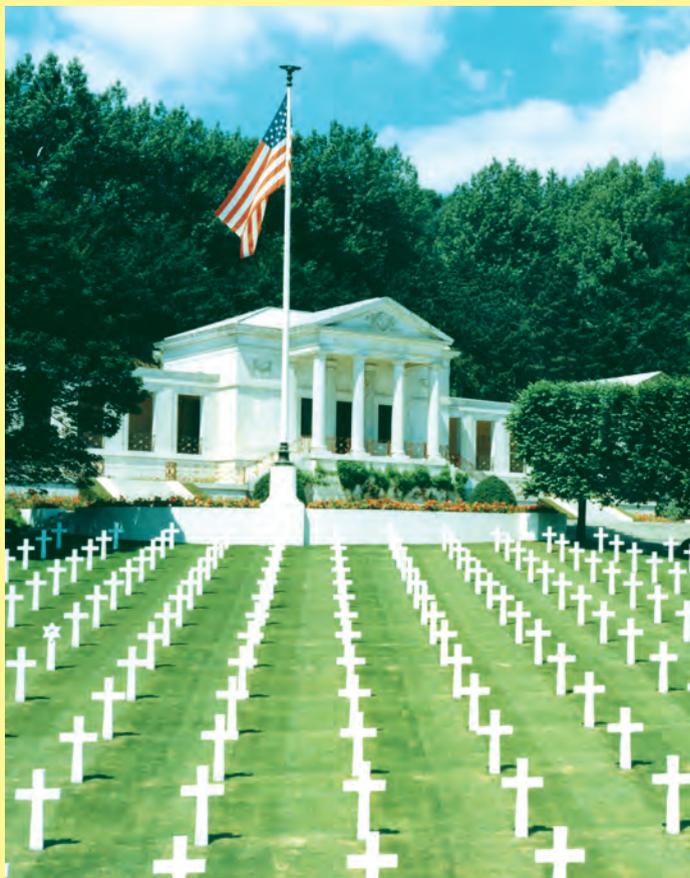


# Suresnes American Cemetery and Memorial

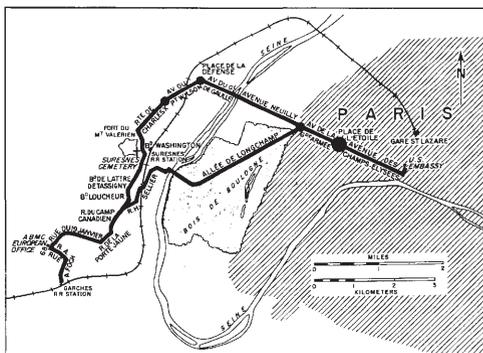


The American Battle Monuments Commission



*Memory*

# Suresnes American Cemetery and Memorial



## LOCATION

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

tion. On arrival at the Suresnes station, visitors should take the Hospital Foch exit turning right, go up the slope to Boulevard Washington, turn right on the boulevard and proceed approximately 200 yards to the cemetery entrance.

## HOURS

The cemetery is open daily to the public between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. (The cemetery is closed on January 1 and December 25. It is opened all other U.S. and host country holidays.)



*The Memorial Chapel*

When the cemetery is open to the public, a staff member is on duty in the Visitors' Building to answer questions and to escort relatives to grave and memorial sites.

