25 Preguntas de la Naturalización (Aplicantes quienes han vivido en los E.E.U.U. por 20 años como Dia de la independencia residentes y quien tiene más que 65 años de edad)

1. ¿Por qué se celebra el 4 de julio?
2. ¿Quién fue el primer presidente de los E.E.U.U.?
3. ¿Quién es el presidente actual de los E.E.U.U.?
4. ¿Qué es la Constitución?
5. ¿Cómo se le llama a las primeras 10 enmiendas de la Constitución?
6. ¿Quién elige al Congreso?
7. ¿Cuántos senadores hay en el Congreso?
8. ¿Por qué tanto tiempo se elige al senador?
9. ¿Por qué tanto tiempo se elige a los Representantes en el Congreso?
10. ¿Quién nombra a los Jueces a la Suprema Corte
11. ¿Cuáles son las 3 ramas de gobierno?
12. ¿Cuál es la corte más alta en los E.E.U.U.?
13. ¿Cuál río, fluyente norte-sur, divide los E.E.U.U.?
14. ¿Por qué razón se peleó la Guerra Civil?
15. ¿Cuáles son los dos partidos políticos?
16. ¿Cuántos estados hay en los E.E.U.U.?
17. ¿Cuál es la capital de los E.E.U.U.?
18. ¿La qué edad se obtiene el derecho a votar?
19. ¿Quién fue Martin Luther King Jr.?
20. ¿Qué pasión fue la primera en poner al hombre en la luna?
21. ¿Cuál es la capital del estado donde viven Ud.?
22. ¿Cómo se le llama el poder que tiene el Presidente de retirarse a firmar como ley una iniciativa y devolviendo al Congreso indicando sus reparos.
23. ¿Cuáles océanos forman las fronteras de los E.E.U.U.?
24. ¿Qué estadounidense famoso inventó la bombilla eléctrica?
25. ¿Cuál es el himno nacional de los E.E.U.U.?
SAMPLE LIST OF CONSIDERATIONS WHEN APPLYING FOR NATURALIZATION

AS A U.S. CITIZEN ONE

May vote.

Hold public office (school board, city council etc.).

May help your unmarried children under 18 years of age become U.S. citizens when you do.

May be required to serve in the armed forces during time of war (a LPR may decline to serve; however if a LPR declines to serve, the LPR is barred from becoming a U.S. citizen).

May leave and re-enter the U.S. whenever you wish; may not be excluded or deported like a LPR.

May petition for more family members to come to the U.S. than a LPR and the family members will be eligible to immigrate more quickly than those petitioned for by an LPR.

May be eligible for some government jobs that are only available to U.S. citizens.

May live outside of the United States for as long as they wish without losing their U.S. citizenship whereas an LPR who lives outside the United States may lose her green card.

Depending on the laws of the country from which one is from, one

* may lose the citizenship of her country of birth
* may be restricted in the ability to own land in her country of birth
DURING THE PROCESS OF BECOMING A US CITIZEN YOU

Must learn enough English to pass a simple test.

Must learn enough about U.S. history/government to pass a test.

Must answer questions about your absences from the U.S. that may provide the INS with a reason to try to deport you.

Must provide information about your past (especially any arrests) that may provide the INS with a reason to try to deport you.

May end up providing the INS with proof that you obtained your green card fraudulently which permits the INS to seek to deport you.
Some Ideas about Considerations for Anyone who would like to become a U.S. Citizen

1. A U.S. citizen can vote in local, state, and general elections.
2. A U.S. citizen can hold political office.
3. You can lose your own citizenship if you become a U.S. citizen.
4. A U.S. citizen has more rights and more benefits.
5. A U.S. citizen may encounter a conflict between his or her home country and the U.S.
6. A U.S. citizen can vote to get Pete Wilson out of office.
7. A U.S. citizen can have more representation in society.
8. Some people do not want to give up their own citizenship or appear to reject their own country.
9. Some people do not want to risk having their applications denied or being deported if something is wrong with their application.
10. A U.S. citizen can help make our voice heard.
11. Some people might feel they do not want to make such a drastic oath.
12. A U.S. citizen can play a more active part in the changes in California and the rest of the U.S.
13. Some people might be afraid of being recruited into the U.S. Armed Forces.
14. A U.S. citizen can help more family members immigrate faster to the U.S.
15. A U.S. citizen may have more responsibilities (such as going to war).
16. Some people might think it is very difficult to renounce their flag.
17. A U.S. citizen has access to more and better jobs (such as with the federal government).
18. Some people want to become citizens to establish stability.
19. Some people may be afraid of losing some important rights in their home country.
20. U.S. citizens can live outside the United States for as long they want without losing their citizenship status.
21. An applicant for U.S. citizenship has to answer questions about how they got their permanent residence, about their criminal record, and about their absences from the U.S. The INS could possibly get information they can use to deport the applicant.
22. A U.S. citizen can submit an application so that his or her minor children can also become U.S. citizens.
23. A U.S. citizen cannot be deported or excluded from the United States.
24. A person has to learn enough English to pass a simple exam, and has to take a test on the history and government of the United States.
Algunas Ideas Sobre las Consideraciones Para una Persona Quien Quiere Hacerse Ciudadano de los Estados Unidos

1. Un ciudadano puede votar en la elecciones locales, estatales y nacionales.
2. Un ciudadano puede participar en un puesto político.
3. Una persona puede perder su propia ciudadanía por adquirir la ciudadanía estadounidense.
4. Un ciudadano puede exigir nuestros derechos y mejores beneficios.
5. Un ciudadano puede encontrar un conflicto posible entre los Estados Unidos y su país de origen.
6. Un ciudadano puede votar para sacar a Pete Wilson del puesto.
7. Un ciudadano puede tener más representación ante la sociedad.
8. Unas personas no quieren renunciar a la patria.
9. Unas personas no quieren correr el riesgo de no ser aceptados, o de ser deportados.
10. Un ciudadano puede hacer que nuestra voz se escuche.
11. Una persona puede pensar que no quiere aceptar un juramento tan drástico.
12. Un ciudadano puede ser parte más activa de los cambios en California y en el resto de los Estados Unidos.
13. Una persona puede tener temor a ser reclutado por el ejército de los EEUU.
14. Un ciudadano puede ayudar a otros miembros de la familia a emigrar a los Estados Unidos.
15. Un ciudadano puede tener más responsabilidades (como ir a la guerra).
16. Unas personas piensan que es muy difícil de renunciar a su bandera.
17. Un ciudadano puede obtener más trabajos o mejores oportunidades de trabajo (como con el gobierno federal).
18. Unas personas quieren hacerse ciudadanos para establecer una estabilidad.
19. Unas personas tienen miedo a no obtener bienes materiales propios en sus países de origen.
20. Un ciudadano puede vivir fuera de los Estados Unidos por tanto tiempo que quiera, sin perder la ciudadanía.
21. Un solicitante para la ciudadanía tiene que contestar preguntas sobre cómo recibió su residencia permanente, sobre su record criminal, y sobre sus ausencias de los Estados Unidos. La Inmigración puede recibir la información necesaria para deportarlo.
22. Un ciudadano puede someter una solicitud para que sus hijos que son menor de edad puedan hacerse ciudadanos.
23. Un ciudadano no puede ser deportado ni excluido de los Estados Unidos.
24. Un ciudadano tiene que aprender bastante inglés para aprobar un examen sensible, y tiene que un examen sobre la historia y el gobierno de los Estados Unidos.
INSTRUCTIONS

Purpose of This Form. This form is for use to apply to become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Who May File. You may apply for naturalization if:
- you have been a lawful permanent resident for five years;
- you have been a lawful permanent resident for three years, have been married to a United States citizen for those three years, and continue to be married to that U.S. citizen;
- you are the lawful permanent resident child of United States citizen parents; or
- you have qualifying military service.

