

March 10, 2008

Robert Eichhorn
16th Street Hotel Rm 508
3161 16th Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

Dear Mr. Eichhorn:

I appreciate your enthusiasm about joining a Hutterite colony. If you are this persistent and determined about joining a Hutterite colony, it seems that you are very capable of achieving many other things, like finding and holding a job. I am glad to see that you do not lack determination, which will serve you well in life.

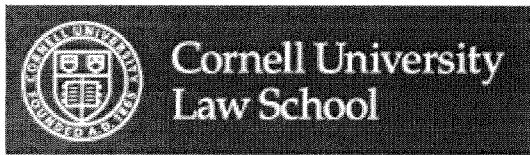
However, I would like to reiterate what my son stated in his response to your introduction letter. I realize that he may have been a bit blunt, and apologize if he offended you in any way. He was trying to convey, in no uncertain term, that it is impossible for you to join a Hutterite colony. I have brought your letter to the attention of our colony members and other members among different colonies. We are all in agreement that it is impossible for you, or anyone else, to join a Hutterite colony. The fact that you are German has no bearing, what so ever, on joining a Hutterite colony. I have also read the letters you send to the Spring Creek Colony. In it you, in my opinion, forcefully state that since our information is in the public domain, we have an obligation to the public to honor anyone's request of a visit. I disagree. We reserve the right to decline a visit to anyone we feel is unwelcome. We have extended an invitation to you to come and visit for a day, during our first phone conversation. We made it clear that you may visit but not stay. We do not have a responsibility to allow everyone and anyone to visit.

Please realize that there is no future with the Hutterites. Your energy used to pursue this matter can be better spent elsewhere. Please do not send any more letters, money, or call any Hutterite colonies. We have given you our answer. Please accept it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Walter Hofer". The ink is dark and the signature is fluid, with the first and last names being clearly legible despite the cursive style.

Walter Hofer



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TITLE 8 > CHAPTER 12 > SUBCHAPTER III > Part II > § 1448

§ 1448. Oath of renunciation and allegiance

(a) Public ceremony

A person who has applied for naturalization shall, in order to be and before being admitted to citizenship, take in a public ceremony before the Attorney General or a court with jurisdiction under section 1421 (b) of this title an oath

- (1) to support the Constitution of the United States;
- (2) to renounce and abjure absolutely and entirely all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which the applicant was before a subject or citizen;
- (3) to support and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic;
- (4) to bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and
- (5)
 - (A) to bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law, or
 - (B) to perform noncombatant service in the Armed Forces of the United States when required by the law, or
 - (C) to perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by the law. Any such person shall be required to take an oath containing the substance of clauses (1) to (5) of the preceding sentence, except that a person who shows by clear and convincing evidence to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that he is opposed to the bearing of arms in the Armed Forces of the United States by reason of religious training and belief shall be required to take an oath containing the substance of clauses (1) to (4) and clauses (5)(B) and (5)(C) of this subsection, and a person who shows by clear and convincing evidence to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that he is opposed to any type of service in the Armed Forces of the United States by reason of religious training and belief shall be required to take an oath containing the substance of said clauses (1) to (4) and clause (5)(C). The term "religious training and belief" as used in this section shall mean an individual's belief in a 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 a merely personal moral code. In the case of the naturalization of a child under the provisions of section 1433 of this title the Attorney General may waive the taking of the oath if in the opinion of the Attorney General the child is unable to understand its meaning. The Attorney General may waive the taking of the oath by a person if in the opinion of the Attorney General the person is unable to understand, or to communicate an understanding of, its meaning because of a physical or developmental disability or mental impairment. If the Attorney General waives the taking of the oath by a person under the preceding sentence, the person shall be considered to have met the requirements of section 1427 (a)(3) of this title with respect to attachment to the principles of the Constitution and well disposition to the good order and happiness of the United States.

(b) Hereditary titles or orders of nobility

In case the person applying for naturalization has borne any hereditary title, or has been of any of the orders of nobility in any foreign state, the applicant shall in addition to complying with the requirements of

subsection (a) of this section, make under oath in the same public ceremony in which the oath of allegiance is administered, an express renunciation of such title or order of nobility, and such renunciation shall be recorded as a part of such proceedings.

