

Republic for the united States of America

PUBLIC NOTICE The People of the free States in Union do not now, nor have we ever supported any intent of overthrowing the UNITED STATES municipal corporation acting as a government. We are not "Sovereign Citizens" as defined by Homeland Security. We are peaceful, nonviolent and advocate peaceful, nonviolent methods to restore and maintain a lawful, constitutional republican form of governance. We would never advocate or take part in the kidnapping of, or violence against any public official; nor do we affiliate with any hate groups; nor would we participate in any terrorist attack against the U.S. corporate government or any public or private official. We love our fellow man, America, its People and the Republic for which our flag stands. We observe the greatest commandment, namely, that we love God and Love our fellow man. We believe that the rule of law should be applied justly and equally to all, both small and great without regard to race, gender, color, financial status, handicap, or religious affiliation. In short, we believe in treating our fellow man as we would like to be treated. We show tolerance and respect toward corporate law enforcement officers even when those officers, through lack of knowledge, may violate or infringe upon our un-a-lien-able guaranteed liberties. We are not tax protesters or the like. We believe in conducting our commerce and the business of Republic governance in the open, not in secret meetings. We hold that the People intend to research actual Law as well as applicable case Law. We intend on attending as many seminars, meetings and lectures as possible given by law professors, lawyers and the like in order to learn the proper interpretation of law. We are willing to assist any local, state or national leaders, such as presidents, governors, congressmen, senators or representatives in coming to a clearer understanding of their constitutional duties and obligations to the American People.

Republic for the united States of America Public Notice

Secure ID# RR950286800RUSA

Cease and Desist Order to Individuals No Longer Holding Office or Affiliation with the Republic for the united States of America

Preamble

As President of the Republic for the united States of America, vested with executive authority under Article II of the Constitution for the united States and the Northwest Ordinance as codified in 1 Statute 50 (1789), and bound by my Oath of Office to faithfully execute the laws of this Republic and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic, I, James Buchanan Geiger, issue this notice. This action is taken pursuant to my duty under Article IV, Section 4 to ensure a republican form of government and in accordance with the Republic's lawful reinhabitation process, as outlined in the Implementation of the Northwest Ordinance (December 8, 2016), the Addendum to Implementation (July 17, 2024), and the Re-Inhabitation Plan (rooted in 2010, disseminated 2024), distinct from the de facto U.S. Corporation defined at 28 U.S.C. § 3002(15)(A).

Cease and Desist Order

The individuals listed below are no longer officials of, nor affiliated with, the Republic for the united States of America. Their prior appointments or associations—whether by Presidential commission or earlier local election—have been terminated either by my removal authority under 1 Statute 50, Section 1 (affirmed by the Decision of 1789 and Strader v. Graham, 51 U.S. 82, 1851), or by their voluntary resignation to pursue ends inconsistent with the Republic's mission. They no longer have any authority to represent Republic interests. Any continued assertion of such capacity constitutes impersonation of a Republic government official—a violation of common law principles of fraud and misrepresentation, actionable within the Republic's lawful jurisdiction—and places them outside the protections of the Republic's de jure system, aligning themselves with *de facto* jurisdiction. This includes any attempts to replace office holders utilizing small localized "elections" to fill vacancies (see Addendum 1).

This order is necessitated by the Republic's re-inhabitation framework, which mandates Presidential oversight of territorial governance until statehood prerequisites are met. For example, individuals who may have been elected by a limited group of people prior to the Constitutional Congress passing the law known as 1 Statute 50 and its full implementation, lack lawful commission under 1 Statute 50. This statute grants the President the unilateral authority to appoint and remove officers to ensure continuity of government (*Implementation*, Section 3; *Addendum*, 2024). Such pre-Constitutional elections, while reflecting early initiative, are superseded by this lawful Constitutional statute's implementation, and continued claims to hold office disrupt the constitutional process of re-seating of free states.

