

Walt Maken's Request For Bona Fide Written Notification
of Whether the "state of Ohio", the "state of Nebraska", etc., are in
a "foreign area", aka "area outside the United States", and
of Whether I Am a Bona Fide "citizen of the United States"

5 § 5921. Definitions

For the purpose of this subchapter—

(4) "United States", when used in a geographical sense, means the several States and the District of Columbia;

(5) "continental United States" means the several States and the District of Columbia, but does not include Alaska or Hawaii; and

(6) "foreign area" means—

(A) the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and

(B) any other area outside the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and territories and possessions of the United States.

Pub.L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 510.

From a Wayne National
Forest brochure

The exterior boundaries of the Wayne surround a checkerboard pattern of ownership. Only a little more than 20% of the land within those boundaries are National Forest, so care must be taken not to trespass on private lands. Detailed maps are available from Forest Service offices.

From U.C.C. 9-307 (h)
(h) [Location of United States.]

→ The United States is located in the District of Columbia.

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/ucc/9/article9.htm>

From 19 C.J.S. § 883
Federal corporations.

A federal corporation operating within a state is considered a domestic corporation rather than a foreign corporation.³³ The United States government is a foreign corporation with respect to a state.³⁴

26 USC § 7701(a)(9)&(10)
1954 IRC version

(9) United States.—The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes only the States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

(10) State.—The term "State" shall be construed to include the Territories and the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out provisions of this title.

1959 Amendments

In 1959, P.L. 86-70, Sec. 22(g), substituted "the Territory of Hawaii" for "the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii" in para. (a)(9). . . Sec. 22(h), substituted "Territory of Hawaii" for "Territories" in para. (a)(10), effective 1/3/59.

1960 Amendments

In 1960, P.L. 86-624, Sec. 18(i), deleted "the Territory of Hawaii," in para. (a)(9). . . Sec. 18(j), deleted "the Territory of Hawaii and" in para. (a)(10), effective 8/21/59.

26 USC § 7701(a)(9)&(10)
2005 IRC version

(9) United States. The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes only the States and the District of Columbia.

(10) State. The term "State" shall be construed to include the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out provisions of this title.

(e) State, United States, and citizen.—For purposes of this chapter—

26 USC § 3121(e)
1954 IRC version

(1) State.—The term "State" includes Alaska, Hawaii, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

In 1959, P.L. 86-70, Sec. 22(a), deleted "Alaska," in para. (e)(1), effective 1/3/59. In 1960, P.L. 86-624, Sec. 18(c), deleted "Hawaii," in para. (e)(1), effective 8/21/59.

26 USC 3121(e)
2005 IRC version

(e) State, United States, and citizen. For purposes of this chapter—

(1) State. The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

(2) United States. The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

An individual who is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (but not otherwise a citizen of the United States) shall be considered, for purposes of this section, as a citizen of the United States.

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26 USCS § 4612(a)(4)
2005 IRC version

26 § 4612. Definitions and special rules.

(a) **Definitions.** For purposes of this subchapter—

(4) **United States.** (A) In general. The term "United States" means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any possession of the United States, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(B) United States includes continental shelf areas. The principles of section 638 shall apply for purposes of the term "United States".

(C) United States includes foreign trade zones. The term "United States" includes any foreign trade zone of the United States.

5 USCA § 5721(3), (4), & (6)
1999 Pocket part version

§ 5721. Definitions

For the purpose of this subchapter—

(3) "continental United States" means the several States and the District of Columbia, but does not include Alaska or Hawaii;

(4) "Government" means the Government of the United States and the government of the District of Columbia;

(6) "United States" means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the territories and possessions of the United States, and the areas and installations in the Republic of Panama that are made available to the United States pursuant to the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 and related agreements (as described in section 3(a) of the Panama Canal Act of 1979); and

18 USCS § 3077(4), (5), & (6)
1993 version

18 USCS § 3077 Definitions

As used in this chapter [18 USCS §§ 3071 et seq.], the term—

(4) "United States", when used in a geographical sense, includes Puerto Rico and all territories and possessions of the United States;

(5) "State" includes any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any other possession or territory of the United States;

(6) "government entity" includes the Government of the United States, any State or political subdivision thereof, any foreign country, and any state, provincial, municipal, or other political subdivision of a foreign country; and

Article IV, § 20, Ohio Constitution

ARTICLE IV: JUDICIAL

§20 STYLE OF PROCESS, PROSECUTION, AND INDICTMENT.

The style of all process shall be, "The state of Ohio;" all prosecutions shall be carried on, in the name, and by the authority, of the state of Ohio; and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the state of Ohio."

14th Amendment to the
Constitution of the
United States

From The Law of Nations
by E. de Vattel
Volume 3, Chapter XIX
Page 87

From 4 USCA § 111, 1985 version
Historical and Revision Notes

Revised Statutes
and Statutes at
Large
Apr. 12, 1939,
ch. 59, § 4, 58
Stat. 575.

The words "received after December 31, 1938," are omitted as obsolete. The words

"pay or" are added before "compensation" for clarity as the word "pay" is used throughout title 5, United States Code, to refer to the remuneration, salary, wages, or compensation for the personal services of a Federal employee. The word "territory" is not capitalized as there are no longer any "Territories." The words "to tax such compensation" are omitted as unnecessary.

AMENDMENT 14

Sec. 1 [Citizens of the United States.]

