
KOREAN WAR MEMORIALS IN PICTURES

REMEMBERING UN PARTICIPATION 60 YEARS LATER

KOREA

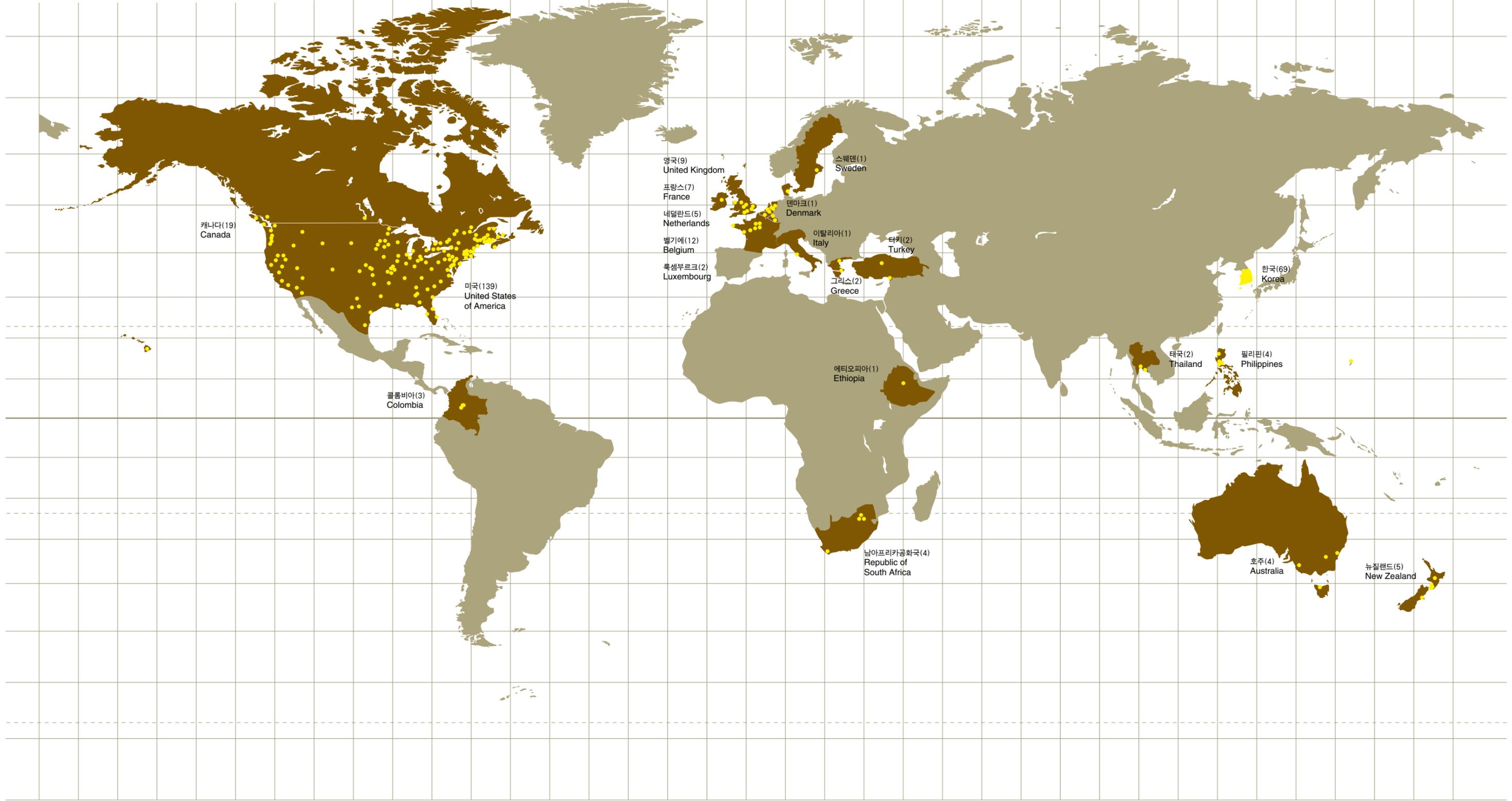
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Ministry of Patriots &
Veterans Affairs

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국가별 참전기념물 현황
Korean War Memorials around the World



KOREAN WAR
MEMORIALS
IN PICTURES

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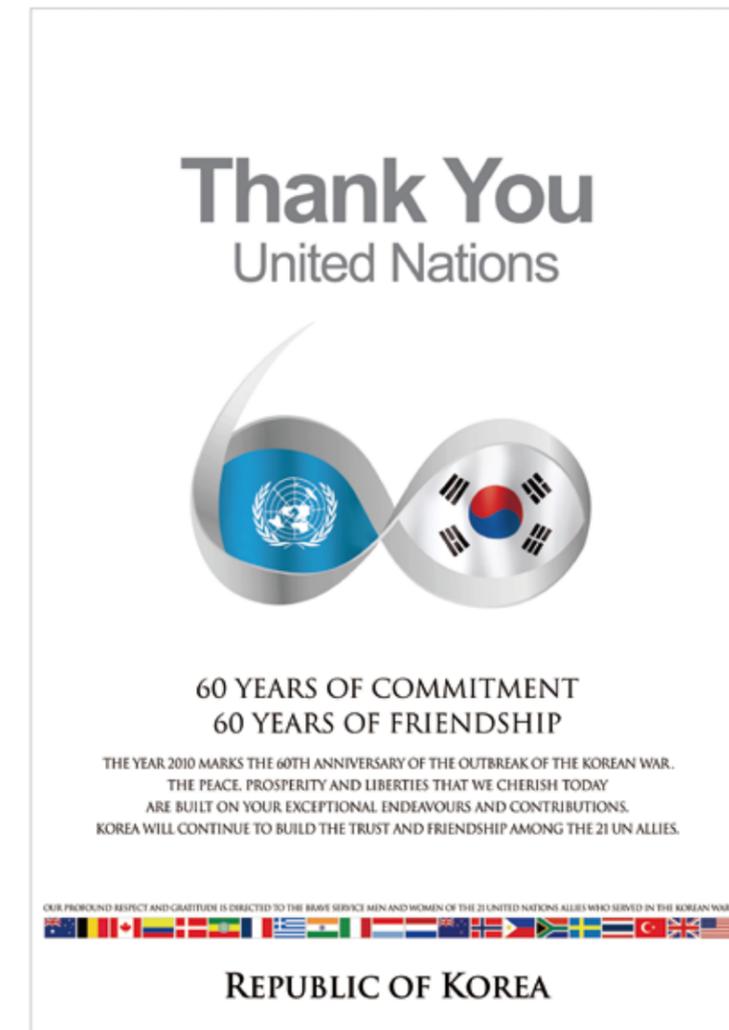
REMEMBERING UN PARTICIPATION 60 YEARS LATER

KOREA

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Note

1. This book is a guidebook of monuments and facilities raised in the Republic of Korea and other nations as a tribute to soldiers in the UN Allied forces on the 60th anniversary of the Korean War. The Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs has surveyed the monuments and facilities for this guidebook.
2. The guidebook has been categorized into monuments and facilities in Korea (Volume 1) and monuments and facilities worldwide (Volumes 2 and 3). Each facility has been categorized into nations that took part.
3. The nations that participated have been classified into those that sent combatant troops and those that sent medical support teams. The order in which they are mentioned followed the number of troops they sent. However, the British Commonwealth Forces in Korea (the UK, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand) have been grouped together.
4. When terminology, names of people and places, and statistics showed discrepancy among one another, the official data provided by the Ministry of National Defense has been followed.
5. The names and other contents marked on the monuments followed the punctuation used in the contents on the monuments instead of current punctuation rules.
6. Statistics marked on the monuments and facilities (number of troops sent and casualties) have been mentioned regardless of discrepancies to official data.
7. Romanization of place names in the Republic of Korea followed the principles of Romanization of place names as set forth by the National Institute of the Korean Language, and the Romanization of Korean location names as marked on the facilities have been left as they are.
ex. Han River → Hangang, Naktong River → Nakdonggang, Pusan → Busan, Chipyeong-ni → Jipeong-ri, Kapyong → Gapyeong, Incheon → Incheon, Hungnam → Heungnam



Their selfless sacrifice 60 years ago allowed us to be what we are now.

It is our solemn duty to remember them and treasure them in our hearts.

This book is dedicated to the noble men who fought for freedom and peace in our land.

This year marks the 60th anniversary of the Korean War.

The war began in the early hours of June 25, 1950, when North Korean troops invaded South Korea in violation of the UN Charter. Young men from 21 UN member nations arrived in the Republic of Korea, an unfamiliar land, dedicated to the cause of defending peace and freedom.

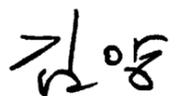
The gunfire may have stopped, but some 150,000 young men never returned to their homeland, having lost their lives on the battlefield. The ultimate sacrifices of these warriors were crucial for the Republic of Korea to rise from the ashes of the war and achieve its illustrious growth. South Korea's economy is now large enough to be in the world's top ten. In 2009, the nation joined the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), completing the transition from aid recipient to aid donor. In addition, this once-obscure Asian nation will be at the center of the global stage this November, when it hosts the G20 summit.

Koreans must therefore remember the Korean War and remain grateful to the foreign soldiers who fought here. We owe them much for the prosperity and freedom we enjoy today. The monuments both in South Korea and back in the home countries that commemorate the troops sent to the War serve as important symbols of South Korean gratitude and respect for the sacrifices and dedication of those who fought for us.

The Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs has monitored the status of the monuments both inside and outside Korea to promote and maintain goodwill with the nations that sent troops and to keep the lessons from the war alive for subsequent generations. This year, the meaningful 60th anniversary of the Korean War, the Ministry has published *Korean War Memorials in Pictures: Remembering UN Participation 60 Years Later* in Korean and English.

The guide contains information on the 69 facilities across South Korea that honor UN participation, including in the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Busan, as well as 231 Korean War shrines established in 19 participating nations. This work offers information on the current state of these 300 facilities along with photographs. We published it to remember and express our gratitude for the noble spirit of the Korean War veterans, especially those who gave their lives for this nation.

I hope this guide serves to confirm our commonly shared values of peace and liberty, values that warriors from the 21 nations defended. My thanks go to those who spared no effort in researching data and historical evidence for the publication of this guide.



Yang Kim, Minister

Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs

Congratulatory Remarks

The year 2010 marks the 60th year since the outbreak of the Korean War. Upon the outbreak of the War, 21 friendly nations from the UN, including the U.S., dispatched combat troops and medical support teams to South Korea, thereby making immense contributions to defending freedom and democracy in this land.

The support by the UN participating nations and the noble sacrifices of the soldiers who fought in the War allowed a free democracy to develop and flourish in the nation. Also, it most certainly served as a foundation for the Republic of Korea to overcome its handicap as a divided nation to grow into a powerhouse now ranked among the world's top ten economies.

The Republic of Korea has grown into a responsible member of the international community to contribute to world peace, and gone from air recipient to air donor. As such, it is our duty to commemorate the valorous spirit of sacrifice of the men who fought in the Korean War as part of UN troops. Koreans will cherish forever in our hearts the courage and sacrifice of these UN warriors.

We express our gratitude and respect to the people and soldiers of the UN member nations that sent troops during the Korean War and defended freedom and peace. In addition, we take this opportunity to express our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families of those who gave their lives as part of the crusade for liberty and peace in the faraway land of Korea.

We wholeheartedly welcome the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs' survey of facilities for commemorative monuments that have been erected both in Korea and in the nations that took part in the War. We also laud the MPVA's publication in Korean and English of *Korean War Memorials in Pictures: Remembering UN Participation 60 Years Later*.

The book expresses our remembrance of and pays tribute to the UN member nations and their warriors who took part. We hope it helps leave for posterity the value and importance of peace, as a war that we remember in our hearts, not as a forgotten war.

May this guide serve as a significant opportunity for the Republic of Korea and the UN member nations that took part in the Korean War to develop our collaborative relations even further.



Hongkoo Lee, Chair

The 60th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Committee





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Selfless Sacrifice and Contributions of UN Forces during the Korean War

As June 25, 1950 dawned, North Korea, backed by the USSR and China, invaded the Republic of Korea (ROK), a nation legitimately established by the UN, and started the “Korean War” in violation of the UN Charter. At first glance, the conflict may seem to have been a civil war. However, it soon developed into a major war involving 25 nations (22 free allied nations, including Korea, and three communist states) and millions of troops. This was no backyard strife but a world war of sorts, with key allied forces who won World War II taking part.

The free allies willingly participated in the Korean War to defend freedom, international peace and the Republic of Korea against the illegitimate invasion by North Korea, which was controlled by the Soviets and Chinese. The allied effort was in observance of the United Nations Charter and by resolution of the UN Security Council (UNSC).

As a result, the UN dispatched combatants from 16 nations for approximately three years, and sent medical support and facilities from five nations, to make a total of 1.95 million personnel. The Korean War took the youthful lives of over 40,000 non-Korean combatants from the Allied nations. They valiantly sacrificed themselves sixty years ago on the foreign soil of Korea which was not a country they had known or heard about before the war. Soldiers whose ethnicities, language and customs were all different fought side by side in bitter cold and severe heat in the name of free democracy.

Invasion by the North and the UNSC’s Resolution to Support Korea

The Republic of Korea came under attack by North Koreans all along the 38th parallel at 4 a.m. on June 25, 1950. The ROK government immediately informed the UN Commission on Korea (UNCOK) and the US embassy in Korea and requested an immediate stop to the invasion. At the time, the US intended to resolve the Korean War through the UN.

Accordingly, the United Nations convened a Security Council meeting on June 25 (Eastern Standard Time) and adopted the Resolution 82, demanding that North Korea stop its invasion immediately and return north of the 38th parallel. The UN demonstrated its strong will through the resolution in hopes to make the communist invaders of North Korea, supported by the Soviet Union and China, to comply. Yet the North Koreans continued with the attack, ignoring the resolution.

Meanwhile, Seoul was about to fall to the enemy and UNCOK reported to the UN Secretary General that North Korean observance of the UN resolution was doubtful and that collapse of the South Korean regime was imminent. Accordingly, the UNSC passed Resolution 83. The two UN resolutions provided the US with the legal grounds to dispatch troops to Korea. In addition, other UN member states and free allies had a legal basis to support South Korea with the aid it needed.



Port of Heungnam, December, 1950

Proposal to Dispatch Troops of UN Member States and the UN’s Follow-up Measures

Following the passage of UNSC Resolution 83 on June 27, members of the US Air Force, Army and Navy joined the war in large numbers. The number of UN member states proposing military support to Korea also increased. The British Commonwealth nations, led by the United Kingdom, were the first to follow the US. The UK announced its intention to dispatch eight warships, and then Australia offered to send two warships and one air battalion. In addition, the Netherlands agreed to dispatch one warship. The government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) under Chiang Kai-shek also offered to send 33,000 ground troops, but the US turned it down because of political ramifications. The US also did not want Taiwan’s combat strength to be weakened.

However, no other UN members showed any intention of sending military support, prompting UN Secretary General Trygve Lie to send letters on July 14 to UN member states, requesting support for the UNSC resolution and the dispatch of combat troops.

This appeal increased the number of UN member states offering to send troops to Korea. Following its naval dispatch, the UK offered to send 7,000 ground troops, including one brigade consisting of three infantry battalions, one armor battalion and support artillery and various other units. Australia offered to send one infantry battalion of 1,000 men, and New Zealand volunteered the same number of infantrymen along with one artillery battalion. Canada, another British Commonwealth nation, agreed to send one infantry brigade, consisting of three battalions, and one air transportation battalion.

Turkey, Thailand, the Philippines, and Greece also offered to send combat troops. Turkey submitted



Munsan, 1951

one regiment numbering 4,500 men and Thailand, one combat team of 4,000 members. The Philippines also dispatched one regiment around 5,000 strong, and Greece offered to send one mountain infantry brigade, comprising some 3,800 troops, and a flight of seven aircraft.

Western European nations that were part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) were willing to send combatants. France offered to send one warship and one infantry battalion, while Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg readily responded to the request to send combat troops. The US Joint Chiefs of Staff, which controlled the UN Command, used diplomatic channels to integrate the 50-member Luxembourg unit into the Belgian unit.

UN Member nations from far-off Africa offered to send combat troops as well. South Africa offered to send one fighter pilot squadron and ground crew. The US provided South Africa with US fighter jets, and the South African fighter pilots used them to conduct operations in Korean air space. Ethiopia also sent one of its ten royal guard

battalions to Korea. Colombia from Latin America also sent one infantry battalion and a warship to Korea.

Some nations sent medical units and facilities. Denmark sent a hospital ship with doctors and nurses, Sweden sent field hospitals, Norway sent a personnel transport ship, and neutral India offered to send an ambulance unit. Italy, which was not a member of the UN at the time, was the last to volunteer support, sending a field hospital. As a result, a total of 21 nations dispatched combatants and medical support teams from all continents to the battles lines in Korea. By doing this, the UN stood up against North Korea's invasion, which breached international peace. This was the first time for the fledgling United Nations to exercise its right to use force in order to ensure collective security. As a result, the UN saved South Korea, a free democracy proponent, from communization.

Establishment of the UN Command

On July 7, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 84, jointly proposed by the UK and France, to establish a UN Command for troops to be dispatched to Korea. The text included (1) a recommendation that "all Members providing military forces and other assistance pursuant to the aforesaid Security Council resolutions make such forces and other assistance available to a unified command under the United States of America," (2) a request that "the United States designate the commander of such forces," and (3) an authorization for "the unified command at its discretion to use the United Nations flag in the course of operations against North Korean forces concurrently with the flags of the various nations participating." This resolution is highly meaningful as it was the first time that the UN installed a command center that could exercise military force.



Western front, 1951

Following UNSC Resolution 84, the US appointed Far East Commander Douglas MacArthur as the first UN commander on July 8. Accordingly, General MacArthur officially established the United Nations Command in Tokyo, Japan, and appointed the advisors of the US Far East Command to similar roles at the United Nations Command. As a result, the US Far East Command took on operations in Korea in addition to their previous duties and served as the United Nations Command.

The United Nations Command thus established a command system that encompassed army, naval, and air forces, represented by the Eighth US Army commander, US Navy Far East commander, and US Far East Air Force commander respectively. In addition, the United Nations Command appointed Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker, the Eighth US Army commander, to lead the UN ground forces in Korea. South Korean President Seungman Lee transferred the wartime control over the South Korean army, naval and air forces to the commander of UN forces in Korea on July 14, 1950. With this

transfer, troops of the Republic of Korea, which was not a United Nations member at the time, fought as part of United Nations forces from early on in the war, and the UN commander oversaw all operations in the Korean theater of operations.

The Four Stages of the Korean War

The Korean War began with the North Korean invasion of the South on June 25, 1950 and continued for three years, one month and two days until the ceasefire armistice was signed on July 27, 1953. During that time, each of the adversaries crossed the 38th parallel three times, capturing and recapturing territory from Nakdonggang in the South to the Amnokgang (Yalu) in the North. Battles were waged on 80% of Korean territory. This was probably the first war ever in which a national capital of a nation fell twice and was reclaimed twice. The intense Korean War unfolded in four major stages.

The first phase was the North Korean invasion of South Korea (June 25, 1950-September 15, 1950), when the North Korean army crossed the 38th parallel, advanced rapidly as far as the Nakdonggang in a determined drive to capture Busan. During this phase, seven nations sent combatants to stop the North Korean advance: army, naval and air forces by the US, army and naval forces by the UK, naval and air forces by Australia, naval forces by the Netherlands, naval and air forces by Canada, naval forces by France and naval forces by New Zealand. Ground forces deployed by the US Army and Marine Corps and the British Army waged fierce battles with the enemy along the Busan Perimeter. Naval forces dispatched by UN member nations worked to cut off enemy forces, defended coastal areas, and provided close support to ground forces on the Busan Perimeter. The US and UK sent ground troops, while seven nations sent naval



North of Seoul, 1951

forces (the US, UK, Australia, Netherlands, Canada, France and New Zealand). Three UN member nations sent air forces (the US, Australia, and Canada). Therefore, seven UN member nations sent troops to Korea during this time. Key battles during this phase were fought at Osan, Daejeon, Waegwan, the Nakdong Bulge and Masan, which involved both the US Army and Navy.

The second phase refers to the UN intervention and counteroffensive (September 15-November 25, 1950). After the Incheon Landing Operation, ROK and UN forces pushed northward from the Busan Perimeter, crossed the 38th parallel and advanced as far as Chosan and Hyesanjin on the Soviet Union-

Manchurian border. During this time, a total of eight UN member nations sent combatants and medical support teams. The Philippines sent army troops as did Australia. Sweden sent a Red Cross army hospital and Turkey dispatched army troops. Thailand sent army and naval personnel, while South Africa sent pilots; India sent field hospitals; and the Netherlands sent army soldiers. Key operations during this phase were the Incheon Landing; the capture of Pyongyang; the landing at Wonsan; and battles at Gunu-ri, Jeongju, and Pakcheon.

The third phase covers the Chinese intervention and UN counteroffensive (November 25, 1950-June 23, 1951). The massive offensive led by the Chinese pushed UN forces below the 37th parallel (the Pyeongtaek-Jecheon-Samcheon line). The UN forces then recaptured the 38th parallel. During this time, a total of 11 nations sent troops and medical support teams. France sent army units; Greece, army and air force units; Canada, army units; Belgium and Luxembourg, army units; Denmark, a hospital ship; Ethiopia, an army unit; Colombia, army and navy units; Norway, a Mobile Army Surgery Hospital (MASH); and Thailand, an air force unit. Major action during this period included the Battle of the Jangjin (Chosin) Reservoir; Heungnam evacuation; battles at Gimryangjang, Hoengseong, Jipyong-ri, Hyeon-ri, Gapyeong, and Seolma-ri; the Battle of the Twin Tunnels; and the Battle of Bunker Hill.

The fourth phase took place while armistice talks were under way and the war had reached a stalemate (June 23, 1951-July 27, 1953). Both sides fought over hills near the 38th parallel until the time of the ceasefire. During this period, Italy, which was not a UN member nation, sent a Red Cross hospital. Key operations during this period included the battles at Heartbreak Ridge, Bloody Ridge, Snipers' Ridge, Old Baldy, Pork Chop Hill, Triangle Hill, Arrowhead Hill, Nori Hill, Gimhwa Hill 351, Yuldong and Jeokgeunsan Samhyeon.

Participation and Activities by UN forces

A total of 21 UN member nations sent combat and medical support teams. Among them, four nations sent army, naval and air forces (the US, Australia, Canada, and Thailand), and five more sent both ground and sea forces (the UK, Netherlands, France, New Zealand, and Colombia). In addition, one nation, Greece, sent both ground and air forces. A total of 15 nations sent army personnel, while South Africa only sent air force personnel. Nine nations sent naval forces; six, air forces; and five (Sweden, India, Denmark, Norway, and Italy), medical support troops and medical facilities.

The US forces oversaw all United Nations troops on the battle lines in accordance with the UNSC resolution. Thus, the UN forces received field training according to US field manuals at the replacement depots established in Korea under US policy. After adaptation training in Korea, they were attached to US divisions and fought in operations. Battalion-size units of non-US personnel were attached to the US regiments, while brigades were attached to US divisions or corps and were under the command of US officers. The language, customs, and cultural characteristics of each nation were considered when being attached to US forces. An exception was the two UK brigades, which were the largest in number among the non-US forces among the UN allies dispatched to Korea. They were reallocated to the British Commonwealth 1st Division on July 28, 1951 and conducted operations under independent command. Troops in this division came from the UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and India. Belgian forces, which were not part of the Commonwealth but received supplies from the UK, were part of the division as well.

As such, the Korean War represented a determined UN commitment to prevent such a conflict from arising in the world again. It was a punitive measure against communist nations including North Korea, which violated the UN Charter. The UN took this action under the principle of collective security against the North Korean communists, who disregarded the UNSC resolutions and continued their invasion of South Korea.

The League of Nations, which was established as an international organization to ensure peace after World War I, failed. Likewise, the United Nations would probably have lost the authority it enjoys today if the UN measures to counter the breach in international peace during the Korean War had failed or if the UN had adopted a lukewarm attitude toward this issue. In that sense, the UN's swift and decisive response to the North Korean invasion, which was in open violation of the UN Charter, enabled an effective resolution to the first crisis it confronted. The Korean War most likely served as the touchstone for the UN to fulfill its reason for establishment and its function.

Importantly, the Republic of Korea's rapid development into an economic, IT, sports and cultural powerhouse were all possible because of the UN's timely measures, the dedicated support of the 21 allies from the free world and the some 40,000 lives that were sacrificed for free democracy on Korean soil. They provided the United Nations with the opportunity to raise its standing as an international organization dedicated to the creation of lasting peace. In addition, the assistance of the UN enabled South Korea to recover from the war and achieve its current successes, remaining a free democracy and contributing to international peace. In that sense, the UN's measures to support Korea during the Korean War can be seen as the most successful action taken by the UN since its establishment.

Jeong-ok Nam

Senior Research
Institute for Military History Compilation
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KEY DATES OF UN PARTICIPATION IN KOREAN WAR

1950

06

25 North Korean Army invaded South Korea



26 UN Security Council first resolution passed (KST, stop aggression, withdrawal above the north of the 38th parallel line and request of restraining support to North Korea)
27 U.S. Naval and Air Force enter the war
28 UN Security Council second resolution passed (KST, military support to South Korea)

07

01 U.S. Ground Troops enter the war. Australian Naval and Air Force enter the war
07 UN Security Council passed the resolution of establishing the UN Command
14 U.S. 8th Army Corps Headquarters opened the commanding post in Daegu. The operational control authority of South Korean Force was transferred to the UN Armed Forces commander
24 UN Command (UNC) Headquarters established (Tokyo, Japan)

08

28 U.K. Ground Troops enter the war



09

15 Incheon Landing Operation
20 The Philippine Ground Troops enter the war
27 Australian Ground Troops enter the war
28 Swedish Red Cross hospital deployed. Recapture of Seoul



10

07 UN general assembly meeting, resolution on the unification of two divided Korea
17 Turkish Ground Troops enter the war
25 Intervention of Chinese Forces



11

07 Thai Ground Troops and Naval Force enter the war
16 South African Air Force enter the war
20 Indian Field Hospital deployed
23 Dutch Ground Troops enter the war
29 French Ground Troops enter the war

12

01 Greek Air Force enter the war
09 Greek Ground Troops enter the war
14 Heungnam evacuation
18 Canadian Ground Troops enter the war
23 U.S. 8th Army Corps commander Lieutenant General Walker died
27 General Ridgway is appointed as U.S. 8th Army Corps commander
31 New Zealand Ground Troops enter the war

01

31 Belgian and Luxembourg Ground Troops enter the war

1951

03

07 Denmark Red Cross hospital ship deployed



04

11 UNC commander changed (new: General Ridgway, old: General MacArthur)



05

06 Ethiopian Ground Troops enter the war
08 Colombian Naval Force enter the war

06

15 Colombian Ground Troops enter the war
22 Norwegian Mobile Army Surgical Hospital deployed



07

10 Cease-fire talks began



11

16 Italian Red Cross hospital deployed



05

12 UNC commander changed (new: General Clark, old: General Ridgway)



02

11 U.S. 8th Army Corps commander changed (new: General Taylor, old: General Van Fleet)



07

27 Cease-fire agreement signed



UNITED NATIONS



On June 25, 1950, North Korean forces invaded South Korea in breach of the UN Charter and international law, and continued to advance southward despite the UN Security Council's call for an immediate end to hostilities. The council, in response, voted on June 27 to provide military assistance to the South for the sake of international peace and security in the region. Twenty-one member nations complied and sent troops to the Korean Peninsula. On July 7, the UN, with the help of 21 member nations, formed its first multinational force with General MacArthur as commander of the United Nations Command. Flying the UN banner for the first time, it provided grounds for the UN's first-ever collective action based on the principle of collective security stipulated in the UN Charter. As such, this was a historic undertaking.

At the time, the US and fifteen other nations dispatched combat troops, and five sent medical support. The remaining forty countries sent supplies and military equipment. Most of the UN member nations that engaged in combat were anxious over the steadily growing communist threat in their respective regions. Against this backdrop, the North Korean invasion was perceived as a starting point for communist aggression against freedom, hence the widespread participation.

At first, the multinational forces faced numerous challenges in the host country, including the unfamiliar language, culture, religion and food as well as Korea's mountainous terrain and bone-chilling winters. In time, the UN troops overcame the challenges and became a unified military force. The soldiers both on the battlefield and in the rear put their lives on the line for the cause of liberty.

Korea, as we know it today would never have happened without the bravery and sacrifices of UN troops who shed their blood on the Peninsula. Their distinguished service and outstanding example have certainly left an indelible mark on the history of the country and will always be remembered by Koreans.



United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea, 1951

United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea

유엔기념공원



The cemetery is a sacred site where rest the souls of those heroes who sacrificed their lives for peace and freedom on the Korean Peninsula. It was established to honor the service and sacrifices of UN soldiers who died during the Korean War, based on the Agreement between the Republic of Korea and the United Nations for the Establishment and Maintenance of a United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea. The Korean government volunteered the land for permanent use by UN as a cemetery, and declared the grounds of the cemetery as inviolable. The sanctuary occupies a grassy area of 144,182m². About 11,000 fallen UN soldiers were originally interred here, but some countries repatriated their war dead. Currently 2,300 graves remain, including those for 281 Australians, 378 Canadians, 44 Frenchmen, 117 Dutchmen, 34 New Zealanders, 1 Norwegian, 36 Koreans, 11 South Africans, 642 Turks, 885 Britons, 36 Americans, 4 unknown persons, and 11 non-combatants. In 1978, the Korean government constructed the 12 meter-high UN forces Monument. Detailed in Korean and English on the copper plates on the walls are the combat equipment and personnel support provided by the UN nations, and rolls of honor containing all the names of the fallen. The Wall of Remembrance for fallen United Nations personnel in the Korean War was built in 2006. The name of every UN soldier killed or missing in action is carved on black marble. Meanwhile visitors may offer online flowers to the war dead at the UN Memorial Cemetery in Korea and can conduct a search for the location of their graves and memorial stones.





1 The 'Unknown Soldiers' Pathway' consisting of a walkway flanked on each side by a set of fountains that cascades down a set of eleven tiered waterfalls representing the eleven nations that represented in the UN Memorial Cemetery.
 2 The UN Forces Monument (1978) is located in the center of the UN Memorial Cemetery and consists of a plaque with the combat operations of each nation participating in the Korean War. The inside of monument serves as a memorial hall for those whom now rest in peace.
Right The 'Unknown Soldiers' Pathway' located in front of the 'UN Forces Monument' with the main burial area of the cemetery area behind the 'UN Forces Monument'.





