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FAX

DATE: 11/5/2024

TO: SSA Office of International Affairs

Fax: 1-877-385-0645

FROM: JOYCE LYNN PACZYNSKI

Re: SF-181 Race and Ethnicity Identification

Attached Documents: SF-181 HJR 194 Moto Proprio Pope's Apology to Indigenous People Pope's Message of Peace American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

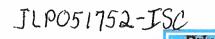
Total Pages including Cover Sheet: 12

U.S. Office of Personnel Management Guide to Personnel Data Standards		ETHNICITY AND RACE IDENTIFICATION read the Privacy Act Statement and instructions before completing form.)				
Name (Last, First, Middle Initial)		Social Security Number	Birthdate (Month and Year)			
PACZYNSKI, JOYCE L		Alleri Unit 223	Sign Bus			
Agency Use Only						
Privacy Act Statement						
Ethnicity and race information is reque the Office of Management and Budget' and Ethnicity. Providing this informatio of missing information, your employing	s 1997 Revisions In is voluntary an	to the Standards for the Clark that it is to the Standards for the Clark that it is to the standards for the Standards f	assification of Federal Data on Race			
This information is used as necessary is also used by the U. S. Office of P individuals for personnel research or analytical studies in support of the functional studies.	ersonnel Manag survey response	ement or employing agence and in the production of	y maintaining the records to locate summary descriptive statistics and			
Social Security Number (SSN) is reque for the purpose of uniform, orderly adm to do so will have no effect on your em used to obtain it.	inistration of pers	sonnel records. Providing thi	s information is voluntary and failure			
Specific Instructions: The two questions to question 1, go to question 2.	pelow are designed	to identify your ethnicity and ra	ce. Regardless of your answer to			
Question 1. Are You Hispanic or Latino Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race ☐ Yes ☒ No	? (A person of Cub.)	oan, Mexican, Puerto Rican, So	uth or Central American, or other			
Question 2. Please select the racial categorous. Check as many as apply.	ory or categories w	ith which you most closely iden	tify by placing an "X" in the appropriate			
RACIAL CATEGORY (Check as many as apply)	DEFINITION OF CATEGORY					
American Indian or Alaska Native	A person hav (including Ce attachment.	ing origins in any of the originants. Intral America), and who ma	al peoples of North and South America aintains tribal affiliation or community			
Asian	Asia, or the	Indian subcontinent including,	nal peoples of the Far East, Southeast for example, Cambodia, China, India, ine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.			
Black or African American	A person havi	ng origins in any of the black ra	cial groups of Africa.			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islande	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.					

Standard Form 181 Revised August 2005 Previous editions not usable

42 U.S.C. Section 2000e-16

NSN 7540-01-099-3446



White





A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

H. Res. 194

In the House of Representatives, U.S.,

July 29, 2008.

- Whereas millions of Africans and their descendants were enslaved in the United States and the 13 American colonies from 1619 through 1865;
- Whereas slavery in America resembled no other form of involuntary servitude known in history, as Africans were captured and sold at auction like inanimate objects or animals;
- Whereas Africans forced into slavery were brutalized, humiliated, dehumanized, and subjected to the indignity of being stripped of their names and heritage;
- Whereas enslaved families were torn apart after having been sold separately from one another;
- Whereas the system of slavery and the visceral racism against persons of African descent upon which it depended became entrenched in the Nation's social fabric;
- Whereas slavery was not officially abolished until the passage of the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1865 after the end of the Civil War;
- Whereas after emancipation from 246 years of slavery, African-Americans soon saw the fleeting political, social, and economic gains they made during Reconstruction eviscerated by virulent racism, lynchings, disenfranchisement,

JLP051762-ISC

Black Codes, and racial segregation laws that imposed a rigid system of officially sanctioned racial segregation in virtually all areas of life;

Whereas the system of de jure racial segregation known as "Jim Crow," which arose in certain parts of the Nation following the Civil War to create separate and unequal societies for whites and African-Americans, was a direct result of the racism against persons of African descent engendered by slavery;

Whereas a century after the official end of slavery in America, Federal action was required during the 1960s to eliminate the dejure and defacto system of Jim Crow throughout parts of the Nation, though its vestiges still linger to this day;

Whereas African-Americans continue to suffer from the complex interplay between slavery and Jim Crow—long after both systems were formally abolished—through enormous damage and loss, both tangible and intangible, including the loss of human dignity, the frustration of careers and professional lives, and the long-term loss of income and opportunity;

