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

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

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

For more information on this site and other ABMC commemorative sites, please visit [www.abmc.gov](http://www.abmc.gov).

For more information about the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific and other locations maintained by the Department of Veterans Affairs, please visit [www.cem.va.gov](http://www.cem.va.gov).

January 2019
World War II in the Pacific 1941-1945


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

June 6: Battle of the Coral Sea blocks Japanese attempts to sever the lifeline to Australia.

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

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

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

January 24, 1943: Allied ground, air, and naval forces begin advancing along New Guinea’s northern coast and the nearby Solomon Islands.

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


June 15: The 2nd and 4th Marine Divisions land on Saipan, reinforced by the Army’s 27th Infantry Division. Siege of Guam begins on July 21 and Tinian on July 22.

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

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

November 24: B-29 Superfortresses bomb the XXI Bomber Command fly from Saipan. B-29s bomb targets in the Ryukyu Islands, the Bonins, and the East China Sea.

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

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

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

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

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

Korean War 1950-1953

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

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

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

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

August 4: The Pusan Perimeter is established.

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

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

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

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

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

Background Photo: National Archives

A Coast Guardsman stands in reverence beside the resting place of a comrade in the Philippines, 1944.

Vietnam War 1959-1973

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

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

March 4, 1965: The U.S. troop buildup begins, soon reinforced by units from Australia, Korea, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Thailand.


Ground combat escalates in South Vietnam.

By 1964, 24,000 American service members are in South Vietnam as advisers and also providing air and naval support.

March 4, 1965: The U.S. troop buildup begins, soon reinforced by units from Australia, Korea, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Thailand.


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

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

March 4, 1965: The U.S. troop buildup begins, soon reinforced by units from Australia, Korea, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Thailand.


A casualty arrives via an H-13 medevac helicopter at the 8076th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital in Korea.

The last U.S. troops depart South Vietnam in March.

An Air Force Forward Air Controller in the OV-10 (foreground) directs F-100 fighters to support U.S. ground forces.

Vietnamization begins. U.S. force levels begin to decline.