### THE SITE

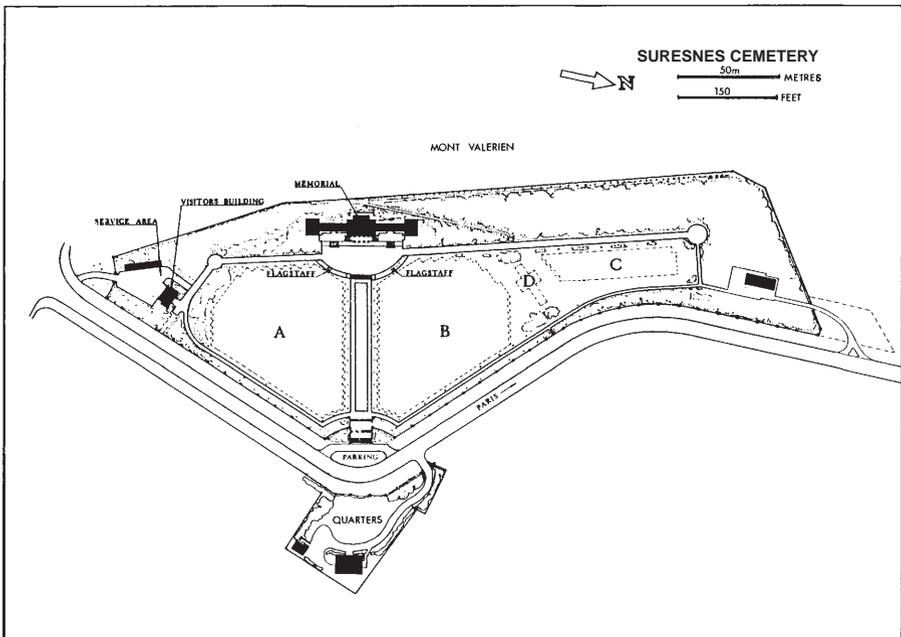
The cemetery site covers 7 1/2 acres. Perpetual use of this land free of charge or taxation was granted to the United States by the French Government.

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

In 1811, Emperor Napoleon I confiscated Mont Valerien with the

intention of building a home for the orphans of the Legion of Honor. During a subsequent visit to the site, he changed his mind and decided to build a fort. Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo in 1815 stopped the work and Mont Valerien was built and is presently in use by the French Signal Corps.

During World War II, German troops occupied the fort where they executed over 4,500 political prisoners and members of the Resistance Movement. The French people have erected an impressive monument along the south wall of the fort to commemorate this sacrifice. Thus, the hill in Suresnes has become a symbol to the French of democracy's struggle in the cause of freedom. Mont Valerien is a site of pilgrimage for both the French and the American peoples.



Location of Cemetery Features

## HISTORY OF THE CEMETERY

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

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

Administration of the cemetery passed to the American Battle Monuments Commission in 1934, the duties and functions of which are described in the final pages of this booklet. The Commission was responsible for construction of the chapel and landscaping of the grounds, which were completed in 1932.

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

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

## ARCHITECTS

The original chapel was designed by architect Charles A. Platt of New York, New York. His sons, William and Geoffrey Platt, designed the loggias and memorial rooms which comprise the loggias added to the chapel after World War II.



*Cemetery Entrance*

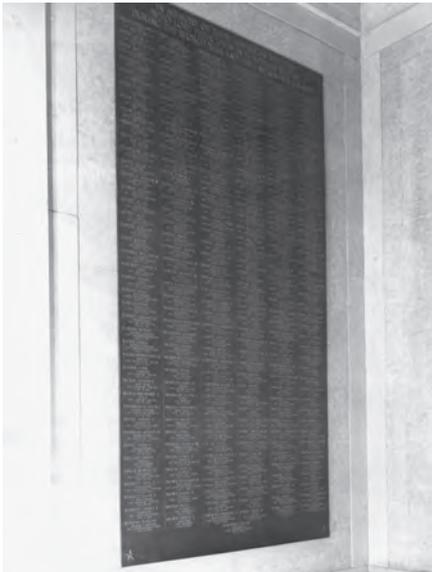
## GENERAL LAYOUT

The Suresnes American Cemetery is entered from Boulevard Washington at the east end of the cemetery.

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

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

The initial horticultural development has now matured and contributes greatly to the tranquil beauty of the grounds. Planted among the grave plots are beech, weeping willow, mountain ash, horse chestnut and paulownia. The latter is an exceptional sight in the spring, when it is covered with mauve flowers. The hillside, which rises steeply behind the graves area and chapel, is planted with pines, yews, acacia, and hornbeam to form a discreet background.



*WW I Tablets of the Missing*

## THE CHAPEL

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

PEACEFUL IS THEIR SLEEP IN GLORY.

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

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

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

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

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



*Sculpture in Bas-relief WW I Loggia*

## WORLD WAR I LOGGIA

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

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

Midway along the loggia, a relief portrays a group of soldiers carrying an empty bier. Beneath the frieze is the inscription:

SOME THERE BE WHICH HAVE NO SEPULCHRE. THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVER-MORE.