List of Individuals and Associated free States

- Gregory van Derpas, California free state
- Sue Giordano, Connecticut free state
- Robert Dyer, Connecticut free state
- Sheri Amoroso, Connecticut free state
- Terri Minter, Georgia free state
- Gayle Conley, Georgia free state
- Tammi Coppelli, Georgia free state
- Rob Kidney, Georgia free state
- Christina Koll, Idaho free state
- Dana Foster, Idaho free state
- Deb Stephens, Iowa free state
- Stacy Pierce, Iowa free state
- Elizabeth Krupp, Iowa free state
- Robyn Hansen, Iowa free state
- Stephen Harvey, Kentucky free state
- Daniel Reed, Louisiana free state
- Theresa Kennedy, Louisiana free state
- Zachary Campbell, Louisiana free state
- Kevin Leblanc, Louisiana free state
- Nanessa Bonvillian, Louisiana free state
- Ethan Jordan, Louisiana free state
- Robert Iobbi, Maryland free state
- Amy O'Neal, Maryland free state
- Larry MacIver, Michigan free state
- Michael Boyer, Michigan free state
- Denise Marshall, Michigan free state
- Ron Dolzani, Michigan free state
- Moses Swartzentruber, Minnesota free state
- Kyra Thompson, Missouri free state

- ML Castor, Missouri free state
- Stefani Paulus, Missouri free state
- Tina Kolbe, Missouri free state
- Ali Ennenga, New Mexico free state
- Ashley Johnson, New Jersey free state
- Arthur Lavallee, New York free state
- Julie Denning, Ohio free state
- Marsha Strong, Oklahoma free state
- Jason Nydam, Oklahoma free state
- Vicky Arnold, Oklahoma free state
- David Allen, Oklahoma free state
- Michael Schnaufer, Oklahoma free state
- Chris Stevens, Oregon free state
- John Bailey, Oregon free state
- Joan Mellies, Oregon free state
- Brettney Ramsour, Pennsylvania free state
- Michelle Preston Bonte, South Carolina free state
- Dean McGhan, Tennessee free state
- Tim Lambright, Tennessee free state
- Ben Barlow, Utah free state
- Steven Martinez, Utah free state
- Colin Archuleta, Utah free state
- Melvin Still, Washington free state
- Gene Plett, Washington free state
- Jerry McCarty, Washington free state
- Jude Buchanan, Wyoming free state
- David Roberts, Ohio, no official position
- James Timothy Turner, former Attorney General

Directives

- 1. Surrender of Documents: All named individuals are ordered to surrender all Republic and Free State documents in their possession—including but not limited to official correspondence, databases, rosters, seals, records, or digital files—to the National Secretary of State within fourteen (14) days of this notice's issuance. Instructions for compliance shall be obtained by emailing secretaryofstate@republicfortheunitedstatesofamerica.org. Failure to comply will be deemed *prima facie* evidence of intent to subvert lawful authority, potentially subjecting noncompliant parties to further consequences within the *de facto*'s jurisdiction. (See **Declaration** below)
- 2. Cessation of Use of Contact Information and Titles: All named individuals must immediately cease and desist from using any personal contact information of officials or members, obtained during prior Republic service or claiming any official titles (e.g., "Interim Governor"). Without current commission, such actions breach fiduciary duty and privacy under common law, misuse Republic resources, and risk governance disruption amid re-inhabitation efforts to secure the general welfare (<u>Addendum</u>, 2024). Any continued exploitation of such information for personal, political, or other purposes risks future consequences.

Lawful Basis and Constitutional Authority

President Geiger's Electoral College election rests on the Constitution. Thereafter, reseating the free Stated rested upon Articles IV and VI, with 1 Statute 50—affirmed by all branches of the Republic's interim government—driving the restoration of a true republican government in free states abandoned by the corporate UNITED STATES. Signed into law by George Washington, this framework reclaims our right to a people-driven system, not corporate rule. 1 Statute 50 provides the constitutional bridge to re-build the free States by protecting the American People against secret societies, oath-breakers, impersonators, or infiltrators which mandates decisive action. This Cease and Desist Order rests on the Republic's lawful framework as detailed below:

