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Folder Title: 08/06/2002 [S.J. R. 13] [771369]

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771369

FG006-01

Barcode Scanning Sheet

Collection Code: **SECLOG**

Staff Name:

Document Date:

Correspondent: **TIM SAUNDERS**

Subject/Description: **OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT # 9467 NARA # 9358 BOX 3
FOLDER 4A BILL FILES RECEIVED FROM THE OFFICE OF
THE EXECUTIVE CLERK - AUG 06 02 ENROLLED
RESOLUTION S.J. RES. 13 - CONFERRING HONORARY
CITIZENSHIP OF THE UNITES STATES POSTHUMOUSLY
ON THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE**



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

July 30, 2002

8-6-02

THE DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Enrolled Resolution S.J.Res. 13 - Conferring honorary citizenship of the United States posthumously on the Marquis de Lafayette
Sponsors - Sen. Warner (R) Virginia and 10 cosponsors

Last Day for Action

August 7, 2002 - Wednesday

Purpose

Confers honorary citizenship of the United States posthumously on Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roche Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget

Approval

Department of Justice
Department of Defense
Department of State

Approval
No objection (Informally)
No comment (Informally)

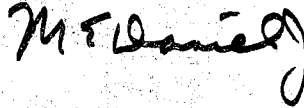
Discussion

S.J.Res. 13 would confer honorary citizenship of the United States posthumously on Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roche Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette.

In 1777, Marquis de Lafayette arrived in America and volunteered to serve in the continental Army at his own expense. By resolution of Congress, he was given the rank of major general. In 1779, General Lafayette returned to France and persuaded the French government to send aid to the Americans. Upon his return to America in 1780, General Lafayette also served as aide-de-camp to General Washington. He was wounded in the Battle of Brandywine and later served in the Battle of Monmouth and the Battle of Newport in Rhode Island. In 1824, at the invitation of Congress, General Lafayette visited the United States where he was the first foreign dignitary to address Congress. General Lafayette died in 1834 in Paris at the age of 76.

The United States has conferred honorary citizenship on four previous occasions – on Winston Churchill in 1963; Raoul Wallenberg in 1981; William Penn and his wife Hannah in 1984; and Mother Teresa in 1996.

S.J.Res. 13 passed the House by voice vote and the Senate by unanimous consent.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M E Daniels", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Director

Enclosures

One Hundred Seventh Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday,
the twenty-third day of January, two thousand and two*

Joint Resolution

Conferring honorary citizenship of the United States posthumously on Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roche Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette.

Whereas the United States has conferred honorary citizenship on four other occasions in more than 200 years of its independence, and honorary citizenship is and should remain an extraordinary honor not lightly conferred nor frequently granted;

Whereas Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roche Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette or General Lafayette, voluntarily put forth his own money and risked his life for the freedom of Americans;

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette, by an Act of Congress, was voted to the rank of Major General;

Whereas, during the Revolutionary War, General Lafayette was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine, demonstrating bravery that forever endeared him to the American soldiers;

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette secured the help of France to aid the United States' colonists against Great Britain;

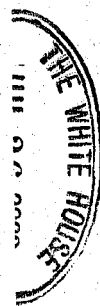
Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette was conferred the honor of honorary citizenship by the Commonwealth of Virginia and the State of Maryland;

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette was the first foreign dignitary to address Congress, an honor which was accorded to him upon his return to the United States in 1824;

Whereas, upon his death, both the House of Representatives and the Senate draped their chambers in black as a demonstration of respect and gratitude for his contribution to the independence of the United States;

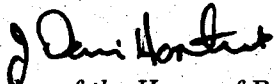
Whereas an American flag has flown over his grave in France since his death and has not been removed, even while France was occupied by Nazi Germany during World War II; and

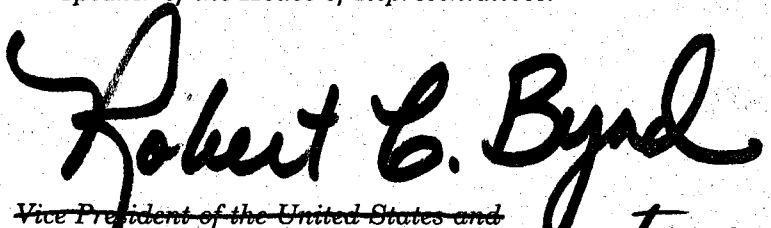
Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette gave aid to the United States in her time of need and is forever a symbol of freedom: Now, therefore, be it



S. J. Res. 13—2

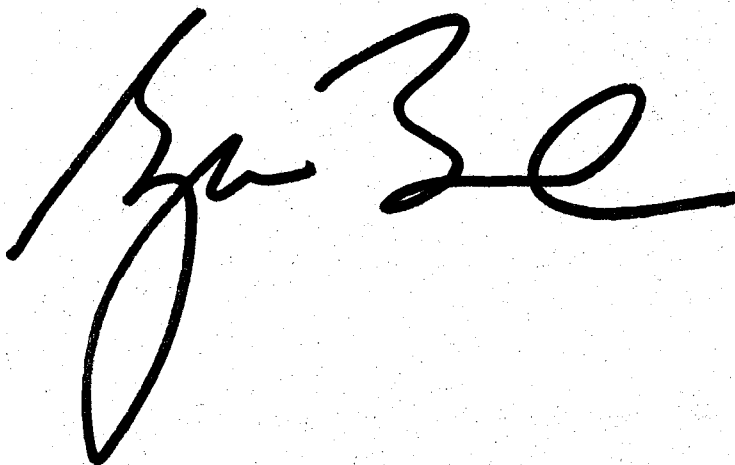
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roche Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette, is proclaimed posthumously to be an honorary citizen of the United States of America.


