are inscribed the names of 371 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified.

Sloping gently downhill from the memorial is the burial area containing 5,076 of our military Dead, many of whom gave their lives in the "Battle of the Bulge" and in the advance to the Rhine. Their headstones follow along graceful curves; trees, fountains and flower beds contribute to the dignity of the ensemble.

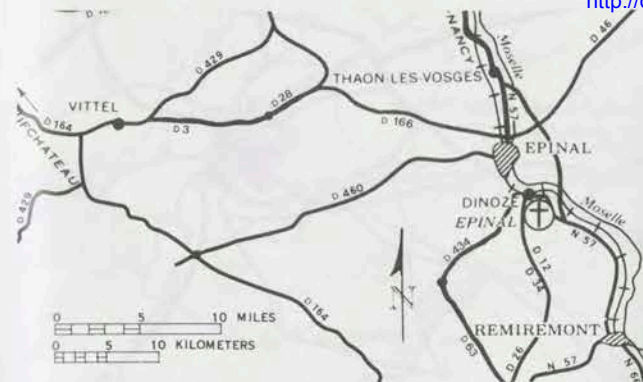




LORRAINE CEMETERY is situated  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile north of the town of St. Avold (Moselle), France, on highway N-33. St. Avold, which is 28 miles east of Metz and 17 miles southwest of Saarbrücken, can be reached by automobile from Paris (220 miles) via toll autoroute A-4 in about 4 hours. Trains from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to St. Avold station, which is 3 miles from the town, takes about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Taxicabs are available at the station. There are hotels at St. Avold, Forbach, Saarbrücken and Metz.

The cemetery, which covers  $113\frac{1}{2}$  acres, contains the largest number of graves of our military Dead of World War II in Europe, a total of 10,489. Most of these lost their lives while fighting in this region. Their headstones are arranged in nine plots in a generally elliptical design extending over the beautiful rolling terrain of eastern Lorraine and culminating in a prominent overlook feature.

The memorial, which stands on a plateau to the west of the burial area, contains ceramic operations maps with narratives and service flags. High on its exterior front wall is the large figure of St. Nabor, the martyred Roman soldier, who overlooks the silent host. On each side of the memorial, and parallel to its front, stretch the walls of the Missing on which are inscribed the names of 444 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their Country but whose remains were not recovered or identified. The entire area is enframed in woodland.

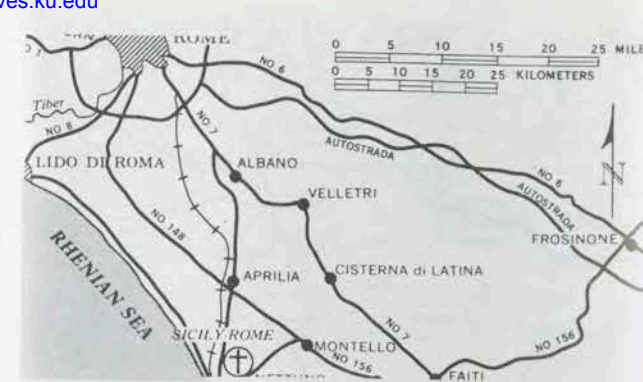


EPINAL CEMETERY is located 4 miles south of Epinal (Vosges), France, on the west bank of the Moselle River. Do not take Epinal bypass but take main highway N-57 (Nancy-Belfort) which passes the cemetery entrance. The cemetery, which is 231 miles east of Paris, can be reached by automobile via Void-Neufchâteau-Epinal. Rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Epinal via Nancy where, in some cases, it is necessary to change trains, takes about 5 hours. There are hotels at Epinal, Vittel (30 miles) and Plombières (22 miles); taxicab service is available from these cities.

The cemetery, 48 acres in extent, is sited on a plateau 100 feet above the river, in the foothills of the Vosges Mountains; it contains the graves of 5,255 of our military Dead, most of whom gave their lives in the campaigns across northeastern France to the Rhine and beyond into Germany.

The memorial, a rectangular structure with two large bas-relief panels, consists of a chapel, portico, and museum room with its mosaic operations map. On the walls of the Court of Honor, which surround the memorial, are inscribed the names of 424 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and who rest in unknown graves.

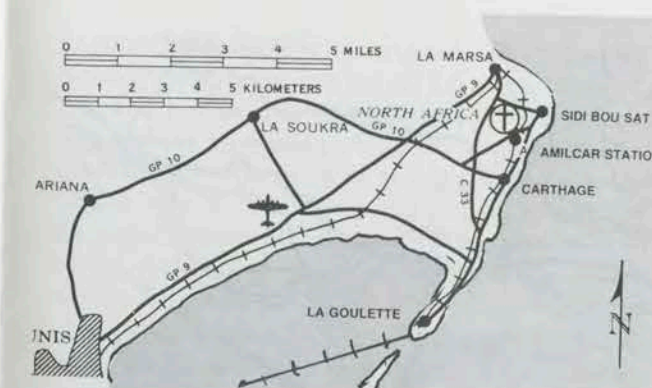
Stretching northward is a wide tree-lined mall which separates the two large burial plots. At the northern end of the mall the circular flagpole plaza forms an overlook affording a view of a wide sweep of the Moselle valley.



SICILY-ROME CEMETERY lies at the north edge of the town of Nettuno, Italy, which is immediately east of Anzio, 38 miles south of Rome. The cemetery can be reached by automobile from Rome along the Via Appia Nuova for about 8 miles, thence following directional signs past Aprilia to Anzio, Nettuno and the cemetery. There is hourly train service from Rome to Nettuno where taxicabs can be hired. There are numerous hotels in Anzio and Nettuno.

The cemetery site covers 77 acres, rising in a gentle slope from a broad pool with an island and cenotaph flanked by groups of Italian cypress trees. Beyond the pool is the immense field of headstones of 7,862 of our military Dead arranged in gentle arcs which sweep across the broad green lawns beneath rows of Roman pines. The majority of these men died in the operations preceding the liberation of Rome.

At the head of the wide central mall stands the memorial, a building rich in works of art and architecture expressing America's remembrance of the Dead. It consists of a chapel to the south, a peristyle and a museum room to the north. On the white marble walls of the chapel are engraved the names of 3,095 of the Missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified. The museum room contains a bronze relief map and four fresco maps depicting the military operations in Sicily and Italy. At each end of the memorial are ornamental Italian gardens.



NORTH AFRICA CEMETERY is located in close proximity to the site of the ancient city of Carthage, Tunisia, destroyed by the Romans in 146 B.C., and lies over part of the site of Roman Carthage. It is near the present town of the same name, 10 miles from the city of Tunis and 5 miles from its airport. The "La Marsa" railroad runs from the center of Tunis to Amilcar station, a 5-minute walk from the cemetery; taxicabs are available at Tunis and at the airport. There are good hotel accommodations in Tunis as well as in the vicinity of the cemetery at Carthage, Amilcar and Gammarth.

At this cemetery, 27 acres in extent, rest 2,841 of our military Dead, their headstones set in straight lines subdivided into 9 rectangular plots by wide paths, with decorative pools at their intersections. Along the southeast edge of the burial area is the long wall of the Missing with its sculptured figures, bordering the tree-lined terrace leading to the memorial. On this wall are engraved the names of 3,724 of the Missing. Most of these, like those who rest in the cemetery, gave their lives in the service of their Country in military activities ranging from North Africa to the Persian Gulf. The chapel, and the memorial court which contain large maps in mosaic and ceramic depicting the operations and supply activities of American Armed Forces across Africa to the Persian Gulf, were designed to harmonize with local architecture. The chapel interior is decorated with polished marble, flags and sculpture.

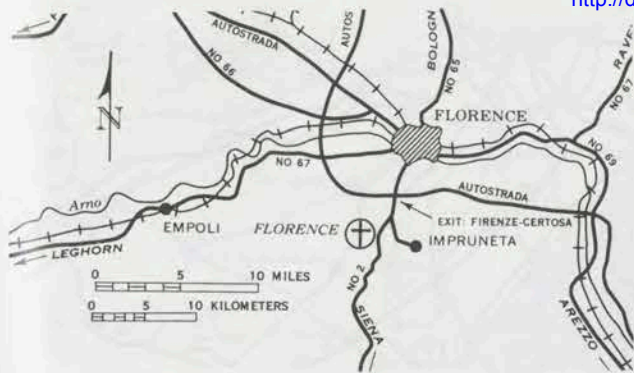




**RHONE CEMETERY** is in the city of Draguignan (Var), France, 28 miles west of Cannes and 16 miles inland. It can be reached from Paris-Marseille-St. Raphaël-Nice by Autoroute A6/A7/A8 (toll highway) by taking the Le Muy exit onto highway N-555 to Draguignan. From Cannes the cemetery may be reached via Grasse on highway N-85 and D-562 or highway N-7 via Fréjus and Le Muy or Les Arcs to Draguignan. Trains from Cannes, Marseille and Paris stop at St. Raphaël where taxicab and bus services are available to the cemetery (20 miles); some trains stop at Les Arcs where bus and taxicab services are also available (8 miles). Hotel accommodations in Draguignan are limited but there are many hotels in St. Raphaël, Cannes and other Riviera cities.

At this cemetery, 12 acres in extent, at the foot of a hill clad with the characteristic cypresses, olive trees, and oleanders of southern France, rest 861 of our military Dead, most of whom gave their lives in the liberation of southern France in August, 1944. Their headstones are arranged in straight lines, divided into four plots, grouped about an oval pool. At each end of the cemetery is a small garden.

On the hillside, overlooking the cemetery, is the chapel with its wealth of decorative mosaic and large sculptured figures. Between the chapel and the burial area the great bronze relief map recalls the military operations in the region. On the retaining wall of the terrace are inscribed the names of 293 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and who rest in unknown graves.



**FLORENCE CEMETERY** is located on the west side of Via Cassia, about 7½ miles south of Florence. The Rome-Milan autoroute passes near the cemetery; its Certosa-Florence exit is 2 miles to the north. There is excellent train service to Florence from the principal cities of Italy; it is also served by some of the international trains. The "SITA" bus station provides frequent bus service along Via Cassia; there is a bus stop conveniently located just outside the cemetery gate.

The site cover 70 acres, chiefly on the west side of the Greve "torrente." The wooded hills which frame its west limit rise several hundred feet. Between the two entrance buildings, a bridge leads to the burial area where the headstones of 4,402 of our military Dead are arrayed in symmetrical curved rows upon the hillside.

Above, on the topmost of three broad terraces, stands the memorial marked by a tall pylon surmounted by a large sculptured figure. The memorial has two open atria, or courts, joined by the wall of the Missing upon which are inscribed the names of 1,409 who gave their lives in the service of their Country and who rest in unknown graves.

The atrium at the south end of the wall of the Missing serves as forecourt to the chapel which is decorated with marble and mosaic. The north atrium contains the marble operations maps recording the achievements of the American Armed Forces in this region.

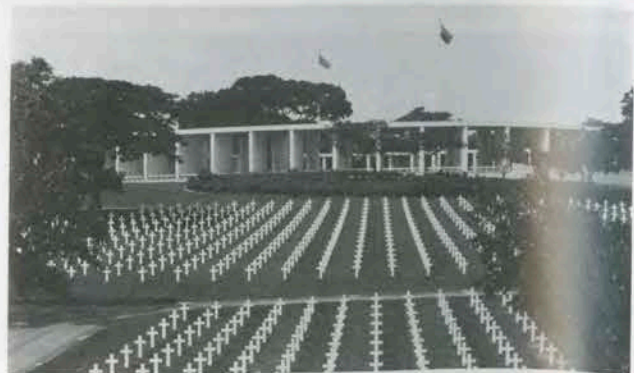


**MANILA CEMETERY** is situated about 6 miles southeast of the city of Manila, Republic of the Philippines, within the limits of Fort Bonifacio, the former U.S. Army Fort William McKinley. It can be reached most easily from the city by taxicab.

The cemetery, 152 acres in extent, is on a prominent plateau, visible at a distance from the east, south and west. It contains the largest number of graves of our military Dead of World War II, a total of 17,206, most of whom gave their lives in the operations in New Guinea and the Philippines. The headstones are aligned in 11 plots forming a generally circular pattern, set among masses of a wide variety of tropical trees and shrubbery.

The chapel, a tall white masonry building enriched with sculpture and mosaic, stands near the center of the cemetery. In front of it on a wide terrace are two large hemicycles with rooms at each end. Twenty-five large concrete mosaic maps in these rooms recall the achievements of the American Armed Forces in the Pacific, in China, India and in Burma. On the rectangular piers of the hemicycles are inscribed the names of 36,281 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and who rest in unknown graves. Carved in the floors are the seals of the states and territories.

From the memorial and from other points in the cemetery there are impressive views over the lowlands to Laguna de Bay and toward the distant mountains.



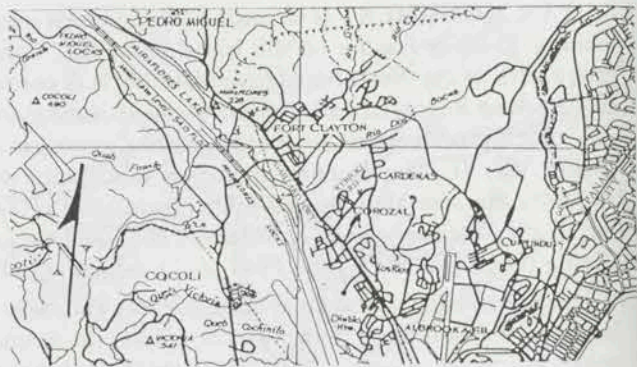
**SAIPAN MONUMENT** is situated near the beach overlooking Tanapag Harbor on the Island of Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. It is part of an American memorial park commemorating the American and Marianas Dead in the Marianas Campaign of World War II. The monument honors specifically the 24,000 American Marines and Soldiers who died recapturing the volcanic islands of Saipan, Tinian and Guam during the period of 15 June 1944 — 11 August 1944.

