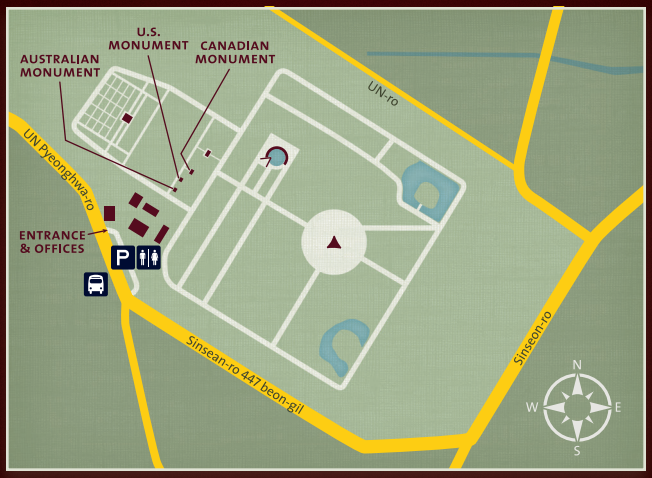
U.S. Monument at the UNMCK

GPS N35 7.657 E129 5.715



***The UN Memorial Cemetery** is at 93, UN Pyeonghwa-ro, Nam-gu. It is a bus stop on the Busan City Tour and on the route of Bus 134.*

(Note: In this brochure, "Pusan" is used for Korean War events, as that was the accepted spelling at the time. The spelling was changed to "Busan" in 2000.)

American Battle Monuments Commission

This agency of the United States government operates and maintains 24 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

Manila American Cemetery
McKinley Road
Global City, Taguig
Republic of Philippines
TEL 011-632-844-0212
EMAIL manila@abmc.gov
GPS N14 32.483 E121 03

UN Memorial Cemetery Korea
93, UN Pyeonghwa-ro
Nam-gu, Busan, 608-812
Republic of Korea
TEL 82-51-625-0625
EMAIL unmck@unmck.or.kr

For more information on this site and other ABMC commemorative sites, please visit:

www.abmc.gov

U.S. Monument at the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea

American Battle Monuments Commission

U.S. Monument at the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea

Twenty-one UN member nations participated on the Republic of Korea side in the conflict. The UN Command established its central cemetery at this location beginning mid-January 1951. It is the only UN memorial cemetery. The cemetery contains 2,300 graves of service members from 11 countries; 36 are from the United States.

The United States contributed the greatest number of persons to the conflict, 1.7 million, of which 33,739 were battle deaths. Most were reinterred in the United States.

The U.S. Monument, dedicated in 2013, honors American service members who fought in the Korean War.

Photo: Tom Sole

The entry stone welcomes visitors. It is embedded at the beginning of a short stone path to the monument itself.

The inscription on the entry stone at the threshold of the monument reads:

THIS MONUMENT IS TO THE AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN DEFENSE OF THE FREEDOM OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

1950-1953

DEDICATED BY
THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION
2013

The 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.

Photo: The National Archives

U.S. Air Force F-86 Sabre jet fighters of the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing patrol the skies over "MiG-Alley" in northwest Korea, May 22, 1953.

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: First U.S. combat units arrive. The North Korean offensive continues southward before being stopped along the Naktong River line.

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.

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

Photo: The National Archives

Soldiers of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division search a burned-out village in the Naktong-ni vicinity of the Pusan Perimeter, August 28, 1950.

Photo: The National Archives

Marines of the 1st Division fire back at Chinese Communist Forces during their breakout from North Korea's Chosin Reservoir area, December 7, 1950.