

To: **Mayor Susan Seaman, Councilmember Leslie Castellano-Ward 1, Councilmember Kati Moulton-Ward 2, Councilmember Natalie Arroyo-Ward 3, Councilmember Scott Bauer-Ward 4, Councilmember Kim Bergel-Ward 5**

City of Eureka

531 K Street

Eureka, California 95501

From: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Notice of Demand to be Freed from Federal, State and Corporate Interference**

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

I, \_\_\_\_\_, one of the People as seen in the California State Constitution, Sui Juris, am giving you this notice that you and any and all of your agents may be notified and give due care;

I declare that the People have all political power as shown in all 50 state constitutions; as with all other public agencies, **the political power resides with the people** and is inherent in the people. Any political power assigned to an elected official is only given at the behest of the people and may be withdrawn by the people at any time.

I declare that the government workers are the servants and trustees of the people as seen in the several constitutions: Arizona, West Virginia and California Constitutions as they described the role of the government worker in a Republic (See evidence below):

Whereas, The Constitution of the State of Arizona sets the foundation for all action by public and private entities within the state of Arizona, **this same foundation is true in all 50 states.**

Arizona Bill Of Rights, Article 2 Section 2: Political Power; Purpose of Government

Section 2. All Political power is inherent in the people, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are established to protect and maintain individual rights.

West Virginia Bill of Rights, Article III Section 3: Rights Reserved to People

Section 3. **Government is instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community. Of all its various forms that is the best, which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community has an indubitable, inalienable, and infeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal.**

West Virginia Bill of Rights Article III Section 1: Bill of Rights

**Section 1. All men are, by nature, equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity, namely: The enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.**

California Declaration of Rights Article 1 Section 3

Section 3. The people have the right to instruct their representatives, petition government for redress of grievances, and assemble freely to consult for the common good.

West Virginia Article II Section 2: Powers of Government in Citizens

**Section 2. The powers of government reside in all the citizens of the state, and can be rightfully exercised only in accordance with their will and appointment.**

West Virginia Bill of Rights Article III Section 10: Safeguards of Life, Liberty, and Property

**Section 10. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, and the judgment of his peers.**

California Declaration of Rights Article 1 Section 7

Section 7. A person may not be deprived of life, liberty, or property with due process of law or denied equal protection of the laws

West Virginia Bill of Rights Article III Section 2: Magistrates Servants of the People

**Section 2. All power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people. Magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.**

California Declaration of Rights Article 1 Section 2

Section 2. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his or her sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of this right. A law may not restrain or abridge liberty of speech or press.

West Virginia Bill of Rights Article III Section 7: Freedom of Speech and Press Guaranteed

**Section 7. No law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, shall be passed; but the Legislature may, by suitable penalties, restrain the publication or sale of obscene books, papers, or pictures, and provide for the punishment of libel, and defamation of character, and for the recovery, in civil actions, by the aggrieved party, of suitable damages for such libel, or defamation.**

Please take further notice that the forefathers in this land considered Public Officers to be servants, trustees, agents, and substitutes of the People and in no way higher than or a special class that is greater than the people.

**Please take further notice that nowhere in any of the 50 Republican States does the government have power over the people.**

Take notice that I, one of the People, do affirm that the intent of the United States Constitution, written by and for the people, is to provide due care to the people **and not rule over them**. The intent of the

Founding Fathers is clear in the Preamble which provides their fundamental purposes and guiding principles.

*“We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”*

**As enumerated in the United States Constitution, Article 6 Section 2:**

**Section 2. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges of every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.**

“Made in Pursuance thereof” is to be understood as in the intended spirit (or a following of) the Constitution itself and the Laws which follow, must be in pursuance, in the intent and Spirit, of those who penned it originally.

The intention and spirit are made abundantly clear in the United States Bill of Rights Preamble-

Paragraph 2- the Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

The first ten amendments were ratified on December 15, 1791.

Please note that the purpose of the Bill of Rights for the United States of America was to declare and **restrict abuse of power at the federal level of government in order to prevent abuse of power to states and the people.**

U.S. Bill of Rights Amendment 9-

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others **retained by the people.**

U.S. Bill of Rights Amendment 10-

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, **or to the people.**

Therefore, the States, not the Federal government, retains all powers not directly enumerated in the United States Constitution as seen in:

Arizona Constitution. Article 2 section 33. Reservation of rights Section 33:

Section 33. The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny others **retained by the people.**

Please see to it that, Article 6 of the United States Constitution, in no way usurps or overrules States rights to formulate and implement Laws which represent the will of the people in that State. There is no “Supremacy” over those Laws unless they directly conflict with the intent of the United States Constitution. There is no leeway for conflict with Laws later passed by the US Congress. The conflict must be with the US Constitution.

Please take further notice that I, as one of the People, do realize that as servants, you are not granted authority by the Federal or any State Constitution to force mandates; mask, any vaccine, drugs, testing, lockdowns, vaccine passports, social distancing, censorship of social media, censorship of communication, restriction in movement, restriction in assembling, or any other thing that may infringe on the liberty of the people. These rights and liberties fall under Amendments 9 and 10 of the Bill of Rights also as outlined in the Arkansas Constitution which states:

Arkansas Constitution, Article II Section 2 Freedom and Independence

Section 2. All men are created equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights; amongst which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and reputation; and of pursuing their own happiness. To secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Liberty is freedom from restraint, in a general sense and applicable to the body, or to the will or mind. Natural Liberty consists in the power of acting as one thinks fit, **without any restraint or control**, except from the laws of nature. (Ref: Noah Webster’s 1828 Dictionary).

See to it that West Virginia Article 1 Section 2: The government of the United States is a government of enumerated powers, and all powers not delegated to it, nor inhibited to the states, are reserved to the states or to the people thereof. Among the powers so reserved to the states is the exclusive regulation of their own internal government and police; and it is the high and solemn duty of the several departments of government, created by this constitution, to guard and protect the people of this state from all encroachments upon the rights so reserved.

Therefore, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branch within each and every state, and each individual elected official that takes an oath to uphold the constitution, has a responsibility to guard and protect the people from encroachments upon the rights of the people. No public official, political subdivisions and neither Departments of Health, nor the CDC, nor the Federal Government, **nor public corporations** shall create a rule/law/mandate that violates these rights.

In the case of agencies, departments, all associations, and all state elected government agents, as well as any licensed corporation within the state, it will have committed maladministration, and therefore violation of the State Constitution, if that agency, department, district, board, association, elected agent or anyone employed by that agent, or state administration as well as those in public corporations, attempt to implement any restrictions of any variety, or any involuntary requirements on any of the men or women, of we the people.

In the case of Norwalk, a public corporation, and a change of uniform requirement that then was approved by the union but not by the people, to whom belong all political power, the decision to require masks as part of the uniform is a violation of the rights of the People. No change of employment agreement may be made without the agreement of the person employed. In addition, when an illegal