- 1 Statute 50 (1789): Enacted by the First Congress and signed by President George Washington, this statute adapts the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 to the Constitution, granting the President unilateral power to appoint and remove territorial officers (Section 1: "...the President is hereby declared to have the same powers of revocation and removal"). Upheld in Strader v. Graham (51 U.S. 82, 1851), this ensures executive control over re-inhabited free States until statehood (*Implementation*, Section 1; Addendum, 2024).
- **Article IV, Section 4:** The Constitution mandates a republican form of government, fulfilled by re-seating vacated states under Presidential oversight, necessitating the removal of those who undermine this process.
- **Article VI Oath:** Former officials' actions contravene their prior oaths to support the Constitution, severing their legitimacy and justifying this directive.
- **Re-Inhabitation Framework:** The <u>Re-Inhabitation Plan</u> (2010, 2024) and its implementing documents establish provisional governance to restore the *de jure* Republic amid corporate collapse. The president's appointments of provisional officers with Senate consent supersedes prior elections lacking the required 30,000 electors (<u>Implementation</u>, Section 9).
- See: Addendum 1 concerning attempting to re-seat vacant territorial officers.
- See: Addendum 2 concerning the Lawful Legitimacy of James Buchanan Geiger's Presidency.
- See: <u>Public Notice RR950286760RUSA Lawful, Historical, and Constitutional Validation of the Republic for the United States of America</u>
- See: Public Notice RR950286787RUSA Official Response to SG Anon's Podcast

Declaration

We, the People of the Republic, unequivocally reject unlawful conduct. Deviations by the named individuals are their own, as our mission remains peaceful, lawful, and constitutionally grounded. Should they persist in asserting titles, they would defy the Republic's framework under 1 Statute 50 and Article II, fracturing Republic unity. By acting outside our *de jure* system, they forfeit its protections and align with *de facto* jurisdiction.

Their narratives, advocating independent nation-states within U.S. boundaries, mirror Civil War secessionists and risk liability under the Insurrection Act of 1807 (10 U.S.C. §§ 251–255) for the felony of seditious conspiracy (18 U.S.C. § 2384), punishable by up to twenty years' imprisonment for conspiring to oppose lawful authority by force.

Conclusion

The 1 Statute 50 (Northwest Ordinance codified) as implemented through the 2016 and 2024 policies mandate a lawful transition for vacated territories. Presidential appointments uphold this framework, ensuring each vacated free State Territory progresses toward statehood under duly appointed officers. Prior elections, while a historical artifact, are superseded by the President's exclusive authority under 1 Statute 50, ensuring the Republic's restoration aligns with constitutional intent. Be diligent and warned: the Republic upholds the Constitution, as Supreme Law of the Land, against all threats. These individuals have forfeited their roles due to lack of lawful commission and, in some cases, loss of confidence as determined by Republic leadership. Appeals may be filed via sworn affidavit to RRB.admin@republicoftheunitedstates.org. Together, we shall reclaim our *de jure* Republic. God bless you all.

Contact for Verification: <u>www.republicfortheunitedstatesofamerica.org</u> or National Secretary of State, secretaryofstate@republicfortheunitedstatesofamerica.org.

References

- Northwest Ordinance, 1 Statute 50 (1789)
- Constitution of the United States (1789), Articles II, IV; Amendments 10, Bill of Rights
- Road map for the "Re-Inhabitation of the Republic (2016)
- RE-INHABITATION PLAN (2024, disseminated 2024, rooted in 2010 actions)
- Implementation of the Northwest Ordinance (2016)
- Addendum to "Implementation of the Northwest Ordinance" (2024)
- Declaration of Sovereign Intent (2010)
- Proclamation of Claim and Interest (2012)
- Strader v. Graham, 51 U.S. 82 (1851)
- Decision of 1789, Annals of Congress, 1st Cong., 1st Sess.
- Washington, G., Farewell Address (1796)

God Bless America,

James Buchanan Geiger

President

Republic for the United States of America

OTHE.

Done outside the City of Washington, this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred forty ninth.

ADDENDUM 1

Why attempting to re-seat vacant territorial officers—such as a governor—separate from a Presidential appointment under the Republic for the united States of America's framework violates constitutional norms, particularly given the requirement of a minimum of 30,000 electors as outlined in the *Implementation of the Northwest Ordinance*.

Explanation: Violation of Constitutional Norms

1. Presidential Authority Under 1 Statute 50 and Article II

The Northwest Ordinance, originally enacted in 1787 under the Articles of Confederation, was adapted to the Constitution by the First Congress in 1789 as 1 Statute 50 (Act of Aug. 7, 1789, ch. 8). Section 1 explicitly vests the President with unilateral authority to appoint and remove territorial officers, stating: "...the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint all officers...and the President is hereby declared to have the same powers of revocation and removal." This aligns with Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution, which grants the President the power to appoint officers with Senate consent, and the inherent removal power affirmed by the Decision of 1789.