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

## WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL ROOM

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

On one wall panel is inscribed the text:

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



WWI Loggia





*The Chapel Interior*

## WORLD WAR II LOGGIA

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



*Sculpture in Bas-relief WW II Loggia*

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

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

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

Two other wall panels bear the following texts:

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

☆☆☆

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



*WW II Loggia*



*World War II Grave Plot*

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

## WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL ROOM

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

The wall panel bears the text:

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

OPPRESSION ☆☆☆ LET US HERE HIGHLY  
RESOLVE THAT THESE HONORED DEAD  
SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN.

## THE GRAVES AREA

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

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

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

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



*Graves Area*



*St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, France*

# AMERICAN MEMORIALS and OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES

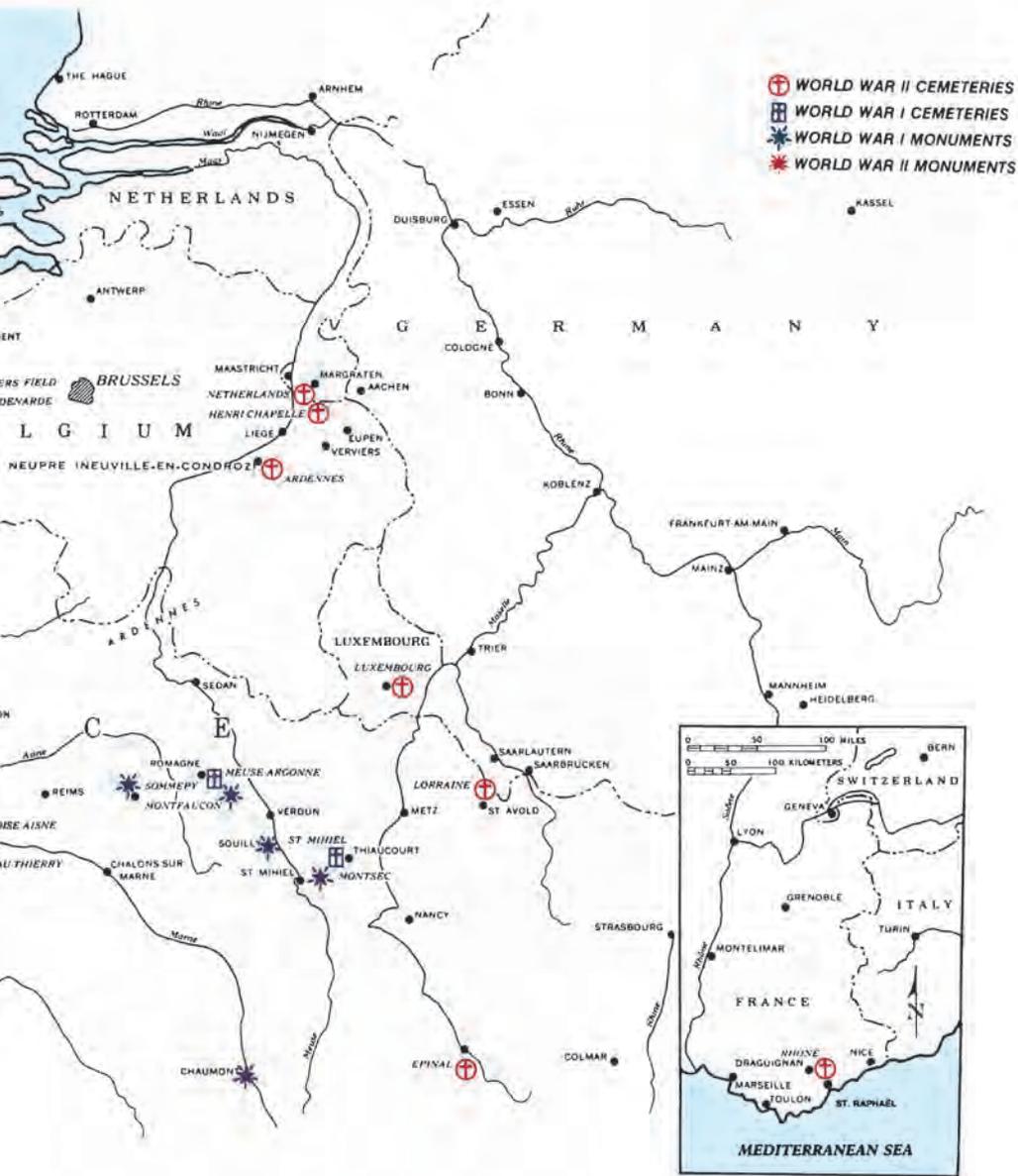
The AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION was created by act of Congress in March 1923 to erect and maintain memorials in the United States and foreign countries where the United States Armed Forces have served since 6 April 1917, and to control as to design and provide regulations for the erection of monuments,

