



WELCOME PACKET FOR COUNTY JUSTICES

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1. Terminology + Duties of County Offices

Robert's Rules of Order – original in 1876, revised 4 times due to feedback on the rules

They are guidelines, not laws, and organizations that “adopt” Roberts Rules are using the rules that are applicable to their situation. Not all rules will apply. Terminology will be different.

Let's discuss and clarify the various county positions. Each one is DISTINCT AND SEPARATE. There are 5 positions, and there will be 5 different people holding those positions. There should NOT be 1 person holding 2 or more positions. In addition, the County Clerk and County Justice are appointed by the governor, while the County Assembly positions (Moderator, Scribe, and Bailiff) are the responsibility of the Assembly. Governor can remove appointment of County Clerk or County Justice with a loss of confidence in their abilities to fulfill their duties.

County Clerk – appointed by the governor, after a state vetting committee and governor appointment letter. Takes an oath of office to the National Constitution and state constitution.

Duties (pre-standup): Assists county members in keeping records. Files monthly reports with the state Secretary of State. Not responsible for anything with the Assembly, but can be asked by the Assembly to keep a backup copy of their records (Scribe is primary keeper of all Assembly records).

Duties (after Republic standup): All the duties you would expect of a County Clerk: Files monthly reports with the state Secretary of State. Keeps all public records, runs the elections in coordination with the state Secretary of State, keeps track of electors in the county, ensures only 1 ballot per elector, sets up election locations, coordinates with many others on election day to ensure all ballot counting is finished before midnight and reports results to the state Secretary of State, keeps all results and documents of elections as prescribed by law.

Appointment letter wording, when you take your oath of office:

Support and defend the Constitution of the United States in a Provisional (Interim) capacity;

Faithfully execute the laws enacted by the Congress of the Republic for the United States of America;

Keep Republic records as required; Attend Republic conference calls; Promote the Republic;

Diligently work toward having thirty thousand Republic Electors in your state so that elections can be held and;

Remain in honor and good standing.

County Justice - appointed by the governor, after a state vetting committee and governor appointment letter. Takes an oath of office to the National Constitution and state constitution.

Duties (pre-standup): No official duties, but (if time allows) should assist with editing/creating the new state constitution for ratification by the people. This can occur before the State Assembly is created, and is highly encouraged to save time.

Duties (after Republic standup): During martial law phase, County Justices will perform duties as needed to resolve conflicts, typically simple matters between individuals, whatever the military tribunals aren't taking care of. Can continue to assist with the creation of a new state constitution for ratification by the people.

NOTE: No Republic Justice shall issue any orders, edicts, reprimands, papers or any other demands on any body politic, office, officer, office holder, agency, agent, department, court, other person or group that represents the state or federal UNITED STATES corporate government. The County Justices and Republic Courts shall have no power to arrest, hold, incarcerate, seize property, levy and collect fines over any Republic member until such time as the State Legislature is lawfully established and Laws are passed for the courts to enforce.

Appointment letter wording, when you take your oath of office:

Support and defend the Constitution of the United States in a Provisional (Interim) capacity;

Faithfully execute the laws enacted by the Congress of the Republic for the United States of America;

Attend Republic conference calls; Promote the Republic;

Advise county members on judicial matters; assist assembly members with establishing a new state constitution;

Diligently work toward having thirty thousand Republic Electors in your state so that elections can be held and;

Remain in honor and good standing.

County Assembly: run by the people of the county, starts with a minimum of 3 people, grows to at least 40-50 people as a mature Assembly. Works on settling the county on the land (covenants) which are filed with the state Secretary of State, to connect the

Assembly to the Republic. Bylaws (similar to an Assembly constitution) and Bilateral Social Compact (similar to a county constitution) are internal documents for the Assembly.

Moderator – Ensures the Assembly runs smoothly and meetings stay on the agenda. Ensures meetings follow the rules as decided by the Assembly (such as Roberts Rules of Order, but it can be another set of rules). Coordinates the efforts of the Assembly as a team.

Scribe – (sometimes listed as “clerk” or “secretary” in Roberts Rules, but we do not use that terminology) – Keeps all documents for the Assembly. Files completed covenants with the state Secretary of State. Keeps the minutes (and recordings/transcripts) of Assembly meetings. Keeps database of Assembly members. Sends out email to announce next Assembly meeting. Coordinates with Moderator for setting the agenda for the next meeting, from the “new business” section of the previous meeting (or an agenda committee, if Assembly decides to

use this method). Keeps the forms when new members sign in to the Assembly. Keeps the ballots and logs after all Assembly elections.

Bailiff – Assists the Scribe with signing up people as they come into the Assembly meetings. Ensures order in the Assembly meetings. Asks disruptors to leave, when the Assembly votes for them to leave. Keeps the peace during Assembly meetings.

2. Justice Manual

Republic for the united States of America Judicial Branch

United States Constitution, Article 4, Section 4

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall

protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the

Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence.

What our Republic Has as a Law Form

The DSI: The Declaration of Sovereign Intent

The Constitution for the united States

The Bill of Rights

The Declaration of Independence

The Moral Law, from YHWH's Word

28 U.S. Code § 3002 - Definitions

(15)“United States” means—

(A)

a Federal corporation;

(B)

an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or

(C)

an instrumentality of the United States.

Republic for the united States

1 - The Republic Court System

Notes to Remember:

1 – There will be no Miranda law, as that was instituted in 1961 by the Supreme Court of the Corp.

2 – There will be no life sentencing for any person convicted of a crime. All Prison Sentences shall always be 1, 3, 5, or 7 years, or Death.

3 – There will be no Federal appeals court. If a State court finds someone guilty, they can only go up to the State Supreme Court.

4 – There will be no tax courts of any kind. Why, because there will not be any IRS.

5 – Every Judge in the Republic will have a copy of his or her oath behind him or her in the court, behind the Judges Bench.

6 – Every Judge will be required to wear a dark blue or black vest as part of the judge's wardrobe.

7 – No Judge at any time will place a robe upon themselves.

8 – All judges can carry their own firearms but it is up to each individual judge.

9 – No judge shall change any jury's findings, because the jury is the voice of the people.

10 – Judges are allowed to talk to each other outside of the court room for advice, or consideration.

11 – All judges are required to make at least 2 national phone conference calls per month, to keep updated.

12 – Each Judge has the option to have a driver and an armored automobile.

13 – There is no traffic court, as there are no traffic tickets, and no traffic stops by law enforcement. If someone causes an accident, then they will be arrested if need be by the County Sheriff's Office.

14 – Each judge shall have one month off per year for vacation, and one month per year of no court.

15 – Each Judge shall be in charge of the court he or she sits on the bench in, and is responsible for all employee's actions, people's safety, and protection throughout the courthouse.

16 – The Supreme Court will make sure that the 1871 Act of the District of Columbia is reversed, and deemed unlawful, and thus completely done away with. The Supreme Court will also make sure that all those in a position under the Corporation that has done evil works to the American People, are held accountable for their actions.

The Supreme Court will uphold that all people that came into this nation illegally under the Corporation, are here unlawfully and each case will be reviewed, and those who have committed crimes will either be tried for their crimes, deported, or put to death for murder.

Rules of the Supreme Court

1. **Feb. 3, 1790** The court clerk cannot be a councilor for any case in court

2. **Feb. 5, 1790** Any councilor shall have 3 years experience in their State Supreme Court and shall conduct themselves professionally at all times

3. **Feb. 5, 1790** Councilors cannot be attorneys nor attorneys as councilors (See rule 14)

4. **Feb. 5, 1790** The Oath for Councilors and Attorney's

I, _____ solemnly swear or affirm, that I will demean myself as an

attorney or councilor of the court uprightly, in accordance to law; and I will

support the Constitution of the United States (See Rule 6)

5. **Feb. 5, 1790** All process of this court shall be in the name of the President of the United States until it shall otherwise be provided by law.

6. **Feb. 7, 1790** Councilors and attorneys admitted to practice in this court, shall either take and oath or in proper cases, affirmation, of the tenor prescribed by the rule of the court on that subject, made in February term 1790, viz: "I solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) "I will demean myself as an attorney or councilor of this court, uprightly and according to law and that I will support the Constitution of the United States"

7. **Aug. 8, 1791** Law based upon the Kings Law in England (The Chief Justice, in answer to the motion of the Attorney General, made yesterday, informs him and there shall not be any bar in any court inside the united States of America.

8. **Feb. 4, 1795** The court gave notice to those of the bar, that hereafter they will expect to be furnished with a statement that they understand no barred attorney in any court.

9. **Feb. 17, 1795** All evidence on motion on a discharge upon bail must be by way of a deposition and not Viva Voce (Oral rather than written)

10. **Aug 12, 1796** When process at common law, or at equity, shall issue against a state, the same shall be served on the Governor, or the chief executive magistrate, and the attorney general of such state. The process of subpoena, issuing out of this court, in any suit of equity, shall be served upon the defendant 60 days before the return day of the said process; and further if the defendant on such service of the subpoena shall not appear at the return day contained therein, the complainant shall be at liberty to proceed ex parte (An ex parte hearing is an emergency hearing. This means that whoever filed the motion for an ex parte hearing had ground for the court to grant the motion).

Usually, serious matters are involved which can not wait to be determined at the scheduled hearing. Therefore, an emergency hearing is held to determine the judge/court ruling on the specific issues filed in the ex partemotion. (Now rule 5)

11. **Feb. 13, 1797** The clerk of the court to which any writ of error shall be directed may make return of the same, by transmitting a true copy of the record and all of the proceedings in the cause, under his hand and the seal of the court. (Now rule 8 clause 1)

12. **Aug 7, 1797** No record of the court shall be suffered by the clerk to be taken out of his office, but by the consent of the court, otherwise to be responsible for it.
(Now rule 1, clause 2)

13. **Aug 15, 1800** The plaintiff in error shall be at liberty to show to the satisfaction of this court, that the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of value \$2,000.00, exclusive of costs, this to be made to appear by affidavit, on _____ days notice to the opposite party or their council in Georgia. Rules of the affidavit to be mutual.

14. **Aug. 12, 1801** Councilors may be admitted as attorneys in this court on taking the usual oath. (See rule 3)

15. **Dec. 9, 1801** In every case where the defendant fails to appear, the plaintiff may proceed ex parte. (Now rule 17)

16. **Feb. T 1803** Where the writ of error issues within 30 days before the meeting of the court the defendant in error is at liberty to enter his appearance and proceed to

trial, otherwise, the cause must be continued. (See rules 19 and 43)

17. **Feb. T 1803** in all cases where the writ of error shall delay the proceedings of the judgment of the circuit court, and shall have appeared to have been sued out merely for delay, damages shall be awarded at the rate of ten per centum per annum on the amount of the judgment. (10 percent per year)

18. **Feb. T 1803** In such cases where there exists a real controversy, the damages shall only be at a rate of six per centum per annum (6 per cent yearly). In both cases, the interest is to be computed as part of the damages. (See previous rule)

19. **Feb. T 1806** All cases which all the records shall be delivered to the clerk on or before 6th day of the term shall be considered for a trial in the course of that term. As to when the record shall be delivered after the 6th day of that term, either party shall be entitled to a continuance. In all cases where a writ of error shall be supersedeas to a judgment rendered in any circuit court of the United States, except that for the District of Columbia, at least 30 days previous of the commencement of any term of this court, it shall be the duty of the plaintiff in error to lodge a copy of the record to the clerk of this court within the first 6 days of the term, and if he shall fail to do so, the defendant in error shall be permitted afterwards to lodge a copy of the record with the clerk and the cause shall stand in trial in like manner as if the record had come up within the first 6 days, or he may on producing a certificate from the clerk stating the cause and that a writ of error has been sued out which operates as a supersedeas to the judgment have the said writ of error

docketed and dismissed. This rule shall apply to all judgments rendered by the court of District of Columbia at any time prior to a session of this court. In cases not put t the August Term it shall be the duty of the Plaintiff in error and if errors have not been assigned to the court below, to assign them in this court at the commencement of the term, or so soon thereafter as the record shall be filed with the clerk and the cause placed on the docket, and if he shall fail to do so, and shall also fail to assign them when the cause shall be called for trial, the writ may be dismissed at his cost. And if the defendant shall refuse to plead to issue, and the cause shall be called for trial, the court may proceed to hear an argument on the part of the plaintiff and to give judgment according to the right of the cause and at where there is no appearance for the plaintiff in error, the defendant may have the plaintiff called, and dismiss the writ of error, or may open the record and pray for an affirmance. In such a case cost of course (Montalet v Murary, 3 Cranch 249)

20. **Feb. T 1808** Where damages are given by the rule passed in the Feb. Term 1803, the said damages shall be calculated to the day to the affirmance of the judgment of of this court.

21 – A party of this court that is not a resident of the united States shall pay a security (Cost) of doing business in the Supreme Court and that shall be recorded in the clerks office. The clerk having evidence by affidavit or the acknowledgment of the parties having served them

22 – If the Supreme Court reverses a lower court’s decision, the party who favor the court deems shall recover his loss and or payment from the lower court

23 - Only two counsel shall be allowed to argue for each party, defendant and Plaintiff

24 - This rule was set up as the court system was being created

25 - In all cases where the Supreme Court needs a further proof, the commission shall do the deposition from the Circuit or Supreme Court

26 - When it is of the opinion of the presiding Judge if the case goes to the Supreme Court for appeal, that the Circuit Court or the District Court acting as a circuit court to transfer the paperwork (Transcript) to the Supreme Court

27 - In all cases of Maritime and or Admiralty jurisdiction where new evidence shall be admissible, in the Supreme Court, all testimony of witnesses shall be taken under a commission from this court, under the direction of any judge from the court.

All new evidence shall be submitted to the opposing side for their records within 20 days after the new evidence has been made available. The witness can testify in open court.

Commission: Those given the authority and order to carry something out to completion.

28 - When ever a writ of error is submitted to the court’s clerk’s office, and either party die, the proper representatives of the party that had died, depending upon the nature of the case shall be able to represent the deceased party, such as in any other case. If the representative of the deceased party does not decide to represent the deceased, the party

moving the order of writ may state because of the death of the other party, is entitled to have the case dismissed. The dismissal shall be recorded in a newspaper at the seat of Government.

29 - No case will go forth without all parties provide all evidence, printed briefs, and all affidavits to the court, along with all points of law that is to be presented to the case at hand.

Republic for the united States of America

Supreme Court / District Court / State Supreme Court

Operations and Procedures

This Document is in standing with the Judicial Acts of 1789 and 1837 and all laws that followed on or before December 31, 1860.

http://www.constitution.org/uslaw/judiciary_1789.htm

1. Operations (Judicial Act of 1789 chapter 20)

A. Hours of Operation Monday through Friday (Section 1) (Section 3)

B. Special Hours

C. Judges Function

D. Court Clerk and Court Staff (Section 7)

2. Procedure of the Court (Due Process)

A. Injured party files a complaint to DA's Office

B. DA would decide if complaint is in need of a warrant to find evidence

C. If evidence found, DA would take it to the Grand Jury for True Bill or No Bill

D. If True Bill is written, Warrants for arrests will be signed by Court Judge

E. Court will have a Bond Hearing

F. Discovery. The DA brings forth all evidence to the defense of the accused

G. Jury Selection

H. Trial, Opening Statements, all evidence presented to jury

I. Closing Arguments by both sides

J. Jury Instruction given by the Judge of the Court

K. Jury Deliberation

L. Verdict of the Accused, Guilty or not Guilty on each charge against the Accused

M. Sentencing of the Guilty handed down by the Jury or the Judge

N. Closing of the Trial

3. Limits of the Courts

A. What the courts are not allowed to do

4. Who is allowed to be Council for an Individual

A. Council but no Barred Attorney's from the Corporation to practice in Republic

5. Case Loads and Staff of the Courts and Court Budgets

A. Case Loads

B. Court Staff

1. Judge

2. Court Clerk

3. Bailiff

4. Recorder

5. Secretaries

6. Covering by the Republic

1. Operations

A. Hours of Operation Monday - Friday

The Republic Supreme Court, and all District Courts, and State Courts will be open Monday through Friday, from 9 am to 5 pm, with the exception of during a court case in which the court may stay open under the Judges determination. No court will be open past 7 pm local time. All matters will then be resumed on the following working calendar day.

The Supreme Court and all District Courts will be in operation during the months designated by law, and any law the Republic Congress may pass. Subject to change, are the holidays within the Republic. Until further notice, all Republic Courts will be closed on the following days:

Christmas and New Years: 1st Friday before Christmas - Friday following New Years

Easter: Wednesday before Easter, Open Monday after Easter

4th of July: The week of the 4th of July

Thanksgiving: Courts will close at 12:00 noon on Wednesday – Open Monday

B. Special Hours of Operation

The Supreme Court will be in operation during emergencies in the Republic, or during a National Crises, and during an overload of cases during a specific time.

C. Judges Function (Constitution for the united States, Article 3, Section 1)

The reason for a judge in the first place is to play referee. The Judge has no bearing on any outcome of the jury, of guilt or not guilty finding, and cannot express his or her opinion during a case.

The Judge cannot render a decision on any case that has a jury hearing that case.

No Judge is above the law, and can be impeached from his or her bench for misbehavior, Conduct unbecoming of a Judge, and crimes committed against any person, or group of people, town, city, state, or any other marked mass of land within the United States that is governed by the Republic

Congress and the Constitution for the united States.

No Judge is allowed to have input into a case. All evidence is being presented to the jury, not the judge, and any Judge who willingly inputs evidence or ideas of his or her own, is guilty of overstepping his or her authority.

No Judge is allowed to make statements during a case, siding with one side or the other.

If any Judge makes a pact with another judge that sways the outcome of any trial, those judges will be in contempt of their oath of office, and will be subject to disciplinary action of the Republic

Senate, or the State Grand Jury for a True Bill. A Judge may allow all evidence into a trial as long as it can be proven the evidence was gained in a lawful manner, within Constitutional Authority, and with a Judge signed Warrant to find and seize that specific evidence. A Judge may excuse a juror for reasons of misbehaving during the trial, or when that juror has been found to have committed Fraud before the court to be on the jury, or because that juror lied about himself when asked questions to be on the jury.

A Judge may tell the courtroom to be in order, to be quiet, or the Judge may even clear the courtroom if need be. The Judge can have the accused bound if the accused becomes a threat to the court, and to those inside the courtroom.

The Judge may grant bail, as long as it isn't excessive for the crime. The Judge may also not allow bail if the accused is a flight risk, or do harm to himself before the trial.

The Judge can shut the courtroom down for safety reasons, or if the courtroom becomes out of order to the point he is about to lose control.

The Judge will Regulate time between both the defense and the prosecution before the trial date, and will notify, through the Court Clerk, all involved in the case of any changes, at lease 24 hours before the change occurs.

If there isn't a 24 hour time period, and both sides cannot agree in the courtroom, then the trial will be closed down to accommodate both sides to have time to prepare for the change.

No judge, will receive any money from any group outside the court for his or her private use, or no gifts during a case from anyone involved with that case, and no judge will ask for donations, money, loans, and so forth from any parties involved in and during any case. Every judge gets paid by the Republic or their state, and does not need to be paid from private foundations, groups or people.

Any Judge who is accused of not complying with the Law of the Republic, the Constitution, and or their oath of office, will be placed under suspension until that judge is cleared of all accusations. If found guilty, that judge will be brought before a Grand Jury, be it National or State, and if found to Guilty in a court of his or her peers, fined and sentenced for the crimes committed.

D. Court Clerk and Court Staff

Under the Judge, is the Court Clerk, who by Constitutional Law will be placed in office by a vote from the people, and have taken an oath of office. The Judge works inside the courtroom, while the Clerk works for the most outside the courtroom.

The Bailiff is the one who keeps order in the court, under the Judges orders. The Bailiff will bring in the accused, bring paperwork and transcripts to the judge. The Bailiff is the go between of the Court Clerk and the Courtroom, making sure the dockets, and case load are all prepared for the judge.

Procedure of the Court (Due Process) (Bill of Rights, #4, 5, 6, 7, and 8)

A. Injured Party files a complaint to the DA's office

There must be an injured party in any case that comes before any Republic or Free State Court.

That Injured Party must first make a written statement to the DA's Office for review of the District Attorney, and it will be his determination on where to pursue the case or not

B. D.A. decides if a case should be built and if a crime has been committed

After the DA's office receives the written complaint from the injured party, the DA will look and see if the evidence shows a crime to have been committed. If so, the DA will then begin to build the case for a Grand Jury to hear.

C. If evidence proves a crime has been committed, on to the Grand Jury

If the Grand Jury produces a True Bill, and more than one True Bill, then the Grand Jury gives that back to the DAs office for bringing the case to a Court.

There will be no hear-say evidence, only direct witnesses can and will be used during any Grand

Jury Hearing. Any hear-say evidence or witnessess will be dismissed and thrown out of the Grand Jury Hearing.

D. Warrants issued against accused and any other defendants

The DA will write out a warrant for arrest of the individuals to be arrested, and each warrant shall be signed by a judge within that jurisdiction.

E. The Bond Hearing

After an arrest is made, the court will have a bond hearing for the defendant, and see if any bail can and be set, and weather or not the defendant may be a flight risk. Both sides can argue this point. A court date for jury selection and trial will be set.

F. Discovery

Once the DAs office has gathered all the evidence it can find, it must share all the evidence with the defense. All evidence must be tagged, and numbered.

G. Jury Selection

The DA will either be handling the case or that office will select someone to represent the State, or the Republic. The Defense will either be representing themselves, or they may have council to represent them in court. There shall be a jury pool that the trial jurors are selected from. Anyone that sat in the Grand Jury cannot be on the trial jury of the same case.

H. The Trial

Both sides will have a chance to have opening statements, to show the jury what they intend to prove. At this time, they begin to make their case.

All evidence from the prosecution is laid out, and the jury gets to hear from witnesses, about what they have found.

Once again, there shall be no hear-say witnessess or evidence used for the trial phase. All hear-say will be throne out with no more consideration to be used for evidence.

Once the Prosecution rests, it becomes the Defenses turn to show their evidence.

I. Closing Arguments

The Prosecution goes first, and recaps all the evidence, witnesses, and facts of their case to the jury, and will always ask for a guilty verdict. The defense follows and asks for a not verdict. Once they are done, the case goes to the jury.

J. Jury Instruction

This is the most important thing that a Judge will do in a trial to be handed over to a jury. The Judge here explains that if only 11 vote one way, and 1 the other, there is a hung jury. They will here the judge say that not only do they judge the evidence, but the law that pertains to this case as well. Remember, in the Republic, there is no US Code, and no Statutes to go by, just the law set down by the original Republic Congresses, and the Congress of the Republic for the united States of America

K. Jury Deliberation

The jury is behind closed doors, weighing in on all the evidence comparing it to the law, to see if the defendant or defendants are guilty or not guilty.

L. Reading of the verdict

It is the jury that finds the defendants guilty or not guilty, so the jury will read the verdict to the defendant after the Judge sees the paperwork all filled out.

If there is a not guilty verdict, the defendant is free to go about his business.

M. Sentencing by the Jury

If a guilty verdict is made by the jury, the jury must also hand down the sentencing phase as well. It will be as directed by law. This way, the defendants peers are handing down the sentencing, and not just one person. The sentencing will be carried out within 24 hours to not longer than 72 hours

after the sentencing is read to the defendant.

N. Closing of the trial

The judge will inform the jury members of the job they have done, thank them for it, and tell them when and how they will be paid. The Judge will then release them and inform them that they may talk to the media if they wish, and send them out of the court room for the last time. Limits of the Courts (Constitution for the united States Article 4, sect. 4, Article 1, Sect. 9, Line 8)

A. What the Courts are not allowed to do

1. The courts cannot become a corporation.
2. The courts cannot become equal to a real flesh and blood person.
3. The courts will never act as a lone court, doing anything differently than any other court.
4. The courts will not make any judgment for one person and a different judgment for another for the same kind of case. The Court has no say as to any judgment that the jury may bring forth.
5. All Court Officers will take an oath to defend and uphold the Constitution for the united States, and they shall stay within their oath. The courts will never go beyond their Constitutional law, or their Constitutional oaths.
6. The court will not close on days they are to be open, except with weather or national emergencies.
7. The court will not go beyond their budget that is set by either the Republic Congress, or their State.

4. Who is allowed to be Council for an individual

(Bill of Rights, #6) (Art. 1, Sect 9, Line 8)

A. No Barred Lawyers or Attorneys from the Corporation is allowed in Republic Courts

- 1. Any person who is a member of the State Bar, National Bar, or International Bar is not allowed to hold or be council for any person or persons, group, business, State, or any other entity within the Republic for the united States of America.**
- 2. Any person who was within a one year period of time a member of the Bar in any capacity, may not enter a court of the Republic to be council for anyone.**

B. Council for the Republic and allowed in the Republic Courts

- 1. Any person who is, or has been in the past, a member of any BAR, cannot hold a position in the judicial branch or be presenting cases in a Republic Court.**
- 2. Any person who is capable to speak for any defendant in a Republic Court.**

Covering by the Republic of the united States

A. Immunity from false accusations, within or outside of the Republic Based upon the Constitution for the united States, (Article 3, Section 1)

- 1. Any Judge or Justice, court Clerks, or other employee that works within the boundaries of the Supreme**

Court, the District Court, or any State Court, shall be bound to the Oath of office that he or she takes before

entering their position.

- 2. Within that Oath of Office, they are required to uphold the Constitution, which simply means that they are**

to follow the Constitution to what it says, not what one may believe it says, or would like it to say. To change

the Constitution, be it state or the Constitution for the united States, there is a protocol in how those

changes are to be made. One of the jobs of the Judge is to insure that the protocol established within the

Constitution is followed to the letter of the law. If a Judge allows any other format to be followed, allowed, or

forced upon, then that judge is in violation of his or her oath of office, and would then be deemed not fit to

continue in that position.

3. Also within the Oath of Office, they are required to defend the Constitution, which means if they see

another judge begin to break their oath of office, they are required to communicate with that judge to inform

them that they are beginning to walk outside of their oath of office. If that judge corrects themselves, then all

is well and both continue to work within their positions. However, if that judge refuses to correct themselves,

then they must be brought before the Association of Republic Judges and Justices, (ARJJ) for a full review.

Failure to show up, or communicate will result within dismissal of their position, and action upon the

Republic Senate for Ethics Violations and possible other charges.

4. Also within the oath of office, every judge pledges to support the Constitution, which means to keep the

constitution stable, and upright. This means that you will keep the Constitution as it was written, and any

decision you make must fall within the boundaries of the Constitution. As a Judge, Clerk, Recorder, Bailiff, or any other employee of the Republic Court, you are bound by the Constitution.

5. If any Judge, or any other position within the Judicial Branch, has a charge brought upon them from outside of the Republic, and the Judge is in good standing within not only the Judicial Branch, but within the Republic, no charge shall be brought before anyone within the Republic about the said judge or person, as the charge came from a different jurisdiction.

6. If a charge comes from anyone within the Republic, and it is found to have merit, then an investigation shall begin on that Judge or person. If that accusation is found to be false, then the person or group that originally wrote the charge shall be held accountable for Fraud charges

against a Republic for the united States Employee without proof, and the DA within that judges jurisdiction may file charges against the person or group.

7. No Judge may personally bring a charge against anyone as a form of revenge, or of a get-back scenario.

8. A judge is setting the highest standard within the Republic, and is expected to uphold his or her Oath of Office, at all times, inside and outside of the Courtroom. State and Local Judges are within the City, County, or State Jurisdiction. District Judges are within the National Republic Government's Jurisdiction, and subject to the Senate of the Republic, as well as the Supreme Court Justices. No one person is above the law, and or the Constitution.

9. The Republic for the united States promises to cover, protect, and uphold all and any Judge, Justice, or employee within the Judicial Branch as long as that individual is in good standing within the Republic for the united States, and that they shall be protected from any and all threats to them as an individual, or as a Branch of Government as long as there is no misbehavior, breaking of oaths, or Republic laws.

End of Document

3. Justice Manual Notes

Republic Court System

1. No Miranda law from 1966 Supreme Court Miranda vs. Arizona
2. No life sentence- only 1,3,5,7yrs,death
3. No federal appeal- only to state supreme court
4. No tax courts
5. Judge to post oath behind bench
6. Judge to wear dark blue/black vest
7. No robe
8. Judges may carry firearms
9. Jury sentences, not judge
10. Judges can confer w/one another outside court
11. Judges to attend 2 conferences/month
12. Judge can have driver + armored car
13. No traffic courts
14. Judges take 1mo vacation + 1mo no court
15. Judges responsible for employees, people's safety/protection
16. Supreme Court to reverse DC + hold those people accountable

Rules of Supreme Court

1. Court Clerk cannot be Councilor
2. Councilor need 3yr experience in Supreme Court
3. ~~Councilor cannot be Attorney~~ (see 14)
4. Councilor's and Attorney's oath
5. All process in the name of President
6. Councilor and Attorney take oath
7. No bar attorneys
8. Attorneys submit statement understanding 7.
9. Bail discharge in writing
10. Issues against state are served to gov+ attorney gen. w/60 day notice; may ex parte hearing by compliant (see 5)
11. writ of error to Court Clerk used to check procedures (see 8)
12. No court record shall be suffered by Court Clerk (see 1)
13. \$2000 was circa 1800 value
14. Councilor may act as Attorney (see 3)

15. May ex parte hear if defendant fails to appear (see 17)
16. (see 19, 43)
17. Intentional delays damage 10% of judgment
18. Unintentional delays damage 6%
19. Trial date same term if filed by the 6th day of that term, after 6th day then may have continuance
20. Damages begin on day of affirmance of judgment
21. Nonresidents of US pay security cost
22. If Supreme Court reverses a decision, lower court pays costs
23. No more than 2 Councilors per side
24. Rule 23 created during court set up
25. For further proof, commission may depose County + Supreme Court
26. County Judge will transfer paperwork to Supreme Court
27. New evidence submitted w/in 20days, commission transfers paperwork
28. In case of death, representative may be assigned
29. All parties must provide all evidence

Operations and Procedures

1. Hours Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm except during court cases (-7pm) or holidays (Christmas/New Year vacation, Easter, 4th of July, Thanksgiving)
2. Special Hours during emergencies, nat'l crises, case overloads
3. Judges' functions – referee only, admit lawful evidence, excuse jurors, keep order, grant bail, close courtroom if necessary, regulate court time, no gifts, jury decisions stand, judge decides consequence if no jury
4. Bailiff keeps order, brings accused to court, gathers paperwork, knows docket, provides transcripts
5. Injured party files complaint to DA
6. DA determines if crime has occurred; builds case for Grand Jury
7. Grand Jury produces True Bill
8. Only direct witnesses for evidence-no hearsay
9. DA writes arrest warrant; signed by Judge
10. Bond hearing after arrest; court/jury selection dates set
11. Discovery evidence tagged/numbered
12. Councils set, trial jurors from pool (not from Grand Jury)
13. The Trial – opening statements, prosecution's evidence 1st then defense
14. Closing Arguments – prosecution 1st
15. Jury deliberation – 12 agree or else hung jury

16. Jury shows verdict to judge then reads aloud
17. Jury decides sentence – to judge then reads aloud
18. Judge thanks then releases jury

What courts are NOT allowed to do

1. Become a corporation
2. Become equal to a person
3. Act alone or differently than other courts
4. Double standard for some
 - a. Justice may excuse a compromised juror
 - b. Need standard justice instructions for juries
 - c. Need standard for sentences for juries
5. Go beyond constitution law or oath
6. Change hours except for weather or natl. emergency
7. Go beyond budget

Who may council? Guidelines?

1. No current BAR attorneys are allowed in court
2. 1 yr waiting period after being BAR member
3. Any other person who can speak
 - a. Immunity from false accusations
 - b. Bound by oath to follow the Constitution/follow the law
 - c. Correct others who begin to fall outside law
4. Keep Constitution as written
5. Judges in good standing cannot be charged from another jurisdiction
6. Charges on judge from w/in the Republic will initiate an investigation
7. No revenge charges
8. Must uphold oath of office
9. Republic will stand up for judges in good standing

4. Judicial Branch
Of The
Republic for the united States
Code of Ethics
667-770-1470
4421449#
Callback Number
667-770-1319 / 4421449#
Justice Roger Waters
Code of Ethics for the Republic Judicial Branch
(2015)

If you think it is just coincidental, that the elites homes are up for sale, or the famous peoples appearance seems off just a bit, that banks are closing, when high level individuals are stepping down daily, that its more intense on a daily bases. It's in all of our faces. That day is coming, and their end is so close. Their end means our standing up.

The Judicial Code of Conduct:

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to inform all present and prospective judges and justices of the moral standards to which they are expected to adhere while in office, based upon the Constitution for the United States of America {hereinafter referred to as the Constitution}. It also includes the documented process that shall be undertaken in order to hold all in the Judicial Branch accountable. All personal working within the Republic judicial system including, but not limited to, clerks, bailiffs, secretaries and court reporters shall be held to the same standard of accountability.

Good Behavior

Article III Section1 of the Constitution states,"The judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior" It must be noted that [good behavior] refers to rulings being made strictly by constitutional law and principles. To expand on, detract from, add to, ignore, omit, alter or change any part of the Constitution, or to allow to stand or be promulgated, any law, ruling, or verbiage, that is repugnant to the Constitution is not "good behavior.

Moral Behavior

Moral Behavior is expected of all judges and justices. Immoral behavior is behavior that is not specifically covered in the Constitution or any subsequent laws of congress, but that by its nature would reflect badly upon judicial

branch, and or diminish its effectiveness by causing a loss of confidence in the minds of the American people.

Religions, Group Affiliations, and Affirmations

Article VI Paragraph 3 of the Constitution states, no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or Public Trust under the United States..... . No judge or justice shall ever be questioned concerning his\her church attendance or religious activities, as long as that religion is based on the 1611 King James Bible, and or the Geneva Bible, upon which the Constitution is itself based. Religions based on any other document or manuscript are considered antithetical to the 1611 King James Bible and or the Geneva Bible, and therefore antithetical to the Constitution itself. Any religious or other organizations requiring a sworn allegiance is considered a cult. These groups may include but are not limited to: Islamic religion, KKK, Black Panthers, white supremacist organizations, the Illuminati, Masons, Shriners, Easter Star, British Accredited Registry [Bar Registry] BAR Association, and any other organization that does not hold the 1611 King James Bible or the Geneva Bible, as its basic foundational document or requires any oath of allegiance. A man cannot serve two masters.

All judges and justices must swear an oath to” preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution for the United States Of America from all enemies both foreign and domestic, so help me God..... . All judges and justices must swear an oath to their belief that in the beginning, Almighty Creator God created mankind with certain unalienable rights. Anyone who cannot make such an oath must inherently believe man was not created by God, does not have unalienable rights, and therefore has only privileges granted by other men, who can for any reason revoke those privileges.

Specific Behavior Unbecoming a Judge or Justice

In Genesis 1. verse 1 [in the beginning God] ... the word God is translated Elohim. ... This word means

[a family of exceeding great and mighty Judges]. Every judge and justice must realize whether they want to admit it or not that we sit in a seat and occupy an office that is a reflection of the name of Almighty Creator God.

Judges and justices will be called upon to judge the behavior of others; one cannot be worthy of such an office if his or her own behavior is not above reproach. Any immoral behavior on the part of an individual within the judicial branch will soil the reputation of the judicial branch as a whole.

The following is a list of acts which, if committed by a judge or justice, warrant judicial review by the Republic judges and justices. This list may not be changed, altered, or reduced. From time to time, new items may be added with a seventy-five percent consensus of all judges and federal, district and supreme court justices, each casting one vote.

1. Homosexuality
2. Lesbianism
3. Bestiality
4. Debauchery
5. Prostitution
6. Bribery
7. Public drunkenness
8. Pedophilia/child molestation
9. Involvement with any cult, hate group, secret society, or religion whose documents are antithetical to the 1611 King James Bible, the Geneva Bible, or Constitution.
10. Treason is punishable by death 24 to 72 hours of conviction.
11. Perjury as a judge or Justices is punishable by 7 years in prison and no government seat forward,

12. Any act that is deemed unlawful by the Republic Congress

All judges and justices will be expected to make an earnest effort to expand their professional knowledge and attend educational calls, seminars, and teaching whenever possible. Although it will be impossible to attend every available engagement, a good faith effort is expected of every judge and justice.

Procedure for Disciplinary Action

Any judge or federal, district, or supreme court justice, found to be engaging in immoral behavior or acting in a manner inconsistent with the principles and intent of this Judicial Code of Ethics, will be contacted by a voluntary committee of at least 12 other justices or judges, who will make every effort to restore him or her in love. The offending judge or justice will be given an opportunity to correct the behavior in question and/or reverse any judicial decision that was made antithetical to the Constitution.

Should the offending justice refuse to repent of the behavior or recant the bad decision, he or she shall be brought before the entire body of Republic judges and justices. If fifty percent of this body shall deem him or her guilty of refusing to abide by this Judicial Code of Ethics, the offending justice shall be referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee for discipline.

Closing

The goal of the judicial branch is to establish justice The American people alive today have never experienced the establishment of true justice. This will be achieved by strict adherence within the judicial branch of the Republic to the delegated enumerated powers given to the government by, the careful preservation of the unalienable rights of the people, as expressed in our Constitution.

To these ends, all judges and justices must be accountable to God , their oaths, and the American People. Individuals occupying offices in the judicial branch , more than those in any other branch of a republican form of government,

should strive to consider their brother and sister judicial colleagues as they would themselves; and if necessary, be able correct them in a spirit of brotherly love. The American people deserve the very best; their fellow Americans within the judiciary branch should strive to give the very best to the people.

5. NH and US Constitution Sites

NH <https://www.nh.gov/glance/bill-of-rights.htm>

US <https://uscode.house.gov/static/constitution.pdf>

6. JP3-57 Civil-Military Operations

https://www.tecom.marines.mil/Portals/162/Docs/jp3_57%20Joint%20CMO.pdf

7. PCI/DSI Source

PCI/DSI Online Document Source:

<https://republicfortheunitedstatesofamerica.org/10894-2/>

a. PCI pg 4-10/141

b. DSI pg 14-141/141

8. PCI/DSI Notes

1. Exhibits 1-5

2. PCI Whereas: pgs 4-10

- we abide by the Declaration of Sovereignty c. 2010, the Flag Act c.1794, the Seal Act c.1782
- we claim the words “Republic for the united States of America” and all abbreviations, and the Jay Treaty
- we are =, w/sovereign rights, are rightful heirs; have reclaimed/re-inhabited the de jure gov’t
- we recognize the corporate USA; may contract w/DC or not
- the US has abused the law and founders w/ill intent, have deceived us into involuntary servitude (unknowingly)
- pg6 deception voids this contract; no one has standing to rebut this evidence
- Treaty of Ghent c.1814 shows our sovereignty; we hold/claim ALL this territory, are lawful heirs; limits the crown but shows peaceful intent
- We will negotiate w/claimants, upon proof of claim
- 13 states served the King of Great Britain saying we claim the Bill of Rights for governance
- The US was incorporated unlawfully, w/unlawful foreign legal system indicating ill intent; conducted commerce fraud, unlawful taxation and imprisonment of the people.
- The Crown et.al owe reparations
- article 13 ratified c.1819. they unlawfully set aside the 13th amendment by fraud (titles of nobility)

- 1st 10 articles of Jay Treaty are permanent. subsequent articles duration 12yrs. article 12 ends 2yrs.
- Establishes friendship w/crown etc.

****FINISH THE WHEREAS SECTION**

3. We the People: pgs 10-12

4. Definitions: pg 13

5. **DSI 14 November 2010:** pgs 14-24

- a. DSI
- b. Notice of Abolishment pg 18-24

6. **DSI 20 July 2010:** pgs 25-141

- a. Warrant pg 27-29
- b. 1st order to the governors pg 30: Cease and desist all foreclosures and collection actions against the sovereign People
- c. 2nd order to the governors pg 31: Cease and desist all tax related actions against the sovereign People
- d. 3rd order to the governors pg 32: Cease and desist all judicial and quasi judicial actions against the sovereign People for crimes which lack an injured party
- e. 4th order to the governors pg 33: Provide safe passage through the state republics free from government molestation
- f. 5th order to the governors pg 34-35: Restore the trappings of lawful de jure governance
- g. General Orders pg 36-38

- i. G.O. 1 pg 39: Cease and desist all tax related actions against the sovereign People
- ii. G.O. 2 pg 40: Cease and desist all foreclosure and collections actions against the sovereign People

h. Introduction

- i. Mission Statement pg 41
- ii. Re-inhabitation pg 42
 - 1. History
 - 2. Lawful Right to Re-inhabit
- iii. De Jure Government pg 43
 - 1. Structure
 - 2. Headquarters Domicile
 - 3. Operational Authority
- iv. Domestic Policies pg 46
 - 1. Trade and Commerce
 - 2. Banking, Monetary and Financial Sectors
 - 3. Technology
 - 4. Healthcare
 - 5. National Security
 - 6. Environmental Policies
- v. Foreign Policies pg 53
 - 1. Trade and Commerce
 - 2. Banking
 - 3. Technology
 - 4. Healthcare
 - 5. Military Policy Restructuring

6. Environmental Policies

vi. Request for international support pg 58

vii. Domestic and International Travel pg 58

7. Exhibit A- Declaration of Independence pg 61

8. Exhibit B- Constitution for the united States of America 1787 pg 66

9. Exhibit C- Bill of Rights pg 83

10. Joint Resolution Flag Act pg 86

11. Republic for the United States of America Legislation Signature Page pg 91

12. 41st Congress pg 92-102

13. The Atlantic Charter pg 103

14. State Acknowledgment and Affirmation of Union circa 2011(by state) pg
104-141

9. The Declaration of Sovereignty Highlights

Taken from the Republic for the united States of America DSI written and signed on 2010, at Wind Walker Ranch, Idaho.

Released to the: Committee of 300, International Court of Justice, United Nations, The Universal Postal Union

The Unanimous Declaration of the Sovereign People of the united States of America to restore and re-inhabit the Free American Republics

Warrant

**Of the De Jure Grand Juries of the Peoples of the united States of America
assembled under God as:**

Guardians of the Free Republics and sole lawful authority on the land.

Page 31-32 states all 50 governors will agree to go to the De Jure law form

First Order Pg. 34 Cease and Desists all foreclosure collection actions against all sovereign people.

Second Order Pg. 35 Cease and Desists all tax related actions against the Sovereign People.

Third Order Pg. 36 Cease and Desists all judicial and quasi-judicial actions against the sovereign People for crimes which lack and injured party.

Fourth Order Pg. 37 Provide safe passage through the state Republic(s) free from government molestation.

Fifth Order Pg. 38 Restore the Trappings of Lawful *De Jure* governance.

General Orders

**Of the De Jure Grand Juries of the People of the united States Assembled under God as Guardians
of the Free Republics and sole lawful authority on the land.**

To

Our most beloved fathers, mothers, sons and daughters who have selflessly volunteered to serve as the armed forces of the United States of America by your support and defend our Constitution , are entrusted with the sacred duty to protect families, neighbors, friends, and nation and the posterity,

from enemies foreign and domestic currently waging economic warfare against the People and the nation under God and to all whose diligent action is needed and bound by oath hereto.

General Order One Pg 43

Cease and Desist all tax actions against related the sovereign People

General Order Two Pg 44

Cease and Desist all foreclosure and collection actions against the Sovereign Peoples

The above is just a small portion of the DSI that directly relates from the paperwork that was sent out to the governors in February 2010. This DSI is our law, belonging to the people, but the nation had to go through the Obama years and more of the Biden years, and almost had 4 years of the Harris years, which would have destroyed our Nation

On our Thursday night Bible Study call we talked about Angels, and how many kinds of angels there are. The Republic, which uses YHVH's Law, which then we can activate His Law form by speaking the same things YHVH spoken them, then thus all those angels hear what the Creator said, which then acts on our behalf.

But more than that, we, the Republic, because we have done things in accordance to Biblical Law, and International Law, and under the Founding Fathers laws, we, the Republic have spoken His Law of Restitution, Salvation, Forgiveness, Law Form, and the Laws of Nature, the Laws of Judgment, the laws of Heaven and Earth, and we have enacted these laws into Republic Law.

What this has done, as a government, one body, has opened up a porthole of spiritual law for the angels to pass back and forth to do their work as we have spoken it.

**An Ordinance for the government of the Territory of the
United States northwest of the River Ohio.**

Officially titled "An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States North-West of the River Ohio," the Northwest Ordinance was adopted on July 13, 1787, by the Confederation Congress, the one-house legislature operating under the Articles of Confederation.

The Northwest Ordinance chartered a government for the Northwest Territory, provided a method for admitting new states to the Union from the territory, and listed a bill of rights guaranteed in the territory.

Following the principles outlined by Thomas Jefferson in the Ordinance of 1784, the authors of the Northwest Ordinance (probably Nathan Dane and Rufus King) spelled out a plan that was subsequently used as the country expanded to the Pacific.

Section 1. 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.

Sec 2. 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.

Sec. 3. 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.

Sec. 4. 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.

Sec. 5. 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.

Sec. 6. 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.

Sec. 7. 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.

Sec. 8. 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.

Sec. 9. 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.

Sec. 10. 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.

Sec. 11. 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.

Sec. 12. 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.

Sec. 13. 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:

Sec. 14. 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. 1. 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. 2. 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. 3. 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. 4. 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. 5. 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. 6. 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

10. Audio Recordings of Texts

Re-Inhabited: Republic for the United States of America **Vol. I** –
America's Truthful History and **Vol. II** – The Story of the Re-
Inhabitation [https://www.mediafire.com/folder/fbgtss3752ww5/Re-
inhabited_audio_books](https://www.mediafire.com/folder/fbgtss3752ww5/Re-inhabited_audio_books)