Attempting to re-seat a territorial governor outside this process usurps the President's exclusive constitutional prerogative. The Public Notice underscores this in its *Lawful Basis and Constitutional Authority*, noting that 1 Statute 50 ensures "executive control over re-inhabited Free States until statehood." Bypassing Presidential appointment disrupts the separation of powers—a bedrock constitutional norm—by vesting unauthorized individuals or groups with executive authority that the Constitution and statute reserve for the President. This is not merely procedural; it undermines the centralized executive oversight critical to territorial governance, as historically validated by *Strader v. Graham* (51 U.S. 82, 1851), which upheld the Ordinance's application to territorial administration under the Constitution.

As stated in <u>Public Notice RR950286760RUSA – Lawful, Historical, and Constitutional Validation of the Republic for the United States of America</u> "The Republic's re-inhabitation was civilian-led through a grassroots approach (<u>DSI</u>). The Re-inhabited books (especially Volume 2) go into detailed and heavily referenced accounts of just how this occurred." However, since the Republic Congress, Judiciary, Executive and free States came into agreement that the way forward was to implement 1 Statute 50 to continue the process of re-seating vacant free States following an election of a Constitutionally seated <u>President</u> of the Republic, that method became an historical artifact, being replaced by the constitutionally mandated 1 Statute 50 Presidential appointment process. This historical fact is well documented in <u>Public Notice RR950286787RUSA – Official Response to SG Anon's Podcast</u>.

2. Article IV, Section 4: Guarantee of a Republican Form of Government

Article IV, Section 4 mandates that "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government." The Republic's *Re-Inhabitation Plan* (2010, 2024) and *Implementation* (2016) interpret this as requiring a structured process to re-seat vacated states, with provisional officers appointed by the President until lawful statehood is achieved. The *Implementation*, Section 9, establishes a threshold of 30,000 electors as a prerequisite for transitioning from territorial to state status, reflecting the Ordinance's historical benchmark (e.g., 60,000 free inhabitants for statehood, adjusted for interim governance).

Re-seating officers like a interim territorial governor without Presidential appointment and short of 30,000 electors violates this guarantee by circumventing the representative process. A republican form demands legitimacy through constitutional mechanisms—not *ad hoc* elections by small, unrepresentative groups. This Public Notice highlights this in its *Cease and Desist Order*, noting that prior elections (e.g., any of the free State governorships) "lack lawful commission under 1 Statute 50" and are "superseded by this lawful mandate." Such actions risk creating a rival authority, fracturing the Republic's unity—an unconstitutional peril on its face by assaulting the Union's indissolubility. These

actions shortcut the deliberative, participatory framework essential to republican governance, attempting to substitute mob rule or oligarchy for lawful order.

3. Violation of the Re-Inhabitation Framework and Due Process

The Republic's re-inhabitation process, detailed in the *Implementation* (2016), *Addendum* (2024), and *Re-Inhabitation Plan*, builds on 1 Statute 50 to restore *de jure* governance amid the expected collapse of the corporate U.S. entity (28 U.S.C. § 3002(15)(A)). This framework mandates Presidential appointments of provisional officers—subject to Senate confirmation - to ensure continuity and compliance with constitutional norms until mass participation enables elections. The 30,000-elector requirement (Section 9) ensures a broad, lawful base of consent, consistent with the Ordinance's promise of equal footing and republican principles (e.g., trial by jury, *habeas corpus*).

Attempting to re-seat a governor apart from this process breaches due process under common law and the Republic's own rules. This Public Notice's *Directives* and *Declaration* emphasize that such actions "disrupt the constitutional re-seating of free states process" and "forfeit the protections of our *de jure* system." Without Presidential commission, these officers lack lawful authority, rendering their acts fraudulent and misrepresentative—violations actionable within the Republic's jurisdiction. Historically, this echoes Aaron Burr's 1806 conspiracy (*United States v. Burr*, 1807), where unauthorized governance threatened national integrity, necessitating executive intervention.