Whereas the story of the enslavement and de jure segregation of African-Americans and the dehumanizing atrocities committed against them should not be purged from or minimized in the telling of American history;

Whereas on July 8, 2003, during a trip to Goree Island, Senegal, a former slave port, President George W. Bush acknowledged slavery's continuing legacy in American life and the need to confront that legacy when he stated that slavery "was . . . one of the greatest crimes of history . . . The racial bigotry fed by slavery did not end with

slavery or with segregation. And many of the issues that still trouble America have roots in the bitter experience of other times. But however long the journey, our destiny is set: liberty and justice for all.";

- Whereas President Bill Clinton also acknowledged the deepseated problems caused by the continuing legacy of racism against African-Americans that began with slavery when he initiated a national dialogue about race;
- Whereas a genuine apology is an important and necessary first step in the process of racial reconciliation;
- Whereas an apology for centuries of brutal dehumanization and injustices cannot erase the past, but confession of the wrongs committed can speed racial healing and reconciliation and help Americans confront the ghosts of their past;
- Whereas the legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia has recently taken the lead in adopting a resolution officially expressing appropriate remorse for slavery and other State legislatures have adopted or are considering similar resolutions; and
- Whereas it is important for this country, which legally recognized slavery through its Constitution and its laws, to make a formal apology for slavery and for its successor, Jim Crow, so that it can move forward and seek reconciliation, justice, and harmony for all of its citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) acknowledges that slavery is incompatible with the basic founding principles recognized in the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal;

- (2) acknowledges the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery and Jim Crow;
- (3) apologizes to African Americans on behalf of the people of the United States, for the wrongs committed against them and their ancestors who suffered under slavery and Jim Crow; and
- (4) expresses its commitment to rectify the lingering consequences of the misdeeds committed against African Americans under slavery and Jim Crow and to stop the occurrence of human rights violations in the future.

Attest:

Clerk.

APOSTOLIC LETTER ISSUED MOTU PROPRIO

OF THE SUPREME PONTIFF FRANCIS

ON THE JURISDICTION OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES OF VATICAN CITY STATE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

In our times, the common good is increasingly threatened by transnational organized crime, the improper use of the markets and of the economy, as well as by terrorism.

It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters.

In ratifying numerous international conventions in these areas, and acting also on behalf of Vatican City State, the Holy See has constantly maintained that such agreements are effective means to prevent criminal activities that threaten human dignity, the common good and peace.

With a view to renewing the Apostolic See's commitment to cooperate to these ends, by means of this Apostolic Letter issued *Motu Proprio*, I establish that:

- 1. The competent Judicial Authorities of Vatican City State shall also exercise penal jurisdiction over:
 - a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See;
 - b) crimes referred to:
 - in Vatican City State Law No. VIII, of 11 July 2013, containing *Supplementary Norms on Criminal Law Matters*;
 - in Vatican City State Law No. IX, of 11 July 2013, containing *Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code*;

when such crimes are committed by the persons referred to in paragraph 3 below, in the exercise of their functions;

c) any other crime whose prosecution is required by an international agreement ratified by

JLP051752-ISC

the Holy See, if the perpetrator is physically present in the territory of Vatican City State and has not been extradited.

- 2. The crimes referred to in paragraph 1 are to be judged pursuant to the criminal law in force in Vatican City State at the time of their commission, without prejudice to the general principles of the legal system on the temporal application of criminal laws.
- 3. For the purposes of Vatican criminal law, the following persons are deemed "public officials":
 - a) members, officials and personnel of the various organs of the Roman Curia and of the Institutions connected to it.
 - b) papal legates and diplomatic personnel of the Holy See.
 - c) those persons who serve as representatives, managers or directors, as well as persons who even *de facto* manage or exercise control over the entities directly dependent on the Holy See and listed in the registry of canonical juridical persons kept by the Governorate of Vatican City State;
 - d) any other person holding an administrative or judicial mandate in the Holy See, permanent or temporary, paid or unpaid, irrespective of that person's seniority.
- 4. The jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 1 comprises also the administrative liability of juridical persons arising from crimes, as regulated by Vatican City State laws.
- 5. When the same matters are prosecuted in other States, the provisions in force in Vatican City State on concurrent jurisdiction shall apply.
- 6. The content of article 23 of Law No. CXIX of 21 November 1987, which approves the *Judicial Order of Vatican City State* remains in force.

This I decide and establish, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

I establish that this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio will be promulgated by its publication in L'Osservatore Romano, entering into force on **1 September 2013**.

