

1960

North Africa American Cemetery and Memorial

American Battle Monuments Commission

Follow this and additional works at: https://digicom.bpl.lib.me.us/books_pubs

Recommended Citation

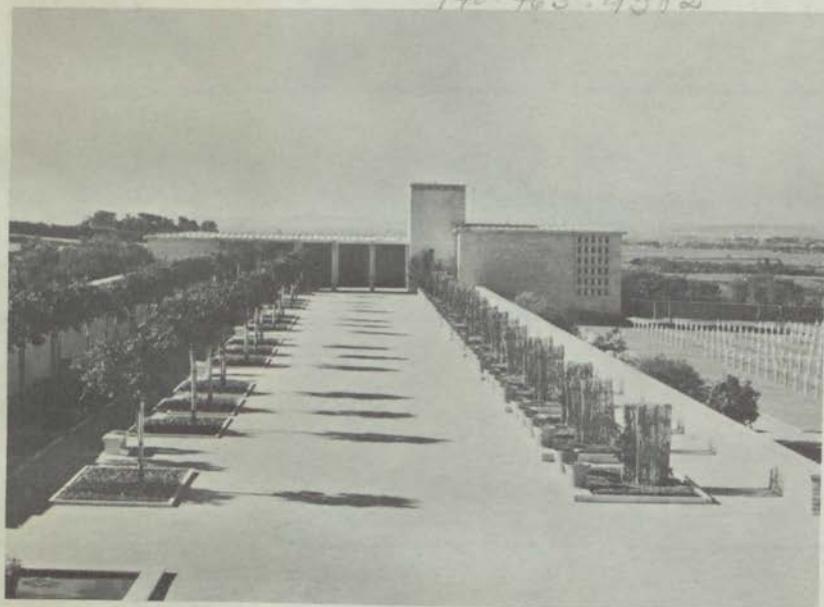
American Battle Monuments Commission, "North Africa American Cemetery and Memorial" (1960). *Books and Publications*. 112.
https://digicom.bpl.lib.me.us/books_pubs/112

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Collections at Bangor Community: Digital Commons@bpl. It has been accepted for inclusion in Books and Publications by an authorized administrator of Bangor Community: Digital Commons@bpl. For more information, please contact ccoombs@bpl.lib.me.us.

North Africa American Cemetery and Memorial

1050

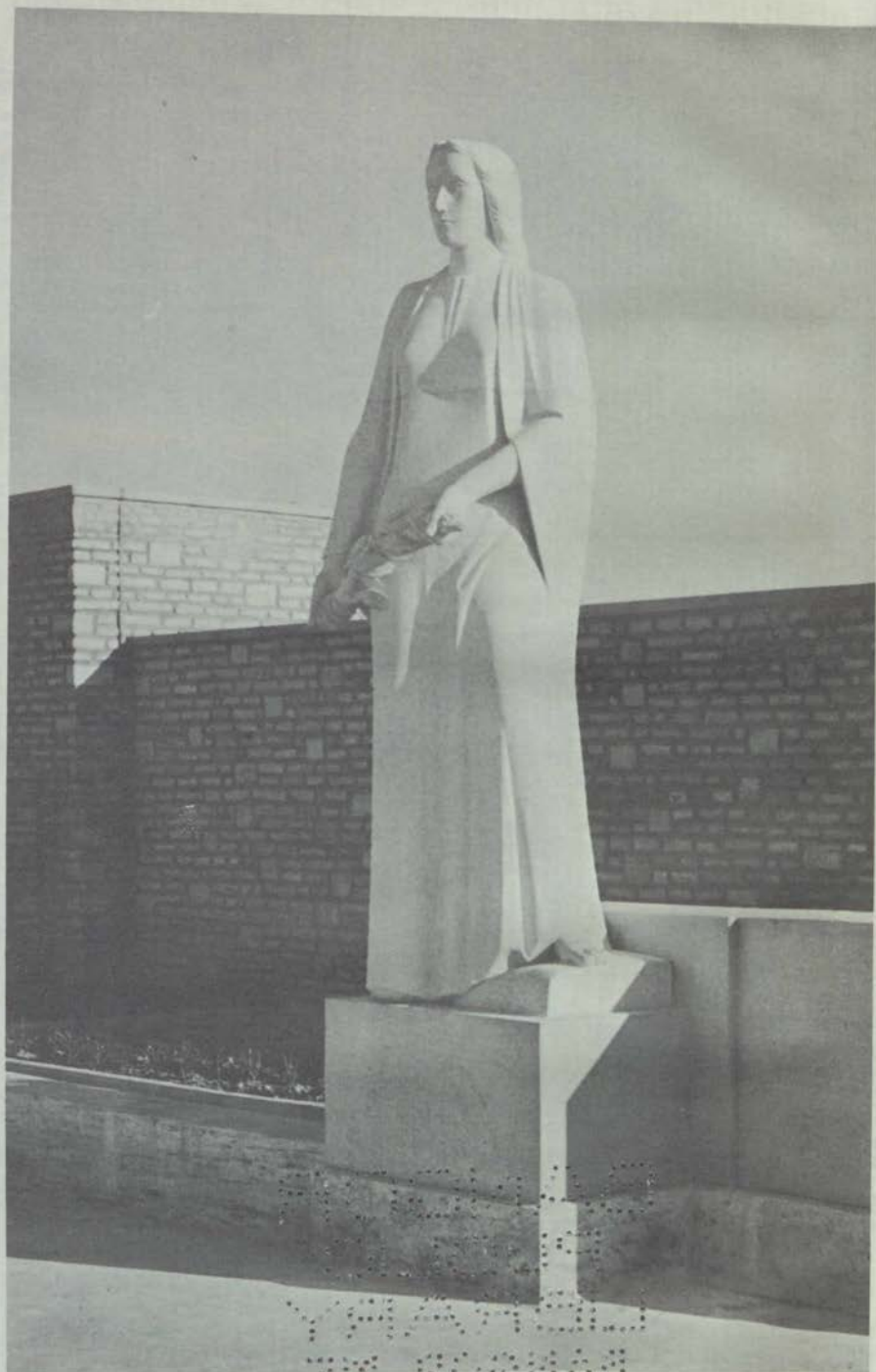
940.465.11582



BANGOR
PUBLIC
LIBRARY
BANGOR ME.

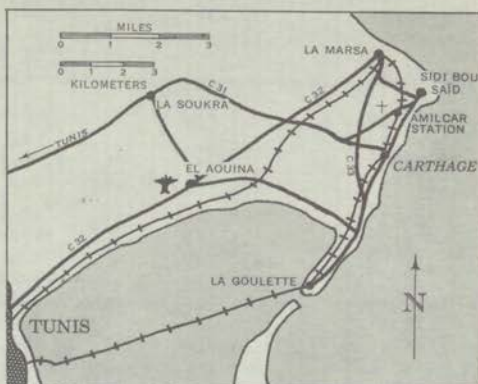
The American Battle Monuments Commission

1960



"Honor" (Terrace Pool Sculpture).