Speaker of the House of Representatives.

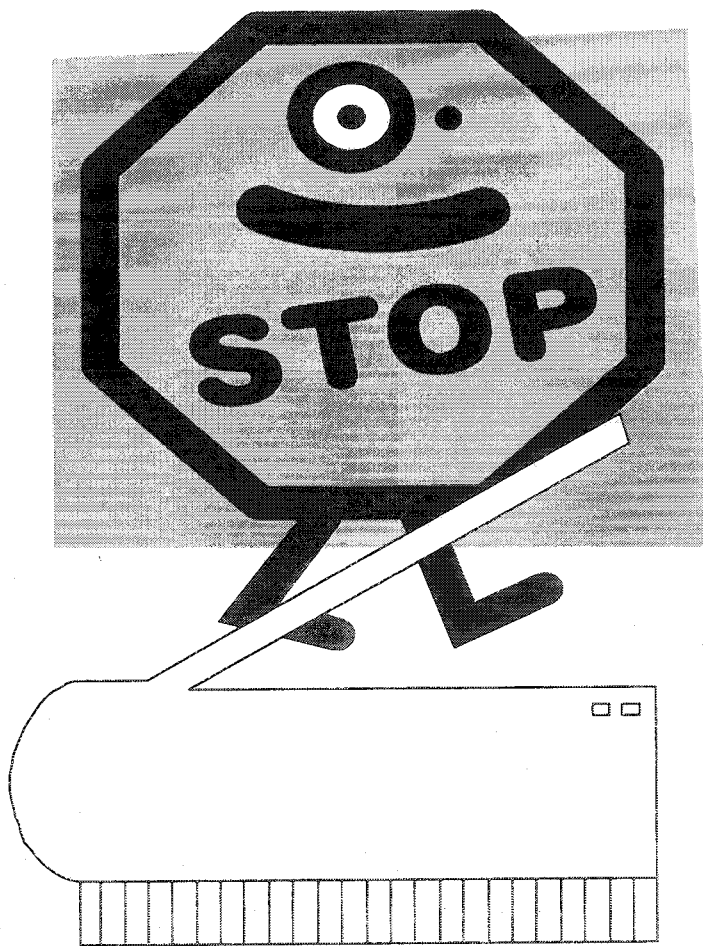

*~~Vice President of the United States and~~
President of the Senate. *pro Tempore.**

APPROVED

AUG - 6 2002



ORM
Scanning insert sheet



Remainder of case not scanned

Bills Received at the White House

Date received and
notification to OMB: 7/26/2002
Last day for action: 8/7/2002

S.J.Res.13

Official Title

Joint Resolution conferring honorary citizenship of the
United States posthumously on Marie Joseph Paul Yves
Roche Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette.

518646

Daniel M. McCarthy

07/30/2002 12:16:44 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: Alison Jones/WHO/EOP@EOP, Jill Davie/WHO/EOP@EOP
Subject: Joint Resolution 13

Please put a hold on Joint Resolution 13. Senator John Warner (R, VA) has indicated he would like to attend the bill signing. Legislative Affairs is working on a proposal for a (SMALL) bill signing ceremony.

Thank You,
Dan McCarthy

Message Sent To:

Harriet Miers/WHO/EOP@EOP
Stuart W. Bowen/WHO/EOP@EOP
Karen D. Cruson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Carolyn E. Cleveland/WHO/EOP@EOP
Barbara A. Barclay/WHO/EOP@EOP
Debra D. Bird/WHO/EOP@EOP
G. Timothy Saunders/WHO/EOP@EOP

On Tuesday, August 6, 2002, the President signed into law:

H.R. 1209, the "Child Status Protection Act", allows aliens who have filed applications or petitions as children under the Immigration and Nationality Act to remain eligible as children after turning 21 years of age under a number of circumstances;

S.J.Res. 13, which confers honorary citizenship of the United States posthumously on Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roche Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette.



GREETING 1

August 6, 2002

Hello, you have reached the White House Executive Clerk's Office:

On Tuesday, August 6th, the President signed into law:

H.R. 1209 - Child Status Protection Act

H.R. 3009 - Trade Act of 2002

On Monday, August 5th, the President signed into law:

H.R. 2175 Born-Alive Infants Protection Act of 2002

On Friday, August 2nd, the President signed into law:

H.R. 4775 - 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery From and Response To Terrorist Attacks on the U.S.

The White House does NOT assign Public Law numbers. For Public Law Number information you may call the Office of the Federal Register Recording at (202) 523-6641.

If you would like to leave a comment or state your views on any subject, please call the White House Greeting and Comment line on 456-1111.

If you are calling to speak to someone in the Executive Clerk's office and are calling during normal working hours, please hold while you are transferred.

Please Press "0" to repeat this message.

Thank you.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

July 30, 2002

7/30/02 2:00 PM

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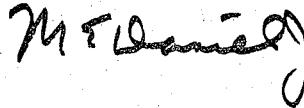
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Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Director

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 6, 2002

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

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