KOREAN WAR MEMORIALS IN PICTURES

Remembering UN Participation 60 Years Later

WORLDWIDE
국가별 참전기념물 현황
Korean War Memorials around the World
KOREAN WAR MEMORIALS IN PICTURES
REMEMBERING UN PARTICIPATION 60 YEARS LATER

WORLDWIDE
Foreword

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Korean War Memorial, St. Paul’s Cathedral

Memorial Garden at National Memorial Arboretum

Colchester Korean War Memorial

Derby and Burton Branch Korean War Memorial

Korean War Memorial, Millenium Cemetery

Scottish Korean War Memorial

North West Wales Branch Korean War Memorial

Manchester Korean War Memorial

Belfast Korean War Memorial

Canada

Monument to the Canadian Fallen

Ottawa National War Memorial

National Monument to the Aboriginal Veterans

Toronto Old City Hall Cenotaph

The Korea Veterans National Wall of Remembrance, Meadowvale Cemetery

The Anchor Memorial at Dieppe Gardens Park

Windsor and Essex County Korean Veterans War Memorial

The Royal Canadian Regiment Museum

Montreal Place du Canada Monument

Royal 22nd Regiment War Memorial

Quebec City War Memorial

 Vimy War Monument

Lunenburg War Memorial

Historical Collection van Heutze Regiment, Orange Barracks

Unsicht Korean War Monument

Republic of Colombia

Bogotá Korean War Memorial

Colombia Korean War Memorial

Cartagena Korean War Memorial

Hellenic Republic, Greece

Monument of Greek Soldiers Fallen in the Korean War

Thessaloniki Korean War Memorial

New Zealand

A Heritage Memorial, Aotea Quay

Korean War Memorial, Parliament House

Korean War Memorial, Frank Kitts Park

Korean War Memorial, Dove Myer Robinson Park

Memorial Bridge at Songpa-gu Sister City Garden

Kingdom of Belgium

Campaign for Peace, Nationale Basiliek

National Monument of Woluwe-Saint-Pierre, Koren Square

Kamino-Korea Monument

Leuven Korean War Memorial

Tielen Korean War Memorial, Belgian 3rd Parachutist

Sint-Niklaas Korean War Memorial

Diksmuide Korea Square

Korean War Memorial, Ghlin Medical Base

Namur Korean War Memorial

Lisboa Korean War Memorial

Limbourg Korean War Memorial

Attert Korean War Memorial

French Republic

Paris Korean War Memorial

Korean War Memorial, Arc de Triomphe de l’Étoile

Les Invalides Korean War Memorial

Saint-Germain en Laye Korean War Memorial

Hôpital-Camfrout Korean War Memorial

Lauzach Korean War Memorial

2°RIMa Camp d’Auvours

Republic of South Africa

Cape Town War Memorial

South African Air Force Memorial

South African Air Force Museum

Korean War Memorial, Union Building

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

The Monument of Remembrance, Constitution Square

National Museum of Military History

Kingdom of Sweden

Korean War Memorial Plaque of Swedish Field Hospital

Kingdom of Denmark

The Jutlandia Monument

Italian Republic

Korean War Memorial Plate of Italian 68 Field Hospital

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Monument Garden at National Memorial Arboretum

Derby and Burton Branch Korean War Memorial

Korean War Memorial, Millenium Cemetery

Scottish Korean War Memorial

North West Wales Branch Korean War Memorial

Manchester Korean War Memorial

Belfast Korean War Memorial

Canada

Monument to the Canadian Fallen

Ottawa National War Memorial

National Monument to the Aboriginal Veterans

Toronto Old City Hall Cenotaph

The Korea Veterans National Wall of Remembrance, Meadowvale Cemetery

The Anchor Memorial at Dieppe Gardens Park

Windsor and Essex County Korean Veterans War Memorial

The Royal Canadian Regiment Museum

Montreal Place du Canada Monument

Royal 22nd Regiment War Memorial

Quebec City War Memorial

Vimy War Monument

Lunenburg War Memorial

Historical Collection van Heutze Regiment, Orange Barracks

Unsicht Korean War Monument

Republic of Colombia

Bogotá Korean War Memorial

Colombia Korean War Memorial

Cartagena Korean War Memorial

Hellenic Republic, Greece

Monument of Greek Soldiers Fallen in the Korean War

Thessaloniki Korean War Memorial

New Zealand

A Heritage Memorial, Aotea Quay

Korean War Memorial, Parliament House

Korean War Memorial, Frank Kitts Park

Korean War Memorial, Dove Myer Robinson Park

Memorial Bridge at Songpa-gu Sister City Garden

Kingdom of Belgium

Campaign for Peace, Nationale Basiliek

National Monument of Woluwe-Saint-Pierre, Koren Square

Kamino-Korea Monument

Leuven Korean War Memorial

Tielen Korean War Memorial, Belgian 3rd Parachutist

Sint-Niklaas Korean War Memorial

Diksmuide Korea Square

Korean War Memorial, Ghlin Medical Base

Namur Korean War Memorial

Lisboa Korean War Memorial

Limbourg Korean War Memorial

Attert Korean War Memorial

French Republic

Paris Korean War Memorial

Korean War Memorial, Arc de Triomphe de l’Étoile

Les Invalides Korean War Memorial

Saint-Germain en Laye Korean War Memorial

Hôpital-Camfrout Korean War Memorial

Lauzach Korean War Memorial

2°RIMa Camp d’Auvours

Republic of South Africa

Cape Town War Memorial

South African Air Force Memorial

South African Air Force Museum

Korean War Memorial, Union Building

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

The Monument of Remembrance, Constitution Square

National Museum of Military History

Kingdom of Sweden

Korean War Memorial Plaque of Swedish Field Hospital

Kingdom of Denmark

The Jutlandia Monument

Italian Republic

Korean War Memorial Plate of Italian 68 Field Hospital

Worldwide

Canada

Monument to the Canadian Fallen

Ottawa National War Memorial

National Monument to the Aboriginal Veterans

Toronto Old City Hall Cenotaph

The Korea Veterans National Wall of Remembrance, Meadowvale Cemetery

The Anchor Memorial at Dieppe Gardens Park

Windsor and Essex County Korean Veterans War Memorial

The Royal Canadian Regiment Museum

Montreal Place du Canada Monument

Royal 22nd Regiment War Memorial

Quebec City War Memorial

Vimy War Monument

Lunenburg War Memorial

Historical Collection van Heutze Regiment, Orange Barracks

Unsicht Korean War Monument

Republic of Colombia

Bogotá Korean War Memorial

Colombia Korean War Memorial

Cartagena Korean War Memorial

Hellenic Republic, Greece

Monument of Greek Soldiers Fallen in the Korean War

Thessaloniki Korean War Memorial

New Zealand

A Heritage Memorial, Aotea Quay

Korean War Memorial, Parliament House

Korean War Memorial, Frank Kitts Park

Korean War Memorial, Dove Myer Robinson Park

Memorial Bridge at Songpa-gu Sister City Garden

Kingdom of Belgium

Campaign for Peace, Nationale Basiliek

National Monument of Woluwe-Saint-Pierre, Koren Square

Kamino-Korea Monument

Leuven Korean War Memorial

Tielen Korean War Memorial, Belgian 3rd Parachutist

Sint-Niklaas Korean War Memorial

Diksmuide Korea Square

Korean War Memorial, Ghlin Medical Base

Namur Korean War Memorial

Lisboa Korean War Memorial

Limbourg Korean War Memorial

Attert Korean War Memorial

French Republic

Paris Korean War Memorial

Korean War Memorial, Arc de Triomphe de l’Étoile

Les Invalides Korean War Memorial

Saint-Germain en Laye Korean War Memorial

Hôpital-Camfrout Korean War Memorial

Lauzach Korean War Memorial

2°RIMa Camp d’Auvours

Republic of South Africa

Cape Town War Memorial

South African Air Force Memorial

South African Air Force Museum

Korean War Memorial, Union Building

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

The Monument of Remembrance, Constitution Square

National Museum of Military History

Kingdom of Sweden

Korean War Memorial Plaque of Swedish Field Hospital

Kingdom of Denmark

The Jutlandia Monument

Italian Republic

Korean War Memorial Plate of Italian 68 Field Hospital
troops from additional countries increased sharply after July 7, 1950. The US Army first engaged North Korean troops on July 5, and the UK sent ground reinforcements after September. The Chinese intervention threatened to give the communist forces the upper hand once again, but the French Army demonstrated uncommon valor. As such, the UN forces raised the morale of ROK troops, who faced a seemingly insurmountable situation in the early stages of the war but then helped to defend the Busan Perimeter. The Incheon Landing Operation in September provided a decisive opportunity for the UN forces to take the initiative. Even after the situation deteriorated in the face of the massive Chinese offensives, the UN troops continued to fight. During the Korean War, the forces of almost all the UN member nations suffered close to 30% casualties. More than 137,000 US troops were casualties and as many as 37,000 US soldiers died. The UK troops suffered 4,900 killed or wounded, while the French had some 1,280 casualties as well.

Some believe the UN troops’ participation in the Korean War is related to the Cold War, which was slowly beginning at the time. In other words, they believe that although the UN member nations made the resolution, the organization of the UN member nations pitted East against West, and many of the participating nations were sending troops because of US pressure. However, the dedication and sacrifice of the UN troops during the Korean War, especially as the ceasefire talks dragged on (when they could have simply waited for the talks to end), are evidence that the UN forces had a different motivation. In other words, they sent troops not only because they were strongly requested to. Lt. Colonel Raoul Monclar, who...
commanded the French Battalion, even took a temporary demotion to fight in the Korean War. A clue to the courage of the UN forces can be found in World War II, which had ended five years before the outbreak of the Korean War. Many of the UN member nations participating in the Korean War sustained direct and indirect losses during World War II. The European nations, the Philippines, and Ethiopia had suffered greatly from invasions by Germans under Hitler, Italians under Mussolini, or Japanese under their own militarism. Therefore, these countries may have wanted to fight against oppressive political ideology and the destruction of war.

Some of the nations that fought in or sent medical aid to the Korean War in 1950 have maintained their global influence, while others faced considerable international upheavals. Korean War veterans in some nations were politically persecuted for having served, but their achievements are a tribute to their courage. They succeeded in defending South Korea, which later developed into a member of the G20, a group of systemically important industrialized and developing economies. South Korea has also implemented democracy and a market economy. Moreover, South Korea is now a donor nation that sends troops overseas, sends overseas development assistance (ODA), and conducts public diplomacy.

Therefore, this guide is not merely an account of past events. South Koreans will be reminded of the past lessons and will make resolutions for the future based on the monuments of the participating nations, and the accounts of the battles. It will teach younger South Koreans who did not witness the Korean War what their nation and forbears experienced and what contributions international society made. Just as important is the message sent by South Korea to nations that took part in the Korean War, namely that South Korea has not forgotten their support and will leave this record of their valor to posterity. The monuments in the pictures express Korea's friendship and gratitude to the UN member nations and serve as reminders to maintain security on the Korean Peninsula.

Duhyeogn Cha
Research Fellow
Korea Institute for Defense Analyses
The United Kingdom was the second UN member state to send troops to South Korea, dispatching the second largest contingents Army and Naval combatants to the Korean War after the US. The UK first organized the 27th Brigade with two battalions in Hong Kong and their support units (thereafter re-named the 28th Brigade) and immediately jumped into the operation to defend the Busan Perimeter. The 27th Brigade helped the UN troops march northward to the Yalu River. Thereafter, the UK also organized the 29th Brigade. The Royal Navy participated in the Korean War from early September 1950 and the Royal Marines sent one marine commando unit. The total number of the UK ground troops in Korea was 14,198. When units from the British Commonwealth arrived, the UK established the British Commonwealth 1st Division on July 28, 1951. In addition to Britons, this division had troops from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Around June 29, 1950, the Royal Navy sent one aircraft carrier, two cruisers, two destroyers and three frigates to participate in naval operations off the east and west coasts of the Korean Peninsula alongside the US Navy ships under the US Navy Far East Command. A total of 17,000 British navy personnel participated in the Korean War, and 50 naval warships took turns conducting naval operations until the armistice. The Royal Navy completed its withdrawal in March 1955 and the ground troops withdrew between 1954 and 1957.

Key battles included action at Jeongju (October 19-30, 1950); Bakcheon (November 4-6, 1950); Gaoyang (January 2-3, 1951); Jeokseong (April 22-23, 1951); and Gapyeong (April 23-25, 1951). The UK sustained a total of 4,908 casualties, with 1,078 killed, 2,674 wounded, 179 MIA and 977 POWs.
Korean War Memorial, St. Paul’s Cathedral

Official Name: The Korean War Memorial
Address: St. Paul’s Cathedral London
GPS: 51°30'49" N, 0°05'56" W
Established Date: July 19, 1999
Established by: British Korean war Veterans Association
Managed by: St. Paul’s Cathedral
Facility Type: Memorial Plate
Monument Size: W. 1.5m · L. 70cm

1. The basement of St. Paul’s Cathedral consists of the Korean War memorial panel.
2. The commemorating statement with emblems and badges of U.K. Armed Forces.

Right Korean War memorial plaque.

Epitaph: Remember the British Servicemen who died in the first war fought in the name of the United Nations. Thank God for their courage and endurance and pray for peace and reconciliation among the peoples and nations of the world.
Not one of them is forgotten before God.
Epigraph. To honour those British servicemen who fought in the Korean War 25th June 1950-27th July 1953, especially the 1,078 killed, 2,674 wounded and 1,060 held prisoner... Freedom is not free.

Memorial Garden at National Memorial Arboretum

Official Name
Memorial Garden at National Memorial Arboretum

Address
The National Memorial Arboretum Cranhall Rd., Alrewas Burton on Trent, Staffordshire

GPS
52°43'46" N, 1°43'56" W

Established Date
July 27, 2000

Established by
British Korean War Veterans Association

Managed by
National Memorial Arboretum

Facility Type
Monument

Site Size
4,046 m²

Feature
The Memorial Garden at National Memorial Arboretum is located in Alrewas Burton on Trent, Staffordshire, U.K. There are 6 stone monuments, two benches, commemoration plate, and information plates explaining the role of the U.K. Armed Forces in the Korean War.