North Africa American Cemetery and Memorial



LOCATION

North Africa American Cemetery and Memorial is situated 10 miles northeast of the city of Tunis, Tunisia, and 5 miles northeast of its airport (El Aouina). It may be reached by taxi-cab from the city or the airport. There is also an interurban streetcar from Tunis—the nearest stop is at Amilcar station, from which the cemetery is only two or three hundred yards distant. There are hotels in Tunis as

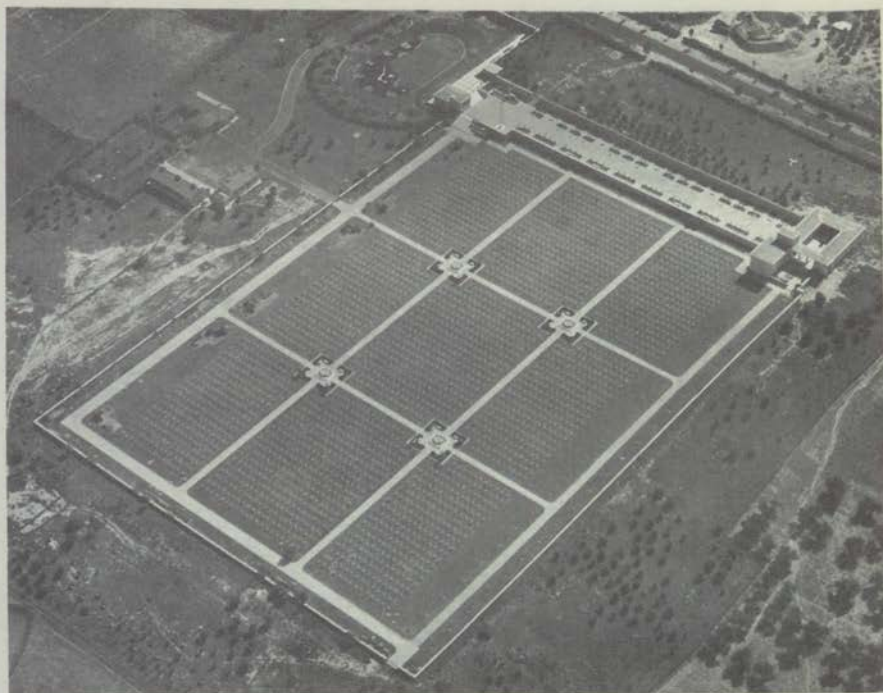
well as in the vicinity of the cemetery at Carthage. It is likely to be quite hot during the summer months, and cold on occasion during the winter.

THE SITE

The cemetery site covers 27 acres of the plateau lying between the Mediterranean and the Bay of Tunis, both of which are a mile or so distant. It is located in close proximity to the site of the ancient Carthaginian city, de-

View of Memorial and Garden From Burial Area.





Aerial View of Cemetery.

stroyed by the Romans in 146 B.C., and lies over part of the site of Roman Carthage. Some 200 yards to the east are remnants of Roman houses and streets—the whole region hereabout contains vestiges of the Roman city as well as some remains of the Carthaginian era.

After the end of World War II a survey made jointly by representatives of the Secretary of War and the American Battle Monuments Commission revealed that all of the sites of the temporary cemeteries established in North Africa during the war had major disadvantages. The present new site was therefore selected and was established in 1948. It lay in the sector of the British First Army which liberated the Tunis area in May 1943.

Here rest 2,840 of our Military Dead, representing 39 percent of the burials which were originally made in

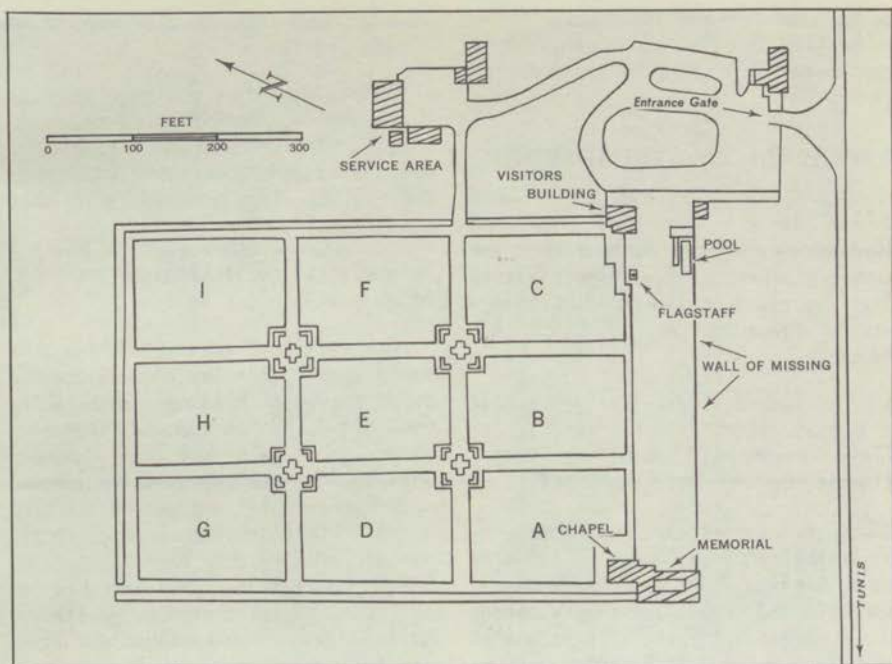
North Africa and also in Iran. A high proportion of these gave their lives in the landings in, and occupation of, Morocco and Algeria, and subsequent fighting which culminated in the liberation of Tunisia. Others died as a result of accident or sickness in these and other parts of North Africa, or while serving in the Persian Gulf Command in Iran.

ARCHITECTS

Architects for the Cemetery and Memorial were Moore and Hutchins of New York. The Landscape Architect was Bryan J. Lynch also of New York.

GENERAL LAYOUT

The main entrance from the eucalyptus-bordered highway is at the southeast corner of the cemetery. To the right of the entrance is one of the



Location of Cemetery Features.

Superintendents' houses; beyond is the oval forecourt. Beneath the green plot in the center of the forecourt is the reservoir which stores the water for the cemetery needs, as well as the pumps which operate the high pressure sprinkling system. All of the water comes from municipal supply for which the storage area is located some miles to the south of the city of Tunis. Down the hill and beyond the forecourt is the utilities area.

In the forecourt are rows of Eucalyptus and ornamental India laurel fig (*Ficus nitida*) trees; the beds include *Pittosporum tobira*, Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), Hibiscus, Lantana, English Ivy, Pelargonium, and other shrubs and vines.

Extending to the left (west) of the forecourt and parking area is the mall. At the head of the steps leading to the mall, and at the right (north) is the Visitors' Building, built of Roman Travertine imported from Italy; west

of it is the flagpole. On the west facade of the Visitors' Building is this inscription taken from General Eisenhower's dedication of the Golden Book now enshrined in St. Paul's Cathedral in London:

HERE WE AND ALL WHO SHALL HERE-AFTER LIVE IN FREEDOM WILL BE REMINDED THAT TO THESE MEN AND THEIR COMRADES WE OWE A DEBT TO BE PAID WITH GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THEIR SACRIFICE AND WITH THE HIGH RESOLVE THAT THE CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY DIED SHALL LIVE.

Within the Visitors' Building is a Roman mosaic discovered in the region and donated, in 1959, by President Bourguiba of Tunisia to Ambassador G. Lewis Jones, who in turn presented it to the American Military Cemetery.

On the south side of the mall is the Wall of the Missing; at its far (west) end is the Memorial Chapel. North

of the mall is the graves area which it overlooks. South of the highway is an additional area used for service purposes only.

