

# THE QUEENSLAND KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

## CASCADE MEMORIAL GARDENS

Cascade Gardens Parkland is situated between the Gold Coast Highway and the Nerang River at Broadbeach, and is the gateway to Surfers Paradise CBD. This 13 acre parcel of land was developed by the Surfers Paradise Rotary Club. It took three years to develop and it opened December 1968 as a drive in Picnic Park. It was officially handed to the Gold Coast City Council by the Club's president, Mr Eastwell as reported in the South Coast Bulletin, 21 December 1960.

This iconic park is enshrined in heritage and was shaped from traditional indigenous ownership before European settlement of the Hinterland region and coastal strip known as the Gold Coast today. Cascade Gardens has a unique and diverse cultural heritage and is famous for an aboriginal camping ground. The prominent features include serene rainforest walks, traces of aboriginal culture and an enclosed natural sanctuary for water birds and flying foxes. Picnic areas overlook the beautiful Nerang River. The peace and tranquillity of this park is enjoyed by people of all ages and abilities who gather regularly as family groups and individuals. The Park also commemorates and celebrates the memory of the past and serving members of the Australian and New Zealand forces. Cascade Remembrance Gardens has been set aside as a Place of Reflection, a Place of Remembrance and a Place of Celebration of Peace. The Cascade Gardens Commemoration Circle is now more than a dream for the Tri Service Military Veterans of all wars.

The Rotary Club of Surfers Paradise established Cascade Gardens and Rotary provided extensive rehabilitation, rest and recuperation services to all Australian Servicemen including those serving in the Vietnam War. A memorial to these services is located adjacent to the large Rotary Wheel and Korean War Memorial. Cascade Gardens is an invaluable asset and has the capacity for the creation of future war memorials to commemorate Australia's involvement in conflicts of the present day. The Cascade Gardens is accessed from the Gold Coast Highway, Broadbeach. Equitable access has been provided from the car parks within the park through circular pathways that link the memorials and picnic areas.



Cascade Gardens Parkland is home to two of the nation's most significant War Memorials – the Kokoda Memorial Walk and Memorial Wall and The Queensland Korean War Memorial.

# KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL



The Korean War Memorial is located in the northern section of Cascade Gardens in proximity to Monaco Street and along the internal road within Cascade Gardens, Broadbeach. The memorial is in a picturesque setting with the design of the Korean Wall a series of 10 relief murals that represent the different forces - Army, Navy, Air Force in addition to the artillery/tanks, nurses and medics including those Missing In Action, Prisoner of War and Veterans. The commemorative murals include:

- A central figurehead representing the unknown Australian
- Veterans of all services.
- The Busan War Grave
- The Korean peoples struggle for freedom
- Those Missing In Action
- Those who were Prisoners of War
- The Royal Australian Navy and Fleet Air Arm in action
- The Royal Australian Airforce in action over Korea
- The Royal Australian Regiment during winter operations
- The RAR during summer operations

The memorial tells a story with a series of murals and bronzes that reflect the many Australian units who served in Korea over the years 1950 to 1956 plus the sacrifices of the Korean people in war and their growth in prosperity to this day. It takes the form of a significant remembrance wall, emblazoned with murals depicting the struggle for freedom by United Nations Forces 1950 to 1953 and to 1957 by the Australian veterans of the Navy, Army and Air Force. The impressive mural sculptures include the struggles of the Korean peoples who gave so much to defend their nation. The central prominent sculpture of a Korean War era Australian soldier depicts the figure as a sentinel at ease overseeing the commemorative site.

A dedication plaque rests to the front of the main memorial wall, positioned on a raised and angled desk plinth. Additional plaques, at the left and right flanks of the memorial wall, are displayed in both English and Korean languages, and explain the involvement of the Australian forces in the Korean War. The memorial wall is flanked by a remembrance garden, with three flag poles, flying the Australian, Republic of Korea and United Nations flags. Additionally, at the southern end, there is a special tribute to the land forces of the Royal Australian Regiment (RAR) including original battlefield stones presented by the Gapyeong County, Republic of Korea. On the northern end, a special remembrance area for the Korean veterans and citizens has been constructed. The area is aesthetically enhanced by two Korean 'pagodas' and appropriate plantings of flora.

