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Description of document: Proposals for planned/potential American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) Memorials/Monuments, 2012-2013

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American Battle Monuments Commission  
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From: Sell Martha

Date: Mar 9, 2016 2:11:31 PM

Subject: FW: New Memorials Freedom of Information Act Request 2016-#7

In response to your Freedom of Information Act request assigned FOIA-2016-#7 requesting digital copies of the proposals for planned/potential ABMC Memorials/Monuments received at this Commission on February 22, 2016.

Attached are the documents pertaining to proposed memorials/monuments as developed in coordination with different service historians.

Please be aware that the list and priorities may be subject to change.

There are no FOIA fees associated with this request.

Martha Sell  
Public Programs/  
FOIA Assistant

## ORIGINAL SUBMISSION FROM MILITARY HISTORIANS

**1. ICELAND:** (World War II) Reykjavik or Keflavik. This site is suggested because it was the hub of the American presence in Iceland over a period of almost six decades. The British invaded the island on 10 May 1940 after several attempts to persuade Iceland to join the allies. Responsibility for the island's defense was transferred to the United States on 7 July 1941, with the permission of local officials, resulting in 35,000 American troops replacing the British garrison. Iceland has been a member of NATO since 4 April 1949. As a result, Keflavik Naval Air Station hosted air defense fighters, anti-submarine aircraft, Airborne Early Warning and Surveillance planes, air-sea rescue helicopters, and a fleet of transport aircraft between March 1951 and June 2006. All armed services of the United States deployed forces to Iceland during World War II and the Cold War. It was a critical outpost in the decisive Battle of the North Atlantic in World War II and would have been an important citadel against the Soviet fleet during the Cold War had it turned hot.

**2. KUWAIT:** (Desert Storm/Desert Shield, Desert Fox, Operation Iraqi Freedom/New Dawn, etc.) Kuwait City. The invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi troops on 2 August 1990 brought international condemnation and provoked an immediate U.N authorized military response by a coalition of 34 nations led by the United States. The initial effort to expel the Iraqi forces began with an aerial bombardment on 17 January 1991 followed by a ground assault on 23 February. This was a decisive victory for coalition forces. The United States maintained a military presence in Kuwait following Desert Storm. During March 2003, coalition forces invaded Iraq from military bases in Kuwait to overthrow the despotic regime of Saddam Hussein. Since then, Kuwait has proven a stalwart regional ally as the United States and its allies worked to make Iraq a democracy. All branches of the armed services of the U.S. supported one of more of the military operations mentioned above.

**3. SOUTH KOREA:** (Korean War) Inchon. This site was selected to commemorate the Battle of Inchon (September 15-19, 1950). The battle was a major victory for United Nations forces and a decisive turning point in the Korean War. The last large-scale amphibious assault conducted by American arms, the successful landing at Inchon laid the groundwork for the liberation of Seoul and helped secure the independence of the Republic of Korea. Elements of four of the armed services participated. Aircraft from the Fifth Air Force conducted preparatory air strikes alongside aircraft from the Marine Corps and Navy. The Navy provided preliminary bombardment, and Navy ships braved Inchon's treacherous tides and North Korean defenses to bring the assault force ashore. Following the 1st Marine Division's landing on 15 September, X Corps (made up of the 1st Marine Division, U.S. Army 7th Infantry Division, and South Korean forces) liberated Inchon and then the South Korean capital of Seoul. Throughout the battle, X Corps maintained control of close air support from the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps, making the corps an integrated air-ground team.

A memorial at Inchon would both commemorate the United States' involvement in the liberation of South Korea and serve as a monument to the alliance and friendship between the two nations. It would likely enjoy strong support from the local

government. The Republic of Korea is also easily accessible and has the infrastructure to support such a memorial.