markers and memorials in foreign countries by other United States citizens and organizations, public or private. It was later given responsibility for establishing or taking over from the Armed Forces permanent burial grounds in foreign countries and designing, constructing, operating and maintaining permanent



cemetery memorials at these burial sites; controlling as to design and materials, providing regulations for and supervising erection of all monuments, memorials, buildings and other structures in permanent United States cemetery memorials on foreign soil; and controlling the design of U.S. private monuments

and cooperating with American citizens, states, municipalities, or associations desiring to erect war memorials outside the continental limits of the United States. It is not responsible for construction, maintenance or operation of cemeteries in the continental United States or its territories and possessions.



After World War I, the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight military cemeteries overseas already established by the War Department, as well as twelve monuments on the battlefields and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our

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

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

<i>World War I</i>	<i>Burials</i>		<i>Missing</i>
	<i>Known</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Commemorated</i>
Aisne-Marne, Belleau, France .....	2,039	250	1,060
Brookwood, England .....	427	41	563
Flanders Field, Waregem, Belgium .....	347	21	43
Meuse-Argonne, Romagne, France .....	13,760	486	954
Oise-Aisne, Fere-en-Tardenois, France .....	5,415	597	241
St. Mihiel, Thiaucourt, France .....	4,036	117	284
Somme, Bony, France .....	1,706	138	333
Suresnes (See WW II also), France .....	1,535	6	974
Totals .....	29,265	1,656	4,452

World War I monuments erected by the Commission are located at or near: Audenarde and Kimmel, Belgium; Bellicourt, Brest, Cantigny, Chateau-Thierry, Montfaucon, Montsec, Sommepy, and Tours, France; Gibraltar and Washington, DC. World War I tablets are at Chaumont and Souilly, France.

By the end of World War II, several hundred temporary cemeteries had been established by the American Graves Registration Service of the United States Army. During the years 1947 to 1954 that Service, complying with the expressed wishes of the next of kin, and by authority of law, repatriated the remains of some 172,000 recovered bodies. The remainder were given final interment in the permanent military cemeteries on foreign soil, in private cemeteries overseas and in the national cemeteries in Honolulu, Sitka, Alaska and

Puerto Rico (which are now administered by the National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans' Affairs). As was the case after World War I, some remains were left in isolated graves outside of the cemeteries by request of the families who then became responsible for their maintenance.

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army and the American Battle Monuments Commission in concert. Their locations reflect the progress of the military operations and were selected with consideration of their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage and other practical factors. The World War II cemeteries with number of burials, including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at their memorials and at three separate memorials on United States soil are:

<i>World War II</i>	<i>Burials</i>		<i>Missing</i>
	<i>Known</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Commemorated</i>
Ardennes, Neupre (Neuville-en-Condroz), Belgium ..	4,537	788	462
Brittany, St. James, France .....	4,313	97	498
Cambridge, England .....	3,788	24	5,127
Epinal, France .....	5,186	69	424
Florence, Italy .....	4,189	213	1,409
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium .....	7,898	94	450
Lorraine, St. Avold, France .....	10,338	151	444
Luxembourg, Luxembourg City, Luxembourg .....	4,975	101	371
Manila, Republic of the Philippines .....	13,462	3,740	36,282
Netherlands, Margraten, Holland .....	8,195	106	1,722
Normandy, St. Laurent-sur-Mer, France .....	9,080	307	1,557
North Africa, Carthage, Tunisia .....	2,601	240	3,724
Rhone, Dranguignan, France .....	799	62	294
Sicily-Rome, Nettuno, Italy .....	7,371	490	3,095
Suresnes (See WW I also), France .....	—	24	—