4. Short-Cutting of the 30,000-Elector Threshold Undermines Legitimacy

The 30,000-elector threshold, while an interim adaptation of the Ordinance's statehood criteria, ensures that territorial governance transitions to elected officials only with significant popular support—mirroring the constitutional norm of representative government. The Public Notice's *Lawful Basis* notes that "prior elections lacking the required 30,000 electors" are superseded by Presidential appointments. Re-seating a governor with fewer electors (e.g., a handful of local votes) shortcuts this requirement, undermining the legitimacy of the office and the Republic's claim to restore a *de jure*, constitutionally grounded Union.

This violation risks creating a governance vacuum or rival factions, as warned in the *Declaration*: "Their conduct...threatens to establish a rival authority, fracturing the Republic's unity." Constitutionally, it contravenes Article VI's supremacy of federal law and the Oath requirement, as these individuals act without lawful commission, aligning with *de facto* rather than *de jure* authority. Such actions could also invite liability under statutes like the Insurrection Act (10 U.S.C. §§ 251–255), as they mirror secessionist efforts to establish independent entities within U.S. boundaries.

5. Practical and Constitutional Consequences

From a Republic office holder's perspective, this breach jeopardizes the *Re-Inhabitation Plan*'s goal of securing the general welfare against corporate failure and external threats (*Addendum*, 2024). Constitutionally, it defies the executive's role as the unifying force in territorial administration—a norm rooted in the Federalist Papers (No. 70, Hamilton) and upheld by *Myers*. By bypassing the President and the 30,000-elector minimum, these attempts erode the Republic's credibility as a lawful alternative to the *de facto* system, risking chaos akin to historical fractures.

Conclusion

Attempting to re-seat vacant territorial officers like a governor without Presidential appointment under 1 Statute 50 violates constitutional norms by: (1) usurping Article II executive authority; (2) breaching Article IV, Section 4's republican guarantee; (3) shortcutting the 30,000-elector threshold, undermining legitimacy; and (4) disrupting the separation of powers and due process. As this Public Notice asserts, such actions are "outside the Republic's lawful structure," aligning perpetrators with *de facto* control and warranting cessation to preserve constitutional order.

Act of Aug. 7, 1789. ch. 8 (1 Stat. 50), FIRST CONGRESS SESS. I CH. 8 1789 50-53, STATUTE I.

Chap. VIII.- An Act to provide for the Government of the Territory North-west of the river Ohio.

Whereas in order that the ordinance of the United States in Congress assembled, for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio may continue to have full effect, it is requisite that certain provisions should be made, so as to adapt the same to the present Constitution of the United States.(a) SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which by the said ordinance, any information is to be given, or communication made by the governor of the said territory to the United States in Congress assembled, or to any of their officers, it shall be the duty of the said governor to give such information and to make such communication to the President of the United States, and the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint all officers which by the said ordinance were to have been appointed by the United States in Congress assembled, and all officers so appointed shall be commissioned by him; and in all cases where the United States in Congress assembled, might, by the said ordinance, revoke any commission or remove from any office, the President is hereby declared to have the same powers of revocation and removal.

ADDENDUM 2

Lawful Legitimacy of James Buchanan Geiger's Presidency Over James Timothy Turner's in the Republic for the United States of America, Addressing Turner's Claim to Republic Property

Abstract

The Republic for the united States of America, re-inhabited in 2010 to restore *de jure* constitutional governance, transitioned leadership from James Timothy Turner to James Buchanan Geiger following Turner's 2012 arrest and 2013 conviction. This white paper affirms Geiger's lawful presidency over Turner's, rooted in constitutional principles, statutory authority, historical precedent, and the Republic's re-inhabitation framework. It further addresses Turner's possession of Republic property—such as an original signed copy of the <u>Proclamation of Claim and Interest</u> with the <u>Declaration of Sovereign Intent (DSI)</u> bearing his autograph, alongside claims of "First in Time is First in Line"—demonstrating that these do not lawfully re-seat him as president. Turner's informal election, incapacitation, and reliance on physical possession lack constitutional or lawful basis, while Geiger's 2014 Electoral College election aligns with Article II and the <u>Northwest Ordinance (1 Stat. 50)</u>. Historical parallels reinforce Geiger's legitimacy, rendering Turner's claims immaterial in law.