## **Design Intent and Development.**

The location and orientation of the wall allows maximum exposure and a great amount of information to be displayed. The Korean War has been referred to as the “Forgotten War” and the expanse of the wall allowed the designer to create a visually attractive and informative display. These attributes were considered to be paramount to capture the essence of the dedication involved. The Korean War was an unforgiving war of attrition in the environment of the Cold War, the Iron Curtain and the spread of communism. This cold part of history is conveyed in the hard lines, sharp edges and grey scale of the memorial.

The natural terrain provided a flat viewing area to the front with an elevated section at the rear of the wall that lent itself to the creation of a wonderful backdrop. The established vegetation behind the memorial comprised of a number of trees and shrubs. In addition a two metre garden wide bed which extends the length of the wall has been established in a Japanese/ Korean/ Oriental style garden. Large boulders have been strategically placed in the garden with select plants. The placement of the boulders forms an integral part of the landscaping. They also act as a means of soil retention.

This Queensland Korean War Memorial is a gift to the veterans of the Korean War from the Republic of Korea's Ministry of patriots and veterans affairs and the Korean communities now residing in Australia. It is also a gift from the Australian and Queensland State governments, Australian war veterans and the Gold Coast City Council. Those who donated their time, effort and goodwill to this Wall of Remembrance are also acknowledged.



*Presentation of plans to Queensland State Government*





*Premier Anna Bligh MP unveils with Consul General JinSoo Kim*

## **WELCOME TO THE QUEENSLAND KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL**

This beautiful Memorial was built with the warm hearts and willing hands  
of so many Australian and Korean veteran and community volunteers, both  
rich and poor.

It was made possible by the generous financial assistance of our benefactors:

Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Korea, Queensland State Government,  
Gold Coast City Council.

Australian Korean War Memorial Queensland Ltd, Queensland Korean War  
Memorial Ltd, Association of Queensland Korean Veterans,  
Korean Veterans' Association, Korean Society of the Gold Coast and Brisbane,  
Returned and Services' League of Australia.

### **The Memorial wall murals tell the story of war and peace in those troubled times 1950 - 53 - 57**

A nation saddened by an unwarranted invasion, uprooted and forced south  
under threat. The consequent return to victory and peace with the aid  
of the Australian and United Nations Forces.

The courageous and dedicated service of the Australian Veterans, Navy,  
Army, Nurses and Airforce who sacrificed so much for Peace in the Peninsula.  
Served in Theatre some 18,000 Battle Casualties 1572  
Killed in Action 313, Missing in Action 43, Prisoners of War 23,  
Wounded in Action 1216

And those Veterans and Families who survived, often with wounded hearts  
and bodies, to return home in Peace.

The world will long remember those veterans who fought so  
hard so that others may live.

**FREEDOM IS NOT FREE.**



Designed by Screenart



Construction W3D







*The welcome Bronze*



*The inaugural Meeting Beenleigh RSL*





*Missing in Action*



*Prisoners of War*



# AUSTRALIANS IN THE KOREAN WAR

The Australian Government was quick to respond to the invasion of South Korea by the North, which began on 25 June 1950. The 77 Squadron RAAF was promised immediately, as were HMAS Shoalhaven and her relief in Japanese waters HMAS Bataan. By the early days of July, Australian airmen and sailors were operating in Korean waters. The deepening crisis for the UN Command Forces on the Korean Peninsula, which indicated that North Korea might emerge victorious, led the Australian Government to promise an Infantry Battalion to be incorporated into a British-led Commonwealth 27th Brigade. The 3rd Battalion, the Royal Australian Regiment, was in Japan on occupation duties and was rapidly brought onto a war footing as conditions in Korea steadily worsened. By October 1950, the men of 3 RAR were an important part of the effort to drive the Communist forces north out of South Korea. Eventually, the 1st and 2nd Battalions, RAR, served in Korea as well, 1 RAR on the Samichon and 2 RAR repulsed the last Chinese attack on Australian positions on the Hook on 25 July 1953, only days before the final armistice came into effect. An Australian battalion remained in Korea after the Armistice until 1958. *(Out in the Cold, Department of Veterans' Affairs)*

## RAN

Aircraft carriers HMAS Sydney and Vengeance, Destroyers HMAS Anzac and Arunta, Frigates HMAS Bataan, Shoalhaven, Warramunga, Murchison, Tobruk, Condamine and Culgoa, Fleet Air Arm 805, 808, and 817 Squadrons.

## Royal Australian Regiment

1 RAR, 2 RAR and 3 RAR

Korea

Sariwon, Yongju, Chongju, Pakchong, Uijongbu, Chum-Ni, Maehwa San, Kapyong, Kowang San, the Samichon, Maryang San.

## Royal Australian Air Force

77 Squadron, P-51 Mustang and Meteor Jet, 36 Transport Squadron C-47 Dakota.

**They sacrificed yesterday for our tomorrow  
KOREA REMEMBERED**







**VIP Party with Veterans**



**Premier Anna Bligh MP with Korean Veterans**



***Busan War Memorial where rest our honoured dead***



# THE QUEENSLAND KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

WAS DEDICATED JOINTLY 20<sup>th</sup> AUGUST 2011

By the

## REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Minister of Patriots and Veterans Affairs Sung Choon Park  
And

## STATE OF QUEENSLAND

Premier the Honourable Anna Bligh MP

In honoured memory of those who served

*This Queensland Korean War Memorial is a gift to the Veterans of the Korean War from the Republic of Korea's Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs and the Korean communities now resident in Australia, the Australian Federal and Queensland State Governments, Australian war veterans and the Gold Coast City Council*

We thank those benefactors who graciously funded the construction of this Memorial

Republic of Korea's Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs

State of Queensland

Australian Federal Ministry of Veterans' Affairs

Gold Coast City Council

Australian Korean War Memorial Queensland

Association of Old Korean Veterans & Lt Col MB Pears MC

And for all those who donated their time, effort and goodwill to this Wall of Remembrance

*They went with songs to battle; they were young, straight of limb true of eye, steady and aglow.  
They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted, they fell with their faces to the foe.*

## KOREA REMEMBERED

**Joseph Ahn**

President AKWMO



**Maurie Pears**

Project Manager



*Designed and Constructed by Screenart and W3D Constructions*





**Missing in Action Remembrance Bronze**



**Land Battles Bronze RAR**





**20 August 2011- unveiling by Queensland Premier Anna Bligh MP and the Republic of Korea's Consul General Jin Soo Kim.**



**The Korean Memorial Design.** The guidelines laid down by Gold Coast City Council stipulated that the memorial was not to intrude significantly on usable public space. The allocated area within the memorial was to be constructed comprising a retaining wall running for a length of approximately 16 metres. This wall was under a great amount of hydraulic pressure, with significant cracks appearing along its length. The location and orientation of this site suited the application. There was only one tree that impacted on the construction area. Public facilities were within 100 metres of the memorial. The viewing area in front of the proposed site was flat and allowed for large gatherings. Parking was readily available, wheelchair access was easy from all directions and the location was in a highly visible area.

**Design intent and development.** By default due to the location, the memorial was to become a wall. The positive side of that wall allowing for a great amount of information to be displayed. Since the Korean War has been referred to as the “Forgotten War”, the necessity for the memorial to be informative and visually attractive became paramount. The Korean War was a cold unforgiving war of attrition – the start of the Cold War, the Iron Curtain and the spread of communism. The climate and terrain all contributed to the soldiers’ hardship. This cold hard edged part of history is conveyed in the hard lines, sharp edges and cold greys of the memorial.

The natural terrain when viewing the memorial from the front had an elevated section of land behind the wall which lent itself to the creation of a wonderful backdrop. The established vegetation behind the memorial comprised a number of large trees and shrubs. In addition an old garden bed directly behind ran the length of the memorial wall and was 2 metres in depth. This garden bed was perfect for the establishment of an oriental style garden with large boulders strategically placed as well as gravel paths and plants. The placement of the boulders would form an integral part of the landscaping, acting as a means of soil retention as much as decoration on the graduated slope either side of the memorial.

The wall developed as a series of relief murals, each mural to represent the different forces – Army, Navy, Airforce and in addition the Artillery and Medics. As the design progressed additional murals were further deemed necessary for inclusion – Missing In Action and Prisoner of War. Finally a mural to represent all those buried in Korean at the Busan cemetery and to the Koreans themselves as refugees was installed a total of 10 murals.