Children under 18 may automatically become citizens when their parents naturalize. You may inquire at your local Service office for further information. If you do not meet the qualifications listed above but believe that you are eligible for naturalization, you may inquire at your local Service office for additional information.

General Instructions. Please answer all questions by typing or clearly printing in black ink. Indicate that an item is not applicable with "N/A". If an answer is "none," write "none". If you need extra space to answer any item, attach a sheet of paper with your name and your alien registration number (A#), if any, and indicate the number of the item.

Every application must be properly signed and filed with the correct fee. If you are under 18 years of age, your parent or guardian must sign the application.

If you wish to be called for your examination at the same time as another person who is also applying for naturalization, make your request on a separate cover sheet. Be sure to give the name and alien registration number of that person.

Initial Evidence Requirements. You must file your application with the following evidence:

A copy of your alien registration card.

Photographs. You must submit two color photographs of yourself taken within 30 days of this application. These photos must be glossy, unretouched and unmounted, and have a white background. Dimension of the face should be about 1 inch from chin to top of hair. Face should be 3/4 frontal view of right side with right ear visible. Using pencil or felt pen, lightly print name and A#, if any, on the back of each photo. This requirement may be waived by the Service if you can establish that you are confined because of age or physical infirmity.

Fingerprints. If you are between the ages of 14 and 75, you must submit your fingerprints on Form FD-258. Fill out the form and write your Alien Registration Number in the space marked "Your No. OCA" or "Miscellaneous No. MNU". Take the chart and those instructions to a police station, sheriff's office, or an office of this Service, or other reputable person or organization for fingerprinting. (You should contact the police or sheriff's office before going there since some of these offices do not take fingerprints for other government agencies.) You must sign the chart in the presence of the person taking your fingerprints and have that person sign his/her name, title, and the date in the space provided. Do not bend, fold, or crease the fingerprint chart.

U.S. Military Service. If you have ever served in the Armed Forces of the United States at any time, you must submit a completed Form G-325B. If your application is based on your military service you must also submit Form N-426, “Request for Certification of Military or Naval Service.”

Application for Child. If this application is for a permanent resident child of U.S. citizen parents, you must also submit copies of the child’s birth certificate, the parents’ marriage certificate, and evidence of the parents’ U.S. citizenship. If the parents are divorced, you must also submit the divorce decree and evidence that the citizen parent has legal custody of the child.

Where to File. File this application at the local Service office having jurisdiction over your place of residence.

Fee. The fee for this application is $90.00. The fee must be submitted in the exact amount. It cannot be refunded. DO NOT MAIL CASH.

All checks and money orders must be drawn on a bank or other institution located in the United States and must be payable in United States currency. The check or money order should be made payable to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, except that:
- If you live in Guam, and are filing this application in Guam, make your check or money order payable to the "Treasurer, Guam."
- If you live in the Virgin Islands, and are filing this application in the Virgin Islands, make your check or money order payable to the "Commissioner of Finance of the Virgin Islands."

Checks are accepted subject to collection. An uncollected check will render the application and any document issued invalid. A charge of $5.00 will be imposed if a check in payment of a fee is not honored by the bank on which it is drawn.
Processing Information.
Rejection. Any application that is not signed or is not accompanied by the proper fee will be rejected with a notice that the application is deficient. You may correct the deficiency and resubmit the application. However, an application is not considered properly filed until it is accepted by the Service.

Requests for more information. We may request more information or evidence. We may also request that you submit the original of any copy. We will return these originals when they are no longer required.

Interview. After you file your application, you will be notified to appear at a Service office to be examined under oath or affirmation. This interview may not be waived. If you are an adult, you must show that you have a knowledge and understanding of the history, principles, and form of government of the United States. There is no exemption from this requirement.

You will also be examined on your ability to read, write, and speak English. If on the date of your examination you are more than 50 years of age and have been a lawful permanent resident for 20 years or more, or you are 55 years of age and have been a lawful permanent resident for at least 15 years, you will be exempt from the English language requirements of the law. If you are exempt, you may take the examination in any language you wish.

Oath of Allegiance. If your application is approved, you will be required to take the following oath of allegiance to the United States in order to become a citizen:

"I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, of whom or of which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform noncombatant service in the armed forces of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by the law; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; so help me God."

If you cannot promise to bear arms or perform noncombatant service because of religious training and belief, you may omit those statements when taking the oath. "Religious training and belief" means a person's belief in relation to a Supreme Being involving duties superior to those arising from any human relation, but does not include essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or merely a personal moral code.

Oath ceremony. You may choose to have the oath of allegiance administered in a ceremony conducted by the Service or request to be scheduled for an oath ceremony in a court that has jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence. At the time of your examination you will be asked to elect either form of ceremony. You will become a citizen on the date of the oath ceremony and the Attorney General will issue a Certificate of Naturalization as evidence of United States citizenship.

If you wish to change your name as part of the naturalization process, you will have to take the oath in court.

Penalties. If you knowingly and willfully falsify or conceal a material fact or submit a false document with this request, we will deny the benefit you are filing for, and may deny any other immigration benefit. In addition, you will face severe penalties provided by law, and may be subject to criminal prosecution.

Privacy Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form, and associated evidence, to determine if you have established eligibility for the immigration benefit you are filing for. Our legal right to ask for this information is in 8 USC 1439, 1440, 1443, 1445, 1446, and 1452. We may provide this information to other government agencies. Failure to provide this information, and any requested evidence, may delay a final decision or result in denial of your request.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.
We try to create forms and instructions that are accurate, can be easily understood, and which impose the least possible burden on you to provide us with information. Often this is difficult because some immigration laws are very complex. Accordingly, the reporting burden for this collection of information is computed as follows: (1) learning about the law and form, 20 minutes; (2) completing the form, 25 minutes; and (3) assembling and filing the application (includes statutory required interview and travel time, after filing of application), 3 hours and 35 minutes, for an estimated average of 4 hours and 20 minutes per response. If you have comments regarding the accuracy of this estimate, or suggestions for making this form simpler, you can write to both the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 L Street, N.W., Room 5304, Washington, D.C. 20536; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project, OMB No. 1115-0009, Washington, D.C. 20503.
START HERE - Please Type or Print

Part 1. Information about you.

Family Name  Given Name  Middle Initial

U.S. Mailing Address - Care of:

Street Number and Name

City  County

State  Zip Code

Date of Birth (month/day/year)  Country of Birth

Social Security #

Part 2. Basis for Eligibility (check one).

a.  ☐ I have been a permanent resident for at least five (5) years

b.  ☐ I have been a permanent resident for at least three (3) years and have been married to a United States Citizen for those three years.

c.  ☐ I am a permanent resident child of United States citizen parent(s).

d.  ☐ I am applying on the basis of qualifying military service in the Armed Forces of the U.S. and have attached completed Forms N-426 and G-325B

e.  ☐ Other. (Please specify section of law)

Part 3. Additional information about you.

Date you became a permanent resident (month/day/year)  Port admitted with an immigrant visa or INS Office where granted adjustment of status.

Citizenship

Name on alien registration card (if different than in Part 1)

Other names used since you became a permanent resident (including maiden name)

Sex  ☐ Male  ☐ Female  Height

Marital Status:  ☐ Single  ☐ Married  ☐ Divorced  ☐ Widowed

Can you speak, read and write English?  ☐ No  ☐ Yes.

Absences from the U.S.

Have you been absent from the U.S. since becoming a permanent resident?  ☐ No  ☐ Yes.