THE WALL OF THE MISSING

This wall, 364 feet long, is of local Nahli limestone, with local Gathouna limestone copings. Built into it are panels of Trani marble, imported from Italy, on which are inscribed the names and particulars of 3,724 of our Missing:

United States Army and Army Air Forces (3,095)*

United States Navy (615)

United States Coast Guard (14)

These men gave their lives in the service of their Country but their remains have not been identified or they were lost or buried in the waters surrounding the African continent. Their names include men from all the States, except Alaska and Hawaii, as well as from the District of Columbia.

At each end of the wall is this inscription:

HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF
AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN
THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND
WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES

☆☆☆ 1941-1945 ☆☆☆ INTO THY
HANDS O LORD.

Near the foot of the steps leading down from the forecourt is a pool and a figure of HONOR about to bestow a laurel branch upon those who gave their lives. The pedestal bears this inscription:

HONOR TO THEM THAT TROD THE PATH
OF HONOR.

Along the wall are two other sculptured figures: MEMORY and RECOLLECTION, the latter holding a book with the inscription PRO PATRIA. Between these figures are oak leaf wreaths within which are engraved the names of battles on land, sea and in the air, in which the American forces participated. All of this sculpture is of Bianco Caldo stone from near Foggia in Italy; it was designed by Henry Kreis of Essex, Connecticut, and executed by Pietro Bibolotti, Pietrasanta, Italy.

Planted in front of the Wall of the Missing are rows of India laurel fig trees (*Ficus nitida*) in beds of periwinkle (*Vinca major*). On the north side of the mall are rows of sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis*) and potted African Agapanthus adjacent to beds of Gazania.

The Memorial

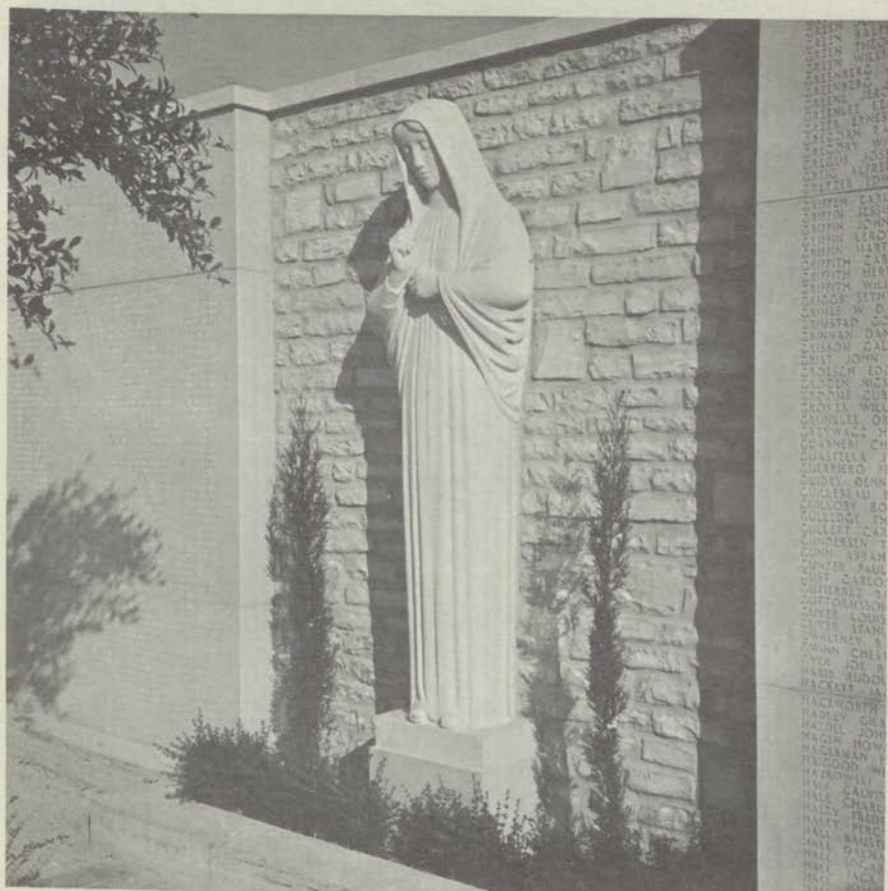
EXTERIOR

The Memorial consists of the Court of Honor and the Chapel. The Court of Honor is in the form of a cloister. Within it is a large rectangular Stone of Remembrance, of black Diorite d'Anzola quarried in northwest Italy; this inscription, adapted from Ecclesiasticus XLIV, is worked into the design of the mosaic panel surrounding its base:

SOME THERE BE WHICH HAVE NO SEPULCHRE. THEIR NAME LIVETH FOREVERMORE.

The rectangular pylons of the cloister are of San Gottardo limestone from the vicinity of Vicenza in Italy; the main part of the structure of the

*It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.



"Memory" and Wall of the Missing.

Memorial is faced with Roman Travertine. The pavement is of Sienite della Balma granite from northwest Italy. In the southwest corner is a Russian olive tree (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*). On the west wall of the cloister facing the mall is this inscription, with translations in French and Arabic:

IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE
ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN
HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES
THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERRECTED BY
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ☆☆☆
1941-1945.

At the south end of the cloister are the maps. These are of ceramic, designed and fabricated by Paul D. Holleman of Roxbury, Massachusetts, from information supplied by the American Battle Monuments Commission.

The large map on the end (south) wall records the military operations of the American forces and those of the Allies in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia from the initial "Torch" landings on 8 November 1942 to the Axis surrender on 13 May 1943. The descriptive text is in English, Arabic, and



Overall Map—North Africa Military Operations.



Map—Military Operations in Southern Tunisia.

French, of which this is the English version:

ON 8 NOVEMBER 1942, IN A MAJOR OPERATION COVERED BY NAVAL GUNFIRE AND AIRCRAFT, UNITED STATES AND BRITISH TROOPS WERE LANDED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN THREE WIDELY SEPARATED AREAS ON THE SHORES OF NORTH AFRICA. THE AMERICAN WESTERN NAVAL TASK FORCE, SAILING FROM THE UNITED STATES, LANDED AMERICAN TROOPS AT FEDALA, MEHDIA, AND SAFI FOR THE ASSAULT ON CASABLANCA. OTHER AMERICAN UNITS ESCORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM BY THE BRITISH CENTER NAVAL TASK FORCE WENT ASHORE NEAR ORAN AND IN TWO DAYS OCCUPIED THAT CITY. SHIPS OF THE BRITISH EASTERN NAVAL TASK FORCE, COMING ALSO FROM THE BRITISH ISLES, LANDED UNITED STATES AND BRITISH TROOPS NEAR ALGIERS WHICH WAS OCCUPIED THAT DAY. FOLLOWING

THE LANDINGS, THE ALLIED NAVAL FORCES KEPT THE SEA LANES OPEN FOR AN UNINTERRUPTED FLOW OF SUPPLIES AND ALSO PROVIDED FIRE SUPPORT TO THE TROOPS ASHORE. ON 11 NOVEMBER AN ARMISTICE PROCLAMATION ENDED VICHY FRENCH RESISTANCE THROUGHOUT ALGERIA AND MOROCCO.