East Coast Memorial, New York City, New York . . . . .	—	—	4,609
Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii . . . . .	—	—	18,096
West Coast Memorial, San Francisco, California . . . . .	—	—	412
Totals . . . . .	86,732	6,506	78,976
<i>World War II cemeteries maintained by the National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans' Affairs</i>			
National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific . . . . .			(See Honolulu Memorial)
Honolulu, Hawaii . . . . .	11,597	2,079	
Puerto Rico . . . . .	69	—	—
Sitka, Alaska . . . . .	67	5	—
<i>Other Missing in Action Commemorated by ABMC</i>			
Korean War, Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii . . . . .	—	—	8,200
Vietnam War, Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii . . . . .	—	—	2,504

Use of the permanent cemetery sites on foreign soil was granted in perpetuity by the host government to the United States free of cost, rent and taxation. The temporary cemetery sites not selected as permanent cemeteries reverted to the land-owners.

In 1947, an outstanding American architect was selected to design each of the World War II cemeteries, conceiving its grave plots, a chapel and battle map exhibit as complementary elements of an integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the particular region. Upon approval of their general schemes by the Commission and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects' plans of the grave plots were followed by the American Graves Registration Service in making the permanent burials of those remains which by decision of the next of kin were to be interred overseas. The timely cooperation between these two agencies contributed appreciably to the coherence of the development of the cemetery designs.

Beginning in the latter half of 1949, the permanent interments having been virtually completed, the World War II overseas cemeteries were progressively transferred for construction and maintenance to the American Battle Monuments Commission by Presidential Executive

Order. Thereupon, the remaining portions of the architects' designs were carried out, step by step — grading; installation of a system of reinforced concrete beams on piles to maintain the levels and alignments of the headstones; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water supply and distribution systems, utilities buildings, roads and paths; plantings; and erection of the memorials, visitors' buildings and flagpoles.

For design of the various memorials, no specific limitations were imposed upon the architects other than budgeted cost and a requirement that each was to embody these features:

- A small devotional chapel;
- inscription of the names and particulars of the Missing in the region;
- a graphic record, in permanent form, of the services of our troops (WW II only; however, Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel WW I American Cemeteries also have battle maps).

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

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



*Cambridge American Cemetery and Memorial, Cambridge, England*

unfortunately had all too often been found to be poorly designed, poorly constructed and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden by the military services. The permanent graphic record takes the form of military maps, usually large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as in the language of the country in which the cemetery is located. The historical data for these maps were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission. The maps themselves were rendered by experienced artists in tasteful presentation using various media: layered marbles, fresco, bronze relief, mosaic concrete or ceramics. Another feature of interest at each memorial is the two sets of "key-maps": "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan." Each set consists of three maps, each covering about one-third of the period of our participation in the war. By these key-

maps any major battle may be related to the others in time and space.

With each architect, an American landscape architect, an American sculptor and an American muralist or painter usually collaborated. Their combined talents produced the beauty and dignity of the memorials, all of which are dedicated to the memory of the achievements of those who served and of the sacrifices of those who died. The construction of the cemeteries and memorials and the execution of most of the works of art, were performed by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission.

At each cemetery there is a visitors' building or room, with comfortable furnishings. Here visitors may learn the grave locations (or inscriptions of the Missing) at any of the overseas cemeteries.

Each grave in the overseas cemeteries is marked by a headstone of white marble — a Star of David for



*Brittany American Cemetery, St. James, Manche, France*

those of Jewish faith, a Latin cross for others. Each headstone bears the deceased's name, rank, service, organization, date of death and state or territory from which he entered the military service.

In the World War I cemeteries, headstones of the Unknowns, i.e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription:

HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

In the World War II cemeteries, the inscription reads:

HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

Tablets of the Missing (which also include the names of those whose remains could not be identified and those lost or buried at sea) give name, rank, organization and state; the circumstances under which death occurred often precluded the possibility of determining the exact date.

With the exception of January 1 and December 25, these cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted without special authorization, except when it is to be used for commercial purposes — in such cases, permission must be obtained from the Commission.

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

In addition to the eight World War I cemeteries, the fourteen World War II cemeteries, eleven World War I monuments and two tablets, and the two World War II markers (Casablanca, Morocco and Papua, New Guinea), the American Battle Monuments Commission's program of

commemoration includes the following:

### SURESNES

At the Suresnes Cemetery Memorial, senior representatives of the French and United States governments pay homage to our military Dead on ceremonial occasions. Accordingly, 24 Unknown Dead of World War II were buried in this World War I cemetery, and two loggias were added to its chapel by the Commission, thereby converting it into a shrine commemorating our Dead of both wars.