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

Residents, as distinguished from citizens, are aliens who are permitted to take up a permanent abode in the country. Being bound to the society by reason of their dwelling in it, they are subject to its laws so long as they remain there, and, being protected by it, they must defend it, although they do not enjoy all the rights of citizens. They have only certain privileges which the law, or custom, gives them. Permanent residents are those who have been given the right of perpetual residence. They are a sort of citizens of a less privileged character, and are subject to the society without enjoying all its advantages.

The image directly below is from the 1957 report issued by the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction Over Federal Areas Within the states, Part II, page 45:

No Federal legislative jurisdiction without consent, cession, or reservation.—It scarcely needs to be said that unless there has been a transfer of jurisdiction (1) pursuant to clause 17 by a Federal acquisition of land with State consent, or (2) by cession from the State to the Federal Government, or unless the Federal Government has reserved jurisdiction upon the admission of the State, the Federal Government possesses no legislative jurisdiction over any area within a State, such jurisdiction being for exercise entirely by the State, subject to non-interference by the State with Federal functions, and subject to the free exercise by the Federal Government of rights with respect to the use, protection, and disposition of its property.³

The image directly below is from the Supreme Court Rules, Rule 47:

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SUPREME COURT RULE 48

respond by a tender within 10 days, the Clerk will report the matter to the Court for its determination.

3. No mandate or other process will issue on a dismissal under this Rule without an order of the Court.

PART IX. DEFINITIONS AND EFFECTIVE DATE

→ Rule 47. Reference to "State Court" and "State Law"

The term "state court," when used in these Rules, includes the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the courts of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the local courts of Guam. References in these Rules to the statutes of a State include the statutes of the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Territory of Guam.

The image below is from the Ohio Administrative Code, Section 103-5-03

103-5-03 Style and usage

(A) The first letter of a word shall be capitalized in the following instances only:

- (1) The first word of a sentence;
- (2) The first word of a paragraph, even if it does not begin a complete sentence;
- (3) Proper names of people and places, but not names of state, county, district or municipal agencies, positions within agencies, or names of federal or state programs;
- (4) Revised Code and Administrative Code;
- (5) "Title" when it refers to a specific title of the Revised Code;
- (6) "Chapter" when it refers to a specific chapter of the Revised Code or Administrative Code, but not the words "section," "rule," "division," and "paragraph";
- (7) "General Assembly" when the reference is specific, as in "the 112th General Assembly";
- (8) Ohio (and other states), but not "state," as in "state of Ohio";
- (9) United States and United States of America;
- (10) American (and other national and racial denominations);

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① As shown on the face of the various legal definitions contained on Pages 1 and 2:

Ⓐ "foreign area" means the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and any other area outside the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and territories and possessions of the United States, as shown in 5 USCA §§ 5921(6)(A) and (B). Clearly, the state of Ohio and the state of Nebraska, etc., are definitely outside of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, as well as outside of the territories and possessions of the United States, but the question is, "Are the states of Ohio, Nebraska, etc., outside the political entity known as the "United States"?"

Ⓑ We can find one clue in paragraph 9-307(h) of the Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.) which clearly and unambiguously says that: "The United States is located [indicating a singular political entity rather than "are located" which would have indicated plural political entities] in the District of Columbia." You can easily verify this section at the following web site: 222.law.cornell.edu/ucc/9/article9.htm . Obviously, if the "United States" is located in the District of Columbia, then it would be a no-brainer that the states of Ohio, Nebraska, etc., are, in fact, "area[s] outside the United States".

Ⓒ Yet another clue is found in 19 Corpus Juris Secundum (C.J.S.) § 883, which clearly says, in pertinent part, that: "The United States government is a foreign corporation with respect to a [small "s"] state." Applying the simple axiom that if a = b, then it's also true that b = a, we can say that since the United States government is a foreign corporation with respect to a small "s" state, then it's also true that a small "s" state must be a foreign political entity to the federal corporation known as the United States government.

Ⓓ Let's see what additional clues we might find from the various United States Code (USC) definitions of the term capital "S" "State" as shown on Pages 1 and 2 of this Request.

① The 1954 version of 26 USC [aka Internal Revenue Code (IRC)] § 7701(a)(10), as shown slightly below the middle of Page 1, "The term [capital "S"] "State" shall be construed to include the "capital "T"] Territories and the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out provisions of this title."

Ⓐ The capital "T" Territories referred to in said 1954 IRC version of § 7701(a)(10) are apparently Alaska and Hawaii, as shown in the 1954 IRC version of § 7701(a)(9), as shown in the middle of Page 1 of this Request.

Ⓑ By looking at the 1959 Amendments to 26 USC §§ 7701(a)(9) and (10) on Page 1, we learn of a most interesting legal fact and, apparently, principle. Said 1959 Amendments say that: "In 1959, P.L. 86-70, Sec. 22(g), substituted "the [capital "T"] Territory of Hawaii" for "the [capital "T"] Territories of Alaska and Hawaii" in para. (a)(9)... sec. 22(h), substituted "[capital "T"] Territory of Hawaii" for "[capital "T"] Territories" in para. (a)(10), effective 1/3/59."

① What is the legal significance, if any, of the date of "1/3/59"? That just happens to be the exact date that Alaska became the 49th state of the union. At this point, such 1959 Amendments lead a person of at least average intelligence to conclude that it is a legal principle that, as used throughout the United States Code, Code of Federal Regulations, Federal Register, federal court cases, etc., once a capital "T" Territory or a capital "S" State of the "United States" joins the union of states, such a Territory or State is no longer legally considered to be a capital "T" Territory or capital "S" State of the "United States".