It is a twelve-foot rectangular obelisk of rose granite in a landscaped area of local flora. Inscribed upon the monument are these words: "THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THE SONS WHO PAID THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE FOR LIBERATION OF THE MARIANAS, 1941-1945."



**HONOLULU MEMORIAL** is located within the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in an extinct volcano near the center of the city at 2177 Puowaina Drive, 96813.

In the eight Courts of the Missing which flank the monumental staircase are recorded the names of 18,094 of our Missing in the Pacific (other than the SW Pacific) of World War II and 8,197 of the Korean Conflict. Two additional half courts at the base of the staircase honor the 2,489 Missing of the Vietnam War. Surmounting the staircase is a chapel with flanking galleries containing maps and texts, recording the achievements of the American Armed Forces in the Central and South Pacific regions and in Korea. Inquiries concerning graves at this cemetery should be addressed to the superintendent or to the Veterans Administration.



COROZAL AMERICAN CEMETERY is located approximately 3 miles north of Panama City, Republic of Panama, just off Gaillard 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. In agreement with the Republic of Panama, care and maintenance of the cemetery in perpetuity was assumed by this Commission on 1 October 1979.

At this cemetery, 16 acres in extent, are interred 4,924 American veterans and others. A small memorial feature sits atop a knoll overlooking the graves area. It consists of a paved plaza with a 12-foot rectangular granite obelisk flanked by two flagpoles from which fly the United States and Panamanian flags. Floral tributes are laid at the obelisk during memorial services. A paved walk leads from the plaza to the chapel at the foot of the knoll. Engraved upon the obelisk is the following inscription:

"THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO ALL INTERRED HERE WHO SERVED IN ITS ARMED FORCES OR CONTRIBUTED TO THE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND SECURITY OF THE PANAMA CANAL."



EAST COAST MEMORIAL is in Battery Park in New York City at the southern end of Manhattan Island. It is about 150 yards from the South Ferry subway station on the IRT Lines and stands just south of historic Fort Clinton, on a site furnished by the Department of Parks of the City of New York.

This memorial commemorates those soldiers, sailors, marines, coast guardsmen and airmen who met their deaths in the western waters of the Atlantic during World War II. Its axis is oriented on the Statue of Liberty. On each side of this axis are four tall gray granite pylons upon which are engraved the name, rank, organization and State of each of the 4,596 Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country.

WEST COAST MEMORIAL is located on a high point near the junction of Lincoln and Harrison Boulevards in the Presidio of San Francisco, California and near the southern end of the Golden Gate Bridge.

This memorial was erected in memory of those soldiers, sailors, marines, coast guardsmen and airmen who met their deaths in the American coastal waters of the Pacific during World War II. It consists of a curved gray granite wall decorated with sculpture; on this wall are engraved the name, rank, organization and State of each 413 Missing whose remains were never recovered or identified. The terrace affords an impressive view of the neighboring shore and the exit from the Golden Gate to the Pacific Ocean.



MEXICO CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY is at 31 Virginia Fabregas, Colonia San Rafael about 2 miles west of the cathedral and about 1 mile north of the U.S. Embassy. The cemetery was established in 1851 and contains a small monument over the grave of 750 of our unidentified Dead of the War of 1847. Inscribed on the monument is: "TO THE HONORED MEMORY OF 750 AMERICANS, KNOWN BUT TO GOD, WHOSE BONES, COLLECTED BY THEIR COUNTRY'S ORDER, ARE HERE BURIED." In this 1-acre area there are also 813 remains of Americans and others in wall crypts. The cemetery is closed to burials.

#### KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

On October 28, 1986, President Reagan signed Public Law 99-572 authorizing the American Battle Monuments Commission to erect a national Korean War Memorial. The memorial, to be located in Ash Woods near the Lincoln Memorial on the mall in Washington, DC, will commemorate the sacrifices of the 5.7 million Americans who served during the three-year period of the Korean War. The war was one of the most hard fought in our history. During its relatively short duration, June 1950 to August 1953, 33,600 Americans were Killed in Action and an additional 21,400 died in non-battle causes; 8,200 of those Killed in Action were classified as Missing in Action and presumed dead. An additional 103,000 Americans were wounded during the conflict.

With the exception of \$1,000,000 in funds provided by the U.S. government for initial costs, the \$6,000,000 memorial project is to be funded by private contributions. Consequently, it will be necessary to raise at least \$5,000,000 from private individuals, corporations, foundations and service groups.

Contributions for the memorial may be sent to the American Battle Monuments Commission, P.O. Box 2372, Washington, DC 20013-2372. Checks should be annotated "Korean War Memorial Fund." If for any reason this Commission does not erect the memorial, all contributions will be returned upon request.



*Marine Monument  
Belleau Wood (Aisne), France*



*"The Mourning Woman"  
Netherlands American Cemetery*





# The American Battle Monuments Commission

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS MARCH 1923

## Membership

- |                      |                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Andrew J. Goodpaster | Armistead J. Maupin           |
| Francis J. Bagnell   | William E. Hickey             |
| Kitty D. Bradley     | Preston H. Long               |
| Joseph W. Canzeri    | John C. McDonald              |
| Aubrey O. Cookman    | Freda J. Poundstone           |
| Rexford C. Early     | A. J. Adams, <i>Secretary</i> |

## UNITED STATES OFFICE    MEDITERRANEAN OFFICE

Casimir Pulaski Building 20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20314-0300 Telephone: (202) 272-0533 272-0532	Street Address: American Embassy Via Veneto 119a Rome, Italy Mailing Address: APO New York 09794-0007 Telephone: 4674, Ext. 2033 475-0157
---	--

## EUROPEAN OFFICE    PHILIPPINE OFFICE

Street Address: 68, rue du 19 Janvier 92380 - Garches, France Mailing Address: APO New York 09777 Telephone: (Til Sept. 1989) — 4701-1976 (Eff. Sept. 1989) — 4795-4976	Street Address: American Military Cemetery Manila, R. P. Mailing Address: APO San Francisco 96528 Telephone: Manila 88-02-12
--	---



## The Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital

Over the years since the termination of the fighting in Korea, there have been increasing calls for the establishment of a memorial to recognize and honor all American servicemen and women who participated in the Korean War.

On October 28, 1986, President Reagan signed into law P.L. 99-572, authorizing the establishment of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor members of the United States Armed Forces who served in the Korean War, particularly those killed in action, still missing in action, or who were prisoners of war.