1



2



3



4



5

Address 779 Daeyou 4-doug,
Nam-gu, Busan
GPS 35°12'89" N, 129°09'67" E
Established Date Cemetery January 18, 1951
Wall of Remembrance October 24, 2006
Established by United Nations Command
Managed by Commission for the UNMCK
(CUNMCK)
Facility Type Cemetery, Memorial hall,
Monument, Statue
Site Size 144,181.8m²
Monument Size 2,300 of tombs,
UN Forces Monument H. 9.5m,
Commonwealth Memorial H. 2.9m
URL www.unmck.or.kr

1 The Australian Memorial Monument is erected in front of Australian Veterans Cemetery Area.
2 The Turkish Memorial (1962) was built by the Turkish government for the fallen.
3 The Turkish Memorial (1960).
4 The Canadian Memorial Statue (2001) was erected by Canadian Veterans of the Korean War. The memorial statue consists of two children being carried by a soldier; each child is holding 21 hibiscus and maple leaves represent the 21 Canadian MIAs in the war. The name of the each fallen Canadian soldier is placed at the base of the memorial along with epitaph "We will never forget you brave sons of Canada".
5 The Lion Statue erected in the UK Veterans Cemetery Area.



1



4



2

- 1 The French Memorial (2007) erected by the French government.
- 2 The Thai Memorial (2008) erected by the Thai government.
- 3 The Thai Memorial (2008) erected to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Korea-Thailand establishment of diplomatic ties.
- 4 The Commonwealth Memorial (1965) was built to commemorate the 386 MIAs of the Commonwealth nations; UK, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa. The names, ranks, and units are engraved in order of nations.
- 5 The Philippine Memorial (2009).
- 6 The Greek Memorial (1961) was built by the Greek government for the fallen.



3



5



6





The Wall of Remembrance (2006) is constructed of black granite with the names of 40,895 fallen soldiers (including MIAs) engraved in alphabetical order on the monuments around the reflecting pool.



Epitaph We engrave your names in our hearts with love.
We inscribe your names in our land with appreciation.

-in Eternal Remembrance of the Fallen of UN Forces in Korean War





1, 2 Members of the French Navy are participating in a commemorating ceremony.
Right The grave markers for servicemen buried at UN Memorial Cemetery.



Monument to the First Battle of UN Forces in the Korean War

유엔군 초전기념비

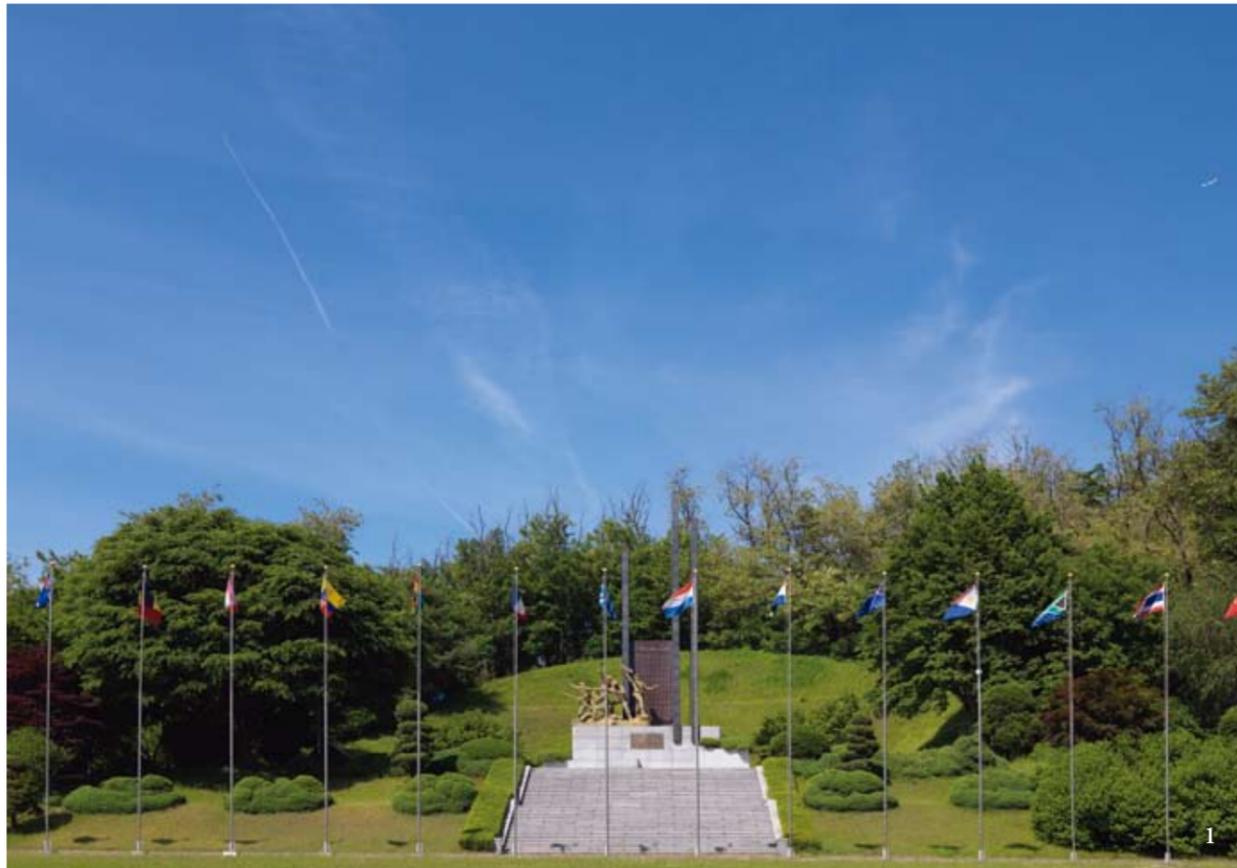


Address San 70-6, Naesammi-dong, Osan-si Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°11'02" N, 127°02'59" E
Established Date April 6, 1982
Established by Ministry of National Defense, Gyeonggi-do
Managed by Osan-si
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 16,500m²
Monument Size Monument H. 19.5m, Statue H. 3.6m

Left Memorial commemorates the first battle of the war between UN forces and North Korean forces. The three layered base with three spires symbolize the first walls of protection from the enemy.
Right Plaque describes the dire situation that UN forces faced during the first battle of the Korean War.

The monument was built to bring rest and peace to the souls of soldiers who sacrificed their lives early in the Korean War. Ten days after the war broke out, 540 men from the 24th Infantry Division, nicknamed Task Force Smith, were ordered to spearhead the UN military forces. On July 5 of every year, a memorial service is held at the exact spot where the battle took place. On July 3, 1950, North Korean soldiers advanced southward across the Hangang. Task Force Smith spotted a column of eight North Korean tanks heading south from Suwon towards them, and the artillery fired its first rounds at the advancing North Korean tanks in the first land battle. The US troops fired 75mm recoil-less rifles and 2.36-inch rocket launchers, but failed to stop the North Korean Army. Task Force Smith suffered heavy casualties in its first engagement at Jukmiryeong, as 181 of its 540 soldiers were killed or missing in action. North Korean casualties were 42 dead and 85 wounded, with four tanks destroyed. The battle ended in defeat for the UN, but its significance lies in communicating to the North Koreans that the Americans were militarily involved in the Korean War.





1 Raised flags of nations that participated in the Korean War including the UN in front of the monument.



2 Plaque of Retired Brigadier General, Charles Bradford Smith's retrospection statement.

3 Statues of the five soldiers depicting the war situation of Task Force Smith.

4 Plaque with the information on the Battle of Osan.

5 View from the hill behind the monument.



Incheon Landing Operation Memorial Hall

인천상륙작전 기념관



A one-story building with a floor space of 1,788m² was built on a 34,043m² plot to commemorate the Incheon Landing Operation. Standing half-way up the 150 meter Cheongyongsan Hills in Songdo, the granite memorial features two rectangles in symmetry. Displayed inside the memorial are historical exhibits that tell the story of the operation. Outside, an 18 meter-high monument tops the center of the building, while flagpoles fly the flags of the 16 UN nations involved in the operation. The site includes an outdoor exhibition hall, auditorium, and parking lot. The Korean War was in full swing when General MacArthur led the Incheon landing as commander of the United Nations Forces in Korea on September 15, 1950. The code-named "Operation Chromite" clearly reversed the overall tide of the war. The UN forces flew constant air sorties starting from September 4 and did not stop until the landing on September 15. On D-day, 261 battleships and 70,000 soldiers gathered near Deokjeokdo to begin the operation. The courageous US 1st Marine Division, ROK Marine Corps, US 7th Infantry Division, and ROK 17th Infantry Division successfully made the landing at the seawall, which experiences severe differences between ebb and high tide. They first captured Wolmido, an island roughly 1 km off the coast of Incheon. The troops took Incheon on the 16th, then marched eastward, defeating the North Korean army. On the 28th, they recaptured the capital city of Seoul. Thus the ROK Army and United Nations Forces surged past the 38th Parallel and provided a decisive opportunity to go northwards.





2

Address 525 Ongnyeon-dong, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon
GPS 37°25'11" N, 126°39'12" E
Established Date September 15, 1984
Established by Ministry of National Defense,
 City Government of Incheon
Managed by Incheon Landing Operation Memorial Hall
Facility Type Memorial Hall, Monument, Statue,
 Outdoor Exhibitions
Site Size 24,347m²
Monument Size Memorial Hall 1,793m²,
 Monument H. 18m
URL www.landing915.com

1 Front view of Incheon Landing Operation Memorial Hall.
 2, Right 18m high statue of upholding liberty. A relief of 37
 soldiers is engraved next to the statue of three soldiers.





1



4



2

1 Military hardware and paraphernalia from the Korean War period including a LTV on exhibition outside memorial hall.
 2 Statue of U.S. Marines rejoicing after retaking the weather station at Eungbongsan (currently Freedom Park).
 3 Gallery showing the advance from Incheon to Seoul.



3



5

4 Arched entrance decorated with the relief.
 5, 6, 7 Document, relics, weapons, and a diorama of Incheon Landing Operation on exhibition inside memorial hall.



6



7

Monument to the Incheon Region Battle

인천지구 전적비



Address Subong Park, 55-183 Yonghyeon-dong Nam-gu, Incheon
GPS 37°27'28" N, 126°39'38" E
Established Date September 15, 1980
Established by Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Transport, Korea Tourism Organization
Managed by Subong Park
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 850m²
Monument Size H. 16m

Monument commemorating the sacrifice of the fallen during the Incheon Landing Operation. Engraved on the base of the monument there are soldiers, weapons, and a plaque telling of Incheon landing Operation's progress.

This memorial remembers the souls of UN troops and South Koreans who fell in the Incheon area battles, and to commemorate their illustrious achievements in various battles, including the Incheon Landing Operation. Built in 1980, under the auspices of the Ministry of Transportation, it is located in Subong Park in Incheon.

The Incheon Landing Operation was undertaken by the US 10th Corps under the leadership of General MacArthur, commander of United Nations Command. The mission was to attack a weak point in the enemy lines and cut off supplies while the North Korean army rushed toward the Busan Perimeter, winning battle after battle. The first step of the operation was to occupy Wolmido. The operation started with artillery fire at 5 am. Then three battalions of the 5th Marine Regiment landed on the front side of Wolmido following nine tanks and took the island in two hours. Casualties were light, with a mere seven wounded, while 108 North Korean soldiers died and 106 were captured. The second step was an attack on the Incheon Peninsula, led by the 7th US Infantry Division and the 1st Marine Division. The 1st Marine Division and the ROK 1st Marine Regiment attacked in the gap between the North Korean 18th Division and North Korean troops guarding Incheon. The North Korean Army was prevented from mustering, and Incheon fell. Thereafter, the 7th US Infantry Division and the 17th ROK Regiment landed at Incheon and took part in the battle to retake Seoul.





1

Epitaph The day of the raving violent gale from the North, dying red the mountains and rivers with blood, freemen from all the world stood together with anger and blew the clarion call to victory. Here at Inchon, the old decisive battlefield of life or death of the nation, the seemingly impossible became possible on this hill where the righteous spirit for freedom burned like a torch. In memory of the soldiers who fought for the freedom and peace of this land this monument stands. The freedom of will and world friendship inscribed on this monument last forever with the sun.



2

1 Statue depicting a soldier holding up a torch skyward symbolizing the fighting spirit of soldiers.
 2 Tanks in reliefs are attached to the base of the monument.
 3 Statue of three soldiers holding antitank weapon.
 4 Front view of the monument at Subong Park also called 'Patriot Park' because of its many memorials symbolizing patriotism.



3



4



Jung-gu, Incheon

Statue of General Douglas MacArthur

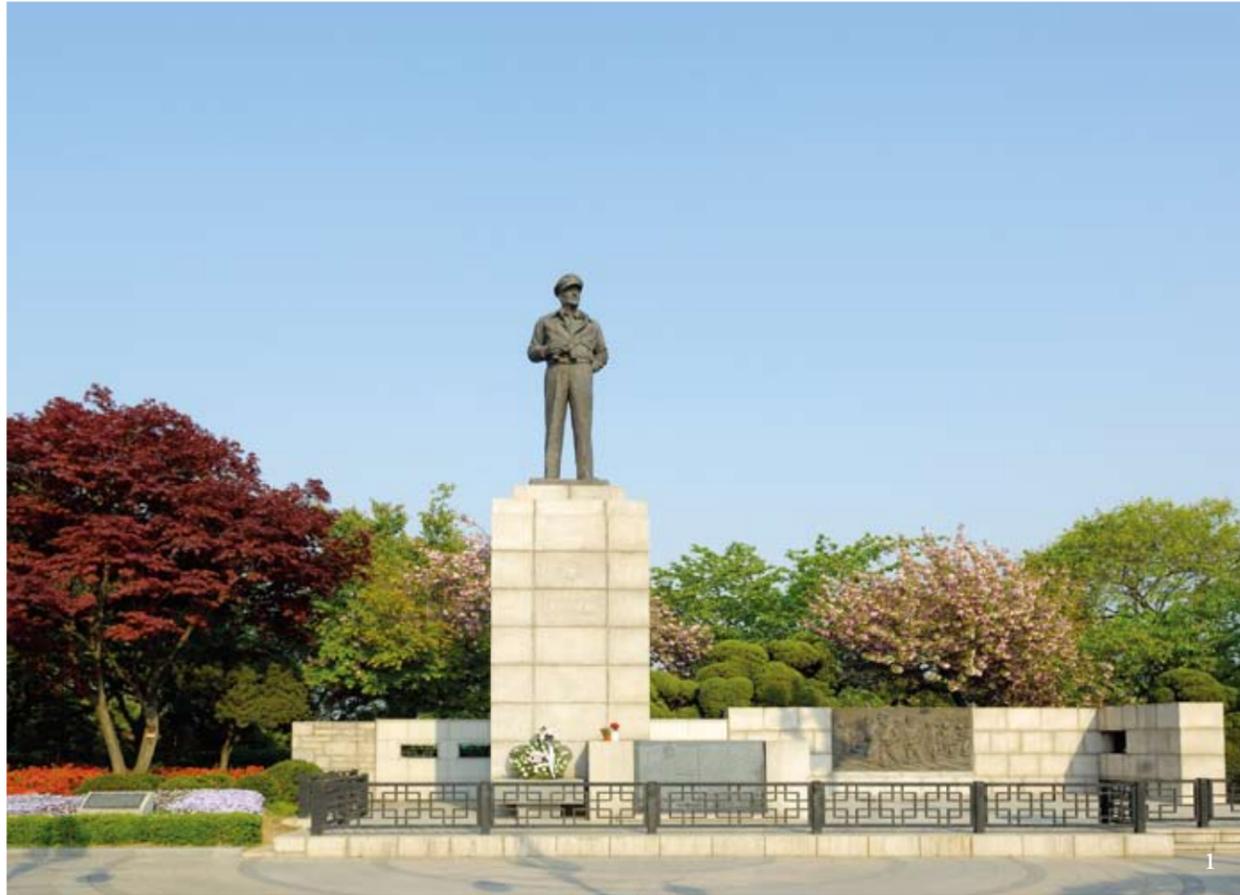
맥아더 장군 동상



Address Freedom Park, 1-11 Jungang-dong
Jung-gu, Incheon
GPS 37°28'30" N, 126°37'22" E
Established Date September 15, 1957
Established by Incheon
Managed by Jung-gu
Facility Type Statue
Site Size 660m²
Monument Size H. 6m

Statue of MacArthur, the former UN Commander, was erected in Freedom Park to celebrate the success of the Incheon Landing Operation. The statue was funded by public fundraisers.

The statue was carved to honor General MacArthur for his military leadership in turning the course of the Korean War. It marks the spot where the ROK-US Combined Forces simultaneously planted the Korean National Flag to signify the repulsing of North Korean troops and retaking Incheon. Douglas MacArthur was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, on January 26, 1880. He graduated first in his class from West Point Academy in 1903, and in 1930 was promoted to four-star general. In 1937 MacArthur retired from the Army. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, however, he went back into active duty and was appointed commander of the Southwest Pacific Area in early 1942. American forces under MacArthur's command took back the Philippines in July 1945. After the surrender of Japan in August 1945, General MacArthur served as the supreme commander of the Allied Occupation Forces in Japan. With the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, MacArthur was named the United Nation's commander-in-chief and led the Incheon Landing Operation, reversing the war in favor of the UN and pushed the North Koreans all the way to the Chinese border. As the communist Chinese intervened and forced the UN troops to retreat, he wanted to bomb Manchuria, blockade the China coast, and employ the Taiwanese Army. This led to conflict with President Truman, who relieved MacArthur from command in April 1951. When the newly dismissed MacArthur returned to New York, more than seven million citizens poured out to greet him with great enthusiasm. In his homecoming speech, the general famously said, "Old soldiers never die; they just fade away. The war hero lived a good and honorable life and died at Walter Reed Army Hospital on April 5, 1964.



1 View of the MacArthur Statue on the east side of Freedom Park.
 2, Right Reliefs around the statue give clues to some of difficulties involved with the Incheon Landing Operation.
 3, 4 Freedom Park was the first westernized park (the then current name, Manguk Park) in Korea. The square and nearby statue are famous for its beautiful sunsets of Incheon Harbor on the West Sea.





Dabudong War Memorial Museum

다부동 전적기념관



At the beginning of August 1950, the North Korean Army deployed five divisions including their 3rd, 13th, and 15th, and launched an all-out attack on the Dabudong line in Waegwan, with an aim to take over the city of Daegu by August 15. The ROK Army 1st and 8th Divisions fought alongside the US Army 1st Cavalry Division in defense of the Dabudong line. The allied troops were pushed back and forth dozens of times in a bloody battle, and finally slowed down the advancing North Koreans. The North Korean Army attempted their final attack to break through the defense line at the Nakdonggang in early September. By mid-September, the allied ROK-US Forces annihilated the main force of the enemy with overwhelming firepower and daring counterattacks. As a result of this bloody battle, the enemy lost 13 tanks and 17,500 men, and the ROK-US allied forces suffered 10,000 casualties. The victory enabled the allied forces to hold the Daegu-Dabudong line, giving them a base for a future northern counterattack. The museum opened on November 30, 1981 by the Ministry of National Defense to serve as a reminder of the sacrifices made the young soldiers there and to educate the next generation about the tragedy of the Korean War. The war memorial and exhibition hall within the museum visualizes the harsh reality of the Korean War.





Address 292 Dabu-ri, Gasan-myeon, Chilgok-gun
 Gyeongsangbuk-do
GPS 36°02'49" N, 128°31'04" E
Established Date Memorial Building November 30, 1981,
 Monument for the Loyal Dead, Building for National
 Salvation June 24, 1995
Established by Ministry of National Defense, Chilgok-gun
Managed by Chilgok-gun
Facility Type Memorial Hall, Monument, Outdoor
 Exhibitions
Site Size 18,744m²
Monument Size Memorial Building 305m², Building for
 National Salvation 660m², Monument H. 24m
URL www.dabu.or.kr

1, **Right** Front view of Dabudong Monument. The
 statue represents 55 days intense war, the monument, and
 memorial hall are represented by tanks and heavy artillery
 used during the Korean War.
 2 Outdoor exhibition, rockets, tanks, and other weapons
 used during the Korean War era.





1



3



2

1 Monument dedicated to soldiers who sacrificed their lives for freedom (1995).
 2 Inside the gallery, there are the weapons and other military paraphernalia used in the war and an outdoor exhibition consists of ninety-seven different types of weapons including aircraft and tanks.
 3 View from hill behind the memorial building.
 4 Monument and the cemetery for 259 unknown fallen servicemen.



4

Epitaph The flower of soldiery passed this way 28 may 1951. Third crossing of 38 Parallel N. Latitude by the 1st. Cavalry Division United States Army. Attached troops 70th Tank BN, 191st CIC DET, Greek Expeditionary Force, 1st BN 21st Thailand Infantry. In commemoration of the gallant United States, Greek and Thailand soldiers who lost their lives in these operations in defense of liberty



Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do

Monument to the Breakthrough of the 38th Parallel

38선 돌파 기념비



Address 194-3 Choseong-ri, Cheongsan-myeon, Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 38°00'01" N, 127°04'06" E
Established Date Built on May 1975 (Daejeon-ri) Moved on October 1999 (Gungpyeong-ri) Moved to this location on December 3, 2004
Established by Thailand's 21st Infantry Regiment, South Korean Army's 2136 unit
Managed by Yeoncheon-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 33m²
Monument Size H. 3m

Memorial monument near pre-historic sites in Jeongok-ri was erected to commemorate the third crossing of the 38th parallel. It was erected in 1976 and moved twice. At the present, it is relocated in Choseong-ri, Cheongsan-myeon.

This memorial commemorates the crossing of the 38th Parallel by the US 70th Tank Unit, 191st Platoon, Thai 21st Infantry Regiment 1st Battalion as well as Greek troops. During this operation, the Thai troops stood out conspicuously. In early December 1950, they crossed the 38th Parallel and guarded the withdrawal of UN troops from Gaeseong. They were attached to the US 8th Army on December 13 and moved to Suwon. After that, the battalion became part of the US 1st Cavalry Division, which launched a counterattack on March 7, and advanced to the Hwacheon Reservoir on April 3. In this battle, the Thais took 22 Chinese troops prisoner and rescued 4 US Army soldiers who had been held as POWs. They repelled three Chinese Army assaults in hand-to-hand combat and finally won the battle. In this process, the Thai soldiers earned the title "the Little Tigers." In 1976, the Thai 21st Infantry Regiment built the monument. Korean Army Unit 2136 relocated the monument to its current location in 2004, and recently it was refurbished as a UN forces commemorative structure.



Monument to Victory by Marines at Jindong-ri

해병대 진동리지구 전첩비



Address 314-3 Jisan-ri, Jinbuk-myeon,
Masanhappo-gu, Changwon-si
Gyeongsangnam-do
GPS 35°06'44" N, 128°27'40" E
Established Date January 1, 1992
Established by ROK Marine Corps
Managed by Masanhappo-gu
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 2,003m²
Monument Size Monument H. 18m,
Statue H. 2.9m

Memorial monument dedicated to the sacrifices of UN troops and Korean Marines who were victorious in the defense line of Nakdonggang. The spire standing tall represents high spirits of the defenders at Nakdonggang.

The Kim Seongeun Unit of the ROK Marine Corps, which defeated an enemy battalion in the Hamyang and Jinju battles, launched a surprise attack on North Korea's 6th Battalion's Reconnaissance Unit and decimated them in Jindong-ri, west of Gosa-ri on August 3, 1950. This was the greatest feat since the establishment of ROKA, earning all unit members a promotion. The ROK Marine Corps, which earned a reputation of 'invincibility' in the Tongyeong Landing, again made a decisive contribution to defending the Busan Perimeter. The KEAN Task Force, which part of key soldiers of the US 25th Division, waged a major counterattack in the direction of Jinjugogae between August 7 and 13. Meanwhile, ROK Marines shut off the enemy supply line between Jindong-ri and Masan, and completely drove the enemy out of Yabansan, Suribong and Seobuksan. They then detoured to Haman and Gunbuk, destroying the enemy at Pilbong, Obongsan. Thus, they defended the Jindong-ri region with uncommon valor, helped the ROK Marines neutralize the desperate attack by the North Korean 6th Division, defended the strategic points of Masan and Jinhae, and helped bolster the Busan Perimeter. The ROK Marine Corps Command built a monument of victory there, where the fighting was the most intense, to remember for all time the South Korean and United Nation soldiers who gave their lives defending South Korea and to commemorate their victories there.





1



2

1 View from the back of the monument. The curved surface connecting the pillar and the base represents the defense line of Nakdonggang, and the openwork on the both sides of the monument describes the KEAN TF and the Korean Marines in the war.
 2, **Right** Statue represents the bravery of the Marines advancing towards the enemy.
 3 Information panel explaining the battle of Jindong-ri.



3



UN Forces Cremation Facility

연천 유엔군 화장장 시설



This facility was used to cremate the bodies of UN soldiers who died in the battles of the Western Corridor. Part of the facility, some ten meters high and built with stone and cement, remain in the woods. The site is important as the only remaining crematorium of the Korean War. It has also been acknowledged for its value as evidence and a living relic of the UN forces' participation in the Korean War, and was designated 'Registered Cultural Property No. 407' by the ROK government on October 1, 2008. The Yeoncheon region in Gyeonggi-do was the site of the hard-fought battles at White Horse, the Iron Triangle and elsewhere, resulting in numerous UN casualties. The Western Corridor witnessed fierce combat, creating the need to build a separate cremation facility for the countless bodies of the UN forces in the area. The UN Command built it in 1952 and used it until just before the ceasefire.

Official Name The Cremation Facilities for UN Forces at Yeoncheon (Registered Cultural Heritage 408)

Address 610 Dong-i-ri, Misan-myeon Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do

GPS 38°01'08" N, 126°59'42" E

Established Date 1952 (designated as Registered Cultural Heritage 408 in October 1, 2008)

Established by UN Command

Managed by Yeoncheon-gun

Facility Type Heritage

Site Size 1,596m²

Monument Size H. 10m



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



The United States of America was the first nation to send troops to Korea among the countries that joined the United Nations forces, and sent the largest number of Army, Navy and Air Force personnel. The US established the UN Command to prosecute the Korean War, and led the operations throughout.

During the war, the US sent three corps (the 1st, 9th and 10th), eight army divisions (the 24th, 25th, 2nd, 7th, 3rd, 40th, 45th Infantry and 1st Cavalry), one Marine Division (the 1st), and two Regimental Combat Teams (the 5th Infantry and 187th Airborne) and their support units for the land operations. In the sea, the US deployed the US Far Eastern Navy Command and 7th Fleet, particularly the 90th and 95th Mobile Fleets, to support marine or ground operations, while the Naval Air Force unit supported air operations. The US Far East Air Force was the center, comprising the 5th, 20th, 13th Air Forces and command, which controlled as many as 20 groups and 77 squadrons. The US Air Force inflicted heavy losses on North Korean and Chinese troops from the beginning to end, and was therefore the most feared.

A total of 1.8 million US soldiers and sailors fought in the Korean War, among whom 36,940 fell in combat, 92,134 were wounded and 8,176 were missing in action (MIA) or captured. The US casualties were thus enormous. Some in the U.S. say the Korean War is a “forgotten war” because, unlike the Vietnam War, TV news or other mass media were not developed at the time. As a result, the details of the war’s progress were not reported sufficiently to the US public. However, South Koreans will never forget the spirit and sacrifice demonstrated by the US troops and the goodwill of the American people shown in the Korean War. As long as Koreans remember, the US sacrifices will never be forgotten.

Monument to US Forces in the Korean War

미국군 참전기념비



Address Imjingak, 494-1 Samok-ri,
Munsan-eup, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°53'13" N, 126°44'35" E
Established Date October 3, 1975
Established by Ministry of National Defense
Managed by Imjingak
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 380m²
Monument Size H. 1m

Left Monument dedicated to the United States
Forces in the Korean War.

Right Triangular shaped sculptures symbolize
the army, marines, air force, and the naval
forces support for each other. The round
pedestal represents the mission surrounded by
the flags of each participating country.

The United States dispatched the largest number of troops among those UN members that participated in the Korean War, and sustained the greatest losses. Some 37,000 US troops died, while MIAs and POWs totaled 8,100. The young Americans who had their whole lives ahead of them served as the foundation to defend freedom in Korea, which the military historian S.L.A. Marshall called "the century's nastiest little war." The ROK built this monument to commemorate these noble sacrifices and achievements and to remember the spirit of the brave troops who defended the Republic of Korea in its hour of greatest danger. On October 3, 1975, the Ministry of Defense built the Monument in the Imjingang region, a fiercely contested area during the Korean War. The triangular relief carving around the monument symbolizes the participation of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. The linked triangles at the top signify their unity. The 50 flagpoles stand for the 50 states of the US, and the stone in the center symbolizes that all ROK citizens preserve the spirit of those who gave their lives in the war.



Epitaph This memorial has been erected by the Republic of Korea in gratitude to the United States of America for the sacrifices and achievements of her sons and in humble tribute to their memory 1950-1953.



미국군 참전기념비



1, 2 Tombstone in the middle of monument engraved with the names and the epitaph.