Introduction

The Republic for the united States of America emerged in 2010 to reclaim the *de jure* constitutional government usurped by the corporate UNITED STATES (28 U.S.C. § 3002). Its presidency shifted from James Timothy Turner, elected informally via a phone call in 2010 and incapacitated by arrest in 2012, to James Buchanan Geiger, elected via Electoral College in 2014. Turner asserts that his possession of Republic property—such as an autographed Proclamation of Claim and Interest with DSI and the Republic Seal—coupled with a "First in Time is First in Line" claim, akin to bankruptcy priority, re-establishes his presidency. This addendum evaluates Geiger's legitimacy over Turner's, demonstrating that Turner's possession and claims hold no lawful weight under constitutional law, statutory authority, or Republic governance principles, as detailed in *Re-Inhabited, Volume 2* by Jean and David Hertler.

1. Constitutional Foundations of Presidential Legitimacy

The <u>Constitution for the united States of America</u>, re-established via the <u>Utah Document</u> in 2010, governs presidential legitimacy under Article II. Turner's possession of signed documents does not override these requirements.

- Turner's Election (2010): Turner's voice vote election on a nationwide phone call predated the Utah Document's adoption, lacking the Electoral College process mandated by Article II, Section 1, Clause 2 (*Re-Inhabited, Vol. 2*). His role was provisional and administrative, not de jure. Possession of the Proclamation with his autograph signifies his historical involvement, not ongoing authority, as Article II vests legitimacy in election, not artifacts.
- **Geiger's Election (2014):** Geiger assumed the Acting Presidency post-Turner's arrest, then after a 2014 Electoral College election across thirteen remnant states, fulfilling Article II (*Re-Inhabited, Vol. 2*). This process, not possession of documents, confers constitutional legitimacy.
- "First in Time" Fallacy: Turner's claim mimics bankruptcy law's priority principle (e.g., 11 U.S.C. § 507), but the Constitution does not recognize such a mechanism for executive authority. Article VI establishes the Constitution as the "supreme Law of the Land," superseding Turner's reliance on physical possession or prior officeholding.

2. Statutory Authority: The Northwest Ordinance (1 Statute 50)

The Northwest Ordinance, codified as 1 Stat. 50 (1789), underpins Geiger's presidency and negates Turner's claims based on property.

- Presidential Appointment Power: Section 1 grants the President authority to appoint and remove territorial officers, affirmed by the <u>Decision of 1789</u> and *Strader v. Graham* (51 U.S. 82, 1851). Geiger exercised this authority as Acting President and formalized it post-2014 (<u>Implementation of the Northwest Ordinance, 2016</u>). Turner's possession of the Republic Seal or signed <u>Proclamation</u> does not confer this statutory power, which resides in the elected officeholder.
- **Turner's Incapacitation:** Turner's 2012 arrest and 2013 conviction (<u>U.S. v. Turner, DOJ, 2013</u>) stripped him of capacity to wield 1 Stat. 50 authority. Geiger's succession ensured continuity, a function of office, not document ownership.
- Lawful Irrelevance of Possession: In law, possession of official artifacts (e.g., seals, signed declarations) does not equate to authority. The <u>Proclamation</u> and <u>DSI</u>, filed globally in 2012 (<u>Public Notice RR950286760RUSA</u>), establish the Republic's claim, not Turner's personal title. His retention is akin to a former official holding memorabilia—symbolic, not operative.

3. Historical Precedents Supporting Geiger's Legitimacy

Historical examples of succession and authority clarify that Turner's possession lacks precedent for reclaiming the presidency.

- Washington's Election (1789): Washington's Electoral College election established Article II legitimacy, independent of prior roles or documents. Geiger's 2014 election mirrors this, while Turner's claim resembles a retired general clutching a commission—nostalgic, not authoritative.
- Lincoln's Crisis Leadership (1861): Lincoln's unilateral actions (12 Statute 326), later ratified, preserved the Union during crisis. Geiger's leadership post-Turner's arrest parallels this, with his election formalizing authority. Turner's possession of the Proclamation holds no more weight than Confederate leaders retaining pre-war seals—irrelevant to lawful governance.
- **Tyler Precedent (1841):** John Tyler's succession without election after Harrison's death set a norm for continuity. Geiger's rise from Senate President *pro tempore* to Acting President, then elected President, aligns with this. Turner's "First in Time" assertion finds no parallel; possession of documents did not re-seat ex-presidents like John Adams.