### EAST COAST MEMORIAL

To commemorate those 4,609 American servicemen, 6,185 seamen of the United States Merchant Marines and the 529 seamen of the U.S. Army Transport Service who, in or above the waters off the coast of North and South America, but outside the territorial limits of the United States, gave their lives in the service of their country, the Commission erected a memorial in Battery Park, New York City, upon which their names and particulars are inscribed.

### WEST COAST MEMORIAL

Similarly, the names and particulars of those 412 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country off the west coast of the Americas but outside the territorial limits of the United States, are recorded at the memorial erected by the Commission at the Presidio of San Francisco.

### HONOLULU MEMORIAL

Although the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Honolulu is administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, the American Battle Monuments Commission constructed a memorial therein, incorporating the features of the memorials in its overseas cemeteries. The names of 18,096 Missing of World War II who gave their lives in the

Pacific areas (except the Southwest and the Palua Islands which are commemorated at the Manila Cemetery Memorial) are recorded here as well as 8,200 Missing of the Korean War and 2,504 Missing from the Vietnam War.

**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."

The **GUADALCANAL AMERICAN MEMORIAL** is located on Skyline Drive overlooking the town of Honiara, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. It honors those American and Allied servicemen who lost their lives during the Guadalcanal Campaign of World War II (7 August 1942–9 February 1943). The Memorial consists of a suitably inscribed central pylon four feet square rising 24 feet above its base. Four radiating directional walls point toward major battle sites. Descriptions of the battles are inscribed on the walls. Both the walls and the pylon are constructed of Red Calca granite.

**CABANATUAN MEMORIAL** is located 85 miles north of Manila, approxi-



*Honolulu Memorial (WW II, Korea and Vietnam), National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, Honolulu, Hawaii*

mately 5 miles south of the city of Cabanatuan, Luzon, Republic of the Philippines. It marks the site of the Japanese Cabanatuan Prisoner of War Camp where approximately 20,000 American servicemen and civilians were held captive from 1942 to 1945, after the fall of the Philippine Islands during World War II. The memorial also honors the heroic sacrifices made by Filipino servicemen and civilians in a mutual quest for honor, freedom and peace.

The memorial consists of a 90-foot concrete base in the center of which rests a marble altar. It is surrounded on three sides by a fence of steel rods and on the fourth by a Wall of Honor upon which are inscribed the names of the approximately 3,000 Americans who lost their lives while being held captive.

Co-located on the site are the West Point Monument, which pays homage to the 170 American and 6 Filipino graduates of the U.S. Military Academy who lost their lives during the defense of the Philippines or while prisoner of war at Cabanatuan and the Defenders of Bataan and Cor-

regidor (a Filipino veterans organization) memorial which salutes their American fallen comrades.

### **POINTE DU HOC MONUMENT**

Following World War II, the French erected a monument at Pointe du Hoc on the right flank of Omaha Beach, overlooking the English Channel honoring the elements of the 2nd Ranger Battalion under the command of LTC James Rudder who scaled the cliff, seized the position, and defended it against German counterattacks at a high cost of lives. The monument consists of a simple pylon on top of a concrete bunker at the edge of the cliff and appropriate inscriptions at its base in French and English. It was officially turned over to the American government for operation and maintenance in perpetuity on 11 January 1979.

### **UTAH BEACH MONUMENT**

The Utah Beach Monument is located at the termination of Highway N-13D, approximately 3 kilometers northeast of Sainte-Marie-du-Mont



*Rhone American Cemetery and Memorial, Draguignan, Var, France*



(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 6 June 1944.

Three memorials in Washington,

DC were also established by the Commission, but are now administered by the National Park Service.

**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."

**The WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL**, prominently located on the National Mall in Washington, DC between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument, honors a nation united in a just and common cause.

It is the first memorial dedicated to the more than 400,000 Americans who gave their lives for freedom, the 16 million who served in uniform, and all who contributed to the war effort on the home front.

Symbolic of the defining event of the 20th century, the memorial is a testament to the spirit, sacrifice and commitment of the American people.