THE ALLIED FORCES THEN TURNED EASTWARD TOWARD TUNISIA INTO WHICH AXIS TROOPS WERE STEADILY STREAMING. MOVING RAPIDLY, AMERICAN AND BRITISH UNITS ADVANCED ACROSS THE FRONTIER TOWARD TUNIS. STRONG RESISTANCE, COUPLED WITH UNFAVORABLE WEATHER AND DIFFICULT SUPPLY CONDITIONS, CHECKED THIS ADVANCE JUST 16 MILES FROM ITS GOAL. DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF DECEMBER A COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN THE TEBOURBA-CHOUIGUI AREA PUSHED BACK THE ALLIED LINE BETWEEN JEFNA AND MEDJEZ EL BAB.



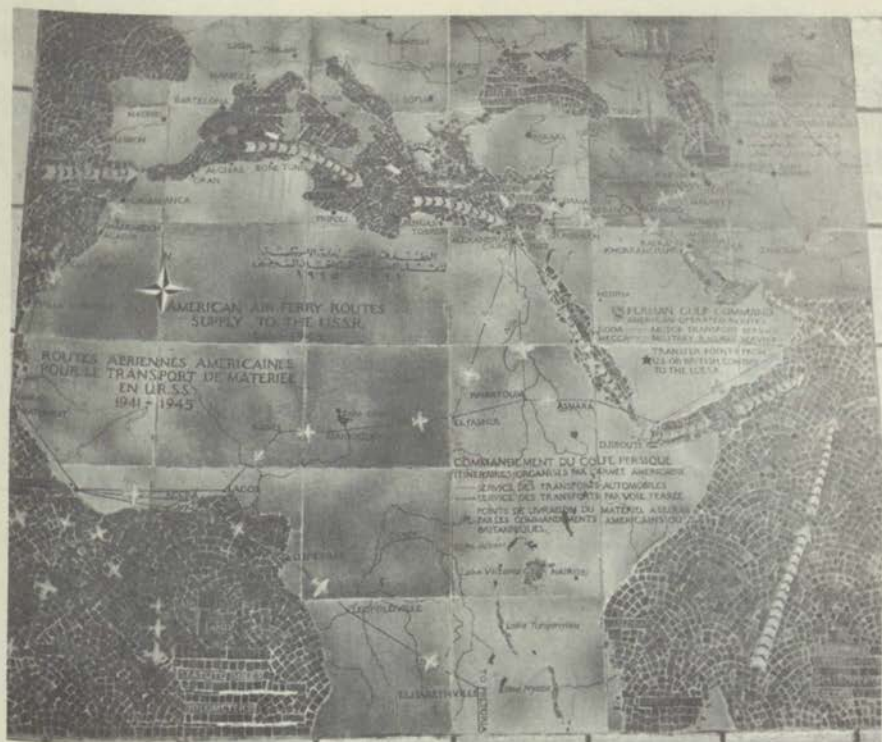
Map—Military Operations in Northern Tunisia.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE LANDINGS, ALLIED AIR UNITS HAD OCCUPIED EXISTING NORTH AFRICA BASES AND HAD AIDED THE EASTWARD ADVANCE, BUT LACK OF SUITABLE FORWARD AIRFIELDS AND SHORTAGES OF PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT HAMPERED THEIR OPERATIONS.

DURING DECEMBER AND JANUARY AXIS FORCES, WHICH HAD BEEN STRONGLY REINFORCED BY SEA AND AIR, WERE AGGRESSIVE IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN TUNISIA. IN MID-FEBRUARY THEY LAUNCHED A PINCERS ATTACK AIMED AT LE KEF WHICH PENETRATED UNITED STATES II CORPS POSITIONS, PUSHED THROUGH A PASS NORTHWEST OF KASSERINE BUT WAS HALTED ON 22 FEBRUARY BEFORE THALA. ONE MONTH LATER THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY TURNED THE WESTERN FLANK OF THE MARETH LINE AND DROVE THE ENEMY NORTHWARD TO ENFIDAVILLE. THE FRENCH XIX CORPS HELD FAST IN ITS MOUNTAIN POSITIONS NEAR MAK-

TAR. (Details are shown on the map to the left.)

BY MARCH 1943 THE ALLIES HAD GAINED CONTROL OF THE SKIES OVER AFRICA. THE FINAL CAMPAIGN OPENED IN NORTHWEST TUNISIA ON 22 APRIL 1943. THE UNITED STATES II CORPS, NOW ON THE ALLIED LEFT FLANK, PUSHED EASTWARD, REDUCING SUCCESSIVE DEFENSIVE POSITIONS IN DIFFICULT HILLY TERRAIN, LIBERATING MATEUR, FERRYVILLE, AND BIZERTE. MEANWHILE THE BRITISH 5 AND 9 CORPS WERE ENGAGED IN A DETERMINED ASSAULT DOWN THE MEDJERDA RIVER WHICH CULMINATED IN FREEING THE CITY OF TUNIS. IN THE II CORPS AREA THE ENEMY CAPITULATED ON 9 MAY. BY 13 MAY, DENIED ESCAPE BY ALLIED MASTERY OF THE SEA AND AIR, ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION AXIS TROOPS THEN REMAINING IN TUNISIA BECAME PRISONERS OF WAR. (Details are shown on the map to the right.)



Map—Air Transport and Supplies to Russia.

On this wall also are the two series of Key maps—The War Against Germany and the War Against Japan.

As indicated by the texts, the map on the east wall records in greater detail the operations in central and southern Tunisia, while that on the opposite west wall covers the final stages, in northern Tunisia.

The map on the West pylon portrays most of Africa, the Mediterranean, and the Middle East. It records the Air Ferry routes across Africa as well as the operations of the Persian Gulf Command.

The descriptive text for this map, also in English, French, and Arabic, is on the face of the corresponding East pylon. The English text follows:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WHILE CONTRIBUTING ITS LAND, SEA, AND AIR FORCES TO THE PROSECUTION

OF WORLD WAR II, ALSO AIDED ITS MANY ALLIES BY FURNISHING MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES. ITEMS OF ALL KINDS WERE CARRIED BY VAST FLEETS OF STEAMSHIPS TO EVERY AVAILABLE PORT. IN THIS EFFORT ALSO, AIRCRAFT WERE FERRIED FROM THE UNITED STATES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND CENTRAL AFRICA TO CAIRO, KARACHI, AND BASRA.

THROUGH THE PERSIAN GULF COMMAND AREA, THE UNITED STATES DELIVERED, FROM 1942 TO 1945, NEARLY 4½ MILLION TONS OF SUPPLIES TO THE U.S.S.R. THESE INCLUDED 4,874 AIRCRAFT OF WHICH 995 WERE FLOWN IN; OVER 160,000 TANKS, ARMORED CARS AND TRUCKS; 140,000 TONS OF GUNS, AMMUNITION, AND EXPLOSIVES; 550,000 TONS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS; 950,000 TONS OF FOOD; AND 1,000,000 TONS OF METAL AND METAL

PRODUCTS. THE UNITED STATES ALSO FURNISHED TO THE U.S.S.R., THROUGH OTHER PORTS, MORE THAN 13 MILLION TONS OF ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES.

THE CHAPEL

The bronze doors and the windows of the Chapel were fabricated by the Morris Singer Company of London, England. At the far end of the Chapel, which is lighted by the tall window on the right and a row of lower windows on the left is the altar of white Carrara marble, with this inscription from St. John X, 28: I GIVE UNTO THEM ETERNAL LIFE AND THEY SHALL NEVER PERISH. The wall behind the altar is of polished Rosso Porfirico marble from near Udine in northeastern Italy.