The legislation assigns the task of erecting the Memorial to the American Battle Monuments Commission. The same legislation also provides for the appointment of the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board to advise and assist the Commission in this task. In addition, the law directs that the Memorial be built using private funds, and it authorizes the Commission to solicit, accept, and account for funds contributed for this purpose.

To date, over \$3.2 million of a \$6 million goal has been deposited by the Commission with the Treasurer of the United States in a special escrow account called the Korean War Veterans Memorial Fund.

Contributions to the Memorial fund are invested in interest bearing instruments secured by the United States government, and they may be used only for the building of the Memorial.

The Memorial will be located in Ash Woods, a grove of trees on the Mall located near the Lincoln Memorial and directly across the Reflecting Pool from the Viet Nam Veterans Memorial. Secretary of the Interior Hodel announced the final approval of the site at a ceremony on the site, September 16, 1988. After an open competition, the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board has made its selection for the design of the Memorial. Its final approval, however, is controlled by four independent Federal commissions: the American Battle Monuments Commission, the National Capital Memorial Commission, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Commission of Fine Arts.



## Concept

The Korean War Veterans Memorial has two interrelated purposes which constitute primary considerations for its design and siting. The first -- and fundamental -- purpose is to express the enduring gratitude of the American people for all who took part in that conflict under our flag, those who survived no less than those who gave their lives. The second -- and of equal importance -- is to project, in most positive fashion, the spirit of service, the willingness to sacrifice, and the dedication to the cause of freedom that characterized all participants. As these patriotic virtues have been common to those who served their country at other times of national crisis -- and must not be lacking in the instance of future emergencies -- the Memorial must radiate a message that is at once inspirational in content and timeless in meaning. Both purposes dictate that the Memorial be unique in concept, designed for public use, located on a prominent prospect, and present a renewable aspect of hope, honor, and service.



## The Korean War

The Korean War erupted on June 25, 1950, when the North Korean Army -- organized, trained and equipped by the Soviet Union -- invaded the Republic of (South) Korea. Three days later, South Korea's capital city, Seoul, fell to the Communists. President Harry S. Truman ordered U.S. troops, planes and warships to defend South Korea, and named General Douglas MacArthur supreme commander in Korea.

Encouraged by the prompt action of the United States, the United Nations condemned the act of aggression; and for the first and only time in its history, created an United Nations Command, with the U.S. as its executive agent, to repel the attack of North Korea and save South Korea from Communist domination.

In addition to the United States and South Korea, twenty other nations provided military contingents which served under the United Nations banner. The fighting raged for more than three years. General Matthew Ridgway succeeded General MacArthur in April, 1951; General Mark Clark succeeded him in May, 1952. Active hostilities were suspended by an armistice which became effective on July 27, 1953.

Since there has never been a political settlement of the conflict, an uneasy peace still reigns over the Korean peninsula. The provisions of the armistice agreement still constitute, among other things, a de facto boundary between the two Koreas -- the North Korean Peoples Republic and the territory of the Republic of Korea in the South.

The human and material costs of the Korean War are staggering. Korean military and civilian losses have never been accurately recorded. More than 250,000 military personnel from the combined United Nations forces were killed.

Over 5.7 million American servicemen and women were involved -- directly or indirectly -- in the war. American casualties included 54,246 casualties, including 33,629 battle deaths. In addition, 103,284 Americans were wounded and more than 8,000 are still listed as missing or unaccounted for.



## **Contributions to the Korean War Veterans Memorial**

The American Battle Monuments Commission is authorized to solicit, accept, and account for donations and contributions to support the establishment of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital.

Contributions from individuals, groups, organizations, or corporations should be sent to:

### **Korean War Veterans Memorial Fund**

**Post Office Box 2372**

**Washington, DC 20013-2372**

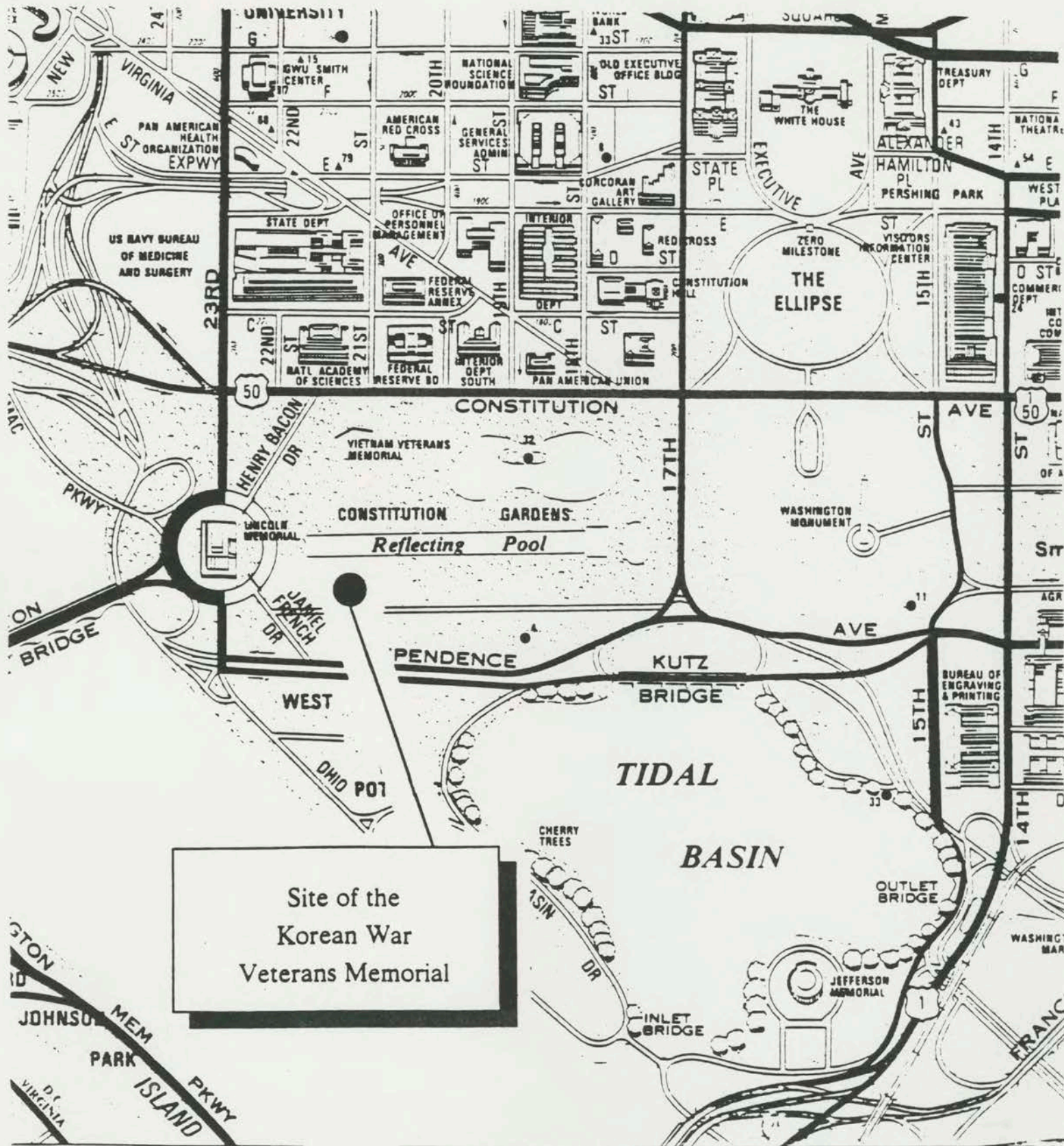
All contributions to the Korean War Veterans Memorial Fund are earmarked exclusively for the establishment of the Memorial. No contributions are used for fund raising purposes. All contributions are deposited in a special, interest earning escrow account with the Treasurer of the United States and invested in accounts guaranteed by the United States Government. All funds in this account are administered under the oversight of Congressional committees.

