1	JoAnn Jett Corson Registered Diplomate Reporter
2	Certified Realtime Reporter P. O. Box 8006
3	Missoula, Montana 59807-8006 406/829-7123 office
4	joann_corson@mtd.uscourts.gov
5	United States Court Reporter
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7	
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9	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA
10	MISSOULA DIVISION
11	IN RE THE MATTER OF)
12	IN RE THE MATTER OF) TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS NATURALIZATION CEREMONY
13)
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15	BEFORE THE HONORABLE DONALD W. MOLLOY
16	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA
17	
18	Russell Smith United States Courthouse 201 East Broadway
19	Missoula, Montana 59802 Thursday, March 20, 2025
20	13:30:46 to 14:07:26
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25	Proceedings recorded by machine shorthand Transcript produced by computer-assisted transcription

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(Open court.)
3	THE LAW CLERK: All rise. The United States
4	District Court for the District of Montana is now in session,
5	Honorable Donald W. Molloy presiding.
6	THE COURT: So, ladies and gentlemen, good
7	afternoon. And before we are seated, I'm going to ask Post 27
8	to post the colors.
9	(Colors posted.)
10	THE COURT: Please be seated.
11	Good afternoon, everyone.
12	This is a very, very good day for all of you and for
13	all of us because you're joining us to be citizens of the
14	United States of America.
15	The procedure that we're gonna follow is: First,
16	there will be the motion by Mr. Haas on behalf of the
17	government to provide the names of everybody that is going to
18	become a new citizen, and then we'll go through the process of
19	granting the motion. And then there will be an oath that
20	Hailey will administer. And then we'll all say the Pledge of
21	Allegiance. And then there will be the presentation of your
22	citizenship papers as well as wonderful information provided
23	by the Daughters of the American Revolution.
24	And then I will make an effort to make some
25	comments, hopefully, that will be meaningful to you. They are

meaningful to me.

And this is a great day, actually, and you may know 2 that it's the very first day of spring. And this morning when 3 we admitted new citizens, it was snowing, so things have 4 5 brightened up. 6 What I'm going to do now is ask Mr. Haas if he would 7 please name the new citizens in his motion. MR. HAAS: Thank you, Your Honor. 8 9 On behalf of the Department of Homeland Security and 10 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, I have the honor of presenting to the Court 25 individuals from 13 countries. 11 12 There is one petition to request a name change before the Court. All 25 individuals have been examined under the 13 14 relevant sections of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and 15 their applications for naturalization have been approved. They have been found eligible and qualified to be administered 16 17 the Oath of Allegiance for admission to citizenship. 18 The applicants are: 19 EXXXX RXXXXXX EXXXX, Honduras; 20 Axxx Nxxxxx, Vietnam; 21 MXXXXXX BXXXXXX, Germany; 22 Lxxxx Wxxx, Nicaraqua; 23 Pxxxxxx Hxxxxx, Brazil; MXXXXX HXXXXXX, Germany; 24 Ax Nxx, Vietnam; 25

Wxx Sxxx, Burma;
Sxxx Jxx, South Korea;
Dxxxxx Mxxxxx, Ireland;
Jxxxxxx Kxxxx, Germany;
Rxxxx Sxxxx Cxxxxx, Venezuela;
Rxxxxxx Sxxxxxxxx, Philippines;
Bxxxx Wxxx, Canada;
Axxxx Txxxxxx, Germany;
Gxxxxx Wxxx, Canada;
Cxxxx Pxxxxx, Canada;
Axxxxx Mxxxx, Germany;
Ixxx Nxxxx, Colombia;
Sxxxx Pxxx, Germany;
Cxxxxxxx Mxxxxx, Philippines;
Txxx Bxxxxxxx, United Kingdom;
Kxxxxxxx Dxxxx, Germany;
Lxxxxx Pxxxxxx, Philippines; and
Exxx Wxxx, Canada.
At this time, the government moves that the Oath of
llegiance be administered to the prospective citizens of the
nited States and that all petitions for a name change be
ranted.
May I approach the bench, Your Honor?
THE COURT: You may.
MR. HAAS: (Handing.)
Г <u>:</u>

THE COURT: Thank you.

	1
2	For those of you in the gallery, if you want to take
3	pictures, feel free to take pictures at any time. And when
4	we're complete with this process, then there will be a class
5	picture over on the far wall to my left, and at that time, if
6	you want to take pictures, you can come into the well of the
7	court and take as many pictures as you would like.
8	So I'm going to ask Hailey, the deputy clerk, to
9	please administer the Oath of Allegiance.
10	And all of you who are going to be new citizens,
11	I'll ask you to stand and raise your right hand. And, please,
12	you must say the oath out loud.
13	Hailey.
14	THE CLERK: Thank you.
15	"I do hereby declare, on oath, or hereby affirm that
16	I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance
17	and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or
18	sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject
19	or citizen;
20	"That I will support and defend the Constitution and
21	the laws of the United States of America against all enemies,
22	foreign and domestic;
23	"That I will bear true faith and allegiance to the
24	same;
25	"That I will bear arms on behalf of the United

1 States, when required by the law;

"That I will perform noncombatant service in the 2 armed forces of the United States, when required by the law; 3 "That I will perform work of national importance 4 under civilian direction, when required by the law; 5 "And that I take this obligation freely, without any 6 7 mental reservation or purpose of evasion: "So help me God." 8 9 (New citizens complied with request.) 10 THE CLERK: Thank you. If you would remain standing, I'll ask 11 THE COURT: 12 those of you in the gallery if you would stand, and we'll have Hailey lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance. 13 14 (*Pledge of Allegiance* recited.) 15 THE COURT: All right. You can be seated. 16 And would you please make the presentation of the 17 certificates of citizenship? Mr. Haas, if you would read the names of those who will become new citizens shortly. 18 19 MR. HAAS: As I call your name, come across the 20 stage to get your certificate and stand over here to my right. 21 Okay? 22 EXXXX RXXXXXX EXXXX; 23 AXXX NXXXXX. (Pause.) 24 THE COURT: Looks like you're gonna have to come 25

back, Exxxx. 1 THE CLERK: I'm sorry; usually the certificates are 2 in order. 3 (Pause.) 4 THE CLERK: What was your name? 5 MR. NXXXXX: Axxx. That was my name you just 6 7 passed. (Discussion off the record.) 8 9 THE COURT: Exxxx, we'll get you one of those. Go ahead and stand over against the wall. 10 11 MS. EXXXX: (Complied with request.) 12 MR. HAAS: MXXXXXX BXXXXXX; 13 LXXXX WXXX; 14 PXXXXXXX HXXXXX; 15 MXXXXX HXXXXXX; 16 Ax Nxx; 17 Wxx Sxxx; 18 SXXX JXX; 19 DXXXXX MXXXXX; 20 JXXXXXX KXXXX; 21 Rxxxx Sxxxx Cxxxxx; 22 RXXXXXX SXXXXXXXX; 23 BXXXX WXXX; 24 Axxxx Txxxxxx; 25 GXXXXX WXXX;

1 CXXXX PXXXXX; 2 AXXXXX MXXXX; 3 IXXX NXXXX; 4 SXXXX PXXX; 5 CXXXXXXX MXXXXX; 6 TXXX BXXXXXXX; 7 KXXXXXXX DXXXX; Lxxxxx Pxxxxxx; and 8 9 Exxx Wxxx. THE COURT: Did we find Exxxx's certificate? 10 MR. HAAS: Let me take a look. 11 12 THE CLERK: I'm going to get a picture of you guys. So, Exxxx, I've signed the order, so you 13 THE COURT: 14 are a citizen, and we'll get you that certificate. 15 (Applause.) 16 THE COURT: If anybody wants to take pictures of the class, feel free to come into the well of the court and take 17 as many pictures as you would like. 18 19 (Discussion off the record.) 20 THE COURT: So if we're all done taking pictures of 21 this class, at the conclusion of the proceedings we'll have 22 all of the new citizens come up on the bench, and there will 23 be another picture and an opportunity to take pictures. And 24 then I'll stick around if anybody wants to get a picture with 25 me.

So if all of you would have a seat back where you 1 2 were seated? 3 (New citizens complied with request.) (Sound of baby crying.) 4 THE COURT: This is like being in church. 5 6 So it's my opportunity now to make a few remarks, 7 and I promise they won't be longer than ten minutes, I think. But what you've undertaken today is really 8 9 important. It's important to you and to your families, but 10 it's also important to the rest of us that live in this country, and so my remarks are intended to reflect a bit on 11 what it means to be a citizen in the United States of America. 12 So as I think about this, it is always a pleasure 13 14 and an opportunity to participate in the naturalization 15 ceremonies. I've been on the bench now 29 years, and it is remarkable. Every time I listen to the oath that each of you 16 17 has taken, I think to myself: How many people, if I went out on the street and asked them to take that oath, would do so? 18 19 It is a solemn obligation, and I think it really reflects our 20 obligation to the Constitution that all of us live under. 21 And so I want to reflect on citizenship, and that 22 reflection should become part of our daily lives, because 23 citizenship is not a spectator sport. For one thing, 24 citizenship is apt to be more appreciated by those of you who

25 | earn it than by those of us who were born to it.