If you answered "Yes", complete the following. Begin with your most recent absence. If you need more room to explain the reason for an absence or to list more trips, continue on separate paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date left U.S.</th>
<th>Date returned</th>
<th>Did absence last 6 months or more?</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Reason for trip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>☐ Yes  ☐ No</td>
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<td>☐ Yes  ☐ No</td>
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<td>☐ Yes  ☐ No</td>
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Form N-400 (Rev 07/17/91)

Continued on back.
Part 4. Information about your residences and employment.

A. List your addresses during the last five (5) years or since you became a permanent resident, whichever is less. Begin with your current address. If you need more space, continue on separate paper:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Number and Name, City, State, Country, and Zip Code</th>
<th>Dates (month/day/year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. List your employers during the last five (5) years. List your present or most recent employer first. If none, write “None”. If you need more space, continue on separate paper:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employer’s Name</th>
<th>Employer’s Address</th>
<th>Dates Employed (month/day/year)</th>
<th>Occupation/position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>From</td>
<td>To</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Part 5. Information about your marital history.

A. Total number of times you have been married _______. If you are now married, complete the following regarding your husband or wife.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family name</th>
<th>Given name</th>
<th>Middle initial</th>
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<table>
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<th>Address</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of birth (month/day/year)</th>
<th>Country of birth</th>
<th>Citizenship</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Security#</th>
<th>A# (if applicable)</th>
<th>Immigration status (if not a U.S. citizen)</th>
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Naturalization (If applicable) (month/day/year) Place (City, State)

If you have ever previously been married or if your current spouse has been previously married, please provide the following on separate paper: Name of prior spouse, date of marriage, date marriage ended, how marriage ended and immigration status of prior spouse.

Part 6. Information about your children.

B. Total Number of Children _______. Complete the following information for each of your children. If the child lives with you, state “with me” in the address column; otherwise give city/state/country of child’s current residence. If deceased, write “deceased” in the address column. If you need more space, continue on separate paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full name of child</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
<th>Country of birth</th>
<th>Citizenship</th>
<th>A - Number</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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Continued on next page
Part 7. Additional eligibility factors.

Please answer each of the following questions. If your answer is "Yes", explain on a separate paper.

1. Are you now, or have you ever been a member of, or in any way connected or associated with the Communist Party, or ever knowingly aided or supported the Communist Party directly, or indirectly through another organization, group, or person, or ever advocated, taught, believed in, or knowingly supported or furthered the interests of communism? □ Yes □ No

2. During the period March 23, 1933 to May 8, 1945, did you serve in, or were you in any way affiliated with, either directly or indirectly, any military unit, paramilitary unit, police unit, self-defense unit, vigilante unit, citizen unit of the Nazi party or SS, government agency or office, extermination camp, concentration camp, prisoner of war camp, prison, labor camp, detention camp, or transit camp, under the control or affiliated with:
   a. The Nazi Government of Germany? □ Yes □ No
   b. Any government in any area occupied by, allied with, or established with the assistance or cooperation of, the Nazi Government of Germany? □ Yes □ No

3. Have you at any time, anywhere, ever ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person because of race, religion, national origin, or political opinion? □ Yes □ No

4. Have you ever been drafted into the U.S. Armed Forces? □ Yes □ No

5. Have you ever failed to comply with Selective Service laws? □ Yes □ No
   If you have registered under the Selective Service laws, complete the following information:
   Selective Service Number: __________________________ Date Registered: ______________

   If you registered before 1978, also provide the following:
   Local Board Number: __________________________ Classification: __________________________

6. Did you ever apply for exemption from military service because of alienage, conscientious objections or other reasons? □ Yes □ No

7. Have you ever deserted from the military, air or naval forces of the United States? □ Yes □ No

8. Since becoming a permanent resident, have you ever failed to file a federal income tax return? □ Yes □ No

9. Since becoming a permanent resident, have you ever filed a federal income tax return as a nonresident or failed to file a federal income tax return because you considered yourself to be a nonresident? □ Yes □ No

10. Are deportation proceedings pending against you, or have you ever been deported, or ordered deported, or have you ever applied for suspension of deportation? □ Yes □ No

11. Have you ever claimed in writing, or in any way, to be a United States citizen? □ Yes □ No

12. Have you ever:
   a. been a habitual drunkard? □ Yes □ No
   b. advocated or practiced polygamy? □ Yes □ No
   c. been a prostitute or procured anyone for prostitution? □ Yes □ No
   d. knowingly and for gain helped any alien to enter the U.S. illegally? □ Yes □ No
   e. been an illicit trafficker in narcotic drugs or marijuana? □ Yes □ No
   f. received income from illegal gambling? □ Yes □ No
   g. given false testimony for the purpose of obtaining any immigration benefit? □ Yes □ No

13. Have you ever been declared legally incompetent or have you ever been confined as a patient in a mental institution? □ Yes □ No

14. Were you born with, or have you acquired in same way, any title or order of nobility in any foreign State? □ Yes □ No

15. Have you ever:
   a. knowingly committed any crime for which you have not been arrested? □ Yes □ No
   b. been arrested, cited, charged, indicted, convicted, fined or imprisoned for breaking or violating any law or ordinance excluding traffic regulations? □ Yes □ No

(If you answer yes to 15, in your explanation give the following information for each incident or occurrence the city, state, and country, where the offense took place, the date and nature of the offense, and the outcome or disposition of the case).

Part 8. Allegiance to the U.S.

If your answer to any of the following questions is "NO", attach a full explanation:

1. Do you believe in the Constitution and form of government of the U.S.? □ Yes □ No

2. Are you willing to take the full Oath of Allegiance to the U.S.? (see instructions) □ Yes □ No

3. If the law requires it, are you willing to bear arms on behalf of the U.S.? □ Yes □ No

4. If the law requires it, are you willing to perform noncombatant services in the Armed Forces of the U.S.? □ Yes □ No

5. If the law requires it, are you willing to perform work of national importance under civilian direction? □ Yes □ No

A. List your present and past membership in or affiliation with every organization, association, fund, foundation, party, club, society, or similar group in the United States or in any other place. Include any military service in this part. If none, write "none." Include the name of organization, location, dates of membership and the nature of the organization. If additional space is needed, use separate paper.


Part 10. Complete only if you checked block "C" in Part 2.

How many of your parents are U.S. citizens? □ One □ Both (Give the following about one U.S. citizen parent)

Family Name

Name

Middle Name

Address

 plainly

Relationship to you (check one): □ natural parent □ adoptive parent

Base for citizenship: □ Birth

□ Naturalization Cert. No.

If adopted or legitimated after birth, give date of adoption or legitimation: (month/day/year)

Does this parent have legal custody of you? □ Yes □ No

(Attach a copy of relating evidence to establish that you are the child of this U.S. citizen and evidence of this parent's citizenship.)

Part 11. Signature. (Read the information on penalties in the instructions before completing this section).

I certify or, if outside the United States, I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that this application, and the evidence submitted with it, is all true and correct. I authorize the release of any information from my records which the Immigration and Naturalization Service needs to determine eligibility for the benefit I am seeking.

Signature

Date

Please Note: If you do not completely fill out this form, or fail to submit required documents listed in the instructions, you may not be found eligible for naturalization and this application may be denied.

Part 12. Signature of person preparing form if other than above. (Sign below)

I declare that I prepared this application at the request of the above person and it is based on all information of which I have knowledge.

Signature

Print Your Name

Date

Firm Name

and Address

DO NOT COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO AT THE INTERVIEW

I swear that I know the contents of this application, and supplemental pages 1 through , that the corrections, numbered 1 through , were made at my request, and that this amended application, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the applicant.