Checks and money orders should be made payable to the Korean War Veterans Memorial Fund.



# THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL



Site of the  
Korean War  
Veterans Memorial



## KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

The legislation authorizing the establishment of the Korean War Veterans Memorial establishes a twelve member Advisory Board of Korean War veterans appointed by the President. This Advisory Board is responsible for the following:

- Recommending the site and selecting the design for the memorial, subject to the approval of the American Battle Monuments Commission;
- Promoting the establishment of the memorial;
- Encouraging the donation of private funds.

General Richard G. Stilwell (U.S. Army, Retired) is Chairman of the Korean War Veterans Advisory Board. Other Advisory Board members are as follows:

General Raymond G. Davis (USMC, Retired), Deputy Chairman

The Honorable Edward R. Borchardt

Colonel Fred V. Cherry (U.S. Air Force, Retired)

The Honorable John B. Curcio

The Honorable Thomas G. Dehne

Colonel Conrad Hausman (U.S. Army, Retired)

Colonel Rosemary McCarthy (U.S. Army, Retired)

The Honorable James D. "Mike" McKevitt

The Honorable William McSweeney

The Honorable Carlos Rodriguez

Colonel William E. Weber (U.S. Army, Retired)

Colonel John F.C. Kenney, Jr. (U.S. Army, Retired), Executive Director

## THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION



### Fact Sheet

The American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) was created by an act of Congress in March, 1923 to erect and maintain memorials in the United States and foreign countries where U.S. Armed Forces have served since April 6, 1917, the date of U.S. entry into World War I. ABMC is a small, independent agency of the Executive Branch of the Federal government. The Commission is responsible for:

- Commemorating the services of American Armed Forces where they have served since U.S. entry into World War I through erecting suitable memorial shrines;
- Designing, constructing, operating and maintaining permanent American burial grounds in foreign countries;
- Controlling the design and construction of U.S. military monuments and markers in foreign countries by other U.S. citizens and organizations, both public and private;
- Encouraging the maintenance of U.S. military monuments and markers on foreign soil by their sponsors.

After World War I, the Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight military cemeteries overseas, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our Armed Forces. World War I cemetery memorials are located in France, England, Belgium and Gibraltar.

Following World War II, fourteen sites were selected by the Secretary of the Army and the Commission as permanent cemeteries. World War II cemeteries are located in the following countries: France, England, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Tunisia and the Philippines. Other cemeteries and memorials administered by the Commission are located New York City, Hawaii, San Fransisco, Panama and Mexico City.



Unlike National cemeteries under jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration, there can be no further burials in 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.

The American Battle Monuments Commission is chaired by General Andrew J. Goodpaster. Its eleven commission members are appointed by the President of the United States.

### Commission Members

General Andrew J. Goodpaster (Retired), Chairman

The Honorable Armistead J. Maupin, Vice Chairman

The Honorable Francis J. Bagnell

The Honorable Kitty D. Bradley

The Honorable Joseph W. Canzeri

The Honorable Aubrey O. Cookman

The Honorable Rexford C. Early

The Honorable William E. Hickey

The Honorable Preston H. Long

The Honorable John C. McDonald

The Honorable Freda J. Poundstone

General A.J. Adams, Secretary

100 STAT. 3226

PUBLIC LAW 99-572—OCT. 28, 1986

Public Law 99-572  
99th Congress

An Act

Oct. 28, 1986  
[H.R. 2205]

To authorize the erection of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean war.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*

AUTHORIZATION OF MEMORIAL

40 USC 1003  
note.

SECTION 1. The American Battle Monuments Commission is authorized to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean war, particularly those who were killed in action, are still listed as missing in action, or were held as prisoners of war. Such memorial shall be established in accordance with the provisions of H.R. 4378, as approved by the House of Representatives on September 29, 1986.

ESTABLISHMENT OF KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

40 USC 1003  
note.

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established a Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board which shall consist of twelve veterans who served in the Korean war. The members of the Board shall be appointed by the President within one hundred and twenty calendar days of enactment of this Act.

(b) The Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board shall be responsible for:

- (1) recommending the site and selecting the design for the memorial, subject to the approval of the American Battle Monuments Commission and in accordance with section 7(a) of H.R. 4378, as approved by the House of Representatives on September 29, 1986; and
- (2) promoting the establishment of the memorial and encouraging the donation of private funds for the construction and maintenance of the memorial.

FEDERAL AUTHORIZATION AND PRIVATE FUNDING

40 USC 1003  
note.

SEC. 3. (a) The American Battle Monuments Commission shall establish the memorial with private funds except as provided in subsection (b) of this section. For the purpose of carrying out this Act, the American Battle Monuments Commission is authorized to solicit and accept private contributions. The Commission is directed to establish an account into which these private funds shall be deposited and to maintain documentation of such contributions.

(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated:

Appropriation  
authorization.

- (1) \$500,000 for site preparation, design, planning, and associated administrative costs for the establishment of the memorial; and

(2) \$500,000 for construction of the memorial, to be available only after a construction permit has been issued for the memorial.

(c) Private funds donated in excess of the cost of construction and maintenance of the memorial shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts to reimburse the United States for funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

Approved October 28, 1986.

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 2205:**

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 99-341 (Comm. on House Administration).  
SENATE REPORTS: No. 99-459 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:  
Vol. 131 (1985): Nov. 4, 6, considered and passed House.  
Vol. 132 (1986): Oct. 9, considered and passed Senate, amended.  
Oct. 14, House concurred in Senate amendment.