1 So the question is: What is citizenship? And in my 2 mind, it is a condition of owing allegiance to the 3 Constitution of the United States, allegiance not to a person 4 and not to a party, and it is also involved in being a 5 participant in democracy, and that requires involvement in 6 local, state, and national communities.

7 One of our early Presidents, Teddy Roosevelt, was 8 once asked about citizenship, and his observation was: The 9 first requisite of a good citizen in this republic of ours is 10 that he or she shall be able and willing to pull his or her 11 weight.

12The question then becomes: How does a citizen pull13his or her weight in a nation of over 330 million citizens?

14 All of you have either studied or read parts or all 15 of our Constitution, and one need only to turn on the television, get on a computer, or pick up a newspaper or 16 magazine and realize that the popular press frequently pushes 17 one view or another of important social and political issues 18 19 and solutions. But rarely does the press invoke the idea of 20 good citizenship outside of contemporary political hot 21 potatoes.

So all of us are inundated with slogans and internet attacks. They're oftentimes painful to the listener as well as the bystander. There are some in our democracy who seem willing to cast aside the norms and values that have made our

nation great and have made it a magnet for those seeking
 freedom wrapped in liberty's protections.

However, whatever the political noise might be on the internet or on the airwaves, today is a day for all of you who have chosen citizenship to assume the cloak, the obligations, and the responsibilities of being willing and able to pull your weight, because for democracy to work, it requires participation and educated as well as informed citizens.

Today, as I mentioned earlier, is the first day of spring, the first day of your citizenship, and the first day of your participation in "We the People," the first words of the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States. It is not only a historic day for you and your families but it is a day to remember for many other reasons.

In March of 1965, the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther 16 17 King led a civil rights march out of Selma, Alabama. At the time, that event fostered a note of hope by recalling that out 18 19 of bad situations in our history, the United States has always 20 seemed to find leaders who are willing to confront adversity 21 and inspire action and hope. That kind of leadership is 22 reflected in President George Washington's second inaugural 23 address, which was a call to all of those assembled to recognize the obligation of citizens to participate and to 24 acknowledge that criticism and dissent are critical to 25

democratic citizenship. The reality is that a good citizen is
 one that does not keep his or her mouth shut.

When Washington delivered his second inaugural 3 address in the Senate Chamber of the Congress Hall in 4 5 Philadelphia in March 1792, it was the shortest inauqural 6 speech given by any United States President. It's only 135 7 words, and it lasted for less than ten minutes. Washington's address focused on his duties as the President of the United 8 9 States, and he argued that there should be consequences if a 10 President of the United States should violate his obligations to the Constitution and to "We the People." In essence, he 11 acknowledged that informed criticism and informed dissent are 12 critical components of our democracy. 13

Now the most recent State of the Union address is
the longest in the history of the nation. And unlike
Washington's address, it seemed principally to focus on
perceived wrongs or failures in our nation, coupled with
apparent notions of comeuppance for those who might disagree.
These two bookends of the presidency are not from the same
constitutional library.

The United States has always been an aspirational democracy, and though our nation has made some grave mistakes throughout its history, until recent history it has always aspired to some foundational moral commitments: the rule of law, the power of truth, the right of equal opportunity, and

respect for not only individuals but also for our communities
 and the common good.

3 It now seems that there are some of these principles that are under assault. In reflecting on the talk that I 4 5 intended to give, it came to my attention, because of some of the reading that I do, Madison's Federalist No. 10, which was 6 7 written before the Constitution was actually adopted. And in Federalist No. 10, it's almost as if Madison had a crystal 8 9 ball, because it constructs the problem of factions and how a 10 large republic framed by the Constitution can better give a cure for these factions. And for Madison, the factions meant 11 12 groups of people who are united in the same beliefs, interests, and passions, but, to pursue these common goals, 13 14 they disregard the rights of other citizens, especially 15 minorities. Madison affirmed that factions, particularly when assembled together in a majority, have been a continuous 16 17 problem for popular government. And by "popular government," 18 he was referencing the Preamble to the Constitution of the 19 United States, "We the People."