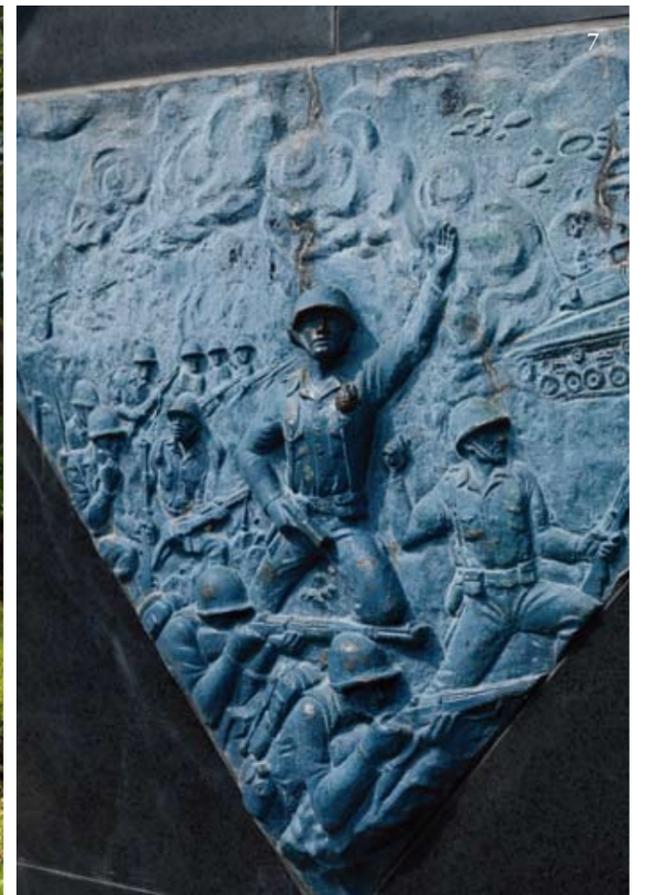
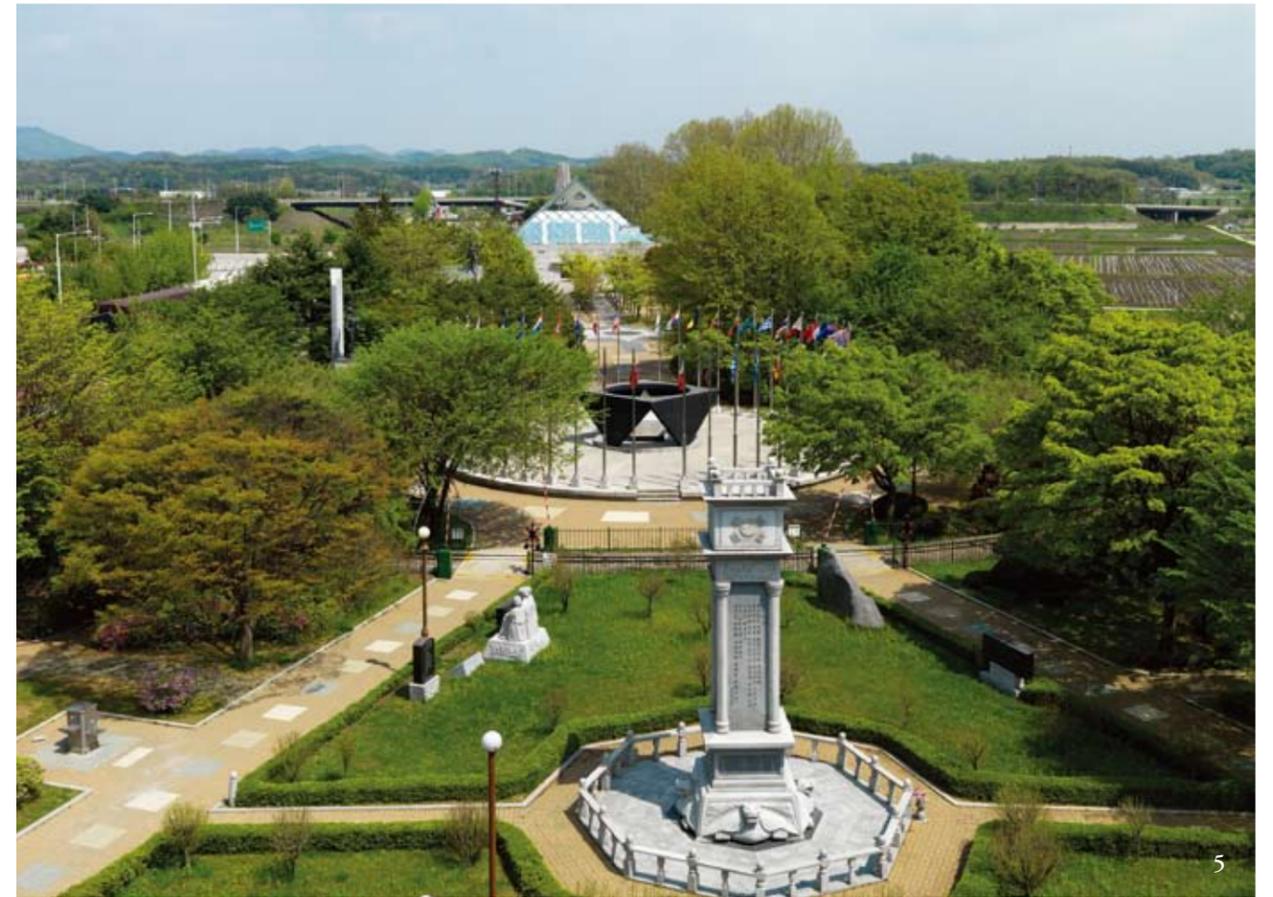
3 U.S. 187th Airborne Unit Memorial.

4 Memorial for Chamorro troops who were attached to the U.S. army and served for the Korean War.

5 View from Imjingak.

6 Memorial for 247 Japanese-American troops.

7 Relief inside the memorial.



Monument to the US 2nd Infantry Division in the Korean War

미 제2사단 6·25참전비



Address Imjingak, 494-1 Samok-ri,
Munsan-eup, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°53'12" N, 126°44'37" E
Established Date November 24, 1981
Established by US 2nd Infantry Division
Managed by Paju-si
Facility Type Monument
Monument Size H. 2.25m

The US association of the 2nd Infantry Division built this structure to commemorate the valor and contributions of those in the 2nd Infantry Division who died while fighting for freedom during the Korean War. The 2nd Infantry Division was part of the US Army, and its key mission was to buy time early in the war until other US units arrived in South Korea. It uniquely included ROK troops known as the Korean Augmentation to the United States Army (KATUSA). The KATUSA was established by Former President Seungman Lee in 1950, and 27,000 KATUSA members fought in the Korean War alongside the US Army. The 2nd ID suffered a total of 7,094 dead and 16,575 wounded during the war. Its unofficial name is the Indianhead, while its official name is "Warrior Division," and its motto is "Second to None."



Epitaph For those who fought and died for freedom.



Monument to ROK and US Marines in the Korean War

한미 해병 참전비



Address San 8, Bongilcheon-ri, Jori-eup
Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°43'52" N, 126°49'59" E
Established Date April 15, 1964 (rebuilt on
October 1984)
Established by ROK Marine Corps
Managed by Paju-si
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 991.7m²
Monument Size H. 13m

The Monument for the Participation of the US and ROK Marines in the Korean War was built in Bongilcheon-ri, a site that was fiercely contested, to remember the spirit of the US and ROK Marines who fought in the Korean War from 1950 and to always remember their contributions. The ROK Marine Corps was established in 1949 and helped to seek out and capture remaining communist troops early on. They strongly impressed the South Korean people during the Korean War, which broke out just one year after their inception. The ROKMC triumphed in the Tongyeong Landing Operation, the first conducted by ROK troops on their own, thereby earning them the nickname 'Invincible Marines'. In addition, their victory in the battle at Dosolsan earned a promotion for all members and a commemorative calligraphy banner saying 'Invincible Marines' handwritten by Former President Seungman Lee himself. The ROK Marines also took part in the Incheon Landing, and raised the Korean national flag (Taegukgi) at the Capitol building after Seoul was retaken, delivering the message of victory and hope to the Korean people. During the Korean War, the US Marines, who fought side by side with the ROK Marines, won accolades by mowing down the enemy in the face of great adversity. They withdrew from the Korean Peninsula on March 14, 1955. The valiant spirit of the many Korean and US Marines who gave their young lives in heroic battles that turned the tide of the war remains the guardian of a free Korea.

Left ROK-US Marines Memorial erected by
headquarter of Marines (1964).
1 Marines emblem engraved on the side.
2 Plaque narrating the war-history of Korea
and U.S. Marines fighting and dying in
the Korean War.



Monument to Sergeant Kinney

케니 상사 전공비



During the January 4 withdrawal by UN troops, who were pressed by the massive Chinese intervention, one platoon of US troops was retreating from Dongmun-ri, Beobwon-eup in Paju. The sudden onslaught of enemy tanks almost obliterated the platoon. Then Squad-leader Sergeant Kinney and two subordinates destroyed the tanks by throwing themselves under the tanks with live ammunition.

The Paju Division of the Korean Veterans Association built this monument to remember the contributions of the three souls who died to save their comrades. This simple monument of granite is 0.45 meters high, with a base of 0.5 meters. It records a brief description of Sergeant Kinney's career and his noble sacrifice for peace and freedom. Paju, where Sergeant Kinney sacrificed his life, was a strategic transport point, through which the Gyeongui rail line passed. The railroad linked Seoul, the capital, with Sineuiju, on the northern border. It is also adjacent to North Korea, divided by the Military Demarcation Line and is the site of numerous unification-related facilities including the Panmunjeom truce village, Dorasan station and Imjingak.

Address San 46, Dongmun-ri, Beopwon-eup, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°51'26" N, 126°50'36" E
Established Date July 4, 1958
Established by Paju-si Veterans Association
Managed by Paju-si Veterans Association
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 17m²
Monument Size H. 1m

The Memorial for the Sergeant Kinney is erected in Dongmun-ri, Beobwon-eup where Kinney threw himself at the enemy's tank.



Epitaph Sergeant KINNEY lie here. Interred, he was died for freedom and peace. His holy will would live forever.

Monument to the US 25th Division's Crossing of the Hangang

미 제25사단 한강 도하 기념비



Address 347-2 Paldang-ri, Wabu-eup
Namyangju-si, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°33'45" N, 127°13'55" E
Established Date March 7, 1986
Established by Namyangju-si
Managed by Namyangju-si
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 20m²
Monument Size H. 1.4m

Memorial erected at the point which the U.S. 25th Division crossed the Hangang to retake Seoul. The emblem of the U.S. 25th Division is engraved in the center of the monument.

On March 7, 1951, the US 25th Division undertook the Hangang Crossing Operation to facilitate the UN forces' recapture of Seoul from the Chinese. The ROK government raised this monument at the point of the crossing on March 7, 1986 to commemorate the contribution of the US 25th ID warriors who took part in the Hangang Operation. The 25th Division, comprised of the 24th, 27th, and 35th Regiments, was the second US Infantry Division, following the 24th Division, to be deployed in Korea, arriving between July 10 and 15, 1950. The Division successfully counterattacked at Yecheon and then engaged in fierce fighting along the Busan Perimeter, particularly in the Masan region. The 27th Division was charged with defending the US Eighth Army and was deployed in regions that were in danger of falling to the enemy along the Busan Perimeter. Their efforts were successful. After the 1950 Incheon Landing, the 25th Division moved southwest of Jeonju, and while marching northward, waged multiple battles with the Chinese on the Cheongcheongang line. When the UN forces counterattacked in 1951, the 25th was part of countless battles, including the Iron Triangle. During the Korean War, the Division suffered 3,048 dead, 10,186 wounded, 67 MIAs, and 384 POWs, for a total of 13,685 casualties.



Monument to the Gapyeong Region Battle

가평지구 전투전적비



Address San 94-1, Eupnae-ri, Gapyeong-eup
Gapyeong-gun, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°49'38" N, 127°31'15" E
Established Date March 15, 1958
Established by ROK Army 1st Corps,
Gapyeong-gun Office
Managed by Gapyeong-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 165m²
Monument Size H. 6.1m

The monument is to commemorate the most successful battle of the Korean War, the battle of Gapyeong. The facility for local resident is placed nearby the monument.

This monument was completed on March 15, 1958 to commemorate the last stand the ROK 5th and 6th Divisions and the US 9th Corps against the North Koreans in the Gapyeong region. The 1st Corps command and Gapyeong county oversaw the project.

The Battle of Gapyeong Yongmunsan (May 17~28, 1951) was where the ROK 6th Division defeated three Chinese divisions in an all-out battle and retook the Hwacheon power plant. This was one of the most successful battles for the UN allies in the Korean War. The ROKA and UN forces, which were being driven back during the Chinese Fifth Phase Offensive (or Spring Offensive), reorganized the battle lines by forming a new defense zone leading from Daepo-ri to Yongmunsan and Gupabal. At dusk on May 18, two divisions of the 63rd Chinese Army crossed the Bukhangang and Hongcheongang and attacked the front-lines of the 6th Division's 2nd Regiment. The Regiment used all available firepower and counterattacked resolutely. The 2nd Regiment's successful front-line stand enabled the 6th Division's 7th and 19th Regiments to attack the Chinese from the sides and rear. This dealt a decisive blow to three divisions of the Chinese 63rd Army, which lost almost 20,000 troops, along with much equipment, and was forced to retreat.

Epitaph This monument was built to commemorate ROK Army 5th and 6th Division and 9th US Army Corps that victoriously fought against the Chinese and North Korean forces in the battles of Kapyong area during the Korean War.



Monument to US Forces in the Korean War in Yangpyeong-gun

양평군 참전비



Address Jipyong High School, 567-4 Jipyong-ri, Jipyong-myeon Yangpyeong-gun, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°28'06" N, 127°38'18" E
Established Date February 14, 1966
Established by Yangpyeong-gun
Managed by Jipyong-myeon
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 13m²
Monument Size H. 2.2m

Memorial on campus of Jipyong high school. Dedicated to the soldiers whom were in the battle of Jipyong-ri and fought and won against an enemy five times larger.

The fierce, three-day battle at Jipyong-ri involved the 23rd Regiment the US 2nd ID and the French Battalion attached to it, against the Chinese Army the 39th Regiment. The US and French troops formed a circular defense perimeter at Jipyong-ri, Yangpyeong-gun, Gyeonggi-do. The fight lasted from February 13 to 16, 1951. The Chinese troops defeated the ROK 5th and 8th Divisions east of Jipyong-ri and attacked the US and French troops using the "human wave" tactics. The US and French troops ended up fighting hand-to-hand against a force five times their number. Although completely surrounded for three days, their fierce resistance and firepower support from the rear eventually forced the Chinese to give up. Task Force Crombez came to the aid of the 23rd Regiment and French Battalion on February 16, and the Chinese retreated after suffering heavy losses. Yangpyeong-gun built this monument in 1956 to remember the spirit of those in the 23rd Regiment of the 2nd ID who gave their lives at Jipyong-ri in the defense of freedom.

Epitaph To the officers and men of the 23rd Infantry Regimental Combat Team 2nd Infantry Division United States Army who gaver their lives in defense of freedom battle of Chipyeongni February 1951.



Monument to General Bryant E. Moore

무어 장군 추모전적비

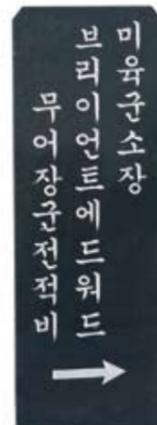


This monument was raised on the banks of the Hangang at Yeoju to commemorate the noble sacrifice of US Army General Bryant Edward Moore, who was born in Maine on June 6, 1896 and died in combat at 56 years of age. General Moore had recently taken office as leader of the IX Corps and died on February 24, 1951. He was leading an operation crossing the Namhangang when his helicopter crashed after colliding with a high-voltage power line. In October 1951, USFK raised a posthumous monument in his memory at Danhyeon-ri, Yeoju-eup, Yeoju-gun.

The death of General Moore was another tragedy following the death of General Walker two months earlier. He was classmates with General Ridgeway at the US Military Academy. He served as a worthy regiment and division leader on the battle lines in Europe during World War II, worked at the Department of Defense, and was garrison commander at the US Military Academy at West Point. His death was all the more tragic because it was his first combat engagement in the three weeks after assuming command of IX Corps. He was the most capable general among the four candidates for the position of commanding general of the Army Corps whom General Ridgeway recommended to the Pentagon after taking over as US Eighth Army commander. Gen. Moore was the first to be selected commander among West Point principals, and his unfortunate accident was all the more tragic because he did not get the chance to demonstrate his exceptional abilities in Korea.

Address 41 Danhyeon-ri, Yeoju-eup
Yeoju-gun, Gyeonggi-do
Established Date October 1, 1951
Established by Ministry of National Defense
Managed by Yeoju-gun
Facility Type Monument
Monument Size H. 1.5m

Memorial dedicated to U.S. Army General, Bryant E. Moore who died during an operation crossing the Namhangang due to the helicopter crash. He died three weeks after appointed as a commander of the U.S. 9th Corps. The Memorial has been temporarily moved due to the construction of Hangang.



Statue of General John B. Coulter

존 비 쿨터 장군상



General John B. Coulter led the US 1st and 9th Corps to defeat the enemy soundly after the perilous Nakdonggang campaign during the Korean War. Afterwards, he was appointed 8th Army Deputy Commander and achieved substantial feats. In 1952, he retired from the military, and led the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) to help reconstruct the war-ravished country. During his tenure until 1958, the UNKRA provided more than US\$200 million in aid to rebuild industries, schools, hospitals, roads and housing. Glass factories in Incheon and fertilizer factories in Chungju were constructed using US capital and technology, while the US purchased needed fertilizers from Japan. This US support ultimately provided a foundation for economic development. General John B. Coulter was born in San Antonio, Texas on April 27, 1891 and died in March 1983. He was buried at Arlington Cemetery.

To remember General John B. Coulter's contribution to Korea, Former President Seungman Lee ordered his statue built at the Itaewon roundabout, Seoul on October 16, 1959. It was relocated to its current location at Children's Grand Park on July 7, 1977, due to the construction of the 3rd Namsan Tunnel.

Address San 18, Neung-dong,
Gwangjin-gu, Seoul
GPS 37°32'56" N, 127°05'23" E
Established Date October 16, 1959
Moved on September 7, 1977
Managed by Seoul Children's Grand Park
Facility Type Statue
Site Size 132m²
Monument Size H. 6.6m

Monument to Deputy Commander of the U.S. 8th Corps and a leader of 'United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA)', John B. Coulter. He even attended the opening ceremony.



Monument to Seo Wiryum Jr.

서위렴 2세 동상



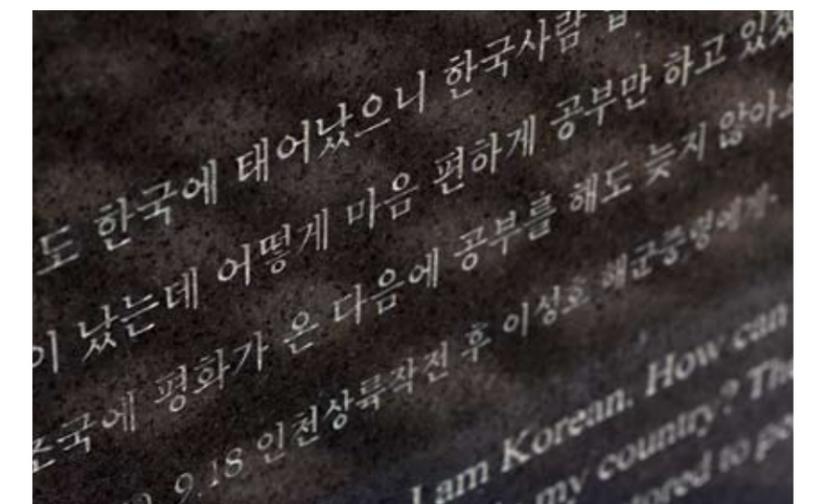
Address Pyeonghwa Park, Nokbeon-dong, Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul
GPS 37°36'20" N, 126°55'22" E
Established Date Monument September 22, 1956, Statue June 22, 2010
Established by Eunpyeong-gu, ROK Navy
Managed by Eunpyeong-gu
Facility Type Statue, Monument
Site Size 5700m²
Monument Size Monument H. 1.57m, Statue H. 3.5m

US Navy Lt. William Hamilton Shaw's Korean name was Seo Wiryum. His parents were Christian missionaries and he was born in Pyeongyang in 1922. After high school, he worked in the US Navy and was in the doctoral program at Harvard University. When the Korean War broke out, he volunteered for the Navy to help the country where he was born and raised, and defend its freedom in time of war. He had served in World War II, so he was not obligated to go to Korea. However, he is said to have followed the Bible's teaching that 'Greater love hath no one than this, that he lay down his life for his friends.' Being fluent in the Korean language and geography near the Seoul area, he contributed to the success of the Incheon Landing as a Naval Intelligence Officer, but died at 28 on September 22, 1950 in the Nokbeon-ri Battle while recapturing Seoul.

Left Monument for Lt. William Hamilton Shaw, U.S. Navy, is now relocated in Pyeonghwa Park, Eunpyeong-gu. The monument was erected in 1956 and the statue added in 2010.

After hearing this story, Dr. Lakjun Baek, the first President of Yonsei University in Seoul and 61 others raised funds and on September 22, 1956 built a monument on the site where he fell. Sixty years after his death, a statue of Lt. Shaw was built in Pyeonghwa Park, in Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul in June 2010 and the monument was relocated to the same site.

Right "Since I was born in Korea, I am Korean. How can I comfortably study while there is war in my country? There will be time to study after my country is restored to peace." This quotation engraved on the base of the statue is an extract from a letter in 1950 to Lt. Colonel Sungho Lee, Korean Navy.





1

1, 2, 4, 5 Lt. William Hamilton Shaw, U.S. Navy, was born of missionary parents. He served in the Korean War and died while recapturing Seoul in 1950. On the base of the monument are his profile, quotes, and genealogy.
 3 The memorial erected by fundraising from 61 people in 1956. The stand is recently donated by his friends and students of the 2nd class of Naval Academy.



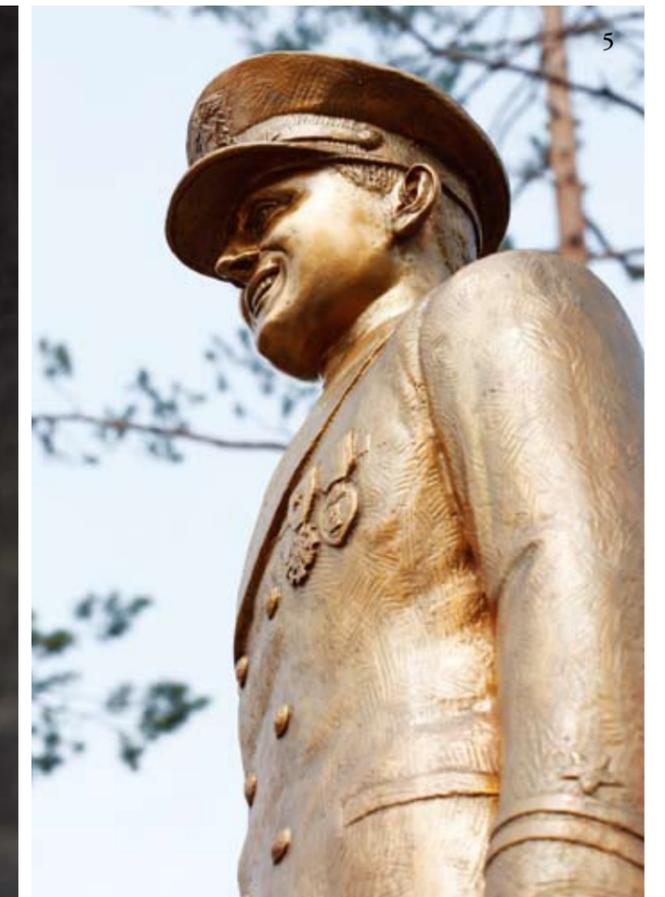
2



3



4



5

Monument to Achievements in the Battle of Daejeon

대전지구 전적비



Address San 3-45, Daesa-dong,
Jung-gu, Daejeon
GPS 36°18'23" N, 127°25'25" E
Established Date December 21, 1981
Established by Ministry of Transport
Managed by City Park Management Office
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 3537.2m²
Monument Size H. 12.92m

Left Front view of Daejeon Memorial.
The memorial commemorates the first UN
forces battle against the N.K. army moving
southward after the breakout of Hangang
perimeter. The operation was mainly
conducted by the U.S. Army 24th Division.
This intense battle lasted for three days but
failed to stop N.K. army's advance. However,
it did slow them enough to give UN forces the
time to organize a counterattack.
Right Monument's inscription dedicating the
monument to great sacrifice of the fallen.

The action at Daejeon was the first full-scale battle in Korea for American
forces, which led the UN troops. After the Hangang defense line fell, the
US 24th Division attempted to block the North Korean advance southward.
This was essential for buying the time necessary to establish a battle line
system for the allied ROK-US Forces, and also to organize and deploy a
rear guard. The US 24th Division lost the Geumgang defense line on July
16 and then desperately attempted to delay the North Korean 105th Tank
Division and 4th Division surrounding Daejeon on all sides. Division
Commander William F. Dean led a fierce street battle, where the US first
employed 3.5-inch antitank rockets. After three days, the US 24th Division
killed hundreds of enemy troops and destroyed 15 tanks and 21 cannons.
Unfortunately, the US 24th Division also lost 30% of its men and 65%
of its equipment. Yet they managed to delay the enemy advance, allowing
precious time to prepare the Busan Perimeter against the North Koreans and
ultimately to achieve an opportunity to rally. The US 24th Division is the
unit that avenged the losses at the vanguard when they recaptured Daejeon
in a full-scale counterattack from the Busan Perimeter after the successful
Incheon Landing Operation.
This monument depicts Division Commander Dean aiming a 3.5-inch
rocket launcher against the enemy's tanks. It was built by the Daejeon
Metropolitan government under the auspices of the Ministry of Defense in
December 1981.





1



2

1 The 13m high monument is located in front of an outdoor music hall built in 1981 at the site of a tremendous battle.

2 The view of monument from the side.

3 The information panel narrating the battle. The battle was not a victory but it delayed the enemy long enough to reinforce the defense line of Nakdonggang.

Right Statue of Major General, William F. Dean holding a 3.5inch rocket launcher and defeating T-34/85 tank. Around him are troopers from the U.S. Army's 24th Division. However, Major General, William F. Dean was listed as MIA after the battle.



3

Epitaph On this bright hill where freedom's sunlight shines, this monument to glory stands sublime. On June 25, 1950, the day the red horde swept down like an angry tide, you, the United States 24th Infantry Division, lifting high the United Nations flag, came to our defense in the name of freedom, fighting to the death on Daejeon's broad plain. Your Blood, indeed, was shed upon this ground, but still reverberates the battle cry you raised. Apostles of freedom, standard-bearers for peace, upon the hearts of our countrymen your name is deeply engraved!



Monument to Victory in the Battle of Daejeon

대전지구 전투전승비



Address San 3, Daesa-dong, Jung-gu, Daejeon
GPS 36°18'32" N, 127°25'19" E
Established Date August 25, 1975
Established by Daejeon
Managed by City Park Management Office
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 240m²
Monument Size H. 6.97m

The US 24th Division fought at the vanguard on July 5, 1950 but failed, and the North Koreans surrounded and attacked Daejeon. The 24th made a last stand in Daejeon. The Monument to Victory in the Battle of Daejeon was built to commemorate the achievements of the Division, which sacrificed greatly in defending Daejeon. This victory monument, which was built to leave for posterity the contribution they made toward peace and freedom, was moved to its current location of Bomunsan Park in 1975.

Daejeon was a temporary capital for 20 days after Seoul fell to the North Korean Army on June 28. On July 14, an evacuation order was made and Division Commander William F. Dean undertook the task of buying time until US reinforcements could arrive. The defense failed and even Major General Dean was taken POW. Yet he was recognized for his contribution to defending Daejeon. After the exchange of POWs, he returned to the US and was awarded the Medal of Honor by the US President.

Left Monument commemorating the battles that occurred in Daejeon area after Seoul was captured and Daejeon became the temporal capital city. Was erected in 1975 and relocated to Bomunsan Park along with other Daejeon memorials signifying the costly sacrifice made by soldiers during the Korean War.

Right Inscription between the letters, 'UN'.



Monument to the Departed Spirits in Goseong-gun

고성군 충혼비

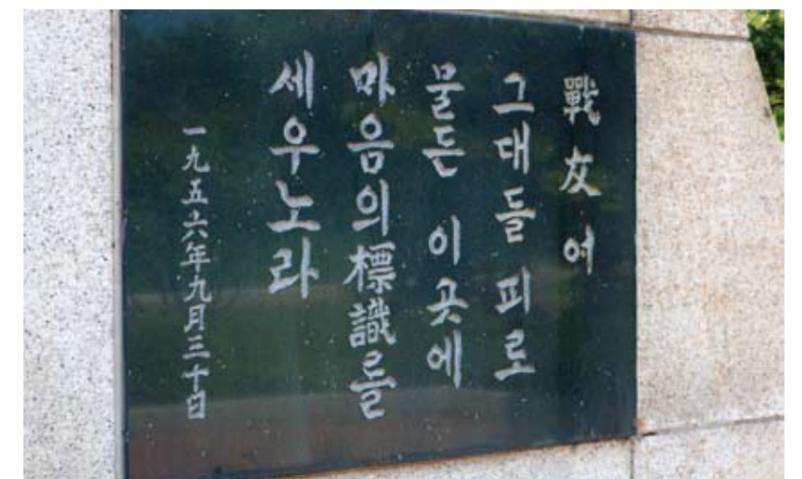


Address 52 Daedae 1-ri, Geojin-eup, Goseong-gun, Gangwon-do
GPS 38°23'40" N, 128°27'04" E
Established Date September 30, 1956, Rebuilt on August 15, 1988
Established by Goseong-gun
Managed by Goseong-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 330m²
Monument Size H. 7m

Left Memorial to the Departed Spirits commemorates the soldiers whom made the ultimate sacrifice at one of the fiercest battles of the Korean War.

Right Inscription written on the base of the monument.

The ROKA 5th, 8th and 9th Divisions and the soldiers of the US X Corps frequently battled the North Korean 12th, 15th, and 45th Divisions at Geonbongsan from April 20, 1951 until just before the armistice in 1953. After 16 close fights, the South Korean and US troops helped to reclaim the Geojin region. The South Korea and US troops fired 100,000 artillery shells alone, and the district changed hands about 200 times. In the intense cross-fire, it is said that gun barrels became red-hot and had to be cooled with water. When the US X Corps was beaten back by the enemy, the ROK 5th, 8th, and 9th Divisions and some 20 US warships gathered near the Geojin coastline and jointly launched a final counterattack, which drove one Chinese division and two North Korean divisions into the Geonbongsan valley and wiped them out. In the intense night combat, it was difficult to tell friend from foe, so it is said they felt the hair and if the hair was short, they stabbed with their bayonets. The North Korean troops generally had short hair. Recapturing Geonbongsan is recorded as a significant achievement that enabled the ROK-US troops to defend the eastern front. The Monument to Departed Spirits was built in the center of the 3-way crossroads in Daedae-ri, Geojin village on September 30, 1956 to commemorate the warriors who had contributed and gave their lives in the process.





1

- 1 Memorial stone located next to the monument.
- 2 Back of the memorial's base are engraved with names and descriptions of battles; the battle of Seoraksan, the battle of Hill 351.
- 3 View of monument seen from the entrance of the park. The monument was relocated from Daedae-ri's three-way intersection in 1988 to its present location.
- 4 There are many memorial sites for patriots including the Korean Veterans Memorial around the Monument to the Departed Spirits.