(Examiner's Signature)

Date

(Complete and true signature of applicant)
EMPIECE AQUI - Favor de escribir a máquina o en letra de molde

Parte 1. Información acerca de usted.
Apellido(s) | Nombre | Inicial

Dirección Postal en los EEUU - A nombre de:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Número y nombre de la calle</th>
<th>No. de departamento</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ciudad</td>
<td>Condado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estado</td>
<td>Código Postal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecha de Nacimiento</td>
<td>País de nacimiento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Número de Seguro Social</td>
<td>Número de la mica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parte 2. Bases de elegibilidad (cheque uno).

a. He sido residente permanente por lo menos 5 años.
b. He sido residente permanente por lo menos 3 años y he estado casado con una estadounidense esos 3 años.
c. Soy un niño residente permanente de padre(s) estadounidense(s).
d. Estoy solicitando sobre la base de calificación del servicio militar de los EEUU y he anexado rellenado la forma N-426 y G-325B.
e. Otra (por favor especifique la sección de Ley)______________________________

Parte 3. Información adicional acerca de usted.
Fecha en que vino a ser residente permanente en los EEUU (mes, día, año) donde se le otorgó el ajuste de estado.

Nombre sobre la tarjeta de registro de extranjero (si es diferente que la parte 1).

Citizenship

Otros nombres usados desde que Ud. se hizo residente permanente (incluyendo los apellidos de soltera). 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexo: Masculino</th>
<th>Femenino</th>
<th>Estado Civil:</th>
<th>Soltero</th>
<th>Divorciado</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¿Puede hablar, leer y escribir en Inglés? No Sí

Antecedentes de los Estados Unidos:

¿Ha estado ausente de los Estados Unidos desde que se hizo residente permanente?

No Sí

Si su respuesta es "SÍ", complete lo siguiente, empezando con la ausencia más reciente. Si necesita más espacio para explicar la razón de una ausencia, o para anotar más viajes, continúe en una hoja de papel por separado.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salida de EEUU</th>
<th>Fecha de regreso</th>
<th>6 meses o más?</th>
<th>Destino</th>
<th>Razón</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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2–E
Parte 4. Información acerca de su residencia y trabajo.

A. Enliste las direcciones durante los últimos 5 años o desde que se hizo residente permanentemente, la cual sea menos tiempo. Empezando por su residencia actual. Si necesita más espacio continúe en una hoja de papel por separado.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Número y nombre de la calle, Ciudad, Estado, País y Código Postal</th>
<th>Fechas (mes, día y año)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desde</td>
<td>Hasta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Enliste sus empleos durante los últimos 5 años o desde que se hizo residente permanentemente, la cual sea menos tiempo. Empezando por su residencia actual. Si necesita más espacio continúe en una hoja de papel por separado.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nombre del empleador</th>
<th>Dirección</th>
<th>Fecha de empleo (mes, día, año)</th>
<th>Ocupación</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Desde</td>
<td>Hasta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parte 5. Información acerca de su estado civil.

A. Total de veces que ha sido casado. Si ahora está casado, complete lo siguiente relacionado con su esposo(a).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apellido(a)</th>
<th>Nombre</th>
<th>Inicial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Dirección

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fecha de nacimiento (mes, día, año)</th>
<th>País de nacimiento</th>
<th>Ciudadanía</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Número de Seguro Social

No. A-

Estado de inmigración (si no es ciudadano)

Naturalización (si es aplicable) (mes, día, año) Lugar (ciudad, estado)

Si usted o su esposo(a) han sido previamente casados, por favor proporcione en una hoja por separado lo siguiente: Nombre del primer esposo(a), fecha de matrimonio, fecha de terminación del matrimonio, como terminó y el estado legal del esposo(a).

Parte 6. Información acerca de sus niños.

B. Número total de niños. Complete la siguiente información para cada uno de sus niños. Si los niños viven con usted, ponga "Conmigo" en la columna; de otro modo dé la ciudad, estado y país de residencia actual del niño. Si es fallecido, escriba "Fallecido" en la columna correspondiente. Si necesita más espacio, continúe en una hoja de papel por separado.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nombre completo del niño</th>
<th>Fecha de nacimiento</th>
<th>País de nacimiento</th>
<th>Ciudadanía</th>
<th>Número de A-</th>
<th>Dirección</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parte 7. Factores adicionales de elegibilidad.

Por favor conteste cada una de las siguientes preguntas. Si su respuesta es "Sí", explique en una hoja del papel por separado.

1. ¿Es usted o ha sido de alguna manera miembro conectado o asociado con el Partido Comunista, o a sabiendas, ha ayudado, apoyado directa o indirectamente al Partido Comunista, a travéz de otra organización, grupo, o persona, defendiendo, enseñando, creyendo, deliberadamente ha apoyado o fomentado los intereses del comunismo? __Si__ __No__

2. ¿Durante el periodo de 23 de marzo de 1933 a 8 de mayo de 1945, sirvió en, o estuvo de algún modo afiliado con, directa o indirectamente, a alguna unidad militar, paramilitar, policíaca, auto defensa, vigilancia, unidad ciudadana del Partido Nazi o SS. ¿Agencia u oficina gubernamental-campo de exterminio, campo de concentración, campo de prisioneros de guerra, prision, campo de labor, campo de detención o campo tránsito, bajo el control o afiliado con:
   a. El gobierno Nazi de Alemania? __Si__ __No__
   b. Algun gobierno en una area ocupado por, aliado con, o establecido con la asistencia o cooperación del gobierno Nazi de Alemania? __Si__ __No__

3. ¿Alguna vez, en algún lugar, ha ordenado, incitado, asistido, o de otro modo participado en la persecución de alguna persona por causa de su raza, religión, nacionalidad o opinión política? __Si__ __No__

4. ¿Ha dejado los EEUU para evitar ser llamado a la Fuerza Armada de los Estados Unidos? __Si__ __No__

5. ¿Ha fallado siempre para cumplir con los leyes de Servicio Militar?
   Número de servicio selectivo: ___________ Fecha de registro: ___________.
   Si se registró antes de 1978, también provee de lo siguiente:
   Número de junta local: ___________ Clasificación: ___________.
   __Si__ __No__

6. ¿Ha solicitado la excepción del servicio militar por causa de objeciones conscientes o otras razones? __Si__ __No__

7. ¿Ha desertado del ejército, fuerza aérea o naval de los Estados Unidos? __Si__ __No__

8. ¿Desde que se hizo residente permanente, ha fallado en hacer sus impuestos federales? __Si__ __No__

9. ¿Desde que se hizo residente permanente, ha hecho sus impuestos federales como no residente, o no hizo un impuesto porque se consideró así mismo no ser un residente? __Si__ __No__

10. ¿Existen procedimientos de deportación pendientes contra usted, o ha sido deportado, orden de deportado, o ha solicitado suspensión de deportación? __Si__ __No__

11. ¿Ha reclamado por escrito, o por cualquier otro modo, ser un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos? __Si__ __No__

12. ¿Alguna vez ha:
   a. sido un alcohólico habitual? __Si__ __No__
   b. abogado o practicado la policía? __Si__ __No__
   c. sido una prostituta o incitado a alguien a serlo? __Si__ __No__
   d. a sabiendas y por ganancia, ha ayudado a alguien a entrar ilegalmente a los Estados Unidos? __Si__ __No__
   e. sido traficante ilícito de drogas o marijuana? __Si__ __No__
   f. recibido ingreso de espuestas ilegales? __Si__ __No__

13. ¿Ha sido usted declarado legalmente incompetente o ha sido confinado como paciente en una institución mental? __Si__ __No__

14. ¿Usted ha nacido o ha adquirido en alguna forma, algún título o orden de nobleza con algún estado extranjero? __Si__ __No__

15. ¿Usted ha:
   a. cometido algún crimen por el cual no ha sido arrestado? __Si__ __No__
   b. Sido arrestado, citado, procesado, confinado o puesto en prisión por quebrantar o violar alguna ley u ordenanza excluyendo regulaciones de tránsitos? __Si__ __No__

(Si usted responde "Sí" a la pregunta número 15, su explicación de la siguiente información para cada una de los incidentes ocurridos, la ciudad, estado y país, donde tuvo lugar la ofensa, la fecha y naturaleza de la ofensa y el resultado o disposición del caso.)

Parte 8. Lealtad a los Estados Unidos.

Si su respuesta a alguna de las siguientes preguntas es "NO", anexe una explicación completa:

1. ¿Cree en la Constitución y forma de gobierno de los Estados Unidos? __Si__ __No__

2. ¿Está dispuesto a tomar un juramento completo de lealtad a los Estados Unidos? (ver instrucción número cinco) __Si__ __No__

3. ¿Si la ley lo requiere, está dispuesto a levantarse en armas en defensa de los Estados Unidos? __Si__ __No__

4. ¿Si la ley lo requiere, está dispuesto a realizar servicio como no combatiente en la Fuerza Armada de los EEUU? __Si__ __No__

5. ¿Si la ley lo requiere, está dispuesto a realizar trabajo de importancia nacional bajo dirección civil? __Si__ __No__

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2-E
A. Enliste su actual o pasado membresía en o afiliación con cada organización, asociación, fondo, fundación, partido, club, sociedad, o grupo similar en los Estados Unidos o en algún otro lugar. Incluya cualquier servicio militar en esta parte. Si ninguno, escriba "none". Incluya el nombre de la organización, localidad, fechas de membresía y la naturaleza de la organización. Si necesita espacio adicional, use una hoja de papel por separado.

Parte 10. Complete solamente si marcó el bloque "C" en la parte 2.
¿Cuántos de sus familiares son ciudadanos de los EEUU? ___ Uno ___ Ambos (Dé lo siguiente acerca de un padre ciudadano de los EEUU.)
Apellido(s)  Nombre  Segundo nombre
Dirección

Bases para ciudadanía
Nacimiento  Certificado de naturalización
Relación con usted (marque uno): ___ padre natural  ___ padre adoptivo  ___ padre de niño legitimado después de nacer.
Si fue adoptado o legitimado después del nacimiento, dé la fecha de adopción o, legitimación. (mes, día, año)
¿Este padre tiene la custodia legal de usted? ___ Si ___ No
(Adjunte una copia de relación de evidencia para establecer que usted es el hijo de este ciudadano de los EEUU y evidencia de la ciudadanía de estos padres.)

Parte 11. Firma. (Lea la información sobre penas en las instrucciones antes de completar esta sección.)
Yo certifico o, si estoy afuera de los Estados Unidos, yo juro o afirmo, bajo pena de perjuro de los leyes de los Estados Unidos de América que esta solicitud, y la evidencia emitida con ello, que todo es verdad y correcto. Yo autorizo la publicación de cualquier información de mis registros con el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización, si necesito determinar la legitimidad para los beneficios que estoy buscando.
Firma  Fecha

Favor anotar: Si usted no llena completamente esta forma, o falla para suministrar los documentos requeridos enlistados en las instrucciones, no será elegible para naturalización y esta solicitud puede ser negada.

Parte 12. Firma de la persona que preparó la forma si es diferente de la arriba. (Firme abajo.)
Yo declaro que preparé esta solicitud a requerimiento de la persona arriba citada y está basada sobre toda la información de la cual tuve conocimiento.
Firma  Escriba su nombre  Fecha
Nombre de la compañía  y dirección

NO COMPLETE LO SIGUIENTE HASTA QUE SEA INSTRUÍDO PARA HACERLO EN LA ENTREVISTA

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APPENDIX 4-A

WORKSHEET ON OUTREACH AND MEETINGS

English Version

Instructions: Please take 10 minutes to come up with as many answers to the following questions as you can. Please write your answers on this worksheet so we can discuss them in the large group afterwards. Thank you.

1. Why do we need to do outreach to the community about naturalization?

2. Where would we do this outreach and in what ways?

3. If we wanted to have a meeting, how would we set it up? What would we do first? What would be the different steps we should take?
Instrucciones: Por favor, tome diez minutos y trate de contestar las preguntas en esta hoja. Trate lo mejor que pueda, no importa si no puede contestar todas las preguntas en los diez minutos. Escriba muchas repuestas para cada pregunta si puede. Vamos a compartir las ideas en el grupo largo después. Gracias.

1. Por qué necesitamos informar a la comunidad sobre la ciudadanía?

2. ¿Cómo podemos informar a la comunidad sobre la ciudadanía y en cuáles lugares debemos presentar la información?

3. Si queremos tener una reunión, cómo podríamos planearla? ¿Qué deberíamos hacer primero? ¿Cuáles serían los pasos para planear la reunión?
Class Ideas -- 2/19/94

Where can we share the information that we have learned?

Community Centers
--Fair Oaks
--Centro Bilingue
--Amigas Unidas
--Padres Unidos
Churches
--Comunidades de Base
Houses
Schools
--High Schools (Government or Civics Classes)
--English Classes
--Adult Ed Classes
On the Street
During health presentations (such as a presentation about AIDS)
Clinics
Apartment Buildings
Work
Laundromats
Stores
Radios or Television
Newspapers
Magazines
Flyers
After Church
With neighbors

Steps for Organizing a Meeting

1. Decide what will the meeting be about, how many people will come.
2. Find a place and get permission to use it.
3. Fix the date, the time.
4. Make attractive and eye-catching flyers that include a map.
5. Distribute the flyers.
6. Choose the leader and/or guest speakers.
7. Make the Agenda.
8. Arrange for child care.
9. Get or make information sheets to hand out during the meeting.
10. Confirm with people that they are going to come (at least 5 people).
11. THE MEETING! (Make sure someone directs the meeting.)
12. Do an evaluation of the meeting (2-3 questions).
Las Ideas de la Clase del 2/19/94

¿En dónde podemos compartir la información que hemos aprendido?

Centros de la comunidad
-- Fair Oaks
-- Centro Bilingüe
-- Amigas Unidas
-- Padres Unidos

Iglesias
-- Comunidades de Base

Casas

Escuelas
-- High Schools (Clases del gobierno o "civics")
-- Clases de inglés
-- Clases para los adultos

En la Calle

Durante presentaciones médicas (ejemplo: presentación sobre la SIDA)

Clínicas

Centro de Apartamentos

Trabajos

Lavanderías

Tiendas

Radio / Televisión

Periódicos

Avisos / Volantes

Después de la Iglesia

Vecinos

Los Pasos Para Hacer Una Reunión

1. De qué se va a tratar, cuántas personas van a venir.
2. Encontrar el lugar, recibir el permiso.
3. Fijar el día, la fecha, la hora.
4. Hacer volantes atractivos y claros con un mapa.
5. Distribuir los volantes.
6. Escoger el líder o invitados.
7. Hacer el Agenda.
8. Organizar el cuidado de niños.
9. Obtener o hacer hojas informativas para distribuir durante la reunión.
10. Confirmar con la gente que sí van a venir (por lo menos unas cinco personas).
11. ¡LA REUNION! (Hay que controlarla.)
12. Evaluación de la Reunión (2-3 preguntas).
Are you interested in becoming a U.S. Citizen?

¿Would you like more information about the requirements and the process for naturalization?

Please come to a

Information Meeting on
Becoming a U.S. Citizen

When:

Thursday, August 25
Thursday, September 25
6:00 p.m. sharp

Where: Centro Bilingüe
2450 Ralmar Avenue, Room 40, East Palo Alto
(Behind César Chávez Academy)

Come and get informed about this very important issue for you, your family, and your community. There will be lawyers who will address your questions.

Sponsored by Centro Bilingüe:
325-3161
¿Tiene Ud. interés en hacerse ciudadano?