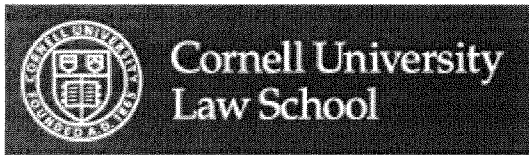
(c) Expedited judicial oath administration ceremony

Notwithstanding section 1421 (b) of this title, an individual may be granted an expedited judicial oath administration ceremony or administrative naturalization by the Attorney General upon demonstrating sufficient cause. In determining whether to grant an expedited judicial oath administration ceremony, a court shall consider special circumstances (such as serious illness of the applicant or a member of the applicant's immediate family, permanent disability sufficiently incapacitating as to prevent the applicant's personal appearance at the scheduled ceremony, developmental disability or advanced age, or exigent circumstances relating to travel or employment). If an expedited judicial oath administration ceremony is impracticable, the court shall refer such individual to the Attorney General who may provide for immediate administrative naturalization.

(d) Rules and regulations

The Attorney General shall prescribe rules and procedures to ensure that the ceremonies conducted by the Attorney General for the administration of oaths of allegiance under this section are public, conducted frequently and at regular intervals, and are in keeping with the dignity of the occasion.

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Updates to this section of the United States Code

Title 8 > Chapter 12 > Subchapter III > Part II > Section 1448

§ 1448. Oath of renunciation and allegiance

Title 8 of the US Code as currently published by the US Government reflects the laws passed by Congress as of **Jan. 5, 2009**, and **it is this version that is published here**.

However, the long codification process by The office of the Law Revision Counsel (LRC) starts very quickly after any new legislation with "classification" to corresponding US Code sections. They put these in "Classification Tables" and make them available to us all at <http://uscode.house.gov/classification/tables.shtml>

The table below lists the classification updates for this section, since Jan. 5, 2009. Updates to a broader range of sections may be found at the update page for containing chapter, title, etc.

US Code	Description	Session	Public Law	Statutes at Large
Section	of Change	Year	Law	Section Volume STAT. Page(s)

How to use this table

An empty table indicates that we see no relevant changes listed in the classification tables since Jan. 5, 2009. If you suspect that our system may be missing something, please double-check at <http://uscode.house.gov/classification/tables.shtml>

Multiple entries for a section are listed most recent first, within the section.

The Session Year indicates which session of Congress was responsible for the changes classified. The Congress number forms the first part of the Public Law number; each Congress has two sessions.

Abbreviations used in the Description of Change column:

- An empty field implies a standard amendment.
- "new" means a new section or new note, or all new text of an existing section or note.
- "nt" means note.
- "nt [tbl]" means note [table].
- "prec" means preceding.
- "fr" means a transfer from another section.
- "to" means a transfer to another section.
- "omitted" means the section is omitted.
- "repealed" means the section is repealed.
- "nt ed change" and "ed change" -- See the Editorial Classification Change Table (<http://uscode.house.gov/classification/edct.pdf>).

The Public Law field is linked to the development of the law in the Thomas system at the Library of Congress.

The Statutes at Large field is linked to the text of the law, in the context of its volume of the Statutes at Large, at the Government Printing Office. Please note that it takes a while for these pages to get posted, so for very recent legislation, you need to look at the "enrolled" version at the Thomas site (PubL link)

The Statutes at Large references have been rendered in the format used as page numbers in the Public Law web pages to which we link, to facilitate copy-paste into browser "find on this (web) page" tools. We are still working on a more direct link facility.

For serious comparison work, we suggest copying all or a portion of the Public Law text into your favorite text editor, for convenient content traversal and window control.

Sections with change type "new" are a special case, still under development. All are now listed, at the title level only.

You will find that occasionally a specific update you notice in a Public Law listed in a classification table will already have made it into the Code. We assume this is an artifact of the LRC edit process. The LII does not edit the LRC content.

The most recent Classification Table update that we have noticed was **Tuesday, September 22, 2009**

General References

See <http://uscode.house.gov/> for explanations about the US Code from the folks who put it all together at the LRC. Look for information about what it is and is not, which titles are "positive law", the schedule of Supplements, etc. Under "download" you can find the source data we use here (GPO locator files) as well as PDF files that look just like the paper books (watch out for file sizes).

See <http://thomas.loc.gov/> to look for changes that have not yet made it into the classification tables.

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8 USC § 1448 - OATH OF RENUNCIATION AND ALLEGIANCE

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This preliminary release may be subject to further revision before it is released again as a final version. As with other online versions of the Code, the [U.S. Code Classification Tables](#) should be consulted for the latest laws affecting the Code. Those using the *USC Prelim* should verify the text against the printed slip laws available from [GPO](#) (Government Printing Office), the laws as shown on [THOMAS](#) (a legislative service of the Library of Congress), and the final version of the Code when it becomes available.

Current through Pub. L. [112-90](#). (See [Public Laws for the current Congress](#).)

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