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Monument to the Dosolsan, Punchbowl Region Battle

도솔산·펀치볼지구 전투전적비



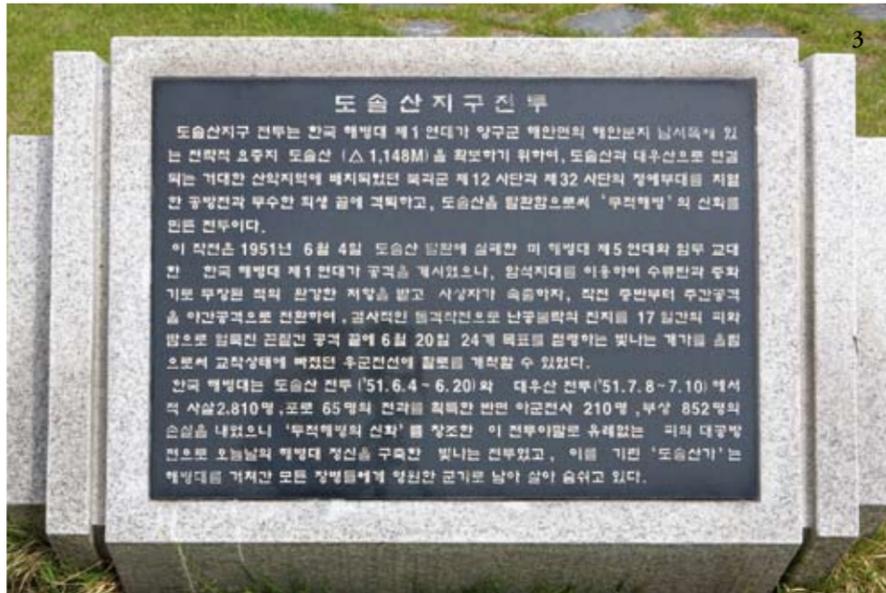
Address 621-2 Hu-ri, Haean-myeon
Yanggu-gun, Gangwon-do
GPS 38°16'26" N, 128°07'59" E
Established Date June 20, 1999
Established by Yanggu-gun,
ROK Marine Corps
Managed by Yanggu-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 4,950m²
Monument Size H. 6m

Left Monument to Dosolsan and Punchbowl
Region Combat Operations.

Right Armored personnel carrier (APC), artillery
howitzer and a tank are on exhibition near the
memorial site.

In May 1951, the North Korean troops failed in their Fifth Phase Offensive (the Chinese Spring Offensive). Therefore, their 12th and 32nd Divisions under the command of the 5th Corps were sent to bury land mines and deploy heavy artillery in the mountainous region of Daeamsan/Dosolsan/Daewoosan to secure the strategic Punchbowl region on the eastern battle line. The encampment was formidable. On June 3, the US Navy's 1st Division and 5th Regiment began their attack under air and artillery cover, but had to retreat after suffering heavy losses and no gains. On June 4, the South Korean 1st Navy Regiment was deployed in the region. The 1st Regiment repeatedly gained and lost ground under the firepower support of UN troops and air force, which had superiority over the North Koreans. However, the South Korean and United Nations troops were just a single regiment against two North Korean divisions. The South Korean and United Nations troops began their night attack at midnight on June 19 and, after hand-to-hand combat, completely took Dosolsan. They suffered 123 killed and 484 wounded, but the North Korean troops lost 3,263 casualties in the surprise attack. The Yanggu-gun and Republic of Korea Marine Corps Command built the monument on June 20, 1999 to commemorate the day in 1951 when the Marines recaptured Dosolsan.





1 Information panel narration of the Punchbowl Region Combat Operations.
 2 Relief engraved on the three pyramid sculptures describing the Korean War situation.
 3 Monument engraved with the purpose and the outline of Dosolsan Combat Operations.
 4 Front view of the memorial.
 5 Poem 'My hometown below the MDL' engraved on granite near the memorial.





1, 2 Yanggu War Memorial Hall in Haean-myeon, consists of 430m² exhibition hall and the pillars with names of the battle sites such as the Bloody Ridge or the Heartbreak Ridge.
 3 The Yanggu Reunification Pavilion in Haehan-myeon. It is an information center to educate the real situation of North Korea.
 Right Statue describing the bravery of soldiers.



Monument to the Battle at the Punchbowl

펀치볼지구 전투전적비

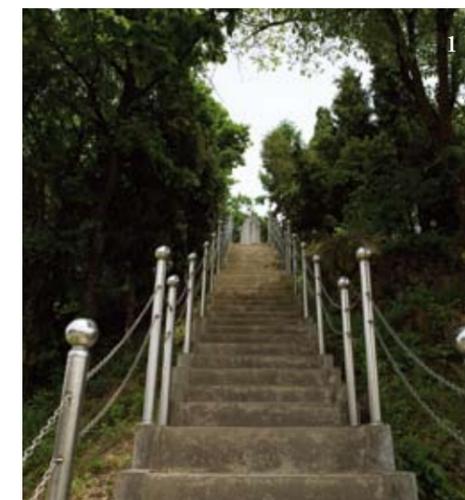


Address Worun-ri, Dong-myeon, Yanggu-gun
Gangwon-do
GPS 38°12'57" N, 128°02'44" E
Established Date March 15, 1958
Established by ROK Army 3rd. Corps
Managed by ROK Army 63 Regiment
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 16.5m²
Monument Size H. 4m

The Punch Bowl is an elevated coastal basin on the coast in Yanggu-gun, Gangwon-do. It is about 22km northeast of Yanggu-gun and located 400~500 meters above sea level. The nickname came from the shape of the terrain. The US Navy's 1st Division and ROK Marines' 1st Regiment fought courageously in battles at Sohwa-ri, Gachilbong, Bloody Ridge, Hill 1211, and Hill Mumyeong from August 29 until October 30, 1951. The North Korean troops used the lull in the ceasefire talks to set up an encampment and attempted to defend the Punchbowl with augmented firepower. In the Punchbowl combat, the South Korean Marines and the US Navy fought fiercely side by side to capture Hills 1055, 924 and 1026 northeast of the Punchbowl. In this bloody fighting they used artillery and aircraft to help kill 2,799 of the enemy and capture 557 more, while losing just 428 dead, 1,062 wounded and 3 MIAs. The US media widely covered the Punchbowl victory. To commemorate the fighting spirit of the warriors who gave their lives for peace and freedom, the 3rd Corps built this monument in March 1958.

Left View of Monument to the Battle at Punchbowl (1958).

- 1 Stairway to the monument.
- 2 Information panel on the back.



Monument to the Battle at Bloody Ridge

피의능선 전투전적비



Address Wolun-ri, Dong-myeon Yanggu-gun, Gangwon-do
GPS 38°13'15" N, 128°02'36" E
Established Date November 11, 1980
Established by ROK Army 21st Infantry Division
Managed by ROK Army 63 Regiment
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 826.4m²
Monument Size H. 4.3m

Left The view of monument located in the north of Wolun-ri ridge in Yanggu-gun which is called as 'The Bloody Ridge' because of high number dead.

Right On the back of monument are the commanders' names. The epitaph is in the front.

Bloody Ridge is the north ridge of Wolun-ri, Dong-myeon, Yanggu-gun. This was the scene of a fierce battle from August 18 to September 5, 1951. The Battle of Bloody Ridge is where the US 2nd Division and the ROK 5th Division, 36th Regiment attacked Hills 983, 940 and 773 north of Yanggu and drove out the North Korean 12th and 27th Divisions. Meanwhile other South Korean and UN troops were making limited attacks to secure a position at the front along the main line of resistance. During this battle some 200,000 artillery rounds were expended. South Korean and US casualties were equivalent to a regiment, while the North Koreans lost enough men to fill a division. The name "Bloody Ridge" was coined by military journalists as the enormous number of casualties caused blood to flow throughout the ridge. After fierce fighting, the ROK-US troops prevailed and the North Koreans were forced to retreat north from the ridge of the Punchbowl, while the combined ROK-US forces held Bloody Ridge and secured the roads on the sides of Baekseoksan and Daewusan.

On November 1980, the Monument to the Battle at Bloody Ridge was built beside the Wolun Reservoir, which leads to the battle sight. In June 2001, the local council of Yanggu-gun renovated the surroundings of the monument to create its current state.





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- 1 Stairway leading to the monument.
- 2 Details of monument.
- 3 Monument engraved with the lyrics of 'The Song of the Bloody Ridge'.
- 4 View of ridge seen from the monument.
- 5 View from the right side of monument.



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Monument to the Battle at Snipers' Ridge

저격능선 전투전적비



This monument commemorates the US 7th Division and ROK 2nd and 9th Divisions, who together destroyed the enemy and recaptured what is currently the Gimhwa region in the defense of Snipers' Ridge, 5km north of Gimhwa. It was built by the Army 5th Corps in 1958.

The Battle at Snipers' Ridge saw intense combat north of the 38th Parallel after the UN forces reclaimed Seoul in March 1951. The name "Snipers' Ridge" was made in October 1952, when the US 25th Division was holding this ridge and Chinese snipers shot the exposed US forces and inflicted considerable damage. The fighting here was extremely fierce, with the ground changing hands 12 times over six weeks from October 14 to November 24, 1952. A total of 42 battles were fought, and hand-to-hand combat was frequent. The UN forces killed 7,600 of the enemy, but they also sustained 458 dead, 1,704 wounded, and 22 MIAs. Although Snipers' Ridge was a key battleground, it has been largely forgotten because it was lost to the Chinese army the night before the armistice was signed and is now North Korean territory.

Address San 1, Cheongyang-ri, Gimhwa-eup
Cheorwon-gun, Gangwon-do
GPS 37°14'59" N, 127°24'17" E
Established Date March 15, 1958
Established by ROK Army 5th Corps
Managed by Cheorwon-gun
Facility Type Monument, Weapons of war
Site Size 3801.7m²
Monument Size H. 3m

Left Artillery pieces exhibited on the both sides of monument.

Right Front view of Snipers' Ridge Monument (1958).



Epitaph During the period from 3rd-11th June 1951, the Suri Pass in the east country sector was an area of strategic importance. The UN forces in this consisted of the 6th R.O.K Div. and 19th U.S. Rest which launched an attack against the 58th, 60th and 151st Divs of the 29th CCF Army. In this action, friendly forces engaged in hand to hard combat to recapture the Hill of Suri Pass. In memory of your gallant and meritorious this monument erected.



Monument to the Battle on Hill 643

643고지 전투전적비



Address San 8, Daei-ri, Hwacheon-eup
Hwacheon-gun, Gangwon-do
GPS 38°06'28" N, 127°45'41" E
Established Date March 15, 1957
Established by ROK Army 2nd Corps
Managed by Hwacheon-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 1,650m²
Monument Size H. 4m

Left View of the Monument to the Battle on Hill 643 standing tall at the foot of Suribong.
Right Stair leading to the monument and information panel.

During the Korean War, the hotly-contested Iron Triangle and Hwacheon areas were connected to Cheorwon, Pyeongyang and Gimhwa. Hwacheon was strategically important for access to the Cheorwon plain and Iron Triangle. The key to this region was securing the dam and hydropower plant. At the time, electricity was scarce, and Hwacheon Dam, the main dam in the Bukhangang system, was vital. Suribong (Hill 643) was at its center. In the spring of 1951, the ROK 6th Division and US 17th Regiment launched a joint operation in Suribong region to take the Hwacheon Dam. They staged a convincing victory over the Chinese, who had attacked in large numbers. In this battle, the South Korean and US forces killed 21,550 of the enemy and captured 2,617 more. They also seized 86 pieces of field artillery, 2,695 machine guns and rifles, 4 trucks, 1 truck holding 53 boxes of live ammunition and 349 military horses. The Army 2nd Corps built this monument to remember this battle, and the spirit of the soldiers who were killed as the ROK 6th Division and US 17th Regiment prevented the Chinese from capturing Hill 643. The "Monument to the Battle on Hill 643" is on the road to the Peace Dam and Bimok Park.





1 Keomeokgyo at Hwacheon is a steel bridge (1945) registered as a culture property.
 2 View of the monument from the back.
 3 Landmark to inform the entrance of Suribong Battle Monument.
 4 Monument can be found on the way to Bimok Park and Peace Dam at Hwacheon-gun.



Monument to the Departed Spirits in Hwacheon-gun

충혼탑



The “Iron Triangle” refers to the area that links Cheorwon and Gimhwa with Pyeongyang at the upper point. This strategic point was more or less at the heart of the central battle line during the Korean War. It served as a staging area for the North Korean army in the central battle line to make their way south. The term ‘Iron Triangle’ was coined by US 8th Army Commanding General James Van Fleet as the terrain was easy for the enemy to defend and difficult for UN forces to attack. The ROKA 6th Division men sustained countless losses on April 21, 1951 due to counterattacks by the Chinese 20th and 40th Armies in Hwacheon-gun. Support corps from the US and UK lost numerous men as well. To commemorate the spirit of the South Korean and United Nations troops who died valiantly in these battles, the private sector, government and military pooled their resources to build this memorial.

Address 450 Sachang-ri, Sanae-myeon
Hwacheon-gun, Gangwon-do
GPS 38°05'54" N, 127°31'32" E
Established Date June 25, 1981
Established by ROK Army 27th Infantry Division, Sanae-myeon Office
Managed by Hwacheon-gun, ROK Army 27th Infantry Division,
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 3,000m²
Monument Size H. 7m

1 Monument to Departed Spirits in Hwacheon-gun. 2 Historical information and facts.
Right Monument to the Departed Spirits commemorates the great sacrifices of Korean and US forces at the battle of Sachang-ri.



Epitaph Here Sachangni was a desperate fighting place where the officers and soldiers of the sixth division ROKA was suffering damage by the antiattack of the Chinese Communist forces 20th & 40th Army on April 21st 1951 when they advanced to Triangle Zone of Iron and here they was determined to revenge after withdrawal. At that time US 987th self-propelled artillery battalion 2nd rocket battery and the units of United Kingdom which was situated here to support this division was sacrificed for us. Now we build this memorial monument (the loyal dead) to console the spirits of sacrifice here to pay tribute to military merit of the officers & soldiers and we make it as a voucher of the spirit of independent defence.

Monument to the Wonju Region Battle

원주지구 전투전적비



Address 1667 Taejang 2-dong, Wonju-si, Gangwon-do
GPS 37°24'10" N, 127°57'14" E
Established Date March 15, 1954
Established by ROK Army 1st. Corps
Managed by Wonju-si
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 660m²
Monument Size H. 7.8m

Left Monument erected on Taejangsan. Wonju had a strategic value in the mid-eastern region.

Right The information panel is written about the war situation and the achievement of soldiers. The U.S. 2nd Division with the support of the French and Dutch battalions and the U.S. Marines 1st Division reclaimed the Wonju Region after an intense fight against the Chinese forces and successfully defended it in 1951.

On January 1, 1951, the Chinese attacked en masse, concentrating on the western front to retake Seoul and attack the side of the central battle line. Seoul fell on January 4, forcing ROK and UN forces to retreat. The North Korean forces targeted Wonju in the central and eastern battle lines. Wonju was strategically important in the mid-eastern region, with Gangneung to the east, Seoul to the west, Hongcheon to the north and Chungju/Jecheon to the south. With this in mind, the North Koreans and Chinese based themselves in Wonju and worked their way down to Jecheon and Yeongwol while eyeing the Chungju-Daejeon direction. The valor of the US 2nd Division saved the ROK and UN forces. On January 11, the 2nd ID, supported by French and Dutch battalions, reclaimed Wonju region after intense fighting and then defended it with the help of ROK troops and the US Marines 1st Division. The US 2nd Division repaid the Chinese army for its victory over them at Gunu-ri the previous November.

The Monument to the Wonju Region Battle commemorates this feat, which stopped the southbound advance of the enemy in the central and eastern battle zones. It was built of multiple different shapes of stones carved and piled up to symbolize the history of the United Nations forces having successfully defended Wonju. It overlooks Wonju on the Taejang-dong Ridge by the side of a road linking Wonju and Hoengseong.



Monument to the Memory of Colonel Dean E. Hess

헤스 대령 기념비



Address Air Force Base, Geomsa-dong,
Dong-gu, Daegu
GPS 35°54'12" N, 128°39'07" E
Established Date January 13, 1963
Established by U.S. Air Force
Managed by ROK Air Force 3262 units
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 6.6m²
Monument Size H. 1.31m

Left Monument to the Memory of Colonel
Dean E. Hess.

1 Colonel Dean E. Hess awarded the Medal
of Honor by the Korean Former President,
Seungman Lee.

2 Dedication panel on top of the monument.

This monument commemorates Colonel Dean Hess, who is credited with having devised a framework for the ROK Air Force. Colonel Hess transferred to the Daegu base from the US Air Force on July 2, 1950, served as the first advisor, and flew at least three sorties a day until the end of 1951. Born in Ohio in 1917, he graduated from university there. He was ordained in 1941 but changed his calling after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December of that year. He vowed to serve his country as a fighter pilot rather than as a minister. After training, he fought in World War II and flew 60 times in combat. When the Korean War broke out, he was dispatched to Daegu as a flight instructor for the ROKAF and flew some 250 missions during his ten months of service. The current slogan of Korean Air Force 'By Faith, I Fly' is inscribed on the fuselage of a Mustang (the 18th aircraft) he flew. Moreover, his name is well known to everyone after he helped conduct 'Operation Kiddy Car Airlift' while serving on Jeju-do.



Statue of Colonel Russell Blaisdell

블레이즈델 대령 동상



Address 210 Yangrim-dong, Nam-gu, Gwangju
GPS 35°08'17" N, 126°54'46" E
Established Date December 17, 2009
Established by Choonghyunwon
Managed by Choonghyunwon
Facility Type Statue
Monument Size H. 2m

Left Monument to the memory of Col. Russell L. Blaisdell, a chaplain.
Right Monument with historical information and his achievement.

Chaplain (Colonel) Russell Blaisdell is credited with being the real leader of 'Operation Kiddy Car Airlift.' The colonel rescued some 1,059 orphans stranded in Seoul during the Korean War, flying them to safety on Jeju-do. As such, he is remembered as the "Schindler of Korea." Colonel Blaisdell, who was chaplain of the US 5th Air Force at the time, took war orphans to social care centers and temporary shelters. On December 20, 1950, when the Chinese intervened in the Korean War and the situation was rapidly deteriorating, Colonel Blaisdell secured 16 transport aircraft that were headed for Jeju-do and successfully evacuated the war orphans. Before his death in May 2007, Chaplain Blaisdell inspired many by leaving the Korean-language copyright to his memoir *Kids of the Korean War: Father of a Thousand* to Chunghyeonwon in Gwangju to help Korean adoptees find their roots. A statue was raised in 2009 to commemorate Colonel Blaisdell's heroism. His family attended the unveiling ceremony, making it more meaningful.

Chaplain (Colonel) Russell Lloyd Blaisdell,
US Air Force
군목 러셀 블레이즈델 대령 상(像)

"In as much as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, you have done it unto Me."
-Matthew 25:40 (KJV)-
"너희가 여기 내 형제 중에 지극히 작은 자 하나에게 한 것이 곧 내게 한 것이니라." -마태복음 25:40번-



Epitaph In as much as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, you have done it unto Me.
-Matthew 25:40



U.S. Air Force Colonel, Chaplain Russell Blaisdell



OPERATION KIDDY CAR AIRLIFT

The 1957 Hollywood film *Battle Hymn*, starring Rock Hudson, was based on a true story that took place during the Korean War. The gist of the movie goes that an Air Force pilot comes up with airplanes for Korean orphans who would be left behind on enemy territory and airlifts them to safety on Jeju-do. This film was based on an autobiography by Lt. General Hess who fought in the Korean War as a US Air Force pilot. Hess was Lt. General of US 6146th Air Base at the time of the retreat on January 4 and was credited with having saved some 1,000 war orphans who were dying of cold and hunger by flying them from Gimpo to Jeju-do. The film gave Lieutenant General Hess the nickname "Father of War Orphans."

It is true that the US Air Force at the time airlifted some 1,000 Korean War orphans to Jeju-do before the January Communist ground offensive that forced an allied retreat from Seoul. The orphanage, Chunghyeonwon, which took in the orphans, was operated with US aid. Hess looked after some 1,000 war orphans who were in an orphanage in Seoul (the Seoul Orphanage Reception Center) that the US 5th Air Force set up in 1950. Lieutenant General Hess is known to have played a leading role in persuading the leaders of the 5th Air Force to rescue approximately 1,000 war orphans by flying them to Jeju-do on December 20, 1950 (immediately before Seoul was evacuated). Thereafter, Hess concentrated on collecting funds to feed the orphans. After rescuing the children from the battlefield, Hess operated an orphanage on Jeju-do for some ten months, and adopted one girl. Yet there is controversy on the true hero of *Battle Hymn*. Some say it was not Lieutenant General Hess who conducted this operation but rather Colonel Russell L. Blaisdell (1911-May 2007), who was chaplain of the US 5th Air Force at the time. Colonel Blaisdell began to look after children who had been orphaned during the war. He first arranged to feed and clothe them at social care centers and temporary shelters. With the situation rapidly deteriorating in November after the Chinese intervention, all aid was cut off and the some 1,000 orphans were in danger of being left behind in enemy territory. On December 20, 1950 immediately before the enemy advanced into Seoul, Colonel Blaisdell secured sixteen C-54 transport aircraft that were headed for Jeju-do. That night, using US Marine trucks, he drove the orphans from Incheon to Gimpo Airport and evacuated them. Chaplain Blaisdell reportedly was investigated by an inspector of the USAF Chaplain Corps for this deed. Colonel Russell Blaisdell received a letter in September 2000 on his 90th birthday from key leaders of the US military, including then-U.S. Secretary of Defense William Cohen and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Henry Shelton. The letter thanked him for his rescue of orphans 50 years before during the Korean War. In Korea a life-size statue of Colonel Blaisdell was raised at the orphanage in Gwangju City in 2009.

Then who was really behind the Operation Kiddy Car Airlift? Perhaps it is both Hess and Blaisdell. The orphans transported by Hess were children being protected by Blaisdell. Both made their contributions in the actual transportation. Therefore the controversy over who is the real hero should not tarnish their heroism and honor. The Operation Kiddy Car Airlift is meaningful even now as it symbolizes that the US military did not just conduct a war on the Korean Peninsula. In fact it was as dedicated to providing humanitarian aid to destitute children who had nowhere to turn.

Epitaph Dedicated to the memory of those officers and men of the first marine air wing who gave their lives in defense of the Republic of Korea. May this monument serve as a page of history and may it be a symbol and an inspiration to the generations of the future as it records how free men from beyond the seas came to Korea to fight for the principles of a free world.



Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Monument to the US Marines of the 1st Air Wing

미 해병 제1비행단 전몰용사 추령비



Address San 1, Songdo-dong, Nam-gu
Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
GPS 36°02'03" N, 129°22'41" E
Established Date December 22, 1952
Moved on April 22, 1969
Established by Jongman Lee (worked as a US Army interpreter during Korean War)
Managed by Pohang-si
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 67m²
Monument Size H. 2.8m

Left Monument to the U.S. Marines of 1st Air Wing of the that gave their lives in the name of freedom. This monument was established by the individual who worked as an interpreter of the U.S. army.

Right Monument's dedication panel.

True to the US Marines' Hymn, which goes 'first to fight for right and freedom,' the marines made significant contributions in World War II and the Korean War. They fought long and hard against the Chinese human wave tactics and the bitter cold. Thus their losses were large-4,267 dead and 23,744 wounded. Mr. Jongman Lee worked as an interpreter for the marines of the 1st Air Wing, and he completed the 'Monument to the US Marines of the 1st Air wing on Pohang Station Square on December 22, 1952 to remember and commemorate those who were killed in the Korean War. It was relocated to its current place in Songdo-dong on April 22, 1969, and the Songdo-dong branch in Pohang of the Korea Freedom Federation holds a ceremony every June 6, Korean Memorial Day. Pohang is also known for a battle in which 71 student soldiers voluntarily joined the ROK 3rd Division while the battle of the Busan Perimeter was under way and helped to delay the North Korean entry into the city.



Waegwan War Memorial Museum

왜관지구 전적기념관



This Museum commemorates the victory in the Waegwan region, a key battle along the Busan Perimeter during the Korean War. It remembers the spirit of the men who died in this battle and is also used as a security training center.

The Busan Perimeter was the last defense line for ROK forces after losing Seoul to the North Koreans and implementing a delay operation along the Seoul-Busan line. It is safe to say that the Busan Perimeter was the last defense line for the Republic of Korea. If lost, Daegu and Busan were certain to fall as well. On August 1, 1950, 8th Army Commander Lieutenant General Walker established the Busan Perimeter, dubbed the "Walker Line." Accordingly on August 3, an evacuation order was issued to all residents of Waegwan and the bridges on the Busan Perimeter were all blown up by the early morning of August 4 to prevent the enemy from crossing. On August 16, 40,000 North Korean troops assembled and launched a large-scale crossing operation. Lt. General Walker hurriedly requested General MacArthur in Japan to launch a carpet bombing run, and 98 B-29s from Japan dropped some 900 tons of bombs in 26 minutes over a 67km² area northwest of Waegwan. The air raid is said to have killed 30,000 of the 40,000 North Korean soldiers.





Address San 33, Jungji-ri, Seokjeok-eup, Chilgok-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do
 GPS 36°01'05" N, 128°22'26" E
 Established Date July 1, 1978
 Established by Ministry of Transportation , Korea Tourism Organization, Taeheung Construction Industrial, Co.
 Managed by Chilgok-gun Office
 Facility Type Memorial Hall, Monument, Statue
 Site Size 15,699.1m²
 Monument Size Memorial Hall 462m², Monument H. 3.9m , Statue H. 2.7m
 URL www.waegwan.or.kr



Left The statue on the left side of Waegwan War Memorial Museum.
 1 Nakdonggang as seen from the monument.
 2 Information panel
 3 Brief history of Waegwan Region Battle.

Epitaph The spirits of the departed, we saw and we heard and we will remember. And we will keep dear in our hearts forever. The sacred sacrifice of that day and the bloody footsteps left on the peak of Mt. Yuhag and on the bank of the Nag-dong River.



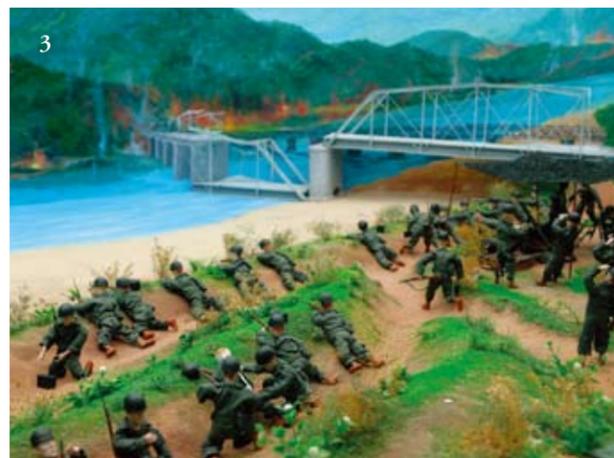
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1 Waegwancheolgyo is managed as a registered culture 406. It has significant historical value and is an important symbol of the Korean War. The U.S. 1st Trooper Division bombed the 2nd pier of the left side of bridge to stop the N.K. invasion from the north. This occurred in August as UN forces were developing the Nakdonggang defense line.
2 View of Waegwan War Memorial Museum and the aircraft O-1G.

3, 4, 5 The exhibits in the memorial museum. There are 8 galleries inside the museum and numerous exhibits outside the museum including field guns.



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Monument to the Bakjin Region Battle

박진지구 전적비

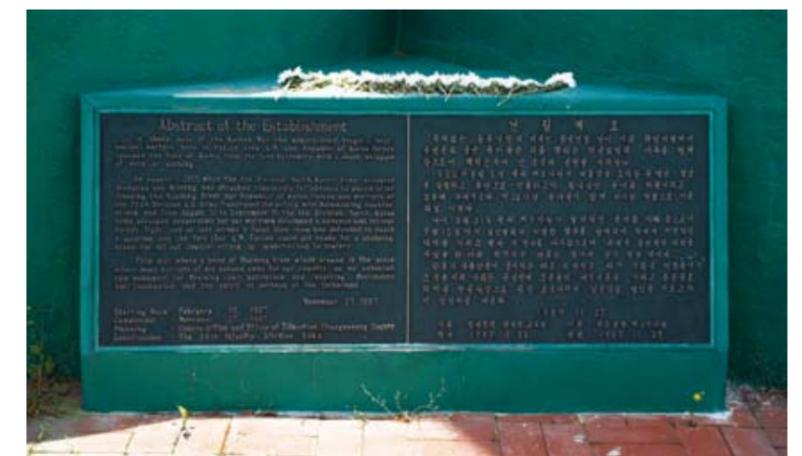


Address 18 Wolha-ri, Namji-eup
Changnyeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do
GPS 35°26'42" N, 128°23'09" E
Established Date November 27, 1987
Established by Changnyeong-gun
District Office of Education
Managed by Changnyeong-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 2,500m²
Monument Size H. 15.6m

Left Monument to the Bakjin
Region Battle.

Right Monument and historical
information panel.

Changnyeong, a base southwest of the Busan Perimeter, was overseen by the US 24th Division, the first US ground troops who took part in the Korean War and fought in the Daejeon battle in the middle of July. At the time, the 24th was defending the battle line from Hyeonpoong, west of Daegu, to Namji, south of Changnyeong. The enemy attackers were the North Korean 4th Division, which marched southward from Daejeon. Thus troops who had fought each other previously met once again in the Changnyeong region. On the morning of August 6, the North Koreans crossed at the Nakdonggang Bakjin ferry crossing, which connects Euiryeong and Changnyeong, and attacked in the direction of Yeongsan. The US 24th Division, which had suffered major losses in the Daejeon battle struggled in the beginning. However, reinforcement from the US 2nd Division and 1st Marine Provisional Brigade helped to reverse the situation. Then in a counterattack over August 17 and 18, they defeated the North Koreans, driving them above the Busan Perimeter. They held off an attack by the North Korean 4th Division and completely incapacitated them, contributing significantly to the defense of the Busan Perimeter and buying time to prepare for the Incheon Landing Operation. The monument commemorates this feat. It is on the peak of the hill that overlooks the Bakjin ferry.





Epitaph In those days of the Korean War, the unparalleled tragic internecine warfare, here, in Pakjin area, UN and Republic of Korea forces rescued the fate of Korea from the last extremity with a death struggle of neck or nothing. On August 5, 1950, when the 4th Division, North Korea Army occupied Yeongsan and Milyang, and attacked repeatedly for advance to Pusan after crossing the Nakdonggang, our Republic of Korea Forces and warriors of the 24th Division, U.S. Army frustrated the attack with painstaking counter-attack, and from August 31 to September 15, the 9th Division, North Korea Army attacked desperately but our warriors developed an advance and retreat bloody fight and at last stroke a fatal blow them and defended to death a position, and the fact that UN Forces could get ready for a stepping stone for all-out counter-attack is immortalized in history. This hill, where a bend of Nakdong gang winds around is the place where many patriots of old passed away for our country, so we establish this monument for praising their patriotism and inspiring descendent Anti-Communism and the spirit of defense of the fatherland.



Left Monument erected in front of the War Museum of Bakjin, Changnyeong-gun.
1 Front view of the museum built to commemorate the fierce battle of Changnyeong-Bakjin which was the northwest strategic point of Nakdonggang perimeter.
2 Tank exhibited in front of the museum.