Ⓒ Apparent legal support for the legal principle distilled immediately above is provided by looking at the 1960 Amendments to 26 USC §§ 7701(a)(9) and (10) on Page 1 which say that: "In 1960, P.L. 86-624, Sec. 18(i) deleted ", the [capital "T"] Territory of Hawaii" in para. (a)(9)...Sec. 18(j), deleted "the [capital "T"] Territory of Hawaii and" in para. (a)(10) effective 8/21/59."

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- ① What is the legal significance, if any, of the date of "8/21/59"? That just happens to be the exact date that Hawaii became the 50th state of the union. As clearly shown in those 1960 Amendments to 26 USC §§ 7701(a)(9) and (10), once Hawaii was admitted into the union of states, it was no longer legally defined or considered as a capital "S" State of the United States nor was it legally defined or considered as a geographical part of the "United States", further confirming the legal principle distilled above in paragraph ①②③④ that when a capital "T" Territory of capital "S" State is admitted into the union of states, it is no longer legally such a capital "T" Territory or capital "S" State of the political entity known as the "United States".
- ② Further support for the principle of a small "s" state not being included in the legal definition of a capital "S" State, at least as used throughout the United States Code, the Code of Federal Regulations, the Federal Register and federal court cases, is found by comparing the 1954 and 2005 versions of another IRC section, 26 USC § 3121(e)(1).
 - ① The 1954 version says: "The term "[capital "S"] State" includes Alaska, Hawaii, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands."
 - ② The 2005 version says: "The term "[capital "S"] State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa."
 - ③ And by looking at the 1959 and 1960 Amendments to said section 3121(e)(1) near the bottom of Page 1, we find that Alaska was deleted effective 1/3/59, and Hawaii was deleted effective 8/21/59, the same dates as mentioned for the same deletions mentioned regarding sections 7701(a)(9) and (10) above.
 - ④ Such deletions further confirm the principle that, when a capital "S" State of the "United States" is admitted into the union of small "s" states, effective on the date of its admission, it becomes a small "s" state and ceases to legally be a capital "S" State of the United States.
- ③ An interesting bit of apparently attempted obfuscation is introduced into our efforts to understand the term capital "S" State, by the frequently used practice, in the United States Code, in the Code of Federal Regulations, etc., of beginning the definition of the term capital "S" State by saying that it "includes any [capital "S"] State of the United States...", as typified by 18 USCS § 3077(5), 1993 version, which is shown in the middle of Page 2 and says: ' "[capital "S"] State" includes any [capital "S"] State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any other possession or [small "t"] territory of the United States;'
- ④ In light of the definitions of a capital "S" State as contained in IRC sections 7701 and 3121 as explored above in paragraphs ①②③ and their subparagraphs, and especially in light of the principle distilled above that once a capital "S" State of the United States is admitted into/joins the union of small "s" states, it is no longer legally a capital "S" State of the United States, a person of at least average intelligence would logically conclude that, in the absence of bona fide written notification to the contrary, there is a missing but implied "i.e." or ", that is" that should be added between the terms "[capital "S"] State of the United States" and "the District of Columbia," in order to remove any legal ambiguity, and thus make the bona fide Congressionally-intended meaning sufficiently clear for the average reader.
 - ① Thus restated, with said missing but implied phrasing, said 18 USCS § 3077(5) would say: "[capital "S"] State" includes any [capital "S"] State of the United States, that is, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any other possession or [small "t"] territory of the United States;'. Notice how such a restated definition harmonizes with the previously discussed definitions of a capital "S" State as contained in 26 USC § 7701(a)(10) and in 26 USC § 3121(e)(1).
- ④ At this point, a reader of the above examinations of the term capital "S" State may

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be wondering why I have drawn attention to the facts of the capitalized and lower case versions of the terms State, state, Territory and territory. This attention was drawn for definite, apparently important, legal reasons.

(a) Your attention is drawn to the underlined statement contained in the Historical and Revision Notes contained in the 1985 version of 4 USCA § 111 as shown approximately 2/3 of the way down on Page 2 of this Request. That statement says: "The word "[small "t"] territory" is not capitalized as there are no longer any "[capital "T"] Territories." The principle of the legal importance of capitalization is thus revealed as having an important, but currently unknown, to me, legal significance.

(b) Further attention to and support for the legal importance of capitalization is found in the 5 USCA § 5721(4) definition of the term "Government", as shown near the top of Page 2 of this Request, which says: ' "Government" means the [capital "G"] Government of the United States [which 19 C.J.S. § 883 shows to be "a foreign corporation with respect to a [small "s"] state."] and the [small "g"] government of the District of Columbia.'

(c) Additional attention to and support for the existence of important legal differences between a capital "S" State and a small "s" state is contained in Article IV, § 20 of the Ohio Constitution as shown approximately 2/3 of the way down on Page 2 of this Request, which says that: 'The style of all process shall be, "The [small "s"] state of Ohio;" all prosecutions shall be carried on, in the name, and by the authority, of the [small "s"] state of Ohio; and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the [small "s"] state of Ohio." '

(d) Furthermore, some apparent legal differences between a capital "S" State and a small "s" state are indicated by the use of both terms in the same one-sentence definition of the term "government entity" as contained in 18 USCS § 3077(6), 1993 version, shown in the middle of Page 2 of this Request, which says: ' "government entity" includes the [capital "G"] Government of the United States, any [capital "S"] State or political subdivision thereof, any foreign country, and any [small "s"] state, provincial, municipal, or other political subdivision of a foreign country;'

(5) In light of all of the foregoing relative to a capital "S" State and a small "s" state, and especially in light of the principle that once a capital "S" State or capital "T" Territory of the "United States" joins/is admitted into the union of states, such political entity is no longer a capital "S" State or capital "T" Territory of the "United States", and in the absence of bona fide written notification to the contrary, an average person would logically conclude that the term capital "S" State refers only to areas that are under the direct bona fide limited federal territorial jurisdiction of the political entity known as the United States, aka the United States government, aka the Government of the United States.

(a) Accordingly, and in the absence of any bona fide written notification to the contrary, one could logically and legally properly refer to the capital "S" State of the District of Columbia, State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, State of the Virgin Islands, State of Guam, and State of American Samoa.

(b) Further, and in the absence of any bona fide written notification to the contrary, one could also logically and legally properly say that the totality of the various areas within the geographical borders of the various small "s" states of the union (as previously discussed) that are a bona fide part of and subject to the bona fide limited federal territorial jurisdiction of various bona fide federal geographical areas within a small "s" state (such as a federal district, a federal National Forest, a federal military base, etc.) would also legally be referred to as a capital "S" State, such as the capital "S" State of Ohio, State of Nebraska, etc. Obviously, and redundantly, the areas

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within the geographical borders of the small "s" states of the union that are not a bona fide part of, and therefore not subject to the bona fide limited federal territorial jurisdiction of the "United States", would be referred to as the small "s" state of Ohio, state of Nebraska, etc.

Ⓒ Additional important support for the legal principle proffered immediately above that a capital "S" State, as that term is consistently used throughout the United States Code (USC), the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Federal Register, Congressional Record, federal court cases, etc., in addition to the capital "S" State of the District of Columbia, the State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the State of the Virgin Islands, the State of Guam, and the State of American Samoa, also includes the totality of the various areas within the geographical borders of the various small "s" states of the union that are a bona fide part of and subject to the bona fide limited federal territorial jurisdiction of various bona fide federal geographical areas within a small "s" state, is provided by the paragraph from a Wayne National Forest brochure as shown at the upper right of Page 1 of this Request.

① Said paragraph says, in pertinent part, that: "The exterior boundaries of [the federal geographical area within the small "s" state of Ohio known as] the Wayne [National Forest] surround a checkerboard pattern of ownership. Only a little more than 20% of the land [of the small "s" state of Ohio that are located] within those boundaries are [a bona fide part of the federal geographical area known as the Wayne] National Forest [and subject to the bona fide limited federal territorial jurisdiction thereof], so care must be taken not to trespass on private lands [that are actually a bona fide part of the small "s" state of Ohio].

Ⓔ In light of all of the foregoing, let's now see what additional clues we might find from the various United States Code (USC) definitions of the term "[capital "U"] United [capital "S"] States", as shown on Pages 1 and 2 of this Request.

① 5 USCA § 5921 contains two definitions of "United States", geographical & continental.

Ⓐ 5 USCA § 5921(4) says that: ' "United States", when used in a geographical sense, means the several [capital "S"] States and the District of Columbia;'

① What is meant by the term "several [capital "S"] States"? On the date of composing this Request, I don't have access to a computer, so I'm unable to search for a USC definition of the term "several States". However, one of the definitions of "several", as contained on page 1073 of the Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition, copyright 1997, says that: "separate or distinct from one another <federal [small "u"] union of the several [small "s"] states>.". This gives rise to the logical question: "Is there a "federal [capital "U"] Union of several [capital "S"] States that is patterned in some way after the "federal [small "u"] union of several [small "s"] states"? And further, does that capital "U" Union also include the aforementioned capital "S" State of the District of Columbia, the State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the State of the Virgin Islands, the State of Guam, and the State of American Samoa, as well as the capital "S" State of Ohio, the State of Nebraska, etc.?

Ⓑ 5 USCA § 5921(5) says that: ' "continental United States" means the several [capital "S"] States, and the District of Columbia, but does not include Alaska or Hawaii;..."

① In the absence of any bona fide written notice to the contrary, based upon my previously proffered conclusion that: "the term capital "S" State refers only to areas that are under the direct bona fide limited federal territorial jurisdiction of the political entity known as the United States, aka the United States government, aka the Government of the United States", and that, redundantly, "in the absence of any bona fide written notification to the contrary, one could logically and legally properly

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refer to the capital "S" State of the District of Columbia, State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, State of the Virgin Islands, State of Guam, and State of American Samoa", and, redundantly, that: "in the absence of any bona fide written notification to the contrary, one could also logically and legally properly say that the totality of the various areas within the geographical borders of the various small "s" states of the union (as previously discussed) that are a bona fide part of and subject to the bona fide limited federal territorial jurisdiction of various bona fide federal geographical areas within a small "s" state (such as a federal district, a federal National Forest, a federal military base, etc.) would also logically be referred to as a capital "S" State, such as the capital "S" State of Ohio, the capital "S" State of Nebraska, etc.", there is an important logical question that an average person would ask concerning that definition of "continental United States". Namely:

"In the absence of bona fide due written notification to the contrary, and since other defined capital "S" States of the United States besides [the capital "S" State of] Alaska and [the capital "S" State of] Hawaii are also not contiguous, in the interests of providing "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth", why doesn't said 5 USCA § 5921(5) read something closer to: "continental United States" means the several contiguous [capital "S"] States, including, but not limited to, the [capital "S"] State of the District of Columbia, but not the non-contiguous [capital "S"] States of Alaska, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and any other non-contiguous territory or possession of the United States." ?

