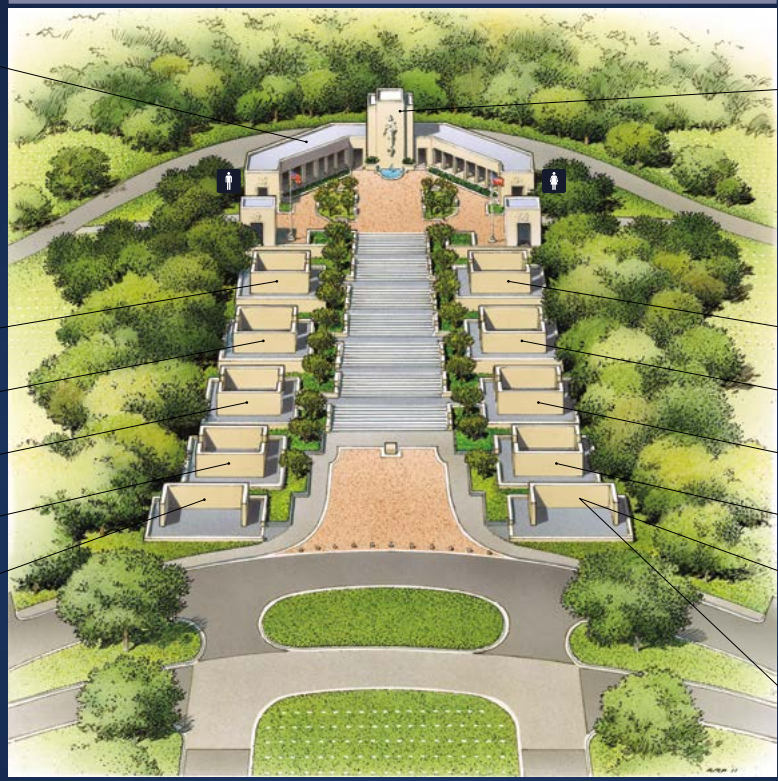


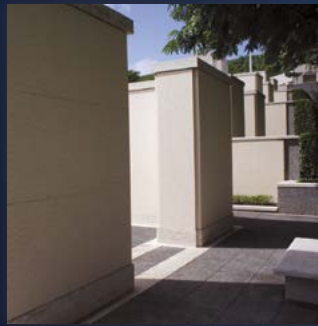


Mosaic maps of U.S. armed forces' actions appear in galleries flanking the tower.

Honolulu Memorial



On either side of the grand stairs leading to the memorial are eight courts of the missing, showing the names of the 18,096 World War II missing from the Pacific, excluding the southwest Pacific, and 8,200 missing from the Korean War. Half courts A and B contain the names of 2,504 missing from the Vietnam War. The chapel at the top of the stairs contains galleries with mosaic maps describing achievements of the American armed forces.



Eight courts of the missing display names of those missing in the Central and South Pacific during WW II and those of the Korean War.



U.S. flags flank the chapel altar.

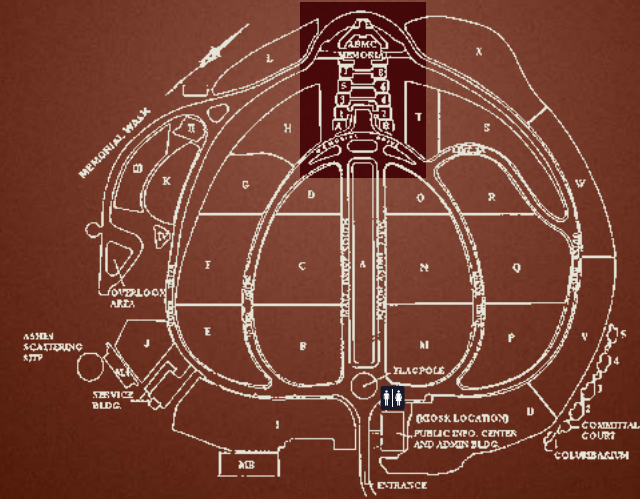
- COURT 8
- COURT 6
- COURT 4
- COURT 2
- COURT B



Half-courts A and B display names of the missing during the Vietnam War.

Honolulu Memorial

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



American Battle Monuments Commission

This agency of the United States government operates and maintains 25 American cemeteries and 26 memorials, monuments and markers in 16 countries. The Commission works to fulfill the vision of its first chairman, General of the Armies John J. Pershing, Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I, promised that "time will not dim the glory of their deeds."



American Battle Monuments Commission
2300 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 500
Arlington, VA 22201 USA

For more information on this site and other ABMC commemorative sites, please visit www.abmc.gov

National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific
2177 Puowaina Drive TEL 808-532-3720
Honolulu, HI 96813 gps N 21 18.679 W 157 50.670

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



Keep our cemeteries clean. Take this brochure home with you or please recycle/dispose of it properly. Thank you.

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

WORLD WAR II COURTS		KOREAN WAR COURTS		VIETNAM WAR COURTS	
*Army & Army Air Forces	5, 7	Army	4, 6, 8	Army	B
Marine Corps	2, 4	Marine Corps	8	Marine Corps	A
Navy	1, 2, 3, 5	Navy	8	Navy	B
Coast Guard	4	—	—	Coast Guard	B
—	—	Air Force	8	Air Force	A

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



Honolulu Memorial

American Battle Monuments Commission





WORLD WAR II IN THE PACIFIC 1941–1945



Photo: National Archives

Marines aboard an LVT-2 head for beaches of Tinian Island near Saipan. July 24, 1944.



Photo: National Archives

Saipan. A U.S. anti-tank gun crew firing on Japanese positions in the distance. June 19, 1944.



Photo: National Archives

Gen. Douglas MacArthur countersigns Japanese surrender documents aboard USS Missouri (BB-63) in Tokyo Bay. Sep. 2, 1945.

Background Photo: National Archives
A Coast Guardsman stands in reverence beside the resting place of a comrade in the Philippines, 1944.

DECEMBER 7, 1941: The Japanese attack Pearl Harbor and bomb the Philippines. Japan continues expanding in the Pacific region in early 1942.

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

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

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

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

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

JANUARY 24, 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.

JANUARY 31, 1944: Combined Army and Marine forces land on Kwajalein. Seizure of Eniwetok begins on February 19.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Photo: National Archives

Marines use scaling ladders to storm ashore at Inchon in the amphibious operation on September 15, 1950.



Photo: National Archives

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



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 expands in 1961.

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

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

1966 AND 1967: Ground combat escalates in South Vietnam. U.S. air and naval forces bomb North Vietnam.

JANUARY 31, 1968: North Vietnamese and Viet Cong begin the Tet Offensive across South Vietnam.

MARCH 1969: "Vietnamization" begins. U.S. force levels begin to decline.

JANUARY 27, 1973: A peace pact is signed in Paris. The last U.S. troops depart South Vietnam in March.



Photo: National Archives

4th Infantry Division soldiers descend Hill 742 near Dak To during Operation MACARTHUR. November 14-17, 1967.



Photo: National Museum of the U.S. Air Force

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