Monument to the Yeongsan Region Battle

영산지구 전적비



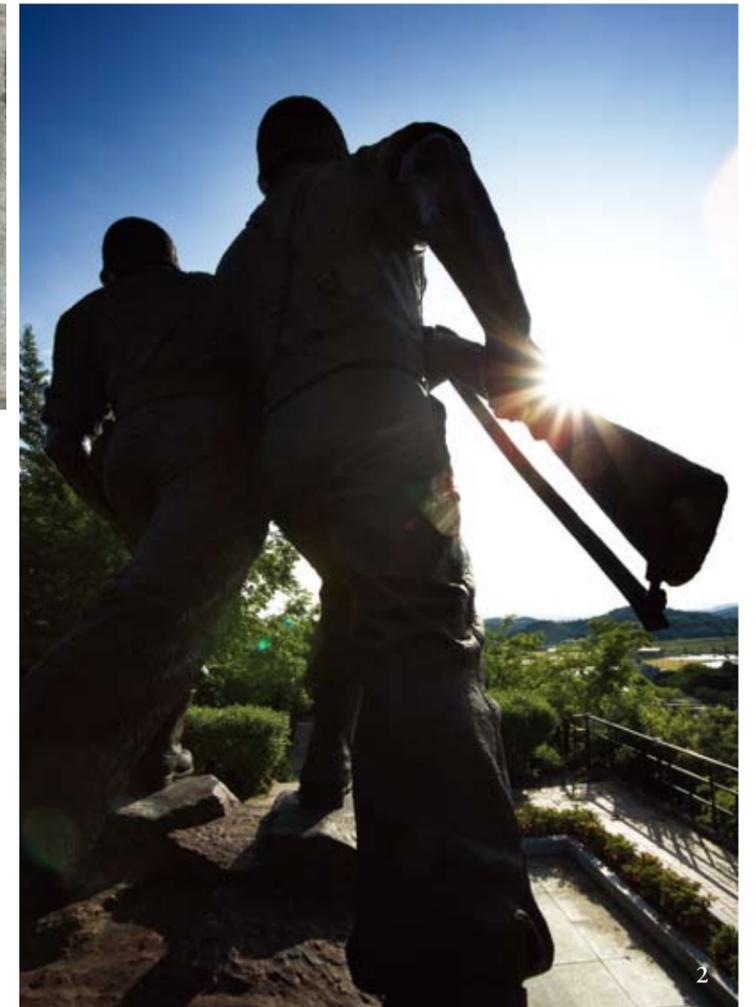
Address San 4, Dong-ri, Yeongsan-myon
Changnyeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do
GPS 35°27'11" N, 128°31'48" E
Established Date April 30, 1979
Established by Ministry of National Defense,
Ministry of Construction & Transportation,
Korea Tourism Organization
Managed by Changnyeong-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 330m²
Monument Size H. 9.05m

Left Monument to the Yeongsan Region Battle
located in Yeongsan Patriot Park.

Right View of Yeongsan at sunrise looking
down from the monument.

The enemy saw Yeongsan as a key target on the Busan Perimeter. They intended to either surround and attack Daegu or go through Yeongsan, pass Milyang and attack Busan. The North Koreans' August attack was the first of such attempt. They lost the battle in the Bakjin region, replaced a division and attacked again. This was the North Korean September offensive. The North Korean 9th Division that took over the major attack from the 4th Division crossed at Bakjin and attacked at midnight on August 31. At the time, the US 2nd Division defended Yeongsan. The initial onslaught of the North Korean Army was formidable, capturing the road linking Yeongsan and Milyang. Yet on September 2 the US 1st Marine Provisional Brigade's 5th Regiment joined the fight, and the tide began to turn. On September 3, they counterattacked, prevented the enemy from occupying Yeongsan, and recovered ground in hand-to-hand combat. The Monument to the Yeongsan Region Battle commemorates these feats. It is located atop Namsan at the end of Hambaksan Yeongsan-myeon, Changnyeong-gun in Gyeongsangnam-do. The memorial statue features dynamic images of two warriors charging towards the Nakdonggang and soldiers in close combat.





Left, 2 Monument represents the soldiers' spirit as if a soldier fighting in hand to hand and a soldier advancing towards enemy's position of Nakdonggang.

1 Monument's information and historical panel.
3 Front view of monument. Yeongsan was an important target for the enemy.





Epitaph Yeongsan is the entrance to Busan city, where there were two fierce battles to stop the invasion of the North Korean Army and was dyed with blood during the summer of 1950. Now Yeongsan survives owing to the dauntless fighting spirit of the 2nd U.S. Infantry Division, the 24th U.S. Infantry Division and the 5th U.S. Marine Regiment. A monument stands here to the heroic services performed by U.S. military men, and to memorialize those who perished in the defense of freedom and democracy in this land in the name of the free peoples of the whole world.

Monument to the Changnyeong Region Battle

창녕지구 전승비



Address 28 Gyosang-ri, Changnyeong-eup
Changnyeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do
GPS 35°32'27" N, 128°30'09" E
Established Date March 31, 1959
Established by The 1206 Construction
Regiment of Engineer Corps
Managed by Changnyeong-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 800m²
Monument Size H. 7m

The US 24th Division and 2nd Division 19th Regiment defended the Bugok, Ohang, and Bakjin ferry crossing south of Changnyeong. This was where US troops and the North Korean 4th Division fought intensely for 13 days, from August 6-19, 1950, along the Nakdonggang bulge. The fighting was desperate because once the North Korean army crossed the Nakdonggang line, the war would be lost. Accordingly Eighth Army Commanding General Walker established the 240km Nakdonggang, stretching from Yeongdeok to Masan, as a last line of defense and ordered five South Korean Divisions and three US Divisions to defend 30km each. This is frequently called the "Walker Line." At this time, the US strategy was to defend the 'Y' line that linked Pohang, Waegwan and Masan if the Walker Line ('X' line) was breached, and if that fell, they would then defend 'Davidson Line' (Masan, Milyang, Ulsan), but the US troops would withdraw to Japan. That was how far the situation had deteriorated for South Korea early in the Korean War. The North Korean 4th Division was vanquished in the fighting in the Changnyeong Region, and the Nakdonggang Battle was won by the UN and ROK troops. Yet the US Division Command took a surprise attack from the North Korean Army, and the UN and South Korean soldiers sustained heavy losses. The monument in Changnyeong commemorates their valor.

Left Monument to the Changnyeong Region Battle was erected to commemorate the defense of Nakdonggang. The battle lasted for over a month. Historic Silla dynasty monument is on the right.

1 Monument's information and historical panel.
2 Manokjeong Park in which the monument is located.



Monument to Haman Civilian Defense in the Korean War

6.25적전 함안 민안비



Address Judong-ri, Yeohang-myeon
Haman-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do
GPS 35°06'45" N, 128°27'39" E
Established Date January 1988
Moved on December 14, 2009
Established by Haman-gun
Managed by Haman-gun Office
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 600m²
Monument Size H. 5m

Left Monument to Haman Civilian Defense in the Korean War. War effects not only army's but civilians as well.
Right Monument to the Haman-Yeohang sacrifice is located in front of the monument to Haman Civilian Defense.

North Korea's 6th Division established a supply base and did their best to break through the UN lines. The fighting was so intense that bodies littered the ground and the valley was dubbed 'Bloody Ridge.' The hills Seobuksan and Bonghwasan are said to have lost 100m in height due to the concentrated fire by US troops. In addition, the peak of Yeohangsan, named Gatdeom (a rocky peak shaped like a traditional Korean hat) was nicknamed 'Goddamn' by the US soldiers and loathed because so many American soldiers died there. Thereafter, Yeohangsan and Seobuksan were called Gatdemisan. The US 25th Division lost the first Bongam-ri Battle, but a few days later recaptured it with help from the US Marines. Thus the Haman region, like the Busan Perimeter, was a foundation and the maginot line in defending the Republic of Korea. This was also the scene of fierce combat as the US 25th Division and the people of Haman-gun fought 20,000 enemy troops day and night. Numerous soldiers fell, as did very many civilians. Therefore, Haman-gun built the 'Monument to Haman Civilian Defense in the Korean War' to commemorate the soldiers of the US 24th Division and the people of Haman who died. A Korean War Monument was placed at the peak of nearby Seobuksan in 1995 by Richard Timmons, Commander of the US 8th Army and the son of an officer who was killed in the battle there.



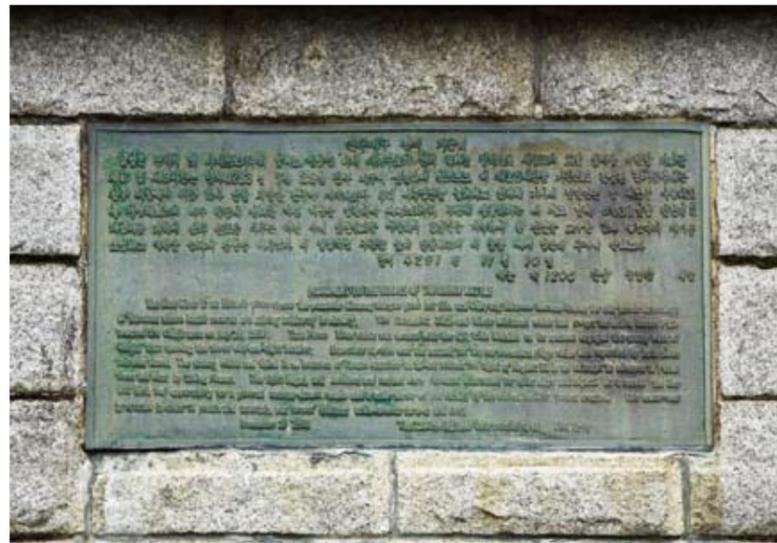
Monument to Victory in the Jinju Region Battle

진주지구 전승비



This monument was built in 1958 to remember the victory on July 29, 1950, when the US 25th Division's Task Force Kean defeated the North Korean 6th and 9th Divisions in the Jinju Region.

The North Koreans had taken over the southwest of Korea and were moving on Jinju from July 29, 1950. After days of fierce combat, members of the US 25th Division (Task Force Kean) repulsed North Korea's 6th and 9th Divisions west of Jinju. Thirteen battles were waged after the western ridge was captured. The enemy, which failed to take Daegu, took over Masan and launched an all-out attack on the night of August 31. Their final goal was to attack Busan from the west. After close combat for eight days, the US 25th Division held the Jinju front, and provided the opportunity for UN forces to counterattack in full force.



Epitaph The Namgang is an historic place where the patriotic Kisaeng Nongae gave her life and Chinyang has now become known for our heroic defenders of freedom whose battle records are shining brilliantly in history. The communist Sixth and Ninth Divisions which had swept the entire Honam Plain reached the Chinju area on July 29, 1950. Task Force Kean which was formed with the U.S. 25th Division as its nucleus engaged the enemy west of Chinju, thus opening the fierce day-and-night battles. Especially severe was the assault for the northwestern ridge which was repeated by both sides thirteen times. The enemy, which had failed in an invasion of Taegu; launched an all-out attack the night of August 31 in an attempt to advance to Pusan from the west by taking Masan. The fight began, and advance and retreat were repeated alternately for eight days and nights. As a result, the line was held, the opportunity for a general counter-attack made and a main factor of the victory by the United Nations forces created. This monument is erected in order to praise and maintain our heroes' brilliant achievements forever and ever.



1

Address Jinju-seong(fortress) 415 Bonseong-dong
 Jinju-si, Gyeongsangnam-do
 GPS 35°11'17" N, 128°04'39" E
 Established Date July 10, 1958
 Established by The 1206 Construction
 Regiment of Engineer Corps.
 Managed by Jinju-seong Management Office
 Facility Type Monument
 Site Size 98.4m²
 Monument Size H. 4.3m

1 Monument to the 3-1 Independence Movement.
 2 Monument to the Jinju Region Battle is on the left of
 the National Jinju Memorial Museum.
 Right Monument to the Jinju Region Battle was erected
 in 1958 to commemorate a complete victory of the U.S.
 25th Division, Kean TF.



2



Monument to Veterans of the Korean War

참전전우 기념비



Address San 246-10, Dongsan-ri, Jeokryang-myeon, Hadong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do
GPS 35°04'12" N, 127°45'52" E
Established Date November 2003
Established by Hadong-gun Veterans Association
Managed by Hadong-gun Veterans Association
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 2,100m²
Monument Size H. 8.7m

Left Monument to Veterans of the Korean War in the Patriot Park, Hadong-gun.
Right List of veterans from Hadong-gun is written.

One month after the Korean War broke out, the most elite North Korean troops, the 6th Division, occupied the Jeolla region, in southwestern Korea. The 6th was led by Hosan Bang, a North Korean war hero. They took Hwagae Village, on the border between Gyeongsangnam-do and Jeollanam-do on July 25. The next day, that captured Hadong, in Gyeongsangnam-do and were attempting to march on Busan. At this time, Yeongnam Military District Commander Byeongdeok Chae was there to guide the newly arrived US 29th Regiment, which was to defend the Hadong line. They were marching to Hadong-eup along National Road No. 2 on July 27 when they were ambushed by North Korean troops who had captured Hill 180 near the Sojae Park. General Chae and many American troops were killed. After the Incheon Landing, the US 25th Division recovered Hadong and buried the remains of the 313 US troops who died there.

The Hadong-gun Veterans Association in June 2002 raised a memorial monument for General Byeongdeok Chae and the 313 members of the US 29th regiment who died in combat at the site of the battle. Their names are carved into stone. In March 2004, a monument was built in the Security Park to remember those who fought in the Korean War and Vietnam War. Each year, a memorial ceremony is held.





1 Two armored vehicles and one naval gun are exhibited in Patriot Park with a monument.
 2 Memorial to Byeongdeok Chae, Yeongnam Military District Commander, who fought against enemy with the U.S. 3rd Battalion, the 29th regiment.
 3 Information panel of Patriot Park.
 4 Monument's information and historical panel.





UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



The United Kingdom was the second UN member country to send troops to South Korea. They dispatched the second-largest contingents of Army and Navy personnel, after the US, to the Korean War. On June 29, 1950, the UK entered the war by sending some of their Far Eastern Naval Forces to South Korean waters, and the British Army took part in the defense of the Busan Perimeter. The Royal Navy deployed aircraft carriers, cruisers, and destroyers mainly in the East Sea (Yellow Sea) under the leadership of the US 7th Fleet Commander.

Two British Army brigades were deployed in Korea during the War. The 27th Brigade arrived in Busan on August 28, 1950 and fought in the Busan Perimeter operation, while the 29th Brigade arrived in Busan on November 18, 1950. In the beginning, they conducted operations under US corps and divisions. From July 28, 1951, they combined with the British Commonwealth Nations (including Belgium, Luxembourg, and India) to form the British Commonwealth 1st Division and conducted operations separately. In addition, one commando unit from the Royal Marines joined the war effort in early September 1950. A total of 14,198 British ground troops were sent to Korea; 1,078 died; 2,674 were wounded, and 1,156 were either MIA or taken prisoner.



Monument to the Participation of British Commonwealth in the Korean War

영연방 참전기념비



Address 365-1 Eupnae-ri, Gapyeong-eup
Gapyeong-gun, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°49'30" N, 127°30'59" E
Established Date September 10, 1967
Established by UN Korean War Allies Association
Managed by Gapyeong-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 2,784m²
Monument Size H. 13m

Left Monument to the Participation of British Commonwealth in the Korean War.
Right Dedication panel in front of the monument.

On September 30, 1967, the UN Korean War Allies Association (UNKWAA) and Gapyeong-gun completed this war memorial to commemorate the sacrifices made by soldiers from the UK, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. They came to in Korea as part of the UN forces to fight for the cause of freedom and democracy. The rectangular, 12m high monument sits atop a 1m base on a 2,784m² plot of land. The national flags of the four British Commonwealth countries are carved on it. The large rectangle signifies the enormity of the British Empire, while the square body of the monument symbolizes the crusaders for justice. A ceremony to mark the participation of the British Commonwealth in the Korean War is still held late in April each year, and some 200 people, veterans, their families, and government agents from the four nations attend. A key engagement by the British Commonwealth Division was at Gapyeong, one of the finest displays by UN forces during the war. Accordingly, monuments marking the participation of British Commonwealth nations in the Korean War are all in Gapyeong.

Epitaph Dedicated to all ranks of the armed forces from Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom who fought in this soil for the defense of freedom and world peace during the Korean War.





1

- 1 Flags of four nations; UK, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand on the monument.
- 2 Monument to commemorate the fallen of the Middlesex Regiment. It is dedicated by the citizens of Gapyeong and the Middlesex Regiment D.C.O.
- 3 All monuments to the Commonwealth nations are established in Gapyeong-gun.
- 4 Information plaque with brief history of the Commonwealth nations.



3



2



4

Monument to the Battle at Seolma-ri

설마리 전투비



Address San 1, Seolma-ri, Jeokseong-myeon Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°56'41" N, 126°56'08" E
Established Date June 29, 1957
Established by UK Army, ROK 25th Infantry Division
Managed by Paju-si
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 3,300m²
Monument Size H. 1.2m

Left Monument to the Battle at Seolma-ri. It is to commemorate the Seolma-ri Battle that the 650 U.K. personnel fought against 42,000 Chinese soldiers. Eventually, all but 39 of the U.K. personnel were either killed or captured.

Right At that time of establishment in 1957, the information panels and markers were attached to on the ground.

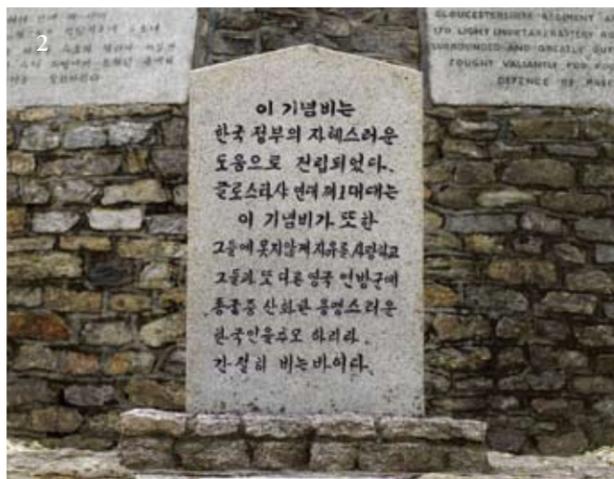
In April 1951, the Gloucester 1st Battalion of the British 29th Infantry and some 650 members of the 170 Light Mortar Platoon took part as UN troops in the Fifth Phase Offensive (Chinese Spring Offensive). They fought against 42,000 Chinese troops in the Seolma-ri Valley, at Paju, Gyeonggi-do. They were surrounded by the enemy and fought to the last bullet over four days. This last stand slowed down the march of the Chinese and bought time for ROK and UN forces to establish a new defense line. Only 39 of the Commonwealth troops who fought at Seolma-ri avoided being killed or captured.

The Monument to the Battle at Seolma-ri was completed on June 29, 1957 to commemorate the spirit and the contribution of the UK Gloucester Regiment. It was designated Registered Cultural Property No. 407 in 2008, and Queen Elizabeth visited this site during a trip to Korea. A commemorative ceremony is held on the last Sunday in April each year. In 1968 South Korea's 8022 Engineer Construction Unit added the Seolma-ri UK Troops Monument Park, which features a large square with the South Korean national flag and the Union Jack flanking the UN flag. On the way to the war memorial one crosses the Gloucestershire Bridge, completed by the city of Paju in 2000.





1



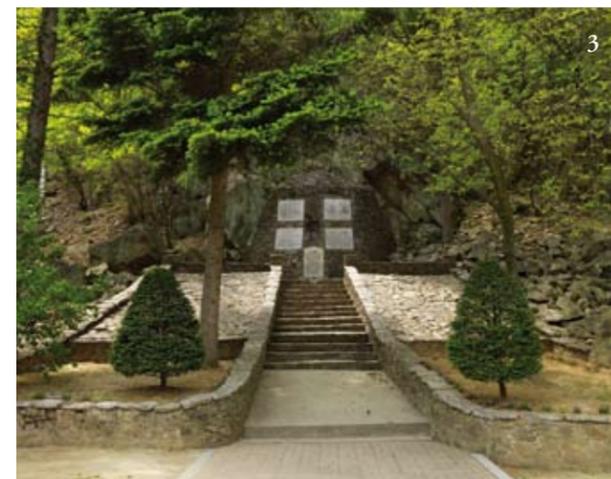
2

1 On the Monument to the Battle at Seolma-ri, the four stone plates are attached. The four stone plates consist of the UN flag, the emblem of forces, and the outline of battle written in Korean and English. It is designated as Registered Cultural Property No. 407 in 2008. Arnold Schwartzman as a British documentary director and an industrial designer designed in 1957 while he was deployed to Korea.

2 Monument with the dedication statement of the Gloucester Regiment.

3 Monument is accessed by a long set of steps.

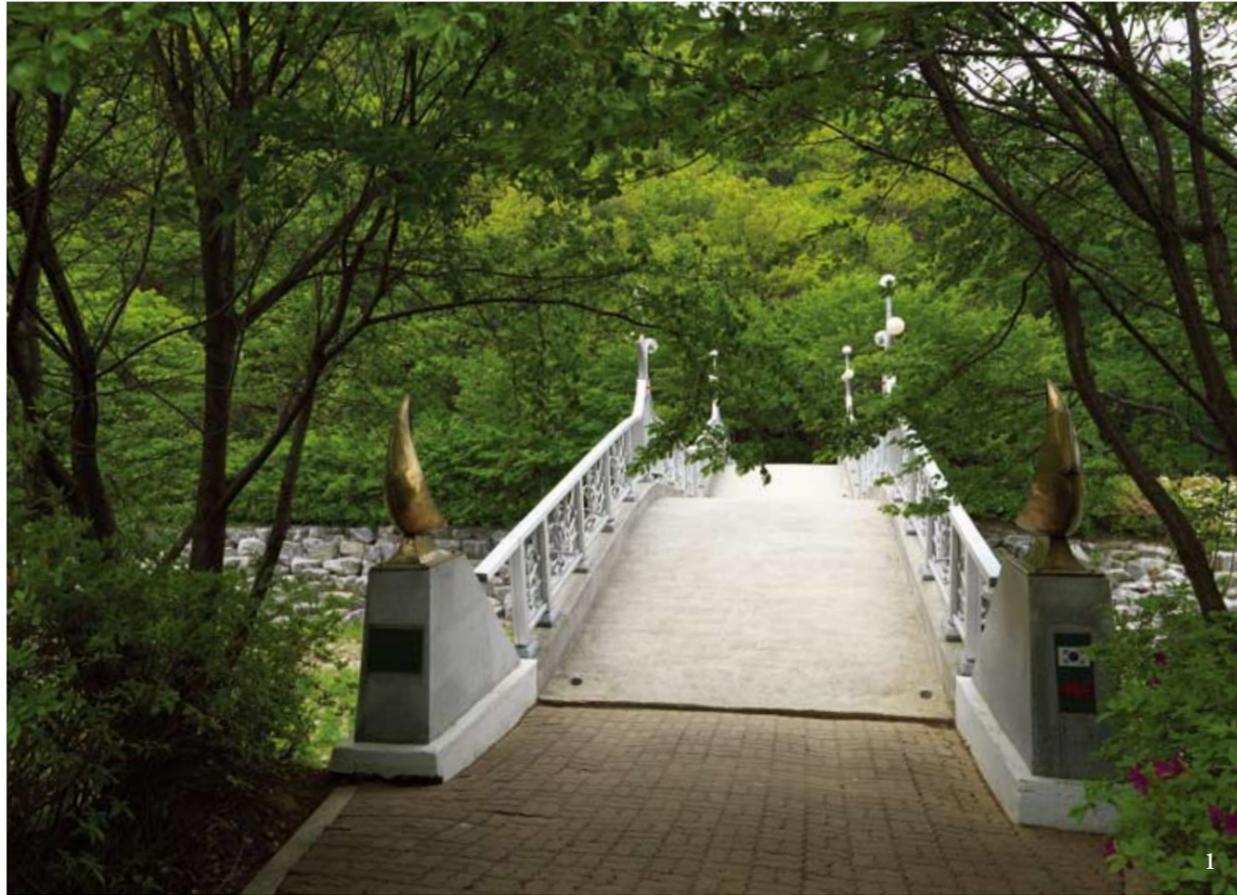
4 Information and historic panel of the Seolma-ri Battle.



3



4



1, 2 Gloucestershire Bridge built by the council of Paju-si in 2000.
 3, Right The Seolma-ri Park developed by the Korean 8022 Engineer Regiment in 1968. To get to the Seolma-ri Battle Monument you must cross over the 25m long Gloucestershire Bridge. This monument has become a holy ground for every veteran who served for the Korean War.



Epitaph This memorial on Gloster Hill commemorates the heroic stand of the 1st Battalion the Gloucestershire Regiment and C Troop 170 Light(Mortar) Battery Royal Artillery. Surrounded and greatly outnumbered they fought valiantly for four days in defense of freedom.

CANADA



Canadian troops fought in the Second World War, and the nation is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty (NATO). The government agreed to take part in the Korean War to consolidate its ties with allies. On July 4, 1950, Canada sent three Navy destroyers as a first phase, guarding the transport ships that traveled between Busan and Japan. The Navy sent the 426th Air Transport Squadron comprising of six air crafts and 22 pilots on July 21 and implemented various airlifting operations. In addition, the decision was made to dispatch ground troops and establish the 25th Brigade. After preparations were complete, Canada sent the 2nd Battalion as an advance party on November 25. At the time, UN forces were in full retreat because of the massive Chinese intervention. The UN forces lost Seoul for the second time after a Chinese attack on January 1, 1951 and had fallen back to the defense line that linked Pyeongtaek, Anseong, Wonju and Pyeongchang. A larger problem was the low morale of UN forces after series of lost battles. In this situation, the Canadian 2nd Battalion, which was deployed as part of the UK's 27th Brigade to the central battle line, played a large role in helping to repulse the Chinese attack by using its superb combat abilities and fighting spirit during the fight at Gapyeong. Canada lost 312 men, with 1,212 wounded and 33 MIA or taken POW in the Korean War.



Epitaph Dedicated to members of the Canadian Armed Forces who fought on the sea, on the land and in the air in the defense of freedom and world peace during the Korean War 1950-1953. Their sacrifice and spirit will never be forgotten.



Monument to the Participation of Canada in the Korean War

캐나다 전투기념비



Address 207-4 Igok-ri, Buk-myeon Gapyeong-gun, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°52'35" N, 127°31'48" E
Established Date December 30, 1983
Established by Gapyeong-gun Office, Government of Canada, UN Korean War Allies Association
Managed by Gapyeong-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 1,653m²
Monument Size H. 7.2m

On February 15, 1951, during the Chinese Fourth Phase Offensive, the French Battalion and the US 2nd Division's 23rd Regiment fought intensely in the Jipyeong-ri area and soundly defeated the Chinese, thereby boosting morale. Then on February 22, the Canadian 2nd Battalion recaptured Hill 444, a frontline base for the Chinese east of Jipyeong-ri. This gave the UN forces the opportunity to turn the tide, and they marched northward past Gapyeong and into Sachang-ri in Hwacheon. Yet in mid-April 1951, the Chinese launched a massive attack centering round the central battle line. After taking over Sachang-ri in the central battle line they aimed to attack Seoul by going down the Gyeongchun Highway. Meanwhile, the UN forces and Chinese waged a stiff battle in the Gapyeong region. The Canadians fought close encounters against the Chinese on Hill 677 on the banks of Gapyeong Stream from the night of April 24 to early morning April 25. Despite sustaining considerable losses against the Chinese, who had attacked to capture Gapyeong, a strategic point in the Gyeongchun Highway, they lured the enemy deep into the UN camp and soundly defeated them. The monument raised to honor the Canadians' valor stands high on the side of the road along Gapyeongcheon in Gapyeong-gun, Gyeonggi-do.

Left Monument to the Participation of Canada in the Korean War.
 1 Dedication panel.
 2 Historical information and facts about the monument.





1



4

1 Monument written about the achievement of Canada in the Korean War.

2 Monument written about the background of establishment.

3 Monument from the back.

4, 5 Monument engraved with the war history of Canada's participation.

6 Monument to the Canadian PPCLI Battalion fought against the Chinese army in intense Gapyeong Battle.



2



3



5



6

Monument to the Hongcheon Region Battle

홍천지구 전투전적비



Address San 363-1, Yeonbong-ri,
Hongcheon-eup, Hongcheon-gun, Gangwon-do
GPS 37°40'58" N, 127°52'18" E
Established Date March 15, 1957
Established by ROK Army 1st Division
Managed by Hongcheon-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 3,300m²
Monument Size H. 2.4m

Left Memorial (1957) commemorates the battle of Hongcheon which lasted from Dec, 13, 1950 to May, 20, 1951.

Right Monument is erected in Hibiscus Park with the dedication panel engraved on the back.

Hongcheon is a key strategic point in the mid-eastern section of the Korean Peninsula, with Chuncheon and Hwacheon to the north, Hoengseong and Wonju to the south, Inje and Yangyang to the east, and Yangpyeong and Seoul to the west. In the early days of the war, the ROK 6th Division, 2nd Regiment was deployed in Hongcheon and managed to hold off the North Korean invasion for a time. They established a defense line around Malgogae, northeast of Hongcheon and repeatedly defeated the North Korean 12th Division, which was equipped with self-propelled rockets and T-34 tanks, thereby delaying their march to the south. After the Chinese took part in the Korean War, battles around Hongcheon were intense.

From the Chinese Third Phase Offensive to the Second Spring Offensive in 1951, the ROKA 3rd, 5th and 8th Divisions; the US Army 2nd and 7th Divisions; the US 1st Marine Division, along with Canadian and New Zealand ground troops warded off attacks and rallied many times. They repulsed the Chinese and North Korean attacks single-handedly or in concert with one another. Ultimately, they recaptured the Hongcheon Region, went on to Chuncheon and pushed the UN line north of Hwacheon. A war memorial was built to commemorate the valor of the ROK and UN troops in Hongcheon, where the fighting was fierce.



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA



Australia has close geographical ties with Southeast Asia and decided to dispatch troops to Korea after concluding it would help prevent the spread of communism in Southeast Asia. When the United Nations Security Council resolved to send troops to Korea, Australia promptly deployed two naval warships and one airborne battalion. Then on September 27, the government dispatched ground troops, thereby sending army, naval and air forces to the Korean War.

Australia willingly sent one battalion from its army of 15,000 troops, and from April 1952, it sent two battalions. The 3rd Battalion arrived in South Korea on September 27, 1950, and immediately participated in the UN forces' northward campaign. The Aussies made a sizable contribution to raising UN morale by defeating the retreating North Koreans in aggressive hand-to-hand combat. Thereafter, the Australians displayed outstanding combat capabilities in the Youngyu-ri, Bakcheon, Gapyeong, and Maryangsan battles. The Australian Navy conducted operations with one aircraft carrier, two destroyers, and one frigate. As for the air force, Australia sent its 77th Fighter Squadron, which was deployed in Japan at the time to the Korean War under the operational command of the US Fifth Air Force, and subsequently one transport unit was added. Australian troops sustained 339 deaths and 1,216 wounded during the Korean War, their the largest number of casualties since World War I.