Facing the door, on the wing wall projecting from the right, is the sculpture SACRIFICE carved in Italian Bianco Caldo stone, also designed by Henry Kreis and executed by Pietro Bibolotti. With it is this inscription from Shelley's ode "Adonais": HE HATH OUTSOARED THE SHADOW OF OUR NIGHT.

To the left of the altar are the United States National flag and Christian and Jewish chapel flags. Projecting from the east wall above the pews are the flags of combat arms, viz.: Infantry; Field Artillery; Navy Infantry Battalion; Air Corps; and Armor. Beneath the flags is this prayer: ALMIGHTY GOD, RECEIVE THESE THY HEROIC SERVANTS INTO THY KINGDOM.

The ceiling is of Moroccan Cedar; the pews and prie-dieu are of walnut. Three flower boxes of teak wood, with bronze appurtenances, are located under the west windows of the Chapel.

North of the Chapel, down a flight of steps from the cloister, is the Memorial garden with its fountain; the plants include lantana (*L. Camara*), Japanese privet, and a Jerusalem thorn tree (*Parkinsonia aculeata*). Beyond is the graves area.

THE GRAVES AREA

The 2,832 headstones in the rectangular graves area are divided into nine plots designated A to I. They are arranged in rectangular lines harmonizing with the rectangular composition of the Cemetery and Memorial.

These Dead who gave their lives in their Country's service came from all of the States except Alaska, also from the District of Columbia; a few came from foreign countries. Among the headstones is one which marks the tomb of seven Americans whose identity is unknown; also, two adjacent headstones mark the graves of four men whose names are known but whose remains could not be separately identified; a bronze tablet between these graves records their names. In this cemetery also, in three instances, two brothers are buried side by side.

In the burial area are four fountains and pools of Roman Travertine, which, with their surrounding vegetation of Rosemary, Oleander, and Tipuana trees form small and welcome oases in this frequently hot climate.

The paths are lined by *Ficus nitida* or California pepper trees (*Schinus Molle*). The border masses contain a wide variety of trees and shrubs in which oleanders, jasmines, and hibiscus are conspicuous.

PLANTINGS

The grass in the cemetery is *KIKUYU* (*Pennisetum clandestinum*). It can sustain the heat of this region with minimum need for water.

The entire graves and Memorial areas are surrounded beyond the inner walls by a mass of trees and shrubbery in which these predominate: pyramidal cypress (*C. pyramidalis*), Aleppo pine (*P. halepensis*), Eucalyptus (*E. gomoccephala*), Casuarina tenuissima, *Ficus macrophylla*, *Acacia pycnantha*, as well as Weaver's broom (*Spartium junceum*) and some 3,000 oleanders.

Construction of the Cemetery and Memorial was completed in 1960.



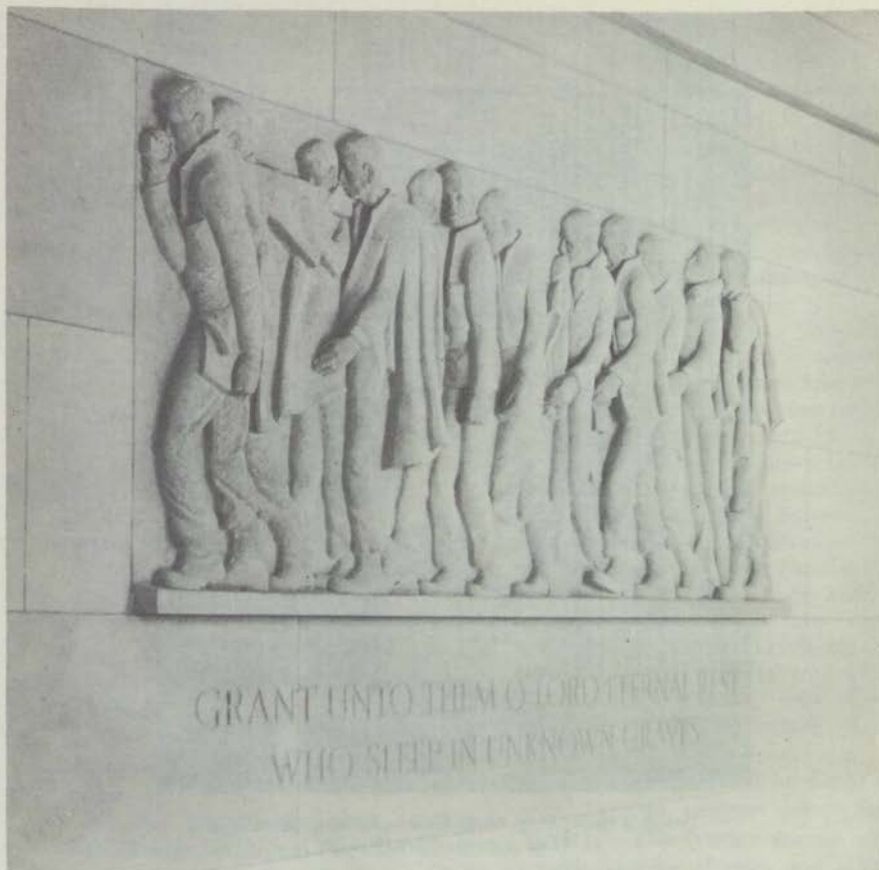
*Youth Triumphant Over Evil—Brittany Memorial.
(Lee Lawrie, Sculptor.)*

AMERICAN MILITARY Cemeteries & Memorials OF WORLD WAR II

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION is responsible to the people of the United States for the construction and permanent maintenance of military cemeteries and memorials built by the United States Government on foreign soil. 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



To the Missing—World War II Loggia—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

military cemeteries already established by the War Department, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our Armed Forces.¹

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 171,000, representing 61 per cent of the recovered bodies. The remaining 39 per cent were given final interment in the cemeteries on foreign soil; and in the

cemeteries at Honolulu, Sitka and Puerto Rico (which remain under Army control).

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army, with the assistance of the American Battle Monuments Commission. Their locations reflect the progress of the

¹ These were: Cemeteries: Brookwood, England; Suresnes, Oise-Aisne (Fere-en-Tardenois), Aisne-Marne (Belleau), Somme (Bony), St. Mihiel (Thiaucourt), Meuse-Argonne (Romagne), France; Waregem, Belgium. Monuments: Brest, Cantigny, Bellicourt, Chateau-Thierry, Somme-Py, Montfaucon, Montsec, Tours, France; Kemmel, Audenarde, Belgium; Gibraltar. Tablets: Chaumont, Souilly, France.

military operations; they were selected with a view to their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage, and other practical considerations. In every case use of the site in perpetuity was granted by the host government to the United States, free of cost, rent, and taxes. The remainder of the "temporary"

cemetery sites reverted to the landowners upon completion of reburial operations.

