

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. RES. 383

Commemorating the 80th anniversary of the conclusion of World War II with the surrender of Imperial Japan and honoring veterans of both the Pacific and European theaters.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 10, 2025

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Commemorating the 80th anniversary of the conclusion of World War II with the surrender of Imperial Japan and honoring veterans of both the Pacific and European theaters.

Whereas, after the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese on December 7, 1941, the United States declared war on Japan, and later declared war on Germany and Italy after their declarations of war on the United States, fully entering the United States into World War II and joining the Allies to fight the Axis Powers in a war in which over 16,300,000 citizens of the United States served in the military;

Whereas, during World War II, approximately 415,000 United States servicemembers were killed, another

670,000 were seriously wounded, and 130,000 were held as prisoners of war; and

Whereas September 2, 1945, marked the official end of World War II, with representatives of the Allied and Japanese governments signing the Instrument of Surrender, prepared by the Department of War and approved by President Harry S. Truman: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2 (1) honors all veterans, living and deceased, of
3 the Pacific and European theaters of World War II
4 on the 80th anniversary of the conclusion of World
5 War II;

6 (2) expresses the deep appreciation and grati-
7 tude of the United States for the valor and selfless
8 service of the veterans of World War II;

9 (3) calls on the people of the United States to
10 commemorate the 80th anniversary of the signing of
11 the Instrument of Surrender aboard the USS Mis-
12 souri (BB-63) on September 2, 1945, as a day of
13 appreciation for the members of the “Greatest Gen-
14 eration” who, through their sacrifices both in the
15 Armed Forces and on the home front, preserved lib-
16 erty for future generations;

17 (4) mourns the more than 200,000 people, in-
18 cluding more than 12,000 United States
19 servicemembers and up to 150,000 Japanese civil-
20 ians, who died from April 1 to June 22, 1945, in the

1 Battle of Okinawa, which was the only land battle
 2 on the home islands of Japan and the costliest
 3 ground combat of the Asia-Pacific War, and which
 4 led President Harry S. Truman to re-examine the
 5 costs of invading mainland Japan;

6 (5) reaffirms the Treaty of Peace with Japan,
 7 done at San Francisco September 8, 1951 (com-
 8 monly known as the “Treaty of San Francisco”),
 9 which formally ended the “state of war”; and

10 (6) recognizes the alliances and partnerships
 11 formed in the Indo-Pacific region following World
 12 War II, including those with Japan, Australia, the
 13 Philippines, Singapore, the Republic of Korea, and
 14 Thailand, as well as critical defense sites developed
 15 on Okinawa, Guam, Wake Island, the Northern
 16 Mariana Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Is-
 17 lands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Re-
 18 public of Palau, and elsewhere, have contributed im-
 19 measurably to the continued peace and prosperity
 20 enjoyed throughout the Indo-Pacific region.

