

Public Law 101-61
101st Congress

Joint Resolution

July 26, 1989
[S.J. Res. 85]

To designate the week of July 24 to July 30, 1989, as the "National Week of Recognition and Remembrance for Those Who Served in the Korean War".

Whereas on June 25, 1950, the Communist army of North Korea invaded and attacked South Korea, initiating the Korean war; Whereas the week of July 24 to July 30, 1989, includes July 27, the thirty-sixth anniversary of the cease-fire agreement that ended the active combat of the Korean war;

Whereas the Korean war was brought to an end primarily through the efforts of the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas for the first and only time in history a United Nations command was created, with the United States as the executive agent, to repel this invasion and preserve liberty for the people of the Republic of Korea;

Whereas, in addition to the United States and the Republic of Korea, twenty other member nations provided military contingents to serve under the United Nations banner;

Whereas, after three years of active hostilities, the territorial integrity of the Republic of Korea was restored, and the freedom and independence of its people are assured even to this date;

Whereas over five million seven hundred thousand American servicemen and women were involved directly or indirectly in the war;

Whereas American casualties during that period were fifty-four thousand two hundred and forty-six dead, of which thirty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-nine were battle deaths, one hundred and three thousand two hundred and eighty-four were wounded, eight thousand one hundred seventy-seven listed as missing or prisoners of war, and three hundred and twenty-eight prisoners of war are still unaccounted for;

Whereas, although the Korean war has been known as America's "Forgotten War", those who served have never forgotten, and this Nation should never forget the sacrifice made by those who fought and died in Korea for the noble and just cause of freedom;

Whereas the Congress and the President of the United States have enacted a law authorizing the establishment of a Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital to recognize and honor the service and sacrifice of those who participated in the Korean war;

Whereas increasing numbers of Korean war veterans are setting aside July 27, the anniversary date of the armistice, as a special day to remember those with whom they served and to honor those who made the supreme sacrifice in a war to preserve the ideals of freedom and independence; and

Whereas on this significant anniversary of the cease-fire which started the longest military armistice in modern history, it is right and appropriate to recognize, honor, and remember the service and sacrifice of those who endured the rigors of combat and the

extremes of a hostile climate under the most trying conditions and still prevailed to preserve the independence of a free nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week of July 24 to July 30, 1989, is designated as the "National Week of Recognition and Remembrance for Those Who Served in the Korean War". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and to urge the departments and agencies of the United States and interested organizations, groups, and individuals to fly the American flag at half staff on July 27, 1989, in honor of those Americans who died as a result of their service in Korea.

Approved July 26, 1989.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S.J. Res. 85:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 135 (1989):

June 9, considered and passed Senate.

July 21, considered and passed House.