The forecourt/central podium would become the focus of the memorial and the Taegeuk or Ying Yang symbol was an obvious choice. The Taegeuk is the major central symbol of the Korean flag. It was intended that this be cut and a brass strip inserted across the symbol denoting the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel – the division line between North and South Korea. The Rose of Sharon a hibiscus is the national flower of Korea. This element was represented in a series of four panels with each of the 340 flowers representing a fallen Australian and a place for a remembrance poppy.

The focal point of the memorial was inspired by a photograph of a 3RAR serviceman standing next to a frozen lake in deep contemplation, perhaps of the loss, futility and sadness of his situation and that of others. The figure dressed in winter uniform and larger than life, clearly shows the Rising Sun emblem on the peak of his winter cap. Easily mistaken for someone other than Australian, perhaps he will inspire some further investigation. The hard edge, block like style of the central figure further adding to the cold “communist” starkness of the memorial.

The focus of the memorial’s forecourt central podium is the Taegeuk or Yin Yang, symbolising the involvement of the Korean population. The Taegeuk is the major central symbol of the Korean flag. The national flower of Korea the Rose of Sharon a hibiscus is represented in the panels with 340 flowers each representing a fallen Australian. **The memorial wall** itself comprises of 10 murals and a centre piece, depicting the progress of the war and the sacrifice and dedication of the Australian troops involved. Colour of the memorial needed to be in shades of grey. Granite stone tile was used for the wall cladding. The central figure and all murals were cast in a pigmented glass reinforced concrete.

## AUSTRALIA AND THE KOREAN WAR

The Korean War was the first occasion that members of the United Nations acted collectively to repel aggression. Australian units served in combat from 1950 to 1953 and continued in Korea from the armistice to 1957 as part of the United Nations Command to preserve the independence of the Republic of Korea.

From September 1950, and following the amphibious landing at Inchon and the breakout from the Pusan Perimeter, the multi-national force cleared South Korea and advanced into North Korea towards the border with China. In November 1950, after the Chinese entry to the war, the United Nations ground forces faced Chinese offences which forced them to retreat in appalling winter conditions to positions south of the 38th parallel. With a continuous front from sea to sea, the dramatic advances and withdrawals of the first six months came to an end. After early 1951 offensives and counter offensives, the war entered a phase of contesting heavily defended emplacements along the front which eventually became the cease-fire-line. Despite the first initiatives in 1951 to end the war it dragged on until 27 July, 1953 when an armistice was signed.

From 29 June, 1950 to 27 July, 1953 some 17,000 Australian sailors, soldiers and airmen served in the Korean War. Australian casualties were 339 killed, 1216 wounded; and 29 Prisoners Of War. A total of 43 Australian servicemen are still listed as Missing in Action. Twenty other countries contributed combat and medical units to the United Nations command in Korea.

Australian sailors, soldiers and airmen won international respect for their courage, endurance and combat skills. The service of a small group of Australians in the years 1950 to 1953 and the sacrifice of those who did not return are not forgotten.





## **Korean War – Australia's Contribution – 1950-1953**

**Royal Australian Navy.** A crucial aspect of the Korean War was that it was fought over a peninsula surrounded by the sea on three sides. Control of the sea allowed the forces of the UN to bombard targets with naval gunfire, land shore parties and blockade North Korean sea traffic almost at will. Naval aircraft were vital in preventing North Korean forces from completely overrunning the peninsula. Australian destroyers and frigates were employed on the west coast mainly patrolling, engaging shore batteries, gunfire support, harassment, carrier screening, support for island operations and evacuation cover. The threats of mines, air attacks and counter bombarding were present. Freezing weather conditions tested men and equipment beyond the normal hazards of high seas, storms, typhoons, extreme tidal conditions and uncharted and shifting mud flats.

Shore batteries remained a constant hazard for RAN ships operating close to the Korean Coast. On 16 November, 1952 HMAS Anzac engaged in a lengthy gun duel against four 76 millimetre guns sited in caves near Cho Do. HMAS Anzac was anchored when first fired on and, even once underway, the ship was restricted in manoeuvre by nearby shoals. Controlled by Lt. A J Robertson, Anzac's gun quickly found the range and pounded the enemy battery, but not before 50 shells had been fired. ANZAC fired 174 shells in return, silencing the battery after 43 minutes in possibly the longest running naval engagement of the war.

