



NOTICE

The Arizona Right to Travel

Public Law 1003

In America, where Arizona is a member of the American States of the Union and where the State-of-State, Incorporated organizations, such as the State of Arizona, Incorporated, have failed to provide private automobile identification plates as required by **Regulation Z** of the **Federal Highway Safety Acts**, and of the **Securities Laws** adopted by the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, Arizonans are free to provide private automobile identification plates themselves. They shall not be suborned to register their automobiles as commercial vehicles, thus falsifying public records to the effect that their automobile is a Motor Vehicle when neither the automobile nor the owner is engaged in any commercial activity.

Arizonans shall not be suborned to register or apply for a Driver's License or Insurance in order to travel on public roads, thus falsifying public records to the effect that they are engaged in any commercial activity. As for Insurance, Arizonans are covered under Indemnity Bond # AMRI00001 RA393427640US.

There shall be no arrests or detainment of any Arizonan for using their own State Credentials, nor any suspicion or detainment of any Arizonan under any bill of attainder or other racketeering, violence, or harassment in response to Arizonans claiming their reversionary trust rights.

All Arizonans have the Right to Travel, unencumbered, and free from any license, statute, code, rule, ordinance, mandate, or regulation.

All Americans from other American States of the Union shall enjoy the same rights to travel to and from Arizona as Arizonans do.

All violators will be prosecuted and are subject to our published Fee Schedule attached. Any infraction after the first one shall be 5 times the amount of the "Fee Schedule" and will keep multiplying for every offense thereafter.

Citations

The following citations are applicable to all Arizona State of State, County of, or City of, Incorporated Entities, and their Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs), Sheriffs, County, and City Police:

Applicability to Vehicles on Highways

Arizona Motor Vehicle Code ARS 28-621. Applicability to vehicles on highways:

The provisions of chapter 3 "Traffic and Vehicle Regulations" and chapter 5 "Penalties and Procedures for Vehicle Violation" refer exclusively to operation of vehicles on highways

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The Right to Operate a Motor Vehicle

Berberian v. Lussier (1958) 139 A2d 869, 872, See also: Schecter v. Killingsworth, 380 P.2d 136, 140; 93 Ariz. 273 (1963). "The right to operate a motor vehicle [an automobile] upon the public streets and highways is not a mere privilege. It is a right of liberty, the enjoyment of which is protected by the guarantees of the federal and state constitutions."

Vehicle - Definition

Arizona Constitution: ARS 28-5201. Definitions

9. "Motor vehicle" means any vehicle, machine, truck, trailer or semitrailer that is propelled or drawn by mechanical power and that is used on a public highway in the transportation of passengers or property in the furtherance of a commercial enterprise.

Motor Vehicle – Definition

18 USC 31(a)(6) defines Motor Vehicle

(6) Motor Vehicle. The term "motor vehicle" means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and **used for commercial purposes** on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo.

Used for Commercial Purposes

18 USC 31(a)(10):

(10) Used for commercial purposes. The term "used for commercial purposes" means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other considerations, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit.

U.S. Supreme Court Citation:

Thompson v. Smith, 155 Va, 367, 154 S.E. 579, 581, 584, 71 A.L.R. 604 (1930) "The right of a Citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his/her property thereon, by horse drawn carriage, wagon, or automobile, **is not a mere privilege which may be permitted or prohibited at will, but a common right which he has under his right to life,**

liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Under this constitutional guaranty one may, therefore, under normal conditions, [non-commercial use] travel at his inclination along the public highways or in public places, and while conducting himself in an orderly and decent manner, neither interfering with nor disturbing another's rights, he will be protected, not only in his person, but in his safe conduct."

Personal Liberty as per Black's Law 4th Edition:

1 Bl. Comm. 134, Civil Rights Cases, 3 S.Ct. 42, 109 U.S. 3, 27 L.Ed 835: Pinkerton v. Verberg, 78 Mich. 573, 44 N.W. 579, 7 L.R.A. 507, 18 Am.St.Rep. 473 The right or power of Locomotion: of changing situation, or moving one's person to whatsoever place one's inclination may direct, without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of law [not code].

All Code Is a Constructive Contract

Self v. Rhay, 61 Wn. 2d 261, 264-65 (Wash. 1963) All Highway Patrol enforcement is under Code of one kind or another, and all such Code is "constructive contract, not Law".

Graham v. Cummings, 57 Atl. 943, 208 Pa. 616 (citing Hertzog v. Hertzog, 29 Pa. [5 Casey] 465 "A constructive contract is where duty defines it instead of the contract defining the duty to be performed. Constructive contracts are fictions of law adopted to enforce the legal duties by actions of contract where no proper contract exists, express or Implied."