**4. AUSTRALIA:** (World War II). Brisbane. Brisbane hosted General Douglas A. MacArthur's headquarters, U.S. navy ships, and a number of U.S. Air Force and U.S. Army units during the war. Australia represented a vital staging base for U.S. combat operations against the forces of the Japanese Empire during the period February 1942 through September 1944, especially during the decisive campaigns in New Guinea and the Philippines. About one-half million Americans, from the U.S. Army, U.S. Army Air Force, and U.S. Marine Corps were stationed in Australia during the war. Many U.S. military bases were constructed in northern Australia during 1942 and 1943, and Australia remained an important source of supplies for allied forces in the Southwest Pacific until the end of the war. Beginning in mid-1944, the U.S. presence diminished as troops were redeployed to the Philippines. All of the armed services of the United States deployed forces which trained near or staged from Brisbane between 1942 and 1944.

**5. GERMANY:** (Cold War) Berlin. The U.S. Army's transition from occupation force to defender of Western Europe began in late November 1950, when Seventh Army headquarters was activated in Stuttgart, the V and VII Corps headquarters were activated, and four divisions were redeployed from the U.S. to Germany. Over 10 million Americans ultimately served in Germany during the Cold War. Berlin is a candidate for a Cold War related monument because the United States established a direct military presence there several years prior to the activation of Seventh Army. Germany entered into a collective military alliance with the United States when it joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1955. All armed services of the United States, along with many allied nations, provided men and equipment in support of NATO's mission to deter armed Soviet expansion. These forces successfully preserved the freedom of Western Europe for almost four decades until the opening of the Berlin Wall, reunification of Germany, and the collapse of the Soviet Union, effectively ending the Cold War

**6. OKINAWA, JAPAN:** (World War II, Vietnam and the Cold War) This site was selected because the Battle of Okinawa (April 1-June 21, 1945) was the last and largest battle of the Pacific Theater of Operations of World War II. All services participated in the engagement, which opened with the largest amphibious landing in the Pacific War. The battle was a truly joint operation, with Navy, Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard forces working cooperatively. The Fifth Fleet served as the overall headquarters of the operation. The Navy and Coast Guard provided the naval forces for the landing. The Tenth Army was an integrated air-ground force that included Army and Marine Corps divisions as well as an organic aviation force of Army Air Force and Marine squadrons.

A memorial at Okinawa would serve a number of purposes. First, it would recognize a pivotal yet costly battle of the Pacific Theater. As they supported the landing, Navy ships suffered their highest number of casualties in a single engagement of the war, suffering the loss of 36 ships sunk and over 9,000 naval personnel killed or wounded

due to *Kamikaze* attacks. Ashore, the Tenth Army, consisting of the XXIV Corps and the III Amphibious Corps fought in difficult and grueling conditions as they made the slow and bloody advance down the island. The battle cost the Army and Marine units of the Tenth Army over 60,000 casualties. Since the war, Okinawa has also served as an important base for America's Pacific forces during the Cold War and the Vietnam War, and continues to serve as an important Marine Corps and Air Force base today. Due to the potential diplomatic issues of placing a monument to American forces on Japanese territory, a memorial to all the combatants who died from all countries involved (including those of the Commonwealth) might be more appropriate, akin to the proposed monument in Vietnam.

**7. PHILIPPINES:** (Cold War and Vietnam War) Clark Air Base. Currently, two ABMC Memorials are located in the Philippines: the Manila Cemetery and Cabanatuan Memorial. A third ABMC site in the Philippines could add to the information provided by the existing memorials dedicated to the U.S. Armed Forces in the Philippines during World War II and commemorate the importance of the Philippines during the Cold War, particularly to the war in Vietnam. This memorial could be located on the former site of Clark Air Base, 3 miles west of Angeles City on Luzon Island. Clark Field was established in 1919 on what was then Fort Stotsenburg. Clark Field was extensively damaged during the fierce fighting to recapture it from the Japanese and the post-war period saw a building boom at the base that continued after the base was transferred to the Air Force in May 1949. During the Vietnam War, Clark Air Base provided logistical support to air units operating in South-East Asia, including serving as a base for tankers flying fuel to Vietnam. On February 12, 1973, the first group of POWs returning from Vietnam landed at Clark Air Base and C-130s from Clark evacuated refugees from Saigon during Operation Frequent Wind. The end of the Cold War led to a significant reduction in the U.S. presence at Clark. After the base suffered extensive damage caused by the volcanic explosion of Mt. Pinatubo, Clark Air Base was turned over to the Philippine government in 1992. The Clark Veterans Cemetery remains at the site. Alternatively, Subic Bay could serve as a memorial site. Naval Station Subic Bay is located at the site of Naval Station Olongapo, established in 1905. By 1966, the influx of sailors and aviators on liberty from during the Vietnam War necessitated an expansion of the facilities at Subic Bay. By 1967, Subic Bay was visited by an average of 216 ships each month and on one day alone in October 1968 the port played host to forty-seven ships. Survivors of the collision between HMAS MELBOURNE and USS FRANK E. EVANS were brought to Subic Bay and the base hosted the Australian and U.S. Joint Board of Inquiry into the tragedy. Cubi Point Naval Air Station is also located nearby.