¿Quiere más información sobre los requisitos y el proceso para la ciudadanía?

Venga a una

Plática sobre la Ciudadanía

Cuando:

jueves, 25 de agosto
jueves, 22 de septiembre
a las 6:00 en punto

Donde: Centro Bilingüe
2450 Ralmar Avenue, Salón 40, East Palo Alto
(Atrás del César Chávez Academy)

Venga y infórmese sobre este asunto muy importante para Ud., su familia, y su comunidad. Habrá abogados para contestar sus preguntas.

Patrocinado por el Centro Bilingüe:
325-3161

4-C
Cinco Mitos Comunes de los Inmigrantes...........
¡y la Verdad!

Mito 1: Los inmigrantes usan los recursos del gobierno sin pagar lo que deben.
Verdad: Los inmigrantes, durante sus vidas, pagan $15,000 - $20,000 más en sus impuestos que los beneficios que reciben del gobierno. Cada año, los inmigrantes pagan hasta $90 billones de dólares en impuestos y reciben $5 billones en welfare.

Mito 2: Las listas de welfare están llenas de inmigrantes.
Verdad: Según la Oficina de Estadísticas Laborales, los inmigrantes vienen a este país para trabajar, no para recibir el welfare. Aunque muchos inmigrantes viven bajo la línea de pobreza establecida por el gobierno, los inmigrantes usan menos beneficios públicos que el promedio, y tienden a ser menos dependientes del welfare que las personas que nacen en los Estados Unidos.

Mito 3: Los inmigrantes hacen daño a la economía.
Verdad: Comparados con todas las personas que nacieron en los Estados Unidos, los inmigrantes participan más como trabajadores, tienden a ahorrar más dinero, trabajan más horas al día, y tienden a establecer negocios nuevos o tener su propio negocio.

Mito 4: Los inmigrantes quitan los trabajos a que nacieron en los Estados Unidos.
Verdad: Las investigaciones indican que los inmigrantes no quitan los trabajos a personas que nacieron aquí, y que el trabajo de los inmigrantes mejora la economía. Muchas investigaciones indican que las reducciones en los sueldos son la consecuencia del déficit del comercio internacional y de los comercios que se mudan de los Estados Unidos a otros países, no de la inmigración.

Mito 5: Podríamos ahorrar mucho dinero si discontinuáramos a la educación y la ayuda médica a los inmigrantes.
Verdad: Además son derechos humanos básicos, también la educación y la ayuda médica son servicios esenciales que ahorrarán los pagos a largo tiempo. Si ahora negaramos la educación a los inmigrantes, pagaremos en el futuro cuando necesiten más asistencia pública. Si ahora negaramos la ayuda médica a los inmigrantes aumenta la posibilidad de tener que pagar por enfermedades muy serias y costosas en el futuro.
Five Common Myths About Immigrants...and the Facts!

Myth 1: Immigrants use government resources without paying what they owe.

Fact: Immigrants, over the course of their lives, pay €15,000 - €20,000 more in taxes than the benefits that they receive from the government. Each year, immigrants pay as much as $90 billion dollars in taxes and receive €5 billion dollars in welfare.

Myth 2: Welfare rolls are filled with immigrants.

Fact: According to the Office of Labor Statistics, immigrants come to this country to work, not to receive welfare. Even though many immigrants live below the poverty level established by the government, immigrants use fewer public benefits than they qualify for, and they tend to be less dependent on welfare than U.S. citizens.

Myth 3: Immigrants hurt the economy.

Fact: Compared to all U.S. citizens, immigrants participate more in the workforce, they tend to save more money, they work longer hours, and they tend to establish new businesses or run their own businesses.

Myth 4: Immigrants take jobs away from U.S. citizens.

Fact: Studies show that immigrants do not take jobs away from U.S. citizens, and that immigrant labor helps the economy. Many studies show that wage reductions are the result of deficit and of businesses that move out of the United States to other countries, not of immigration.

Myth 5: The United States could save a lot of money if we denied education and health care to immigrants.

Fact: Apart from being basic human rights, education and health care are necessary services that save money over the long term. If we now deny education to immigrants, we will pay in the future when they need more public assistance to survive. If we now save by denying health care to immigrants, there is more of a chance that we will have to pay for serious and costly illnesses in the future.

Prepared by the Immigrant Legal Resource Center -- 1994
The Myths

Group A

Immigrants don’t pay taxes, and often receive welfare and other public benefits. Immigrants should not receive any kind of public benefit or service. If they receive these benefits and services, more and more immigrants will come just to receive benefits without working or paying for the services. Our cities and states are going bankrupt because of them!

Group B

Immigrant children are flooding our schools. They want benefits and special programs that are very expensive, such as bilingual education. They don’t want to learn English or to do well in school. They don’t have the right to take away the resources of the other kids for their special programs. Immigrant children shouldn’t be able to go to school if they or their parents are not here legally. We could save a lot of money and we could provide a better education for the kids who are legally here in the United States.

Group C

Immigrants take jobs away from U.S. citizens. There is already enough unemployment in this country and more people keep coming to the United States and taking what few jobs there are. Immigrants take away jobs and furthermore do not pay taxes. It’s not fair. Immigrants hurt the U.S. economy and leave all of us worse off.

Prepared by the Immigrant Legal Resource Center -- 1994
Los Mitos

Grupo A
Los inmigrantes no pagan impuestos, y muchas veces reciben welfare y otros beneficios públicos. Los inmigrantes no deben recibir ningún tipo de beneficios o servicios. Si los reciben, van a venir más y más inmigrantes sólo para recibir los beneficios sin trabajar ni pagar por los servicios. ¡Nuestras ciudades y nuestros estados están llevándonos a la quiebra por ellos!

Grupo B
Los niños de los inmigrantes están inundando nuestras escuelas. Quieren muchos beneficios y programas especiales que son muy caros, como por ejemplo la educación bilingüe. No quieren aprender el inglés ni tener éxito en la escuela. No tienen el derecho de quitar los recursos de los demás niños para sus programas especiales. Los niños de inmigrantes no deben ir a la escuela si ellos o sus padres no están aquí legalmente. Podríamos ahorrar dinero y podríamos proveer una educación mejor para los niños que tienen el derecho de estar en los EEUU.

Grupo C
Los inmigrantes quitan trabajo a ciudadanos de los EEUU. Ya hay bastante desempleo en este país y más gente viniendo a los EEUU quitando las pocas plazas de trabajo que hay. Los inmigrantes pueden quitar los trabajos y además no pagan los impuestos. No es justo. Los inmigrantes hacen daño a la economía de los EEUU y todos quedamos peores.
Background Material on Myths for Trainers

A. The Anti-Immigration Backlash is a Real Danger.¹

1. At a time when people in this country are experiencing economic difficulties, many politicians are scapegoating immigrants and blaming them for these economic difficulties.

   a. In California the voters recently approved Proposition 187 which would effectively deny all health care (except emergency care), social services, and education to undocumented residents. The proposition also requires the police, school officials, health care workers, and social service providers turn in anyone to the INS who they suspect of being in the U.S. illegally.

   b. The Governor of California, Pete Wilson proposed amending the U.S. Constitution to deny citizenship to children born in the U.S. to undocumented immigrants. Governor Wilson also proposed a national identification card that all citizens and legal U.S. residents should be required to carry to prove their eligibility for benefits. [Source: Robert Rubin, Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights of the San Francisco Bay Area, 8/13/93.]

   c. President Clinton has proposed to make it more difficult for immigrants coming here to claim and prove political persecution. Under his plan, a refugee arriving at an airport would be subjected immediately to a short interview with a low level INS inspector who would immediately decide right then and there whether she or he has a "credible fear" of persecution, and thus is eligible to apply for political asylum. This proposal would certainly turn away many people who would face torture, imprisonment and other forms of political persecution in their home countries. [Many victims of persecution suffer from post-traumatic stress syndrome and may not be able to tell their full story right then and there in the airport. These victims may have fled political persecution and thus harbor an understandable fear of authorities.] The refugee would have no right to appeal the inspector’s decision. Source: New York Times, 7/28/93.]

