Writ of a Freeman's Right to Travel

Writ of a Freeman's Right to Travel - Justice Notice - Demand for AH Rights Protected by the Constitution for the united States of America

Know all men by these presents, that		
<u>I, </u>		
do travel upon the Roadways, By-ways, Highways, and Air-ways of these United States,		
as a matter of asserted Common Law rights. Thai I assert my full sovereignty as a free		
and natural person (Freeman) under the Common Law of the Constitution for the united		
States of America, to wit:		

States Enforcing Un-constitutional Laws

If some state laws are unconstitutional — are there ways for the states to mandate restrictions on licensing, registration, and insurance requirements? To know, we need to look to the U.S. Supreme Court to determine for ourselves the answers to these questions.

- 1. "The right of the citizen to travel upon public highways and to transport his/her property thereon, either by carriage or automobile, is not a mere privilege which a City/State may prohibit at will, but a common right which he/she has under the right to Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."
- Thompson v. Smith 154 SE 579.
- 2. "The use of the highway for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common and fundamental right which the public and individuals cannot be rightfully deprived." Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago, 337 IIL200,169 NE 22, 66 ALR 834. Ligare v. Chicago 139 III. 46, 28 NE 934. Booney v. dark, 214 SW 607; 25 A M JUR (I'1) Highways, Sec. 163.
- 3 For a crime to exist, there must be an injured party. "There can be no sanction or penalty imposed on one because of this exercise of Constitutional rights." Sheer v. Cullen, 481 F. 945.
- 4 "The right to travel is part of the Liberty of which the citizen cannot be deprived without due process of law under the Fifth Amendment." Kent v. Dulles 357 U.S. 116, 125
- 5. "Where rights are secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule-making or legislation which would abrogate them." Miranda v. Arizona 384 U.S. 436, 125
- 6. "The claim and exercise of a Constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime." Miller v. U.S. 230 F 2nd 486, 489.
- 7. "Under our system of government upon the individuality and intelligence of the citizen, the stat" does not claim to control him/her, except as his/her conduct to others, leaving him/her the sole judge as to all that affects himself/herself." Mugler v. Kansas 123 U.S. 623, 659-60.
- 8. It is reasonable to assume that these judicial decisions are straight and to the point, that there is no lawful method for government to put restrictions or limitations on rights belonging to the people.
- 9. There is no question that a citation/ticket issued by a police officer, for no driver's license, current vehicle registration, or mandatory insurance, etc., which carries a fine or

jail time, is a penalty — and is, indeed, "converting a right into a crime."

10. A corporate entity, whether it be a city, state, or U.S. Government, cannot testify as an injured party, thus cannot be cross-examined.

As an individual one can speak for a corporation, but cannot be an injured party - as a living person of record. In Propria Persona;

Signature:		
Dated: thisof:	day 20	
State Republic of	·)	
County of:)	
Subscribed. Swor 20		day of:,
executed, the fore his/her free act an	egoing instrument, and and deed as a Sovereign S	known to be the one described in, and who cknowledged that he/she executed the same as tate Citizen in this above named State of the tion only, and not for entrance into any foreign
Date:	_Notary Public:	My Commission
expires:		
TO ALL PEACE "Under Duress," a exercised the rese Book 1, at Section compelled to perf knowingly, volun Administrative Ag will not, accept th Commercial Ager	above my signature on the rvation of my rights pron 1-207. whereby I may form under any Contract tarily, or intentionally. Agencies of Government, he liability associated wint. Without Prejudice U.	
Signature:		Date: