

To: _____

From: _____ (one of the People)

**Notice to Employer of Religious Conscience
and Equality Under the Lawful Notice and Warning**

Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal and Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent

I, _____, one of the People (as seen in the **Constitution of the State of Hawaii Bill of Rights** Articles I Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 8,) Sui Juris, in this Court of Record, bring the following claims and facts, that yourself and any and all of your agents may take notice and provide due care:

**Article I
Bill Of Rights**

POLITICAL POWER

Section 1. All political power of this State is inherent in the people and the responsibility for the exercise thereof rests with the people. All government is founded on this authority. [Am Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978] [Emphasis by Highlight Added]

RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS

Section 2. All persons are free by nature and are equal in their inherent and inalienable rights. Among these rights are the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the acquiring and possessing of property. These rights cannot endure unless the people recognize their corresponding obligations and responsibilities. [Am Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978] [Emphasis by Highlight Added]

FREEDOM OF RELIGION, SPEECH, PRESS, ASSEMBLY AND PETITION

Section 4. No law shall be enacted respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. [Ren and am Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978] [Emphasis by Highlight Added]

DUE PROCESS AND EQUAL PROTECTION

Section 5. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor be denied the equal protection of the laws, nor be denied the enjoyment of the person's civil rights or be discriminated against in the exercise thereof because of race, religion, sex or ancestry. [Ren and am Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978]

Section 8. No citizen shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to other citizens, unless by the law of the land. [Ren Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978] [Emphasis by Highlight Added]

The Privileges and Immunities Clause of Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution states that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states." This clause protects fundamental rights of individual citizens and restrains state efforts to discriminate against out-of-state citizens. However, the Privileges and Immunities Clause extends not to all commercial activity, but only to fundamental rights.

There has been a great deal of scholarly debate over the purpose of this constitutional provision. One source of insight as to the purpose of the privileges and immunities clause is its textual predecessor, Article IV of the Articles of Confederation, which stated that "to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States . . . shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall free ingress and regress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions, and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof."

The Federalist Papers also provides some insight into the clause. Madison's Federalist No. 42. Madison stated: "Those who come under the denomination of free inhabitants of a State, although not citizens of such State, are entitled, in every other State, to all the privileges of free citizens of the latter; that is, to greater privileges than they may be entitled to in their own State " In Federalist No. 80, Hamilton expressed his belief in the clause's importance when he wrote that the Privileges and Immunities Clause (the version in the Constitution) is "the basis of the union." (https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/privileges_and_immunities_clause)

(See Constitutional Provisions Below)

Kentucky Constitution Section 2 - Absolute and arbitrary power denied.

Absolute and arbitrary power over the lives, liberty and property of freemen exists nowhere in a republic, not even in the largest majority. [Emphasis by Highlight Added]

California Constitution Article I Section 8

A person may not be disqualified from entering or pursuing a business, profession, vocation, or employment because of sex, race, creed, color, or national or ethnic origin. [Emphasis by Highlight Added]

('creed' comes from the Latin word that means "I believe." It also means faith, religion, even dogma.)

Missouri Constitution Article I Section 5

Religious Freedom--Liberty of Conscience and Belief—Limitation—right to pray – academic religious freedoms and prayer.

That all men and women have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience... that no person

shall, on account of his or her religious persuasion or belief, be rendered ineligible to any public office or trust or profit in this state, be disqualified from testifying or serving as a juror, or be molested in his or her person or estate; that to secure a citizen's right to acknowledge Almighty God according to the dictates of his or her own conscience, neither the state nor any of its political subdivisions shall establish any official religion, nor shall a citizen's right to pray or express his or her religious beliefs be infringed;... [Emphasis by Highlight Added]

Texas Constitution Article 1 Section 19

Deprivation of Life, Liberty, Etc.; Due Course of Law

No citizen of this State shall be deprived of life, liberty, property, privileges or immunities, or in any manner disfranchised, except by the due course of the law of the land [Emphasis by Highlight Added]

Pennsylvania Constitution Article 1 Section 19.