¹ For more information on the economic effects of immigrants on the economy and the contributions of immigrants to the economy, please see, Immigration and Immigrants: Setting the Record Straight by Michael Fix and Jeffrey S. Passel from the Urban Institute.
2. Unfortunately, these and other politicians can win political support from the public by making these kinds of anti-immigrant proposals.

a. We also acknowledge that there are just racists in this country who are uncomfortable with the fact that 75% of immigrants coming to the country now are from Latin American and Asian countries. [Source: Bill Ong Hing, California Law Review, 1993.]

b. However, there are also many people who are not necessarily racists who think that immigration is a real problem for the U.S. We, who want to preserve an open immigration policy and the rights of immigrants in this country, have a lot of work to do: many polls have found that many people think that immigration is causing problems for this country. [For example, one poll found that three-fourths of Californians believe illegal immigration hurts the state. Source: San Diego Union-Tribune, 9/8/93.] However, a lot of what people see and hear about immigration is myth and not fact. Let's now talk about the real facts about immigration in the country.

B. Let's Separate the Myths from the Facts in the Immigration Debate. Before we specifically counter some of the myths, let's recall what we said earlier about what immigrants bring to this country. [Here's the immigrants-are-great part.] Our country has been able to achieve as much as it has and be great because of the influx of new people, cultures and ideas into the U.S. Immigrants do bring an entrepreneurial spirit and invigorate our economy and society. For example, immigrants add twice as many jobs to the country as do natives. [Source: Maria Enchautegui, Immigration and County Employment Growth, 1992.] Immigrants add these jobs by starting their own businesses, paying taxes, spending money in the economy, investing capital, and more. We are a nation of immigrants--save the Native Americans from whom we took the land--and in this increasing global economy, our country will be even stronger if it draws upon those immigrant roots and the energy and resources of our current immigrants. The U.S. has prided itself as being a beacon of liberty and freedom for many people, and shutting our doors now especially to those fleeing persecution and limited opportunities would not only be wrong but also detrimental to our country's vitality and future.

1. Myth 1: There are millions and millions of immigrants coming to the U.S. Our borders are out of control.

Fact: While about one million people a year come to the U.S. every year legally and illegally, immigration levels today are still lower than the huge amount of immigrants who came in to this country around the turn of the century. [Source: Time, Fall 1993.] 8 out of 10 immigrants coming to the U.S. annually are admitted under immigration and refugee policies which are tightly regulated and
based on family unification, jobs skills, and providing a safe haven for those fleeing persecution. Of those who are admitted to the country legally, 75% are reuniting with close family members, and 10% are refugees. [Source: National Immigration, Refugee & Citizenship Forum, 6/21/93.]

2. Myth 2: Immigrants just come here for jobs. Once they are here, they don't pay any taxes but receive a lot of government benefits such as welfare, education, health care, etc.

Fact: Immigrants come here for many reasons, to join their loved ones, to escape from persecution, and yes, for jobs. However, it is not true that immigrants don't pay taxes.

a. In fact, throughout their lifetimes, immigrants pay more taxes than they receive in public benefits and services. One study found that each immigrant, over his or her lifetime, pays $15,000 to $20,000 more in taxes than he or she receives in government benefits. [Source: National Immigration, Refugee & Citizenship Forum, 6/21/93; Julian Simon, The Economic Consequences of Immigration, 1989. In addition, Business Week reported that immigrants pay $90 billion in taxes and receive only $5 billion in welfare. Source: Business Week, 7/13/92.]

b. Immigrants—even those who are not documented—pay a variety of taxes: sales taxes, FICA (social security) taxes deducted from their paychecks, utility taxes. and more. In fact, immigrants are critical to the financially strapped Social Security system because they pay into the program during their lifetimes, but do not have a generation of parents collecting benefits. [Every 100,000 additional immigrants contribute $2.4 billion in taxes to the Social Security fund. Source: National Immigration, Refugee & Citizenship Forum, 6/21/93; Alexis De Toqueville Institution, 1990; Julian Simon, The Economic Consequences of Immigration, 1989.]

c. Although undocumented immigrants are ineligible for almost all public benefits, they are required to pay into programs such as unemployment and Social Security through taxes and payroll deductions. [Source: National Immigration, Refugee & Citizenship Forum, 6/21/93.]

d. Despite all the myths, undocumented immigrants are eligible only for a very limited number of government benefits—emergency medical services, WIC Women, Infants and Children prenatal infant food program), school lunch and breakfast, Headstart, federal housing (depending on circumstances), and social services block grant. [Source: National Immigrant Law Center, 1992.] Because of undocumented immigrants' fear of detection their use of these minimal public benefits is very limited.
e. In addition, those legal immigrants who are eligible for welfare benefits actually use substantially less public services than people born in the U.S. [Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1985. For example, in California, immigrants make up 22% of the population, but are only 12% of the population receiving AFDC. Source: California State Department of Finance, 1991-92.]

3. Myth 3: Our cities and counties are going bankrupt because they have to provide benefits to all these immigrants who don't pay any taxes.

Fact: Again, immigrants--documented and undocumented--do pay taxes. Yes, cities and counties are experiencing budget shortfalls, but the real problem is the economic relationship between the federal and state governments. That is, the bulk of what immigrants pay in taxes goes to the federal government for Social Security and federal income taxes, but it is the local and state governments who provide most public services to immigrants and others. [Source: National Immigration, Refugee & Citizenship Forum, 6/21/93. For example, in Los Angeles county, undocumented immigrants paid at least $3 billion in various kinds of taxes during the 1990-91 fiscal year, but 57% of the tax revenues collected went to the federal government, while only 4.6% went to L.A. county. (Source: Wayne Cornelius, UC-San Diego, 1992.]]

4. Myth 4: Immigrants take jobs from U.S. workers and are responsible for the economic troubles of the U.S.

Fact: Research shows that immigrants do not displace U.S.-born workers or hurt the economy. While there are a some flawed economic studies that claim otherwise, there does exist a broad consensus among economists that immigration to the United States has provided substantial economic benefits, without substantial negative effects on U.S.-born workers. [Source: Claudia Jasin, National Council of La Raza, 8/93. As the U.S. Council of Economic Advisors in a 1990 report to then President Bush pointed out, numerous studies suggest that the long-run benefits of immigration greatly exceed any short run costs. Source: National Immigration, Refugee & Citizenship Forum, 6/21/93.]

a. Immigrants do not just fill jobs, they actually create them by opening new businesses, spending money in the economy, and contributing investment capital. [Source: Papademetriou et al, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, 5/89.]

5-C
b. Blaming immigrants for this country's economic difficulties is nothing more than scapegoating them and avoiding real issues. If city and state governments are suffering budget difficulties, shouldn't we change the distribution of tax revenues among the local and state governments and the federal government? If trade deficits and manufacturers' decisions to take their operations abroad where there is cheaper labor costs have caused a reduction in jobs and wages in this country, isn't the solution to provide meaningful educational and job training opportunities for everyone in this country? If large numbers of people are indeed fleeing countries repressed by politically repressive governments and/or riddled with desperate poverty, let's change U.S. policies that had caused or are exacerbating these problems in other countries.

5. **Myth 5:** The immigrants coming here today just don't want to fit in like those who came earlier. They don't want to learn English; they stick to themselves; they are destroying the harmony of this country; they are adding to the country's racial tensions.