The winning design for the Korean War Veterans Memorial was submitted by a team of professional architects and designers who are on the faculty of Penn State University. Left to right, they are: Eliza Pennypacker Oberholtzer, ASLA, designer and associate professor of landscape architecture; John Paul Lucas, AIA, architect and associate professor of architecture; Don Alvaro Leon, architect and associate professor of architecture; and Veronica Burns Lucas, ASLA, designer and assistant professor of landscape architecture.  
(Photo credit: Scott Johnson/Penn State)

# THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

PRESS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE AT 2 P.M. EDT  
Wednesday, June 14, 1989

Contact:

Jack King  
(202) 857-3035

Jim Meszaros  
(202) 965-7320

## PRESIDENT BUSH UNVEILS KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL DESIGN

WASHINGTON, D.C., JUNE 14 -- President George Bush unveiled the winning design of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital today in Flag Day ceremonies in the White House Rose Garden.

The winning design, a striking combination of sculpture, architecture and landscape, is highlighted by 38 statues depicting an infantry platoon moving through Korea. Visitors to the memorial will be able to walk among the military figures toward an area honoring Korean veterans, both living and dead. The winning design is the concept of a team of two men and two women who are faculty members at Penn State University, University Park, Pennsylvania.

This design, selected from 543 entries in a nationwide competition, was conceived and developed by the team of Don Alvaro Leon and John Paul Lucas, both architects and associate professors of architecture at Penn State; Veronica Burns Lucas, designer and assistant professor of landscape architecture; and Eliza Pennypacker Oberholtzer, designer and associate professor of landscape architecture. They will share the \$20,000 first prize.

Participating in the White House ceremony with President Bush were General Richard D. Stilwell (U.S. Army, Retired), chairman of the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board; General Andrew J. Goodpaster, (U.S. Army, Retired), chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission, and Congressional Medal of Honor Winner General Raymond G. Davis (USMC, Retired), a member of the memorial advisory board who served as Chairman of the Design Jury.

The White House ceremony was also attended by members of Congress, the presidentially-appointed Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board, members of the American Battle Monument Commission and other dignitaries who have supported the establishment of a memorial on the Washington Mall to what some have called "The Forgotten Victory."

The Korean War Veterans Memorial, honoring the 5.7 million Americans who served in the Armed Forces during the Korean Conflict, will be erected in Ash Woods, a grove of trees on the south side of the Reflecting Pool on the Washington Mall. The site is near the Lincoln Memorial and opposite the Vietnam Memorial, completing a balanced triangle with the Lincoln Memorial at the apex.

The purpose of the Korean War Veterans Memorial will be to express, in the words of the design competition guidelines, "the enduring gratitude of the American people to all Americans who took part in that conflict and to project the spirit of service, the willingness to sacrifice, and the dedication to the cause of freedom that characterized all participants."

# News

PENNSTATE



Department of  
Public Information

Telephone: 814-865-7517

312 Old Main  
The Pennsylvania State University  
University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

STATEMENT by the DESIGN TEAM on the KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL  
for the UNVEILING CEREMONY at the WHITE HOUSE

6-14-89

The Korean War Veterans Memorial commemorates the men and women, the diverse armed forces, and our U.N. allies, who gave of themselves in the war effort. The Memorial embodies shared knowledge of that conflict, which has often been called The Forgotten War. For many Americans, both during the War and today, the Korean War is a distant circumstance. For those who served or who lost loved ones in service to the War, it is a powerful reality. The intent of this memorial is to record and to unify knowledge of the War, to enlighten the uninformed, and to remind those who already know its truth.

The memorial accomplishes this intent by staging the experience of moving into and through conflict, of release into the embrace of peace, and of reflection upon war. For the visitor, the memorial acts as a theatre of memory. It alludes to experience of the Korean War, and documents aspects of its reality.

Inspiration for the design of the memorial was drawn in part from Korean War veterans' statements of their own war experiences. As one veteran said, "We knew the war through our feet...we walked every inch of that country." Inspiration was also found in the documentary images of the work of David Douglas Duncan and other photojournalists. These sources illustrated the same phenomenon again and again: troops in movement, human formations tracing the Korean landscape; and, more intimately, human faces full of courage, commitment, and hope.

It is our hope that the memorial will communicate the power of these inspirations, and that Korean War veterans, families of veterans, and those who never knew the War will be moved by their experience of this place.

--Veronica Burns Lucas, ASLA, designer and assistant professor of landscape architecture

--Don Alvaro Leon, architect and associate professor of architecture

--John Paul Lucas, AIA, designer and assistant professor of landscape architecture

--Eliza Pennypacker Oberholtzer, ASLA, designer and associate professor of landscape architecture



# News

PENNSSTATE



Department of  
Public Information

Telephone: 814-865-7517

312 Old Main  
The Pennsylvania State University  
University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

**DON ALVARO LEON**

Associate Professor, Department of Architecture

## Education

M.S. Arch, Penn State, 1981

B. Arch, Cornell University, 1960

Graduate study, Columbia University, 1961

## Membership

Graduate Faculty, Penn State

## Academic and Professional Honors

American Institute of Architects (AIA), Education Honors Program, Honorable Mention for significant achievement, 1988.

Princeton University, Hispanic Leadership Fellow, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation American Council on Education, 1986.

## Publications, Exhibitions, Competitions

The Crucial Beginning: Innovative teaching strategies calculated to develop new ways of critical thinking for the first year architecture student. Paper accepted, ACSA Annual Meeting, Chicago, March 4-7, 1989.

"Contradiction: Music: Time, Timelessness; The Miniature: Thesis, Antithesis" in Best Beginning Design Projects (3rd ed.), The University of Texas at Austin, 1988.

"Design Analogs" The American Institute of Architects, Education Publication Series, Fall 1988.

"The Green House," Documentary film, producer and co-author with Jerry Holway, Penn State Black Maria Film Festival.

Faculty Exhibition, Penn State, 1988, 1985, 1982.

"The Young Architects: A profile," Architectural Record, December 1972.

-over-

NIAE Yearbook: Lloyd Warren Fellowship/Paris prize in Architecture, 1964.

Korean War Veterans Memorial Competition, 1989.

Innovations in Housing, competition, 1988.

Lloyd Warren Fellowship/Paris Prize: 1st place at large, 1964.

Cincinnati Waterfront, competition (D'Amelio, Leon), 1963.

Boston City Hall, competition (D'Amelia, Leon), 1962.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, competition (D'Amerio, Leon), 1961.

#### **Research**

Homes of the Indian nations (HOINA): A multidisciplinary, philanthropic, design of housing for orphaned and impoverished children, Mexico City (Findley/Leon), 1988-1989

"Court Facilities Study, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."  
Department of Architecture, Penn State, principal investigator, 1982.

Innovative measures for arts and architecture: teaching, testing, recruiting pre-college students, in conjunction with PA Governor's School for the Arts, PA Bureau of Curricular Instruction, PA Alliance for Arts Education, 1987-1988.

Hospital design investigations: The Phenomenon of Sensory Deprivation. In-residence study: Bascom Palmer Institute (Miami), Johns Hopkins Institute (Baltimore), Massachusetts Eye and Ear Institute (Boston), Wills Eye Hospital (Philadelphia). 1967-1979.