No attainer shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth. [Emphasis by Highlight Added]

Hawaii Constitution Article 1 Section 5

Section 5. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor be denied the equal protection of the laws, nor be denied the enjoyment of the person's civil rights or be discriminated against in the exercise thereof because of race, religion, sex or ancestry. [Emphasis by Highlight Added]

Colorado Constitution Article II Section 1

Vestment of Political Power

All political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government, of right, originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole. [Emphasis by Highlight and Underline Added]

Declared Rights with respect to Schools, students and staff:

California Constitution Article I Section 7

- (a) A person may not be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law or denied equal protection of the laws; provided, that nothing contained herein or elsewhere in this Constitution imposes upon the State of California or any public entity, board, or official any obligations or responsibilities which exceed those imposed by the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution with respect to the use of pupil school assignment or pupil transportation. In enforcing this subdivision or any other provision of this

Constitution, no court of this State may impose upon the State of California or any public entity, board, or official any obligation or responsibility with respect to the use of pupil school assignment or pupil transportation, (1) except to remedy a specific violation by such party that would also constitute a violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution... In amending this subdivision, the Legislature and people of the State of California find and declare that this amendment is necessary to serve compelling public interests, including those of making the most effective use of the limited financial resources now and prospectively available to support public education, maximizing the educational opportunities and protecting the health and safety of all public school pupils, enhancing the ability of parents to participate in the educational process, preserving harmony and tranquility in this State and its public schools... [Emphasis by Highlight Added]

All People in all States are afforded the same rights. California Constitution goes into depth and definition regarding criminal activity and the rights of victims attending and staffing schools:

California Constitution Article I Section 28, including subsection 7 and 8(b),(e),(f)

(7) Finally, the People find and declare that the right to public safety extends to public and private primary, elementary, junior high, and senior high school, and community college, California State University, University of California, and private college and university campuses, where students and staff have the right to be safe and secure in their persons. (8) To accomplish the goals it is necessary that the laws of California relating to the criminal justice process be amended in order to protect the legitimate rights of victims of crime. (b) In order to preserve and protect a victim's rights to justice and due process, a victim shall be entitled to the following rights:

(e) As used in this section, a "victim" is a person who suffers direct or threatened physical, psychological, or financial harm as a result of the commission or attempted commission of a crime or delinquent act. The term "victim" also includes the person's spouse, parents, children, siblings, or guardian, and includes a lawful representative of a crime victim who is deceased, a minor, or physically or psychologically incapacitated. The term "victim" does not include a person in custody for an offense, the accused, or a person whom the court finds would not act in the best interests of a minor victim.

(f) In addition to the enumerated rights provided in subdivision (b) that are personally enforceable by victims as provided in subdivision (c), victims of crime have additional rights that are shared with all of the People of the State of California. These collectively held rights include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Right to Safe Schools. All students and staff of public primary, elementary, junior high, and senior high schools, and community colleges, colleges, and universities have the inalienable right to attend campuses which are safe, secure and peaceful. [Emphasis by Highlight Added]

I declare that the People are equally free and retain inherent, God given rights, to all of the blessings of life, liberty and safety, property, in the pursuit of happiness secured to all of the People of the 50 Republican States, with Equal Protections and that are explicitly defined in the several States Constitutions, interchangeably, as required in the Privileges and Immunities Clause of Article IV, Section 2 in the Constitution of the United States. The Declared Rights in the Constitutions are the Supreme Law of the Land. Any Act, Statute, Code, Non-Positive Law, Program, Mandate or Policy created or enforced must not infringe on ANY Declared Rights of the People, the Protectors and Beneficiaries of the Trust (Constitution). They may not be altered, narrowed, limited or removed without consent or due process. The Trustees of the government corporation (elected servants who swore an oath to uphold the Constitution, and employees of government) have been placed in a position of Trust to take care of and manage the People's business, and managed in a way that does not infringe on declared rights and does not consider the whole.

Please take notice that the People possess the inherent, natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own conscience and understanding, regulated by the word of God. When establishing the Law of the Land known as the Constitution and the Laws of Nature's God, also known as the Common Law, no religious qualification shall be required for any public office or employment, and no person or organization's policy may excuse acts of licentiousness. (see definition below)

Licentiousness The indulgence of the arbitrary will of the individual, without regard to ethics or law, or respect for the rights of others. (Blacks Law Dictionary 5th Edition)

Furthermore, I, one of the People, in the conscience of my own religious dictates and beliefs, declare that the wearing of any cloth resembling a face veil, that blocks the human airway from receiving the human body's ample supply of oxygen, or promotes the potential to harbor and cultivate harmful bacteria and viruses, the penetration of any orifice on the human body by inanimate object outside of my own volition, or the injection of any substance into the human body that alters the natural immune system as created by God, any form of identification that is required to restrict or regulate any freedoms, liberties, movement or participation in society is repugnant to a particular religious covenant or sect and declared rights. Please take further notice that, in order to ensure tranquility, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, and to protect the best interest of the preservation of my body, my temple, the People shall not be deprived or abridged of any civil and declared rights on account of religious sentiments, and the Right of freedom of religious conscience shall not be infringed. Please take notice that all 50 States Constitutions Declarations of Rights apply to the People. (see Constitutional provisions)

FREEDOM OF RELIGION, SPEECH, PRESS, ASSEMBLY AND PETITION

Section 4. No law shall be enacted respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. [Ren and am Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978]
[Emphasis by Highlight Added]

Please take Notice that to charge a fee, penalty, bills of pain, or bill of attainder for not consenting or participating in a policy or program that goes against Religious beliefs is not only violating declared rights of religious freedom, this form of persecution is also in violation of several of the declared rights mentioned previously, including property, and Article 1, Section 19 of the Pennsylvania Constitution, all taken without consent and following due process, a basic fundamental right established in the Magna Carta, by King John of England in 1215, and the very foundation for the Virginia Declaration of Rights (the predecessor to the Bill of Rights in the U.S. Constitution)
(See Constitutional Provision Below)

Pennsylvania Constitution Article I Section 19

Section 19.

No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth.

[Emphasis by Highlight Added]

“Bills of attainder . . . are such special acts of the legislature, as inflict capital punishments upon persons supposed to be guilty of high offences, such as treason and felony, without any conviction in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. If an act inflicts a milder degree of punishment than death, it is called a bill of pains and penalties. . . . In such cases, the legislature assumes judicial magistracy, pronouncing upon the guilt of the party without any of the common forms and guards of trial, and satisfying itself with proofs, when such proofs are within its reach, whether they are conformable to the rules of evidence, or not. In short, in all such cases, the legislature exercises the highest power of sovereignty, and what may be 6 of 9 properly deemed an irresponsible despotic discretion, being governed solely by what it deems political necessity or expediency, and too often under the influence of unreasonable fears, or unfounded suspicions.”¹⁹¹⁰ The phrase “bill of attainder,” as used in this clause and in clause 1 of § 10, applies to bills of pains and penalties as well as to the traditional bills of attainder.¹⁹¹¹ <https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution-conan/article-1/section-9/clause-3/bills-of-attainder> [Emphasis by Highlight Added]

Corruption of Blood-

Corruption of blood as a result of attainder of treason was cited as an example of the former and was defined as the disability of any of the posterity of the attained person “to claim any inheritance in fee simple, either as heir to him, or to any ancestor above him.” <https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution-conan/article-3/section-3/clause-2/corruption-of-the-blood-and-forfeiture>

Please take notice the irony that a bill of attainder used to be called a “corruption of blood”, that the definition extends to penalties or bills of pain; and that

employers that choose to violate employees declared rights by imposing this against their labor (property), are also, literally, corrupting the blood of their employees by having them inject a substance that alters their natural blood biochemistry. This is a violation of declared rights of Religious Freedom as well as other declared rights.

Please take further notice that to abruptly abolish or terminate the financial security of any individual currently in your employ, notwithstanding poor performance, but under the guise of an erroneous company policy, is to deprive the critical and primary source by which the People acquire and possess property, protect their posterity and financial reputation, and pursue and obtain their safety and happiness. Wherefore, the abrupt termination of employment would inflict tremendous emotional and psychological devastation on a household unit and naturally affect the safety and happiness of the aggrieved party, cripple the means to provide sustenance for themselves or their family and blemish one's reputation with financial institutions, solely due to an effect caused by licentiousness acts.

Please take further notice that no man, woman, person, individual, corporation, or entity is entitled to exclusive or separate privileges from the community. The contract of indemnity (see definition below) between contractor/employer and employee is to remain inviolate and no man, woman, person, individual, corporation, or entity shall deprive the People of any secured right, including Religious right, privilege, or immunity. It is the right of the People to be free from discrimination upon anyone on the basis of their religious conviction or creed, Congress shall make no law impairing the obligation of contracts, including that of indemnity between employer and employee, or that which is in direct conflict with the Constitutionally protected liberties of the People. Any legislative or executive process, act, mandate, policy that is an attempt to disenfranchise the Peoples' declared rights, privileges, property, must be made by sworn affidavit, and signed by a magistrate, citing the article and section of the Constitution where the People gave the government servants authority and permission for employers to remove any Religious right, or other declared right, without consent or following due process.

(see Constitutional provisions)

Indemnity

A collateral contract or assurance, by which one person engages to secure another against an anticipated loss or to prevent him from being damnified by the legal consequences of an act or forbearance on the part of one of the parties or of some third person. Term pertains to liability for loss shifted from one person held legally responsible to another person. (Blacks Law Dictionary 5th Edition)

Legal Notice and Warning

Federal law provides that it is a crime to violate the Constitutional Rights of a citizen under the color of law. You can be arrested for this crime and you may also be held personally liable for civil damages. Attempting to Coerce or deceive a citizen to surrender his/her Constitutional Rights is a Federal crime. Federal courts have found that your ignorance of the law is no excuse. (see Federal U.S. Code § below)

18 U.S. Code § 242 - Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law

Whoever, under color of law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any state, territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of rights, privileges, or immunities secured or property by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

Color of Law

The appearance or semblance, without substance, of legal right. Misuse of power, possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because wrongdoer is clothed with authority of state, is action taken under “color of law.” – (Blacks Law Dictionary 5th Edition)

42 U.S. Code § 1983. Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or other person within the United States or other person within the 8 of 9 jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suite in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress of grievance. Please take further notice that the People have the Constitutionally secured Right to bring lawful action, be it civil or criminal, against any man, woman, corporation, organization or entity, at any time, for unlawful acts committed against them or their person, and for remedy of justice prescribed for the redress of their grievance.

Orders, rules, mandates, policies are not Laws, are not binding to Living People, and cannot be enforced upon the People as such (See: Cruden v. Neale 2 N.C. 338 May Term 1796).

Mandates, rules, orders or policies that require any of the People, who are healthy, without symptoms of communicable infection, to quarantine or be under lockdown, violates the Supreme Law of the Land, and Declared Rights in the State Constitutions.

“All laws which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void” (See Marbury v. Madison, 5US(2 Cranch) 137, 174, 176, (1803): [Emphasis with Highlight]

Please take further notice that the People have the Constitutionally secured Right to bring lawful action, be it civil or criminal, against any man, woman, corporation, organization or entity, at any time, for unlawful acts committed against them or their person, and for remedy of justice prescribed for the redress of their grievance.

Please take notice that you are being instructed and petitioned for redress of grievance and remonstrances as of right and declared in the Constitution of the State of Hawaii, Article 1 Section 4. Please take further notice that, as one of the People, it is my wish for yourself and any and all of your agents to be duly notified that if any act of discrimination or deprivation of the declared rights of the People shall occur at the hands of any man, woman, person, individual, corporation, or entity duly notified of the law and penalties herein, you may be in violation of Constitutional and Federal law and persisting with your behavior may lead to civil or criminal damages, that you may be held personally responsible and liable, as well as your corporation, organization, entity, company or agency. Furthermore, it is my wish that you respond, in writing, by sworn affidavit, within (5) days of receiving this notice. If you do not respond, then it will be taken as tacit acquiescence that you agree that all of the claims and facts brought forth in this document are true and accurate, and that any attempt to violate the Constitutionally protected rights and liberties of the People is done only in trespass, with full knowledge and intent, as an attack against the People.

You are hereby notified and advised to cease and desist from enacting, or acting upon, all policies that attempt to molest in person or property, on account of any declared rights including, but not limited to religious rights.

Autograph _____ .

Print Name _____ .

Date _____