② The 2005 versions of 26 USC § 7701(a)(9) and 26 USC § 3121(e)(2), as shown at the bottom of Page 1 of this Request, raise an interesting question regarding the composition of the political entity known as the "United States".

① a) 26 USC § 7701(a)(9) says: "The term 'United States' when used in a geographical sense includes only the [capital "S"] States and the District of Columbia."

① Note the word "only". Since the District of Columbia is already clearly defined as a capital "S" State of the United States in 26 USC § 7701(a)(10), an average person wonders why the 2005 version of 26 USC § 7701(a)(9) didn't simply read: "The term 'United States' when used in a geographical sense includes only the [capital "S"] States." Or, alternatively, to the extent that a separate mention of the term "District of Columbia" was deemed to be absolutely necessary for some bona fide legal or lawful legislative purpose rather than for any purposes of subtle deception or confusion, why not say: "The term 'United States' when used in a geographical sense includes only the [capital "S"] States, including, but not limited to, the [capital "S"] State of the District of Columbia." ??????

① b) 26 USC § 3121(e)(2) says: "The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa."

① In other words, as shown in said 26 USC § 3121(e)(2), the term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes all of the capital "S" States listed in 26 USC § 3121(e)(1) except the capital "S" State of the District of Columbia. So, why not simply have 26 USC § 3121(e)(2) simply say: "The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes the [capital "S"] States but does not include the [capital "S"] State of the District of Columbia."? The average enquiring mind would also like to know why the capital "S" State of the District of Columbia is included in the term "United States" as defined in 26 USC § 7701(a)(9), but is not included in the term "United States" as defined in 26 USC § 3121(e)(2). What are the bona fide reasons for the existence of such an apparent inconsistency?

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③ The 1999 version of 5 USCA § 5721, shown on Page 2, also contains two definitions of "United States", continental and, unstated but implied, geographical.

④ a 5 USCA § 5721(3) says that: ' "continental United States" means the several [capital "S"] States and the District of Columbia, but does not include Alaska or Hawaii.'

① Because said 5 USCA § 5721(3) is identical to 5 USCA § 5921(5), your attention is directed to the explorations and question contained in ①E①B and its subparagraph on Pages 6 and 7.

④ b 5 USCA § 5721(6) says that: ' "United States" means the several [capital "S"] States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the territories and possessions of the United States, and the areas and installations in the Republic of Panama that are made available to the United States pursuant to the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 and related agreements (as described in section 3(a) of the Panama Canal Act of 1979);...'

① Here we see that, in addition to the previously defined capital "S" States of the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States, we now see the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the areas and installations in the Republic of Panama that are made available to the United States pursuant to a treaty as also being part of the "United States".

② Such inclusion, in light of all of the preceding, leads an average person to conclude that such additionally named areas are also logically and legally properly defined and referred to as capital "S" States of the "United States". In the absence of bona fide due written notification to the contrary, we would then have the following legal designations for such additional political entities: the capital "S" State of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the capital "S" State of the Republic of Panama.

③ And, lest such capital "S" State designations are becoming disorienting, especially in light of all of the previous procedural myopia and presumptions we've lived under for so long, just keep in mind that, in the absence of bona fide due written notification to the contrary, that, as written on their face, and as consistently written and used throughout the entire United States Code, the Code of Federal Regulations, Federal Register, and in federal court cases, the term capital "S" State simply refers only to geographical areas that are under the direct bona fide limited federal territorial jurisdiction of the political entity known as the United States, aka the United States government, aka the Government of the United States (which, according to 19 CJS § 883 is a foreign corporation with respect to a small "s" state).

④ It may also be helpful at this point to consider the following bit of wisdom: "The most difficult mental process of all is to objectively consider any concept which, if accepted as fact, will turn into discard a lifetime of training and experience." In the interests of "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth", the effort to objectively so consider the bona fide true nature of a capital "S" State and the bona fide true nature of the "United States" (as consistently used throughout the entire United States Code, the Code of Federal Regulations, etc.) is well worth the time invested in doing so.

④ 26 USCS § 4612(a)(4)(A), shown at the top of Page 2, contains the following definition of the term "United States":

"In general. The term "United States" means the 50 [capital "S"] States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any possession of the United States, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory

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(a) Note that, like 5 USCA § 5921(4) which says ' "United States"...means...' and like 5 USCA § 5921(5) which says ' "continental United States" means...' and like 5 USCA § 5921(6) which says ' "foreign area" means...' and like 5 USCA § 5721(3) which says ' "continental United States" means...' and like 5 USCA § 5721(4) which says ' "Government" means...' and like 5 USCA § 5721(6) which says ' "United States" means...', said 26 USCS § 4612(a)(4)(A) also says that '...The term "United States" means...'. On the other hand, both the 1954 and 2005 versions of 26 USC § 7701(a)(9) say '..."United States" includes' and the 1954 and 2005 versions of 26 USC 3121(e)(1) say '..."[capital "S"] State" includes...' and the 1993 version of 18 USCS § 3077(4), (5), and (6) all use the term "...includes..." rather than "...means...". What is the bona fide legal and/or lawful difference between "means" and "includes" as used in these sections?