When traveling in non-commercial intercourse, there is no enforceable contract with the State of State, without one's consent. One's consent is given by silence, by compliance without claim of Right, and complying when asked for the Driver's License and handing it out the window thereby giving tacit agreement of engaging in commercial intercourse.

..."traveling in "non-commercial intercourse" is not covered by the Motor Vehicle Code."

The Right of Locomotion

Williams v. Fears 179 U.S. 270, 21 S. Ct. 128; see Papachristou v. Jacksonville, 405 U.S. 156, 164, 92 S. Ct. 839; Kent v. Dulles, 357 U.S. 116, 126, 78 S. Ct. 1113; See also Johnson v. City of Cincinnati 310 F.3d 484, 6th Cir. (2002) The United States Supreme Court has Held (multiple times) that; "the right of locomotion – the right to remove from one place to another according to inclination, is an attribute of personal liberty."

(U.S. Supreme Court, Shapiro v. Thompson). EDGERTON, Chief Judge: "Iron curtains have no place in a free world. ...Undoubtedly the right of locomotion, the right to remove from one place to another according to inclination, is an attribute of personal liberty, and the right, ordinarily, of free transit from or through the territory of any State is a right secured by the Constitution."

Donnolly vs. Union Sewer Pipe Co., 184 US 540; Lafarier vs. Grand Trunk R.R. Co., 24 A. 848; O'Neil vs. Providence Amusement Co., 108 A. 887. "The right to travel (called the right of free ingress to other states, and egress from them) is so fundamental that it appears in the Articles of Confederation, which governed our society before the Constitution.

Freedom of Movement

Kent vs. Dulles see Vestal, Freedom of Movement, 41 Iowa L.Rev. 6, 13-14. "The validity of restrictions on the freedom of movement of particular individuals, both substantively and procedurally, is precisely the sort of matter that is the peculiar domain of the courts."

Comment, 61 Yale L.J. at page 187. "a person detained for an investigatory stop can be questioned but is "not obliged to answer, answers may not be compelled, and refusal to answer furnishes no basis for an arrest."

Justice White, Hiibel "Automobiles have the right to use the highways of the State on an equal footing with other vehicles."

Complete Freedom of the Highway

Robertson v Department of Public Works 180 Wash 133, 39 P.2d 596 Complete freedom of the highways is so old and well established a blessing that we have forgotten the days of the Robber Barons and toll roads, and yet, under an act like this, arbitrarily administered, the highways may be completely monopolized, if, through lack of interest, the people submit, then they may look to see the most sacred of their liberties taken from them one by one, by more or less rapid encroachment.

Licensing of a Constitutional Right

Murdock v. Penn. 319 US 105: (1943) (Majority opinion on the licensing of a Constitutional Right) "A state may not impose a charge for the enjoyment of a right granted by the Federal Constitution and that a flat license tax here involves restraint in advance of the constitutional right secured by the first amendment"...

Payne v. Massey (19__) 196 SW 2nd 493, 145 Tex 273. "The court makes it clear that a license relates to qualifications to engage in profession, business, trade or calling; thus, when merely traveling without compensation or profit, outside of business enterprise or adventure with the corporate state, no license is required of the natural individual traveling for personal business, pleasure and transportation."

Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham Al. 373 US 262: (1962) "If the state does convert your right into a privilege and issue a license and a fee for it, you can ignore the license and a fee and engage the right with impunity."

Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham 394 U.S. 147 (1969). "With regard particularly to the U.S. Constitution, it is elementary that a Right secured or protected by that document cannot be overthrown or impaired by any state police authority."

Cruden v. Neale, 2 N.C. 338 May Term 1796 ...every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowman without his consent."

Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401 (1958) "Any judge [or magistrate] who does not comply with his/her oath to the Constitution of the United States wars against that Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the supreme law of the land. The judge is engaged in acts of treason."

Id. Cf. Olmstead v. United States, 277 U.S. 438, 478 (1928) "[t]he Constitution is a charter of negative liberties; it tells the state to let people alone; it does not require the federal government or the state to provide services, even so elementary a service as maintaining law and order."

Chicago Coach Co. v. City of Chicago, 337 Ill. 200, 169 N.E. 22. "Traffic infractions are not a crime."

Escobedo v. State 35 C2d 870 in 8 Cal Jur 3d p.27 A constitutional RIGHT means a RIGHT protected by the law, by the constitution, but government does not create the idea of RIGHT or original RIGHTS; it acknowledges them..."

Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1914, p. 2961. "Those who have the right to do something cannot be licensed for what they already have a right to do as such license would be meaningless."

Ex Parte Dickey, (Dickey vs. Davis), 85 SE 781 "Every Citizen has an unalienable RIGHT to make use of the public highways of the state; every Citizen has full freedom to travel from place to place in the enjoyment of life and liberty."

Benjamin Franklin – "Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety."