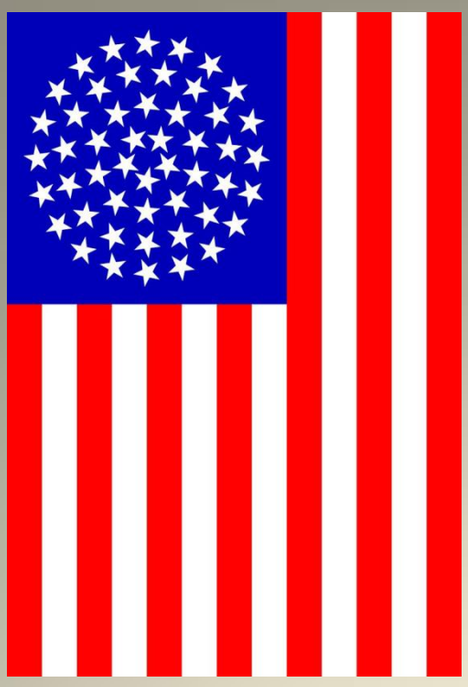

Republic for the united States of America

PUBLIC NOTICE

Secure ID# RR950286760RUSA

Lawful, Historical, and Constitutional Validation of the Republic for the United States of America

To the Esteemed Statesmen of the Republic for the United States of America

As you undertake the critical task of re-seating our vacated states, the Republic government —reborn in 2010 and solidified by the 2014 electoral college election of President James Buchanan Geiger—stands as the lawful authority to restore de jure constitutional governance. This white paper validates our mission, and its core principles demand your attention. Grounded in the Northwest Ordinance (1787) / 1 Statute 50 (1789) (pg. 169 in this link), the original Constitution, and historical precedents like the Decision of 1789, our actions prepare for a collapsing corporate UNITED STATES (28 U.S.C. § 3002) and secret society threats. Here’s what you need to know to lead effectively.

First, our lawful backbone is 1 Statute 50. Enacted in 1789, it empowers the President to appoint (and remove) interim officers to govern territories until statehood, a power rooted in the First Congress’s intent (Decision of 1789) and upheld by Strader v. Graham (1851). The RE-INHABITATION PLAN (disseminated 2024, rooted in 2010 actions) adapts this to re-seat the 50 states, vacated by corporate overreach since 1871. President Geiger’s election, echoing Washington’s in 1789, vested him with this authority, unanimously endorsed by all interim branches—executive, legislative, judicial—as clearly demonstrated by your interim appointments. This isn’t theory; this is law in action, filling a gap that the Founders never foresaw, with all states abandoned.

Second, history supports this fact. The Northwest Ordinance / 1 Statute 50 directly built five states, proving that its staged process works, and this template was adapted to seat all future states. Your current interim position is authorized directly from this law, to restore republican governance (Article IV, Section 4) as Texas v. White (1869) affirmed an indissoluble Union. Lincoln’s 1861 crisis actions (12 Statute 326) set a precedent: executive leadership, later ratified, saves the nation when Congress lags. You are the front line in this revival of our Constitutional Republic.

Third, threats loom large. The corporate system’s imminent failure risks chaos or foreign control without a lawful government standing by (2024 Addendum), while secret societies—such as Jesuits with papal oaths, and Freemasons with blood vows (Re-inhabited, Hertler)—could subvert us, as Washington warned in 1796: “Cunning, ambitious men” threaten liberty (Farewell Address (1796)). Your transparency and constitutional fidelity (Article VI oath) are our shield, reinforced by 1 Statute 50’s removal power.

Statesmen, this isn't just paperwork—this is reclaiming your states' sovereignty. This full document details how 1 Statute 50 gives authority to your position, supported by history and law, with all government branches united post-2014, and how to guard against hidden agendas. Your leadership in this Republic depends on the truths in these pages.

Abstract

The Republic for the united States of America, was established as the interim government in 2010 and formalized through subsequent actions (e.g., Download Press Releases: 2014 election, 2016 Road map for the "Re-Inhabitation of the Republic, 2024 RE-INHABITATION PLAN). The Republic claims lawful authority to restore the de jure constitutional governance abandoned by the corporate UNITED STATES (28 U.S.C. § 3002). This white paper provides a comprehensive lawful, historical, and constitutional analysis supporting its lawfulness, drawing on the Northwest Ordinance / 1 Statute 50, the original ratified Constitution, the Decision of 1789, and related documents. It addresses the Republic's re-inhabitation efforts, counters potential subversion by secret societies, and outlines a lawful transition to permanent statehood, reinforcing its standing as the rightful civil authority amidst a collapsing corporate system.

Introduction

The Republic for the united States of America emerged in 2010 as Americans gathered in Utah to re-inhabit the de jure constitutional government established by the Founding Fathers. This was in response to the perceived collapse of the corporate UNITED STATES (28 U.S.C. § 3002) due to fiscal irresponsibility and deviation from constitutional principles. Formalized through a 2014 special election of President James Buchanan Geiger and detailed in the RE-INHABITATION PLAN (disseminated 2024), the Republic asserts its lawfulness under foundational documents such as the Northwest Ordinance / 1 Statute 50 and the original Constitution. This white paper validates these actions, integrating historical precedents (e.g., Decision of 1789), lawful analyses (e.g., Strader v. Graham), and warnings against secret societies to affirm the Republic's lawful authority and mission. See Addendum 1 for supporting documentation.

---

1. Historical and Constitutional Foundations

The Republic's interim government stands on a bedrock of historical and constitutional principles, reflecting the intent of the Founding Fathers and early Congresses.

1.1 The Northwest Ordinance / 1 Statute 50

- **Historical Significance**: Enacted in 1787 under the Articles of Confederation, the original Northwest Ordinance promised a republican form of government, equal footing for new states, accelerating westward expansion, and fundamental rights (e.g., habeas corpus, trial by jury). Historians view its principles as forming part of the governance framework adopted by the Constitution (1789). The Ordinance birthed its first five states, proving its efficacy.

- **Lawful Evolution**: Codified as 1 Statute 50 on August 7, 1789, by the First Congress and signed by President George Washington, it shifted appointment and removal powers of territorial officials to the President, with Senate consent for appointments, affirmed as constitutional in Strader v. Graham (51 U.S. 82 [1851]). The Decision of 1789 (July 1789) reinforced the authority, establishing unilateral Presidential removal power over executive officers, including territorial governors (1 Statute 50, Section 1).

- **Support for the Republic**: The Republic utilizes 1 Statute 50 as a lawful mechanism to appoint interim officers (e.g., governors, justices) for vacated states reverting to territories, mirroring the Ordinance's staged governance. The 2016 Road map for the "Re-Inhabitation of the Republic, 2016 Implementation (Section 3) and 2024 Addendum adapt this to re-inhabit the 50 abandoned states, ensuring continuity with constitutional intent amidst corporate collapse.

1.2 The Original Constitution

- **Limited Government**: The Constitution (1789) established a federal government of enumerated powers (Article I, Section 8), reserving all others to the States and the People (10th Amendment). The Republic contends that the corporate UNITED STATES has exceeded these limits, necessitating restoration.
- **State Sovereignty**: Article IV, Section 4 guarantees a republican form of government to every state, balancing federal and state powers. Because the States were replaced by corporate entities, the Republic contends that the vacated states violate this guarantee, justifying re-inhabitation.
- **Support for the Republic**: The Republic aligns with the Framers' intent, as articulated in the Declaration of Independence (1776)—the right to alter oppressive government—and the Bill of Rights (1791), protecting fundamental liberties eroded by corporate overreach.

---

2. Lawful Precedents and Modern Application

The Republic's actions are grounded in lawful precedents and modern adaptations of foundational principles.

2.1 Decision of 1789

- **Context**: In July 1789, the First Congress affirmed the President's unilateral removal power over executive territorial officers (e.g., 1 Statute 28), a precedent set weeks before 1 Statute 50's enactment. James Madison argued this power is inherent to Article II's executive vesting and "take Care" clauses, ensuring accountability without needing Senate confirmation (Decision of 1789).
- **Relevance**: This supports the Republic's Presidential authority to appoint and remove interim officers (2016 Road map for the "Re-Inhabitation of the Republic, 2016 Implementation, Section 3; 2024 Addendum, providing a lawful basis for transitions of governance in vacated territories, free from Congressional reclaim (per 2016 analysis).

2.2 Emancipation Proclamation 2014

- **Context**: Issued by President Geiger on March 4, 2014, post-inauguration, this proclamation addresses modern freedoms and governance, echoing Lincoln's 1863 precedent but tailored to address corporate overreach.
- **Lawful Basis**: Grounded in the Constitution's preamble (promoting general welfare) and 1 Statute 50's protection of rights, it asserts the Republic's duty to restore lawful governance.
- **Support**: It reinforces the Republic's commitment to constitutional principles, serving as a modern call to action aligned with the RE-INHABITATION PLAN.

[1] *United States Constitution, Article I, Section 2* (c. 1789) *The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative;*

2.3 RE-INHABITATION PLAN (2024, disseminated 2024, rooted in 2010 actions)

- **Roadmap**: Initiated in 2010 and detailed in 2024, the PLAN outlines re-inhabiting vacated states via 1 Statute 50. This includes the goal of a minimum of 30,000[1] electors per state for elections (2016 Section 3; 2024 Addendum.
- **Lawful Basis**: Draws on the Ordinance's staged governance, Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution, and the Declaration of Sovereign Intent (2010), ensuring lawful civil authority post-corporate collapse.
- **Support**: Provides a structured, lawful transition, validated by Presidential powers under 1 Statute 50 and historical statehood processes. See Addendum 3 for more documentation.

2.4 Declaration of Sovereign Intent (2010) & Proclamation of Claim and Interest (2012)

- **Overview**: These documents establish the Republic as the *de jure* government, claiming status as "first in line, first in time" globally filed since 2012 (Declaration of Sovereign Intent (2010) & Proclamation of Claim and Interest (2012)).
- **Lawful Basis**: Rooted in the Declaration of Independence's right to self-governance and 1 Statute 50's framework, they assert sovereignty against corporate usurpation.
- **Support**: Legitimize the Republic's interim status, paralleling the Ordinance's promise of equal footing and republican governance.

---

3. Addressing Threats: Secret Societies and Corporate Deviation

The Republic's actions counter historical and modern threats to constitutional governance. See Addendum 2 for more documentation.

3.1 Corporate UNITED STATES (28 U.S.C. § 3002)

- **Deviation**: The 2024 Addendum notes the corporate shift (1871 onward, codified 1947), vacating states under military-like rule, violating Article IV, Section 4. The Republic asserts that this constitutes an invasion of sovereignty, unaddressed by Congress (28 U.S.C. § 3002).
- **Response**: Re-inhabitation restores de jure states, aligning with the Ordinance's intent and the Constitution's limited government ethos, as argued in the 2016 Implementation.

3.2 Secret Societies (Jesuits, Freemasons, etc.)

- **Historical Context**: George Washington's 1796 Farewell Address warned of "cunning, ambitious" men consolidating power. This was echoed by John Adams (1816) against Jesuits and John Quincy Adams against Freemasons (Morgan Affair, 1826). By 1828, there was an "Anti-Mason Party" gaining popularity. Kennedy's 1961 speech condemned secret oaths, reflecting ongoing concerns.
- **Lawful Conflict**: Jesuit "Fourth Vow" and Masonic blood oaths (Hertler, 2024) conflict with constitutional fidelity, risking subversion of Republic officials (Appendix B).
- **Support**: The Republic's transparency (e.g., public notices and Presidential removal power (1 Statute 50) thwart such influence, upholding the Ordinance's moral mandate (Article 3).

---

4. Lawful and Constitutional Legitimacy

The Republic's interim government is lawful under multiple lenses:

- **Constitutional Legitimacy**: Restores Article IV, Section 4's republican guarantee, countering corporate overreach with appropriate limited government (2016 Implementation, Section 2).
- **Historical Precedent**: Mirrors the Ordinance's statehood process and Reconstruction's restoration (1867-1870), validated by Texas v. White (1869) as an indissoluble Union.
- **Statutory Authority**: 1 Statute 50's Presidential powers, affirmed by the Decision of 1789, underpin interim appointments and removals (2024 Addendum), ensuring lawful governance transitions.

---

5. Documentation and Actions: Validation

The Republic's key documents and actions align with this framework:

- **2010 Formation**: Grassroots re-inhabitation, from the American People to the counties to the states, mirrors the Declaration's self-governance right.
- **2014 Election/Inauguration**: Special election (Executive Notices) and Geiger's Proclamation reflect republican government lawfulness under 1 Statute 50's interim process.
- **2016 Implementation**: Codifies 50-state re-inhabitation (Section 1), adapting Ordinance thresholds (e.g., 5,000 electors, Section 9) for modern needs.
- **2024 Addendum**: Addresses corporate failure, delegating interim officers to guide statehood, consistent with Article I, Section 2's representation standards (30,000 per state).

---

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

- **Legitimacy**: The Republic's interim government is a lawful response to corporate abandonment, grounded in 1 Statute 50, the Constitution, and historical precedents, resisting secret society threats through transparency and Presidential authority.
- **Public Support**: Success hinges on mass participation (30,000 electors per state), echoing the Ordinance's republican ethos (2016 Section 9).
- **Future Steps**: Transition elections (2024 Addendum and public awareness campaigns ensure a lawful shift to permanent governance, fulfilling Article IV, Section 4.

Recommendations

1. **Congressional Oversight**: Continue the vetting process, as established by the President and required by 1 Statute 50 (1789 – Senate Consent) to oversee re-inhabitation, screening for secret society affiliations (2016 Section 12).
2. **Lawful Codification of Presidential Authority**: Upon the seating of the Republic Congress with a quorum of at least a two-thirds majority, it should enact a Joint Resolution to formally affirm and codify the President's powers under the Northwest Ordinance as adapted by 1 Statute 50 (1789). This resolution would solidify the President's authority to appoint and remove interim officers during the re-seating of vacated states, ensuring lawful governance continuity. It also re-inforces actions taken to preserve the Republic by the first Re-Inhabited Congress which formulated and forwarded to the President the necessary templates to re-seat the territories (vacated free States) by utilizing the Northwest Ordinance as codified into 1 Statute 50. Historically, this would mirror the actions of the 37th Congress in 1861, when, on

July 13, 1861, it retroactively ratified President Abraham Lincoln's unilateral measures—such as suspending habeas corpus and mobilizing troops—to preserve the Union at the Civil War's outset (Act of August 6, 1861, 12 Statute 326). Just as Lincoln acted decisively under Article II's executive power to address an existential crisis before Congressional approval, the Republic's President leverages 1 Statute 50—bolstered by the Decision of 1789's affirmation of removal authority—to re-inhabit free states abandoned by the corporate UNITED STATES (28 U.S.C. § 3002). This codification, rooted in constitutional precedent and historical necessity, would reinforce the Republic's lawful framework, safeguarding its mission against modern threats like secret society influence and corporate collapse. See Addendum 4 for more documentation.

3. **Citizen Engagement**: Expand elector registration (2016 Section 9; 2024 Addendum), leveraging grassroots county assemblies.
United States Constitution, Article I, Section 2 (c. 1789) The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative;

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)
- Texas v. White, 74 U.S. 700 (1869)
- Decision of 1789, Annals of Congress, 1st Cong., 1st Sess.
- Washington, G., Farewell Address (1796)
- Kennedy, J.F., Address to American Newspaper Publishers (1961)

God Bless America,

Done outside the City of Washington, this second 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 the Implementation of 1 Statute 50 is Necessary to Re-Seat Vacated States - A Message to the American People

Introduction

Dear American People,
The interim government of the Republic for the united States of America, as detailed in the preceding white paper, has undertaken a monumental task: re-seating the vacated states of our Union to restore the de jure constitutional governance envisioned by our Founding Fathers. This Addendum explains why this process—particularly the reliance on the Northwest Ordinance as codified in 1 Statute 50 (1789) —became necessary. I aim to clarify that the Founders and subsequent Congresses never anticipated a scenario where all states would be vacated due to corporate abandonment, leaving no explicit lawful blueprint for such a crisis. Yet, laws like 1 Statute 50, already on the books, provide a lawful mechanism to address this unprecedented situation, enabling the Republic to re-establish the American People's free states and preserve our constitutional heritage.

1. Historical Context: The Founders' Vision and Unforeseen Vacancy

When the Founding Fathers drafted the Constitution in 1787 and the First Congress convened in 1789, their vision was a resilient Union of sovereign states, each guaranteed a republican form of government (Article IV, Section 4). The Northwest Ordinance of 1787, later adapted as 1 Statute 50 (1789), exemplified this by creating a process to transform frontier territories into states on equal footing, ensuring expansion without compromising constitutional principles. Historians note its success—five states emerged by 1848—reflecting the potential for perpetual statehood growth, not decline.

However, the Founders did not foresee a future where all states might be vacated, replaced by corporate entities (28 U.S.C. § 3002, codified 1947) under military-like rule, as argued in the 2024 Addendum to "Implementation of the Northwest Ordinance". Their debates, recorded in the Federalist Papers and Constitutional Convention notes, focused on preventing tyranny, balancing federal-state power, and securing individual rights—but not on a wholesale abandonment of state sovereignty. The collapse of the Articles of Confederation (1787) taught them to fortify the Union, but they only imagined threats like rebellion (e.g., Shays' Rebellion, 1786-1787) or foreign invasion, not an internal corporate usurpation resulting in vacating all states.

Subsequent Congresses, through the 19th and early 20th centuries, reinforced statehood (e.g., Reconstruction Acts, 1867) but never contemplated a scenario where the corporate UNITED STATES would supplant de jure states, leaving a void of lawful governance. The RE-INHABITATION PLAN (2024, disseminated 2024, rooted in 2010 actions) identifies this vacancy as a modern crisis—unimagined by the Founders—necessitating adaptive use of existing law.

2. Constitutional Gap: No Explicit Blueprint for Total State Vacancy

The Constitution provides mechanisms for state creation (Article IV, Section 3) and guarantees of governance (Article IV, Section 4), but it lacks a specific process for re-seating states that have been vacated en masse. A constitutional expert would note that:

- Article IV, Section 3: Focuses on admitting new states from territories or adjusting boundaries, assuming existing states remain intact (e.g., Northwest Ordinance's 60,000-inhabitant threshold).
- Article IV, Section 4: Guarantees a republican form of government and protection against invasion, but offers no remedy if states are vacated by corporate replacement rather than physical conquest.
- Impeachment and Amendment (Articles I, II, V): Addresses officer removal or constitutional changes, not state re-establishment after systemic abandonment.

The Framers expected states to endure, as seen in Texas v. White (1869), which declared the Union "indissoluble" and secession void, implying "perpetual state" existence. They did not draft a contingency for all states becoming corporate shells, as this defied their paradigm of a growing, not collapsing, the Union. The 1871 incorporation of the District of Columbia (16 Statute 419) and later statutes (28 U.S.C. § 3002) were incremental shifts—unforeseen as a trigger for total state vacancy — leaving no tailored lawful response in the Constitution or subsequent acts.

3. Lawful Necessity: Leveraging 1 Statute 50 as the Available Blueprint

Given this constitutional silence, the Republic turned to 1 Statute 50, a law in the Congressional Record since 1789, as the most applicable framework for re-seating vacated states. Let's discuss its necessity and suitability:

3.1 Historical Precedent and Adaptability

- **Original Intent**: Enacted on August 7, 1789, 1 Statute 50 adapted the 1787 Northwest Ordinance to the Constitution, transferring territorial governance to the President with Senate consent for appointments and unilateral removal power (Section 1), affirmed by the Decision of 1789 (July 1789). It successfully governed unorganized territories into statehood.

- **Adaptation**: The Republic's 2016 Implementation (Section 1) and 2024 Addendum extend this to vacated states, treating them as territories needing re-inhabitation. The Ordinance's staged process—Presidential appointees to elected governance (e.g., 5,000 electors, Section 9)—mirrors the need to rebuild state structures from a governance void.

3.2 Lawful Authority

- **Presidential Power**: 1 Statute 50's granted appointment and removal authority (Section 1) to empower the Republic's President to install interim officers (e.g., governors, per 2016 Section 3), as a lawful act under Article II, Section 2, and upheld by Strader v. Graham (1851). The Decision of 1789 ensures this power is unencumbered, which is vital for swift action in crisis.

- **Continuity**: The 2024 Addendum justifies this under Article IV, Section 4's guarantee, arguing vacated states require re-seating to restore republican governance, with 1 Statute 50 as the only extant law addressing such transitions.

3.3 No Alternative Blueprint

- **Congressional Inaction**: The Congresses post-1789 never legislated for total state vacancy, focusing on expansion (e.g., Missouri Compromise, 1820) or restoration (Reconstruction, 1867-1870), not corporate usurpation. The 2016 Implementation (Section 1) notes Congress "does not appear to reclaim administrative authority, nor could they by law," leaving 1 Statute 50 as the sole mechanism.

- **Constitutional Silence**: Without a specific amendment or statute, the Republic adapts 1 Statute 50's territorial process, aligning with the right under the Declaration of Independence (1776) to alter government when it fails, as the corporate UNITED STATES fake-government has (2024 Addendum).

4. Why This Process Was Essential

The American People were faced with a crisis unimaginable to the Founders: all Republic states usurped by corporate entities, leaving no de jure governance. From a political point of view:

- **Governance Void**: The corporate UNITED STATES' collapse (RE-INHABITATION PLAN) and failure to protect against invasion (2024 Addendum) threaten sovereignty, risking foreign control (e.g., U.N. suzerainty) without a lawful civil authority. Perhaps most importantly, the argument that the American People needed to settle the counties before filling state positions would result in NO governance in the interim time period. If the UNITED STATES corporation were to fail before this lengthy process was completed, there would be no Republic

ready to fill the gap until lawful elections could be held. Anarchy would ensue. This outcome had to be avoided at all costs.

- **Secret Society Risks**: Warnings from Washington (1796) and Kennedy (1961) highlight Jesuit and Masonic subversion, necessitating a transparent process like 1 Statute 50's Presidential oversight to counter hidden agendas.
- **Public Duty**: The Republic's process (e.g., 30,000 electors, 2016 Section 3) empowers the American People to re-seat states, fulfilling the Ordinance's methodical intent and Article I, Section 2's representation standard, absent a Founder-designed alternative.

5. Conclusion: A Call to Action

The Founding Fathers and early Congresses crafted a Union for perpetuity, not vacancy. Their lack of a blueprint for re-seating all states reflects this optimism, leaving 1 Statute 50 as the only lawful lifeline to restore the vacated states. The Republic's implementation of this process—rooted in history, law, and constitutional necessity—bridges this gap, ensuring your rights and sovereignty endure. Join us in this lawful re-inhabitation, as the Ordinance's legacy and your constitutional heritage demand.

References

- Northwest Ordinance (1787), 1 Statute 50 (1789)
- Constitution of the United States (1789), Articles I, II, IV
- RE-INHABITATION PLAN (2024, disseminated 2024, rooted in 2010 actions)
- Implementation of the Northwest Ordinance (2016)
- Addendum to "Implementation of the Northwest Ordinance" (2024)
- Strader v. Graham, 51 U.S. 82 (1851)
- Decision of 1789, Annals of Congress, 1st Cong., 1st Sess.
- Washington, G., Farewell Address (1796)

ADDENDUM 2

Limiting Exposure to Secret Societies During State Re-Seating

A Call to Protect Constitutional Governance

Introduction

Dear American People,
As the Republic for the united States of America pursues the re-seating of vacated states under the Northwest Ordinance / 1 Statute 50, as outlined in the preceding white paper and its first Addendum, a critical safeguard emerges: limiting the influence of secret societies such as the Jesuits and Freemasons. This Addendum explains why this precaution is essential during the re-seating process and why each territory (free state) should consider embedding constitutional provisions, similar to the original 13th Amendment (Titles of Nobility Amendment of 1810), to bar members (current or former) of secret societies from holding public office. The historical warnings from our Founders, coupled with lawful conflicts rooted in oath incompatibilities and theological critiques from early American discourse, clearly argue that such measures are vital so that the free states, once re-seated, uphold allegiance to the Constitution above all else.

1. Historical Context: Secret Societies as a Persistent Threat

From the Founding era to the present, secret societies have posed a recurring challenge to transparent governance, a risk magnified during the fragile re-seating process.

1.1 Founding Era Warnings

- **George Washington (1796)**: In his Farewell Address, Washington cautioned that "cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government," destroying the constitutional order (Farewell Address, 1796). This as a broad admonition against secretive factions, including Freemasonry, which, despite his own rumored ties, he saw as a potential threat when unchecked.

- **John Adams (1816)**: Writing to Thomas Jefferson, Adams expressed alarm at the Jesuits' return, stating, "I do not like the late Resurrection of the Jesuits. They have a General, now in Russia, in correspondence with the Jesuits in the U.S. who are more numerous than every body knows. Shall We not have Swarms of them here? as many Shapes and disguises as ever a King of the Gypsies, Bamfied More Carew himself, assumed? In the shape of Printers, Editors, Writers School masters &c. I have lately read Pascalls Letters over again, and four Volumes of the History of the Jesuits. If ever any Congregation of Men could merit, eternal Perdition on Earth and in Hell; according to these Historians though like Pascall true Catholicks, it is this Company of Loiola. Our System however of Religious Liberty must afford them an Assylum. But if they do not put Purity of our Elections to a Severe Tryal, it will be a Wonder." (Letter to Jefferson, May 6, 1816). His words reflect Enlightenment fears of papal influence undermining republican liberty.

1.2 Early Republic Incidents

- **Morgan Affair (1826)**: The disappearance of William Morgan, who threatened to reveal Masonic secrets, ignited the Anti-Masonic Movement. John Quincy Adams condemned Freemasonry, declaring, "I do conscientiously and sincerely believe that the Order of Freemasonry, if not the greatest, is one of the greatest moral and political evils under which this Union is now laboring" (Letters on Freemasonry, 1833). The resulting Anti-Masonic Party (1828-1838) sought to bar Masons from office, highlighting public distrust.

- **Jesuit Resurgence (1814)**: Post-1773 suppression, the Jesuits' reinstatement by Pope Pius VII sparked anti-Catholic sentiment, evidenced by the 1844 Philadelphia Nativist Riots targeting Jesuit institutions. Samuel Morse warned in 1835, "Jesuits are a secret society…a thousand times more dangerous" than overt threats (Foreign Conspiracy Against the Liberties of the United States, 1835), fearing their educational and political sway.

1.3 Relevance to Re-Seating

The re-seating process under 1 Statute 50 (2016 Road map for the "Re-Inhabitation of the Republic , 2016 Implementation, 2024 Addendum) relies on interim officers and assemblies, which are vulnerable to infiltration. Historical examples—Jesuit influence in education and Masonic judicial bias (e.g., Chief Justice John Marshall, Dartmouth College v. Woodward, 1819)—demonstrate how secret societies could subvert this transition, necessitating protective measures.

2. Constitutional and Lawful Imperatives: Safeguarding Allegiance

The Constitution demands undivided loyalty, a principle at odds with secret society oaths, especially during re-seating.

2.1 Oath Conflicts

- **Jesuit Fourth Vow**: Jesuits pledge absolute obedience to the Pope, as M.F. Cusack noted: "The Black Pope [Jesuit Superior General] rules the White Pope" (The Black Pope, 1896). This conflicts with Article VI's requirement that all officers "shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution," a duty central to the RE-INHABITATION PLAN (2024) and 2016 Implementation (Section 3).

- **Masonic Blood Oaths**: Freemasonry's rituals vow protection of the Lodge under severe penalties, as documented by David and Jean Hertler: "under no less penalty than having my throat cut, my tongue torn out" (Re-inhabited, 2019). Such oaths clash with public office oaths, echoing John Quincy Adams' critique of their moral and political threat (Letters on Freemasonry, 1833).

2.2 The Original 13th Amendment (Titles of Nobility)

- **Context**: Proposed in 1810 and ratified in 1819 by Virginia (although some claimed that the amendment was one vote short of adoption, according to those who suppressed it), it stated: "If any citizen of the United States shall accept…any title of nobility…from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen…and shall be incapable of holding any office" (Annals of Congress, 11th Cong., 2nd Sess.). Its main purpose was adding a stiff penalty for anyone who violated the Constitution's statement of the same requirement (because the Constitution was missing the penalty). Foreign influence, especially from Bar attorneys, was a concern just as important as the concern about secret society loyalties.

- **Application**: Jesuit papal vows and Masonic ranks (e.g., Master Mason) act as functional titles, subordinating officials to external powers, in violation of the Constitution. The Republic's re-seating under 1 Statute 50 (and Decision of 1789 authority) justifies using this amendment to bar such affiliations, ensuring constitutional supremacy.

2.3 Northwest Ordinance's Moral Mandate

- **Article 3**: Mandates "religion, morality, and knowledge" as essential to governance (1 Statute 50), a bulwark against secret societies' opacity. Interim officers (2024 Addendum) must embody this integrity, free from hidden oaths, to ensure lawful re-seating.

3. Necessity During Re-Seating: Vulnerability and Protection

The re-seating process, reliant on 1 Statute 50's interim governance, demands vigilance against secret societies:

- **Interim Fragility**: Appointees (e.g., governors, justices) serve in an interim capacity until lawful elections (minimum 30,000 electors, 2024 Addendum). The lack of permanence renders them vulnerable to Jesuit influence, such as through education, as Samuel F.B. Morse warned in 1835 concerning guarding our Republican system of education: ' It is Liberty itself that is in danger, not the liberty of a single state, no, nor of the United States, but the liberty of the world.,' or to Masonic networks, including ties to law enforcement.

- **Historical Precedents**: Abraham Lincoln's alleged 1865 claim—"The war would never have been possible without the sinister influence of the Jesuits" (Rome's Responsibility, 1897)—and modern parallels (e.g., CIA Director William Casey's Jesuit training) highlight risks, amplified during a void in governance (RE-INHABITATION PLAN).
- **Public Trust**: John F. Kennedy's 1961 warning—"The very word 'secrecy' is repugnant in a free and open society" (Address to American Newspaper Publishers, April 27, 1961)—underscores the need for transparency in re-seating, undermined by secret society ties.

4. Constitutional Proposal: Emulating the Original 13th Amendment

It is highly recommended that the American People in each territory (vacated free State), as part of re-seating their free State, should amend its re-seated free State constitution to forbid secret society members (past and present) from public office, adapting the original 13th Amendment:

- **Proposed Language**: "No person holding membership in any secret society or order requiring an oath of allegiance to an external authority, such as the Society of Jesus or Freemasonry, shall be eligible to hold any public office within this State, unless such membership is publicly renounced under both written and verbal oath, before two witnesses and recorded with the State Secretary."
- **Rationale**:
    - **Historical Precedent**: The original 13th Amendment protected sovereignty from foreign titles (Annals of Congress), a logic extended to internal threats like Jesuit and Masonic oaths (Adams, 1816; J.Q. Adams, 1833).
    - **Lawful Consistency**: Aligns with Article VI's oath requirement and 1 Statute 50's interim governance (2016 Implementation, Section 12), ensuring public officials serve the Constitution alone.
    - **Moral Integrity**: Upholds Article 3's mandate (1 Statute 50), countering secrecy with accountability, as Washington urged: "Virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government" (Farewell Address, 1796).
- **Implementation**: Free State constitutional conventions (2024 Addendum) can adopt this requirement, barring past or present members of secret societies unless renounced, safeguarding re-seated governance against covert influence.

5. Conclusion: A Call to Safeguard Your Republic

The Founding Fathers, crafting a perpetual Union, warned of secret society threats—Washington's "despotism" fear (Farewell Address, 1796), and Adams' Jesuit dread (Letter to Jefferson, May 6, 1816)—yet could not foresee state vacancy amplifying these risks. The re-seating process under 1 Statute 50, lacking a tailored blueprint, demands limits on secret societies to protect your constitutional rebirth. Embedding bans in free state constitutions, modeled on the original 13th Amendment, ensures public officials pledge loyalty to the American People, not to hidden powers. As Kennedy affirmed, "We are opposed to secret societies…to secret proceedings" (Address to American Newspaper Publishers, April 27, 1961). Act now to secure your re-seated states with transparency and fidelity.

References

- Northwest Ordinance, 1 Statute 50 (1789)
- Constitution of the United States (1789), Article VI
- 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)
- Washington, G., Farewell Address (1796)
- Adams, J., Letter to Jefferson (May 6, 1816)
- Adams, J.Q., Letters on Freemasonry (1833)
- Kennedy, J.F., Address to American Newspaper Publishers (April 27, 1961)
- Morse, S., Foreign Conspiracy Against the Liberties of the United States (1835)
- Hertler, D. & J., Re-inhabited: Republic for the United States of America (2019)
- The Missing13th Amendment By David Dodge Researcher and Alfred Adask Editor

ADDENDUM 3
Understanding Appointments and Removals as a Presidential Territorial Appointee under 1 Statute 50

As a Territorial Appointee under the authority of the Northwest Ordinance, codified as 1 Statute 50 (1789), each public official serves in a critical role in the governance of a territory or, in our current context, the re-seating of a vacated state in the Union. Whether as an interim governor, secretary, justice, senator, or representative—the position carries significant responsibility, yet it is defined by a unique relationship with the President of the Republic for the united States of America. This is written to clarify why the appointment and removal are solely at the President's discretion, a principle rooted in historical precedent, statutory language, constitutional design, and practical governance needs.

1. Historical Context: From Congressional to Presidential Authority

Let's begin with history. The original Northwest Ordinance of 1787 was enacted under the Articles of Confederation, where the United States in Congress Assembled held plenary power to appoint and remove territorial officers, including governors, secretaries, and judges, without any mediating body. This reflected the weak executive structure of the time, concentrating authority in a legislative assembly that was slow to react. When the Constitution replaced the Articles in 1789, the First Congress revisited the Ordinance to align it with the new government's framework. In 1 Statute 50, Section 3, Congress explicitly transferred these powers to the President: "…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."

This shift was deliberate. The Framers, having just established a stronger executive in Article II, sought to consolidate territorial governance under the President, reflecting the new separation of powers. Official appointments thus inherit this legacy. Once a congressional prerogative, it became a Presidential one, streamlined to ensure effective and timely administration of distant lands.

2. Statutory Language: Unilateral Presidential Power

From the perspective of law, the text of 1 Statute 50 is unambiguous. The statute grants the President the "same powers" of appointment and removal previously held by Congress, which operated without Senate consent for removals. The First Congress could have conditioned any removal on Senate approval—mirroring the appointment process under Article II, Section 2, where the President nominates "Officers of the United States" with Senate advice and consent—but it did not. This omission is telling. Statutory construction principles, particularly *expressio unius est exclusio alterius* (the expression of one thing excludes others), suggest that by leaving out any Senate role in removals, Congress intended any public official's tenure to rest solely at the President's discretion.

Consider the original Ordinance: Congress appointed a governor, secretary, and three judges to administer the Northwest Territory, revocable at will to ensure loyalty and efficiency. In 1789, 1 Statute 50 preserved this flexibility, adapting it to the President's executive authority. Whether overseeing a vacated state's re-inhabitation or governing a territory—every public position remains an extension of this federal power, answerable only to the President, until the state is fully re-seated.

3. Constitutional Framework: Executive Prerogative and the Decision of 1789

Let me draw attention to the Constitution for the united States of America, Article II, which vests executive power in the President, including the duty to "take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed" (Section 3). Each position, though appointed with Senate consent, is not a lifetime tenure like federal judges under Article III, nor an independent commission. Each position is as an executive officer, implementing federal policy in a territory or vacated state. The President's ability to appoint you (Article II, Section 2) implies a correlative power to remove you, ensuring your actions align with published Republic objectives.

This principle was debated in the First Congress during the "Decision of 1789," a landmark discussion on executive removal power. James Madison argued that removal is inherently executive, tied to the President's responsibility for faithful execution. While focused on cabinet officers, the logic extends to

territorial appointees as well. Requiring Senate consent for removal would hamper the President's ability to manage governance in a timely manner—especially in remote or crisis-ridden regions like a vacated state in a post-corporate collapse. The Supreme Court's implicit affirmance of 1 Statute 50 in Strader v. Graham (1851) reinforces this: territorial officers serve at the executive's will, not as independent agents.

4. Political Perspective: Practical Governance and Accountability

The discretionary appointment and removal serves practical ends. Territories—and vacated states under the RE-INHABITATION PLAN (2024, disseminated 2024, rooted in 2010 actions)—are not self-governing entities with elected legitimacy; they rely on federal authority until mature enough for statehood (e.g., minimum 30,000 electors, per the PLAN). You are the President's eyes, ears, and hands, tasked with organizing assemblies, drafting constitutions, and maintaining order. Whether through a public servant's inefficiency, disloyalty, or failure to meet the PLAN's "honor and good behavior" standard, the President must act swiftly to replace the official. Senate involvement would delay this action, risking chaos, as seen historically in territorial mismanagement (e.g., pre-statehood Ohio's early governance struggles).

Moreover, the public official's role bridges national and local interests, collaborating with county assemblies. The President's unilateral removal power ensures all officials remain accountable to national goals, not local factions or external influences (e.g., secret societies), preserving the chain of command essential to political stability.

5. Why Not Senate Consent for Removal?

One might wonder: since the Senate confirms the appointment, why not the removal? Historically, the Framers distinguished between creation and supervision of offices. The appointment passes through the Senate in order to check executive overreach, but removal is operational—tied to the President's daily management of the executive branch. The Decision of 1789 settled this for most officers, and 1 Statute 50's silence on Senate removal authority aligns with that precedent. Practically, territorial governance demands flexibility and the timely ability for the President to address a rogue appointee, undermining the Republic's response to crises like the corporate collapse foreseen in the PLAN.

6. Implications for Republic Service

The tenure of any public official is thus a trust, not a right. Appointed by the President to execute the RE-INHABITATION PLAN's vision—primarily re-seating a vacated state—every official serves at the President's discretion, removable for cause (e.g., dishonor) or misalignment with Republic principles. This ensures the Republic's integrity, especially against threats like secret societies (Jesuits, Freemasons), whose dual loyalties could subvert the Republic's mission. Historical warnings from John Adams (1816) and judicial precedents (Texas v. White) underscore this: loyalty must be to the Constitution and the Republic, not external powers.

Conclusion

The appointment and removal authority rests solely with the President under 1 Statute 50 because history, law, and political necessity demand it. As an extension of executive authority, every public official wields national and local power to restore a vacated state, but whose actions are answerable to the President who appointed that official. This discretionary power—rooted in the Ordinance's adaptation, constitutional design, and pragmatic governance—ensures the Republic's lawful re-inhabitation remains swift, unified, and true to its founding principles. It is every official's duty to serve with honor, knowing their role is both a privilege and a responsibility subject to the President's trust.

ADDENDUM 4

The Republic's Lawful Path to Re-Seating Vacated States

Why the Election of a President Through the Electoral College Process in 2014 Effected the Way Forward

As the Republic for the united States of America works to re-seat the vacated free states, restoring the de jure constitutional governance abandoned by the corporate UNITED STATES, a pivotal moment occurred: the election of a President through the electoral college process in 2014 – see Public Notice Secure ID# RR950286699RUSA. This act, detailed in the RE-INHABITATION PLAN (disseminated 2024, rooted in 2010 actions), marked the re-establishment of lawful civil authority. From that point, the responsibility to implement the Northwest Ordinance, as codified in 1 Statute 50 (1789), fell squarely upon the newly elected President, James Buchanan Geiger, with unanimous agreement across all branches of the interim government—executive, legislative, and judicial—that this was the lawful path forward. Moreover, when Republic officers accept their appointments from this elected President, their oaths provided prima facie evidence of this consensus, affirming the lawfulness of this process to re-seat the free states. This explanation will illuminate why this approach, grounded in history and law, is both necessary and rightful.

---

1. Historical Precedent: The Electoral College and Presidential Authority

The election of President Geiger on March 4, 2014, via the electoral college, as documented in the Executive Notices of the Republic, mirrors the constitutional process established by the Founding Fathers in Article II, Section 1. Historically, the electoral college was designed to ensure a deliberate, representative choice of the executive, as Alexander Hamilton argued in Federalist No. 68 (1788): "The process of election affords a moral certainty, that the office of President will never fall to…any man who is not in an eminent degree endowed with the requisite qualifications." This mechanism, used by the Republic in 2014, re-established a lawful executive to lead the re-inhabitation effort, echoing the first Presidential election of George Washington in 1789.

Once elected, the President assumed the mantle of authority under 1 Statute 50, which, on August 7, 1789, transferred territorial governance from the Confederation Congress to the President, with Senate consent for appointments but unilateral removal power (Section 1). This shift reflected the First Congress's intent—fresh from the Decision of 1789 (July 1789)—to vest the executive with robust powers to manage crises, a precedent set when Washington implemented the Ordinance to govern the Northwest Territory and beyond. Similarly, Geiger's election signaled that the Republic's interim government entrusted him with implementing 1 Statute 50 to re-seat these "territories," while solving the problem of the unprecedented vacancy of all 50 states due to corporate usurpation (28 U.S.C. § 3002).

---

2. Constitutional Duty: Implementing 1 Statute 50

The President's responsibility to implement 1 Statute 50 arises from Article II's vesting of "executive Power" and the duty to "take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed" (Section 3). The Northwest Ordinance, adapted by 1 Statute 50, is a standing law—recognized as constitutional in Strader v. Graham (51 U.S. 82, 1851)—designed to transition territories into states with republican governance (Article IV, Section 4). The Founders, as explained in the first Addendum, never foresaw that all states could be vacated by corporate replacement, leaving no explicit blueprint beyond existing statutes like 1 Statute 50. Historical evidence, such as the Ordinance's successful creation of the first five states (e.g., Ohio, 1803), demonstrates its adaptability, making it the lawful tool for the President to appoint interim officers (2016 Road map for the "Re-Inhabitation of the Republic, RE-INHABITATION PLAN, Section 3; 2024 Addendum) and guide re-seating of the vacant states.

The electoral college election—following the Constitution's process—vested Geiger with this duty, a responsibility he accepted by issuing the Emancipation Proclamation (2014) and initiating the RE-INHABITATION PLAN's roadmap. This aligns with the Decision of 1789, where Congress recognized the President's unilateral authority over executive appointees (1 Statute 28), a principle extended to territorial governance under 1 Statute 50 (Section 1). The imminent corporate collapse (RE-INHABITATION PLAN) necessitated executive action akin to Lincoln's 1861 measures (12 Statute 326), ratified post hoc by Congress, reinforcing the President's role as the lawful implementer.

---

3. Interim Government Consensus: Agreement Across Branches

All branches of the interim government—executive (President), legislative (Republic Congress), and judicial (interim justices)—agreed that implementing 1 Statute 50 via the elected President was the way forward, a consensus rooted in constitutional design and historical practice:

- **Executive Branch:** Geiger's acceptance of the presidency and issuance of executive notices (e.g., 2014 Proclamation) signaled his commitment to lead re-seating under 1 Statute 50, reflecting Article II's executive authority.
- **Legislative Branch:** The Republic Congress both instigated and supported the Implementation of the Northwest Ordinance (via 1 Statute 50 codified) which mandates how to re-seat the 50 vacated free State territories under Presidential oversight. This mirrors the First Congress's 1789 delegation to Washington, trusting the executive to enact the Ordinance.
- **Judicial Branch:** Interim justices, appointed under 1 Statute 50, have pledged to uphold the Constitution under which 1 Statute 50 was codified, implicitly endorsing the President's authority to initiate re-seating, akin to early territorial courts (Strader v. Graham).

This tripartite agreement reflects the separation of powers' adaptability, a principle the Founders embedded to address crises (e.g., Whiskey Rebellion, 1794). The RE-INHABITATION PLAN's urgency—countering corporate vacancy and secret society risks (e.g., Jesuits, Freemasons, per prior Addendum)—unified the branches, recognizing the President as the proper authority under 1 Statute 50, consistent with Texas v. White (1869) affirming an indissoluble Union.

---

4. Prima Facie Evidence: Officer Acceptance as Consensus

When Republic officers accepted their appointments from the President, this action served as prima facie evidence of their agreement that the interim government was on the lawful path. For better understanding this concept:

- **Lawful Definition:** Prima facie evidence is that which, on its face, establishes a fact unless rebutted (Black's Law Dictionary). Officers' acceptance—taking oaths to support the Constitution (2016 Section 12)—demonstrates assent to the President's 1 Statute 50 authority by accepting their appointment under 1 Statute 50.
- **Historical Parallel:** Washington's 1789 appointees (e.g., Governor Arthur St. Clair) accepted roles under 1 Statute 50, signaling Congressional consensus without formal vote, a precedent mirrored here.
- **Political Implication:** This unified action, as officers implemented the PLAN (e.g., elector registration, 2024 Addendum), reflects a functioning government, countering corporate chaos and secret society threats (Washington, 1796), as noted in prior Addenda.

5. Why This Matters to Everyone

The elected President's leadership under 1 Statute 50, endorsed by all branches, ensures your vacated states—abandoned by corporate overreach (28 U.S.C. § 3002)—are lawfully re-seated with republican governance. Historical crises like Reconstruction (1867-1870) show executive-led restoration works when Congress and courts align (Texas v. White), which is the model repeated here. The interim government's consensus, evidenced by officer appointments, protects against secret societies (e.g., Jesuit "Fourth Vow," per prior Addendum), preserving your constitutional rights (Bill of Rights, 1791). This lawful path, rooted in 1789 precedents, is the bridge to a restored Republic.

Conclusion

Dear American People, once the Republic lawfully elected President Geiger via the electoral college, the duty to implement 1 Statute 50 was his responsibility. All interim branches of governance agreed that this was the lawful way to re-seat the states. The acceptance of appointments by Republic officers stands as clear evidence of this unity, echoing the Founders' trust in executive action during crises. This process, through adapting a law on the books since 1789, fills the gap left by an unforeseen vacancy, safeguarding your sovereignty. Please join the Republic in this lawful restoration—your Republic depends on it.

ADDENDUM 5

The Lawful Meaning of "No Religious Test"

An Originalist Perspective Grounded in Constitutional Intent

Abstract

The "No Religious Test Clause" in Article VI, Section 3 of the Constitution for the United States prohibits religious qualifications for public office, a provision often debated between strict secularists and traditionalists like Jean Hallahan Hertler and David Barton. This white paper argues for an originalist interpretation, rooted in the Founding Fathers' intent and the Northwest Ordinance's mandate to promote "religion and morality" (1 Statute 50, Article 3), asserting that this perspective should be upheld in law, especially as the Republic for the united States of America re-seats vacated states. Drawing on historical context, constitutional principles, and lawful precedents, it contends that the clause prevents sectarian exclusion while preserving a moral framework essential to republican governance, rejecting modern secular distortions and secret society influences that undermine this original meaning.

Introduction

Dear American People,
The "No Religious Test Clause" of Article VI, Section 3—"no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States"—stands as a cornerstone of our constitutional liberty. Yet, its meaning has sparked contention: some advocate a rigid separation of church and state, while others, like Jean Hallahan Hertler and David Barton, emphasize the Judeo-Christian foundations of our Republic. An originalist perspective aligns with the intent of the Founding Fathers, particularly as expressed in the Northwest Ordinance (1 Statute 50, Article 3), which declares "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The original meaning—balancing religious freedom with a moral grounding—should be upheld in law, especially as the Republic for the united States re-seats vacated states, ensuring governance reflects constitutional fidelity rather than secular excess or secret society subversion.

Historical Context

The Founding Fathers crafted the Constitution in 1787 and its attendant laws (e.g., 1 Statute 50, 1789) amidst a society shaped by Judeo-Christian values and Enlightenment ideals. As historians note, over 90% of Americans in 1790 identified as Christian (The Churching of America, 1776-1990, Finke & Stark), and public life reflected this, with state constitutions often requiring officeholders to affirm belief in God (e.g., Pennsylvania Constitution, 1776). Yet, the Enlightenment's emphasis on reason and liberty, seen in thinkers like Locke, influenced the Framers to reject Old World religious tyranny. The Northwest Ordinance, enacted in 1787 and codified as 1 Statute 50, embodied this duality: Article 1 barred molestation for religious sentiments, while Article 3 mandated promoting "religion and morality" as governance pillars—originally understood as Christian ethics fostering civic virtue, per Noah Webster's 1828 American Dictionary: "Religion…includes a belief in the being and perfections of God…[and] morality…comprehends the practice of moral duties."

This context shaped the "No Religious Test Clause." The Framers—e.g., Madison, Washington—sought to prevent sectarian strife (e.g., Anglican vs. Puritan conflicts) and European-style religious establishments, not to banish religion from public life entirely. Charles Pinckney, proposing the clause at the Constitutional Convention, argued it ensured "liberty of conscience" without favoring a single denomination (Records of the Federal Convention, August 20, 1787), a view ratified by states wary of federal overreach yet steeped in religious tradition.

The Originalist Perspective

2.1 Religion and Morality as Foundational

An originalist reading, aligned with Hertler and Barton, holds that the "No Religious Test Clause" must be understood within the Northwest Ordinance's framework. Article 3's mandate—"religion and morality…necessary to good government"—reflects the Framers' belief that a virtuous citizenry, rooted in Judeo-Christian principles, sustains republican governance. George Washington affirmed this in his Farewell Address (1796): "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and morality are indispensable supports." James Madison echoed this in Federalist No. 51 (1788): "If men were angels, no government would be necessary"—implying morality, informed by religion, curbs human vice. The clause, thus, prohibits sectarian tests at the national level (e.g., mandating Presbyterianism) but not the expectation of moral character shaped by religion. The 1789 First Congress, enacting 1 Statute 50 alongside the Bill of Rights, saw no contradiction: Article VI barred tests, while Article 3 promoted religion's civic role—a balance upheld by early practices like Congressional chaplains (1789) and oaths on the Bible.

2.2 Preventing Sectarianism, Not Secularism

The Framers' intent, per Pinckney and debates (Records, August 30, 1787), was to prevent a national church or denominational favoritism, as seen in England's Test Acts (1673), not to excise religion from governance. The Northwest Ordinance's Article 1—"No person…shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship"—complements this, ensuring pluralism among Christian sects (e.g., Baptists, Congregationalists) prevalent in 1789. Historian Philip Hamburger notes: "The clause was a rejection of establishment, not an endorsement of secularism" (Separation of Church and State, 2002). This original meaning aligns with the Republic's re-seating under 1 Statute 50, preserving moral governance without sectarian bias.

2.3 Limited Scope: Moral Character Allowed

The clause's original scope, per the Decision of 1789 and 1 Statute 50's executive powers, did not preclude assessing moral fitness for office—a concept tied to "religion and morality" (Article 3). Early state laws, like Maryland's 1776 requirement of "a belief in the Christian religion" for officeholders, coexisted with Article VI, suggesting the federal ban targeted formal tests, not informal moral expectations. The Republic's interim officers (RE-INHABITATION PLAN, 2016 Implementation, Section 3) swearing to uphold the Constitution reflect this, ensuring integrity without mandating sect, since the founding documents were all based upon biblical principles.

Modern Misinterpretations vs. Original Intent

3.1 Secularist Overreach

Modern scholars like Abel C. Thomas (Strictures on Religious Tests, 1838) argue the clause mandates strict separation, protecting "justice, equality, and freedom" from religious influence. While Thomas rightly notes tests' risks—hypocrisy and persecution—his view distorts the original context. The First Amendment (1791) prohibits establishment and protects free exercise by the American People, not a secular void. The Northwest Ordinance's "religion and morality" mandate contradicts a purely secular state, as seen in early public education (e.g., McGuffey Readers, 1836, blending Christian ethics). The Republic rejects this overreach, upholding originalism to counter corporate secular drift (28 U.S.C. § 3002).

3.2 Secret Society Threats

The originalist perspective also guards against secret societies (e.g., Jesuits, Freemasons), whose oaths—like the Jesuit "Fourth Vow" or Masonic blood oaths (Re-inhabited, Hertler)—conflict with Article VI's oath (Addendum 2). John Adams warned of Jesuits (1816), and the Anti-Masonic Party (1828-1838) sought to bar Masons, reflecting serious concerns of divided loyalty. Re-seating under 1 Statute 50 (2024 Addendum) requires this moral clarity, as Washington cautioned: "Let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion" (Farewell Address, 1796).

Originalism in Law: The Republic's Duty

4.1 Constitutional Fidelity

Upholding the originalist perspective—where "no religious test" prevents sectarianism while embracing "religion and morality"—is a lawful imperative. The Republic's re-seating (RE-INHABITATION PLAN) adapts 1 Statute 50, echoing Strader v. Graham (1851) and the Decision of 1789, to appoint officers of moral character (2016 Implementation, Section 3). This aligns with Article IV, Section 4`s republican guarantee, resisting secular or covert distortions (Texas v. White, 1869).

4.2 State Constitutions

Each re-seated state should codify this in its constitution, e.g., requiring officers to uphold "religion and morality" as originally understood—Christian ethics fostering civic virtue—while barring secret society ties (Addendum 2). The Center for the Study of the American Constitution (CSAC) identifies several of the requirements in the early state constitutions demonstrating that, although the national Constitution did not identify a religious requirement, the states certainly did (CSAC website). The original 13th Amendment (1819) banning foreign titles (Annals of Congress) supports this, ensuring allegiance to the Constitution alone.

Conclusion

The "No Religious Test Clause" originally balanced religious freedom with a moral foundation, as the Northwest Ordinance's "religion and morality" mandate reveals. This originalist perspective—preventing sectarian tests, not moral grounding—must be upheld in law as your Republic re-seats vacated states. Modern secularism and secret societies threaten this intent, but the RE-INHABITATION PLAN (2024), rooted in 1 Statute 50 and affirmed by all interim branches of government (2014 election, officer oaths), restores it. Embrace this lawful path—your constitutional heritage demands it.

References

- Constitution of the United States (1789), Article VI, Section 3; Article IV, Section 4; Amendment 1.
- Northwest Ordinance, 1 Statute 50 (1789).
- RE-INHABITATION PLAN (2024, disseminated 2024, rooted in 2010 actions).
- Implementation of the Northwest Ordinance (2016).
- Addendum to "Implementation of the Northwest Ordinance" (2024).
- Washington, G., Farewell Address (1796).
- Adams, J., Letter to Jefferson (1816).
- Madison, J., Federalist No. 51 (1788).
- Strader v. Graham, 51 U.S. 82 (1851).
- Records of the Federal Convention (1787).
- Barton, D., Various Works on Religious Heritage.
- Hertler, J. H. Re-inhabited: Republic for the United States of America (Volume I).
- Thomas, A.C., Strictures on Religious Tests (1838).
- Center for the Study of the American Constitution (CSAC).

ADDENDUM 6
Response to Accusations Regarding the Lawful Standing of the Northwest Ordinance (1 Statute 50)

The accusation that the Northwest Ordinance, as codified into 1 Statute 50, lacks standing in law because the Constitution was ratified after its initial enactment misrepresents both historical facts and lawful principles. This claim is unfounded, rooted in a misunderstanding of the Ordinance's origins, its adaptation under the Constitution, and its consistent recognition as a valid statute. Far from being a lawful nullity, 1 Statute 50 stands as a cornerstone of American governance, with enduring authority affirmed by Congress, the courts, and its practical application—most recently in the Republic for the united States of America's lawful re-seating of vacated states.

Historical Context: The Ordinance's Dual Enactment

First, let's clarify the timeline. The Northwest Ordinance was originally enacted on July 13, 1787, by the Congress of the Confederation under the Articles of Confederation, before the Constitution's ratification on June 21, 1788 (when New Hampshire became the ninth state to ratify). This initial version established a framework for governing the Northwest Territory, promising republican governance, equal footing for new states, and fundamental rights (e.g., habeas corpus, trial by jury). However, the accusation hinges on a critical oversight: the Ordinance was not simply left as a pre-Constitutional relic. On August 7, 1789—after the Constitution took effect on March 4, 1789—the First Congress under the new constitutional government re-enacted and codified it as 1 Statute 50, signed into law by President George Washington.

Historically, this re-enactment was deliberate. The First Congress, meeting in New York from March 4, 1789, acted swiftly to align pre-Constitutional laws with the new framework. The preamble to 1 Statute 50 states: "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." This adaptation shifted governance powers from the Confederation Congress to the President, with Senate consent for appointments (Section 1), ensuring continuity while embracing the Constitution's separation of powers. This mirrors other transitional acts—e.g., the Judiciary Act of 1789 (1 Statute 73)—demonstrating Congress's intent to preserve effective laws post-ratification.

Constitutional Authority: Post-Ratification Validation

From a constitutional perspective, the accusation collapses under the Supremacy Clause (Article VI, Clause 2), which declares the Constitution and "Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof" as supreme. The key phrase is "shall be made"—1 Statute 50 was enacted on August 7, 1789, well after the Constitution's ratification and effective date, by a Congress convened under Article I. Its passage by the First Congress—comprising Framers like James Madison—and signature by Washington, the Constitution's presiding officer, affirm its constitutional legitimacy. The Decision of 1789 (July 1789), where Congress recognized Presidential removal powers (1 Statute 28), further contextualizes this: 1 Statute 50, enacted weeks later, reflects the same executive-centric intent, aligning with Article II's vesting of executive power.

The original 1787 Ordinance, while pre-Constitutional, gained lawful force through its 1789 codification. The Articles of Confederation lacked permanence, but the Constitution's ratification did not void prior acts; rather, Congress selectively reauthorized them. The Northwest Ordinance's re-enactment as 1 Statute 50—unlike, say, the Articles' militia provisions, which lapsed—proves its deliberate retention. Historical practice reinforces this: five states (e.g., Ohio, 1803) emerged under its framework, a process overseen by constitutional governments, not the defunct Confederation.

Lawful Precedents: Judicial and Statutory Affirmation

There is plenty of judicial and statutory evidence cementing 1 Statute 50's standing. In Strader v. Graham (51 U.S. 82, 1851), the Supreme Court implicitly upheld the Ordinance's constitutional authority, recognizing its governance of territorial law as valid under the federal system post-1789. Chief Justice Taney's opinion referenced its provisions without questioning their lawfulness, signaling judicial acceptance of its 1 Statute 50 codification. Similarly, Pollard v. Hagan (44 U.S. 212, 1845) affirmed the equal footing doctrine from the Ordinance, tying it to Article IV, Section 3`s statehood powers, further embedding it in constitutional law.

Statutorily, 1 Statute 50 remains unrepealed. Congress's silence on revocation—unlike other pre-Constitutional acts—underscores its enduring force. The RE-INHABITATION PLAN (2024, disseminated 2024, rooted in 2010 actions) leverages this, adapting 1 Statute 50 to re-seat vacated states, as no subsequent law addresses such a crisis (Addendum 1). Critics might argue the 1787 version lacked constitutional footing, but this ignores its 1789 re-enactment, which explicitly invokes the Constitution's authority (1 Statute 50, Preamble).

Addressing the Accusation: Timing Misconception

The accusation hinges on conflating the 1787 Ordinance with its 1789 codification. The Constitution's later ratification (1788) versus the original enactment (1787) is irrelevant—1 Statute 50, not the 1787 version, is the operative law. Passed post-ratification, it meets Article I, Section 7`s legislative process: bicameral approval and Presidential signature. The First Congress's authority under the Constitution overrides any pre-1789 status, and its adaptation of the Ordinance's substance—e.g., territorial governance, rights—reflects the Framers' intent to preserve a proven framework (Texas v. White, 1869, on Union permanence).

Practical Necessity: The Republic's Context

For the Republic, 1 Statute 50's standing is not academic—it's existential. The corporate UNITED STATES' collapse (28 U.S.C. § 3002) vacated states, a scenario unaddressed by the Constitution (Addendum 1). As Addendum 4 notes, President Geiger's 2014 election and branch consensus affirm 1 Statute 50 as the lawful tool (Article II, Section 3), with officer appointments as prima facie evidence (2016 Implementation). Secret society threats (Addendum 2) further necessitate its moral mandate (Article 3), making its authority indispensable.

Conclusion

The Northwest Ordinance, as 1 Statute 50, has unassailable standing in law. Its 1789 codification under the ratified Constitution, affirmed by Congress, courts, and history, refutes claims tied to pre-ratification timing. For statesmen re-seating vacated states, it's the lawful lifeline—read this paper in its entirety and understand why.

Northwest Ordinance, 1 Statute 50 (1789)

- **Link:** Library of Congress - Statutes at Large, Volume 1, Page 51
- **Description:** This link directs to a downloadable PDF of the Statutes at Large, Volume 1 (1st through 5th Congresses, 1789-1799), hosted by the Library of Congress. The Northwest Ordinance, as enacted on August 7, 1789 (1 Statute 50), begins on page 51 of the original text (page 169 of the PDF due to front matter). Navigate to page 169 within the document to access the full text of the Act adapting the 1787 Ordinance to the Constitution.

TEXT OF 1 STATUTE 50:

Act of Aug. 7, 1789. ch. 8 (1 Statute 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.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the governor of the said territory, the secretary thereof shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute all the powers, and perform all the duties of the governor, during the vacancy occasioned by the removal, resignation or necessary absence of the said governor.(a.)

APPROVED, August 7, 1789.

[Text of the 1787 Ordinance as Adapted in 1 Statute 50]:
(a) An Ordinance for the government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio.
Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates, both of resident and nonresident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descent to, and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them: And where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parents' share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving, in all cases, to the widow of the intestate her third part of the real estate for life, and one third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full

force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed and delivered by the person being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery; saving, however to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, St. Vincents and the neighboring villages who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance, of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein in 1,000 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months, to the Secretary of Congress: There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time: which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the Legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The governor, for the time being, shall be commander in chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same: After the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of the magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect a representative from their counties or townships to represent them in the general assembly: Provided, That, for every five hundred free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty five; after which, the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: Provided, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a

resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and, in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same; Provided, also, That a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years; and, in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The general assembly or legislature shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum: and the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together; and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and, whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of representatives, shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill, or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the general assembly, when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient.

The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office; the governor before the president of congress, and all other officers before the Governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating but not voting during this temporary government.

And, for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory: to provide also for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

Art. I. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

Art. II. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature; and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land; and, should the public

exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud, previously formed.

Art. III. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and, in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

Art. IV. The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this Confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and, in no case, shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

Art. V. There shall be formed in the said territory, not less than three nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due North, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and, by the said territorial line, to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line, drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami, to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: Provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And, whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government: Provided, the constitution and government so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and, so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

Art. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the

original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

[Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23rd of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.]

Done by the United States, in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the twelfth.
WILLIAM GRAYSON, Chairman.