**Fact:** Let's remind the anti-immigrants about U.S. history. In the 19th-century, Americans argued that the Irish, German, Italian and other immigrants would never assimilate into our society. It was not until 1965 that immigration laws based on national origins quotas that were designed to limit immigration from southern and eastern Europe as well as Africa and Asia were reformed. Scapegoating the newest waves of immigrants is not new in U.S. history and it continues to be a practice not based on reality. Immigrants are learning English and becoming part of American society at the same rate as past generations of immigrants. A real problem is the fact that throughout the U.S., there is an huge unmet need for English as a Second Language (ESL) classes with those wanting to learn English having to wait long periods of time for classes or not being able to get into them at all. [Source: National Immigration, Refugee & Citizenship Forum, 6/21/93; Alejandro Portes and Min Zou, The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, 1993.]
ENGLISH CLASSES IN THE AREA

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT:
329-5627
2450 Ralmar Avenue, Room 39, East Palo Alto.

Morning and evening classes. All classes take place in Green Oaks, 2450 Ralmar Avenue, East Palo Alto.

Morning classes: 9:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday)
Evening classes: 5:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. (Tuesday, Wednesday)

There is also one class in reading and writing in Spanish for those who are just learning to read and write in their own language.

To sign up: Go to the Even Start Office in Room 39 of Green Oaks. Parents of students in the Ravenswood District have first priority. Computer instruction also provided. The classes are free. There is a waiting list for the evening classes.

OICW
322-8431
1100 O'Brien Drive, Menlo Park

English classes in the morning and evening. There are classes for all levels.

To sign up: Go to OICW and fill out a form. The classes are free.

FAIR OAKS COMMUNITY CENTER
2600 Middlefield Road, Redwood City
365-5913

English classes are offered in the mornings and afternoons. The classes are free.

Morning classes: 11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. (Monday, Wednesday)
Afternoon classes: 2:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. (Monday, Wednesday)

To sign up: Go to the Fair Oaks Community Center.

SEQUOIA ADULT SCHOOL
Corner of Main and Center, Redwood City
369-6809

English classes in the morning, afternoon, and evening.

Morning Classes: 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. (Monday - Friday)
Afternoon Classes: 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. (Monday - Friday)
Evening Classes: 6:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m. (Tuesday/Thursday or Monday/Wednesday)

To sign up: Call 369-6809 to get more information. There is a waiting list for most classes. The cost depends on the class and where you live.

Prepared by the Immigrant Legal Resource Center -- 1994
CLASES DE INGLES DE LA COMUNIDAD

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT:
329-5627
2450 Ralmar Avenue, Salón 39, East Palo Alto.

Clases de inglés en la mañana y en la noche. Todas las clases se llevan a cabo en el Centro de “Green Oaks,” 2450 Ralmar Avenue, East Palo Alto.

clases de la mañana: 9:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. (martes, miércoles, jueves)
clases de la noche: 6:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. (martes, miércoles, jueves)

Se ofrece una clase de lectura y escritura en español para los que están aprendiendo a escribir y leer en su propio idioma.

Para inscribirse: Hay que ir a la oficina de “Even Start” en el Salón 39 del Centro de Green Oaks. Padres de los estudiantes de este distrito tienen prioridad. Se usan computadoras. Las clases son gratis. Hay una lista de espera para las clases de la noche.

OICW
322-8431
1100 O’Brien Drive, Menlo Park

Clases de inglés en la mañana y en la noche. Tienen clases para todos niveles.

Para inscribirse: Hay que ir a la oficina y llenar una forma. Las clases son gratis.

CENTRO DE LA COMUNIDAD DE FAIR OAKS
2600 Middlefield Road, Redwood City
365-5913

Clases de inglés en la mañana y la tarde. Las clases son gratis.

clases de la mañana: 11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. (lunes, miércoles)
clases de la tarde: 2:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. (lunes, miércoles)

Para inscribirse: Hay que ir al Centro de la Comunidad.

ESCUELA PARA ADULTOS DE SEQUOIA
Esquina de Main con Center, Redwood City
369-6809

Clases de inglés en la mañana, la tarde, y la noche.

clases de la mañana: 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. (lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes)
clases de la tarde: 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. (lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes)
clases de la noche: 6:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m. (martes, jueves Q lunes, miércoles)

Para inscribirse: Hay que llamar al 369-6809 para obtener información. Depende de dónde vive y su nivel de inglés. Hay una lista de espera para casi todas las clases.

marzo 1994
If you are working, do not panic . . .

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

If the INS come to your workplace:

• Do not run! It is better to remain calm. You can calmly leave an area where the INS has come.

If you are detained:

Do not answer any questions. Do not say anything about where you were born or how you entered the United States.

Do not sign anything, especially an Order of Voluntary Departure, before talking with a lawyer.
REMAIN SILENT!

It is Your Right . . .

If the INS arrests you ➔ ➔

- Do not answer any questions. Don't say anything about where you were born or how you entered the United States.
- Do not show any documents, except a letter from a lawyer. Above all, do not show any false documents!
- Do not sign anything, especially an Order of Voluntary Departure, without first talking to a lawyer.
- Tell the INS official that you want your hearing in the city closest to where you live where there is an immigration court (so that they do not transfer your case).

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

Prepared by the Immigrant Legal Resource Center – 1994

eng.kyr.silence
If the INS comes to your home . . .

DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR!

You have rights . . .

- Ask to see a Search Warrant. If the official does not show you one, you do not have to open the door.
- Do not sign anything, especially an Order of Voluntary Departure, without first talking to a lawyer.
- Do not answer questions. Do not tell them anything about where you were born or how you came to the United States.
- Do not show any documents if the officials do not show you a Search Warrant.
- Do not allow the official to enter your home. If you allow them in, you lose some of your rights.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

Prepared by the Immigrant Legal Resource Center – 1994
Si tiene trabajo no se ponga nervioso

¡TIENE DERECHOS!

Si la Migra llega a su lugar de trabajo:

♠♠♠ No hay que correr. Es mejor tener calma. Es posible salir de la redada si tranquilamente procede fuera del área que la migra a ocupado.

Si no le dejan salir:

No conteste ninguna pregunta que los oficiales le hagan. No les diga nada sobre donde nació ni cómo entró a los EEUU.

No firme nada, particularmente una orden de "salida voluntaria" sin hablar con un abogado.

¡CONOZCA SUS DERECHOS!

El Centro de Recursos Legales para los Inmigrantes (ILRC) 1297 kyr2
¡MANTENGA SILENCIO!

Es su derecho...

Si la Migra lo arresta:

----No conteste a ninguna pregunta. No les diga nada sobre donde nació ni cómo entró a los EEUU.

----No muestre ningún documento, a menos que sea una carta de un abogado. Sobre todo, no muestre documentos falsos.

----Usted no debe firmar nada, particularmente una orden de "salida voluntaria" sin hablar con un abogado.

----Déjale al oficial de Inmigración que usted quiere su audiencia en la corte de Inmigración más cercana a usted para que no le transfieran su caso.

¡CONOZCA SUS DERECHOS!

El Centro de Recursos Legales para los Inmigrantes (ILRC)
12/97 kyr3
Si la Migra llega a su casa...

¡NO ABRA LA PUERTA!

Es su derecho...

👀 Pedir una orden de cateo, si el oficial no se la muestra usted no tiene que abrir la puerta.

👀 No firme nada, particularmente una orden de "salida voluntaria" sin hablar con un abogado.

👀 No conteste a las preguntas del oficial. No les diga nada sobre donde nació ni cómo entró a los EEUU.

👀 No muestre ninguno documento si no le muestran la orden de cateo.

👀 No permita que el oficial entre a su casa, si les invita entrar, perderá algunos de sus derechos.

¡CONOZCA SUS DERECHOS!