

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Roberts, John G.: Files
Folder Title: JGR/Stansizewski, Wladyslaw
(2 of 2)
Box: 51

To see more digitized collections visit:
<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:
<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Deputy Attorney General

October 2, 1984

TO: Peter Rusthoven
Associate Counsel to
the President

FROM: Phillip D. Brady *PHB*
Associate Deputy Attorney
General

As a follow-up to our telephone conversation of today, please find attached certain materials relating to awarding citizenship posthumously.

Don't hesitate to call me if you require anything further in this regard.

Egzel P. P. P.?



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

August 9, 1984

Honorable Peter W. Rodino, Jr.
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice on H.R. 960, a bill "to confer citizenship posthumously on Corporal Wladyslaw Staniszewski." The Department has no objection to enactment of this legislation.

H.R. 960 would provide that Wladyslaw Staniszewski who served honorably with the United States Marine Corps, and who was killed in action on July 7, 1967, in the Republic of Vietnam, shall be held and considered to have been a citizen of the United States at the time of his death.

The Department of the Navy has advised that the deceased was born on June 22, 1947 in Scotland. He enlisted in the Marine Corps on June 30, 1966 in Boston, Massachusetts, while still a national of Great Britain. He arrived in the Republic of Vietnam on April 9, 1967 and was killed in action on July 7, 1967. At the time of his death he held the rank of corporal. His decorations and awards include the Vietnam Service Medal with star, the Vietnam Campaign Medal with device, and the National Defense Service Medal.

Our review of H.R. 960 and the above information has led us to conclude that we have no objection to enactment of this legislation.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised this Department that there is no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

ROBERT A. McCONNELL
Assistant Attorney General



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

27 SEP 1984

Honorable Peter W. Rodino, Jr.
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice on H.R. 959, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that aliens who die while serving with the United States armed forces during certain periods of hostilities may be considered to have been citizens of the United States at the time of such aliens' death. The Department of Justice has no objection to enactment of this legislation, provided that the legislation is amended consistent with the clarifications as discussed below.

The bill provides that an alien who dies while serving in the armed forces of the United States shall, upon approval by the Attorney General, be considered a citizen of the United States at the time of the person's death. A request for granting such posthumous citizenship would be filed on behalf of said person by a family member or by any other person designated by the Attorney General as eligible to file. If the request is approved, the Attorney General would send a suitable document to the person who filed the request stating "that the United States considers such person to have been a citizen of the United States at the time of such person's death."

It is not clear from the language of the bill whether the citizenship that would be conferred by the bill would be purely honorary or if it is intended to have legal consequences. The Department recommends that the bill be amended to state that the status conferred does not transfer any tangible benefits, rights, or liabilities to the alien or his family.

The bill states that U.S. citizenship will be considered for aliens who served in the Armed Forces during periods of hostilities. The bill should be amended to confer citizenship only on those individuals who are "killed in action" during periods of hostilities. Without this amendment, individuals who held positions in the armed forces, that were not related to combat, could be the subject of a request for an award of posthumous

citizenship, simply because their death occurred during a period of hostility.

While in the past the Department has opposed legislation that would grant posthumous citizenship, we believe that those individuals who lose their lives while fighting for the United States should be considered to have been citizens of the United States at the time of their death. It is our view that such a compelling request for citizenship demands a compassionate response.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised this Department that there is no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Robert A. McConnell

Robert A. McConnell
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legislative and
Intergovernmental Affairs



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Deputy Attorney General

August 7, 1984

TO: John Roberts
Associate Counsel to
the President

FROM: Phillip D. Brady *(signature)*
Associate Deputy Attorney General

Pursuant to your request, please find attached a short summary of Corporal Staniszewski's immigrant status at the time of his death and the applicable statutes, a review of previous legislative enactments conferring citizenship on individuals who have served in World War II, Korea and Vietnam, the draft DOJ report to the House Judiciary Committee on the pending legislation (the report was sent to OMB 8/3/84 for clearance) and DOD's report on Corporal Staniszewski's service career.

Don't hesitate to ask if I can provide further assistance in this matter.

WLADYSLAW STANISZEWSKI
Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps

Corporal Wladyslaw Staniszewski, U. S. Marine Corps, was killed in action in Vietnam on July 7, 1967. He is the beneficiary of H.R. 960 introduced on his behalf posthumously by Mr. Donnelly on January 26, 1983. The legislation, if enacted, would hold and consider Corporal Staniszewski to have been a citizen of the United States at the time of his death.

