

Timeline of the No Gun Ri Incident

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1950 – July 25-29 (No Gun Ri Incident, Korean War, 1st Cavalry Division, U.S. Army)

1960 – Chung Eun Yong files petition for fact finding & compensation with the Seoul Requisition Office (U.S. Claims office)

1994 – Chung Eun Yong publishes “*Do you know our pain?*” memoir about the Korean War/No Gun Ri incident. Chung Koo Do assists in the book’s completion.

1994 – Committee for the Victims of The No Gun Ri Massacre formed by Chung Eun Yong and Chung Koo Do; media outreach begins including outreach to foreign press, and petition letters sent to officials of U.S. government

1997 – Petition for Compensatory Damages pursuant to SOFA (Status of Forces Agreement) submitted to Cheongju District Court. Denied because of lack of evidence that 1st Cavalry Division was present at No Gun Ri incident.

1997 – Outreach to the National Council of Churches in Korea (NCCCK). NCCCK engages in fact finding and submits petition to the U.S. Department of Defense (via the National Council of Churches [NCC]). Denied (in 1999) due to lack of evidence.

1998 – Fact finding in archives conducted by Chung Koo Do. Chung Koo Do writes several scholarly articles as a result.

1999 – AP Report released. Major media outlets (CNN, BBC, etc.) report on the No Gun Ri massacre

1999 – Reconciliation and forgiveness ceremonies held between soldiers and victims in both Seoul and Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.; National Council of Churches (NCC) arranges press conference at National Press Club.

2001 – US and ROK fact issue finding reports issued following a 15 month long investigation, President Clinton offers statement of regret

2001 – AP journalists publish book, *The Bridge at No Gun Ri*

2004 – No Gun Ri Special Act is passed; No Gun Ri Committee formed as a result. Further fact finding about nature of scope of victims continues

2011 – No Gun Ri Peace Park is completed. Many visitors, educational camps, peace academies, etc. occur at the Park.

2014 – Death of Chung Eun Yong covered by foreign press (NY Times, Military Times). International Peace Conference (8th Conference International Museums for Peace) held at No Gun Ri.

2015-2016 – Presbyterian Church U.S. visits No Gun Ri and submits a petition to President Trump

2022 – No Gun Ri Special Act is revised to focus on trauma healing

2024 – Delegations of U.S. high school teachers via the National Council for Social Studies in the U.S. (NCSS); as well as participants in Congress of Teachers of the Korean War visit No Gun Ri Peace Park

2024 – Chung Koo Do named as Robert F. Kennedy human rights defender; lesson plan available on website. The work continues.

2025 – Chung Eun Yong’s 1994 memoir is translated in English and is made publicly available for the first time.