4. The Impact of Turner's Arrest, Conviction, and Property Claims

Turner's arrest and conviction decisively undermine his presidency, with his property claims adding no lawful merit.

- **Inability to Serve:** Turner's imprisonment (2012-2023) prevented him from fulfilling Article II, Section 3 duties (*Re-Inhabited, Vol. 2*). Geiger's succession preserved the Republic, a necessity Turner's incarceration precluded. Possession of the <u>Proclamation</u> or Seal does not restore capacity, as law prioritizes function over form.
- **Lawful Standing Enhanced:** The U.S. Corporation's interference bolstered the Republic's standing, with Geiger's leadership key (<u>Public Notice RR950286760RUSA</u>). Turner's claim that his autograph on the <u>Proclamation</u> makes the Republic "his" misapplies property law to governance, a notion unsupported by constitutional or common law principles (e.g., <u>*Marbury v. Madison*</u>, <u>5 U.S. 137</u>, 1803).

• **Bankruptcy Analogy Fails:** Turner's "First in Time is First in Line" echoes bankruptcy priority, but governance is not a creditor dispute. The Republic's presidency derives from election and oath under Article VI, not possession or prior tenure. Turner's retention of documents is a personal act, not a lawful re-seating mechanism.

5. The Republic's Re-Inhabitation Framework and Turner's Claims

The Republic's documented process rejects Turner's property-based assertion.

- **Utah Document (2010):** The <u>DSI</u> and <u>Proclamation (2012)</u> re-established the Constitution, requiring Electoral College elections post-adoption (*Re-Inhabited, Vol. 2*). Turner's pre-Constitution role ended with his arrest; Geiger's 2014 election fulfilled this mandate. The signed <u>Proclamation</u> is a historical record, not a perpetual title deed.
- **Electoral Process:** Geiger's election involved state electors, not document ownership (*Re-Inhabited, Vol. 2*). Turner's claim bypasses this, asserting a possessory right alien to Article II.
- **Interim Governance:** Geiger's use of 1 Stat. 50 to appoint officers (<u>Implementation, 2016</u>; <u>Addendum, 2024</u>) reflects lawful administration until 30,000 electors per state are secured. Turner's possession does not engage this framework, lacking statutory or constitutional grounding.
- Cease and Desist Order: The Republic's directive (<u>Public Notice</u>) demands Turner surrender such property, affirming that the property belongs to the interim government, not individuals. His retention violates fiduciary duty, and does not re-seat him.

6. Conclusion: Geiger's Lawful Presidency Prevails

James Buchanan Geiger's presidency is the lawful successor to James Timothy Turner's, upheld by constitutional mandate, statutory authority, historical precedent, and Republic records. Turner's possession of a copy of the <u>Proclamation of Claim and Interest</u> with <u>DSI</u>, Republic Seal, or claims of "First in Time is First in Line" do not re-seat him as president. These artifacts and assertions lack lawful force under Article II, 1 Stat. 50, or common law, reflecting personal retention rather than governance authority. Geiger's 2014 Electoral College election, response to Turner's incapacitation, and alignment with the Founders' intent cement his legitimacy, ensuring the Republic's mission endures.

Recommendations

- 1. **Reaffirm Geiger's Authority:** Republic officeholders must reject Turner's claims, per this Cease and Desist Order.
- 2. **Recover Property:** Enforce surrender of Republic property from Turner to preserve institutional integrity.
- 3. **Public Clarification:** Educate supporters on the irrelevance of Turner's possession, reinforcing Geiger's lawful presidency.

The following is an excerpt from a message from Tim Turner to be shared with the Republic from 2015. He clearly acknowledges President Geiger as the President of the Republic.

Quote: "... You are my President and First Lady. ..."

Jean Hertler

From: TURNER JAMES TIMOTHY (14154002)

Sent Date: Friday, July 10, 2015 8:06 AM

To: (Redacted)

Subject: From Tim Part One

Hi Sister, Happy 36th Birthday!!! I hope you have the best birthday that you have ever had and all your wishes come true. I am sending the message from the Lord to the family. I would like for you to read it to them. I have been praying and fasting about what to write and this is what I received. I hope you feel the spirit as strongly when you read it as I did when I wrote it. It may take more than one email as it is a bit lengthy.