Given in Rome, at the Apostolic Palace, on 11 July 2013, the first of my Pontificate.

FRANCISCUS

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INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Pope Francis Apologizes to Indigenous Peoples for 'Grave Sins' of Colonialism

ICMN Staff • July 10, 2015

In a landmark speech, Pope Francis apologized on Thursday for the "grave sins" of colonialism against Indigenous Peoples of America in a speech to grassroots groups in Bolivia.

"Some may rightly say, 'When the pope speaks of colonialism, he overlooks certain actions of the church,' " the Pope said, according to *The New York Times*. "I say this to you with regret: Many grave sins were committed against the Native people of America in the name of God."

He didn't stop there.

"I humbly ask forgiveness, not only for the offense of the church herself, but also for crimes committed against the native peoples during the so-called conquest of America," The New York Times reported.

He spoke to a crowd of more than 1,500 at the World Meeting of Popular Movements, standing side-by-side with Bolivian President Evo Morales, the Andean nation's first indigenous president.

Although Latin American church leaders have issued apologies in the past, this one went further and was much more targeted, the Associated Press reported. Previous apologies had not been directed at Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, AP said.

The Catholic Church was one of many Christian denominations that ran boarding schools in Canada and the U.S. designed to "kill the Indian in the child" by taking kids from their families, cutting them off from their culture and educating them in the ways of the European-minded settlers. The Ganadian Truth and Reconciliation Commission on June 2 came out with a report calling such practices "cultural genocide" and recommending that Prime Minister Stephen Harper ask the Pope for an apology. Though Harper met with Pope Francis and mentioned the report, he did not specifically request the apology, and the Pontiff's words in Bolivia did not reference the TRC document.

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9

RELATED: Pope Francis and Prime Minister Stephen Harper Talk Truth and Reconciliation at Vatican

Many have called for him to outright rescind the Doctrine of Discovery, which paved the way for centuries of oppression against Indigenous Peoples.

RELATED: Nuns Urge Pope to Rescind Doctrine of Discovery

The Pontiff is touring South America for eight days, with stops in Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. He has come out strongly against the environmental ravages and social injustice of climate change, and in Thursday's speech he continued in that vein, by calling leaders who do not defend Mother Earth "cowards." He also said they are committing "a grave sin." AP said.

RELATED: Pope Francis: Protecting Mother Earth Is Our Duty, Not an Option

Pope Francis: Indigenous Peoples 'Should Be the Principal Dialogue Partners' on Projects

POPE FRANCIS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE WORLD DAY OF PEACE

1 JANUARY 2015

NO LONGER SLAVES, BUT BROTHERS AND SISTERS

1. At the beginning of this New Year, which we welcome as God's gracious gift to all humanity, I offer heartfelt wishes of peace to every man and woman, to all the world's peoples and nations, to heads of state and government, and to religious leaders. In doing so, I pray for an end to wars, conflicts and the great suffering caused by human agency, by epidemics past and present, and by the devastation wrought by natural disasters. I pray especially that, on the basis of our common calling to cooperate with God and all people of good will for the advancement of harmony and peace in the world, we may resist the temptation to act in a manner unworthy of our humanity.

In my Message for Peace last year, I spoke of "the desire for a full life... which includes a longing for fraternity which draws us to fellowship with others and enables us to see them not as enemies or rivals, but as brothers and sisters to be accepted and embraced".[1] Since we are by nature relational beings, meant to find fulfilment through interpersonal relationships inspired by justice and love, it is fundamental for our human development that our dignity, freedom and autonomy be acknowledged and respected. Tragically, the growing scourge of man's exploitation by man gravely damages the life of communion and our calling to forge interpersonal relations marked by respect, justice and love. This abominable phenomenon, which leads to contempt for the fundamental rights of others and to the suppression of their freedom and dignity, takes many forms. I would like briefly to consider these, so that, in the light of God's word, we can consider all men and women "no longer slaves, but brothers and sisters".

Listening to God's plan for humanity

2. The theme I have chosen for this year's message is drawn from Saint Paul's letter to Philemon, in which the Apostle asks his co-worker to welcome Onesimus, formerly Philemon's slave, now a Christian and, therefore, according to Paul, worthy of being considered *a brother*. The Apostle of the Gentiles writes: "Perhaps this is why he was parted from you for a while, that you might have him back for ever, no longer as a slave but more than a slave, as a beloved brother" (vv. 15-16). Onesimus became Philemon's *brother* when he became a Christian. Conversion to Christ, the beginning of a life lived *Christian discipleship*, thus constitutes a *new birth* (cf. *2 Cor* 5:17; *1 Pet* 1:3) which generates *fraternity* as the fundamental bond of family life and the basis of life in society.