Corporal Staniszewski was born in Scotland on June 22, 1947 of parents neither of whom was a U. S. citizen. On December 19, 1964, as a national of Great Britain, he was lawfully admitted to the United States as an immigrant coming to reside permanently. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on June 30, 1966, while still a national of Great Britain. He arrived in the Republic of Vietnam on April 9, 1967, and was killed in action on July 7, 1967.

In order for Corporal Staniszewski to be held and considered to be a United States citizen at the time of his death, private legislation is necessary.

Naturalization is a judicial process. The public laws of the United States do not provide for posthumous naturalization. Indeed, those laws are specific in their requirement for a personal petition for naturalization, a personal appearance in court and a personal taking of the oath of allegiance as part of the process. These requirements relate to all naturalization applicants. The following sections of the Immigration and Nationality Act relate:

Section 334 of the Act (8 USC 1445)
Section 335 of the Act (8 USC 1446)
Section 336 of the Act (8 USC 1447)
Section 337 of the Act (8 USC 1448)

Of interest, section 329 of the Act (8 USC 1440) sets forth special provisions for naturalization eligibility relating to aliens who have served honorably in the Armed Forces of the U. S. for any length of time during certain defined periods of hostility. Corporal Staniszewski was killed in action on July 7, 1967. It was not until October 24, 1968 (82 Stat. 1343) that Congress enacted legislation amending Section 329 to include Vietnam service during a period beginning February 28, 1961.

Another special section of naturalization law deals with peace-time military service. Section 328 of the Act (8 USC 1439) bestowed eligibility on one who served honorably in the Armed Forces of the United States for a period or periods totaling three years. Corporal Staniszewski was not yet eligible for these special benefits inasmuch as at the time of his death he had served on active duty in the U.S. Marine Corps just over 12 months.

Also inapplicable in this instance would have been the general provisions for naturalization eligibility found in Section 316 of the Act (8 USC 1427) which requires, among other things, five years of continuous permanent residence in the United States. At the time of his death Corporal Staniszewski had been a lawful permanent resident of the United States for just over two and one-half years.

There is ample precedent for the private legislative relief sought for Corporal Staniszewski. Bills containing identical language have been approved in the past for those who served during World War II, Korea and Vietnam.

undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the United States and to all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof holding the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against Nison Miller becoming a public charge.

Approved October 16, 1951.

Private Law 334

CHAPTER 514

AN ACT

October 18, 1951
[H. R. 990]

To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, adjudicate, and render judgment on the claim of Preston L. Watson, as administrator of the goods and chattels, rights, and credits which were of Robert A. Watson, deceased.

Preston L. Watson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Court of Claims of the United States be, and hereby is, given jurisdiction to hear, determine on the merits, and to render in accordance therewith judgment upon the claim with such interest as the court may determine, of Preston L. Watson, as administrator of the goods, chattels, rights, and credits which were of Robert A. Watson, deceased, against the United States for alleged loss and damages suffered by Robert A. Watson arising out of certain transactions between said Robert A. Watson and the Department of Justice of the United States, involving the purchase and importation of sugar from the Republic of Argentina in June 1920, and the alleged neglect, refusal, and failure of the Department of Justice to provide for the distribution thereof in accordance with the terms of a written agreement between claimant's decedent and said Department. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within six months after the date of enactment of this Act, notwithstanding the lapse of time, laches, or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claim, and appeals from, and payment of, any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which said court has jurisdiction under section 1491 of title 28 of the United States Code: *Provided*, That this Act shall be construed only to waive the defense of lack of authority of the Department of Justice or its officers in making said agreement and the immunity from suit of the Government of the United States with respect to the claim of Preston L. Watson, as administrator of the goods and chattels, rights, and credits which were of Robert A. Watson, deceased, and not otherwise to effect any substantive rights of the parties. Enactment of this Act shall not be construed to raise any implication of liability by the United States.

Approved October 18, 1951.

62 Stat. 940.

CHAPTER 515

AN ACT

October 18, 1951
[H. R. 732]

Conferring United States citizenship posthumously upon Siegfried Oberdorfer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Siegfried Oberdorfer, a soldier in the United States Army, who served honorably with the Thirty-fifth Infantry Medical Detachment, and who was killed in action on Guadalcanal on May 20, 1943, shall be held and

65 STAT.]

considered
his death.
Approv

Private 1

For the reli

*Be it en
United St
of the Tr
out of an
sum of \$3
for the n
injury of
accident i
of Poinde
1941, and
Margaret
accident:
Act in ex
or receive
in connec
contract t
of the pr
and upon
\$1,000.*

Approv

Private

For the re

*Be it e
United S
of the Tr
in the Tr
Kennedy
to pay M
sums sha
for the d
and expe
occurred
a United
crossing
ton, Mas
priated i
or delive
services:
be unlaw
son viola*

considered to have been a citizen of the United States at the time of his death.