Say not that I am weak. You are mighty and strong through the power of our God. Say not that I am fearful. You are full of faith and confidence in your Mighty Lord and faithful redeemer. Say not that the Republic cannot be established. It is already established by our God in heaven. Do you think that our redeemer does not see and hear all that goes on on this earth. The earth, clouds, the stars and the angels witness all and don't miss anything that happens on this earth. They reveal all to Him. He knows all of your troubles, cares, fears, and concerns. He also knows the power and strength that lies within you that are in His Holy Spirit. Do you think that He who created the earth, stars and heavens, by His word, is so weak that He cannot protect and establish you? He is far more than able. Many have forgotten who you are. You are Sons and Daughters of the most high God and creator of the many universes and all they contain. Some of you have allowed the enemy invade your sanctuary and create doubt and fear. These things are not of the Spirit of Our God but from His adversary. I spent several years travelling this nation speaking my heart and God's words to you. Do you remember when you heard those words they stirred your hearts minds and souls. You recognized the truth and responded to it. You were compelled by a power greater than yourself to stand up for truth and righteousness in our beloved nation. Those of you who were stirred and stood up, did not do it because of your own emotions. It was because the fir of the Holy Spirit of God that was sparked within you that caused you to act. Many of you stepped forward and answered the call to stand in the gap and shore up the wall of truth and righteousness in America. You were then and still are a part of the most powerful and important movement since the founders first established America Their fight was not easy. Many of them gave their lives and fortunes for the cause of Liberty. Their struggle was much more difficult than ours has been but just as you were they were compelled to complete the arduous task by the Most High God. Don't you think that General George Washington was discouraged at times. Often he could not properly feed, clothe or equip his army. They suffered much but they did not quit. When they thought they could not go on God they would call upon God and He would come to their aide in a miraculous way. Don't you think they wondered how it would be possible for them to win the war. They were fighting against the greatest military force in the entire world at that time. We too have had doubts but we just as they did also call upon the name of our Lord for help. He is faithful and we will overcome. If we try to establish the Republic in our strength we will certainly fail. If we place our trust and confidence in Him and His ability we will prevail. Each one of you know in your heart that our cause is righteous and He will see it through to completion. We are not only building the Republic we are building the kingdom of God on earth. Just as surely as God ordained the founding fathers and mothers more than 200 years ago, He has also ordained you and what you are doing today. Because of Him we will prevail. Do not say this Republic is yours. It belongs to the almighty God and He shall establish it. His time to move is getting very close. You will see much instability among the nations soon as He prepares to collapse them. He will take their power, their god mammon, from them and they will fall. Many of you have been faithful and during difficult times you stood on your faith. You stood not only because it was right, you stood because you knew the importance of it to your children and grandchildren, even afar off. You love and care for those future generations of Americans, even some that are yet to come. God loves them too. I need to address some of you individually as the Lord leads. Jim and Suzanne: You two have been with me the longer than anyone. You were two of the first who heard the truth and were stirred by the Holy Spirit. In a very difficult struggle you have been faithful. I love and respect you both with all of my heart. You are my President and First Lady. This is what God is saying to you. Jim, rise up and take possession of the power that He has placed within you. You know who you are. You are the direct bloodline and seed of Abraham our father and recipient of the covenant promises in this day. Stir up those gifts that He has given you and take possession of this land. His land. You must stand up and be that strong and anointed leader that God created you to be. He is with you and you shall not fail. Do not stand in your own strength but stand in His. All things must be established in heaven before they are manifest on earth. Stand in your authority as President and call down the Republic to earth as it is already established in heaven. He has already given you the power and the victory and you will prevail through Him. It is His will to establish righteous government in America. Suzanne: You are Jim's crutch when he needs

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support. You are also his advisor to give him the words of encouragement as the Lord gives them to you. You are a blessed Daughter of the lineage of King David. Remember who you are in the Lord. His hand is upon you and His spirit is with you. Personal Note: Jim and Suzanne, I stand with you and support you 100%. I pray for you every day faithfully and Our Lord is truly with you. Proclaim the Republic as it already is. ...

References

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- Northwest Ordinance, 1 Stat. 50 (1789)
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