Left: The view of Memorial Garden at National Memorial Arboretum.
Below: The view of Memorial Plaza in National Cemetery.
Stone monuments engraved with plaques, center monument with the flags of U.K. on information panel and on the left, the memorial bench dedicated by British Korean War Veterans Association.

The monument honors those who served in the Korean War. It consists of the story of the U.K.’s participation in the Korean War. 17,000 U.K. Navy personnel participated in the Korean War overall.
The Armed Forces Memorial (2007). The names of 16,000 fallen since the end of the World War II are engraved in chronological order on the wall. Engraved at the bottom of a 43m high memorial tower is the statement ‘Not one of them is forgotten before God’.

1. The bronze sculpture shows a wounded serviceman moved off the battlefield by comrades.

2. The bronze sculpture ‘Stretcher Bearers’ shows a wounded serviceman borne by comrades, watched by grieving family. The structure is aligned so that at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, the sun’s rays will stream through the gap to illuminate the center of the memorial.

3. The Korean War section of the Memorial Wall.
Colchester, Essex, United Kingdom

Colchester Korean War Memorial

Official Name: Colchester Korean War Memorial
Address: Castle Park
Colchester, Essex
GPS: 51°53'29" N, 0°54'07" E
Established Date: June 8, 2003
Established by: Essex County
Managed by: Castle Park
Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 4,046 m²
Monument Size: W. 0.6m · H. 0.8m

Feature: Colchester Korean War memorial is located in front of a flowerbed at the Castle Park in Essex, U.K. The memorial consists of monument and plaque with commemoration statements honoring U.K. fallen servicemen and women and veterans from the Korean War.

Epitaph: In memory of those who served and those who fell in the Korean War. Not one of them is forgotten before God.

Left: Korean War memorial in Castle Park.
1 Close-up of monument with the word, ‘KOREA 1950-1953’.
2 Monument erected on the day of 50th anniversary of the Korean War. The small grave stone with the word ‘PEACE’ stands next to the monument.
1 The monument to the 50th anniversary of the Korean War erected in the same area of Korean War monument. Engraved on the memorial are the organisations that helped sponsor the project including British Korean War Veterans Association.

2 Monuments and flowerbeds along the walkway.

Right Castle Park from the behind the Korean War monument.
The Derby and Burton Branch Korean War Memorial is located at Sir Peter Hilton Memorial Garden in Derby, Derbyshire, U.K. The memorial is a small cubed monument on a brick pedestal with engraved dedication statement.

Left Derby and Burton Branch Korean War Memorial.
1, 2 Memorial and the surrounding area at Sir Peter Hilton Memorial Garden.
Official Name | Korean War Memorial  
Address | Millennium Cemetery  
Tuddenham Rd.  
Ipswich, Suffolk  
GPS | 52°04'39" N, 1°10'45" E  
Established Date | April 27, 2008  
Established by | British Korean War Veterans Association  
Managed by | Millennium Cemetery  
Facility Type | Monument  
Site Size | 1m²  
Monument Size | H. 1.3m  
Feature | The Korean War Memorial is located at Millennium Cemetery in Ipswich, Suffolk, U.K. The memorial consists of a rounded tombstone monument engraved with dedication statement and the symbol Taegeuk. The memorial was sponsored by the British Korean War Veteran Associations.

Left | Ipswich Korean War Memorial. It was erected to honor the servicemen and women of Ipswich in the Korean War and it is made of rock directly from Korea.  
1 Millennium Cemetery (1999) in the northern Ipswich.  
2 Emblem of British Korean War Veterans Association.
Official Name  Scottish Korean War Memorial  
Address  Beecraigs Country Park  
Bathgate, West Lothian  
GPS  55°56'14" N, 3°37'19" W  
Established Date  June 27, 2000  
Established by  British Korean War Veterans Association Lothians & West of Scotland  
Managed by  British Korean War Veterans Association Lothians & West of Scotland  
Facility Type  Memorial Hall  
Monument Size  W. 3m · L. 4m · H. 5m  
Feature  The Scottish Korean War memorial is located at Beecraigs, in West Lothian, U.K. 
The 50th Korean War Memorial is made up of benches, memorial path, and a small wooden pagoda, surrounded by 110 Korean pine trees. The memorial pagoda contains the names of the U.K. fallen servicemen and women during the Korean War. The UN memorial path with 21 pine trees represents the 21 UN nations that participated in the Korean War.

Left  The most recognized Korean Memorial in U.K. The memorial consists of benches with the emblems of British Korean War Veterans Association on the side, and 1,100 birch trees are planted along the walkway to commemorate the U.K. soldiers who died in the Korean War.

1 Information sign.  
2 Entrance of memorial park. It is in southwest of Beecraigs Country Park.

2. The monument with the background of establishment.

3. The view of memorial pagoda. It is on the curved road which resembles the Taeguk symbol.

Right: Memorial wreaths lain near the wall listing 1,078 that died in the Korean War.
North West Wales Branch
Korean War Memorial

Official Name North West Wales Branch Korean War Memorial
Address North Parade
Llandudno, North Wales
GPS 53°19'36" N, 3°49'51" W
Established by North West Wales Branch of British Korean War Veterans Association
Managed by North West Wales Branch of British Korean War Veterans Association
Facility Type Monument
Monument Size W. 0.6m · H. 0.3m

Feature
The North West Wales Branch Korean War Memorial is located in north Parade, Llandudno, North Wales, U.K. The memorial consists of granite stone memorial with engraved dedication statement and dates. The memorial is dedicated by the U.K. Korean War Veteran Association in North West Wales Branch to commemorate those who died in the Korean War.

Left North West Wales Branch Korean War Memorial
1 Korean War memorial monument and the memorial tower of World War.
2 Close-up of memorial engraved with the commemorating statement honoring the fallen in the Korean War.

Epitaph
We remember our comrades who gave their lives in the defence of freedom under the Charter of the United Nations during and since the Korean War. Not one of them is forgotten before God.
The Korean War memorial is located at St. Peter’s Square in Manchester U.K. The memorial consists of an obelisk (tower) on a five tiered pedestal, capped with a cross, and two stone plaques mounted on stone blocks. The memorial is to honor the men and women served their country during the Korean War and the fallen comrades left behind.

Left Korean War memorial and St. Peter’s Square in Manchester.

Right Engraved commemoration statement on monument.

**Official Name** The Korean War Memorial

**Address** St. Peter’s Square
Manchester, Lancashire

**GPS** 53°28'39" N, 2°14'37" W

**Established by** British Korean War Veterans Association

**Managed by** Manchester City

**Facility Type** Stone Plate

**Monument Size** W. 0.5m · L. 0.5m

**Feature** The Korean War memorial is located at St. Peter’s Square in Manchester U.K. The memorial consists of an obelisk (tower) on a five tiered pedestal, capped with a cross, and two stone plaques mounted on stone blocks. The memorial is to honor the men and women served their county during the Korean War and the fallen comrades left behind.

**Epitaph** Korean War 1950-1953. Not one of them is forgotten before God.
1 Tower engraved with the commemorating statement.  
2 Base of tower with wreaths.  
Right Back of tower and its surroundings.
Official Name: Belfast Korean War Memorial
Address: Donegall Square
Belfast, County Antrim
GPS: 54°35’47” N, 5°55’48” W
Established Date: July 3, 1951
Established by: British Korean War Veterans Association, Korean Government
Managed by: Belfast City
Facility Type: Monument
Monument Size: H. 2m
Feature: Located in front of Belfast City Hall. The memorial is to commemorate the U.K. 1st Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles. After the armistice, it was built in the battle site, Imjin region where 157 were killed in January 1951, and it was relocated to St. Patrick’s Barracks in Ballymena in 1964. When the barracks were closed in 2008, it was again moved to the grounds of the Belfast City Hall.

Left: Korean War memorial to the U.K. 1st Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles.
Right: The memorial in front of Belfast City Hall and its surroundings.
IN MEMORY OF

the Officers and Men

of

THE 45 FIELD REGIMENT

and

THE 170 MORTAR BATTERY

of the Royal Artillery

who lost their lives

in

KOREA

and especially those who died

in the line

on

3-4 January 1951
Canada was the fifth nation to dispatch combat troops to the Korean War sending Army, Naval and Air Force personnel. The 2nd Battalion (PPCLI), which was the first brigade-size ground force to be dispatched, operated under the British 27th Brigade. The main body of the 25th Brigade arrived in Korea in May 1951 and fought as a part of the British Commonwealth 1st Division, which was newly organized at the time.

A total of 25,687 Canadian troops served in the Korean War. One Infantry Brigade (6,146), three Naval Destroyers and one Air Force Transportation Battalion were dispatched to the war zone. After the armistice, the Canadian Air Force left in July 1953, the Navy in September 1955, and the Army in June 1957. Key battles for Canadian troops included campaigns at Gapyeong (April 23-25, 1951); Jaun-ri (May 30, 1951) and Gowangsan (October 23, 1952). Canadian troops suffered 1,557 casualties, with 312 killed, 1,212 wounded, one MIA and 32 POWs.
Official Name: Monument to the Canadian Fallen

Address: South side of the Mackenzie King Bridge between Elgin St. & Rideau Canal

Ottawa, ON

GPS: 45°25'21" N, 75°41'33" W

Established Date: September 28, 2003

Established by: Canadian War Veterans

Managed by: National Capital Commission

Facility Type: Statue

Size: 72m²

Monument Size: W. 1.8m · H 3m

Feature: The Korean War monument is located in front of the Canadian Government Building. It is designed by the Korean War veteran, Vince Courtenay, and a Korean designer, Youngmum Yu. The memorial is dedicated to the Canadian soldiers who participated in the Korean War and worked to maintain the peace of Korea after the armistice. The sculpture consists of a Canadian soldier holding a Korean girl with maple leaves and a Korean boy with hibiscus standing next to him. Engraved on the base of the monument are the names of 516 dead Canadian soldiers.

Left: Monument to Canadian fallen from Ottawa.
1. The grassy area around the memorial.
2. Memorial plaque on ground.
1. Engraved on the base of memorial ‘Never Forget You Brave Sons of Canada’

2, 3. Emblems of the Canadian forces on base of memorial.

4. Close-up of base engraved with the names of 516 fallen Canadians Soldiers in the Korean War.

Right. Sculpture of Canadian soldier holding a Korean girl with maple leaves and a Korean boy holding hibiscus standing next to him.
Epitaph: Many fought, Many lost their lives. We will remember.

Official Name: National War Memorial
Address: 53 Elgin St.
Ottawa, ON
GPS: 45°25'26" N, 75°41'43" W
Established Date: 1982
Established by: Ottawa City, The Canadian Parliament
Managed by: Ottawa City, The Canadian Parliament
Facility Type: Monument, Statue
Site Size: 8,281 m²
Monument Size: W. 7m · H. 10m
Feature: National War Memorial is located near the Canada Parliament Building in Ottawa, Ontario. The memorial is dedicated to the Canadian veterans who served during the Korean War, World War I and World War II. At the base of the tower, there is an Unknown Soldier’s Tomb. Symbolically, two allegories of peace and freedom stand at the crest of the arch, under which the sculpted images of 22 Canadian servicemen, from all branches of the forces engaged in battle move towards the call of duty.

Left: The view of National War Memorial in Ottawa.
1. The detail of the Unknown Soldier’s Tomb in front the memorial.
2. Close-up of engraved features of veterans on the base of the memorial.

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
1 Close-up of ‘1950–1953’ on the back left of monument.
2 Memorial with commemoration statement.
3 National War Memorial with Canada Parliament building in background.
4 Information plaque of the Unknown Soldier’s Tomb.
5 Close-up of the Unknown Soldier’s Tomb.
6 Dedication plaque in front of memorial.
National Monument to the Aboriginal Veterans

Official Name: National Monument to the Aboriginal Veterans
Address: 160 Elgin St.
Ottawa, ON
GPS: 45°25’18” N, 75°41’34” W
Established Date: June 21, 2001
Established by: National Aboriginal Veterans Association
Managed by: Ottawa Parks Department, National Capital Commission
Facility Type: Monument, Statue
Site Size: 225m²
Monument Size: W. 1.8m · L. 1.8m · H. 4.5m
Feature: National Monument to the Aboriginal Veterans located near the Parliament Building in Ottawa, Ontario. It is to commemorate the fallen Native Canadian soldiers that served their county in time of war. The monument consists of sculpture and copperplate with the commemorating statement mounted on a granite and concrete base. The eagle sculpture that occupies the highest point is the symbol of the Creator. The four animals, the wolf, grizzly bear, buffalo, and caribou represent spirit guides surrounding two native figures.

Left: National Monument to Aboriginal Veterans.
Right: Plaque with dedication statement to aboriginal veterans.
Official Name  Old City Hall Cenotaph
Address  100 Queen St. W.
Toronto, ON
GPS  43°39’07” N, 79°22’53” W
Established Date  July 24, 1925
Established by  Citizens of Toronto
Managed by  Toronto City
Facility Type  Monument
Site Size  450m²
Monument Size  W. 5.4m · H. 5.4m
Feature  Old City Hall Cenotaph is located in front of the old City Hall in Toronto, Ontario. The memorial commemorates the fallen Canadians from the Korean War and World War II. Engraved on the base of the memorial are dates of wars and the word ‘Peacekeeping’.