To learn more, visit our website at [www.abmc.gov](http://www.abmc.gov)

## **KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL**

The Korean War Veterans Memorial, located on the National Mall in Washington, DC, was dedicated on 27 July 1995. The Memorial commemorates the sacrifices of the 5.8 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, 25 June 1950–27 July 1953, 33,700 Americans were killed in action; 8,200 of those killed in action were classified as missing in action (and presumed dead), or lost or buried at sea. An additional 103,000 Americans were wounded during the conflict. An integral part of the Memorial is the Korean War Honor Roll, an interactive automated database, containing the names of those U.S. military personnel who died world-wide during the war.

## **MEXICO CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY**

The Mexico City National Cemetery is at 31 Virginia Fabregas, Colonia San Rafael, about 2 miles west of the Metropolitan Cathedral and about one mile north of the U.S. Embassy. This cemetery was established in 1851 and contains a small monument over the grave of 750 of our unidentified Dead of the War of 1847. In this one acre area there are 813 remains of Americans and others in wall crypts. Care of the cemetery was transferred from the Department of the Army to this Commission on 16 July 1947. This cemetery was closed to burials in 1923.

## **COROZAL AMERICAN CEMETERY, COROZAL, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA**

The Corozal American Cemetery is located approximately three miles north of Panama City, just off Avenue Omar Torrijos Herrera between the Panama Canal Railway Company Train Station and Ciudad Del Saber (formerly Fort Clayton). To reach the cemetery, turn right on Calle Rufina Alfaro at the Crossroad Bible Church and proceed about one-half mile to the cemetery. Taxi and bus service to the cemetery are available from Panama City. There

are 5,336 Dead interred here. In agreement with the Republic of Panama, care and maintenance of the cemetery in perpetuity was assumed by the Commission on 1 October 1979.

### SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC

Upon request, and without cost, the following information and services are provided to family members and friends of those interred or commemorated at ABMC's cemeteries and memorials:

- name, location and general information about the cemetery, monument or memorial;
- plot, row and grave number and, if applicable, memorialization site;
- authorization for issuance of fee-free passports for members of the immediate family traveling overseas specifically to visit an ABMC grave or memorialization site;
- a photograph of grave and/or memorialization sites affixed to a large color lithograph of the appropriate cemetery and memorial;
- best route and modes of travel in-country to cemetery or memorial site;
- general information about accommodations in the vicinity of the cemetery or memorial;
- arrangement for floral decoration of a grave or memorialization site. (Weather permitting, a color photograph of the floral decoration in place is provided to the donor).



*Corozal American Cemetery, Corozal, Republic of Panama*



*Decorated Gravesite of a World War II "Unknown"*

# THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS MARCH 1923



## UNITED STATES OFFICE

American Battle Monuments Commission  
Court House Plaza II  
Suite 500  
2300 Clarendon Boulevard  
Arlington, VA 22201  
Telephone: (703) 696-6897  
(703) 696-6896  
FAX: (703) 696-6666

## MEDITERRANEAN OFFICE

Street Address:  
Via V. Veneto, 119/A  
00187 Rome, Italy  
Mailing Address:  
American Battle Monuments Commission  
American Embassy  
PSC 833, Box 11  
FPO AE 09624-0011  
Telephone: (011-39) 06-4824-157  
06-4890-3685 (from U.S.)  
06-4824-154 (within Italy)  
FAX: (011-39) 6-487-1624

## EUROPEAN OFFICE

Street Address:  
68, rue du 19 Janvier  
92380 - Garches, France  
Mailing Address:  
American Battle Monuments Commission  
American Embassy - Paris  
PSC 116  
APO AE 09777  
Telephone: (011-33) 1-4701-1976 (from U.S.  
and other countries)  
33-0-1-4701-1976 (within France)  
FAX: (011-33)1-4741-1979

## PHILIPPINE OFFICE

Street Address:  
Manila American Cemetery  
and Memorial  
McKinley Road, Global City  
Taguig, Philippines  
Mailing Address:  
Manila American Cemetery  
PSC 513, Box 5  
FPO AP 96515-1800  
Telephone: (011-632) 844-0212 (from U.S.)  
844-0212 (from Metro-Manila)  
FAX: (011-632) 812-4717



2008

*Suresnes American Cemetery and Memorial, Seine, France*