(b) In the absence of bona fide due written notice to the contrary, and in light of the principle, previously distilled in paragraph 1001b1 that when a capital "S" State of the "United States" is admitted into the union of small "s" states (as in 1959 when the capital "S" States of Alaska and Hawaii were admitted into the union), they are no longer legally or lawfully considered a capital "S" State of the United States, and in further light of my proffered conclusion in paragraph 1005 and its subparagraphs that it is only the totality of the various geographical areas within the geographical borders of the various small "s" states of the union that are a bona fide part of and subject to the bona fide limited federal territorial jurisdiction of various bona fide federal geographical areas within a small "s" state that are legally and lawfully referred to as a capital "S" State, such as the State of Ohio, State of Nebraska, etc., it is legally and lawfully apparent that the "50 [capital "S"] States" referred to in said 26 USCS § 4612(a)(4)(A) are not the 50 small "s" states of the union such as the state of Ohio, the state of Nebraska, etc., but are, rather, referring only to the areas within the 50 small "s" states of the union that are bona fide subject to the bona fide direct limited federal territorial jurisdiction of the United States, which, redundantly, is a foreign corporation with respect to a small "s" state, as is clearly stated in 19 CJS § 883.

(c) The mention of additional capital "S" States of the United States in said 26 USCS § 4612(a)(4)(A) such as the State of the District of Columbia, the State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, etc., also includes the mention of a capital "S" State that is, on its face, apparently directly contradictory to the statement made in 5 USCA § 5921(6)(A).

① Said 26 USCS § 4612(a)(4)(A) shows "the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" to be included in the meaning of the term "United States", while 5 USCA § 5921(6)(A) clearly says that "the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" is a "foreign area" which is outside the United States. What are the bona fide reasons for the existence of this apparent contradiction?

② Given the fact that, as defined and consistently used throughout the United States Code, the Code of Federal Regulations, etc., there are more than 50 capital "S" States of the United States (i.e. the "50 [capital "S"] States mentioned in 26 USCS § 4612(a)(4)(A), plus the following capital "S" States mentioned in 26 USC 3121(e)(1), 2005 version: the State of the District of Columbia, the State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the State of the Virgin Islands, the State of Guam, and the State of American Samoa; plus those additionally mentioned in 5 USCA § 5721(6), namely, the State of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the State of the Republic of Panama; plus possibly the State of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands), actually 58 specifically named capital "S" States of the United States plus a currently unknown (to me) additional number of said capital "S" States of the United States referred to in 18 USCS § 3077(5) on Page 2 merely as "any other

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possession or [small "t"] territory of the United States", it appears likely that there are more than 60 such capital "S" States of the United States scattered throughout the world. A logical question to ask, then, is "What does the 50-starred flag with the 13 red and white stripes bona fide represent? Does it only signify the 50 small "s" state of the union which ceased being capital "S" States of the United States (see the 1954 and 2005 versions of 26 USC § 3121(e)(1) shown at the bottom of Page 1) upon their admission into the union? Or, does it only signify the 50 capital "S" States that are comprised of the totality of the geographical areas within a small "s" state that are a bona fide part of and thus subject to the bona fide limited federal territorial jurisdiction of some federal geographical area known as a federal district, etc.? And if the latter is true, then does some sort of a separate flag of the "United [capital "S"] States" exist that shows the true current number (apparently in excess of 60) of capital "S" States that comprise such "United [capital "S"] States" (which is, according to 19 CJS § 883, a foreign corporation to a small "s" state)???

③ And, briefly, is there any legal or lawful significance whatsoever to the fact that in said 26 USCS § 4612(a)(4)(A), the word "possession" is used by itself but the words "territory" or "territories" are omitted, while in 5 USCA § 5721(6), "territories and possessions" are both used, and in 18 USCS § 3077(5), both "possession" and "territory" are used?

Ⓣ In light of all of the foregoing, we are now in a better position to inquire into the bona fide nature of the term "citizens of the United States (aka "U.S. citizens)" as used in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which is shown at the bottom of Page 2 of this Request. Said 14th Amendment reads as follows:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the [capital "S"] State wherein they reside."

① Clearly, as that Amendment is written on its face, in order for a person to be a bona fide "citizen of the United States", aka "U.S. citizen", such a person must have either been born or naturalized in the "United States" (which is, according to 19 CJS § 883, a foreign corporation with respect to a small "s" state), as well as be bona fide "subject to the [bona fide] jurisdiction thereof".

ⓐ What does it mean to be "born" in the "United States"?

① According to Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, "born" means "brought forth by or as if by birth." What does "birth" mean? Simply "to bring forth" or "to give rise to: ORIGINATE".

② Since, as used in legal terminology, a "person" can also be an artificial entity such as a company or corporation as well as a flesh and blood man, woman, or child, it is within the realm of generally accepted legalese for a "person" to be "born" or "brought forth" or "given rise to" or "ORIGINATE" by means of articles of incorporation or other commercial documents as well as by means of being "brought forth by birth" from a flesh and blood mother. The full extent to which such commercial documents may be, or actually are, misused to falsely imply the "birth" of a flesh and blood American in the "United States", (which, redundantly, and in the absence of bona fide due written notification to the contrary, is a foreign corporation with respect to a small "s" state; see 19 CJS § 883), is unnecessary to go into for the purposes of this Request.