Left  Old City Hall Cenotaph, Toronto.
1 War memorial in front of old City Hall, Toronto.
2 ‘1950-1953’ engraved on base of memorial.
The Korea Veterans National Wall of Remembrance, Meadowvale Cemetery

Official Name: The Korea Veterans National Wall of Remembrance
Address: 7732 Mavis Rd.
Brampton, ON
GPS: 43°36'31" N, 79°44'56" W
Established Date: July 27, 1997
Established by: Korea Veterans Association Unit 57 Organising Committee
Managed by: Meadowvale Cemetery
Facility Type: Monument, Plaque
Site Size: 900m²
Monument Size: L. 30m · H. 1.5m
Feature: Korea Veterans National Wall of Remembrance at Meadowvale Cemetery in Brampton, Ontario. The memorial consists of the monument and the memorial wall. The monument is engraved with the list of the Canadian forces in the Korean War, the emblems, Canadian Army, the UN forces, the Veteran Association, the epitaph and the poem ‘For the Fallen’ by Laurence Binyon. On the memorial wall are written the names of fallen.

Epitaph: They shall grow not old, As we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them,
Nor the years condemn,
At the going down of the sun
And in the morning
We will remember them.

Right, 1 Korea Veterans National Wall of Remembrance in Meadowvale Cemetery.
2 Engraved on the Wall of Remembrance is the list of the Canadian forces that made the ultimate sacrifice during the Korean War. Engraved on the monument are the emblems of the Canadian forces, UN, and Veterans Association.
Left Close-up of memorial wall with the list of the fallen in the Korean War.
1 Sculpture in front of memorial.
2 Close-up of wreaths in front of memorial.
Official Name: Windsor Korean War Memorial
Address: Jackson Park
Windsor, ON
GPS: 42°17'42" N, 83°01'21" W
Established Date: July 26, 1998
Established by: Korea Veterans Association Unit 29 Windsor
Managed by: Windsor Parks Department
Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 58 m²
Monument Size: W. 0.6m · H. 0.9m
Feature: Windsor Korean War Memorial is located at Jackson Park in Windsor, Ontario. The memorial is dedicated to the Canadian veterans of the Korean War and those who made the ultimate sacrifice. The monument is a granite post with dedication plaque and emblem of Korea Veterans Association.

Left: Windsor Korean War Memorial. Engraved on the memorial bricks are name and date of war, the number of casualties (wounded, killed, and POW) and those served during the Korean War.

2 Close-up of dedication plaque.
1 Three monuments standing side by side.
2 Emblem of the Korea Veterans Association.
3 Three monuments including the Korean War memorial in Jackson Park.
4 Close-up of memorial bricks engraved with those that served in the Korean War.
5 Close-up of dedication plaque from the City of Roses.
Official Name  The Anchor Memorial at Dieppe Gardens Park
Address  515 Riverside Dr. W.  
Windsor, ON
GPS  42°19’11” N, 83°02’32” W
Established Date  May 2, 2010
Established by  Windsor City
Managed by  Windsor City Parks
Department
Facility Type  Monument
Site Size  225m²
Monument Size  W. 1.5m · H. 3m
Feature  The Korean War memorial located at Dieppe Gardens Park in Windsor, Ontario consists of the sculpture with an anchor on the top. It is to commemorate the men and women who served in the Royal Canadian Navy and Canadian Merchant Navy during the Korean War, World War I and World War II.

Left  The Anchor Memorial with Detroit River and downtown Detroit in background.
1  Clifford Hatch Sr. Plaza in Dieppe Gardens Park.
2  Close-up of engraved dedication statement with list of wars and dates.

Epitaph  Dedicated to the men and women who served in the Royal Canadian Navy and Canadian Merchant Navy.

Windsor, Ontario, Canada

The Anchor Memorial at Dieppe Gardens Park

Canada
Windsor and Essex County Korean Veterans War Memorial

Official Name: Windsor and Essex County Korean Veterans War Memorial
Address: 515 Riverside Dr. W.
Windsor, ON
GPS: 42°19'09" N, 83°02'38" W
Established Date: May 30, 2009
Established by: Windsor, Essex County
Managed by: Windsor City Parks Department
Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 225m²
Monument Size: W. 4.8m · H. 2.4m
Feature: Windsor and Essex County Korean Veterans War Memorial is located in Windsor, Ontario. The memorial is a wall type monument dedicated to the Windsor and Essex County veterans. Engraved on the monument are the names of the fallen from the Korean War. Plaques of flags from Korea, Canada, and UN are engraved on the memorial.

Right: Windsor and Essex County Korean Veterans War Memorial.
Below Close-up of wall with the list of fallen.

Epitaph: In grateful remembrance of all those who served in the Korean War and in memory of those who gave their lives.
1 Flags of UN, Korea, and Canada engraved on plaques.
2 Memorial bench sponsored by the Korea Veterans Association of Canada Unit 29, Windsor.
Right: Korean War memorial and its surroundings.
From May 1951 to March 1954, The Regiment served in Korea as a part of the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade which was a formation of the British Commonwealth Division under the larger United Nations Command. Korea marked the first time in The Regiment’s history that it fielded three regular force battalions. Of 560 casualties sustained during operations, a total of 117 were fatal.

The illustration depicted above is that of LCol Peter R. Blingham, DSO who commanded the 1st Battalion in Korea from 20 April 1952 to 25 March 1953.

1951 -1954
Official Name: Place du Canada Monument
Address: 1155 Metcalfe St.
Montreal, QC
GPS: 45°29'55" N, 73°34'07" W
Established by: Montreal City
Managed by: Montreal City
Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 2,116 m²
Monument Size: W. 3m · L. 1.5m · H. 5.4m
Feature: Place du Canada Monument is located at the square in front of Montreal Parliament Building in Montreal, Quebec. The memorial honors the dead of the Korean War, World War I and World War II. The memorial consists of a pillar engraved with the commemorating statement, the cross, and the dates of the wars.

Left: Place du Canada Monument.
1 The monument in front of Montreal Parliament Building with the artillery piece.
2 View from behind Place du Canada and its surroundings.
Official Name: Royal 22nd Regiment War Memorial
Address: 835 Ave. Laurier
Quebec, QC
GPS: 46°48'24" N, 71°12'52" W
Established by: Quebec City
Managed by: Quebec City
Facility Type: Monument, Statue
Site Size: 5,776 m²
Monument Size: W. 3m · H. 2.4m
Feature: The Royal 22nd Regiment War Memorial is located in Quebec, QC. The memorial is a wall-type monument dedicated to the members of the Royal 22nd Regiment that gave their lives in the name of freedom during the Korean War. Engraved on the memorial wall are the names of fallen soldiers, a soldier of stature, and the relief of a battle scene with plaque.

Left: Close-up memorial wall engraved with the names of fallen soldiers of the Royal 22nd Regiment in the Korean War.
1. Back of memorial with relief of soldiers in the war.
2. Close-up of plaque at base of relief.
Left Royal 22nd Regiment memorial engraved with names and dates of wars served.
1 Monument, memorial wall, and its surroundings.
2 Soldier statue near monument.
3 List of the fallen members of the Royal 22nd Regiment during the Korean War.
Official Name  Quebec City War Memorial
Address  1211 George VI Ave.
Quebec, QC
GPS  46°48’31” N, 71°12’43” W
Established by  Quebec City
Managed by  Quebec City
Facility Type  Monument
Site Size  560m²
Monument Size  W. 1.2m · H. 5.4m
Feature Quebec City War Memorial is dedicated to the veterans of all wars, including the Korean War, World War I and World War II. The memorial consists of a 5.4 m granite cross mounted on a four tiered pedestal engraved with the dates of the war and commemoration statement.

Left Quebec City War Memorial. 1 Close-up of commemoration statement and the war periods.
2 Memorial and its surroundings.
Official Name: Minto War Monument
Address: Legion Minto No. 12
Queens St. & Legion Rd.
Minto, NB
GPS: 46°04’35” N, 66°04’17” W
Established Date: 1959
Established by: Minto Legion No. 12
Managed by: The Legion
Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 196m²
Monument Size: W. 1.2m · H 4.5m

Feature: The Minto War Monument is located in Minto, New Brunswick. The monument is to commemorate the veterans of all wars. It is engraved with the commemoration statement, the list of the fallen and the engraved cross figure.

Left: Minto War Monument with engraved cross.
1 Monument and artillery piece in front of Minto Legion building.
Lunenburg War Memorial

Official Name: Lunenburg War Memorial
Address: King St.
Lunenburg, NS
GPS: 44°22'40" N, 64°18'34" W
Established Date: November 11, 1948
Managed by: Lunenburg Parks Department
Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 144 m²
Monument Size: W. 6m · H. 4m
Feature: The Lunenburg War Memorial is located in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. The memorial is dedicated to the Korean War and World War II veterans. The memorial is semi-circular, consisting of four pillars and the letter ‘KOREA’ and the dates are written on a stone tablet.

Right: Lunenburg War Memorial and the wreaths.
1 Close-up of memorial with wreaths.
2 War memorial and its surroundings.
Official Name: Charlottetown Cenotaph

Address: 165 Richmond St.
Charlottetown, PEI

GPS: 46°14'07"N, 63°07'35" W

Established by: Citizens of Charlottetown

Managed by: Charlottetown City

Facility Type: Monument, Statue

Site Size: 3600 sq ft

Monument Size: W. 4.5m · L. 1.2m · H. 3.6m

Feature: The Charlottetown Cenotaph is located in front of the City Hall in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The memorial is dedicated to the Prince Edward Island’s veterans who served during the Korean War, World War I, and World War II. The memorial consists of a dedication statement and the statue representing three soldiers with weapons running towards the battle.

Left: Prince Edward Island’s war memorial, the Charlottetown Cenotaph.
Right: Memorial in front of the City Hall and its surroundings.
Epitaph: Erected by the citizens of Charlottetown in memory of those from Prince Edward Island who gloriously laid down their lives in the great war and in honour forevermore of all who served therein.
Official Name: Korean War Memorial, Brookside Cemetery
Address: 2055 Notre Dame Ave, Winnipeg, MB
GPS: 49°55’19” N, 97°13’29” W
Established Date: September 13, 1998
Established by: Korean Veterans Association Unit 12 Manitoba
Managed by: Brookside Cemetery
Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 36 m²
Monument Size: W. 1.8m · H 1.8m
Feature: The Korean War memorial at Brookside Cemetery is located near Winnipeg, MB. It is to commemorate the Korean War veterans of Manitoba. The commemorating statement with the list of the dead and the emblems of the Canadian forces and UN are engraved.

Left: Korean War memorial with gravestones on the back.
Right: Close-up gravestone next to the memorial.
Epitaph: In memory of Manitobans who lost their lives during the Korean War.
Canadians at Kapyong Memorial

Official Name: Canadians at Kapyong Memorial
Address: Radar Hill, Pacific Rim National Park, Vancouver Island, BC.
GPS: 49°05'01" N, 125°49'51" W
Established Date: January 10, 1997
Established by: The Canadian Parliament
Managed by: Pacific Rim National Park Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 58m²
Monument Size: W. 0.9m · H. 1.8m

Canadians at Kapyong Memorial is located at Pacific Rim National Park in Vancouver Island, B.C., Canada. The memorial honors the Canadian 2nd Battalion troops who attended the battle of Gapyeong. The memorial consists of a granite display monument and plaques engraved with description of the battle at Gapyeong.

Left, 1 Canadians at Kapyong Memorial in Pacific Rim National Park.
2 Plaque engraved with the story of Gapyeong Battle.
Official Name  Canada War Memorial
Address  501 Belleville St.
Victoria, BC
GPS  48°25'13" N, 123°22'09" W
Established by  The Canadian Parliament
Managed by  Victoria City
Facility Type  Monument
Site Size  8,281 m²
Monument Size  W. 4.5m · H. 6m
Feature  The memorial is located in front of the Canadian Assembly Building in Victoria, B.C. The memorial is dedicated to the Canadians who served during the Korean War. The memorial consists of a tower with Canadian soldier statue holding his rifle at the ready position. The memorial includes dedication statement, dates and name of war.

Left  Canada War Memorial, Victoria, B.C.
1  Canadian Parliament Building.
2 Close-up of plaque with ‘KOREA 1950-1953’.

Epitaph  In recognition of the sacrifices of the Canadian forces and Canadian citizens in the service of peace.
Ambassador of Peace

Official Name: Ambassador of Peace
Address: 6168 Boundary Rd.
Vancouver, BC
GPS: 49°13’42" N, 123°01’24" W
Established Date: July 14, 2007
Managed by: The Canada Western Region Department of the Korean Veterans Association
Facility Type: Monument, Statue
Site Size: 185m²
Monument Size: Monument L. 7m · H. 3.5m, Statue H. 3m
Feature: The Ambassador of Peace memorial is located in Vancouver, B.C. and consists of a 3m high bronze statue on a 1.5m base named 'Ambassador of Peace' and is surrounded by the rounded wall with the names of the fallen soldiers. The memorial is designed by a sculptor, Hyungguik Cho. It was made in Korea and moved to Canada. The memorial is decorated with a garden, benches, and flower beds.

Left: Close-up of memorial wall with the names of British Columbia’s fallen in the Korean War.
Right: ‘Ambassador of Peace’.
1 Korean War memorial and its surroundings.
2 Plaque with the commemorating statement to the fallen.
Right Close-up of angel statue symbolizing peace.
Turkey sent one brigade of ground forces to the Korean War. A total of 14,936 troops took part and Turkey maintained one infantry brigade (numbering 5,455) in Korea during the War. Turkey and Canada were the only nations besides the US and UK to send brigade-size ground forces. Turkey’s 1st Brigade consisted of three infantry battalions, one 105mm howitzer battalion and support units. Aside from infantry, they formed combat units that encompassed military engineers, transportation, medical, artillery and various other military occupational specialties, maintaining an organization that could engage in combat independently. The Turkish troops were attached to the US 25th Division. Key battles for the Turks were fought at Gumi-ri (November 26, 1950), Gunmyeonggak and Hill 151 (January 25-27, 1951), Jangseungcheon (April 22-23, 1951), and Nevada outpost (May 28, 1953). They sustained 3,216 casualties, with 741 killed, 2,068 wounded, 163 MIA and 264 POWs.
Official Name: Korede Savasan Türkçay Aniti (Turkish Korean War Monument)
Address: Altındağ, Hipodrum Cd 06050 Ankara
GPS: 39°56'20" N, 32°50'29" E
Established Date: October 29, 1973
Established by: Korean Government
Managed by: Ankara City
Facility Type: Memorial Tower
Site Size: 9,775 m²
Monument Size: W. 85m · H. 115m
Feature: The Korean War memorial is located at Korea Park of Ankara in Ankara, Turkey. The monument is a four-story tower and memorial wall. Engraved on the wall is a list of Turkish veterans that were killed in the war. On the ground floor is a ceremonial table tomb filled with soil brought back from Korea. The memorial tower was erected in 1973 to celebrate a sister-city affiliation between Seoul and Ankara.