Approved October 18, 1951.

Private Law 336

CHAPTER 516

AN ACT

For the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Adams and legal guardian of Dorothy Margaret Adams.

October 18, 1951
[H. R. 4271]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$398 to Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Adams, of Norfolk, Virginia, for the medical and hospital expenses incurred on account of the injury of their minor daughter, Dorothy Margaret Adams, in an accident involving an Army truck, which occurred at the intersection of Poindexter and D Streets, South Norfolk, Virginia, on January 23, 1941, and the sum of \$602 to the legal guardian of said Dorothy Margaret Adams for the personal injuries sustained by her in said accident: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Adams.

Approved October 18, 1951.

Private Law 337

CHAPTER 517

AN ACT

For the relief of the estate of Nora B. Kennedy, deceased, and Mrs. Ann R. Norton.

October 19, 1951
[H. R. 3420]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Nora B. Kennedy, late of South Boston, Massachusetts, the sum of \$5,000, and to pay Mrs. Ann R. Norton the sum of \$1,500. The payment of such sums shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of Nora B. Kennedy, deceased, and for personal injuries and expenses incident thereto sustained by Mrs. Ann R. Norton which occurred as a result of an accident during which they were struck by a United States Army vehicle on December 31, 1944, while they were crossing D Street near the intersection of Third Street in South Boston, Massachusetts: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a

Estate of Nora B. Kennedy.

Mrs. Ann R. Norton.

Private Law 251

CHAPTER 37

AN ACT

For the relief of Amir Hassan Sepahban.

February 27, 1954
(H. 236)66 Stat. 163.
8 USC 1101 note.

Quota deduction.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Amir Hassan Sepahban shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

Approved February 27, 1954.

CHAPTER 38

AN ACT

Conferring United States citizenship posthumously upon Henry Litmanowitz (Litman).

February 27, 1954
(S. 296)

Henry Litmanowitz.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Henry Litmanowitz (Litman), the son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Litmanowitz (Litman), of Cleveland, Ohio, who was killed while serving with the United States Armed Forces in Korea, shall be held and considered to have been a citizen of the United States at the time of his death.

Approved February 27, 1954.

Private Law 253

CHAPTER 39

AN ACT

For the relief of Antonio Vocale.

February 27, 1954
(S. 305)66 Stat. 163.
8 USC 1101 note.

Quota deduction.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Antonio Vocale shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

Approved February 27, 1954.

Private Law 254

CHAPTER 40

AN ACT

For the relief of Isaac D. Nehama.

February 27, 1954
(S. 313)66 Stat. 163.
8 USC 1101 note.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Isaac D. Nehama shall

Private Law 91-148

AN ACT

For the relief of Mrs. Cumorah Kennington Romney.

August 18, 1970
[S. 2863]Cumorah K.
Romney.
54 Stat. 1139.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of section 201(g) of the Nationality Act of 1940, Mrs. Cumorah Kennington Romney shall be held and considered to have been residing in the United States for a period of five years after attaining the age of sixteen years.

Approved August 18, 1970.

AN ACT

To confer United States citizenship posthumously upon Guy Andre Blanchette.

August 18, 1970
[S. 3136]Guy A.
Blanchette.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, Guy Andre Blanchette, a native of Sainte Garard, Quebec, Canada, who served honorably in the United States Army from May 13, 1965, until his death on August 26, 1969, shall be held and considered to have been a citizen of the United States at the time of his death.

Approved August 18, 1970.

Private Law 91-150

AN ACT

To confer United States citizenship posthumously upon Jose Guadalupe Esparza-Montoya.

August 24, 1970
[H. R. 12446]Jose G.
Esparza-Montoya.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Jose Guadalupe Esparza-Montoya, a native of Mexico, who served honorably in the United States Army from August 21, 1968, until his death on May 20, 1969, shall be held and considered to have been a citizen of the United States at the time of his death.

Approved August 24, 1970.

AN ACT

To confer United States citizenship posthumously upon Staff Sergeant Ryuzo Somma.

August 24, 1970
[H. R. 13997]S. Sgt. Ryuzo
Somma, USA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Staff Sergeant Ryuzo Somma (51622652), a native of Japan, who served honorably in the United States Army from September 19, 1966, until his death on March 4, 1969, shall be held and considered to have been a citizen of the United States at the time of his death.

Approved August 24, 1970.

Private Law 91-151

For the r

Be it enacted by United States of A
poses of sections 20
ality Act, Low Yin
sidered to be the nat
Low, citizens of the
or brothers or sister
relationship, be acc
Immigration and N
Approved August

Private Law 91-152

Be it enacted by United States of Am
tration of the Imm
be classified as a chil
the Act, upon appro
Hills and Lee Hills.
204 of the Act: *Pr*
sisters of the benefi
accorded any right,
Nationality Act.

Approved August

Private Law 91-153

To confer United :

Be it enacted by United States of An
Frank J. Krec, a na
States Marine Cor
March 2, 1968, shall
United States at the
Approved August

Private Law 91-154

For u

Be it enacted by United States of An
tration of the Imm

H. R. 960

Ninety-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the twenty-third day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and eighty-four*

An Act

To confer citizenship posthumously on Corporal Wladyslaw Staniszewski.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled, That Corporal
Wladyslaw Staniszewski, a national of Great Britain, who was killed
in action on July 7, 1967, in the Republic of Vietnam while serving
in the United States Marine Corps shall be held and considered to
have been a citizen of the United States at the time of his death:
Provided, That no benefits shall thereafter derive to survivors.*

why?

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 27, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *E.V.H.*

SUBJECT Posthumous Citizenship for
Servicemen Killed in
Vietnam

REFERENCE My memo of 27 September 1984

It may be of interest that one of the 113
Marine non-citizens killed in Vietnam is a
Medal of Honor recipient. His citation is
attached.

JOSE FRANCISCO JIMENEZ

RANK AND ORGANIZATION: Lance Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps, Company K, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division. PLACE AND DATE: Quang Nam Province, Republic of Vietnam, 28 August 1969. ENTERED SERVICE AT: Phoenix, Arizona BORN: 20 March 1946, Mexico City, Mexico. CITATION: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a fire team leader with Company K, in operations against the enemy. L/Cpl Jimenez' unit came under heavy attack by North Vietnamese soldiers concealed in well camouflaged emplacements. L/Cpl Jimenez' reacted by seizing the initiative and plunging forward toward the enemy positions. He personally destroyed several enemy personnel and silenced an antiaircraft weapon. Shouting encouragement to his companions, L/Cpl Jimenez continued his aggressive forward movement. He slowly maneuvered to within 10 feet of hostile soldiers who were firing automatic weapons from a trench and, in the face of vicious enemy fire, destroyed the position. Although he was by now the target of concentrated fire from hostile gunners intent upon halting his assault, L/Cpl Jimenez continued to press forward. As he moved to attack another enemy soldier, he was mortally wounded. L/Cpl Jimenez' indomitable courage, aggressive fighting spirit and unfaltering devotion to duty upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the U. S. Naval Service.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 27, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER

FROM

EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *E.V.H.*

SUBJECT

Posthumous Citizenship for Servicemen Killed
in Vietnam

A bill has been unanimously passed by the House to grant US citizenship to a Marine killed in Vietnam who was a citizen of Scotland. It was introduced by the Massachusetts democratic delegation as his family resides there. The appeal for citizenship generated considerable media coverage as well as numerous letters to the President from individuals and organizations, including at least one labor union. Several of the news reports indicated that the subject of the bill was the only non-citizen Serviceman killed in Vietnam.

When the issue surfaced about a month ago, my staff had personal knowledge of other non-citizens who were killed in Vietnam. It led to a review of the records which surprisingly, reveals that about three hundred non-citizens were killed in action in Vietnam. A complete list by name and Service will be available on 1 October.

I recommend that at an appropriate time (perhaps at the bill signing) the President announce that he will introduce a bill to grant citizenship to all non-US citizens killed in action in Vietnam. In my view, it is one of those things we should do simply because it is the right thing to do.

You may be interested in the attached news clip, concerning the burial in 1967 of another Marine non-citizen killed in Vietnam. He was a squad leader in the then Captain Caulfield's company.

9/29
To E.V.H.
I strongly concur
in your recommendation. Pls.
make sure NSC, OPA & Legat.
affair agree and move to
element. Thanks. JAB

Scottish Tradition

54 1967

Lindenhurst—As an epilogue to your recent story in Newsday (Sept. 21) on the death of the Marine sergeant from Scotland, Sgt. Alexander Chisholm, my wife (his sister) and I have just returned from Scotland after attending his burial. It was an experience I shall never forget. Coming from a relatively small town near Glasgow, he was known to most of the population, and on the day of his funeral, every store in the town closed for the afternoon.