**8. VIETNAM:** (Vietnam War) Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon). This site was selected because it hosted the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, the joint headquarters during the Vietnam conflict. Several million Americans served in Vietnam, of whom 58,000 died. With the advent of television news and other electronic media, it would be fair to say that an entire generation of Americans was changed in some way by their experiences during this conflict. Given that the current government in Vietnam opposed the United States and its allies in this conflict, a memorial to all of the combatants who died during the struggle might be more appropriate than a memorial commemorating

only American participants. Members from all of the armed services of the United States, along with personnel from many allied nations, fought in Vietnam between 1965 and 1975 as part of one of the most important struggles of the Cold War.

**9. UNITED KINGDOM:** (World War II) Devon in the southwest of England. A monument should be established in the Devon, England region to recognize Allied preparations for the invasion and liberation of German-occupied continental Europe. That area of south and southwest England served as the base and home port for hundreds of thousands of allied personnel, their ships and equipment: Army, Navy and Coast Guard as well as other allied troops who participated in numerous rehearsal amphibious landings on the beaches of Slapton Sands, Devon, England. Such a monument would also honor the personnel who were killed during one of the training evolutions code-named Operation Tiger that was attacked by E-boats of the German Navy based out of Cherbourg, France. Additionally, such a monument would recognize the sacrifices made by the local population, many of whom had to abandon their homes to both maintain the secrecy of the operation as well as make room for the military's efforts. The monument would also honor the assistance and sacrifices made by the many other allied units that were based in the area alongside their U.S. and U.K. brethren.

**10. INDIA:** (World War II) Calcutta/Kolkata. The United States deployed a large number of U.S. Army Air Force units, along with the 5307th Composite Unit (better known as "Merrill's Marauders"), to India during World War II. These troops were preceded by 8,000 logistical personnel and engineers, who arrived in March 1942, to begin construction of airfields and supply bases. The bulk of the American troops stationed in India, however, arrived between 1943 and early 1945. The number of American service members stationed in India (and nearby Burma) reached a high of 106,000 in late 1944. This number decreased by 31,000 when B-29 units were transferred to the Central Pacific in early 1945. This specific city was chosen because it is located near the B-29 bases used by the Twentieth Air Force, and for a time it hosted the headquarters of the Tenth Air Force. Calcutta also served as a major terminus for USAAF transport planes flying "The Hump" aerial supply route over the formidable Himalaya Mountains into Kunming, China. This tenuous supply line is credited, in part, with keeping China in the war against Japan.

**11. BALKANS:** (Operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Kosovo) Sarajevo or Italy. This area was identified because of U.S. involvement in combat operations and peace keeping activities in that part of Europe. With the dissolution of the former Yugoslavia, several republics were formed including Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, Kosovo, and Montenegro. Due to ethnic and religious rivalries, bitter fighting and even "ethnic cleansing" occurred across the region beginning in 1992. Eventually, American troops with an ultimate strength of 22,000 personnel were deployed as part of a NATO peace keeping force (60,000 in number), which was sanctioned by the United Nations. Humanitarian airlift and finally bombing operations by United States Air Force, U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps units helped slow the rate of atrocities and bring the parties to the peace table in 1995 with the signing of the Dayton, Ohio, Peace Accords, and U.S. Army intervention, some measure of stability

was established. However, in 1999, hostilities again broke out in the Albanian province of Kosovo. Americans and other NATO troops had continued to be stationed in the region, but forces were increased following an intensive NATO bombing campaign designated as Operation Allied Force, during which the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps flew many missions. In addition, Tomahawk missiles were extensively fired from Navy ships (450) and USAF B-52s (90). Another peace accord was concluded in June 1999 that provided for the employment of more NATO troops in Kosovo to keep the peace. A suitable monument/memorial might be established in Sarajevo or in a nearby Italian location.

