



Presidential Administrative Guideline for Appointment of Office Holders of the Republic for the united States of America Interim Government

Presidential Authorities

17 Jul 2024

Pursuant to the Constitution for the united States of America

The President's duty and authority to make the appointments of Cabinet Level Officers and the like is derived from the *Constitution for the united States of America, circa 1787, Article II, Sec. 2* which states, “He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.”

Pursuant to the Northwest Ordinance (1787)

The *Northwest Ordinance (1787)* was the most important piece of legislation enacted by Congress under the [Articles of Confederation](#). Some historians have claimed that the principles established in the *Northwest Ordinance* are so important that they actually formed part of the Constitution. Before the *Constitution*, the *Northwest Ordinance* promised a republican (republic) form of government for the territories. It guaranteed that residents in the territories would not be treated as second class citizens, and they would enter under the same terms as those states that were already part of the union. The *Northwest Ordinance* also ensured the [equality](#) of rights of Citizens of the new states with the rights of Citizens of the states that had fought the Revolution. Listed are some fundamental rights, including *trial by jury, habeas corpus, due process*, and religious freedom. *Excessive fines* and *cruel and unusual punishments* were banned. The *Northwest Ordinance* accelerated westward expansion, and established policies for the creation of new states and the admission of those states into the confederation.

Once the Constitution was approved, in 1789 the *United States Congress* made minor changes, such that the President, with the advice and consent of the *United States Senate*, had the power to appoint and remove the Governor and officers of the territory instead of Congress. On August 7, 1789, President George Washington signed the *Northwest Ordinance* of 1789 into law. The *Supreme Court* recognized the authority of the *Northwest Ordinance* of 1789 as constitutional in *Strader v. Graham*, 51 U.S. 82, 96, 97 (1851). After it was codified by the first *de jure* Congress, it became known as *1 Statute 50*.

Administrative Guideline

[Note: At no point should any candidate, while undergoing the following process, identify themselves as a Republic Office Holder until after they have been sworn into office in accordance with the following.]

Pursuant to the above authorities, the President is using the following guideline so that all appointees proceed through the same appointment process in an effort to ensure the integrity of the candidates and qualifications of said provisional office holders within the Republic.

Candidates will be nominated by an existing Office Holder within the Republic.

Candidates will read both Volume 1 and Volume 2 of the Re-Inhabited books by Jean and David Hertler.

Once read, the Candidates will be interviewed by current Republic Office Holders (vetting committee.)

If the candidate is approved by said vetting committee, then the committee will recommend that the candidate be appointed by the President to said office.

The President will then consider said candidate for appointment and, if so decided, will perform said appointment and will forward official appointment paperwork to the Republic Senate.

The Republic Senate will then schedule a time for said officer for a Senate committee (or Committee of the Whole) hearing in which the Senators will interview the appointee and either give Senate Consent or Not for said appointment.

If the appointee is approved by the Senate, the Appointee will be sworn into office on a Republic Leadership call or Senate floor or House floor (as appropriate) at which point they become a Republic Office Holder.

