Periods of War
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Summary

Many wars or conflicts in United States history have a federally designated “periods of war” date for their beginning and ending. These dates are important for qualification for certain veterans’ pension or disability benefits. The American Legion also follows these dates closely in determining who is eligible for membership; the Veterans of Foreign Wars has its own much more elaborate list of dates. Confusion can occur because beginning and ending dates for “periods of war” in many nonofficial sources are often different from those given in treaties and other official sources of information, and armistice dates can be confused with termination dates. This report lists the beginning and ending dates for “periods of war” found in Title 38 of the Code of Federal Regulations, dealing with the Department of Veterans Affairs. It also lists and differentiates other beginning dates given in declarations of war, as well as termination of hostilities dates and armistice and ending dates given in proclamations, laws, or treaties. This report will be updated when events warrant.

War Dates

Congress, usually through a declaration of war, has often been the first governmental authority to designate the beginning date of a war. The President, or executive branch officials responsible to him, through proclamation, or Congress, through legislation, is responsible for designating the war’s termination date. In some cases, later legislation is enacted to extend these beginning and ending dates for the purpose of broadening eligibility for veterans’ benefits. This explains the variations in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) “periods of war” from those dates given in the declarations of war beginning and the proclamations, laws, or treaties terminating such conflicts. Adding to the confusion, during World War II, wars were declared and terminated with six

1 For background on the War Powers Act, see the following CRS Issue Brief IB81050, War Powers Resolution: Presidential Compliance, Richard F. Grimmett.
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individual combatant countries. Moreover, armistice dates are also often confused with termination dates.¹

Title 38, Part 3, Section 3.2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, dealing with the Department of Veterans Affairs, lists beginning and termination dates for each war period from the Indian Wars to the present.³ The material below reproduces this list. After each lettered section of CFR language are listed declaration, armistice, cease-fire, or termination dates from other official sources.

**Indian Wars**

January 1, 1817, through December 31, 1898, inclusive. Service must have been rendered with U.S. military forces against Indian tribes or nations. Code of Federal Regulations, 3.2 (a).

**Spanish-American War**

April 21, 1898, through July 4, 1902, inclusive. If the veteran served with the United States military forces engaged in hostilities in the Moro Province, the ending date is July 15, 1903. The Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion are included. Code of Federal Regulations, 3.2 (b).


**Mexican Border Period**

May 9, 1916, through April 5, 1917. In the case of a veteran who during such period served in Mexico, on the borders thereof, or in the waters adjacent thereto. Code of Federal Regulations, 3.2 (h).

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World War I

April 6, 1917, through November 11, 1918, inclusive. If the veteran served with the United States military forces in Russia, the ending date is April 1, 1920. Service after November 11, 1918, and before July 2, 1921, is considered World War I service if the veteran served in the active military, naval, or air service after April 5, 1917, and before November 12, 1918. *Code of Federal Regulations*, 3.2 (c).


World War II

December 7, 1941, through December 31, 1946, inclusive. If the veteran was in service on December 31, 1946, continuous service before July 26, 1947, is considered World War II service. *Code of Federal Regulations*, 3.2 (d). Note: During World War II, war was officially declared with six countries. The war with each was not over until the effective date of the Treaty of Peace. Note also the confusion cited below over which day is the official Victory in Europe Day (V-E Day) and Victory Over Japan Day (V-J Day).

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Although President Truman did not officially proclaim May 7 as V-E (Victory in Europe) Day; he did proclaim Sunday, May 13, a day of prayer. To make for more confusion, his May 8, 1945, Proclamation 2651, proclaiming May 13 as a day of prayer, is titled “Victory in Europe; Day of Prayer” (3 CFR, 1943-1948 Comp.), p. 55. In addition, his May 8 news conference in which he proclaims May 13 a day of prayer is titled, “The President’s News Conference on V-E Day” — *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States. Harry S. Truman, 1945* (Washington: GPO, 1961), p. 43.

5 In his news conference of Aug. 14, 1945, announcing news of the Japanese government’s complete acceptance of terms of surrender, President Truman states, “Proclamation of V-J Day must wait upon the formal signing of the surrender terms by Japan.” — *Public Papers*, p. 216. The proclamation of Sept. 2 as V-J Day was given in his Sept. 1, 1945, “Speech to the American People After the Signing of the Terms of Unconditional Surrender by Japan.” — *Public Papers*, p. 254. However, no formal, numbered proclamation was apparently issued. Both Aug. 14, the (continued...)


\(^5\) (...continued)


**Korean Conflict**


**Vietnam Era**


**Persian Gulf War**

August 2, 1990, through date to be prescribed by presidential proclamation or law. *Code of Federal Regulations*, 3.2 (i). Congress passed H.J.Res. 77, Authorizing the Use of Military Force Against Iraq, the same day it was introduced (January 12, 1991), and it was signed by the President on January 14, 1991 (P.L.102-1).

Operation Desert Storm and the air war phase began at 3 a.m. January 17, 1991 (January 16, 7 p.m. Eastern Standard Time). Allied ground assault began at 4 a.m. February 24 (February 23, 8 p.m. Eastern Standard Time). Cease-fire declared at 8:01

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Global War on Terrorism (GWOT)

Shortly after the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, President George W. Bush called on Afghanistan’s leaders to hand over Osama bin Laden and other al Qaeda leaders and close their terrorist training camps. He also demanded the return of all detained foreign nationals and the opening of terrorist training sites to inspection. These demands were rejected. Operation Enduring Freedom began on October 7, 2001, with U.S. troops deployed to Afghanistan. For details, see CRS Report RL32758, U.S. Military Operations in the Global War on Terrorism: Afghanistan, Africa, the Philippines, and Colombia, and for information on military issues, see CRS Report RL31334, Operations Noble Eagle, Enduring Freedom, and Iraqi Freedom: Questions and Answers About U.S. Military Personnel, Compensation, and Force Structure.

Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). Operations began with U.S. military forces deployed on October 7, 2001, and are ongoing in Afghanistan and in other nations.

Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF). On March 17, 2003, in an address to the nation, President Bush gave Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and his sons a 48-hour ultimatum to leave Iraq. On March 19, 2003, in an address to the nation, President Bush announced that the early stages of military operations against Iraq had begun. In a May 1, 2003, address to the nation, President Bush declared that “... major military combat actions in Iraq have ended.” U.S. and coalition forces remain in Iraq.

Future Dates

The period beginning on the date of any future declaration of war by the Congress and ending on a date prescribed by presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress. Code of Federal Regulations, 3.2 (g).

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7 Cease fire — “A command given to any unit or individual firing any weapon to stop engaging the target.” Department of Defense Dictionary, p. 65.


12 Ibid., pp. 342-343.