③ In the absence of any bona fide due written notification to the contrary, and in light of all of the foregoing, to be "born in the United States" appears to only mean to be "born" in a geographical location that is bona fide under the limited

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federal territorial jurisdiction of the United States, which is a foreign corporation with respect to a small "s" state.

b) What does it mean to be "naturalized in the United States"?

① According to Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition, page 774, "naturalize" means: "3: to confer the rights of a national on; esp: to admit to citizenship." And what is a "national"? Page 773 of Webster's says: "national n(1887) 1: one that owes allegiance to or is under the protection of a nation without regard to the more formal status of citizen or subject." According to Webster's, page 209, "citizen...1. an inhabitant [note that it does not use the term "resident"] of a city or town; esp: one entitled to the rights and privileges of a freeman. ... NATIONAL means a person owing allegiance to and entitled to the protection of a sovereign state. CITIZEN is preferred for one owing allegiance to a state in which sovereign power is retained by the people and sharing in the political rights of those people the rights of a free citizen ." Further, Webster's, page 465, says: "freeman... 1: one enjoying civil or political liberty. 2: one having the full rights of a citizen."

② According to Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, page 1026: "Naturalization. The process by which a person acquires nationality after birth and becomes entitled to the privileges of U.S. citizenship. * U.S.C.A. § 1401, et seq." Note that there is no mention of any inherent rights of a "U.S. citizen", only "privileges". Since state constitutions typically contain statements to the effect that "all political power is inherent in the people" and "all powers, not herein delegated, remain with the people" (See Ohio Constitution, Article I, §§ 2 and 20), the "privileges" associated with being, claiming to be, or allowing oneself to be considered as being, a "U.S. citizen", aka "citizen of the United States", appears, in the absence of bona fide due written notification to the contrary, to place the inherent political status of such a "citizen of the United States" some significant distance below that of a citizen of a small "s" state who, as part of the people, inherently has "all political power".

c) What does it mean to be "subject to the jurisdiction thereof"?

① As stated in the 14th Amendment, it is, in the absence of bona fide due written notification to the contrary, apparent that merely being "born or naturalized in the United States", while an essential element, is not, in and of itself, legally or lawfully sufficient for one to be under the bona fide jurisdiction of the "United States" (a foreign corporation with respect to a small "s" state). Since the matter of [bona fide] federal jurisdiction is shown as a separate element, clearly one can be "subject to the jurisdiction thereof" without being a "citizen of the United States". Bona fide possibilities for being bona fide "subject to the jurisdiction thereof" might include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

A) Since it is a well settled principle of law that the bona fide jurisdiction of a given political entity is coextensive with such an entity's territory (citation unavailable at the time of composing this Request due to the prior restraint resulting from apparently false imprisonment by the United States, of being unable to access my computer files), living within a geographical area that the United States (aka federal government) has bona fide direct legislative jurisdiction over would likely make a person "subject to the jurisdiction thereof".

B) Being present in such an area as when working or visiting would also generally make one "subject to the jurisdiction thereof", at least during such times of presence.

C) A person could enter into some sort of bona fide contract with the United States that would then make one bona fide "subject to the jurisdiction thereof"

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during the bona fide existence of such a contract.

D. Since "involuntary servitude" is prohibited by both the Constitution of the United States (see section 1 of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States) and some constitutions of the small "s" states (see Article 1, section 6 of the Ohio Constitution, but not necessarily limited to), a person could voluntarily make themselves a "servant" of the United States, thereby becoming "subject to the jurisdiction thereof" during such time of voluntary servitude.

E. As shown at the bottom of Page 2 of this Request, since, in the absence of any bona fide due written notification to the contrary, "Residents, as distinguished from citizens, are aliens who are permitted to take up a permanent abode in the country. ...they do not enjoy all the rights of citizens. They have only certain privileges which the law or custom gives them. Permanent residents are those who have been given the right of perpetual residence. They are a sort of citizens of a less privileged character, and are subject to the society without enjoying all its advantages." Note how these descriptions of a "Resident" and a "Permanent resident" emphasize the difference between the rights of citizens and the privileges of residents. And since the Black's Law Dictionary, in its definition of "Naturalization" cited above, only mentions "the privileges of U.S. citizenship" rather than any inherent rights of U.S. citizenship, it seems to be apparent that acquiring or acquiescing to the alleged status of a "citizen of the United States", aka "U.S. citizen", is acquiring or acquiescing to a status that is inherently politically inferior to that status one inherently has by being born in a small "s" state of the union, where "All political power is inherent in the people". Why would a person knowingly, willingly, and intelligently acquiesce to being categorized as a "citizen of the United States", aka "U.S. citizen", if such categorization was not bona fide true and accurate?

F. Other possibilities undoubtedly may exist for one to be bona fide considered as being "subject to the jurisdiction thereof". If they exist, what are they?

2. In light of all of the foregoing, I, Walt Maken, hereby request bona fide due written notification of the following, no later than 15 working days after the delivery of this Request:

A. Are the small "s" states, particularly the state of Ohio and the state of Nebraska, and as such small "s" states were previously clarified in this Request as being politically significantly different entities than capital "S" States of the United States, in a "foreign area", aka in an "area outside the United States" or are the small "s" states legally, lawfully, and bona fide a part of and domestic to the political entity known as the "United States", as that term is consistently defined and used throughout the United States Code, the Code of Federal Regulations, the Federal Register, Congressional Record and in federal court cases, etc.?