**12. PANAMA:** (Operation Just Cause) Panama City. This location was selected due to the significance of the United States' military intervention in Panama in 1989 as well as the nearly one hundred years of U.S. engagement in the region. Operation Just Cause was the culminating point of a two year crisis precipitated by Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega's efforts to stifle democratic governance in Panama, the frequent harassment of American forces in the Canal Zone, and Noriega's involvement in the illegal drug trade. The intervention ultimately ended with the arrest of Noriega and the inauguration of Guillermo Endara as the legally-elected President. A truly joint operation, the intervention involved all of the services. The intervention was also one of the first large-scale operations in which the U.S. Special Operations Command participated.

While the American intervention remains controversial, diplomatic relations between the United States and Panama remain strong, and the Canal Zone was peacefully brought under Panamanian jurisdiction in accordance with the treaty signed between the U.S. and Panama in 1977. There are about 27,000 Americans living in Panama today. As with the proposed memorial in Vietnam, a general monument to all who have participated in Panama's struggle to establish a democratic government could be constructed, rather than one limited to just American service members. Another possibility would be a monument in the United States, perhaps at the headquarters of U.S. Southern Command in Miami.

**13. EAST COAST, USA:** (Humanitarian/Rescue/Relief Missions) Miami or New Orleans. A monument recognizing all the humanitarian/rescue/relief missions of all US armed forces would be unique in that it would commemorate the multitude of missions undertaken by the military in the name of saving, not taking, lives. While humanitarian missions are most closely associated with the Coast Guard, every service has undertaken them. Some of the most recent examples of the other services include the Navy's involvement with the Mariel Boatlift and the response to the tsunami in Indonesia; the Air Force's response to the earthquake in Haiti; and the Marines and Army in Somalia in 1992-1994. The armed forces have also responded to humanitarian missions domestically to include response deployments for hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, and tornadoes.

**14. REPUBLIC OF KIRIBATI/GILBERT ISLANDS:** (World War II) Tarawa or Camp Lejeune, North Carolina or the Island of Hawaii. A site in this atoll republic was selected to commemorate the Gilbert Islands campaign of World War II (1943). The Gilberts

Campaign was the opening of the Central Pacific drive against Japan and lessons learned during the campaign's amphibious landings proved instrumental to the success of future forced entries. The most logical location for a monument would be on the island of Betio in the Tarawa Atoll, the site of the largest and bloodiest battle of the campaign, where the 2d Marine Division suffered over 3,000 casualties in just four days. The monument would also recognize the contributions of the United States Army's 27th Infantry Division to the Makin Island assault, another atoll in the Gilberts chain. As an amphibious campaign, the Gilbert operations involved the Navy, Coast Guard, Marine Corps, and Army. The seizure of the atolls also provided a base for the Army Air Force to carry out bombing and logistical operations in support of the advance across the Central Pacific.

An ABMC memorial at Tarawa could potentially provide the infrastructure and economic backing needed to preserve a battlefield in a very remote location. The Republic of Kiribati is very difficult to access however, and the U.S. does not even maintain an embassy in the Gilberts. Consequently, one alternative would be a monument in the continental United States. Since Betio Island was the primary objective of the Gilbert Islands Campaign and the site of the heaviest fighting, the headquarters of the 2d Marine Division at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina would be one logical location. While this is a Marine Base, a Gilbert Campaign memorial here would recognize the contributions of all the services involved. Another option would be on the site of Camp Tarawa on the Island of Hawaii, where the 2nd Marine Division recuperated following the campaign. This would have the advantage of not being tied to the current location of a unit that could change in the future. Moreover, it is close to an Army training area and thus readily accessible to Army personnel, as well as to tourists visiting the island.