#### **Registration**

Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, Georgia.

#### **Professional Experience**

Don Alvaro Leon, Architect, private practice, 1968-present;  
Vincent G. Kling and Associates, Philadelphia, PA.

# News

PENNSTATE



Department of  
Public Information

Telephone: 814-865-7517

312 Old Main  
The Pennsylvania State University  
University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

**JOHN PAUL LUCAS**  
Associate Professor, Department of Architecture  
A.I.A. Architect

## Education

B. Architecture, University of Maryland, 1972  
M. Architecture, North Carolina State University, 1976  
Ph.D. in Architecture Program, Georgia Institute of Technology  
(ABD) 1986-87

## Professional Experience

Professional Practice full time and part time since 1972 (firms in  
Washington, DC, Baltimore and N.C.)  
Principal: Lucas Associates, Architects since 1981

## Teaching Experience

Associate Professor of Architecture, The Pennsylvania State  
University, 1988  
Associate Professor of Architecture, Auburn University, 1982-1987  
(tenured, 1986) (On partial leave, 1986-87)  
Doctoral Faculty, College of Architecture, Georgia Tech, 1986-87  
Visiting Critic, College of Architecture, University of North  
Carolina-Charlotte, Fall 1986  
Assistant Professor of Architecture, University of North Carolina-  
Charlotte, 1977-80  
Assistant Professor of Architecture, Texas Tech University, 1976-77

## Memberships

American Institute of Architects; American Arbitration Association  
Commercial Panel; ACSA; Archaeological Institute of America

## Academic and Professional Honors

AIA Award for Design Excellence, Spring 1987 (Songs of Selma  
project)  
TAU Signa Delta Medal for Design Excellence, Alabama Region, Spring  
1987  
ACSA Achievement in Design Award (S.E. Region), 1988

-over-

News

### Publications

- "Cabinets of Reminiscence: Documents of the Mundus Imaginalis",  
Presented at annual SSA Conference, 1988
- "Vesica Pisces in Architecture: The Echo, The Mirror and The  
Shadow" 1987
- "Pi to 27 Places" 1987
- "A Discussion of the Ideas of Prototype and Archetype Within a  
Theory of Architecture"
- "Artifactual Content and Architectural Apprehension: 1986, Design  
Methods/Theories, Vol. 21. No. 1
- "A Wall has Two Sides" (published in Archidemia) 1985
- "A Pursuit of Architecture" (published in The Alabama Council of  
Architects Annual Journal) 1986
- "Notes on a Thesis is a Theory: A Denition for Architectural  
Education" 1984
- 651 East Samford House, Auburn, AL 1985: (renovation/addition:  
published in Southern Living magazine 4/87)

### Research and Public Service

- UNCC Research Grant Award (to conduct investigation in design  
theory), 1979
- ACSA National Forums, 1979 & 1983
- ACSA Southeast Regionals, 1983 & 1984
- ACSA San Francisco Forum, 1986
- AIA Energy Workshop, 1981
- Auburn School of Architecture Symposium I. Timelessness, 1983  
(Coordinator)
- Auburn School of Architecture Symposium II. Critical Regionalism,  
1984 (Coordinator)
- Auburn School of Architecture Symposium III. The Wall, 1985  
(Moderator) (Coordinator)
- Auburn School of Architecture Symposium IV. The Question of an  
American Architecture, 1986 (Coordinator)
- Auburn University Symposium V: Representation in Architecture:  
(Moderator) 1987
- AIA Awards Program Juror (Birmingham. AL Chapter), 1983 & 1985
- Planning Commission Chairman. (1980)/Councilman (1981) Chesapeake  
City, MD.
- DOE Passive Solar Design Research (With Mark Beck Associates,  
Baltimore) 1980

### Registration

- Architectural Registration, Maryland (1976); North Carolina, (1980)

# News

PENNSSTATE



Department of  
Public Information

Telephone: 814-865-7517

312 Old Main  
The Pennsylvania State University  
University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

## **VERONICA BURNS LUCAS**

Assistant Professor, Department of Landscape Architecture

### **Education**

M. Landscape Architecture, North Carolina State University, 1976  
Architectural Studies: University of North Carolina-Charlotte,  
1979-80; University of British Columbia, 1973; Columbia  
University, 1968  
B.A. (Economics): Barnard College, 1968

### **Professional Experience**

Lucas Associates, Architects, Chesapeake City, Md. and Auburn,  
AL, 1982 to present  
Ferebee, Walters and Associates, Architects, Planners and  
Engineers, Charlotte, N.C., 1978-80  
Catawba Regional Planning Council, Rock Hill, S.C., 1977-78  
Charles R. Freeburg Associates, Architects and Planners, Lubbock,  
TX, 1976-77  
West End Design Group, Environmental Designers, Raleigh, N.C., 1976  
City of Raleigh, Appearances Commission, Raleigh, NC 1976  
JFN Associates, Inc., Interior Architects, NY NY, 1968-69

### **Teaching Experience**

Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture, Penn State,  
Department of Landscape Architecture, 1988 to present  
Assistant Professor of Architecture, Auburn University, Department  
of Architecture, (member of Architecture and Landscape  
Architecture faculties), 1982-87  
Visiting Architectural Critic, University of North Carolina-  
Charlotte, College of Architecture, 1986  
Visiting Architectural Critic, Georgia Inst. of Technology, College  
of Architecture, 1986

### **Recent Conferences**

Symposium of Landscape and Garden History, Dumbarton Oaks,  
Washington D.C., May 1989  
ACSA Teachers Seminar: Composition, Cranbrook Academy of Art,  
Detroit, MI, June, 1988  
Convention and Type Conference, University of Minnesota, May, 1987  
CELA National Conference, Unicoi, GA, September, 1986  
ACSA Design Forum, San Francisco, CA, July, 1985

-over-

News

**Publications**

- Student Handbook, Department of Architecture, Auburn University, AL
- Southern Living, article on Lucas Residence
- Site Analysis Study for Union Carbide Agricultural Products Co.
- Land Development Plan for the Catawba Region, SC
- Recreation Plan for Union Co., SC
- Annual Report, Catawba Regional Planning Council, SC
- A Citizen's Guide to Local Government in Wake Co., Raleigh, NC

**Professional and Civic Membership and Activities**

- Member, American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA)
- Member, Landscape Architectural Honor Society of Sigma Lambda  
Alpha, Alpha Epsilon Chapter
- Member, Eastern Shore Environmental League
- Member, Cecil County Arts Association

*[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]*

# News

PENNSTATE



Department of  
Public Information

Telephone: 814-865-7517

312 Old Main  
The Pennsylvania State University  
University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

**ELIZA PENNYPACKER OBERHOLTZER**  
Associate Professor, Department of Landscape Architecture

## Education

M.L.A., University of Virginia, 1982  
B.A. Liberal Arts, St. John's College, 1979