Michael Sandel is a Harvard philosopher and professor, and, in his writing, he suggests that a culture of fear and greed has taken hold, potentially leading to the unraveling of our common civic and constitutional project. To stem that consequence requires active participation in our community affairs. It means voting, it means serving on

1 juries when you are summoned, and it means exercising an 2 informed voice.

I've asked myself: Has something changed in our democratic ability to interact reasonably among ourselves and with other nations? Perhaps that question is a prelude to the idea of citizenship in the United States and the tests that have challenged us and our democracy, particularly the events of January 6 of 2021.

9 That day questioned the peaceful constitutional 10 transfer of power in the United States. The last time that happened was in 1860 when Abraham Lincoln was elected 11 President and the Confederate slave states seceded from the 12 Union, which led to the War of Rebellion. Even today, some of 13 14 the vestiges of that conflict invade our existence as a nation 15 of laws and equal rights for all citizens regardless of individual ideological perspectives. 16

17 If our nation is to continue its constitutional 18 course, we must understand that the rule of law and the norms 19 of social and political conduct have to leave room for 20 reasoned differences based on the fundamental principle that 21 in a pluralistic society such as ours, democracy will not 22 function and we cannot be governed if we are unable to agree 23 to disagree with respect for the views of others.

Leadership in our communities, our state, ournation, like citizenship, requires something greater than

self-promotion and anger about the beliefs or ideas of our 1 neighbors. Leadership and citizenship both require something 2 greater than the categorical rejection of our differences. 3 The common good means, as a democracy, we acknowledge the idea 4 that each of us has the right to our own comprehensive 5 political, moral, and religious beliefs, but in holding those 6 7 beliefs, we must agree that we can reasonably disagree about those who do not share our individual beliefs. 8

9 There is an obligation of citizenship to put our 10 country first over the interests of any person or party. The obligation can be perplexing, but if you think about why you 11 12 have chosen to become a citizen of the United States of America, I am sure that this country, and its blessings and 13 14 obligations, its accomplishments and its problems, is still 15 what President Ronald Reagan referred to as the "city upon a hill." 16

There is a simple aphorism that captures the obligations of citizenship that are set forth both in becoming and in living citizenship in a constitutional democracy, and that aphorism is this: We all need to place service before self.

22 So on behalf of those of us here, we welcome you as 23 citizens. And on behalf of the United States of America, 24 please be active and participate in the license of citizenship 25 that you have earned as part of "We the People."

So thank you, again, for choosing to become 1 2 citizens. And I think we should give the citizens, the new 3 citizens, one more round of applause, and then we will retire 4 the colors. 5 6 (Applause.) 7 So if we would all stand, I'm going to THE COURT: ask the color quard to retire the colors. 8 9 (Colors retired.) 10 THE COURT: I'd like to personally thank the Daughters of the American Revolution who are always 11 12 significant contributors to the naturalization ceremonies. Mr. Haas, I want to thank you. You didn't mess up 13 14 anybody's name. Fifty names that you read. So thank you very 15 much. 16 And I thank the color guard. And with that, what we'll do is all of the new 17 18 citizens are gonna come up on the bench and in front here, and 19 we'll get a class picture. 20 Those of you who want to come into the well to take 21 pictures, you're welcome to do that. And when we're done with 22 the class picture, then I will remain up here if anybody wants 23 to get a picture with an old balding judge. 24 Thank you, all. Let's give one more round of 25 applause, and then we'll be in recess.

1	(Applause.)
2	THE COURT: We'll be in recess.
3	(Proceedings were concluded at 14:07:26.)
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1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
2	I, JoAnn Jett Corson, a Registered Diplomate
3	Reporter and Certified Realtime Reporter, certify that the
4	foregoing transcript is a true and correct record of the
5	proceedings given at the time and place hereinbefore
6	mentioned; that the proceedings were reported by me in machine
7	shorthand and thereafter reduced to typewriting using
8	computer-assisted transcription; that after being reduced to
9	typewriting, a certified copy of this transcript will be filed
10	electronically with the court.
11	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand at Missoula,
12	Montana this 20th day of March, 2025.
13	
14	/s/ JoAnn Jett Corson
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