**15. NEW ZEALAND:** (World War II) Auckland or Wellington. A site in New Zealand was selected because it hosted a significant contingent of U.S. Army soldiers and U.S. Marines during World War II, beginning in 1942. While no battles occurred on this nation's soil, New Zealand formed an important component in the U.S. strategy in the Southwest Pacific. From New Zealand's perspective, the Americans strengthened the nation's defenses against a possible Japanese attack while the Americans saw New Zealand as the staging base for operations against distant enemy-held islands and a valuable source of supply. The U.S. presence in this country began when troops of the 37th Infantry Division landed in Auckland on 12 June 1942, followed by the 1st Marine Division, which arrived at Wellington two days later. From early summer 1942 until early fall 1944, New Zealand hosted between 15,000 and 45,000 U.S. service members at any given time. As the war moved farther north, however, fewer Americans were stationed there. The last Marine Corps units left in November 1943. The last major Army unit, the 43d Infantry Division, departed July 1944. An estimated total of 100,000 soldiers were stationed in New Zealand during World War II.

**16. UNITED KINGDOM** (World War II) Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland is nominated as a potential site for an ABMC memorial because Naval Operating Base (NOB) Londonderry served as an important terminus port for convoys on the North Atlantic run during World War II and Northern Ireland served as the United States Army Northern Ireland Force Headquarters. Originally financed under Lend-Lease, U.S. Naval



Operating Base (NOB), Londonderry was commissioned on 5 February 1942, The vast establishment included a radio station, naval station, destroyer base, hospital, supply, fuel, and ammunition depots, a convoy escort maintenance station, repair base, dry dock, degaussing facilities, and an ASW training center. A Marine Corps detachment provided security at the base. The British trained U.S. Coast Guard cutter crews there on methods and procedures for the retrieval of Enigma coding machines from German U-Boats brought to the surface. The Coast Guard Cutter SPENCER (WPG-36) participated in sinking of U-175 and U-225 while based at NOB Londonderry. With the exception of the radio station, NOB Londonderry was disestablished on 14 August 1944 and turned over to the British. In 1950, what had been U.S. Naval Radio Station Londonderry became U.S. Naval Communications Station Londonderry and operated as such until it closed in September 1977. In accordance with agreements reached at the ARCADIA Conference (Dec-Jan. 1942), the U.S. Army and Army Air Force units were to garrison and provide air defense for Northern Ireland. In June 1942, the U.S. Army Northern Ireland Force and V Corps Headquarters were established in Lurgan and American troop strength in Northern Ireland exceeded 41,000 which accounted for over 73 percent of the total at the time for the entire British Isles. In November of that year, most of these forces left Northern Ireland to participate in Operation TORCH, the invasion of North Africa, but in the autumn of 1943, Northern Ireland became the staging area for XV Corps composed of the 2d, 5th, and 8th Infantry Divisions, the 2d Airborne Brigade (with 507th and 508th Parachute Infantry regiments), and the 6th Cavalry ahead of the Normandy invasion. Northern Ireland was also selected to be the center for Army Air Force Training in the European Theater of Operations and Eighth Air Force Composite Command Headquarters moved to Kircassock House near Lurgan. Londonderry, the 2d largest city in Northern Ireland, has a metropolitan area population of over 230,000 people and would likely prove the most suitable location. Alternatively, Lurgan, population of 23,000, is only 18 miles southwest of Belfast.

**17. GREENLAND:** (World War II and Cold War) A monument in Greenland commemorates all the US armed services that conducted operations in this strategically important area. This included the Coast Guard's Greenland Patrol which was initiated to deny strategic mineral assets and weather forecasting stations to Germany and grew into an important location in securing the convoy routes across the Atlantic. These operations were conducted in conjunction with the Navy. The Army Air Forces operated bases out of Greenland and these bases served as a way-station for transfer flights from the US to Europe. The Army provided security and support to the air bases. US forces confronted Axis forces in armed battle, captured enemy ships (including the most northern battle fought by the U.S.), surveyed the coast for appropriate locations for dozens of Allied bases on the island, supplied the local populations, transported men and supplies and prevented the Axis from gaining a foothold in the Western Hemisphere. Greenland's importance continued into the Cold War as it served as an important base of operations in the ultimately successful containment of the Soviet Union.