The fourteen permanent World War II cemeteries with numbers of graves including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at the Memorials are:

	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>List of Missing</i>
Cambridge, England.....	3,811 including.....	24	5, 125
Normandy (near St. Laurent-sur-Mer, Calvados), France.	9,386 including.....	307	1, 557
Brittany (near St. James, Manche), France.	4,410 including.....	95	498
Epinal, France.....	5,255 including.....	69	424
Lorraine (at St. Avold, Moselle), France.	10,489 including....	151	444
Rhône (at Draguignan, Var), France.	861 including.....	62	293
Netherlands (near Margraten), Holland.	8,301 including.....	105	1, 720
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium.....	7,989 including.....	89	451
Ardennes (near Neuville-en-Condroy), Belgium.	5,250 including.....	744	462
Luxembourg, Luxembourg.....	5,076 including.....	101	370
Florence, Italy.....	4,402 including.....	212	1, 409
Sicily-Rome (Nettuno, near Rome), Italy.	7,862 including.....	488	3, 094
North Africa (near Carthage), Tunisia.	2,840 including.....	240	3, 724
Philippines (near Manila).....	17,182 including....	3, 744	36, 279

In addition, 24 Unknowns of World War II were interred in the World War I cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris.²

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

	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>List of Missing</i>
Honolulu, T. H. ³	13,510 including...	2, 009	18, 106
Puerto Rico.....	69.....
Sitka, Alaska.....	72 including.....	5

In 1947 the American Battle Monuments Commission selected fourteen outstanding American architects, each

to design one of the cemeteries, conceiving the graves plots and a monument as complementary elements of an

² See page 18 concerning World War II memorial.

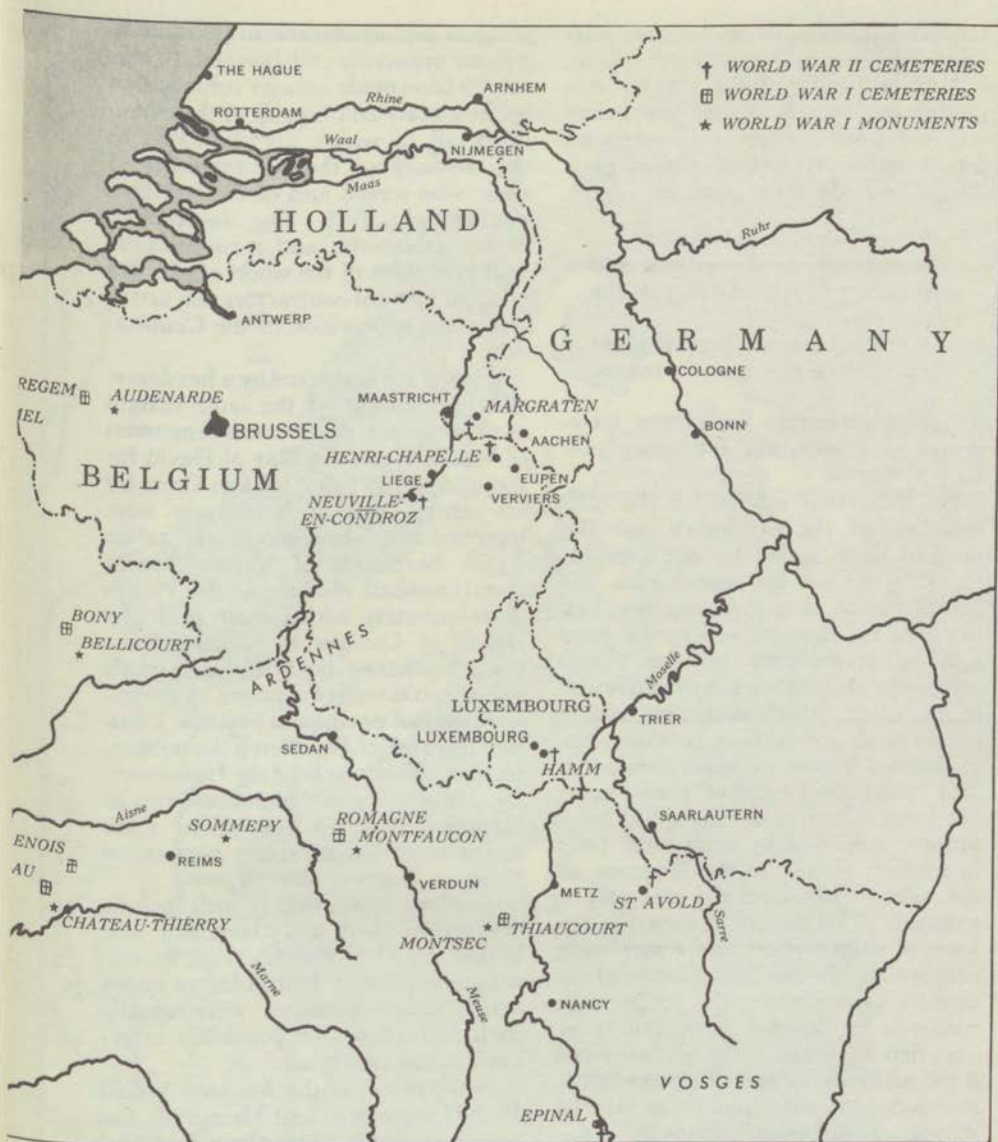
³ See page 21 concerning memorial.



integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the respective regions. Upon approval of the general schemes by the Commission, and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects' plans of the graves 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 remain overseas. This timely cooperation of the 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 cemeteries were progressively transferred to the American Battle Monuments Commission by Executive Order, for construction and maintenance. 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 the erection of the memorials.

To provide against dry seasons and the occasional real drought, each ceme-

tery is equipped with storage reservoirs and a high-pressure sprinkling system.

For the design of the various memorials no specific requirement was imposed upon the architects beyond the budgeted cost, except that each should 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.

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

An important motive for the construction of the memorials was the implied undertaking by our Government to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since, by Department orders, the erection of monuments by the troops (which unfortunately have been found to be often poorly-designed, poorly constructed and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden. The "permanent graphic" record takes the form of maps, usually quite large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as the language of the country in which the cemetery is situated. The historical data (in the form of map layouts and texts) were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission; the maps were rendered in tasteful presentation by experienced artists. In no two cases is the method—or even the materials—the same; the map may be of layered marbles, or in fresco, perhaps in bronze relief, or in 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 each major battle may be related to all others in time and space.

With each architect an American landscape architect, an American

sculptor and an American muralist or painter ordinarily collaborated. Their talents have made a major contribution to 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, as well as of most of the works of art, was effected by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission.