In the Book of Genesis (cf. 1:27-28), we read that God made man *male and female*, and blessed them so that they could increase and multiply. He made Adam and Eve parents who, in response to God's command to be fruitful and multiply, brought about the first *fraternity*, that of Cain and Abel. Cain and

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AMERICAN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

(Adopted at the third plenary session, held on June 15, 2016)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

RECALLING the contents of resolution AG/RES. 2867 (XLIV-O/14), "Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples," as well as all the previous resolutions on this issue;

RECALLING also the "Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples in the Americas," document AG/DEC. 79 (XLIV-O/14), which reaffirms that progress in promoting and effectively protecting the rights of the indigenous peoples of the Americas is a priority for the Organization of American States;

RECOGNIZING the valuable support provided by the member states, observer states, the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization of American States for the process within the Working Group to Prepare the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

RECOGNIZING as well the important participation of indigenous peoples of the Americas in the process of preparing this Declaration; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the significant contribution that the indigenous peoples of the Americas have made to humanity,

RESOLVES:

To adopt the following Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 14,24

The United States remains committed to addressing the urgent issues of concern to indigenous peoples across the Americas, including combating societal discrimination against indigenous peoples and...

Canada reiterates its commitment to a renewed relationship with its Indigenous peoples, based on recognition of rights, respect, co-operation and partnership. Canada is now fully engaged, ...

Social Security Administration Office of Public Inquiries 1101 West High Rise 64-1 Security Blvd. Baltimore, Maryland 21235

Dear Sir or Madam:

Joyce Lynn Paczynski

Mesa, AZ 85208-2927

REGISTERED MAIL TA



RE 166 362 215 us

Label 200, August 2005

PSN 7690-03-000-9311

RE 166 362 215 US

Please update your records to reflect my changed Race per the attached SS-5.

Enclosed is the package I recently have faxed to both the OMB and SSA's Office of International Affairs. These documents are putting into effect my Indigenous Status Correction with their corresponding attachments.

Thank you in advance for completing my request.

Sincerely,

Joyce Lynn Paczynsk

Email: joycep1445@gmail.com

Enclosures:

SS-5

Proof of Fax to OMB and Attachments
Proof of Fax to SSA International Affairs and Attachments

OMB No. 0960-0066

Application for a Social Security Card											
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10	A. PARENT/ FATHER'S NAME		First		Full	Middle Na	me	Las	st		
	B. PARENT/ FATHER'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (See instructions for 10B on Page 3)										
11	Has the person listed in item 1 or anyone acting on his/her behalf ever filed for or received a Social Security number card before? Yes (If "yes" answer questions 12-13)										
12	Name shown on the most recent Social First Full Middle Name Lord										
13	Enter any different date of bird earlier application for a card	h if use					MM/DD				
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										DAT	E

Arizona Department of Transportation Motor Vehicle Division 575 N Idaho Road, Suite 600 Apache Junction, Arizona 85119

Dear Sir or Madam:

Joyce Lynn Paczynski 1101 S Ellsworth RD #669 Mesa, AZ 85208-2927

REGISTERED MAIL



RE 166 362 232 US

2005 PSN 7690-03-000-9311

RE 166 362 232 US

Enclosed is the package I recently have faxed to both the OMB and SSA's Office of International Affairs. These documents are putting into effect my Indigenous Status Correction with their corresponding attachments. Please update your records to reflect my changed Race.

Thank you in advance for completing my request.

Sincerely,

Some Lynn Paczypski

Joyce Lynn Paczypski

Email:

Enclosures:

Proof of Fax to OMB
Proof of Fax to SSA International Affairs
Attached Documents to OMB & SSA

Joyce Lynn Paczynski

Mesa, Arizona 85208-2927

Social Security Administration 400 North Vermilion Street Danville, Illinois 61832

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am sending you the attached package because my original Social Security Application was done through your office. These documents were recently have faxed to both the OMB and SSA's Office of International Affairs. They are putting into effect my Indigenous Status Correction with their corresponding attachments. Please update your records to reflect my changed Race.

Thank you in advance for completing my request.

Sincerely,

Jovce Lynn Paczynski

Email:

Enclosures:

SS-5 (copy)

Proof of Fax to OMB and Attachments

Proof of Fax to SSA International Affairs and Attachments