**18. MIDWAY:** (World War II) This site was selected to commemorate the decisive victory at the Battle of Midway. The Japanese devised an elaborate plan to occupy Midway Atoll and the Aleutians with the greater objective of drawing the remaining U.S.

aircraft carriers into a decisive battle. Intelligence gathered by U.S. code breaking provided vital information on the date and location of the Japanese attack. During the battle, decisive leadership, individual acts of daring, heroism, and self-sacrifice, as well as good fortune all contributed to the victory. The Imperial Japanese Navy lost four aircraft carriers while the U.S. Navy only lost the carrier YORKTOWN. The Allies gained the strategic initiative in the Pacific Theatre, which they never relinquished. In addition to the contribution of the U.S. carriers to the victory, the 6<sup>th</sup> Marine Defense Battalion, a Marine fighter squadron (VMF-221), a Marine scout bombing squadron (VMSB-241), a detachment of six Navy TBF Avengers from VT-8, and four B-26s and 19 B-17s from the Seventh Army Air Force defended Midway Atoll during the battle. In August 1995, the International Midway Memorial Foundation erected a private memorial on Sand Island. An ABMC Memorial could add to the information provided by that memorial. Due to the remote location, visitation to the memorial will be limited, but the importance of this battle and its decisive effect on turning the tide in World War II fully justifies its inclusion on any list of official memorials.

**19. FRANCE:** (World War I) Lafayette Escadrille Memorial assumption by ABMC. The existing Memorial de l'Escadrille Lafayette is located in the Parc de Villeneuve l'Etang in Marnes-le-Coquet, a suburb of Paris. The monument commemorates the heroic service of the volunteer unit of American aviators who fought with the French before the United States entered World War I. The unit was authorized by the French government on March 21, 1916, and reached the front in April, while officially designated as N. 124 when flying Nieuport 28s. The squadron was later re-designated as S. 124 when it flew Spad XIIIIs, and its mission continued to be reconnaissance, patrol, and fighter escort. During its service until February 1918, when the organization was transferred to United States control as the 103rd Aero Squadron, U.S. Army, the Escadrille consisted of thirty-eight American pilots, nearly one-third of whom were killed. The unit is credited with thirty-seven enemy shoot-downs while it served France. The proposal concerning this memorial involves transferring it from French administration to the ABMC.

**20. UNITED KINGDOM:** (Cold War) Holy Loch, Scotland. Holy Loch was selected as a candidate because it served as homeport to Submarine Squadron (SUBRON) 14 during the Cold War. In need of an overseas base to make more effective use of our submarine-launched ballistic missile deterrent, the Navy established the U.S. Fleet Ballistic Submarine Base at Holy Loch on 3 March 1961. The Navy had only recently developed the concept of manning submarines with two crews (blue/gold) and the ability to turnover crews and refit the submarines from bases closer to the Soviet Union proved especially valuable. The auxiliary floating dry dock LOS ALAMOS (AFDB-7) provided services to the fleet ballistic missile submarines until the U.S. Navy left in 1992. Five different submarine tenders also served at Holy Loch during that time period. Holy Loch is located near Glasgow.

## **TOP TEN LIST FROM EACH SERVICE:**

### **Army:**

1. Heidelberg (Cold War USAREUR HQs)
2. Brisbane (WWII base in Australia, launch point for numerous operations)
3. Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City)
4. Pilsen (WWII Czech liberation, and furthest point of Third Army penetration)
5. Kuwait City (DESERT STORM, IRAQI FREEDOM)
6. Calcutta (WWII "Flying the Hump")
7. Auckland (WWII base in New Zealand, launch point for numerous operations)
8. Kunming (WWII "Flying the Hump")
9. Keflavik (WWII base in Iceland vital to the Battle of the Atlantic)
10. Tripoli (WWII and Cold War – and before)