Left: The view of memorial tower.
Right: Ceremonial table tomb filled with soil brought from the Turkish soldiers’ cemetery in Korea.
Epitaph: Lest forget the contribution the Turkish army achieved. This is erected through dedication of the Korean government to celebrate the 50th anniversary of establishment of Republic of Turkey.
1 Close-up of memorial wall. Engraved on the wall is a list of Turkish veterans that were killed in the Korean War.
2 Korea Park sign and pagoda.
3 Memorial tower erected to celebrate sister-city affiliation between Seoul and Ankara.
4 Entrance to Korean Park.
Official Name: Korean Şehitleri Aniti (The Korean War Memorial)
Address: İskenderun, Şh. Pamir Cd 31200 İskenderun
GPS: 36°35’30” N, 36°10’19” E
Established Date: 1953
Established by: Turkish Government
Managed by: İskenderun City
Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 25m²
Monument Size: W. 2.5m · H. 2.5m
Feature: The Korean War memorial located at Turkmenistan Park in İskenderun, Turkey. The memorial is dedicated to 770 fallen Turkish soldiers from the Korean War. On the monument, there is a relief representing a soldier waving his hand saying good-bye to his family. Engraved on the monument are the list of fallen and the commemoration statement.

Left: Korean War memorial in İskenderun.
1 Entrance to Turkmenistan Park near the memorial.
2 Close-up of commemoration statement to the fallen.
1 Memorial and the entrance of park.
2 Close-up of relief with soldier saying good-bye to his family.
3 Memorial with the Turkey’s national slogan, ‘World Peace, Peace in Turkey’.

Right Relief on side of memorial with a soldier with rifle at port arms position and woman with dove.

Epitaph In memory of the heroes of Turkey in the Korean War to fulfill the holy love for mankind.
Australia was the third nation to dispatch combatants among the UN forces, sending Army, Naval and Air Force personnel. The ground troops were assigned to the 28th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade. The 3rd Battalion (September 1950-February 1953), 1st Battalion (March 1952-March 1953), and the 2nd Battalion (March 17-27, 1953) took part in the war. A total of 8,407 Australians fought in the Korean War. The Army sent two Infantry Battalions (2,282 soldiers), while the Navy sent one aircraft carrier, two destroyers, and one frigate. The Air Force sent one fighter squadron and one air transportation squadron. Key battles were at Yeongyu-ri (October 22, 1950); Bakcheon (November 4-6, 1950); Gapyeong and Jugged-ri (April 23-25, 1951); and Maryangsan (October 3-8, 1951). Australia sustained 1,584 casualties, with 339 killed, 1,216 wounded, three MIA’s and 26 POW’s. Korean War memorials are in Canberra, Sydney, Hobart, Ulverstone, and Melbourne.
Official Name: Australian National Korean War Memorial
Address: Anzac Parade, Reid, ACT
GPS: 35°17'08" S, 149°08'37" E
Established Date: April 18, 2000
Established by: Australian Government, Korean Government
Managed by: National Capital Authority
Facility Type: Obelisk, Statue, Monument
Site Size: 900m²
Monument Size: Obelisk H. 12m
Feature: Australian National Korean War Memorial at Anzac Parade, Canberra. The Memorial consists of a 12m high obelisk, commemoration hall and a sculpture with three life-size cast aluminum figures of soldiers and an airman stand near the 12m obelisk honoring those missing in action. Inscriptions on the exterior wall of the central structure record the 21 member countries of the United Nations that took part in the conflict.

Left: Obelisk in Australian National War Memorial.
1 Australian National War Memorial
2 Airman figure sculpture standing in a field of stainless steel poles to symbolize the great loss of those Australians who died in the war.
1 West wall of the memorial hall with the emblems of the Australian Navy and Air Force and the names of 21 member countries of the United Nations.

2 Memorial hall contains one of five boulders which were a gift to the Australian people from the people and Government of the Republic of Korea. This boulder is used for wreath laying and as a focal point for ceremonies. A dome overhead symbolizes the UN goal of world peace.

3 On curved inside wall is photomontage of newspapers and letters related to the Korean War.

4 Obelisk with statement to commemorate the fallen in the Korean War.

Right Life-sized Australian soldier statue.
Official Name  Sydney Korean War Memorial
Address  Moore Park Rd. between South Dowling St. & Anzac Parade Sydney, NSW
GPS  33°53'13'' S, 151°13'07" E
Established Date  July 26, 2009
Established by  Ministry for Veterans Affairs Australia, Ministry for Patriots and Veterans Affairs Republic of Korea, Consulate General Republic of Korea, Veterans Groups of Sydney, Korean Communities of Sydney
Managed by  Department of Premier and Cabinet
Facility Type  Monument, Statue
Site Size  24m in diameter

Feature  Korean War memorial at Moore Park, Sydney in Australia is divided into four themes; commemoration, regeneration, remembrance and strength. ‘Commemoration’ is symbolized by a ‘Taegeuk’ shaped path winding through the circular memorial. The ‘Taegeuk’ is a symbol both of eastern culture and the South Korean flag. ‘Regeneration’ is symbolized by a field of forged steel ‘Roses of Sharon’. The Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus Syriacus) is the national flower of Korea. ‘Remembrance’ is evoked through low walls shaped as mountainous topography in Korea. The walls reflect the harsh terrain of Korea and each wall is inscribed with the name of a battle honor of the war. The memorial centerpiece is a Korean stone altar for remembrance and the placement of wreaths. ‘Strength’ is symbolized by a circular wall and grassed mound which encloses the memorial, separating it from the main path and creating a special place of significance.

Left  Korean War memorial in Moore Park, Sydney.
1, 2 Queen Elizabeth Medallion with inscription 'Elizabeth II by the Grace of God Queen, Defender of the Faith'.
3 The back of circular wall with 'Korean War 1950-1953'.
Right Plaque with the list of the fallen with memorial in the background.
Official Name: Remembrance Garden Post 1945 Memorial
Address: Birdwood Ave.
Melbourne, VIC
GPS: 37°49'50" S, 144°58'22" E
Established Date: November 10, 1985
Established by: Shrine of Remembrance Trustee
Managed by: Shrine of Remembrance Trustee

Facility Type: Memorial Wall
Monument Size: 1,485m²

Feature: Remembrance Garden Post 1945 Memorial located in Melbourne. A Harcourt granite stone wall (cut into the hillside); The Remembrance Garden features a pool and stone wall bearing the names of the conflicts and peacekeeping operations in which Australia participated following World War II, such as Korea, Thailand, Kuwait (Gulf War) and East Timor.

Left Memorial Park with memorial wall.
1 War Memorial Hall and its surroundings.
2 Stone tablet engraved with 'Lest We Forget'.
Official Name  Korean War Memorial
Address  Anzac Park
Ulverstone, TAS
GPS  41°09’29” S, 146°09’54” E
Established by  Korea Veterans of Tasmania
Managed by  Central Coast Council
Facility Type  Memorial Site, Plaque
Site Size  8m²
Feature  The Korean War Memorial Garden in Anzac Park, Ulverstone consists of barbeque pits with plaque, wooden picnic tables and the benches. They were all dedicated to the Korean War veterans.

Left  Korean War memorial barbeque pit with plaque.
1 Korean War memorial picnic area in Anzac Park.
2 Engraved plaque on memorial block and wooden sign with dedication statement.
1 Anzac park, Ulverstone.
2 Close-up of wood panel engraved with 'Korea'.
3 Close-up of memorial stone with engraved dedication statement.

4 Memorial picnic tables donated by Korean Veterans Association of Tasmania.
5 Plaque engraved with description and story of the Australian forces in the Korean War.
6 Close-up of inscription on memorial picnic table bench.
Official Name: Korean War Monument
Address: Memorial Corner, Anglesea Barracks
        Davey St.
        Hobart, TAS
GPS: 42°53'19" S, 147°19'39" E
Established Date: April 12, 2003
Established by: Korea Veterans of Tasmania
Managed by: Military Museum of Tasmania
Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 182.5cm²
Monument Size: H. 2m
Feature: The Korean War monument located in Hobart, Tasmania is dedicated to the members of the Australian defense forces who fought in Korea from June 27, 1950 to April 19, 1956. The memorial consists of a granite monument with engraved plaques, ‘Lest We Forget’, the names of the major battles; Battle of Gapyeong, Battle of Maryangsan, and Battle of Hook Hill and the dates of deployment to Korea. Near the top of the monument is the inlaid emblem of the Korean Veterans Association of Tasmania.

Left: Korean War Monument dedicated to Australian soldiers from the Korean War.
1 Inlaid emblem of the Korean Veterans Association of Tasmania.
2 Military Museum of Tasmania.
The Philippines was the third nation to send ground forces to Korea, after the US and the UK. A total of 7,420 took part, or one infantry battalion (numbering 1,496). At the time the Korean War broke out, the Philippines was a newly independent state, having been founded a mere four years beforehand. However, it organized the Army's 10th battalion for combat, which arrived in Busan on September 20, 1950. After adaptation training for ten days, the Filipinos were attached to the US 3rd Division and mainly defended the rear areas during UN counteroffensives and retreats. The Filipino troops were deployed on the front lines from March 1951 after the UN launched its major counteroffensive. Key actions include guarding the main supply route between Gaeseong and Pyongyang (November 1-27, 1950), the Battle of Yuldong-ri (April 22-23, 1951), the Battle of Hill Eerie-Arsenal (May 18-June 21, 1952), and the Battles of Baekseoksan and Christmas Hill (July 15-18, 1953). The Philippines sustained a total of 398 casualties during the Korean War, with 112 killed, 229 wounded, 16 MIA's and 41 captured. The Filipino troops left in May 1955.
Official Name: Korean War Memorial Pylon, Unknown Soldiers Memorial Park
Address: Philippine Army Fort Andres Bonifacio
Metro Manila
GPS: 14°31’05” N, 121°02’37” E
Established Date: October on 1967, Repaired in 1981, Rededicate on May 2009
Established by: Korean Government
Managed by: Philippine Government
Facility Type: Monument
Monument Size: H. 7m
Feature: The Korean War memorial is located in the National Cemetery of Manila. The memorial was built in 1967 and renovated twice, one in 1981 and the other in 2009. A triangulation pillar with donated copper plated plaques is decorated with the national flags of Korea and the Philippines.

Left Korean War monument in Unknown Soldiers Memorial Park.
1 Monument and its surroundings.
2 Plaque with dedication statement.
Official Name: Marikina City Korean War Memorial
Address: Bayanbayana Ave., Marikina Height, Marikina City, Metro Manila
GPS: 14°38’59” N, 121°07’00” E
Established Date: June 25, 2005
Established by: Marikina City
Managed by: Marikina City, PEFTOK Veterans Association Member, The Advisory on Democratic Peaceful Unification South-East Asia Regional
Facility Type: Monument
Monument Size: H. 7m
Feature: The Marikina City Korean War Memorial is dedicated to the veterans of the Philippine Expeditionary Force to Korea (PEFTOK) who defended democracy in the Korean War, and those rigorously training in the City of Marikina and fought those historic struggles in that conflict. Freedom is not free. It is bought with the blood of fighting men and stained with the tears of loved ones left behind. As it has been, so shall it ever be.

Epitaph: We hereby dedicate this memorial to the officers and men of the Philippine Expeditionary Force to Korea (PEFTOK) who defended democracy in the Korean War, and those rigorously training in the City of Marikina and fought those historic struggles in that conflict. Freedom is not free. It is bought with the blood of fighting men and stained with the tears of loved ones left behind. As it has been, so shall it ever be.

Left Marikina City Korean War Memorial.
1. Memorial and its surrounding.
2. Memorial spire with the flags of allied nations.
Official Name: Rizal Park Korean War Monument, Filipino-Korean Soldier Monument
Address: Rizal Park, Manila City, Metro Manila
GPS: 14°35'02" N, 120°58'54" E
Established Date: September 2010
Established by: Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Philippines
Managed by: Philippine National Parks Development Committee
Facility Type: Monument
Monument Size: H. 2.7m
Feature: The Korean memorial in Rizal Park, Manila City consists of two sculptures. One is a sculpture of two soldiers helping a fellow comrade in arms and the other is an abstract sculpture. Both sculptures symbolically represent the positive relationship between Korea and Philippines.

Left Close-up of Rizal Park Korean War sculpture (Abstract).
1 The Korean War memorial sculpture (Abstract).
2 Close-up of soldiers sculpture helping a fellow comrade in arms.
PMA Korean War Memorial

Official Name: PMA Korean War Memorial
Address: Philippine Military Academy Fort del Piar, Baguio City
GPS: 16°22'12" N, 120°37'24" E
Established Date: April, 2010
Established by: Ministry of Patriots & Veterans Affairs, Philippine Military Academy, Baguio Korean Community, Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Philippines
Managed by: Philippine Military Academy
Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 156m²
Monument Size: W. 0.6m · L. 0.4m · H. 4.4m

Feature: PMA Korean War Memorial is located at Philippine Military Academy Ft. del Piar in Baguio City. The memorial was established to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Korea and Philippines’ diplomatic relations. The memorial consists of twin black pillars, a circular wall with dedication and information plaques, and flags of both nations flanking both sides of the memorial.