B. I was born at the Community Hospital in Central City, Nebraska, the middle of December, 1941. Several years ago I was informed in writing, in response to my written request to the governor's office in Nebraska, that the location where I was born was not under the direct limited federal territorial jurisdiction of the United States in December, 1941, nor was it at the time of my inquiry. Therefore, in light of such prior written notification, as well as in light of all of the foregoing in this Request, am I, Walt Maken, legally and/or lawfully, currently a bona fide "citizen of the United States", aka "U.S. citizen"? If not, please simply say so. Further, have I, at any time since my birth, ever been a bona fide "citizen of the United States", aka "U.S. citizen"? If so, at what particular time of my life, and what bona fide statutory authority, as written and passed by the Congress of the United States, bona fide supports such a conclusion? If not, please simply say so.

C. What is involved in a person being legally and lawfully bona fide "subject to the jurisdiction thereof" as that phrase is used in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the

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United States? Please provide citation of the specific statutory authority, as written and passed by the Congress of the United States, to support such conclusions.

Ⓓ In light of the information from "The Law of Nations" by E. de Vattel, Volume 3, Chapter XIX, page 87, concerning "Residents" and "Permanent residents", as shown at the bottom of Page 2 of this Request, what bona fide evidence or authority exists for any officer, employee or other agent of the United States to categorize me as a "resident" rather than a citizen of the small "s" state of Ohio or of any other small "s" state I choose to live in?

Ⓔ Is the logical conclusion, as proffered above in Ⓓ and its subparagraphs, that, as defined and consistently used throughout the United States Code, the Code of Federal Regulations, Federal Register, Congressional Record, federal court cases, etc., the term "[capital "S"] State of the United States" refers only to geographical areas of America and other places in the world that are under the direct bona fide limited federal territorial jurisdiction of the political entity known as the United States, a legally and lawfully bona fide conclusion? If so, please simply state so. If not, please provide bona fide due written notification of the bona fide statutory authority, as written and passed by the Congress of the United States, that support any conclusion to the contrary.

Ⓕ What does the 50-starred flag with the 13 red and white stripes bona fide represent?

① Does it bona fide signify the 50 small "s" state of the union which ceased being capital "S" States of the United States (see the 1954 and 2005 versions of 26 USC § 3121(e)(1) shown at the bottom of Page 1 of this Request) upon their admission into the union?

② Does it bona fide signify the 50 capital "S" States of the United States that are comprised of the totality of the geographical areas within the 50 small "s" states that are a bona fide part of and thus subject to the bona fide limited federal territorial jurisdiction of some federal geographical area known as a federal district, a federal National Forest, a federal Internal Revenue district, etc.? If so, is there also a separate flag of the United States (which is, according to 19 CJS § 883, a foreign corporation with respect to a small "s" state) that shows the true current number (apparently in excess of 60) capital "S" States that comprise such "United States"?

Ⓖ Is "the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" a "foreign area" outside the United States as stated in 5 USCA § 5921(6)(A) as shown at the top of Page 1 of this Request or is "the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" a part of the "United States" as stated in 26 USCS § 4612(a)(4)(A) as shown at the top of Page 2 of this Request?

Ⓗ Provide me with bona fide due written notice of the most important primary criteria that the United States government and its officers, employee, and other agents consider as bona fide evidence that a given person has been bona fide "born in the United States" or "naturalized in the United States", including, but not limited to, the citation of bona fide statutory authority, as written and passed by the Congress of the United States, which provides bona fide legal and lawful support for such criteria.

③ In the absence of the above requested bona fide due written notifications to the contrary, this Request, as well as a bona fide copy thereof, will serve as prima facie evidence that:

Ⓐ The 50 small "s" states, as described above in this Request and including, but not limited to, the state of Ohio and the state of Nebraska, are in a "foreign area", aka "area outside the United States", as described in 5 USCA § 5921(6) shown at the top of Page 1 of this Request.

Ⓑ I, Walt Maken, am not now, nor have I ever bona fide been, since my birth in the state of Nebraska in December, 1941, a bona fide "citizen of the United States", aka "U.S. citizen", as that term is defined and consistently used in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in the federal Statutes at Large, in the United States Code, in the Code of Federal Regulations, in the Federal Register, in the Congressional Record, and in federal court cases, but not necessarily limited to.

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Ⓒ I, Walt Maken, am not now, nor have I ever bona fidely been "subject to the [direct limited federal territorial] jurisdiction thereof" the United States, as that phrase is used in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. As a result, any and all imprisonment or detainment that I have been forced to endure at the hands of officers, employees and other agents acting on behalf of the United States under color of law regarding any and all matters pertaining to "UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO WESTERN DIVISION" Case No. CR-3-00-019 and "UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT" cases #05-4086 and #05-4572 has been false and malicious imprisonment and detainment by the United States, a foreign corporation with respect to a small "s" state.

Ⓓ I, Walt Maken, am not now, nor have I ever bona fidely been a "resident", "Resident", "RESIDENT", "Permanent resident", "Permanent Resident", "PERMANENT RESIDENT" or any other such "alien" person, having been born in an area of the small "s" state of Nebraska in 1941 that was not, and to the best of my knowledge still is not, subject to the bona fide direct limited federal territorial jurisdiction of the United States government, a foreign corporation with respect to a small "s" state.

Walt Maken

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In forma pauperis