## Teaching Experience

Tenured Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture,  
Penn State, 1989  
Visiting Professor, Tsinghua Department of Architecture,  
Beijing, China, 1987  
Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture,  
Penn State, 1983-1989  
Instructor of Landscape Architecture,  
Penn State, 1982-1983

## Teaching Focus

Landscape Architecture Design Studio (all levels)  
Landscape Architecture Design Theory  
History of Landscape Architecture

## Administrative Experience

Associate Director, Institute for the Arts and Humanistic Studies,  
Penn State, 1989  
Acting Associate Dean for Research, Penn State is College  
of Arts and Architecture, 1987

## Honors

Award of Distinction, Council of Educators in Landscape  
Architecture, 1984  
Certificate of Merit, American Society of Landscape  
Architects, 1982

## Research and Creative Activities

Manuscript currently under review by Ekistics: "Chinese Space:  
Tradition in Transition?"  
Design Critic for the Centre Daily Times in a biweekly column,  
"State College Scene," 1987  
Faculty Research Grant, Penn State is College of Arts and  
Architecture: "A Timely Update of 'Decommissioning Nuclear  
Power Plants'" (with E. Lynn Miller), 1988

-over-

Research Initiation Grant, Penn State: "Central Pennsylvania Place," 1985  
Institute Fellowship, Penn State: "Understanding Visible Form as the Manifestation of Historical Context" 1984  
Grant from Penn State's Laboratory for Environmental Design and Planning: "Central Pennsylvania Small Towns," 1984  
Grant from Penn State's Laboratory for Environmental Design and Planning: "Decommissioning Nuclear Power Plants" (with E. Lunn Miller), 1983  
Grant from Penn State's Laboratory for Environmental Design and Planning: "A Study of Place," 1983  
Design Competition entry for the Milwaukee Performing Arts Center selected for month-long exhibition (with A.M. Battaglia, J.R. DeTuerk, D.R. Jones), 1983

#### Papers

"Late 18th Century American Landscapes" and "Rebersburg as a Ridge and Valley Phenomenon," 8th Annual Conference of the Preservation Fund of Pennsylvania, 1986  
"Decommissioning Nuclear Power Plants," New Jersey ASLA meeting (with E. Lynn Miller), 1986  
"Assuring Design Continuity through Response to the Historical Nature/Culture Dialogue of the Landscape," Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture annual conference (with A.M. Battaglia), 1985

#### Membership

American Society of Landscape Architects



## Design Statement of the Korean War Veterans Memorial

by V. Burns Lucas, D.A. Leon, J.P. Lucas, and E. Pennypacker Oberholtzer

Figures in Formation...Passage...Remembrance. The Korean War Veterans Memorial embodies shared knowledge of the War and expresses the shared gratitude of the American people to the one and one half million American men and women who bravely served in that war. The Memorial stages the experience of moving into and through war, of release from war into the embrace of peace, and of reflection upon war.

The Memorial is an attempt to reconcile often conflicting levels of awareness relative to war and to resolve manifestly oppositional issues of war: issues of self and of nation, awareness of immediacy and of timelessness, questions of meaning of the Korean War and of all other wars. The concept of the Memorial is founded upon the dualities and paradoxes of war and truth.

These ideas contribute to an historical understanding of the Korean conflict, often called The Forgotten War. For many, both during the War and today, the Korean War was an antiseptic unknown, a distant circumstance. For those who served in the War, or who lost loved ones in service to the War, it was a powerful reality. The intent of the Memorial is to record and to unify knowledge of the War, to enlighten the uninformed and to remind those who already know its truth.

Inspiration for the Memorial design came from diverse but kindred sources: from both highly personal recordings of the war experience, and philosophical references to the sacrifices of war. Moving accounts by Korean War veterans were drawn from private interviews. One veteran, in describing his experience of the War said, "We knew the war through our feet ...we walked every inch of the country." Powerful imagery from the photo-journalistic work of David Douglas Duncan and others illustrated the same phenomenon again and again: troops in movement, human formations tracing the Korean landscape; and, more intimately, human faces full of courage, commitment and hope. Philosophical inquiries about the nature of war and of human courage, which also inspired the design, are epitomized by a master work of the great French sculptor, Auguste Rodin: "The Burghers of Calais." As the poet Rilke has interpreted the work, it is an allegorical representation of the act of a small group of noble citizens who sacrificed themselves in spirit and body to save the innocent. These several sources demanded the presence, the form and the placement of figures, established the choreography of the passage, and determined the poignancy of the veil of remembrance.

The Memorial is experienced first within the symbolic surrounds of our nation's capital. Within this context, it is both a unique expression of a significant event in the nation's history, and a critical piece in the overall composition of Washington, D.C. - it creates closure for the cruciform pattern of memorials organized around L'Enfant's main axis: the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial and, now, the Korean War Veterans Memorial.

The next level of experience occurs within the site of the Mall. From a distance, one sees the Memorial as an elusive, dream-like presence of ghostly figures moving across a remote landscape. On approach, one enters from the west into an open plaza. The plaza is edged by a dogwood bosque and marked at its center by a white marble square. Within the square a red granite line originates and extends east to a distant horizon and the American flag, symbol of freedom and peace. The figures are now seen as solid, dense, powerful; they form rank along the line.

The inscription in the marble square establishes the confrontational nature of the Memorial. The war, that "tract of time [June 20, 1950 to July 27, 1953] when the will to contend by battle is sufficiently known" is measured by the red line. Following the time line forward, walking with the thirty-eight figures, one enters into an experiential duality. The visitor is observer, in the act of commemoration, and is simultaneously at one with the figures, the 39th presence.

Passage ascends through a landscape symbolic of war: water rushes around the feet of the figures, hostile planes of barberry slope toward tortuously clipped plane trees. One is flanked by figures whose faces are alert with caution and strong with resolve. The time line, continuing through the relentless environment, is trained on the horizon and the flag beyond.

Upward movement concludes at a second white marble square. This square is blank and the adjacent water, still; both mark a silent moment of reflection and end the time of war.

At this high, quiet place one is on the horizon, poised symbolically within the duality of war and peace. Passage releases into the ceremonial gathering space below, a metaphor of home. Smooth water flanks the red line as it descends and terminates at the final white marble square which bears an inscription celebrating peace.

The experience of remembrance is choreographed as a turn. Looking back, one faces a wall, a veil of memory. Faintly, figures appear again, as if behind the wall...images recalled from the past to honor all acts of service in the war. Within this vertical field the Memorial is named and dedicated, completing the ritual journey of commemoration.

Departure from the Korean War Veterans Memorial evokes a final awareness and symbolizes postscript to the journey. The path arcs away from the marble square and flag that mark the conclusion of a war fought in search of peace. In reflection upon the memory of that War, one returns to the point of entry and to the marble square marking beginning. The cycle of the ongoing struggle for world peace continues.