Left: Information panel and 40mm antiaircraft gun.
Right: Korean memorial at the Philippine Military Academy.
Epitaph: Lest forget the sacrifice of the Filipino soldiers in the Korean War to keep the liberty of Korea...
1 Epitaph with Philippines’ Korean War history on monument’s circular wall.
2 Tanks used in the Korean War on exhibition.
3 Monument seen from the bottom.
4 Dedication Plaque.
5 Monument and its surroundings.
Thailand was the fifth nation to dispatch ground, naval and air forces to the Korean War. A total of 6,326 soldiers took part, with 1 infantry battalion (numbering between 1,294 and 2,274), seven frigates, one transportation ship and one transportation squadron. Key battles were fought at Yeoncheon (July 31-September 7, 1951), Pork Chop Hill (November 1-11, 1952), and Hill 351 in Gimhwa (July 14-27, 1953). The valor of the Thai troops was clearly displayed at Pork Chop Hill, where they defended the Hill to the end from Chinese forces using close combat and counterattacks. This feat earned the Thai troops the nickname, the "Little Tigers." Thailand sustained 1,273 casualties, with 129 killed, 1,139 wounded and 5 MIA's. After the ceasefire, only one company of ground forces remained in Korea while the main-force units withdrew in 1954. The Navy left in January 1955 while the Air Force withdrew in November 1964. The last of the Thai troops left Korea in June 1972.
Official Name: Bangkok Korean War Memorial
Address: 1180 Soi Wat Ampawan, Ratchawat, Nakornchaisi Rd., Dusit, Bangkok
GPS: 13°46'01" N, 100°30'07" E
Established Date: 1982
Established by: Korean Government
Managing by: The Thai Korean War Veterans Association
Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 180m²
Monument Size: W. 0.5m · L. 0.3m · H. 1.2m
Feature: The Korean War memorial is located in Bangkok, Thailand and is dedicated by the Korean government in 1982 to the government of Thailand for its contributions during the Korean war. The memorial consists of a monument with dedication statement, and the plaques.

Left: Bangkok Korean War memorial.
1 Memorial and its surroundings.
2 Close-up of memorial dedication statement.
Official Name: The Korean War Memorial
Address: 21st Infantry Regiment
Queen’s Guard, Muang
Chonburi
GPS: 13°25’18” N, 101°17’05” E
Established Date: October, 1988
Established by: Thailand Government
Managed by: 21st Infantry Regiment
Facility Type: Monument, Statue
Site Size: 2,500m²
Monument Size: W. 14m · L. 3m · H. 8m
Feature: The Chonburi Korean War memorial is dedicated to the fallen Thai soldiers. The monument is engraved with the list of fallen Thai soldiers during the Korean War. The sculpture on the top right of the memorial are figures of a soldier and civilians with their arms around one another. The war memorial is almost identical to the one in Pocheon, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea built in 1974.

Left Chonburi Korean War memorial.
1 Sculpture on top right of the memorial.
2 Base of statue with dedication epitaph.

Epitaph: Monument of the Korean War veterans 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.
Left Statue of Thai soldier and Korean civilians.
1 Rear of monument with the names of the fallen.
2 The entrance to Korean War Museum.
3 The inside museum with the exhibits that are related to the Korean War.
The Netherlands was the fourth nation to send troops to the Korean War, providing both ground and naval troops. A total of 5,322 soldiers took part, consisting of one infantry battalion (numbering 819) and one naval destroyer. The ground forces were attached to the US 2nd Division. They were well-trained and highly committed for a battalion-size unit. In addition, many of them spoke English, allowing them to work well with the US troops. The Dutch fought an intense battle against units attached to the North Korean 5th Corps, killing or capturing 1,100 North Korean soldiers. Traditionally strong in maritime affairs, the Netherlands also dispatched six warships, including a destroyer.

The Dutch Navy conducted operations in waters off the east and west coasts of the Korean Peninsula with the US Far East Navy. Key battles for the Dutch include Hoengseong (February 12-13, 1951); Inje (May 30-31, 1951); Daewoosan (July 15-31, 1951); and Byeol Hill (February 18, 1952). The ground forces left in December 1954 and the Navy left in January 1955. The Netherlands sustained a total of 768 casualties, with 120 killed, 645 wounded and 3 MIAs.
Official Name: Korea Monument
Address: Algemene Begraafplaats Crooswijk
Kerkhoflaan 5
Rotterdam
GPS: 51°56’21” N, 4°29’22” E
Established by: Vereniging Oud Korea Strijders
Managed by: Cemetery Office, Kerkhoflaan
Facility Type: Monument
Monument Size: W. 2.5m · H. 1.2m

Feature:
The Korean War monument of Rotterdam is located in the Kerkhoflaan Cemetery in Rotterdam. The memorial commemorates the Dutch forces' participation in the Korean War. The memorial consists of a red three-piece granite wall monument. On the center section of the wall are the names of the soldiers killed in action, dedication statement, and Taegeuk. On the left section a unit patch of Nederlands Detachement Verenigde Naties and on the right section a unit patch of the U.S. Army 2nd Infantry Division.

1. Entrance to cemetery where the Korean War monument of Rotterdam is located.
3. Close-up of Korean War monument of Rotterdam.
1 Korean War monument and surroundings.
2 Close-up of the monument engraved with names of the fallen in the Korean War.
3 Taeguk sign engraved on top of the memorial.
4 Engraved U.S. Army 2nd Infantry unit patch.
5 Engraved NDVN forces patch.
Ds. Herbert Joh. Timens Memorial

Official Name: Ds. Herbert Joh. Timens Memorial
Address: Cemetery Office
Soerenseweg 69-71
Apeldoorn
GPS: 52°13'09" N, 5°56'22" E
Established Date: November 3, 2001
Established by: The Community
Managed by: Cemetery Office
Facility Type: Monument
Monument Size: W. 0.8m · L. 0.6m
Feature: Ds. Herbert Joh. Timens Memorial is located at Apeldoorn, Netherlands. The monument is to honor Ds. Herbert Joh. Timens who served as a chaplain and was killed in action on December 2, 1951 at the battle of Hoengseong. The memorial consists of the picture of Ds. Herbert Joh. Timens, the emblem of the Dutch forces, and the letter of commemoration mounted on a stone tablet.

Left: Ds. Herbert Joh. Timens Memorial:
1. Epitaph.
2. Memorial and its surroundings.
Official Name: De Koreaan Oorlog Gedenkteken (The Korean War Memorial)
Address: Engelbrecht van Nassau Barracks
Commandbaan 4
Roosendaal
GPS: 51°31'48" N, 4°28'43" E
Established Date: February 12, 1982
Established by: Engelbrecht van Nassau Barracks
Managed by: Engelbrecht van Nassau Barracks
Facility Type: Monument
Monument Size: W. 0.9m · H. 0.4m
Feature: The Korean War memorial is located in Engelbrecht van Nassau Barracks in Roosendaal, Netherlands. The monument is a black granite wall engraved with the emblem of the Dutch forces, the Korean National Flag (Taegeukgi), and the dedication statement.

Left: The Korean War memorial to the Dutch soldiers.
1 Close-up of memorial.
2 Engelbrecht van Nassau Barracks with memorial in foreground.
Official Name: Historical Collection van Heutsz Regiment
Address: Orange Barracks
Deelensweg 20
Schaarsbergen
GPS: 52°01'42" N, 5°53'23" E
Established by: Vereniging Oud Korea Strijders
Managed by: Orange Barracks
Facility Type: Monument, Statue
Site Size: 8,093 m²
Feature: The Korean War memorial of Orange Barracks dedicated to those soldiers whom served in the Korean War. The memorial consists of a stone tower child statue standing on the globe.

Left: The view of the Korean War memorial of Orange Barracks.
1 Close-up of memorial with ‘KOREA 1950-1954’.
2 Memorial with commemorating statement to Korean soldiers who served and died in the Korean War with Dutch soldiers.
1 Dutch monuments across from the Korean War memorial.
2 Monument with the cross.
3 Close-up of monument engraved with list of the fallen.
4 Korean memorial and the memorials to the Navy in Orange Barracks.
5 Child statue placed on the top of the globe sculpture at top of monument.
6 Sculpture of rifle, bayonet, and helmet at base of memorial.
Official Name: Korea Monument
Address: General Cemeteries Utrecht
Gansstraat 167
Utrecht
GPS: 52°04'38" N, 5°07'53" E
Established by: Vereniging Oud Korea Strijders
Managed by: General Cemeteries Utrecht
Facility Type: Monument
Monument Size: W. 2.5m · H. 1.2m
Feature: Located in General Cemeteries Utrecht, the memorial commemorates the Dutch forces’ participation in the Korean War. The memorial consists of a red three piece granite wall monument. On the center section of the wall are the names of the soldiers killed in action, dedication statement, and Taegeuk. On the right section a Nederlands Detachement Verenigde Naties unit patch and on the left section a unit patch of the U.S. Army 2nd Infantry Division.

Left: Korean War monument at Utrecht Cemetery.
Below: Close-up of the top of monument.
1. The entrance of the cemetery.
2. The bottom detail of the memorial with stone case.
3. Golden coat of arms attached to stone case.
4. Front detail of memorial engraved with flags of UN and Korea.
5. Flag of Netherlands on memorial.
6. Map of cemetery at the entrance.
Colombia sent ground and naval troops to the Korean War. A total of 5,100 took part, with 1 infantry battalion (numbering 1,068) and one frigate. The Colombian Navy dispatched one naval frigate into Korean waters on May 8, 1951 and conducted maritime operations under the operational control of the US Navy. As for ground forces, Colombia organized the 1st Infantry Battalion, which arrived in Busan on June 15, 1951. This unit was the last of the ground forces to arrive in Korea. The Colombian troops moved to Hwajeon on August 1, 1951, where they participated in front line operations while attached to the US 24th Division.

Key battles are Operation Geumseong Advance (October 13-21, 1951); Hill 400 at Gimhwa (June 21, 1952); Hill 180 (20km northwest of Yeoncheon, March 10, 1953); and Old Baldy (March 23-25, 1953). Colombia sustained a total of 639 casualties, with 163 killed, 448 wounded and 28 captured. Colombian ground forces left Korea in October 1954, and the Navy withdrew in October 1955.
Official Name  Korean War Memorial
Address  Escuela Superior de Guerra
Bogotá
GPS  4°41’02” N, 74°02’31” W
Established Date  May 19, 1973
Established by  Korea Government
Managed by  Escuela Superior de Guerra
Facility Type  Monument
Monument Size  W. 6m · L. 6m · H. 3.5m
Feature  The memorial in the Colombian Bogotá Military Base which is similar to Dabotap (The national treasure of Korea) consists of the epitaph that praises the bravery of the Colombian army. A plaque with names of 213 dead in the Korean War and the memorial is frequently used when the Korean War ceremony is held or the Korean ambassador of Colombia is newly named.

Left The memorial in the Colombia Bogotá Military Base which is similar to Dabotap (The national treasure of Korea).
1 Plaque engraved with the dedication statement from Korean government to the citizens of Colombia.
2 The list of 213 fallen in the Korean War and the epitaph written by the commander of the U.S. 24th Division.

Bogotá, Colombia
Korean War Memorial
Official Name: Korean War Memorial
Address: Ministerio de Defensa Nacional
Bogotá
GPS: 4°38'42" N, 74°05'43" W
Established by: Colombian Government
Managed by: Ministerio de Defensa Nacional
Facility Type: Monument, Statue
Site Size: 33m²
Monument Size: W. 1.5m · L. 1.5m · H. 2.5m
Feature: The Memorial monument located in the Ministry of National Defense of Colombia is dedicated by the Colombian government and to commemorate the major battles that the Colombian forces participated in; the battle of Geumsung and Old Baldy. The battle of Old Baldy proved to be the costliest battle of the war and produced the largest number of soldiers killed. The battle of Geumsung was a victory for Colombian forces. The statue represents a Colombian soldier charging into the enemy near the 38th parallel. The stone wall in the background represents Old Baldy attached to a wall, a unit crest, and the Colombian Combat Infantryman’s badge.

2. Close-up of the Korean War Memorial.
Right: Statue of a Colombian soldier.
Official Name: Korean War Memorial
Address: Cartagena Naval Museum
Cartagena
GPS: 10°25’13” N, 75°33’08” W
Established Date: November 1, 2008
Established by: Korean Government
Managed by: Cartagena Naval Museum
Facility Type: Monument
Monument Size: W. 2.7m · L. 1.6m · H. 2.3m
Feature: The Turtle Ship Sculpture in Cartagena harbor was dedicated to the Colombian forces by the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs of the Republic of Korea. Cartagena harbor was the port of origin for Almirante Padilla and the battleship group that transported the Colombian troops to Korea to fight in the war in Nov, 1951. The memorial ceremony is held in the harbor every year. At the memorial three plaques engraved with the activities of the Colombian forces in the Korean War. In front of the sculpture, another plaque is engraved with the information related with the turtle ship and Gen. Sunshin Lee.

Left: Turtle ship sculpture at Cartagena harbor.
1 Cartagena harbor.
2 Close-up of plaques with history of Colombian forces during the Korean War and a information about the turtle ship.
Greece dispatched its army and air force to the Korean warzone. A total of 4,992 soldiers were deployed, including one infantry battalion (numbering 1,263) and one transportation squadron. Although Greece decided to send one infantry brigade, it later agreed with the US to reduce the number to one battalion. The Greeks were attached to the US 1st Cavalry Division and fought key battles at Hill 381 in Icheon (January 29-30, 1951); Hill 313 in Yeoncheon (October 3-5, 1951); Nori Hill (September 29-30, 1952); and Bukjeongryeong (July 20-26, 1953). The 13th Greek transportation squadron (seven C-47s) supported the Battle of Chosin Reservoir after arriving in Japan on December 1, 1950. In that battle, the Greeks directly supported the US Marine Division and played an important role of transporting the killed and wounded. After the ceasefire, the air force withdrew in May 1955 and ground forces left in December the same year. Greece suffered a total of 738 casualties, with 192 killed, 543 wounded and 3 MIAs.
Official Name: Monument of Greek Soldiers Fallen in the Korean War
Address: G. Karnavia, Papagos
GPS: 37°58'52" N, 23°47'27" E
Established Date: 2003
Established by: Korean Government, Ministry of National Defense of Greece
Managed by: Papagos City
Facility Type: Monument
Feature: Monument of Greek fallen in the Korean War is located in Papagos. The memorial is dedicated to the 186 Greek soldiers that died during the Korean War. It consists of four pillars resembling an ancient Greek temple. Engraved on the center piece of the temple is a symbol of ancient Greece and the list of 186 Greek made the ultimate sacrifice.