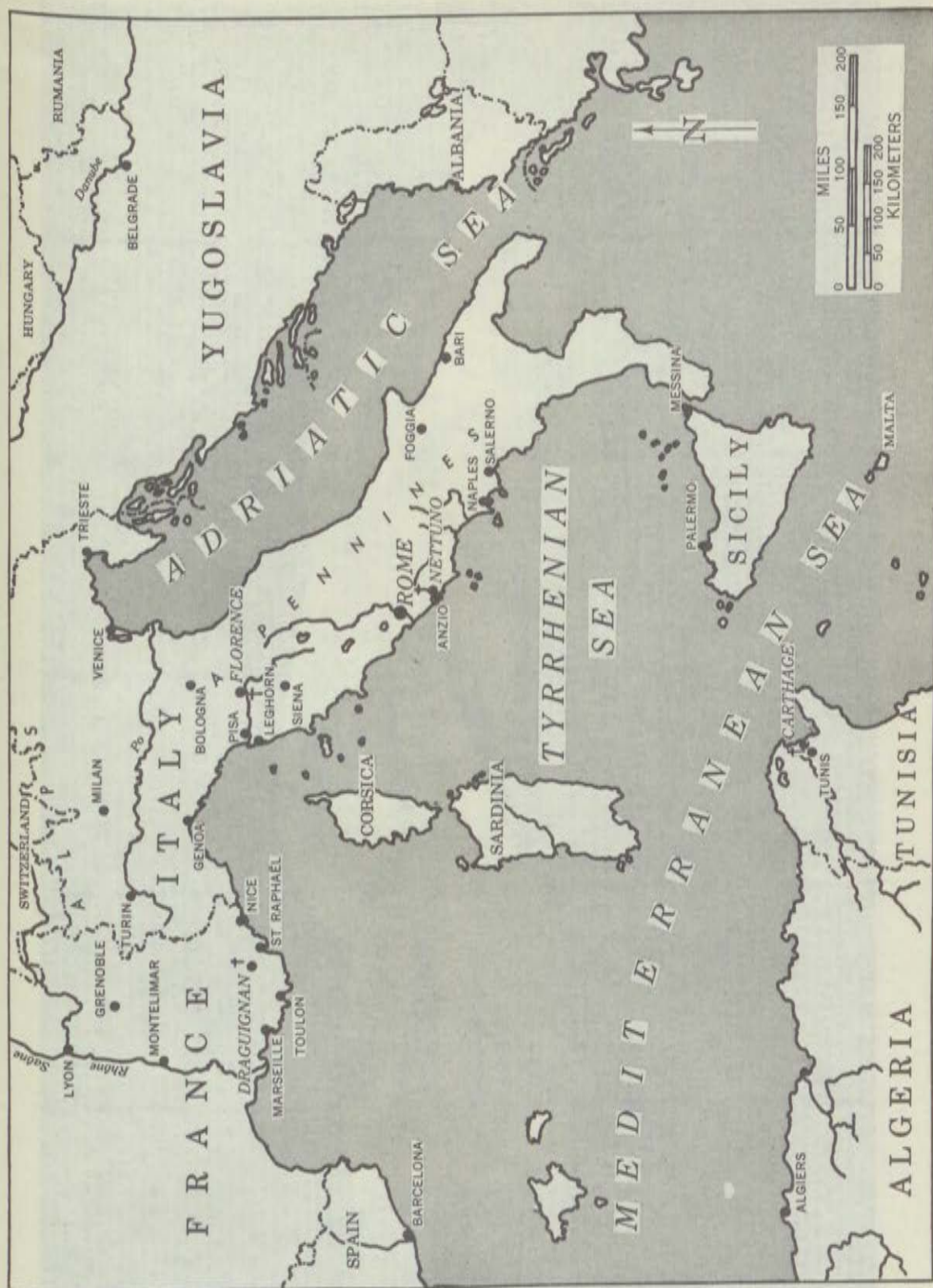
Each grave is marked by a headstone of white marble, of the same designs as those used in the overseas cemeteries of World War I—a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin Cross for all others. These headstones were quarried and fabricated in the Italian Tyrol, northwest of Venice, except about one-half of those at the Philippines cemetery which came from the region of Carrara in western Italy. Each headstone bears the deceased's name, rank, service number, organization, date of death, and State or Territory from which he entered the military service. Headstones of the Unknowns, i. e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription: HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

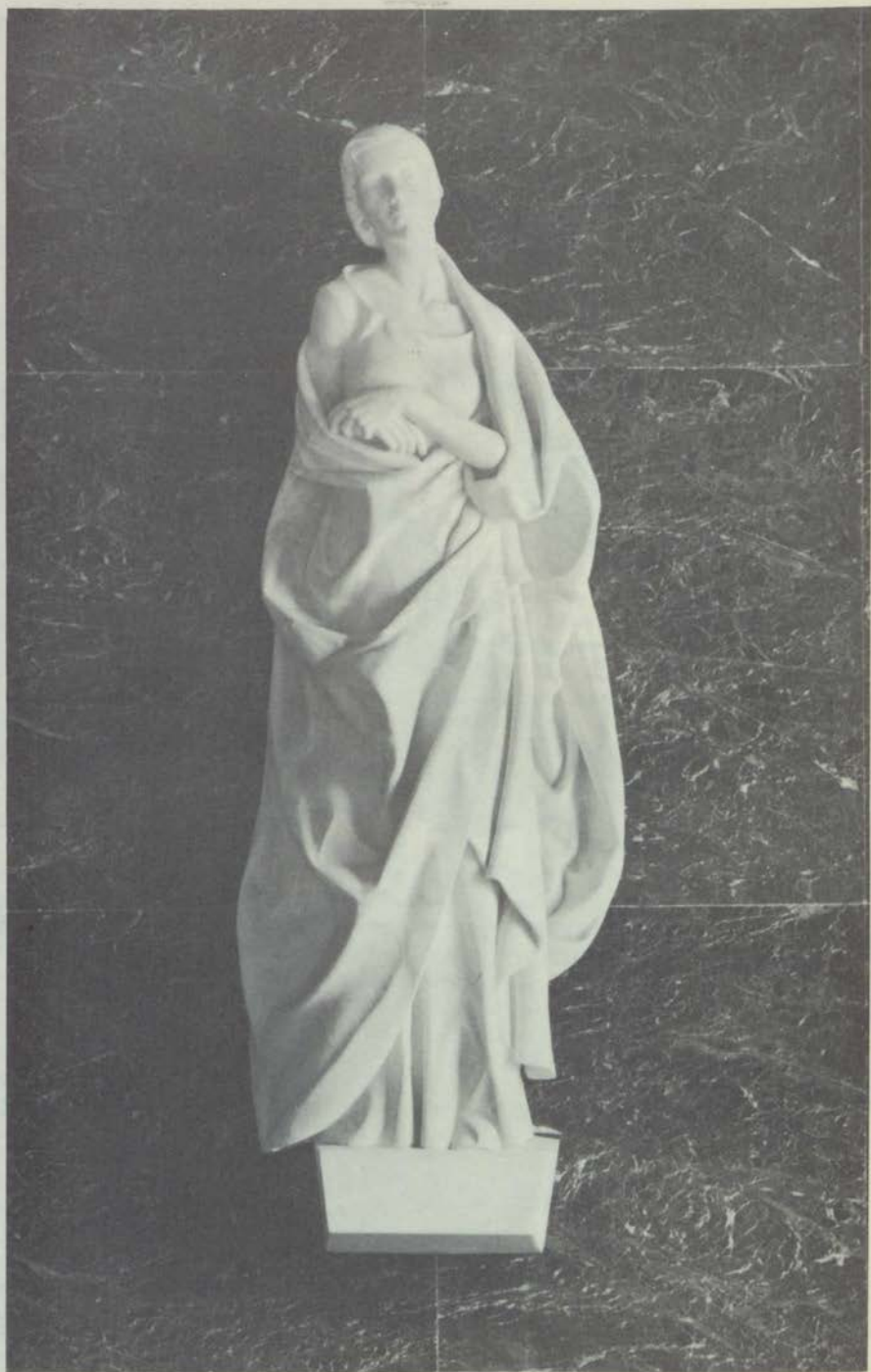
The lists of Missing (which include the unidentified and those lost and buried at sea) give name, rank, organization and State; the conditions under which death occurred were usually such as to deny the possibility of recording the exact date.

In addition to the fourteen World War II cemeteries and Memorials, the American Battle Monuments Commission program includes the following:

SURESNES

As previously stated, 24 World War II Unknowns were interred in this World War I cemetery. Here, where senior representatives of the French and United States Governments on ceremonial occasions pay homage to our Dead, the World War I chapel was, by addition of two loggias, converted





"Memory"—World War II Memorial Chamber—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

into a shrine to commemorate our Dead of both wars.