Monument to the Participation of Australia in the Korean War

호주 전투기념비



Address 691-1 Mokdong-ri, Buk-myeon
Gapyeong-gun, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°53'44" N, 127°33'37" E
Established Date April 24, 1963.
(rebuilt on December 27, 1983)
Established by UN Korean War Allies
Association, Gapyeong-gun Office
Managed by Gapyeong-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 2,112m²
Monument Size H. 5.4m

Left Monument to the Participation of
Australia in the Korean War.

Right Dedication panel.

The 3rd Battalion of the Australian Army under the British Commonwealth 28th Regiment came to the aid of the US 187th Fighter Squadron, which was surrounded by North Korean forces at Youngyu-ri, Pyeonganbuk-do in October 1950. In this battle, the Australians killed 150 and captured 239 of the enemy. Then on October 30, they conquered Jeongju, Pyeonganbuk-do at the vanguard of UN forces. The Australian Army fought along the central battle line against the Chinese Fifth Phase Offensive in April 1951. The Chinese Army launched a full-scale attack in the western, central, and mid-eastern fronts with the aim of capturing Seoul. An intense battle ensued in Gapyeong, Gyeonggi-do. The Australians roundly defeated a large Chinese force in close combat from the night of April 23 to the early morning of April 25, mainly around Gapyeong Hill 504. Thus they prevented the Chinese from entering Gapyeong and dispersed enemy fire, contributing enormously to the defense of Seoul. In April 1963, the UN Korean War Allies Association (UNKWAA) and the local council of Gapyeong-gun raided the Monument to the Participation of Australia in the Korean War at the site of the Australian 3rd Battalion's intense battle with the Chinese. Gapyeong-gun refurbished it in December 1983. The Monument to the Participation of New Zealand in the Korean War stands facing it.





1 Monument to the Participation of Australia in the Korean War (1963) was reconstructed by the local council of Gapyeong-gun in December, 1983.

2 Monument from the back.

3 Monument engraved with the history of the Australian personnel involved in the Korean War.



2



3



4

4, 6 Monument to the Royal Australian Regiment, 3rd Battalion who were engaged in fierce combat operations on April, 1951.

5 The monument dedicated by the Korean War Veterans Association of Australia in June, 2000.



5



6

NEW ZEALAND



New Zealand's army and navy took part in the Korean War as part of British Commonwealth forces, and sent an artillery unit, instead of infantry, adding firepower to UN operations. The New Zealand unit belonged to the 16th Field Artillery Squadron and initially fought as part of the British 27th Regiment. The New Zealanders lacked combat experience and received much technological support from the Australian Corps as part of the British Commonwealth forces. The New Zealand Artillery unit effectively provided support for the British Middlesex Infantry Battalion and Canadian Infantry Battalion in the wake of the Chinese Third Phase Offensive, contributing significantly to holding back the Chinese in the Battle of Gapyeong. A total of 3,794 troops from New Zealand fought in the Korean War, with 23 dead and 79 wounded. New Zealand Korean War veterans organized an association after returning home. The association has been providing scholarships to a student from North Gapyeong Middle School from 1976 to commemorate the Gapyeong Battle.

Monument to the Participation of New Zealand in the Korean War

뉴질랜드 전투기념비



The Gapyeong campaign is one of the best-known examples of action by New Zealanders in Korea. Supporting the ROK 6th Division, the New Zealand ground troops withdrew from Sachang-ri to northeast of Gapyeong on April 22, 1951 when the Chinese troops began their Fifth Phase Offensive (the Chinese Spring Offensive). Here they inflicted great damage on the Chinese, firing 10,000 rounds of 25-pound shells over three days against their onslaught into Gapyeong from the night of April 23. In addition to the Artillery unit, New Zealand sent sailors to contribute to UN operations. Two frigates (the Pukaki and Tutira) that were part of the Far East Fleet were made part of the 7th Mobile Fleet during the Incheon Landing and conducted diverse operations, including guarding the large warships that were deployed in the Incheon Operation. The Monument to the Participation of New Zealand in the Korean War is located in the entrance to Bukbaesan, opposite the monument to Australia. It was raised by the UN Korean War Allies Association (UNKWAA) and the people of Gapyeong-gun on April 24, 1963 to commemorate New Zealand's taking part in the Korean War. Gapyeong-gun refurbished it on September 23, 1988, attaching a copper plate with details to the large natural rock.

Address 691-1 Mokdong-ri, Bukmyon Gapyeong-gun, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°53'44" N, 127°33'37" E
Established Date September 23, 1988
Established by UN Korean War Allies Association, Gapyeong-gun Office
Managed by Gapyeong-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 1652.8m²
Monument Size H. 2.9m

1, Right Monument to the Participation of New Zealand in the Korean War (1963).
2 Dedication panel.



The Turtle Rock

뉴질랜드 참전기념석



Address 622 Amnam-dong, Seo-gu, Busan
GPS 35°06'55" N, 129°01'45" E
Established Date May 1, 2001
Established by New Zealand Korean War Veterans Association
Managed by Seo-gu
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 66m²
Monument Size W. 1.13m

Turtle Sculpture in Amnam Park commemorates the arrival of the 'SS Ormonde' in Busan on Dec, 31, 1950.

This was raised in Amnam Park to commemorate the arrival of the New Zealand warship the SS Ormond in Busan and setting up camp. When the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) passed the resolution to send troops to Korea, New Zealand dispatched two frigates, the Pukaki and Tutira on July 3, and the vessels were attached to the Far East Navy on July 30. On July 14, the UN Secretary General requested additional ground troops, and New Zealand decided to send an artillery unit in late July. At the time, the 16th Artillery Regiment sent by New Zealand was the scale of a battalion and their twenty-four pound cannons were similar to the US 105mm howitzers. The 16th Artillery Regiment left New Zealand on December 10 and after 21 days at sea, landed in Busan amid the enthusiastic welcome of ROK and US soldiers and South Korean civilians. Key actions for the New Zealand 16th Artillery Regiment include support for the British Commonwealth's 27th Regiment's attack that followed the Chinese New Year's Offensive in 1951, the Gapyeong Battle, Operation Commando, the Gowangsan Battle, and the last battle before the armistice, Battle of the Hook.





1, Right Turtle Sculpture from Oakland, New Zealand was dedicated by the Korean War Veterans of New Zealand to Busan. Songdo is the place where the first New Zealand's military camp was built.
2 Emblem of headquarter of the UN Command.



Epitaph This rock, from Auckland New Zealand, commemorates the arrival in Busan of the 'SS Ormonde' at 0730 hours 31 December 1950. The ship carried the main body of New Zealand troops who were committed to the United Nations Command to defend the Republic of Korea. Their first camp was near Songdo. This rock and plaque were presented by the New Zealand Korean War Veterans Association.

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY



Turkey and Korea are historically close. A brother nation to the ancient Korean dynasty of Goguryeo, Turkey remains a land of brothers to South Korea through its participation in the Korean War. The people of South Korea cheered on the Turkish team during the 2002 FIFA World Cup that was co-hosted by South Korea, thereby expressing South Korean gratitude to the Turkish people for sending troops to the Korean War.

Turkey fully supported the UN resolution to send troops to South Korea and promptly decided to send some 5,000 men. The move was welcomed by UN member nations. The brigade-sized Turkish contingent included air transport, transport, medical, artillery and support personnel, and was therefore able to conduct battles independently. The Turkish Brigade was attached to the US 25th ID and demonstrated valor in the Surisan and Gimryangjang-ri battles, which were part of Operation Wolfhound and Operation Thunderbolt. They inflicted ten times their own casualties and helped raise morale among UN troops. Some 14,936 Turkish soldiers took part, with 741 killed, 2,068 wounded and 407 MIA/POWs, for a total of 3,216 casualties.



Monument to the Participation of Turkey in the Korean War

터키군 참전기념비



The ROK Ministry of Defense completed a monument on September 6, 1974 to commemorate the valor of Turkish troops and their war dead. The Turks participated in numerous battles and achieved significant feats. They suffered numerous casualties while fighting on the right flank of the US 2nd Division during the Chinese Second Phase Offensive in November 1950. The Turkish soldiers refused to be taken POW, charging into enemy lines with bayonets, therefore demonstrating discipline and unity. In late October 1951, they were attached to the US 9th Corps and killed some 1,900 Chinese troops in battles at Gimryangjang-ri and Hill 151 during Operation Wolfhound. They were accordingly awarded the US Presidential Unit Citation (July 1951) and the ROK Presidential Unit Citation (September 1952), thereby making their achievements known far and wide. Yet the greatest difficulty for the Turkish in allied operations with the US during the Korean War was communication in English. During battle, the situation changed rapidly and inadequate interpretation made it difficult for the Turkish to tell the difference between South Koreans and North Koreans in unfamiliar terrain, resulting in many casualties for Turkey.





Address San 16, Dongbaek-dong, Giheung-gu
Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°16'60" N, 127°10'32" E
Established Date September 6, 1974
Established by Ministry of National Defense
Managed by Yongin-si
Facility Type Monument, Statue
Site Size 3,168m²
Monument Size Monument H. 18m,
Statue H. 2.2m

1, Right 18m high monument and the statue with of soldiers represent the bravery of the Turkish army that had enormous achievements in many battles during the Korean War.
2 The dedication on the bottom right says, "With the banners flying, the Turkish Infantry Brigade fought against the invaders of freedom and the world peace in South Korea. Here, the noble blood of 3,064 fallen would not have been in vain."



BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER BAYRAĞI ALTINDA
TÜRK PİYADE TUGAYI
KORE NİN HURRIYETİ VE DÜNYA BARİŞİ İÇİN
SALDIRGANI KARŞI SAVASMISTIR
BU TOPRAKLARA 3,064 SEHİT VE YARALININ
MÜBAREK KANLARININ AKTIĞI
ASLA UNUTULMAYACAKTIR





REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES



The Philippines was a new nation established in 1945 after its independence. At the time the domestic political situation was highly unstable as the Filipino government fought with communist rebels. Despite that, the government decided to send 17 tanks and one battalion to Korea, as it was highly wary of the communist threat. The Filipino Battalion held the nation's first ever overseas dispatch ceremony on September 2, 1950 at the Rizal Memorial Stadium.

The battalion of Filipino troops was the third group of ground troops to arrive in Busan following those of the US and UK, on September 20, 1950. At the time, demand for troops had been rising sharply with a large counterattack operation in progress after the successful Incheon Landing. All of the Filipinos were all armed with US weapons and received adaptation and strategic training for ten days. Initially, they were deployed in hunting down guerillas in the rear lines. They fought in the front lines later on. They saw major action in the battle at Yuldong-ri and participated in numerous hill battles, making sizable contributions. A total of 7,420 Filipinos fought in the Korean War, with 112 killed, 229 wounded, 16 MIAs and 41 POWs for a total of 398 casualties.

Monument to the Participation of Philippines in the Korean War

필리핀군 참전기념비



Address San 97-6, Gwansan-dong, Dugyang-gu, Goyang-si, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°41'07" N, 126°52'32" E
Established Date October 2, 1974
Established by Ministry of National Defense
Managed by Goyang-si
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 3966.9m²
Monument Size H. 21.5m

Left Monument to the Participation of Philippine Army in the Korean War. It is 20m high including the base and decorated with the relief. It also commemorates the achievement of the Philippine Army.

Right Monument from the side.

A monument was built in 1974 to commemorate the souls of Filipino troops who gave their lives in the Korean War. The large memorial stands on a wide plot of 4,000m². The base is 4.5m high with the main body 17m high and featuring a 3m sculpture.

The Philippines Battalion completed its 10-day training and hunted down guerillas in the rear area. It was then included in the US 3rd Division and defended supply lines defense between Gaeseong and Pyeongyang. After the Chinese intervened, they withdrew to Gimcheon in Gyeongsangbuk-do. After the January 4th Retreat, the UN forces rearranged their lines and launched a counteroffensive. During that time, the Filipino Battalion fought mainly along the western battle line, and achieved significant contributions. They achieved feats of valor during battles at Jinsang-ri, Jeongok (April 11, 1951) and Yuldong-ri, Yeoncheon (April 22, 1951), the Seolma-ri, Jeokseong rescue operation of the Gloucester Regiment (April 24, 1951) and the battle at Eerie Hill, Cheorwon (May 18, 1952). Officer Fidel Valdez Ramos who fought in the Korean War at the time later was promoted to general, and served as President of the Philippines from 1992 to 1998.



Epitaph Dedicated to the Armed Forces of the Philippines and to its members who fought with distinction and honor during the Korean War particularly those who paid the supreme sacrifice that others may live in freedom and peace. We herefore pray to God almighty for the eternal repose of these honored souls. May they be blessed with everlasting peace and happiness.





Left Soldier Sculpture. The relief on the entire side of the tower describes the Filipino traditional culture.
 1, 2 The curved side on the back is engraved with the epitaph and the emblem of the Philippine army.
 3 Dedication and historic information of the Philippine army role in the Korean War.



Epitaph Dedicated to PEFTOK
The heroic Filipino soldiers who on this soil
fought for the defense of freedom and world peace



Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do

Monument to the Battle at Yuldong-ri

필리핀 참전비



This memorial was raised to commemorate the Yuldong-ri Battle, the largest action involving Filipino troops during the Korean War. It was raised by the UN Korean War Allies Association (UNKWAA) and Yeoncheon-gun on April 22, 1966.

The Yuldong-ri Battle was fought by the 10th Philippine Battalion, attached to the US 3rd Division against the Chinese 34th Division at Yuldong-ri, in northern Yeoncheon. The Fifth Phase Offensive (Chinese Spring Offensive) was launched by the Chinese on the night of April 22, 1945. Other units to the right were overrun and some parts of the right-wing and central squadrons were infiltrated. The Chinese broke into the battalion headquarters, but the Filipinos defended their camp to the end and successfully assisted the retreat of units to their right. The hero of this battle was Captain Conrado D. Yap. After losing the camp to the Chinese, he stood in a temporary camp and sought ways to launch a counterattack. Captain Yap led one squad up a hill the Chinese had taken and rescued two soldiers who had been left behind and were in hiding. Captain Yap died during the withdrawal, and the Filipino government bestowed on him a medal of the highest order of merit. The successful defense of the camp by the Philippines Division enabled the Turkish Brigade and the main US unit to retreat safely.





Address 460-1 Sang-ri, Yeoncheon-eup
 Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 38°07'45" N, 127°03'59" E
Established Date April 22, 1966
 Moved on December 2009
Established by UN Korean War Allies
 Association, Yeoncheon Citizens
Managed by Yeoncheon-gun
Site Size 1,104m²
Monument Size H. 2.8m

Left Monument (1966) to commemorate the biggest battle of the Korean War, the Yuldong-ri Battle Operations, was relocated and remodeled in Dec, 2009.

1 Monument from the back.
 2 Dedication and information panel on the achievements of the Philippine army during the Korean War.





KINGDOM OF THAILAND



Thailand was under threat of communism due to its geographical location near China and North Vietnam. Thus the Thai government expressed its willingness to be the first Asian nation to send troops to Korea through the UN. On June 30, five days after the Korean War began, Thailand expressed its support for the UNSC resolution by providing 40,000 tons of rice, the nation's major product. Thailand also decided to send one infantry battalion comprised of 1,000 troops, two frigates and a C-47 transport from the Royal Thai Air Force. The Thai Army troops arrived in Busan on November 7 to an enthusiastic welcome from local residents. They immediately joined other UN Forces in Daegu, while the Thai Naval unit moved to Sasebo in Japan and was attached to the US Far East Navy's Task Force 95. In addition, Thailand sent a C-47 transport plane to be part of the US 21st Troop Carrier Squadron. The Thai troops earned the nickname "the Little Tigers" due to their valor during the Korean War. A total of 6,326 Thai soldiers took part, with 129 killed and 1,139 wounded.

Monument to the Participation of Thailand in the Korean War

타일랜드군 참전기념비



A monument was raised on October 1, 1974 to commemorate the sacrifice of Thai soldiers who gave their lives while fighting for peace and freedom. The memorial was funded by the ROK Former President Chunghee Park. The pavilion next to the memorial was built with equipment and material from Thailand.

Following the decision to send ground troops, Thailand proactively pursued the dispatch of naval forces. On October 1, 1950, Thailand organized a unit comprising of two frigates and one transport ship and charged this squad with the duty of transporting the first Thai ground troops to Korea. Meanwhile, the Thai government dispatched a liaison officer corps to Korea in mid-October to cooperate with the troop dispatch before sending the main unit. In the process, the dispatch of one regiment was planned initially, but after the Korean War turned favorable to the UN forces during their northward drive, the scale of the Thai contingent was scaled back to one battalion. The Thai troops sent one ground battalion as well as formation of three warships and one transport ship. They all demonstrated great valor in supporting various battles and operations.





Address San 24-2, Munam-ri, Yeongbuk-myeon
 Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do
 GPS 38°00'06" N, 127°02'05" E
 Established Date October 1, 1974
 Established by Ministry of National Defense
 Managed by Pocheon-si
 Facility Type Monument
 Site Size 10,753.7m²
 Monument Size H. 15m



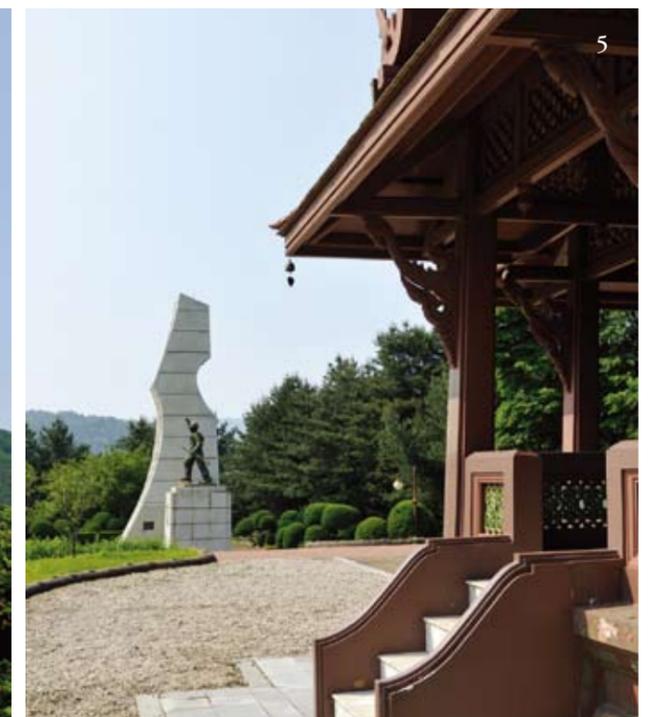
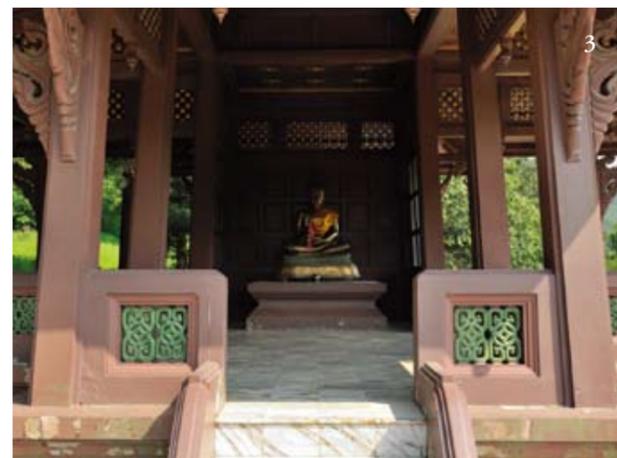
1, 3, Right Monument to the Participation of Thailand in the Korean War in which was the last post of the Thai army, Yeongbuk-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do. Thailand was the first nation to dispatch combat troops in Asia. The Thai Army did an outstanding job in the Korean War and was nicknamed 'the Little Tiger'.
 2 Monument with the list of Thai veterans on the left side of the monument.



Epitaph Dedicated to the Royal Thai Armed Forces in the Korean War. To the gallant soldiers who fought with valor to preserve freedom and peace during the Korean War. We erect this monument here in grateful memory, especially to those 1,296 casualties.



1, 4, 5 Next to 'the Monument to the Participation of Thailand' is a Thai Temple with a statue of the Buddha.
2 Thai Temple was built to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Thai King's accession. All materials are transported from Thailand.
3 Statue of Buddha in 99m² scaled temple.



KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS



The Netherlands was the fourth nation after the US, UK, and Australia to send troops to Korea, with 1,819 members of one ground forces battalion taking part. They arrived in Busan on November 23, 1950 and moved to the front lines in late November, where they fought while attached to the US 2nd ID. The Dutch army fought in battles in Hoengseong, Wonju, Yanggu and Geumhwa regions from November 13, 1950 until the ceasefire in 1953 and achieved an illustrious record. In the battle at Wonju, they fought intensely against a unit under the North Korean 5th Corps and killed or captured 1,100 North Koreans. In addition, many of the Dutch spoke English and accordingly cooperated well with the US troops. The Dutch were traditionally a naval power and sent six warships in addition to its ground troops. They conducted operations with the US Navy in the Far East Navy in the waters east and west of the Korean Peninsula. Of the Dutch forces, 120 were killed, 645 were wounded and 3 were taken prisoner.



Monument to the Participation of the Netherlands in the Korean War

네덜란드군 참전기념비



On September 29, 1975, the Ministry of Defense built a tower and statue near the Saemal Interchange on the Yeongdong Highway to commemorate the noble sacrifice and illustrious feats of the Dutch troops, who suffered 768 casualties during the Korean War. The monument was raised here because the Dutch troops fought their most intense battle near Hoengseong, and suffered the greatest losses during that campaign.

On February 12, 1951, ROKA and US Army personnel were withdrawing from Hongcheon to Hoengseong in the face of the Chinese Fourth Phase Offensive. The Dutch Battalion was guarding the troops during their withdrawal. That night, Chinese troops disguised as South Korean soldiers infiltrated the rear east side of the battalion and ambushed the battalion headquarters. At the time, it is said that the Dutch battalion was unable to distinguish the enemy from themselves. Therefore, the battalion leader, Lt. Colonel M.P. A den Ouden died and the leadership of the battalion was disabled. However, Ouden's predecessor, an artillery commander, took over and led the battalion's fight with the Chinese. The next morning at dawn, they withdrew to Wonju.

Address 20 Uhang-ri, Uchon-myeon
Hoengseong-gun, Gangwon-do
GPS 37°26'53" N, 128°04'33" E
Established Date September 29, 1975
Established by Ministry of National Defense
Managed by Hoengseong-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 4,388m²
Monument Size H. 12.95m

Monument to the Participation of the Netherlands in the Korean War designed with windmill sculpture and a soldier standing in the front commemorates the achievement of the Dutch army that fought in the Hoengseong. The Ministry of National Defense erected the monument as a part of the Korean War memorial 1975.

Epitaph Courageous men who acted in the spirit of the Prince of Orange and who believed in loyalty! 768 of them shed their blood fighting the red invaders to their heroic deeds we dedicated this monument.





1 12m high Monument to the Participation of the Netherlands in the Korean War can be easily seen on the Yeongdong Highway.
 2, 3 Dedication and information panel on the back says in Dutch, 'Those who fought for preserving freedom will never be forgotten.'
Right Monument commemorates the sacrifices made by the fallen during the fierce battle in the Hoengseong area. The council of Hoengseong-gun set a sisterhood relationship with the city of Netherlands in 1976.



Monument to Lt. Colonel M. P. A. den Ouden

오우덴 중령 현충비



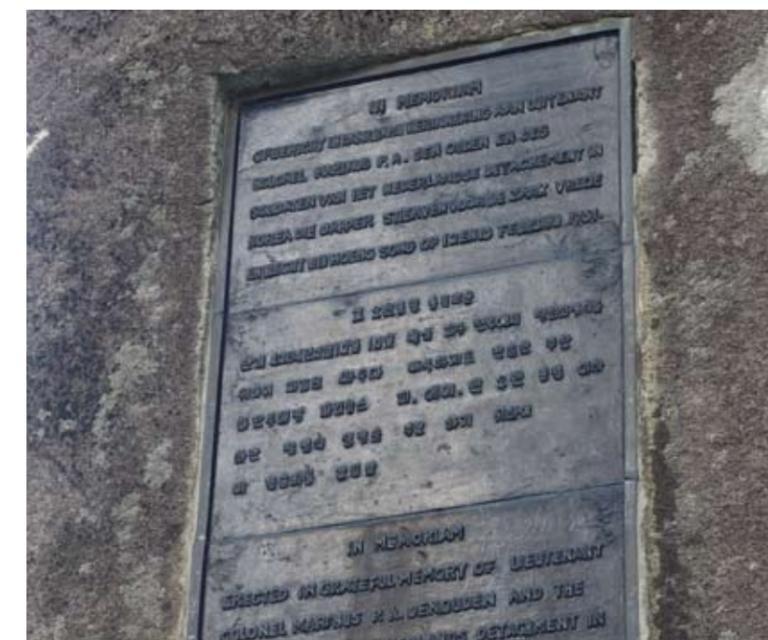
Address 40 Eupha-ri, Hoengseong-eup
Hoengseong-gun, Gangwon-do
GPS 37°29'33" N, 127°59'10" E
Established Date October 12, 1966
Moved on December 24, 2009
Established by ROK Army 1st Corps
Managed by Hoengseong-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 165.0m²
Monument Size H. 4m

The Dutch troops sent as part of UN forces achieved numerous feats in the Hoengseong campaign on February 12 and 13, 1951, but they suffered heavy casualties as well. Therefore in October 1956, General Sunyup Paik, who was a Commander of the first Army at the time, raised the memorial to commemorate the spirit of Lt. Colonel M. P. A den Ouden and other soldiers who gave their lives for liberty and peace. Subsequently, the 4m memorial was relocated 50m to the right from its original place. Lt. Colonel Ouden died in an ambush by the Chinese while the Dutch battalion was defending the withdrawal of front-line ROK and US units during the Hoengseong campaign (February 12-13, 1951). Hoengseong-gun formed a sisterhood alliance with Ouden's hometown and held memorial events each year to remember his spirit of sacrifice. However, the event ended after Ouden's hometown was merged with another city in the 1990s. Regardless, the Dutch war monument in Hoengseong-gun is well- maintained, serving as a model for other regions.

Left Monument to Lt. Colonel M. P. A den Ouden (1956). Killed in action at the battle of Hoengseong in 1951.

Right The epitaph on the monument.

Epitaph Erected in grateful memory of Lieutenant Colonel Marinus P. A. den Ouden and the soldiers of the Netherlands detachment in Korea who died gallantly for the cause of peace and justice at Hoengsong Feb. 12-13 1951.





REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA



Although the Republic of Colombia did not send a large number of troops, its participation is highly meaningful as it was the only Latin American nation to fight in the Korean War. When the UN Secretary General requested military support in mid-July 1950, Colombia notified the UN that it would send one frigate on September 18. Then on November 14, the government decided to send one battalion of ground troops under the condition that the US provide full support for all its ground troops dispatched to Korea. In mid-April 1951, the *Almirante Padilla* stopped in San Diego and then sailed on to Korea. The Colombian 1st Infantry Battalion likewise departed from Colombia via a US transport ship under the leadership of Lt. Colonel Jaime Polania Puyo and arrived in Busan on June 15. Thus, Colombia joined the UN forces and was the last to send combat troops. The nation sent one army battalion and one frigate. The Colombia Battalion was part of the US 24th Division and suffered 11 wounded in its first battle in Korea, at Heukuntoryeong. In addition at the Battle of Geumseong, the battalion leader was wounded and his men sustained heavy losses but accomplished their mission of capturing a strategic hill. Thereafter, in the Battle of Old Baldy, the Colombians repulsed a Chinese onslaught and successfully defended the outpost line. Colombia sent a total of 5,100 troops to Korea and sustained 163 killed and 448 wounded.

Monument to the Participation of Colombia in the Korean War

콜롬비아군 참전기념비



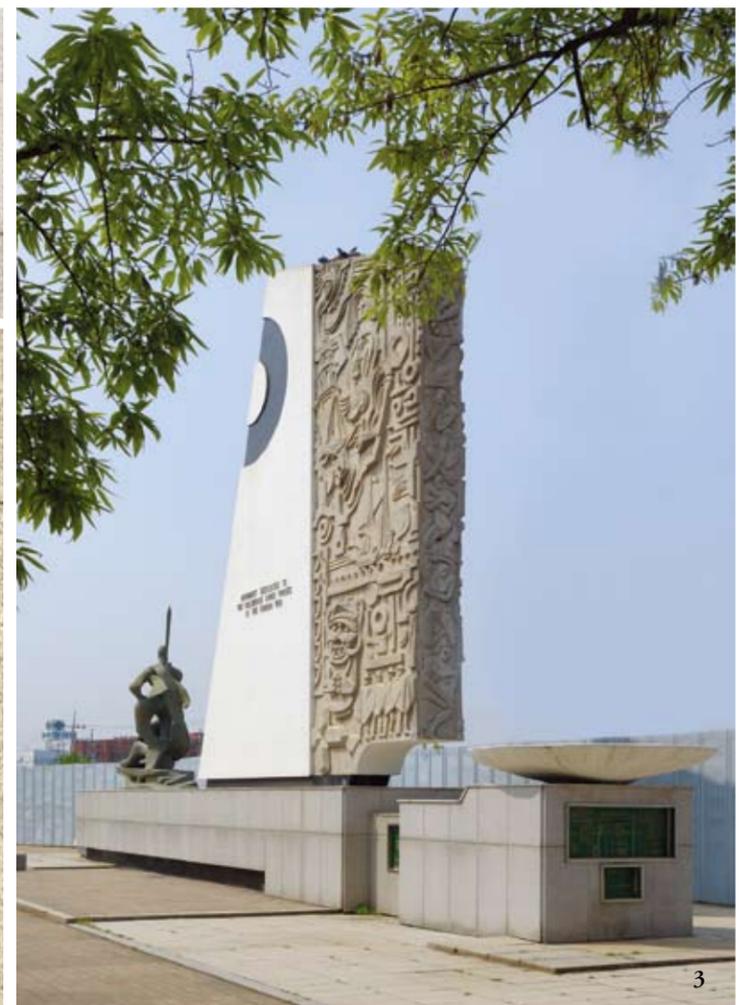
Address 412 Gajeong-dong, Seo-gu, Incheon
GPS 37°31'05" N, 126°40'38" E
Established Date September 24, 1975
Established by Ministry of National Defense
Managed by Seo-gu
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 3,647m²
Monument Size H. 12m

Left Monument to the Participation of Colombia in the Korean War designed as a ship. The Colombia is the only nation from Central and South America to participate in the Korean War. Colombian Park is built in Gajeong-dong, Incheon.