Left Monument of Greek fallen in the Korean War.
1 Upper part of the monument engraved with the dedication statement.
2 Church near the monument.
Left Monument in center of the Papagos Korean War Memorial.
1 Monument and its surroundings.
2 Engraved list of 186 fallen Greek veterans from the Korean War.
Official Name: Korean War Memorial
Address: Leoforos Megalou Alexandrou 55
Thessaloniki
GPS: 40°36’27” N, 22°57’03” E
Established Date: June, 1993
Established by: Consulate General of Greece in Korea
Managed by: Thessaloniki City
Facility Type: Monument
Feature: Korean War Memorial Tower of Thessaloniki is dedicated by the (honorary) Korean Consulate General of Greece, Seungyoun Kim, who is the Chairman of Hanwha Group. The memorial consists of a Korean traditional tower with a tiger carved on the center of memorial. Placed near the monument is a stone tablet with the dedication statement. The monument is dedicated to the armed forces of Greece that participated in the Korean War.

Left: Korean War Memorial Tower of Thessaloniki.
1 Stone tiger carved on the center of monument.
2 Close-up of information on stone tablet.
New Zealand sent Army and Navy personnel but dispatched an artillery unit instead of infantry troops and made substantial contributions to UN operations with its firepower. The 16th Artillery Regiment (December, 1950-November 1954) directly supported the 28th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade. A total of 3,794 participated, with one artillery battalion (numbering 1,389) and one frigate from the Navy.

Key actions include the UN counteroffensive (February 21-April 18, 1951); Battle of Gapyeong (April 23-25, 1951), Operation Commando (October 3-8, 1951), Battle of Gowugam (October 23, 1951), and Battle of the Hook (May 2-28, 1953). New Zealand suffered a total of 103 casualties, with 23 killed, 79 wounded and one MIA.

There is a Korean War memorial in Auckland, Christchurch, and Taupō. The capital of Wellington has three memorials at the Ferry Terminal, Frank Kitts Park, and Parliament House.
Official Name: A Heritage Memorial
Address: Interislander Ferry Terminal
Wellington
GPS: 41°15'54" S, 174°47'09" E
Established Date: December 10, 2000
Established by: Centre Port Ltd., New Zealand Korra Veterans Association
Managed by: New Zealand Korra Veterans Association
Facility Type: Memorial Rock, Plaque
Monument Size:
- Plaque: W. 0.21m · L. 0.33m
- Rock: W. 0.7m · H. 0.4m
- Base: W. 2m · H. 1.7m
Feature:
The Korean War memorial in Interislander Ferry Terminal in Wellington is to commemorate 1,749 New Zealand’s troops boarding transports at the Aotea Quay as the Charter of United Nation in the Korean War. The footsteps on the concrete plinth symbolizes the troops’ departure and returning.

1 Korean War memorial in Interislander Ferry Terminal in Wellington.
2 Plaque engraved with description of memorial.
Right: The footprints of soldiers who went on board to take part in the Korean War are preserved on the memorial. The footprints symbolize the departure and the return of soldiers.

Epitaph:
From this port of Wellington 1,749 New Zealand Army Personnel embarked for United Nations service in Korea.
Official Name: Korean War Memorial
Address: Parliament Building
Private Bag 19041
Wellington
GPS: 41°16’40” S, 174°46’35” E
Established Date: 1960
Established by: New Zealand Government
Managed by: The Parliament House
Facility Type: Plaque
Monument Size: W: 0.75m · L: 0.3m
Feature: It is to commemorate New Zealand’s participation in the Korean War.
On the wall of conference room in the Parliament House is engraved the memorial plaque, ‘Korea’.

Left: Memorial plaque on wall of New Zealand Parliament House.
1 Conference room of Parliament House.
2 New Zealand Parliament House in Wellington.
Epitaph: This plaque commemorates New Zealand’s military commitment to the defence of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in providing armed forces to that international body, to repel aggression from the North, 25 June 1950. Over 1,350 Royal NZ Navy personnel served between July 1950-June 1956, 4,720 NZ Army Emergency Force personnel of “Kayforce” between August 1950-August 1957 and Royal NZ Air Force personnel in 1953. 45 gave their lives, 81 were wounded. Service to the United Nations is hereby recorded.
1 Memorial plaque and its surroundings.
2 'New Zealand Korea Veterans Association' engraved on the bottom of the plaque.
3 Close-up wall and stairway with memorial plaque.

Right Frank Kitts Park next to Queen’s dock.
Korean War Memorial, Dove Myer Robinson Park

Official Name  Korean War Memorial Rock
Address  Dove Myer Robinson Park
85-87 Gladstone Rd.
Parnell, Auckland
GPS 36°50'56" S 174°47'10" E
Established Date  July 27, 1992
Established by  New Zealand Korea Veterans Association
Managed by  New Zealand Korea Veterans Association
Facility Type  Monument
Site Size  5m
Monument Size  W. 2m · H. 2.5m
Feature  Korean War Memorial at Dove Myer Robinson Park honors the New Zealand servicemen and women who made the ultimate sacrifice during the Korean War. The memorial is made of granite that was quarried near Gapyeong, Korea.

Left Korean War memorial at Dove Myer Robinson Park.
1 Close-up of memorial engraved with 'Will forever be remembered' in Korean.
2 Wreath on the plaque engraved with the list of the committee for establishment.
Memorial Bridge at Songpa-gu Sister City Garden

Official Name: Memorial Bridge at Songpa-gu Sister City Garden
Address: 12 Corgwyn Ave.
Kennedys Bush Rd.
Christchurch
GPS: 43°35'53" S, 172°34'44" E
Established Date: Songpa-gu Sister City Garden February 17, 2001
Memorial Bridge July 29, 2003
Established by: Songpa-gu Sister City Garden: Government of New Zealand, Memorial Bridge: Embassy of the Republic of Korea, New Zealand Korea Veterans Association
Managed by: Christchurch City Council, New Zealand Korea Veterans Association
Facility Type: Memorial Bridge
Feature: The Memorial Bridge in Songpa Park to symbolize the troops’ departure and returning during Korean War and relationship of two nations. This Korean style park contains the stone statues (called Dol-haru-bang in Korean) dedicated by Jeju, two wooden sculptures (village guardian poles called Jangseung) and a stone lantern (called Seokdeung) dedicated by the council of Songpa-gu besides the bridge.

Right: Memorial bridge in Songpa-gu sister city garden.
Below: Plaque engraved with information on dedication of the bridge.
1 Songpa Park decorated with stone lantern, Jangseung and other Korean style facilities.
2 Monument erected to celebrate the opening ceremony of Songpa-gu sister city garden.
3 Close-up of memorial bridge.

Right: Statues called ‘Dolhareubang’ are located in the entrance. In Jeju Island, they are placed outside of gates for protection.
Taihape War Memorial

Official Name: Taihape War Memorial
Address: Huia St. & State Hwy. 1, Taihape
GPS: 39°40'35" S, 175°47'54" E
Established Date: April 25, 1998
Facility Type: Plaque
Monument Size: W. 0.3m · L. 0.15m
Feature: The stone tablet plaque honoring Korean War veteran, Marchioni R. E. was attached to Taihape War Memorial in 1998.

1 Close-up of the stone tablet plaque.
2 The Taihape War Memorial and its surroundings.
Right Taihape War Memorial.
The Ethiopian Empire sent ground forces to the Korean War. A total of 3,518 took part and they were organized in one infantry battalion (numbering 1,271). In August 1950, a battalion was newly organized with forces selected from ten infantry battalions. They were trained for combat under a British drill instructor until April 1951. The Ethiopians at the time only had served as Royal Guards and did not have field combat experience. After being trained, they were dubbed the Kagnew Battalion and arrived in Busan on May 6, 1951. This battalion went to Gapyeong on July 11, attached to the US 7th Division. Key battles include Jeokgeunsan Samhyeon (September 21-22, 1951), Battle of Triangle Hill (October 21-25, 1952), and Yoke and Uncle Hills (May 19-20, 1953). Ethiopia sustained a total of 657 casualties during the Korean War, with 121 killed and 536 wounded. After the ceasefire, they left in phases, completing the withdrawal in January 1965.
Official Name: Korean War Veteran’s Memorial Monument
Address: Ethiopian’s Korean War Veterans Memorial Park (Afincho Ber Park)
Addis Ababa
GPS: 9°02’45” N, 38°45’12” E
Established Date: February 28, 2006
Established by: Ethiopia Support Foundation, Chuncheon-si, Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs
Managed by: The Korean War Veterans Association of Ethiopia
Facility Type: Memorial Tower, Memorial Museum
Site Size: 7,000m²
Monument Size: Memorial Tower H. 16.4m
Feature: Korean War memorial built by Chuncheon-si is located in the Ethiopian’s Korean War Veterans Memorial Park (Afincho Ber Park), Addis Ababa. The memorial consists of the 16.4m memorial tower, 122 smaller monuments one for each fallen veteran, twin fountains and a veterans’ hall. It is identical to the memorial built in Chuncheon-si.

Left: An Ethiopian veteran staring at the monument.
1 Plaque with the list of donators.
2 Korean War memorial in the Ethiopian’s Korean War Veterans Memorial Park (Afincho Ber Park).
1 Monuments to 122 Ethiopian fallen in the Korean War.
2 Memorial and fountain with the Ethiopian flag made of mosaic tiles on floor of the fountain.
3 Stone panel with dedication statement.

4 Close-up of the memorial wall engraved with dedication statement and information about the Korean War.
5 The stone tablet in front of the monuments.
6 Memorial and fountain with the Korean flag made of mosaic tiles.
1. Plaque of appreciation for participation in the Korean War.
2. Emblem of the Korean War Veterans Association of Ethiopia.
3. Holy Trinity Cathedral where the bodies of fallen were taken care of.
4. Casket used when the fallen were moved to Ethiopia.
5. Uniform of the Ethiopian forces that participated in the Korean War.

Right: Korean War veterans gathered in front of memorial having a friendly talk.
Belgium sent ground forces to the Korean War and called for volunteers from August 25, 1950 to form a battalion. A total of 3,498 Belgian troops took part. In early 1951, they were under the US 3rd Infantry Division as part of the British 29th Brigade and showed outstanding professional strategies when conducting operations. Key battles for the Belgian forces were at Geumgulsan (April 22-25, 1951), Hakdang-ri (October 11-13, 1951), and Jangol in Gimhwa (February 26-April 21, 1953). During the two-day Battle of Geumgulsan during the Chinese Fifth Phase Offensive, (Spring Offensive), the US 3rd ID helped the UK 29th Brigade withdraw by blocking the Chinese army. For their valor, the Belgium and Luxembourg troops received a commendation from the US President, US 8th Army commander and Belgian Minister of Defense. The Belgians sustained 99 killed, 366 wounded 4 MIAs and POW’s during the war and withdrew in June 1955.
Official Name: Campaign for Peace
Address: Nationale Basiliek van Heilig Hart
1081 Koekelberg
Brussels, Brabant
GPS: 50°52'00" N, 4°18'59" E
Established Date: September 18, 1996
Established by: Association of the Belgian Korean War Volunteers Corps
Managed by: Nationale Basiliek van Heilig Hart
Facility Type: Stained glass
Feature: All nine windows in National Basiliek Sacred Heart Cathedral represent three different themes: War, Hope, and Peace. Peace is designed showing a dove flying over Korea, and the others depict the Korean landscape.

Left: Stained glass memorial inside of Brussels Sacred Heart Cathedral.
Right: Brussels Sacred Heart Cathedral.
1 Close-up of stained glass window with the map of Korea.
2 Entrance to the Korean War memorial.
3 Nine stained glass windows divided into three themes: War, Hope, and Peace.
4 Cathedral and its surroundings.
Brussels, Belgium

National Monument of Woluwé-Saint-Pierre, Korea Square

Official Name: le Monument national à Woluwé-Saint-Pierre, square de Corée
(National Monument of Woluwé-Saint-Pierre, Korea Square)
Address: Square de Corée
Woluwé-Saint-Pierre 1150
Bruxelles, Brabant
GPS: 50°49’57” N, 4°25’07” E
Established by: Association of the Belgian Korean War Volunteers Corps
Managed by: Association of the Belgian Korean War Volunteers Corps
Facility Type: Memorial Tower
Site Size: 4,046 m²
Monument Size: H. 10m
Feature: Located in the capital of Belgium, Woluwé-Saint-Pierre in Brussels, the memorial honours the Belgian Korean War veterans. The memorial is a spire with the emblem of the Belgian force and circular iron ring saying ‘Korea’. Engraved on the copper plate are the names of Belgium and Luxembourg soldiers killed in action. Also listed are the major battles involving Belgian and Luxembourg units during the Korean War.

Epitaph: To Belgian soldiers fell in the Korean War who fought for the freedom of Korea.

Left: Close-up of monument with the list of the fallen soldiers from Belgium and Luxembourg with a list of major battles.
Right: Korean War memorial in Korea Square.
1 Close-up of memorial with emblem of the Belgian Armed Forces and the circular iron ring with ‘KOREA’.
2 Memorial and its surroundings.
3 Brass plate with commemorating statement to the fallen veterans of Belgium and Luxembourg.
4 Korean War Memorial.
Kamina-Korea Monument

Official Name: Kamina-Korea Monument
Address: Antwerp haven
Quai 23
Antwerp
GPS: 51°13’31” N, 4°23’55” E
Established Date: December 18, 1990
Established by: Association of the Belgian Korean War Volunteers Corps
Managed by: Association of the Belgian Korean War Volunteers Corps
Facility Type: Monument
Monument Size: W. 1.2m - H. 1m
Feature: The Kamina-Korea monument is located in the 23rd Dock of Antwerp Port and commemorates the Belgian-Luxembourg troops’ participation during the Korean War and later as part of UN Peacekeeping Forces. The memorial consists of a copper plaque attached to a granite wall type monument. On the copper of plaque there is the coat of arms of the Belgian forces and the picture of battleship’s departure.