The wall of the World War II loggia bears this inscription:

TO THE ETERNAL MEMORY OF 360,817 AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY DURING WORLD WAR II. OF THIS HOST 106,808 REST IN EIGHTEEN OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES. THE REMAINS OF 175,110 WERE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND. OF THOSE RESTING IN THE OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES 8,483 HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED. THEIRS ARE AMONG THE 78,917 NAMES OF THOSE MISSING IN ACTION OR LOST OR BURIED AT SEA WHICH ARE RECORDED UPON THE WALLS OF THE CEMETERY MEMORIALS. * * * INTO THY HANDS O LORD.

Within the World War II memorial chamber is engraved:

THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF HER SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN 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.

EAST COAST MEMORIAL

To commemorate those 4,596 Americans who, in or above the waters off the east coasts of North and South America, gave their lives in the service of their Country their names and particulars are to be inscribed on a memorial to be erected at New York.

WEST COAST MEMORIAL

Similarly, the names and particulars of those 412 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their Country off the west coasts of the Americas will be recorded at a memorial to be erected at San Francisco.

HONOLULU MEMORIAL

Although the military cemetery at Honolulu is maintained by the Department of the Army, the American Battle Monuments Commission, by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, is erecting a memorial therein, similar to those built in the other overseas cemeteries. Buried here are 13,507 Dead of World War II who died in the military operations in the Pacific Ocean area. The memorial records the names of 18,093 Missing of World War II and 8,107 Missing in Korea. The memorial will also embody the customary chapel and maps.

MAINTENANCE

Permanent maintenance of the cemeteries is a responsibility of the American Battle Monuments Commission. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent in each case are American war veterans.

At each cemetery there is a Visitors' Building, with comfortably furnished reception room. Here visitors may be informed as to the location of graves (or inscription of the Missing) at any overseas cemetery.

The cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted at the cemeteries and monuments without special authorization, except when photography is to be used for commercial purposes—in such case permission must be obtained from the Commission's local office.

Unlike the national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army, there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields.

FLOWERS

In the general interest, the decoration of graves with natural cut flowers only is permitted. The Commission is happy to assist interested persons to arrange with local florists in foreign

countries for placing such decorations. Requests should be mailed so as to arrive at the appropriate Commission office at least 5 days before the date of decoration and should be accompanied by check or international money order in dollars or local currency. Deposits may be made for a single decoration on a particular day—birthday, Memorial Day, Christmas Day, for example—or for several decorations on particular dates within the year or over a period of years. Checks should be made payable to "The American Battle Monuments Commission, Flower Fund", money orders to "The American Battle Monuments Commission". Requests should be addressed to the Commission's Paris office, except in the case of Florence, Sicily-Rome (Nettuno) and North Africa (Carthage) Cemeteries where the Rome office is responsible, and Manila where the Manila office is responsible.

Orders for flowers for all cemeteries may also be placed through any local

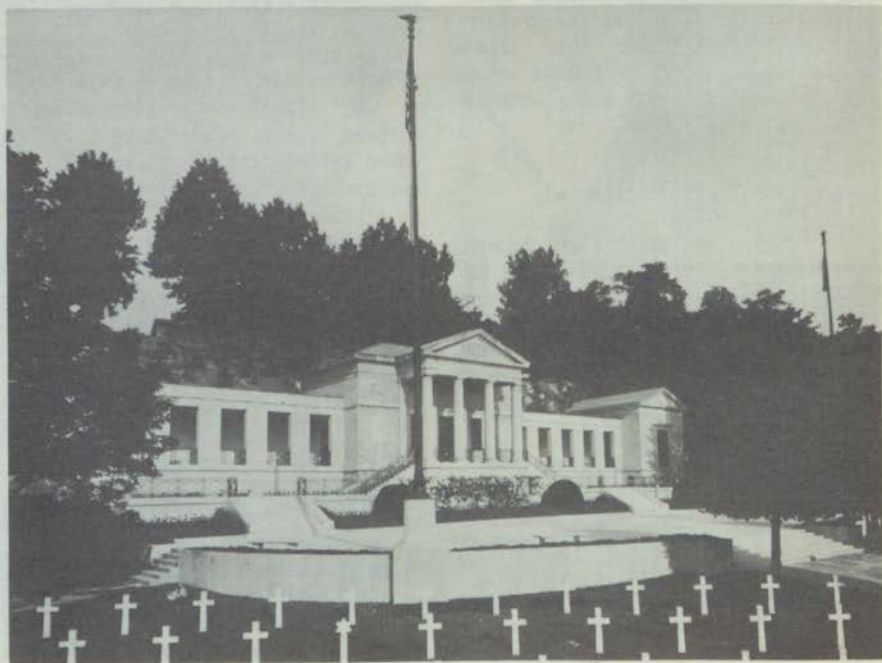
florist who is a member of the "Florists Telegraph Delivery Association." In addition to the name of the deceased, the rank, service number, name of the cemetery, country in which located, and the location by plot, row, and grave should be provided if known.

Further information regarding cemeteries and memorials may be obtained at the Commission's offices in Washington, Paris, Rome, or Manila. Visitors passing through these cities are invited to call. The Commission's representatives there may be of some assistance in verifying travel routes and schedules, and also in furnishing information concerning overnight accommodations.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Upon the request of the bona fide next of kin, the Commission will furnish one photograph of the appropriate headstone or inscription engraved on the Wall of the Missing.

Suresnes Memorial With World War I and II Loggias.



THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

United States Office

Washington 25, D. C.
 Telephone: Liberty 5-6700
 Extension 63679
 Telegrams: Monuments, Washington

Mediterranean Office

American Embassy,
 Via Veneto, Rome
 Telephone: 4674, Extension 277
 Telegrams: Monuments, Rome

European Office

20 rue Quentin Bauchart
 Paris, 8^e, France
 Telephone: Balzac 0700
 Telegrams: Monuments, Paris

Philippine Office

American Military Cemetery,
 Manila, P. I.
 Telephone: 5-02-12
 Telegrams: AMBAMCOM, Manila,
 P. I.

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Established by Congress March 1923

Membership (August 1960)

Jacob L. Devers, <i>Chairman</i>	Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie
Thomas C. Kinkaid, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Carl Spaatz
Leslie L. Biffle	Benjamin O. Davis
Alexander A. Vandegrift	Forest A. Harness
Charles E. Potter	Edward F. McGinnis
John Phillips	Thomas North, <i>Secretary</i>

Former Members

John J. Pershing	1923-48	Burnet R. Maybank	1946-53
Robert G. Woodside	1923-53	Joseph C. Baldwin	1946-53
David A. Reed	1923-47	Edward C. Kalbfus	1947-53
J. P. B. Clayton Hill	1923-41	Harold A. Keats	1950-53
Thomas W. Miller	1923-26	Joseph J. Foss	1953-55
Mrs. Frederic W. Bentley	1923-29	George C. Marshall	1946-59
D. John Markey	1923-53	Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt	1953-60
Finis J. Garrett	1926-53	X. H. Price, <i>Secretary</i>	1923-38
Mrs. Henry Fenimore Baker	1930-53		

Consulting Architects

Paul P. Cret (World War I program)
 Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson (World War II program)

Consulting Landscape Architect

Markley Stevenson (World War II program)

Consulting Sculptor

Lee Lawrie (World War II program)



Bangor Public Library
NOV 13 1969