### **Navy:**

1. Inchon (Korean War amphibious assault)
2. Bahrain (5th Fleet in DESERT STORM/Tanker War)
3. Naples (6th Fleet in the Cold War)
4. Kenitra, Morocco (WWII Operation TORCH)
5. Peleliu (WWII amphibious operation)
6. Reykjavik (WWII base in Iceland vital to the Battle of the Atlantic)
7. Cobh, Ireland (HQs for WWI Battle of the Atlantic)
8. Port of Spain, Trinidad (HQs for WWII Battle of the Atlantic in the Caribbean)
9. Kosovo (Navy involvement in Kosovo Campaign)
10. Subic Bay (WWII, 7th Fleet in the Cold War)

### **Air Force:**

1. Lafayette Escadrille Memorial (WWI)
2. Bushy Park, London (WWII Eighth Air Force)
3. Brisbane (WWII Australian base)
4. Calcutta (WWII "Flying the Hump")
5. Clark Field, Philippines (WWII and Cold War)
6. German site to honor Berlin Airlift
7. South Korean site to honor Fifth Air Force in Korea and Cold War
8. Albrook AFB, Panama (JUST CAUSE and operations in Panama)
9. Kuwait City (DESERT STORM and IRAQI FREEDOM)
10. Aviano AFB, Italy (Operation ALLIED FORCE)

### **Marines:**

1. Camp Pendleton (I MEF et. al. deployments 1945 -2012)
2. Camp Lejeune (II MEF et.al. deployments 1945-2012)

3. Guam (WWII, III MEF et. al. deployments 1945-2012)
4. New Orleans (IV MEF et. al. deployments 1945-2012)
5. Iwo Jima (WWII)
6. Okinawa (WWII and Cold War)
7. Iceland (WWII)
8. Northern Ireland (WWI and WWII)
9. Inchon (Korean War amphibious operation)
10. Australia (WWII)

**Coast Guard:**

1. English base appropriate to Coast Guard in WWI overall.
2. Coast Guard Specific monument in US for WWII
3. Greenland (WWII Battle of the Atlantic – Coast Guard had lead in Greenland's waters)
4. English site appropriate to WWI losses of USCGC Tampa and Seneca.
5. Coast Guard Monument located appropriately for WWII North Africa, Sicily, Italy
6. Coast Guard Monument located appropriately for WWII operations in the Pacific
7. Coast Guard Monument in Normandy (WWII Liberation of France)
8. Coast Guard Monument located appropriately for the Battle of the Atlantic.
9. Coast Guard Monument located appropriately for the Vietnam War
10. Coast Guard Monument located appropriately for DESERT SHIELD/STORM

## **ABMC re-prioritized list:**

1. France (WWI) Lafayette Escadrille
2. Midway (WWII)
3. Iceland (WWII)
4. Germany (Cold War)
5. Okinawa (WWII)
6. Australia (WWII)
7. Vietnam
8. United Kingdom (WWII) Devon
9. Humanitarian, East Coast
10. India (WWII)
11. Balkans
12. Kiribati/Gilbert Islands (WWII)
13. New Zealand (WWII)
14. United Kingdom (WWII) Northern Ireland
15. Greenland (WWII and Cold War)
16. Panama
17. Kuwait
18. South Korea – Inchon
19. Philippines (Cold War, Vietnam)
20. United Kingdom (Cold War) Holy Loch

April 25, 2013

SUBJECT: ABMC Prioritized List of Memorial Projects:

- A. The ABMC, with the active support of the historians from all the military services, developed a prioritized list of 20 memorial projects that, from a historical point-of-view, should be considered for development.
- B. The ABMC Board of Commissioners formally approved this list in their meeting on April 30, 2012
- C. The ABMC Commissioners voted to modify the prioritized order on April 25, 2013

1. Midway (WWII)
2. New Zealand (WWII)
3. Iceland (WWII)
4. Germany (Cold War)
5. Okinawa (WWII)
6. Australia (WWII)
7. Vietnam
8. United Kingdom (WWII) Devon
9. Humanitarian, East Coast
10. China-Burma-India (WWII)
11. Balkans
12. Kiribati/Gilbert Islands (WWII)
13. United Kingdom (WWII) Northern Ireland
14. Greenland (WWII and Cold War)
15. Panama
16. Kuwait
17. South Korea – Inchon
18. Philippines (Cold War, Vietnam)
19. United Kingdom (Cold War) Holy Loch
20. France (WWI) Lafayette Escadrille