The largest scale naval operation of the Korean War was the amphibious landing at Inchon, near Seoul, beginning on 15 September 1950. The landing was risky because of the great range in tides but it went ahead as planned and was instrumental in forcing the North Koreans into a precipitous retreat. Eleven RAN vessels and three Fleet Air Arm squadrons served in the Korean waters during the course of the war. The units were aircraft carriers HMAS Sydney and Vengeance, destroyers HMAS Anzac and Arunta, frigates HMAS Bataan, Shoalhaven, Warramunga, Murchison, Tobruk, Condamine and Culgoa. Fleet Air Arm comprised the 805, 808 and 817 squadrons. One assessment of HMAS Sydney's air operation effectiveness credits their aircraft destroying 66 bridges, seven tunnels, 2060 houses, 495 junks/sampans, two locomotives, 159 railway trucks, seven rail sidings, 38 sections of railway line, five water towers, 15 guns and about 3000 enemy casualties. Aircraft from HMAS SYDNEY were hit by ground fire on 99 occasions and nine aircraft were lost to this fire. Her aircraft had flown 2366 sorties at the completion of her last patrol on 25 January 1952.

Looking back on three years of the Korean War, Chinese Premier Mao Tse-tung wrote: "The important reason that we cannot win decisive victory in Korea is our lack of naval strength. Without naval support, we have to confine our operations to frontal attacks along a line limited by sea. Such actions always entail great losses and we are seldom capable of destroying the enemy. In March 1951 I suggested to Comrade Stalin to make use of Soviet submarines in Asia under some arrangement that the Soviet Union would not be apparently involved in the war: Comrade Stalin preferred to be cautious lest it might give the capitalists imperialism the pretext of expanding the war to the Continent. I agreed with his point of view. Until we are better equipped for victory, it is to our advantage to accept agreeable terms for an armistice". A total of 5771 Royal Australian Navy Officers and sailors served in the Korean War. The RAN casualties were three killed in action and two missing in action lost at sea.

**Royal Australian Regiment.** Three great Australian battlefield leaders, Lieutenant Colonel's Charles H Green, Ian B Ferguson and Frank G Hassett (later General Sir Frank Hassett) in turn commanded 10,844 heroic Royal Australian Regiment (RAR) officers and infantrymen during the war. To fully comprehend the moral greatness of these three admirable and imposing soldiers we suggest you purchase the book "The Fight Leaders" by authors D. Butler, A. Argent and J. Shelton published by the Australian Army History Unit. "Reflect on 3 RAR, the first battalion into action in the Korean War. It was not well equipped or trained for war in the bitter Korean climate. Hurriedly it was reinforced by volunteer K Force enlistments and soldiers from the other two battalions. For the first six months it fought up and down the Korean peninsula, always in the forefront of the fighting. It ate the hard rations and slept when it could, often in a scrape in the ground in temperatures down to minus 15 degrees Celsius. It took many casualties and defeated the North Koreans and Chinese in every encounter". General Sir Frank Hassett 1998. "Most of our weapons were old fashioned; we had no weapons such as aeroplanes, artillery and tanks which are indispensable in modern warfare. Instead we fought only with human wave tactics; great numbers of men have been sacrificed. It was indescribably miserable". Chinese POW 1951. "In the moonlight our effective killing range was about 10 metres and our killing time about two to three seconds – the time it took for their heads and shoulders to appear above the edge of the ridge and for them to run to the forward fighting pits. As soon as shapes

appeared out of the gloom our soldiers would produce as much rapid fire as possible". Major Ben O'Dowd recalls in April 1951.

Officers and Infantry of the Royal Australian Regiment were honoured with 110 British Imperial Decorations and 99 mentioned in Despatches Awards from 1950 to 1953. Fourteen members of the Royal Australian Regiment received United States foreign awards. Significantly 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Royal Australian Regiment were awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation by the President of the United States of America "for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of combat duties in action against the armed enemy near Kapyong, Korea on 24 and 25 April 1951".