Right Sculptured patterns on the body of monument are similar to Inca designs.

This monument was raised by the city of Incheon on September 24, 1975 to commemorate the participation of Colombian troops as part of UN forces in the Korean War. The Republic of Colombia sent one battalion of ground troops and one frigate to support the ROK troops. The monument celebrates South Korea's eternal friendship with Colombia and honors the 611 Colombian soldiers who sacrificed themselves during the war. Trees and flowers have been planted around the monument as a park to enable nearby residents to enjoy leisure there and look back on history. The surrounding park is often used as an exercise and rest area for local residents. Although Colombia was the last to join the UN forces in the Korean War, its troops participated in the Battle of Geumseong (October 13-21, 1951) while attached to the US 24th Division and the Battle of Gimhwa Hill 400 (June 21, 1952) while attached to the US 7th Division. The Colombians also saw action at the Battles of Yeoncheon Hill 180, Cheorwon Hill 234, and Old Baldy (March 23-25, 1953). The Colombian frigate achieved feats in East Sea operations and supported troops with its naval guns.





Left Semiabstract statue in the front represents the soldiers who fought for freedom and justice.
 1, 2 Dedication plate and unit crest of the Colombian army.
 3 Colombian Park is going through reconstruction therefore, the monument is in the process of being relocated.
 4 On the back of monument is information panel with the historical data of the Colombian army.

HELLENIC REPUBLIC, GREECE



Greece had been under pressure from Soviet-backed communist forces on the Balkan Peninsula. Therefore, the government decided to send troops to the Korean War to participate in the collective action by the UN to suppress the expansion of communism. When the United Nations resolved to send troops to the Korean War, Greece sent 1,263 in one infantry battalion, along with one transport plane.

The Greek Infantry Battalion arrived in Busan after a long sea voyage, completed their adaptation training, and was attached to the US 1st Cavalry Division on December 9, 1950. When they arrived in Korea the UN troops were in great difficulty, having relinquished Pyongyang in the face of the Chinese First and Second Phase Offensives and lost Seoul to the Chinese on their Third Phase Offensive. This was when the Greek Army unit passed Suwon and was deployed in Uijeongbu, then withdrew for a short while to Chungju, where they realigned their troops and began a full-scale counterattack to aid the US 1st Cavalry Division.

On January 29, 1951, they succeeded in recapturing Hill 381 near Icheon in Gyeonggi-do after fierce combat despite numerous soldiers being killed. After that, the Greek troops achieved significant feats in battles at Hill 313 in Cheorwon, Gangwon-do; Hill Nori in Jeokseong, Gyeonggi-do; Hill 420 in Gimhwa, Gangwon-do; and Bukjeongryeong. The Greeks sustained 192 deaths, 543 wounded and 3 taken POW during the Korean War.



ΑΝΔΡΩΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΩΝ ΠΑΣΑ ΓΗ ΤΑΦΟΣ

Monument to the Participation of Greece in the Korean War

그리스군 참전기념비



The monument was built by the Ministry of Defense in October 1974 to commemorate Greece's participation and the valor of its soldiers. This is the easiest memorial to find among those for the 21 participating countries, as it is on a hill inside the Yeoju rest area by Gangneung on the Yeongdong Highway. One climbs 45 steps to reach a rectangular white stone slab with "Monument for the Participation of Greece" carved on the upper part. In the center of the square wall is a round copper plate with laurel leaves and a helmet. Flanking the stone slab and above it are pillars and a flagstone modeled after the Parthenon. To the right of the memorial stone is a golden cross flanked by six golden plaques bearing the names and dates of death of the Greek soldiers who fell on September 27, 1950.

The Greek war memorial was refurbished in May 2005, after Greek Korean War Veterans Association officials paid a visit in 2004 and found it had suffered wear and tear. The memorial was renovated with materials transported from Greece.

Address 674 Bondu-ri, Ganam-myeon
Yeoju-gun, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°14'16" N, 127°34'15" E
Established Date October 3, 1974
Established by Ministry of National Defense
Managed by Yeoju-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 1,650m²
Monument Size H. 7.9m

Left Monument to the Participation of Greece in the Korean War modeled after remains of Greece and rebuilt with the materials transported from Greece.

Right Monument consists of a square wall and plaque with engraved laurel leaves helmet flanked by two pillars from an Athens temple.



FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA



Ethiopia, which boasts a 3,000-year history, was the only African nation not to be colonized, and has continued its own unique culture and tradition. This is Africa's tenth largest nation, while the capital, Addis Ababa, is home to the African headquarters of the African Union (AU) and of various international organizations. Ethiopia sent troops to Korea as part of the combined UN forces. They arrived on May 1, 1951 and conducted operations in Yanggu, Hwacheon, and Cheorwon, fighting 253 battles by the war's end. The soldiers dispatched at the time were royal guards to Emperor Haile Selassie and very courageous. Not one was ever taken prisoner, a feat for which they are very proud. They stayed in Korea until March 1, 1965, helped with reconstruction, and established the Bohwa Orphanage in Dongducheon, Gyeonggi-do in 1953, which cared for orphans until 1956. Ethiopia dispatched a total of 3,518 soldiers, of which 121 were killed and another 536 were wounded.



Epitaph Dedicated to the Ethiopian Fighters who fought gallantly on this soil for the cause of world peace and freedom during the Korean War.



Chuncheon-si, Gangwon-do

Monument to the Participation of Ethiopia in the Korean War

에티오피아 참전기념비



Address 361-1 Geunhwa-dong Chuncheon-si, Gangwon-do
GPS 37°87'26" N, 127°71'31" E
Established Date May 1968
Established by UN Korean War Allies Association
Managed by Chuncheon-si
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 165m²
Monument Size H. 16.4m

Left 16m high monument to the Participation of Ethiopia in the Korean War in Geunhwa-dong Sculpture Park, Chuncheon-si.
Right Plaque stating the Emperor Haile Selassie's participation in the opening ceremony in 1968.

The Monument to the Participation of Ethiopia, which is at the entrance of the Gongjicheon Amusement Park in Chuncheon, Gangwon-do, was raised by the UNKWAA and the Chuncheon-si in May 1968. At the center of this 16m-high structure in the shape of a raised flagpole is the statue of a lion, which symbolizes Ethiopia. The monument bears the words: 'We dedicate this to the heroic warriors of Ethiopia who contributed to Korea during the Korean War to defend freedom.' The dedication ceremony was attended by Emperor Haile Selassie, who was visiting Korea at the time. Although he was 75 years old, his special regard towards his country's Korean War veterans stemmed from their being his royal guards. He delivered a speech saying that the friendship between Korea and Ethiopia would go down in history and never change. Emperor Selassie had been on the throne for 38 years at the time. Across the road from the Monument is the Memorial Hall for Ethiopian Veterans in the Korean War, which was established by Chuncheon-si in 2007.





1



3



2

1, 4 Lion sculpture carved near the top of spire, 'Ethiopia' is written in Korean, English, and Ethiopic near the bottom spire.
 2 On the back of monument are the dedication panel along with the names of the major battles written in Korean, English, and Ethiopic.
 3 View of Sculpture Park.
 5 Commemoration engraved stone signifying the Emperor Haile Selassie (the King of Ethiopia) attended the opening ceremony.



4



5

Memorial Hall to Ethiopian Veterans in the Korean War

에티오피아 참전기념관



Address 365-3 Geunhwa-dong, Chuncheon-si, Gangwon-do
GPS 37°52'25" N, 127°42'42" E
Established Date March 2007
Established by Chuncheon-si
Managed by Memorial Hall
Facility Type Memorial Hall
Site Size 530m²
Monument Size One floor in the basement and two floors above ground. Floor Space 74m²
URL www.ethiopian-mh.or.kr

Memorial Hall to Ethiopian Veterans in the Korean War is near the Monument to the Participation of Ethiopia in the Korean War. It is built with a dome roof which is the type of roof found on traditional Ethiopian homes. At the memorial hall there are also Korean War era war materials and Ethiopian traditional items are on exhibition. There is a detailed account of Ethiopia's participation in the Korean War.

After the 'Monument for the Participation of Ethiopia in the Korean War' was built in Gongjicheon, Chuncheon in 1968, the city of Chuncheon and the city of Addis Ababa signed a sister-city affiliation in 2004. In March 2007, Chuncheon citizens came together to build the Memorial Hall for Ethiopian Veterans in the Korean War. Chuncheon was the first Korean city to raise a memorial hall for nations that took part in the Korean War. The 530m² 2-story structure with one basement level was opened adjacent to Uiamho in Chuncheon's Geunhwa-dong (district). It was built with a dome, in the traditional style of Ethiopian homes. On the first floor a memorial hall displays items the Ethiopian soldiers used and other Korean War memorabilia, while a multi-purpose room has records of how the Ethiopian soldiers participated in the War. A standing folk exhibit and exchange exhibit on the second floor present 218 items in 79 classifications on Ethiopian history, culture, religion, and lifestyles as well as details of the city governments of Chuncheon and Addis Ababa's exchanges. The Chuncheon-si has been active in exchanges with Addis Ababa, its sister city, donating 1,020 computers, 40 fire engines and other items.





1



2

1 Gallery on the second floor shows culture, history, and lifestyle of Ethiopia.

2, 3, Right Story boards describe the war situation and the progress of Ethiopia's participation in the Korean War. Ethiopian Army medals exhibited on the 1st floor including the Medal of Honor.



3



Monument to the Jeokgeunsan Battle

적근산지구 전투전적비



Address 99-14 Mahyeon-ri, Sangseo-myeon Hwacheon-gun, Gangwon-do
GPS 38°15'17" N, 127°37'08" E
Established Date October 27, 1983
Established by ROK Army 15th Division
Managed by ROK Army 6270 Regiment
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 99.2m²
Monument Size H. 2.3m

Ethiopia's three battalions, dubbed Kagnew units, were attached to the US 7th Division, 32nd Regiment. Three days after deployment on the front line, the Kagnew units fought their first battle with Chinese forces at Bongdangdeok-ri in Hwacheon. The Ethiopians achieved substantial feats in this 4-hour battle, giving them confidence in combat. Later, the units were deployed northeast of Jeokgeunsan in Hwacheon, where they fought units attached to the Chinese 67th Army and the 199th and 200th Divisions. The Kagnew units prevailed in intense combat that lasted from August 12, 1951 to August 24, 1951 and killed some 130 enemy soldiers. To commemorate this, the Army 15th Division built the monument on October 27, 1983. It is located at the entrance of the general outpost (GOP) in Mahyeon-ri, Sangseo-myeon, Hwacheon-gun in Gangwon-do. Nearby are the Peace Dam and Paroho. There are also tourist spots, including the Goseokjeong Tourism Area and the Sanjeong Lake resort 8 km to the southwest.

Left, 1 Monument to the Jeokgeunsan Battle located at the entrance of general outpost.
2 Outline of the battle of Jeokgeunsan on the back.



KINGDOM OF BELGIUM, GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG



Belgium and Luxembourg sent ground troops to the Korean War. The two nations decided to jointly send combined troops of one infantry battalion on July 22, 1950. Belgium recruited volunteers from August 25 and formed one battalion. Luxembourg organized one platoon, which was combined with the Belgian battalion's A-Company to form the "Belgian/Luxembourg" Battalion on October 1. This battalion arrived in Busan on January 31, 1951 and guarded supply lines between Daegu and Gimcheon from February 11 to March 5. They moved to Suwon on March 6 to join the US 3rd Division, went to the Hangang line and took part in frontline operations. Luxembourg, one of the world's smallest countries, sent 83 men in one platoon as part of the Belgian contingent. This was the smallest contribution in terms of numbers among the UN troops, but proportionate to population, they sent the largest percentage of troops among all of the free allies. They made contributions in the Machasan Region, Hakdang-ri, Yeoncheon, and Geumhwa Battles, where 101 died, 349 were wounded, and 4 were MIA. The Belgian/Luxembourg Battalion withdrew in June 1955, well after the ceasefire.

Monument to the Participation of Belgium and Luxembourg in the Korean War

벨기에·룩셈부르크 참전기념비



Address 130 Sangbongam-dong
Dongducheon-si, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°56'52" N, 127°03'46" E
Established Date September 26, 1975
Established by Ministry of National Defense
Managed by Dongducheon-si
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 6600m²
Monument Size H. 21.5m

The Belgium/Luxembourg Battalion demonstrated to the full their expertise in battle. In 1951 they successfully defended Geumgulsan and secured a way to withdraw from the Chinese Fourth Phase Offensive. They had been camped in Geumgulsan, north of the Imjingang, and helped the British Fusilier Battalion, which had been on the left side of the mountain. The Fusilier Battalion was attacked by the Chinese and were in danger of being isolated, but the Belgian and Luxembourg troops defended the Geumgulsan camp, held off the Chinese and allowed the British troops to withdraw without great losses. This battle earned the Belgium/Luxembourg Battalion an award from the US President, US Eighth Army Commander and Belgian Minister of Defense.

The 20m memorial on a 1.5m base sits on a 6,612m² plot facing Soyosan Station in Dongducheon. It was completed by South Korea's Ministry of Defense on September 26, 1976. Three reinforced concrete pillars rise from below to form arcs above, and the front bears a circular steel sculpture that symbolizes the sun.







1

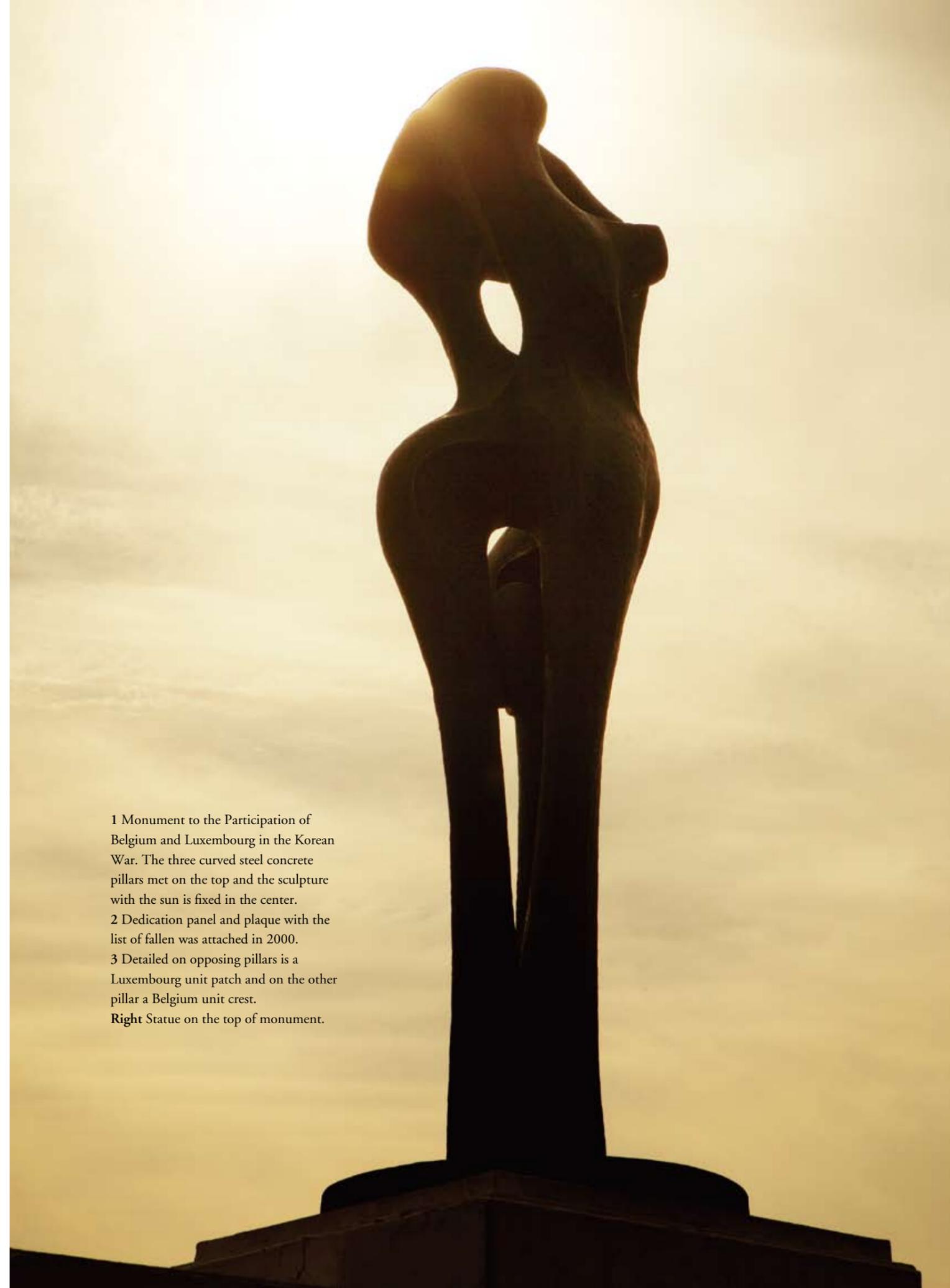


2



3

1 Monument to the Participation of Belgium and Luxembourg in the Korean War. The three curved steel concrete pillars met on the top and the sculpture with the sun is fixed in the center.
 2 Dedication panel and plaque with the list of fallen was attached in 2000.
 3 Detailed on opposing pillars is a Luxembourg unit patch and on the other pillar a Belgium unit crest.
 Right Statue on the top of monument.



FRENCH REPUBLIC



France, as a NATO member, had been wary of the USSR's potential to rule Europe and dispatched land and sea troops to the Korean War to prevent the spread of communist power. On July 28, 1950, France sent a destroyer that operated in Korean waters under the US Far East Navy Command. On the ground, the French Battalion was organized to serve in Korea, and they arrived in Busan on November 29, 1950. After two weeks of special training to adapt to Korea, they were attached to the US 2nd Division on December 11. The French Army was an elite force with extensive combat experience in Africa, the Middle East and the French colonies in Indochina. It was the first volunteer force of hired mercenaries.

Although the French Battalion had fewer troops than many of the other nations' contingents, they achieved numerous feats with their excellent strategies and valor. They recaptured Wonju in hand-to-hand combat, demonstrated valor in fierce battles at Jipyong-ri, Heartbreak Ridge, and Bloody Ridge, and won numerous medals and personal awards. In the Korean War, the French Battalion sustained 262 deaths, 1,008 wounded and 19 missing, for a total of 1,289 casualties, or one-third of its troops that fought in the Korean War.



Monument to the Participation of France in the Korean War

프랑스군 참전기념비



A figure that must be mentioned among the French soldiers that took part in the Korean War is Lt. Colonel Ralph Monclar, the French Battalion commander. A 58-year old veteran of World War I and II, he was a lieutenant general in the army but took a temporary demotion to lieutenant colonel in order to command that unit. The soldiers in the French Battalion were mostly volunteers like Monclar and their valor and fighting strength were unmatched. The French Battalion conducted operations with the 23rd US Infantry Regiment as part of the 2nd ID, and displayed their valor and fighting ability to the full. They clashed with the Chinese at Wonju from January 7 to 12 in 1951, and despite being outnumbered, demonstrated their French mettle and held off the enemy in close combat. They also dealt decisive blows to the enemy in the Battles of Jipyeong-ri and Heartbreak Ridge.

On October 3, 1974, the South Korean Ministry of Defense completed the memorial to the spirit of the French soldiers who had died in battle. Thereafter, Suwon-si refurbished the memorial to its current state. It now serves to bring the Korean and French cultures closer together, and the memorial ceremony is held here every November 11.



Monument to the Jipyong-ri Battle

지평리지구 전투전적비



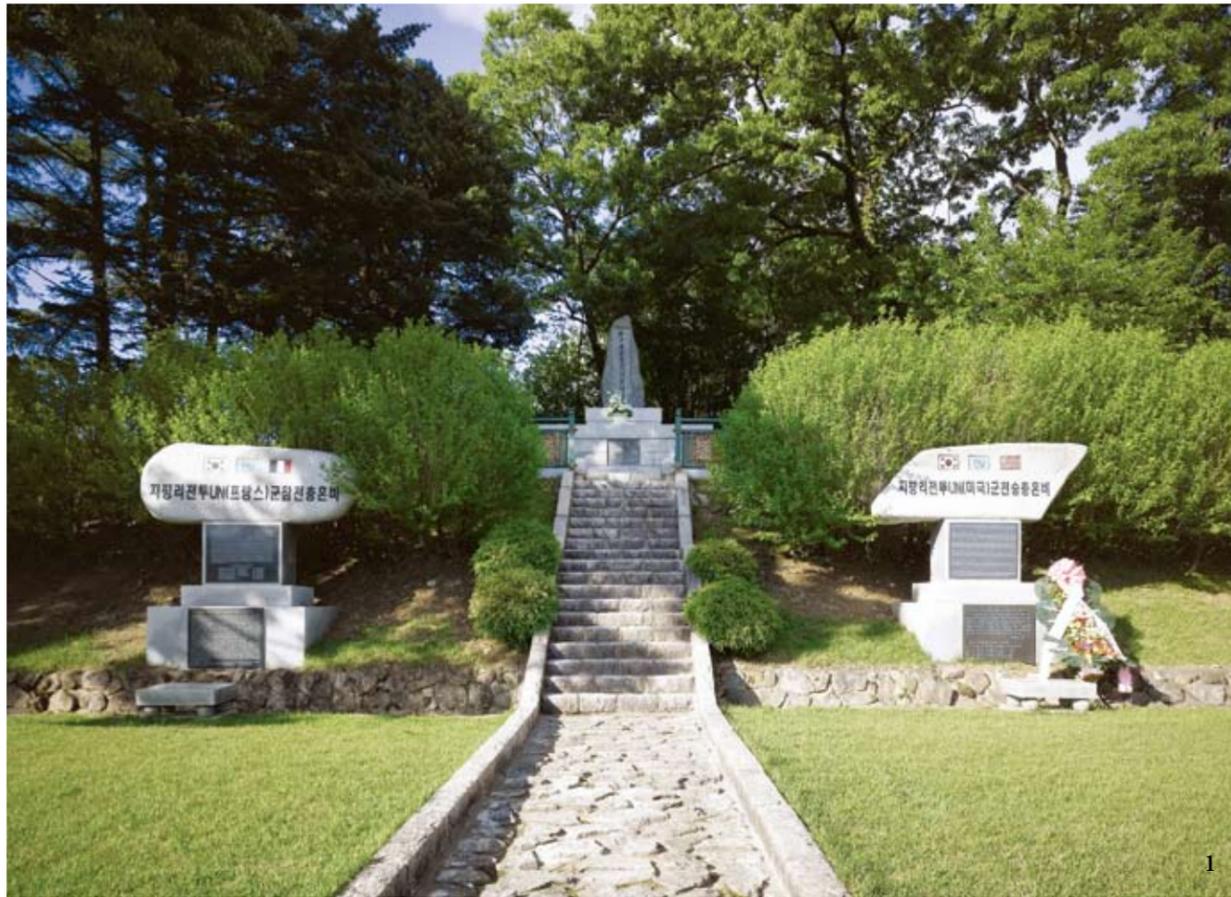
Address 382-1 Jipyong-ri, Jipyong-myeon, Yangpyeong-gun, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°28'43" N, 127°38'14" E
Established Date Jul. 15, 1957
Established by ROK 5th Infantry Division
Managed by Yangpyeong-gun
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 1699.1m²
Monument Size H. 4.3m

Left Monument to the Jipyong-ri Battle (1957) commemorates the sacrifice of the French Army and the US 23rd Regiment, 2nd Division who bravely fought against the Chinese army.
Right Dedication Panel.

The Jipyong-ri Battle was where the French Battalion, as part of the 23rd Regiment of the US 2nd ID, held off attacks by 3 divisions of the Chinese 39th Army at Jipyong-ri in Yangpyeong during the Fourth Phase Offensive in 1951. The memorial was raised to honor their valor and the spirit of those who died in the battle.

Jipyong-ri is a basin surrounded by high mountains and is a strategic place where the central train line passes through. The Chinese Army planned to take Jipyong-ri, cross the Namhangang, and proceed to the south of Seoul. The US 2nd Division, 23rd Regiment was in Jipyong-ri at the time and took advantage of the terrain to form a defense perimeter. In this battle, the 23rd Regiment and the French Battalion were surrounded on all sides by the Chinese 39th Army, as neighboring units were forced to withdraw by the Chinese. Yet the French Battalion and US 23rd Regiment managed to hold off the waves of Chinese attackers for four long days and defend the strategic point of Jipyong-ri. These efforts allowed the US 5th Cavalry Regiment to play a decisive role in stopping the Chinese Fourth Phase Offensive. The Chinese suffered massive losses and their offensive was failed. The UN troops were able to turn the situation around for the first time since the Chinese intervened in the Korean War and to lay the foundations for a counterattack.





1



2

1 On the both sides of the monument, there are two memorials for departed soldiers; one for the French Army and one for the U.S. Army.
 2 Memorial for departed soldiers was erected for the 120th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between Korea and France.
 3 The French dedication panel with the list of the French veterans who served in the Korean War.
 Right View of Yangpyeong from the monument.



3



Epitaph At a critical moment in our fatherlands history caused by enemy aggression, the nation's blood spilled and the resulting chaos in the peaceful land of Korea caused the United Nations to send forces gathered. From 16 friendly countries to our assistance despite the leaving behind of their beloved fatherland and families. The UN Forces arrived in Korea, a strange country and waged glorious and heroic combat to bring human freedom and peace to the world. During the period 18 to 15 Feb 1951, our courageous 23rd US Combat Team and the French BN under the 2nd US Div fought against communist type human wave attacks of the 115th, 118th, 119th and 126th. Divs part of the 39th CCF army surging as hungry wolves. However they were surrounded by the enemy completely and supplies and signal communication were cut off. But their fortitude and integrity forced desperate hand to hand fighting against the enemy, five times the strength of US Forces and expelled them. Here we are proud of their glorious military merit which saved our fate. We humbly dedicate this memorial monument in everlasting remembrance of their great achievement for the United Nations in many generations to come.



Statue of Major Jules Jean-Louis

줄장 루이 소령상



Address 219-1 Jangnam-ri, Duchon-myeon
Hongcheon-gun, Gangwon-do
GPS 37°54'04" N, 128°02'18" E
Established Date October 25, 1986
Established by Hongcheon-gun
Managed by Hongcheon-gun Office
Facility Type Statue
Site Size 2,178m²
Monument Size H. 4.2m

Left Statue of Major Jules Jean-Louis.
Right Wide view of memorial area. Statue is erected where he died at war.

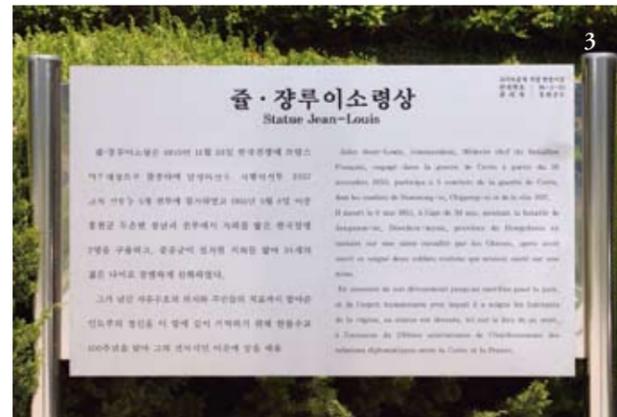
Major Jules Jean-Louis was born in France in 1917, graduated in first place from the army medical school and first came to Korea as the medical commander of the French forces on November 26, 1950. He participated in five battles, including those at Namseong-ri, Jipyong-ri, and Hill 1037. On May 8, 1951, he searched through a minefield and rescued two Korean soldiers at Jangnam-ri, Duncheon-myeon, Hongcheon-gun after hearing they had stepped on a mine. Yet on his way back, he stepped on a Chinese mine and died at the age of 34.

In 1986, the centennial of the Korea-France diplomatic ties, a statue of Major Jean-Louis was raised to remember his sacrifice in a foreign land. On May 7 each year, the regional representatives and military officers from the French embassy participate in a memorial ceremony to him. The French government has awarded Major Jules Jean-Louis with six medals, including a Croix de Guerre, and re-named an army hospital in France after him.





1, Right Major Jean-Louis saved two wounded Korean soldiers at the battle of Jangnam-ri and died at the age of 34, still in the flower of his youth on May 8, 1951.
 2 The French unit patch on the base.
 3 The information board of statue of Major Jean-Louis.





남아프리카공화국군 참전기념비
GEDENTEKEN GEWY AAN DIE SUID-AFRIKANERS
WAT IN DIE KOREAANSE OORLOG DEELGENEEM HET
MEMORIAL DEDICATED TO THE SOUTH AFRICANS
WHO TOOK PART IN THE KOREAN WAR

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



On July 1, 1950, the Republic of South Africa officially accepted the United Nations' resolution to support South Korea and agreed to dispatch a fighter plane squadron. In November of that year, the South African Air Force's 2nd Fighter Squadron, dubbed the "Flying Cheetahs," received 16 Mustang aircraft from the US and began participating in the war. Their participation was badly needed, as the squadron was comprised of seasoned veterans who had made sizable contributions to break the Berlin blockade after World War II. They also achieved an illustrious record in fighting in West Africa, Italy and the Middle East.

This unit displayed its excellence during the Korean War, effectively providing air support for ground troops, cutting off rear areas and destroying enemy facilities. The Republic of South Africa sent 826 soldiers to the Korean War and suffered 34 killed and 9 taken prisoner. After the ceasefire, the troops returned the Mustangs to the US and left Korea on October 29.

Monument to the Participation of Republic of South Africa in the Korean War

남아프리카공화국 참전기념비



The 18m-high Monument for the Participation of Republic of South Africa was raised on a 2,380m² plot in Pyeongtaek-si, Gyeonggi-do by the Ministry of Defense in September 1975. The front features the statue of a Springbok gazelle, symbol of the Republic. South Africa only sent pilots to participate in the combined UN effort. The South African pilots achieved an illustrious record while supporting short flights from bases in Japan and the US and conducting interdiction strikes. Only a few days into operations, the Squadron suffered an unfortunate accident. Two fighters that were landing collided because of the poor state of the runway. Subsequently, the South Africans conducted interdiction strikes, bombing steel bridges, overpasses, tunnels and train terminals.

Address 1-7 Yongi-dong, Pyeongtaek-si, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 36°59'47" N, 127°09'18" E
Established Date September 29, 1975
Established by Ministry of National Defense
Managed by Pyeongtaek-si
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 5,039m²
Monument Size H. 18m

1 On the base of monument information plaques describes the achievement of the S. African Air force Battalion.
2 Emblem of S. Africa attached to the side of monument.
Right Close up of the monument from the left.





1 Front view of monument. The statue is a springbok representing South Africa.
 2 At the top of the monument, three silver fighter-jets are flying upward to the sky.
 3 Base of the monument with the epitaph and the outline of the war.
Right View from behind the monument.



Epitaph The high ideals of freedom and goodwill among nations of these South Africans are our proud legacy. The heavy casualties suffered our abiding inspiration.

NAMES OF HILLS WITH INTENSE COMBAT DURING THE KOREAN WAR

There are numerous American-style place names for sites of key battles or outposts, as well as for Operational Control Lines or other military operations. These names were given in the process of stalemated battles over hills during the ceasefire talks according to the nature or characteristic of the combat.

Bowling Alley

This name was given in the Battle of Dabudong as the shells fired by the North Korean army showering down in the mountains on the sides of valleys made a sound like bowling pins falling over.

The Gauntlet

Running the gauntlet is a form of physical punishment wherein a man is compelled to run between two rows-a gauntlet-of soldiers who strike him as he passes. The US 2nd Division was making its way northward under the "Home by Christmas" offensive on November 24, 1950. The Chinese second offensive forced the UN troops to retreat through a 15km-long valley surrounded by mountains on both sides at Gunu-ri. During the retreat, the main forces of the US 2nd Division sustained 3,000 casualties while under intense fire from the Chinese that had lain in ambush on each side of the Gauntlet. This was also known as the "Valley of Death." In addition, the Division's combat power was decimated after large numbers of weapons and equipment were destroyed.

Bunker Hill

At the time of the Chinese forces' second surge during the 5th offensive in May 1951, the US 2nd Division, 38th Regiment K Company made a strong bunker that was extremely difficult to penetrate using 237,000 sandbags and 385 rolls of barbed wire on Hill 800 north of Hongcheon in preparation for engaging the Chinese. This gave the Hill 800 the name Bunker Hill.

Battle of Bloody Ridge

Hill 983 is located in Bangsan-myeon, Yanggu-gun in Gangwon-do. This hill was dubbed "Bloody Ridge" because US military journalists witnessed the combat between the ROK 5th Division (later augmented by the US 2nd Division) and North Korean forces between August and September 1951.

Snipers' Ridge

When the US and Chinese forces were pitted against each other with a steep mountain side and deep valley between Oseongsan and Gimhwa, the US troops called it the Snipers' Ridge. The enemy lines were close by and thus it was easy for the US soldiers to be hit by snipers' bullets.

Jane Russell Hill

The two mountain peaks west of the Snipers' Ridge was affectionately dubbed thus as they reminded the US troops of the breasts of buxom actress Jane Russell.

Punchbowl Valley

The basin has a circumference of 10km and lies 450m above sea level near Unjeon-dong, Haean-myeon, Yanggu-gun in Gangwon-do. It is 15km north of Inje and located between the Sataeri valley to the west and Soyanggang valley to the east. The region had few hills 1,200m above sea level, but this basin was surrounded by Hill 1026 (Mao Zedong Hill) and Hill 924 (Kim Il-sung Hill) to the north and Gachilbong (Hill 1242) and Daewoosan (Hill 1178) to the west. To the south was Dosolsan (Hill 1304), and Hill 918. To the east were Dalsanryeong, Hill 795, and Hill 908. The jagged mountain peaks and hills around it reminded the U.S. soldiers of a punchbowl and the location is named the Punchbowl in US military history.

Heartbreak Ridge

Heartbreak Ridge is the series of Hills 894-941-851 north of Bloody Ridge. The battle on this ridge inflicted heavy casualties. Foreign military journalists who witnessed these losses used the phrase "heartbreak" when reporting the carnage here. The name stuck for the ridge.

White Horse Hill

The Battle of White Horse is the best-known fight over hills begun by the Chinese when the POW talks were not resolved in the Panmunjeom truce village in early October 1952. The heavy artillery fire and bombing by both sides obliterated all trees and shrubs on the hill. This made the bare mountainside look like a white horse that was lying down. Due to this, Hill 395 came to be known as the White Horse Hill.

Jeong-ok Nam

Senior Research
Institute for Military History Compilation
Ministry of National Defense

MAJOR BATTLES OF UN FORCES

Battle of Jipyong-ri

Units US 2nd Infantry Division 23rd Regiment, French Battalion vs. Chinese 39th Army

An intense battle lasted for three days between the US 2nd Infantry Division 23rd Regiment and French Battalion on one side and the Chinese 39th Army on the other. This was the first time for UN forces to stop the flood of Chinese soldiers with firepower and a solid defensive position.

Battle of Seolma-ri

Units UK Gloucester 1st Battalion vs. three divisions attached to the Chinese 63rd Army

The Battle of Seolma-ri is the best example of clashes between the communist Chinese that were forcing their way south by using massive numbers to capture of Seoul in April 1951 and the UK troops defending the Imjingang area. It played a decisive role in delaying the Chinese entry into Seoul.

Incheon Landing Operation

Units Combined US X Corps and 7th Infantry Division vs. North Korean west coast defense command and 9th Division

A historic landing operation that paved the way for ROK and UN troops to turn the tide early in the war. It served as a stepping stone to reclaiming Seoul and gaining ground northward.

Battle of Yeongsan Area

Units US 2nd Division 9th Regiment, 5th US Marine Regiment vs. North Korean 4th and 9th Divisions

The North Korean forces launched an onslaught into the Nakdong Bulge and attempted to seize Yeongsan. However, the US forces' bold counterattack between September 3 to 5 prevented their plan from succeeding.

Battle of Gapyeong

Units British Commonwealth 27th Brigade (Canadian and Australian Battalions and New Zealand Artillery Battalion) vs. Chinese 20th Army

It is one of the best-known battles during the Korean War. The 2,500 members of the British Commonwealth 27th Brigade fought against tens of thousands of Chinese troops. The British Commonwealth troops' feat was illustrious, killing more than ten thousand Chinese.

Battle of Heartbreak Ridge(in the Punchbowl)

Units US 2nd Division, French Battalion, Dutch Battalion vs. North Korean 6th and 12th Divisions

This was an offensive battle where the US 2nd Division, French Battalion and Dutch Battalion attacked the North Korean 6th and 12th Divisions on Hills 894, 931, and 851 with the intention of strengthening the main defense line in the central and eastern fronts.

Battle of Dabudong

Units US 1st Cavalry Division, US 25th Division, South Korean 1st Division vs. North Korean 1st, 3rd, 13th and 15th Divisions

After intense combat in Waegwan, Gyeongsangbuk-do the US and ROK forces stopped a massive North Korean offensive and thwarted their intent to capture Daegu. It is well-known for being a particularly fierce battle, dubbed the "East's Battle of Verdun."

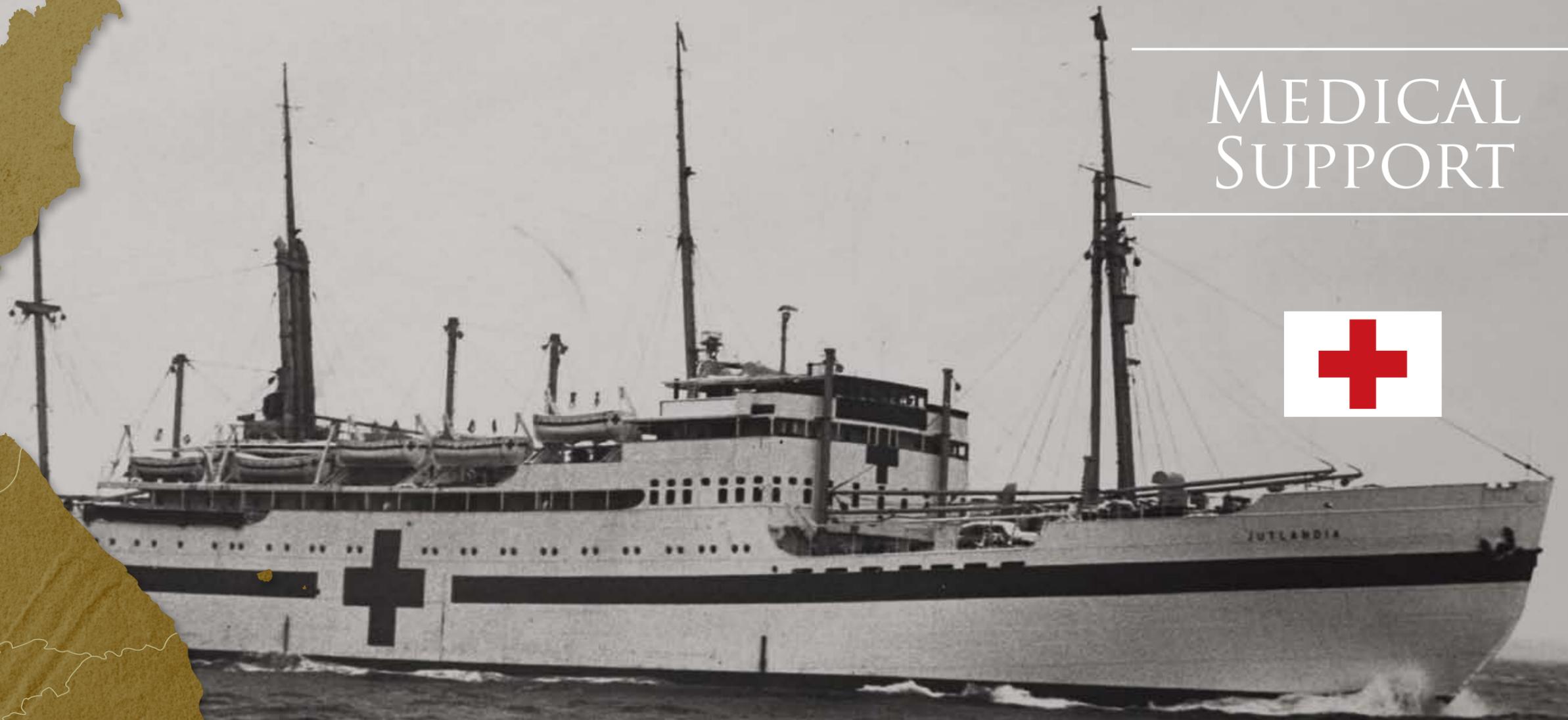
Battle of Masan Area(Operation Kean TF)

Units US 25th Division and ROK Marines vs. North Korean 6th Division

The US 25th Division went on foot and by train, traveling 240km in 36 hours to help take Masan. The rapid mobilization completely caught the North Koreans off guard.



MEDICAL SUPPORT



Danish hospital ship *Jutlandia*

Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Italy, and India sent medical support teams to the Korean War. These nations sent their medical units mainly through the Red Cross, and treated civilians as well as wounded soldiers. In addition to their medical support, they helped war orphans considerably. After the ceasefire, they imparted advanced medical technology to Korean medical teams. Sweden, Norway and Denmark took part in the UN project to help reconstruct Korea and established the Medical Center, a general hospital with the latest medical facilities in Seoul in 1958. Medical teams at the Medical Center served South Korean patients. The Medical Center was donated to the Korean government in 1968, after South Korean medical technology saw sizable improvements and the Korean economy progressed. The current National Medical Center is the successor to the Medical Center. With improved treatment capabilities it spread developed medical skills and knowledge throughout Korea.



KINGDOM OF DENMARK

Denmark is the only nation to send a hospital ship among those who only provided medical support during the Korean War. The Danish government refitted the 8,500-ton cargo ship Jutlandia, to create a modern hospital ship with four operation theatres, four hospital departments with up to 356 beds, X-ray facilities and a dental clinic. Indeed this was a modern general hospital at sea. After arriving in Busan in early March 1951, the ship used Busan port as a base. From November 1952 it provided medical support while moored in Incheon port upon the order of the UN Command, as it was closer to the battle lines and could substantially shorten the time to transport the wounded from the battlefield. The Jutlandia was attached to the UN Command for 999 days and treated 4,981 soldiers from 24 allied nations as well as some 6,000 South Korean civilians.



KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

Sweden insisted on staying neutral in wars but was the first to send a medical team to the Korean War. The country organized a 160-member Red Cross army hospital with ten doctors, 30 nurses and other administrative personnel. They arrived in Korea on September 28, 1950. Initially, the hospital had 200 beds, but it was expanded to 400 beds. The Swedish field hospital remained in Korea for six years and six months, until April 1957. This was the longest stay among the medical support teams that participated in the Korean War. After the war, the Swedish Red Cross Hospital was reestablished as the Scandinavian training hospital, which treated numerous critically ill patients and helped to improve South Korea's medical system.



REPUBLIC OF INDIA

India responded to the resolution by the United Nations Security Council and decided to dispatch a medical unit in early November 1950. The team consisted of 14 doctors, 1 administrative officer, 1 supply officer, and 329 medics. The 60th field hospital arrived in Busan on November 20, 1950 and was divided into two mobile units. The main unit was attached to the British Commonwealth's 27th Regiment and directly supported the UK troops. The detachment was based in Daegu, where it supported Korean army hospitals and treated Korean civilians as well. This hospital began operating as a division field hospital when the combined British Commonwealth 1st Division was established on July 28, 1951. The Indian field hospital demonstrated highly developed medical skills and was highly decorated by the Korean government.



KINGDOM OF NORWAY

Norway in 1950 was a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. When the UN requested the dispatch of medical troops, they sent a medical team through the Red Cross. The Mobile Army Surgery Hospital (MASH), with 60 beds and 83 medical and administrative staff, arrived in Korea on June 22, 1951. Later, the military medical staff was increased to 106. During most of the Korean War, the Norwegian medical team provided medical support to divisions under the US 1st Corps and other divisions attached to it and treated local civilians as well. The MASH unit mainly treated civilians after the ceasefire and withdrew on October 18, 1954. The hospital personnel rotated every six months, but as many as 100 requested extensions for their stay. A total of 623 worked there.



ITALIAN REPUBLIC

In August 1950, the International Federation of the Red Cross requested active support in treating the wounded during the Korean War, prompting Italy to send a medical support unit. The Italian Red Cross organized the 68th Red Cross Hospital, which included six army surgeons, two administrative officers, one pharmacist, one military chaplain, six nurses and 50 soldiers. The unit left Italy with large amounts of medical supplies and equipment by cargo ship and arrived in Busan on November 16, 1951. The hospital had 150 beds and was based in Yeongdeungpo in Seoul, where it treated UN soldiers and Korean civilians. After the ceasefire, it mainly treated civilians and provided aid. A total of 128 worked in the hospital, and it withdrew from South Korea on January 2, 1955.

Monument to the Participation of Medical Support Units

의료지원단 참전기념비



Address San 14, Dongsam-dong, Yeongdo-gu, Busan
GPS 35°06'17" N, 129°08'08" E
Established Date September 20, 1976
Established by Ministry of National Defense
Managed by Busan-si
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 2,963m²
Monument Size H. 20m

Left Monument to the Participation of Medical Support Units.

Right The information plaque with the brief history of medical support Units.

The Monument for the Participation of Medical Support Units was built to honor the accomplishments of personnel who were dispatched from Denmark, India, Italy, Norway, and Sweden to provide medical support in the spirit of the UN resolution and Red Cross during the Korean War. The units sent by the five nations treated many wounded UN and ROK troops and assisted countless refugees

The UN's Mobile Army Surgery Hospital became well-known after the release of the 1970 film M.A.S.H. This black comedy about a US field hospital during the Korean War focused on episodes of three eccentric surgeons rather than the intensity of war. Commercially an enormous hit, it also won the Palm d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival. The success of this film led to a popular TV series of the same name that ran for 11 years on CBS. Unlike in the film, the UN field hospitals made significant contributions to saving the lives of soldiers and civilians under difficult conditions. The warmhearted support from the people of the nations that sent medical support teams to Korea, which was suffering the cruelty of war, helped to elevate the quality of Korean medical technology and facilities.





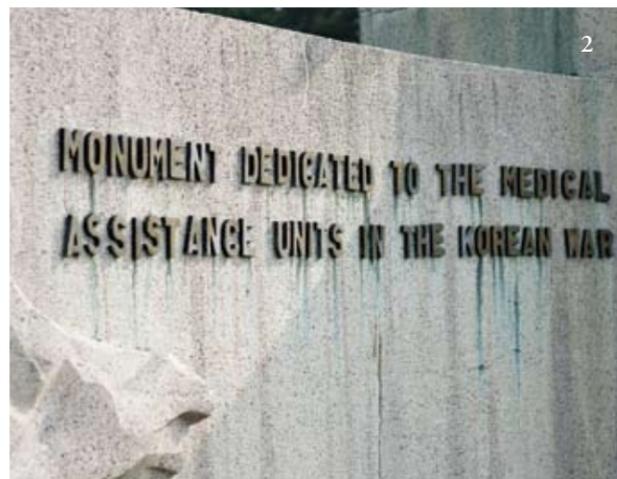
1, Right Statue represents humanitarian operations by the five countries that deployed Medical Supporting Units, the Red Cross hospital ship, the Ambulance Battalion, and the mobile surgery units. They gave treatment and took care of the wounded.
2, 3 Information and dedication plaque.



Epitaph During the Korean War, Denmark, India, Italy, Norway and Sweden dispatched medical units in accordance with the UN's decision and the spirit of the Red Cross. We dedicate this monument to the everlasting memory of their heroic and humanitarian efforts in rendering medical service to the Korean people both military and civilian.



1



2

1 View of Monument to the Participation of Medical Support Units erected by the Ministry of National Defense in 1976.
 2 Plaques with the list of veterans from the Medical Supporting Nations are attached to the back of the monument.
 3 Dedication plaque attached to the front of the monument.



3

Monument to the Participation of Sweden in the Korean War

스웨덴 참전기념비



Sweden participated in the Korean War to defend South Korea's freedom. On September 23, 1950, the Swedish field hospital opened in Busan and which treated civilians as well as wounded soldiers. The Swedish Red Cross Hospital withdrew from South Korea on April 1957. This monument was raised on October 1, 1971 to commemorate their contributions and the lasting friendship between the peoples of Sweden and South Korea. The site of the monument is the same as that of the Swedish Red Cross Hospital, and where Busan Commercial High School once stood as well. The monument was initially built under the direction of the Association of the Swedish Field Hospital and the Swedish-Korean Society, later refurbished and then officially unveiled anew on September 26, 2005. That ceremony was attended by members of the Swedish and South Korean governments as well as representatives of the military to commemorate the spirit of the people who worked at the Swedish Red Cross hospital.

Address 503 Bujeon-dong, Jin-gu, Busan
GPS 35°15'74" N, 129°05'62" E
Established Date October 1, 1971
Established by Association of the Swedish Field Hospital, Swedish-Korean Society
Managed by Jin-gu office
Facility Type Monument
Monument Size H. 2.4m

Left Dedication plate attached on the back of the monument.

Right The monument commemorates Swedish Field Hospital during the Korean War. Sweden was the first to send a medical team to the Korean War. The site of the monument is the same as that of the Swedish Red Cross Hospital.



Epitaph This monument is dedicated to the permanent friendship between the people of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Republic of Korea in commemoration of Swedish participation in the Korean War, 1950-1953 in defense of the freedom of the Republic of Korea by operating, under the United Nations Command, the Swedish Field Hospital for Korea, established September 23, 1950, here in Pusan.



Monument to the Memory of Colonel M. K. Nayar

나야 대령 기념비



Address San 156, Beomeo-dong, Suseong-gu, Daegu
GPS 35°51'14" N, 128°37'60" E
Established Date December 7, 1950
Established by Gyeongsangbuk-do
Managed by Suseong-gu
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 16.5m²
Monument Size H. 2.1m

Colonel M.K. Unni Nayar arrived in Korea as the Indian delegate of the United Nations Commission on July 1950, early in the Korean War. On August 12 he died from a mine explosion along the Waegwan battle line, where fighting was fierce. His death came at the age of 39 in a foreign country. His remains were cremated at "Juil Valley," an informal name for the mountain east of what is now Daegu Girls' High School, with UN forces officials attending on August 13, 1950. Jo Jae-cheon, who served as governor of Gyeongsangbuk-do at the time, raised funds despite the war and dedicated a monument to him in December that year. Thereafter, his widow Ms. Vimala Nayar received a photograph of her late husband's memorial from Byeongjik Im, the Korean consulate general to New Delhi. Seventeen years later, she visited the site of the monument to her husband. The memorial to Colonel Nayar, which had been neglected on a mountain slope over the years, was renovated by the local district council in 1996 and has been maintained ever since by the district council.

Left Monument to the memory of Colonel M. K. Nayar. Colonel M.K. Unni Nayar arrived in Korea as the Indian delegate of the United Nations commission, on July 1950, in the early days of the Korean War. Colonel Nayar was suddenly killed in a mine explosion while looking around the Waegwan battlefield.
1 Dedication panel on the back.
2 Commemoration services are held on every Korean Memorial Day at the site in which his monument is located.



Epitaph In memory of Colonel M. K. Unni Nayar, Indian Army Delegate UN Commission on Korea, killed on duty at Waegwan 12th August 1950; cremated at this spot 13th August 1950.



Monument to the Participation of Norway in the Korean War

노르웨이 참전비



Address Museum for Freedom, Protection & Peace, San 162-10, Sangbongam-dong Dongducheon-si, Gyeonggi-do
GPS 37°58'19" N, 127°10'00" E
Established Date March 30, 1972
Moved on November 2000
Established by Korea-Norway Association
Managed by Museum for Freedom, Protection & Peace, Dongducheon-si
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 108m²
Monument Size H. 4m

During the Korean War, the Norwegian medical support team was based in Yangju-gun between 1951 and 1954, where they treated countless wounded soldiers and helped war orphans. This monument was dedicated on March 30, 1972, after 70 former workers there raised funds to express gratitude for the enormous contribution by the Norwegian government. This monument was originally in Habongam-dong, Dongducheon and relocated in December 2000 to the Freedom Protection Peace Museum, in Soyosan.

The MASH organized by the Norwegian Red Cross departed from Norway on May 31, 1951. Upon their arrival in Korea, they treated the wounded in direct support of the US 1st Corps in Dongducheon. They operated outpatient facilities for civilians as well as for soldiers. In addition, the Norwegian government proposed marine transportation support after the United Nations resolved to participate in the Korean War, and sent funding and apparel through the Red Cross.

Left Monument to the Participation of Norway in the Korean War commemorates the Mobile Army Surgery Hospital of Norway was erected in 1972 and relocated to Museum for Freedom, Protection & Peace.

Right Dedication panel.

Epitaph From 1951-1953 during the Korean War, Norway served and took care of injured soldiers from the battle fields and even civilians and war-orphans from everywhere in Korea. As a worthy medical treatment by doing so they contributed successfully to bringing both countries, Korea and Norway, closer together like today. In order to reward their contributions to us, we all former 70 employees build this monument at the entrance of the former Norwegian field hospital remembering their faithful public welfare work.





Left, 2 The outdoor exhibition of Museum for Freedom, Protection & Peace in which the monument and military hardware from the Korean War era are exhibited.

1 Information panel introducing the details of the monument.

3 Museum for Freedom, Protection & Peace was opened in 2000, at Dongducheon-si.



Monument to the Participation of Italian Medical Units in the Korean War

이탈리아 의무부대 참전기념비



IN QUESTO EDIFICIO L'OSPEDALE DA CAMPO N. 68
 DEL CORPO MILITARE DELLA CROCE ROSSA ITALIANA
 INQUADRATO NELLE FORZE DELL' O. N. U.
 SVOLSE, DAL 16.10.1951 AL 30.1.1955,
 LA SUA OPERA UMANITARIA IN SOCCORSO ALLE
 POPOLAZIONI COREANE VITTIME DELLA GUERRA.
 L' AMBASCIATORE D' ITALIA GRAZIELLA SIMBOLOTTI
 A RICORDO POSE. 2 GIUGNO 1989.

1951년 10월 16일부터 1955년 1월 30일까지
 전쟁으로 피해를 입은 한국 국민들을 구급하기 위하여,
 이탈리아 적십자사의 68 야전병원(이탈리아군)의
 일원으로, 이 장소에서 인본주의적 활동을 전개하다.
 이를 기념하여, 1989년 6월 2일, 그라지엘라 실볼로티
 두한 이탈리아 재사가 이비를 세립하다.

Address Usin Elementary School
 Singil 4-dong, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul
GPS 37°30'33" N, 126°54'44" E
Established Date Jun 2, 1989
 Moved on August 30, 1999
Established by Embassy of Italy in Seoul,
 Ministry of Patriots and Veterans
Managed by Usin Elementary School
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 29m²
Monument Size H. 0.87m

This memorial commemorates the activities of the Italian Red Cross' 68th Field Hospital as part of UN troops. The 68th Field Hospital provided significant aid to civilians wounded by the war and treated UN soldiers between October 16, 1951 and January 1955. In remembrance, Graziella Simbolotti, the Italian ambassador to South Korea, dedicated this monument on June 2, 1989. The site of the Usin Elementary School, where the monument stands, is where the medical team operated during the war. At the time the Korean War broke out, Italy was a founding member of NATO but not a member of the UN. The Italian political situation was also unstable at the time in the face of frequent Cabinet reshuffles, but Italy decided to send a medical support team upon the request of the International Federation of the Red Cross. This decision made Italy the only non-UN member nation to take part in the Korean War, and Italy was the last nation to send combat and medical supply units to the war. Those who served on the medical teams at the time organized an association of Korean War veterans within the UN Italian army in 1983. This association, which is headquartered in Rome, has some 60 members

Left Monument to the Participation of Italy Medical Units in the Korean War is erected on site of Usin Elementary School where the Italian Red Cross' 68th field hospital's base camp was.

Right June 2, 1989, the Italian ambassador to South Korea dedicated this monument at Usin Elementary School, which was relocated to its current location in 1999 by the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs of the Republic of Korea.





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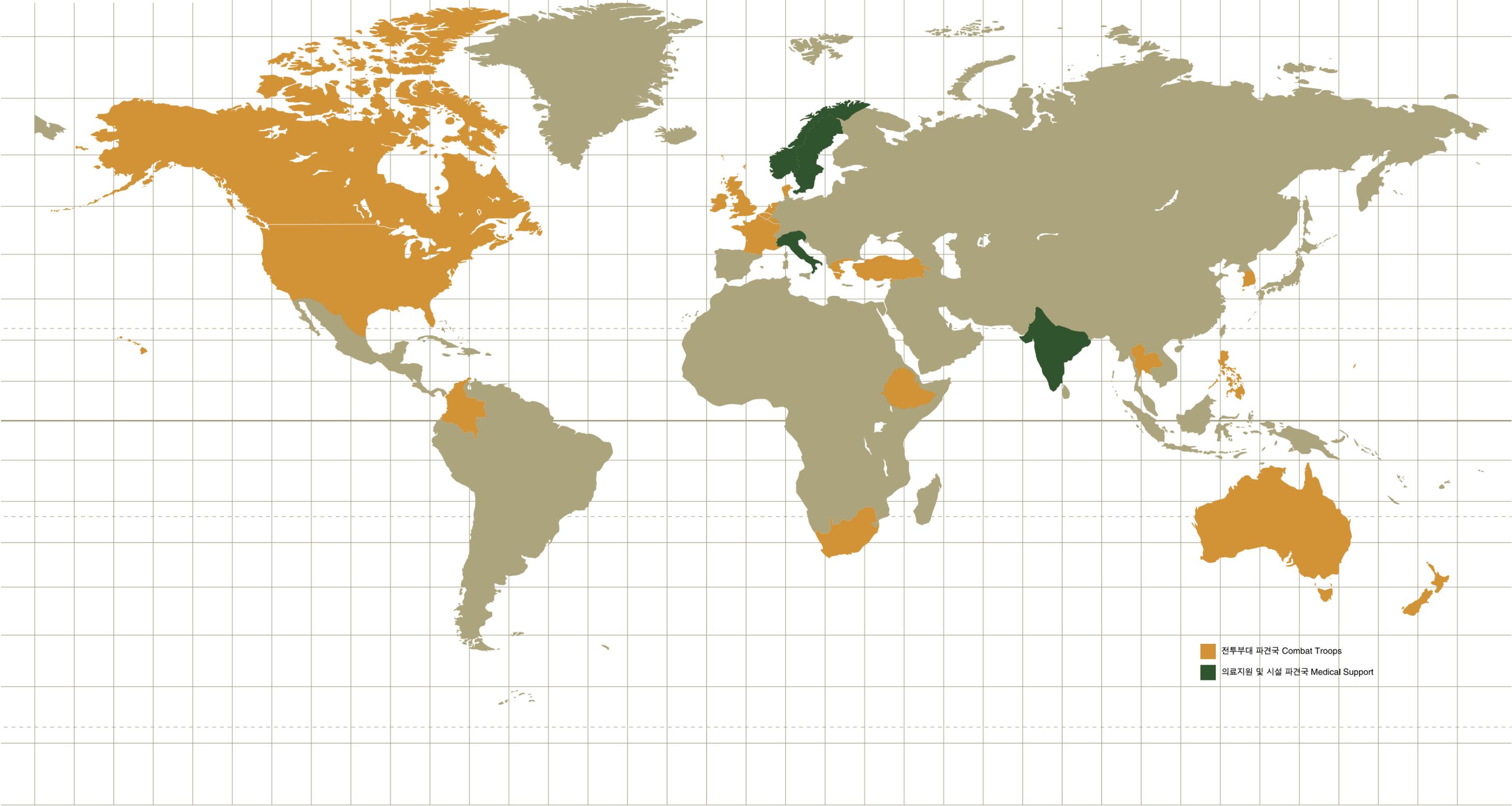
Published by Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs
13 Bangsongil (17-23 Yeouido-dong)
Yeongdeungpo-gu
Seoul 150-874
Republic of Korea
Phone: +82-2-2020-5409
<http://www.mpva.go.kr>

Advisors: Jeongok Nam, Senior Research, IMHC
Jongsook Kim, Senior Research, IMHC
Duhyeogn Cha, Reseach Fellow, KIDA
English Translation Supervisor: Prof. Timothy Atkinson, SUFS

Produced by Inire, Inc.
Co-produced by GuruVisual, Inc., Hongdan, AkdangEban, Inc.
Director of production: Sungrak Choi
Editorial Director: Munju Yeo
Photo Director: Jongkeun Lee
Art Director: Yunjung Ban

180° 160° 140° 120° 100° 80° 60° 40° 20° 0° 20° 40° 60° 80° 100° 120° 140° 160° 180°

국가별 참전국 현황 UN Allies



 전투부대 파견국 Combat Troops
 의료지원 및 시설 파견국 Medical Support

- 
호주
Australia
- 
벨기에
Belgium
- 
캐나다
Canada
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콜롬비아
Colombia
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덴마크
Denmark
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에티오피아
Ethiopia
- 
프랑스
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그리스
Greece
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인도
India
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이탈리아
Italy
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룩셈부르크
Luxembourg

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네덜란드
Netherlands
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뉴질랜드
New Zealand
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노르웨이
Norway
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필리핀
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남아공
Republic of South Africa
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스웨덴
Sweden
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