1 Kamina-Korea monument and its surroundings.
2 Close-up of monument engraved with list of donators.
Right Kamina-Korea monument at Antwerp Port.

Epitaph: Departure of the Belgian and Luxembourg war volunteers for Korea.
Official Name: De Koreaan Oorlog Gedenkteken (The Korean War Memorial)
Address: Place de l’Eglise, Oostmalle, Antwerp
GPS: 51°18’05” N, 4°44’00” E
Established by: Association of the Belgian Korean War Volunteers Corps
Managed by: Place de l’Eglise
Facility Type: Monument
Monument Size: W. 0.6m · H. 1m
Feature: The Korean War memorial is located in front of church in de l’Eglise Square in Oostmalle, Antwerp and commemorates the Antwerp’s veterans that participated in the Korean War. The emblem of Belgian 3rd Airborne Battalion is engraved on the monument.

Left: Oostmalle Korean War Memorial.
1 Emblem of the Belgium 3rd Airborne Battalion.
2 Church in de l’Eglise Square.

Oostmalle, Antwerp, Belgium
Official Name De Koreaan Oorlog Gedenkhoek (The Korean War Memorial)
Address Belgian 3rd Parachutist
Quartier P. Gailly
Tielen, Antwerp
GPS 51°14'47" N, 4°54'45" E
Established Date Inside P. Gailly building
May 22, 1981, Outside monument May 27, 1994
Established by Lt. Col. R. Reynders
Managed by Belgian 3rd Parachutist
Facility Type Monument
Site Size 395m²
Monument Size W.1.5m·L.1.3m
Feature The Korean War memorial is located in the Belgian 3rd Parachutist area. The memorial inside the hall is engraved with the battle names which the Belgian Force served such as 'Imjin', 'Hakdang-ri', or 'Chatkol' and the names of fallen soldiers. The monument outside consists of the dedication statement. The buildings in the camp are named after the major battles of the Korean War.

Left Inside Memorial hall. The panel engraved with the list of fallen.
1 Memorial hall named as ‘KOREA’.
2 Close-up of wooden panel with brass dedication plate.

Epitaph In memory of our honorable sons who fell in the Korean War.

Tielen, Antwerp, Belgium
1. Memorial attached with the emblem of the Belgian forces.
2. Close-up of memorial with the dedication statement to the fallen in the Korean War.
3. Buildings are named after major battles in which the Belgian 3rd Parachutist fought during the Korean War such as 'Chatkol'.
4. Memorial at the parade ground of the Belgian 3rd Parachutist.
**Sint-Niklass**  
**Korean War Memorial**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official Name</th>
<th>De Koreaan Oorlog Gedenkteken (The Korean War Memorial)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Parc de Vidts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Avenue des Parcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sint-Niklass, East Flanders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS</td>
<td>51°09'43&quot;N, 4°08'50&quot;E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Established Date</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Established by</td>
<td>Korean Embassy Brussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managed by</td>
<td>Parc de Vidts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility Type</td>
<td>Monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monument Size</td>
<td>W. 1.7m · H. 1.5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Korean War memorial in Sint-Niklass honors the fallen Belgian veterans in the Korean War. The names of fallen veterans are engraved on the stone plaque in the rear of the memorial. The commemorating statement and the names of battles which the Belgian force served, 'Imjin', 'Haktang-ni' and 'Chatkol' are also engraved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Right Korean War memorial at Vidts Park in Sint-Niklass.  
2. Close-up of stone plaque engraved with the list of fallen Belgian veterans from the Korean War.

*Epitaph*: Commemoration for those who died in Korean War.
Official Name  Korea Plein  
(Korea Square)  
Address  Place de Corée  
Rue des Frères Grauwe  
Diksmuide, West Flanders  
GPS  51°02'15" N, 2°52'33" E  
Established Date  May 24, 1986  
Established by  Association of the Belgian  
Korean War Volunteers Corps  
Managed by  Association of the Belgian  
Korean War Volunteers Corps  
Facility Type  Monument  
Site Size  4,046 m²  
Monument Size  W. 0.6m · H. 1m  
Feature  The Korean War memorial is located at Korea Square near Diksmuide City Hall in West Flanders, Belgium. The memorial consists of a granite stone monument with the dedication statement and the coat of arms of the Belgian force which served in the Korean War.

Left  Korean War memorial in Diksmuide.  
1 Korea Square.  
2 Other facilities around Korean War memorial.
Official Name: De Koreaan Oorlog Gedenkteken (The Korean War Memorial)

Address: E.M.I. 2, Nume Cabuy Building
Route de Wallonie
Ghlin, Hainaut

GPS: 50°28’50” N, 3°55’11” E

Established by: Association of the Belgian Korean War Volunteers Corps
Managed by: Association of the Belgian Korean War Volunteers Corps

Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 91 m²
Monument Size: H. 1.3 m

Feature: Korean War memorial is located on the Ghlin Medical Base. With the Coat of Arms of the Belgian force, names of the battles ‘Haktang-ni’ ‘Chatkol’ and others are written on the memorial.

Left: Korean War memorial of Ghlin. Right: Monument to honor Pvt. Frans Cabuy who gave his life to save the wounded during Ijin Region Battle in 1951. It is located next to Korean War memorial.
Namur
Korean War Memorial

Official Name: Le Mémorial de la Guerre de Corée (The Korean War Memorial)
Address: C.E. Commando Paraground
Marche-les-Dames
Namur
GPS: 50°28'53" N, 4°57'38" E
Established Date: October 11, 1975
Established by: Association of the Belgian Korean War Volunteers Corps
Managed by: C.E. Commando
Facility Type: Monument
Size: 202m²
Monument Site: W. 1m · H. 1m
Feature: The Korean War memorial located in the middle of Belgian Commando Unit area. The memorial is a three piece stone monuments with plaques. On the center monument is the emblem of the 3rd Parachute and the two side monuments contain plaques with the historical facts about the Belgian forces’s activities during the Korean War.

Epitaph: The Belgian force attended in the Korean War and fought in Imjin, Haktang-ni, Chatgol battles. Of the Belgian force, 108 died, 358 wounded, and 6 were missing.
Liege Korean War Memorial

Official Name: Le Mémorial de la Guerre de Corée
Address: Parc de la maison saveur
Avenue des Thermes
Chaudfontaine, Liege
GPS: 50°35'08"N, 5°38'29"E
Established by: Association of the Belgian Korean War Volunteers Corps
Managed by: Association of the Belgian Korean War Volunteers Corps
Facility Type: Monument
Monument Size: H. 1.5m
Feature: Korean War memorial is located in the Maison Saveur Park in Chaudfontaine, Liege. The memorial is a 1.5m stone monument engraved with dedication statement and Belgian Army Coat of Arms.

1. Belgian Army Coat of Arms on top of memorial.
2. Wide angle view of park and memorial.
Right: Korean War Memorial
Official Name: Limbourg Korean War Memorial
Address: Koninklijk Park
3970 Leopoldsburg, Limbourg
GPS: 51°07’07” N, 5°15’38” E
Established Date: October 2, 1975
Established by: Beverloo Camp
Managed by: Beverloo Camp
Facility Type: Monument
Monument Size: H. 1.5m

Feature: The Korean War memorial is located at Camp Beverloo in Limbourg, Belgium. The memorial is a stone monument with engraved two copper plaques, one with the epitaph and the other with the emblem of the Belgian Forces that served in the Korean War.

Left: Korean War memorial.
1 Camp Beverloo.
2 Korean War memorial in Camp Beverloo and its surroundings.
Attert, Luxembourg, Belgium

Attert
Korean War Memorial

Official Name: De Koreaan Oorlog Gedenkteken (The Korean War Memorial)
Address: Church of Attert
Rue des deux Eglises
Luxembourg
GPS: 49°45'02" N, 5°47'19" E
Established Date: 1980
Established by: Attert
Managed by: Attert
Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 1.44m²
Monument Size: W. 0.8m · H. 1m
Feature: Korean War memorial in Attert honors the Belgium Korean War veterans. The memorial consists of the plaques listed with the names of dead and the flag of Korea and Belgium.

1 Memorial and its surroundings.
2 Close-up of plaque with the list of fallen.
Right: The view of Korean War memorial.
France sent ground and naval troops to Korea; a total of 3,421 French participated in the war. The country dispatched one infantry battalion (numbering 1,119) and one naval destroyer. The French Battalion worked with the US 2nd ID, 23rd Regiment throughout the war and demonstrated uncommon valor and power at the Battle of Jipyong-ri in February 1951. They helped recapture Wonju in hand-to-hand combat and were courageous in intense fighting at Jipyong-ri (February 13-16, 1951), Heartbreak Ridge (September 15-October 13, 1951) and Arrowhead Hill (October 6-10, 1952). They were recognized with six French national awards, six US Presidential awards, two ROK Presidential Awards and numerous individual decorations. France sustained 1,289 casualties, with 262 killed, 1,008 wounded, 7 MIAs and 12 POWs. French casualties totaled one third of the personnel dispatched to Korea.
Official Name: Place du Bataillon Français de l'O.N.U. en Corée (The Korean War Memorial)
Address: Place du Bataillon Français de l'O.N.U. en Corée
Paris
GPS: 48°51’14” N, 2°21’24” E
Established Date: June 23, 1989
Established by: Organisation des Nations Unies (UN)
Managed by: Organisation des Nations Unies (UN)
Facility Type: Monument
Monument Size: H. 2m
Feature: Korean War memorial commemorates the French Battalion’s participation in the Korean War and is designed in the shape of the Korean Peninsula. The French Battalion was the initial ground force deployed by the resolution of UN. After the initial campaign, the French Battalion was attached to the U.S. Army 2nd Infantry Division.

Left: The view of Korean War memorial located in 4th arrondissement of Paris.
1 Back of memorial with emblem of the French Battalion.
2 Korean War memorial and its surroundings.
Official Name: Le Mémorial Guerre De Corée (The Korean War Memorial)
Address: Arc de l’Étoile
Place Charles de Gaulle
Paris
GPS: 48°52'25" N, 2°17'42" E
Established Date: May 26, 2004
Established by: Organisation des Nations Unies (UN)
Managed by: Organisation des Nations Unies (UN), Arc de Triomphe
Facility Type: Memorial Plate
Monument Size: W. 1.5m · L. 0.6m
Feature: The bronze memorial plate in the triumphal arch where the unknown soldiers are buried. It is placed after World War I, World War II, and the Algerian War memorial.

Left: Memorial plate at Triumphal Arch Plaza.
Right: Close-up of plate with the dedication statement.
Les Invalides
Korean War Memorial

Official Name: Le Mémorial Guerre De Corée (The Korean War Memorial)
Address: Les Invalides
129 rue de Grenelle
Paris
GPS: 48°51’22” N, 2°18’43” E
Established Date: June 25, 1984
Established: Association Nationale des Anciens et Amis des Forces Françaises de l’ONU du Bataillon et Régiment de Corée, 156e Régiment d’Infanterie
Managed by: Les Invalides
Facility Type: Stone plate
Monument Size: W. 1.3m · L. 0.7m
Feature: The Korean War memorial in Les Invalides honors the 269 volunteers of French Battalion of UN and their 18 comrades dead Koreans in battle.

1 Hallway with the memorial panel.
2 Les Invalides Square.
Right Memorial panel on Invalides Military Museum.
Official Name Le Mémorial Guerre De Corée (The Korean War Memorial)
Address Quartier Goupi
Saint-Germain en Laye
Yvelines, Île-de-France
GPS 48°54'22" N, 2°04'46" E
Established by Organisation des Nations Unies (UN)
Managed by Organisation des Nations Unies (UN)
Facility Type Stone plate
Monument Size W. 1.7m · L. 1.7m
Feature Korean War memorial at Saint-Germain en Laye consists of tablets with the name of the soldiers whom were killed in action including the Korean War, Indochina War, and the Algerian War.

Left Korean War memorial with the list of the fallen French soldiers.
1 Memorial tablets and their surroundings.
2 Main entrance to National Military Police Brigade.
Official Name: Mémorial Indochine-Corée
Address: Cité Kerfrunteun
Hôpital-Camfrout, Finistère, Bretagne
GPS: 48°19’40” N, 4°14’17” W
Established Date: September 8, 2005
Established by: Ministère délégué aux Anciens Combattants
Managed by: Hôpital-Camfrout
Facility Type: Monument
Size: 3,000 m²
Monument Size: H. 3m
Feature: The memorial consists of two monuments of the Korean Peninsula. One monument with the Korean Peninsula cut away and the other monument being the piece cut from the first monuments. The memorial also has Korean War related drawings and commemoration statement.

Left: Korean Peninsula inside Korean Peninsula.
Right: Memorial to commemorate the fallen in the Korean War.

Epitaph: In memory of the French troops of Finistère during the Korean War.
Korean War memorial and its surroundings.

Close-up of plate with the commemoration statement.

Close-up of stone plate with the picture of soldiers in the Korean War.

Monument with information about the Korean War.

Monument to commemorate the soldiers that served in the Korean War.
Official Name  Mémorial Indochine-Corée
Address  Rue de l’Ancien Lavoir
Laizach
Morbihan, Bretagne
GPS  47°36’52” N, 2°32’27” W
Established Date  2003
Established by  Organisation des Nations Unies (UN)
Managed by  Lauzach
Facility Type  Monument
Site Size  16,180m²
Monument Size  H. 2m
Feature  Korean War memorial is located in the Indochina and Korea Memorial Park. The Memorial consists of granite monument with a carved map of Korea and the names of soldiers that were killed in the war. There are also a stone wall engraved with chronology of French forces and information boards about the Korean War in the park.