RAR bravery and superior ability justified twelve Battle honours including Kapyong and at Korea, Sariwon, Yongju, Chongju, Pakchon, Uijongbu, Chuamni, Maehwa San, Kowang San, The Samichon and Maryang San. "The victory of Maryang San is probably the greatest single feat of the Australian Army during the Korean War". Robert O'Neill – historian. The five day Battle of Maryang San is in an animated video format consistently presented every day at the Australian War Memorial in the Korean War theatre display.

RAR war casualties are – 275 killed in action, 22 missing in action presumed killed and 23 prisoners of war, 22 of which survived severe ill treatment and returned to Australia. Private Horace William Madden, George Cross, 3RAR, died 6 November 1951 as a prisoner of war of malnutrition and ill treatment. Private John Rogers Hall R.H.U., missing in action, lost at sea en route to Australia on 3 October 1952.

**Royal Australian Air Force.** The most important role for airpower was to prevent North Korean ground movements. This became critical to the overall course of the war as well as tipping the balance on many occasions at a tactical level. It was this requirement that made the presence of 77 Squadron RAAF so desirable for amongst other reasons this unit was in the region with the appropriate equipped combat aircraft, the P-51 Mustang. "I'd like to get those Australian fighters, too ...the squadron pilots are first class and we particularly need over Korea long range fighters like the Mustangs ...I am going to take out those North Korean airfields. I am not going to have their planes killing my airmen without hitting them where they should be hit". General Douglas MacArthur – 1950.

We would then land at K2 airfield, Taegu...rearm and refuel, take off for a further mission sometimes even contacting a target very close to the airfield, land back at Taegu for rearming and refuelling again (perhaps even twice more), complete a further mission and, finally, return to Iwakuni in Japan. All this was done on dead reckoning, a combination of time and distance, airspeed, course and a cockpit full of military topographical maps of differing scales. We had no navigational aids other than mental calculations and map reading abilities ..." Sgt. Ray Trebilco – July 1950.

"My immediate reaction when this Chinese or Korean started firing at me was, hell, I've got to get away from this or I'll either be dead, or a POW. And then, when he presented himself as a target, my immediate reaction was, hey, here's my target, I'll have a crack at shooting him down. You don't have time to think about anything else". Pilot Officer Bill Simmonds – May 1952.

During the three years of the Korean War, 77 Squadron flew from six different airfields in about 18,800 sorties destroying 1400 enemy vehicles, 100 railway locomotives and wagons, 16 bridges, 3700 buildings and an unknown quantity of enemy aircraft. 193 Royal Australian Air Force Officers and pilots served in the Korean War. RAAF casualties were – 17\* killed in flying action, 18 missing in flying action presumed killed and six Prisoners Of War all of whom survived severe ill treatment and returned to Australia. (Does not include the unfortunate loss of six RAF pilots attached to 77 Squadron.)

All 339 Australian servicemen are honoured at the United Nations Memorial Cemetery, Busan, South Korea and at the Yokohama War Cemetery, Japan. Further, 12 Army, three RAAF and one RAN Australian serviceman who died after Armistice on operations designated as non warfare service from January 1954 to November 1956 are respectfully honoured at the Commonwealth War Cemetery, Yokohama, Japan, the Kasugano European Cemetery, Kobe, Japan and the United Nations Memorial Cemetery, Busan, South Korea.










The Queensland Korean War Memorial, a joint effort by Korea and Australia, is a gift to the citizens and veterans of Queensland. Our major benefactors, The Republic of Korea, The Commonwealth Government, The Government of the State of Queensland, Australian Korean War Memorial Queensland, Associated Korean Communities, The Association of Queensland Korean Veterans and The Queensland Korean Association of Veterans provided extensive and generous funding for the placement and construction of this memorial wall.

It was through their passion and devotion that this memorial was built. It was the passion and devotion (from 1990 onwards) of the hundreds of volunteer committees, associations, churches and individuals, the Korean and Australian community, who gathered and also the Gold Coast veterans who worked to bring this project to fruition. They were the true heroes: good friends, warm hearts and busy hands. It was a model of cooperation and symbiosis between the people of two nations. I am honoured to have been part of the management of this worthy project.