According to Scottish tradition, he was laid out in

parents' home, and the pallbearers, eight Marine sergeants from the Polaris submarine base at Holy Loch, carried the casket from the house to the hearse, escorted the cortege to the cemetery through the streets lined three and four deep with people. At the cemetery, the Marines carried the casket to the grave, where Scottish tradition again took over. The lowering of the casket is performed by the family, and after the presentation of the flag to the mother, each of the menfolk of the family, myself included, were handed a cord attached to the handles of the casket, and the casket was lowered to its resting place.

The minister held a graveside service, and a Marine firing detail fired three volleys. A Royal Marine Commando bugler sounded taps at the conclusion of the ceremony. To the many people who sent cards and floral tributes to us and the parents in Scotland, my wife and I extend our heartfelt thanks.

—Alan I. Bower

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 4, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM

EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *E.V.H.*

SUBJECT

Posthumous Citizenship for Servicemen killed
in Vietnam

A list of the number of non-citizens killed in Vietnam is attached.

As regards the President's action to grant citizenship to all servicemen killed in Vietnam, the Counsel's office advised that legislation is required. An executive order is inappropriate.

Due to time constraints, it is virtually impossible to introduce legislation during the current session of Congress.

A recommended course of action is:

- In a public ceremony sign the enrolled private bill granting citizenship to Coporal Staniszewski.

- At the ceremony, the President's remarks would include a statement that he intends to introduce legislation in the 99th Congress which would grant citizenship to all non-citizen U.S. servicemen killed in Vietnam.

NSC, OPD, OSD General Counsel, John Rogers, Peter Rusthoven and Tom Donnelly concur in the above approach.

If you agree I would be delighted to coordinate the event with Scheduling, Speechwriting and Legislative Affairs.

Agree

10/4
JAB

Disagree

NON-CITIZEN SERVICEMEN KILLED IN VIETNAM

Mexico	85	Australia	2
Canada	75	Venezuela	2
Germany	61	Nicaragua	2
Great Britian	21	Bolivia	2
Italy	19	St. Vincent	2
Cuba	19	Dominica	1
Philippines	14	British Virgin Islands	1
Hungary	10	Finland	1
Poland	10	Yugoslovia	1
Columbia	10	El Salvador	1
Ireland	9	Israel	1
Panama	8	Sweden	1
Dominican Republic	7	Iran	1
Japan	7	Denmark	1
Jamaica	7	Latvia	1
Trinidad	7	Samoa	1
Honduras	6	Spain	1
Austria	6	Cyprus	1
France	5	Brazil	1
Peru	4	Saipan	1
Ecuador	4	Tunisia	1
Guatemala	4	Liberia	1
Czechoslovakia	4	Netherland Antilles	1
Costa Rica	4	Ethiopia	1
Netherlands	4	Argentina	1
British West Indies	3	Madagascar	1
Haiti	2	Caroline Islands	1
Norway	2	British Honduras	1
Indonesia	2	Greece	1
Bahamas	2	Morocco	1
Portugal	2	Switzerland	1
Russia	2		
People's Republic of China	2		

TOTAL NON-CITIZENS	462
U. S. Army	341
U. S. Marine Corps	113
U. S. Navy	8
U. S. Air Force	0

TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	64
---------------------------	----

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Macon, Georgia)

For Immediate Release

October 15, 1984

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am pleased to sign into law H.R. 960, which confers citizenship posthumously on Corporal Wladyslaw Staniszewski, a national of Great Britain, who was killed in action on July 7, 1967, in the Republic of Vietnam while serving in the United States Marine Corps.

Corporal Staniszewski, who had immigrated to Brockton, Massachusetts, acted as an American when he willingly served the United States in a place of peril. He made the supreme sacrifice under our Nation's colors and for our country. Today we simply confirm what Corporal Staniszewski earned on July 7, 1967.

Corporal Staniszewski has focused the Nation's attention on a matter we have overlooked far too long. At least 462 non-citizen servicemen from 64 countries sacrificed their lives in Vietnam. Among these was Lance Corporal Jose Francisco Jimenez of Mexico, who was awarded the Medal of Honor in upholding the highest traditions of the Armed Forces. Each was truly an American, and every one earned the right to be an American.

We cannot repay these men for their sacrifice, valor, or patriotism; but it is only right that we bestow upon each of them our Nation's greatest honor: American citizenship.

It is my intention to submit to the 99th Congress legislation which will provide United States citizenship for all non-citizens killed in action in Vietnam while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

#