Left  Korean War memorial in Lauzach.
1 Entrance to Indochina and Korea Memorial Park.
2 Chronology of French forces engraved on stone fence.
1 Indochina and Korea Memorial Park where the Korea War memorial is located.
2 Gazebo where war related pictures are exhibited.
3 Information boards with the historical activities of the French forces during the Korean War with the map of Korea.
1 Memorial park with the monument.
2 Emblem of the French Battalion of UN attached to the center of the monument.
3 Close-up of stone fence with the names of the fallen.
Right Close-up of carved map of Korea.
Champagné, Sarte, Pays de la Loire, France

Korean War Memorial, 2°RIMa Camp d’Auvours

Official Name: Korean War Memorial
Address: 2°RIMa Camp d’Auvours
Champagné, Sarte, Pays de la Loire
GPS: 48°00’45” N, 0°19’27” E
Established Date: 1984
Established by: 2e Régiment d’Infanterie de Marine, Association Nationale des Anciens et Amis des Forces Françaises de l’ONU du Bataillon et Régiment de Corée, 156e Régiment d’Infanterie
Managed by: General Servanckx
Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 50m²
Monument Size: H. 1.5m
Feature: The Korean War memorial of the French 2nd Marines Infantry Regiment honors the soldiers of France that served during the Korean War.


1 Wide angle view of the French 2nd Marines Infantry Regiment area.
2 Close-up of Korean Peninsula shape map memorial with emblem of the French Battalion.
Right Korean War memorial at the 2nd Marine Infantry Regiment Headquarters.
South Africa sent a total of 826 pilots to the Korean War, beginning with the arrival of 255 members of the Air Force 2nd Fighter Squadron in Japan on November 5, 1950. They received 16 Mustang fighters from the US Air Force and arrived at the Suyeong airfield in Busan on November 16, 1950. From November 19, they teamed up with the US Air Force and participated in battles north of the Cheongcheongang River. Thereafter, the squadron moved to bases in Pyongyang, Suwon, Jinhae, Yeosu and Hoengseong, depending on the movement of the battle lines of the ground forces, where they provided close air support. They also cut the enemy off from its rear lines and destroyed enemy industrial facilities.

Key actions for the South Africans were support of the UN forces’ Home by Christmas offensive (November 2–December 5, 1950), Operation Strangulation (August 18–December 31, 1951), Operation Saturate (February 25–June 15, 1951), and Operation Pressure (June 23–August 31, 1952). South Africa sustained a total of 43 casualties, with 34 killed and 9 POWs. After the ceasefire, the South African squadron returned the F-86 jets to a US bomber squadrons and left Korea in October 1953.
Official Name: Cape Town War Memorial
Address: Adderley St.,
Cape Town
GPS: 33°55'14" S, 18°25'29" E
Established Date: August 3, 1924
Moved: November 8, 1959
Established by: Vernon March
Managed by: Cape Town City Arts and Culture Department
Facility Type: Monument, Statue
Site Size: 30m²
Monument Size: H. 10m
Feature: Cape Town War Memorial facility was established in 1924 to commemorate the fallen of World War I, World War II, and the Korean War. The Korean War memorial was added in 1959. The war memorial is a tower type monument and consists of an angel sculpture on the top. The middle section of monument contains a dedication statement and plaque with a relief of a war scene. At ground level there are two addition sculptures of soldiers surrounded by a fence.

Epitaph: To the immortal honour of the South Africans who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War. This memorial is proud and grateful recognition by their countrymen.

Left: Cape Town War Memorial.
1 Bottom of memorial engraved with the commemorating statement to the fallen in the Korean War.
2 War memorial in front of Cape Town Station and its surroundings.

Cape Town, South Africa

Cape Town War Memorial
Official Name: South African Air Force Memorial
Address: AFB Swartkop
Valhalla, Pretoria
GPS: 25°47'57" S, 28°10'09" E
Established Date: May 6, 2001
Established by: General R. J. Beukes
Managed by: South African Air Force Museum
Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 150,000 m²
Monument Size: W. 2m · H. 1m
Feature: South African Air Force Memorial facility is located at the Air Force Base in Valhalla, Pretoria. The memorial facility is a sprawling 150,000 m² area. The Korean War memorial consists of a plaque listed with the names of the Korean War veterans that were killed in action.

Left: South African Air Force Memorial.
Right: Plaque with names of fallen in the Korean War hung on the wall inside Air Force memorial hall.
1 Memorial wall with the names of the fallen in the Korean War.
2 Information sign at the entrance.
3 Air Force memorial hall. South African Air Force’s 2nd Fighter Squadron was dispatched to Korea.

4 List of the fallen, 34 South Africans were killed in action during the Korean War.
5 Close-up of memorial wall plaque with the names of the fallen.
Official Name: South African Air Force Museum
Address: AFB Swartkop
Valhalla, Pretoria
GPS: 25°48’15” S, 28°09’41” E
Established Date: 1973, Rebuilt on 1991
Established by: Col. Peter McGregor
Managed by: South African Air Force Museum
Site Size: 160,000 m²
Monument Size: W. 6m · L. 6m · H. 6m
Feature: In the Korean War section of the South African Air Force Museum, there are the flags of UN, Korea, and US. Storyboards and maps help explain the tactical and historical situation during the Korean War. Display cases containing the orders from Korea as well as other Korean War era memorabilia.

2. Combat aircraft exhibited in the museum.
3. Order of Military Merit by the Korean government.
4. Items used by pilots and airmen of the South African Air Force during the Korean War.
Official Name: Korean War Memorial
Address: Union Building
Atop Meintjieskop at the Northern end of Arcadia
Pretoria
GPS: 25°44'26" S, 28°12'42" E
Established by: South African Government
Managed by: Facilities Management
Department of Public Works
Facility Type: Plaque
Site Size: 28,500m²
Monument Size: W. 1m · L. 0.4m
Feature: A plaque with the names of the servicemen either killed in action (KIA) or missing in action (MIA) is posted on the wall in the garden of the Union Building in Pretoria.

Left: Plaque inside Union Building where the government offices are located.
1. Wall with Korean War memorial plaques and its surroundings.
2. Pretoria as seen from Union Building.
Luxembourg was the smallest army unit from UN participating countries. At the time of the Korean War, there were only some 200,000 people living in Luxembourg. Belgium and Luxembourg agreed to join the war, with one Luxembourg platoon attached to the Belgium battalion, which became the Belgium-Luxembourg Battalion. During the war, the Luxembourg platoon maintained 48 troops, a large number compared to urban population of the country. Key battles for them included Geumgulsan (April 22-25, 1951), Hakdang-ri (October 11-13, 1951), and Jatgol in Gimhae (February 26-April 21, 1953). Luxembourg suffered 2 killed and 13 wounded, and the force withdrew in June, 1955. There are two Korean War monuments in Luxembourg.
Official Name: Monument du Souvenir (The Monument of Remembrance)
Address: Gëlle Fra Place de la Constitution
Luxembourg
GPS: 49°36'33" N, 6°07'45" E
Established by: Luxembourg
Managed by: Luxembourg
Facility Type: Monument
Site Size: 8,093 m²
Monument Size: H. 21m

Feature: The Monument of Remembrance in Constitution Square is an obelisk with two bronze figures representing a soldier mourning his dead comrade.

1. Sculpture of soldier mourning over his dead comrade.
2. Close-up of the monument engraved with the statistics of the Korean War.
Official Name: Musée National D’Histoire Militaire (National Museum of Military History)
Address: 10 Bamertal
Diekirch, Luxembourg
GPS: 49°52'14" N, 6°09'34" E
Established by: Musée National D’Histoire Militaire
Managed by: Musée National D’Histoire Militaire
Facility Type: Museum
Monument Size: Hall 15m²

Feature: National Museum of Military History displays information about casualties from the Korean War, maps of Korea, weapons, medals, pictures, notes and other Korean War artifacts. The Korean War Display commemorates the participation of Luxembourg in the Korean War.

Left Pictures of veterans are exhibited inside National Museum of Military History.
1 National Museum of Military History.
2 Medals and insignias of rank exhibited in the Korean War exhibition hall.
The soldier figure and the memorials related to Korean War; rifles, maps, and pictures. Luxembourg being a small country only had a population around 200,000 at that time of the Korean War. As a result, Luxembourg attached one platoon to the Belgian Battalion that was deployed by the UN to fight in the Korean War.
Sweden, a permanently neutral nation located on the Scandinavian Peninsula, was the first nation to send a medical support unit to the Korean War. When the UNSC resolved to send military aid to South Korea, Sweden notified the United Nations on July 14, 1950 that it would send one field hospital unit. In less than two weeks, the Swedish Red Cross organized the field hospital, staffed by ten doctors, 30 nurses and other technical and administrative personnel numbering 160 in total. They worked a total of 1,124 man-days in Korea, and the facility was named the Swedish Red Cross Hospital. The Hospital arrived in Busan on September 29 and initially planned to operate a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital with 200 beds. However, as the number of wounded increased sharply, they expanded the facility to 450 beds from early October. The Red Cross Hospital treated wounded soldiers during the war, and also treated civilians and transferred medical technology to Korean medical staff during lulls in the fighting. The Swedish MASH continued to operate in Korea after the ceasefire and returned to Sweden in April 1957.
Korean War Memorial Plaque of Swedish Field Hospital

Official Name: Korean War Memorial Plaque of Swedish Field Hospital
Address: Polishögskolan Ulriksdal, Soretorp, Solna
GPS: 59°23'41" N, 17°59'45" E
Established Date: November 4, 1996
Established by: The Association of Swedish Field Hospital
Managed by: Polishögskolan
Facility Type: Plaque
Monument Size: W. 0.75m · L. 0.35m
Feature: The Korean War memorial plaque located in the Swedish National Police Academy commemorates the participation of Swedish Field Hospital in the Korean War. The taegeuk symbol and the words of appreciation are inscribed on the plaque.

Left: The view of Korean War memorial plaque of Swedish Field Hospital on the exterior wall of the Police Academy.
1 Police Academy and its surroundings.
2 Close-up of the memorial plaque with the acknowledgement statement.
Denmark decided to provide medical support as soon as the UN resolved to send troop support to Korea. The government then commissioned the 8,500-ton Jutlandia, as a hospital ship under the Red Cross. The Jutlandia had facilities for surgery, internal medicine, dentistry and radiology. A total of 630 took part and worked in rotations on board in groups of 100.

The hospital ship left Denmark on January 23, 1951 under the leadership of Brigadier General Kai Hammerich with 100 doctors, nurses and medical staff. It arrived in Busan on March 7 and provided medical support. The ship was initially moored in Busan but frequently changed locations to remain close to the front lines. From the autumn of 1952, it provided medical support from the port of Incheon. The Jutlandia traveled to Denmark and returned to Korea every eight months to change staff shifts and to collect medical supplies. When returning to Denmark, it made stops at other participating nations in Europe, Turkey and Ethiopia, transporting the dead and wounded as well as POWs who had been repatriated. The medical staff on the Jutlandia treated a total of 4,981 military personnel from 24 nationalities as well as some 6,000 Korean civilians.
Official Name  Mindesten for Hospitalskibet Jutlandia (The Jutlandia Monument)
Address  Langeliniekaj
         Copenhagen
GPS  55°41'43" N, 12°36'00" E
Established Date  June 15, 1990
Established by  Korean War Veterans
Managed by  Copenhagen
Facility Type  Monument
Monument Size  W. 1.2m · L. 0.6m
Feature  Jutlandia Monument is to commemorate Denmark’s hospital ship the ‘Jutlandia’ for participation in the Korean War. Engraved on the stone plaque are the picture of the ‘Jutlandia’ and the dedication statement expressing thanks and gratitude for participation in the Korean War.

Left  Jutlandia Monument.
1  Korean War memorial and its surroundings.
2  Close-up of the monument with dedication statement.
Italy was not a UN member when the Korean War broke out. Yet the government decided to send medical support when the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies requested the Red Cross Society of each nation to proactively support the treatment of the wounded in the Korean War in August 1950. The Italian Red Cross organized the 68th Red Cross Hospital, comprising six army surgeons, two administrative staff members, one pharmacist, one chaplain, six nurses and 50 medics. The 68th Red Cross Hospital left Italy by ship with large amounts of medical supplies and equipment and arrived in Busan on November 16, 1951 after a month-long voyage. Italy thus became the last nation to send units (combatant or medical support) to the Korean War. This hospital was located at Yeongdeungpo in Seoul and treated Korean civilians as well as UN troops. After the ceasefire, it mainly treated and provided aid to civilians. It returned to Italy on January 2, 1955.
Epitaph: Beneath the flag of US, giving an appreciation to the 68th field hospital who gave dedicated aides in the Korean War (1951.10.16~1955.1.10). We dedicated this memorial under the name of Korea.

Official Name: Korean War Memorial Plate of Italian 68 Field Hospital
Address: Italian Red Cross
Via Toscana 12
Rome
GPS: 41°54’30” N, 12°29’29” E
Established Date: March 22, 1989
Established by: Korean Ambassador in Italy
Managed by: Italian Red Cross
Facility Type: Stone Plate
Monument Size: W. 0.6m · L. 0.5m
Feature: The memorial placed in the Italian Red Cross Society building was made to commemorate and thank the members of the Italian 68th field hospital for its dedication and service during the Korean War.

Left: Korean War memorial plate of 68th field hospital, Italian Red Cross.
1 Inside view of Italian Red Cross.
2 Close-up of plaque with the dedication statement.
국가별 참전국 현황
UN Allies
United States of America
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Canada
Republic of Turkey
Commonwealth of Australia
Republic of the Philippines
Kingdom of Thailand
Kingdom of the Netherlands
Republic of Colombia
Hellenic Republic, Greece
New Zealand
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Kingdom of Belgium
French Republic
Republic of South Africa
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Kingdom of Sweden
Kingdom of Denmark
Republic of India
Kingdom of Norway
Italian Republic