Special mentions are made for Builders W3D Ross Wolbers who cheerfully proceeded with many demanding variations and Designer Screen Art, David Yardley who put together such a beautiful memorial and in short order, despite difficult ongoing technical circumstances. The design itself, unique and pictorial, is truly memorable. The memorial tells a story with a series of murals and bronzes of the sacrifices of the Korean people and their growth to prosperity and to the many Australian units that served in Korea over the years 1950 to 1956.

The Queensland Korean War Memorial, a joint effort by Korea and Australia, is a gift to the citizens and veterans of Queensland from our major benefactors,

-  The Republic of Korea,
-  The Commonwealth Federal Government and DVA
-  The Government of the State of Queensland,
-  Australian Korean War Memorial Queensland Ltd and Associated Korean Communities
-  The Association of Queensland Korean Veterans and associated veterans
-  The Gold Coast City Council
-  The Returned Services' League.

Special mention is made of the Australian Korean War Memorial Ltd, led by Chairman Joseph Ahn and Project Manager Maurie Pears which designed, constructed and managed the project. Valuable assistance was provided by the Gold Coast City Council, the RSL, the GCKS and the AQKV.









The memorial acknowledges the dedication of the armed forces who served during the war. It also represents the passion and devotion from 1990 onwards of the hundreds of volunteer committees, associations, churches and individuals, both Korean and Australian, who gathered around and worked to bring this project to fruition.. It was a model of cooperation between the civilians, volunteers and the ANZACS.

The murals on the memorial depict stories of the engagement and contribution by Australian units and allies that served in Korea over the years 1950 to 1956.

#### **Royal Australian Navy**

HMAS Sydney, Vengeance, Anzac, Arunta, Bataan, Shoalhaven, Warramunga, Murchison, Tobruk, Condamine, Culgoa and fleet air arm squadrons.

#### **Royal Australian Regiment 1, 2, and 3 battalions, K force**

Korea, Yongju, Chongju, Pakchong, Uijongbu, Chuam-ni, Maehwa san, Kapyong, Kowang san, Samichon, Maryang san.

#### **Royal Australian Air Force**

77 squadron P51 Mustang and Meteor jets, 36 Transport Squadron C47 Dakota.

The final two murals represent veterans that are buried in Korea at the Busan cemetery and also the Korean people who suffered so much in the invasion. The central figure and focal point of the Memorial, THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER, was inspired by a photograph of a 3RAR serviceman standing next to a frozen lake in deep contemplation. This encapsulates the loss, futility and sadness of his situation and that of others. The life size figure dressed in winter uniform clearly shows the Rising Sun emblem on the peak of his winter cap. This is a representative of all the veterans who served and will inspire others who pass by this memorial. The dominant colours of the memorial are done in shades of grey. The wall cladding is of granite stone tiles. The murals and central figure have been cast in pigmented epoxy glass reinforced concrete. The murals on the Memorial depict stories of the engagement and contribution by Australian units and allies that served in Korea over the years 1950 to 1956.





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The national flower of Korea the Rose of Sharon, a hibiscus is represented in the panels with three hundred and forty flowers representing a fallen Australian.

The central figure and focal point of the Memorial, THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER, was inspired by a photograph of a 3RAR serviceman standing next to a frozen lake in deep contemplation. This encapsulates the loss, futility and sadness of his situation and that of others. The life size figure dressed in winter uniform clearly shows the Rising Sun emblem on the peak of his winter cap. This is a representative of all the veterans who served and will inspire others who pass by this Memorial.





The dominant colours of the memorial are done in shades of grey. The wall cladding is of granite stone tiles. The murals and central figure have been cast in pigmented epoxy glass reinforced concrete. The design, now viewed by countless visitors and veterans has been lauded as an outstanding interpretation of War and those who sacrificed and suffered in the cause of peace.



The Korean War Memorial is a dedication and acknowledgement of the armed forces who served during the War. It also represents the passion and the devotion from 1990 onwards, of the hundreds of volunteer committees, associations, churches and individuals, both Korean and Australian, who gathered around and worked to bring this project to fruition. It was a model of cooperation and symbiosis between the civilians, volunteers and the ANZACS.

Whilst it remains a Veteran War Memorial it also represents the sovereign interests of the Republic of Korea and the Commonwealth of Australia who have displayed their gratitude to Australian veterans with their support to this memorial.

