

The Traveling Document

Every American possesses the Inherent and Unalienable Right to Travel freely upon the Land and soil of their nation-state and that of the Land defined by the united States of America. This Right is among the many you possess simply because you are one of the people, born and alive. The importance of our Right to Travel is specifically and expressly written down in the **1777 Articles of Confederation (enforced and fully adopted in 1781)**; the body of Law lying at the foundation of the original union of states. When a colony petitioned to be admitted into The Union, its Legislature was required to agree to abide by the Articles of Confederation. No Law may be passed - either by the state or Federal government - which violates the Articles of Confederation.

"...the people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state..."

Article IV, Articles of Confederation (1778)

Within this body of Law, it is clearly expressed that in order to facilitate the principles of liberty, Free Will and self-determination, it is necessary that the people; the men, women, son and daughters, be allowed free and unobstructed passage from state to state, and within each state. The Right to Travel freely has always been a fundamental requirement of a free society, and in today's America it is no different. Our country was established as a place where you do not have to carry your "papers" in order to avoid being arrested, incarcerated, or otherwise harassed by government (i.e. "Law" Enforcement) officials.

Regardless of the differences from yesteryear which are inherent in a "modern" society, our Right to Travel must remain unaffected and inviolate; otherwise, our country is no better (and possibly much worse) than any dictatorship - past or present. The Right to Travel freely is necessary for our well being and enjoyment of Life. Any statute or regulation that requires us to surrender this Right of inestimable value is invalid and void.

Remember, the people hold the power in our American Governance structure. No public servant has the factual authority to interfere with your Right to Travel!

Unfortunately, this is not what Officials of the corporate State and Federal governments are drumming into the heads of the American people, particularly the younger generations who do not remember or have never learned that in America the people hold the power and authority, and government officials are their public servants.

In America today, each of the 50 incorporated State governments has established Motor Vehicle Registrations, Drivers Licenses and other mechanisms (i.e. statutes and codes) of revenue and control. Violation of these requirements results in fines and penalties that generate revenue to pay the salaries of the same officials who create and enforce these foreign "rules". It has become economically desirable for the "States" to force these Registration and Licensing requirements upon the American people.

Please know that **as an American, you are not required to carry either a Drivers License or vehicle Registration on your automobile.** You have an absolute Right to Travel. The Inherent Right to freedom of movement has been affirmed and re-affirmed in the founding documents of the Union States and in numerous State and Federal Supreme Court rulings and clearly includes traveling in your automobile. Precedent in Law states that you cannot be forced to pay a tax or

License fee in order to enjoy the exercise of that which is an Inherent and Unalienable Right.
Court Cases highlighting the fact that we do NOT require any “papers” to travel on our roads

"...(T)he right (to travel) finds no explicit mention in the Constitution. The reason, it has been suggested, is that a right so elementary was conceived from the beginning to be a necessary concomitant of the stronger Union the Constitution created. In any event, freedom to travel throughout the United States has long been recognized as a basic right under the Constitution."

United States v. Guest, 383 U.S. 745, 757-58 (1966)

"Every citizen has an inalienable 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."

People v. Nathaus, 147 Colo. 210; 363 P.2d 180 (1961)

"The right to make use of an automobile as a vehicle of travel along the high- way of the state, is no longer an open question. The owners thereof have the same rights in the roads and streets as the drivers of horses or those riding a bicycle."

House v. Cramer, 134 Iowa 374; 112 N.W 3 (1907)

"A license, therefore implying a privilege, cannot possibly exist with reference to something which is a right, free and open to all, as is the right of the citizen to ride and drive over the street of the city without charge and without toll."

City of Chicago v. Collins, 175 Ill. 445; 51 N.E. 907 (1898)

Thompson v. Smith, 154 SE 579, 11 American Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, section 329, page 1135 "The right of the Citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, in the ordinary course of life and business, is a common right which he has under the right to enjoy life and liberty, to acquire and possess property, and to pursue happiness and safety. It includes the right, in so doing, to use the ordinary and usual conveyances of the day, and under the existing modes of travel, includes the right to drive a horse drawn carriage or wagon thereon or to operate an automobile thereon, for the usual and ordinary purpose of life and business." –

Adams v. City of Pocatello, 416 P.2d 46, 48; 91 Idaho 99 (1966). "A traveler has an equal right to employ an automobile as a means of transportation and to occupy the public highways with other vehicles in common use."

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."

People v. Nothaus, 147 Colo. 210. "No State government entity has the power to allow or deny passage on the highways, byways, nor waterways... transporting his vehicles and personal property for either recreation or business, but by being subject only to local regulation i.e., safety, caution, traffic lights, speed limits, etc. Travel is not a privilege requiring licensing, vehicle registration, or forced insurances."

Chicago Coach Co. v. City of Chicago, 337 Ill. 200, 169 N.E. 22. "Traffic infractions are not a crime." **People v. Battle** "Persons faced with an unconstitutional licensing law which purports to require a license as a prerequisite to exercise of right... may ignore the law and engage with impunity in exercise of such right."



Disclaimer: There is no guarantee that this process will prevent you from receiving a citation/ticket/arrest. While the LAW is on your side, please comprehend that the Officer has not been educated on the Constitutions, jurisdiction, or the Public Law! Use this process and these suggestions at your own discretion! Stay present, breathe, and assess and adapt to the situation as it unfolds. Above all...Keep the Peace.

The Traffic Stop

Reminder: Keep this document in your car at all times. You will want to reference this information when being confronted by Law Enforcement. There are several things you can do to prepare for the possibility of being stopped for some alleged traffic violation. **It is essential to video or audio record the entire conversation** with the Police Officer and, if necessary, take photographs and/or video of any improper actions perpetrated, by the Officer, upon you or your property.

Remain calm and respectful. Your heart may be racing and your voice may be cracking but remain calm. Relax – God/Source/Creator placed no authority over you. You were born free, you simply have to stand in THIS truth! And remember, the Officer is simply doing his/her job and we cannot be upset with someone for not knowing what they don't know!

Reminder: At no time do you have to answer any of his or her questions. When you do, you are entering into a contract. It is best to ask the Officer questions and to educate him/her.

As an ASN, stand in your truth & Honor who you are! Use your ASN credential card when you are asked to show your ID.

Role Play with the Officer: You have been pulled over and the officer is now standing outside of your door. Set your mind into education mode. You will be explaining to the officer information that he has most likely never heard of before!

You: Roll down your window and ask “Is there a problem officer”?

Officer: “May I see your license and registration please?”

You: “Am I being accused of a crime?” - at this moment the officer may take a step back because he knows that you are questioning his authority. **DO NOT answer his questions:** He will deflect and change the subject so he doesn’t have to answer this question. At this point you will want to let him know that you are going to record this conversation for your own protection should you have to go to court. “For my own protection, I am recording this conversation as evidence in the event I have to defend my innocence in court. You are trespassing on my rights to travel.”

You: Stay calm. If he didn’t answer the question regarding a crime being committed, Ask the officer again. You are wanting him to admit **ON the RECORD** that you have not committed a crime. “Officer, am I being accused of a crime?” Then, if you so choose, provide him with the definition of a crime: “Do you know the definition of the word Crime (a noun) Injury to a man, woman, or child; or damage to their property. There must be an injured party, proof of actual harm or damage.” In order for a crime to have occurred there must be a victim, and the State cannot be the victim. If there is no victim, then there is no crime.

Officer: The Officer will be very reluctant to answer this question because he knows you have not committed any crime. He will most likely change the subject or ask you some other question to avoid answering. Do NOT answer his questions! You do NOT want to create a contract!

You: Wait patiently and ask again. “Am I being accused of a crime” Do not let him off the hook. Make him answer the question. When you have received the answer to committing a crime, ask him if you are free to go. “Officer, since we have established that no crime has been committed, am I free to go?”

Officer: (there are a million scenarios for what he MIGHT say/do next, but here is one option) He will most likely go back to his car with your ASN ID and contact his superiors. Or he may call in for backup. Assuming he calls for backup, now there will be two officers trying to intimidate you.

You: The original officer probably did NOT answer your question regarding a crime. Now the new officer is going to step up to your window. He will ask you a question hoping that you will engage in a conversation. Once again, ask the new officer “Am I being accused of a crime”. **Do NOT answer any of his questions.** Remain calm and wait! They will be very frustrated with you. At some point you will need to advise the officer(s) – “it is evident that I have committed no crime because there is no victim. Am I free to go?”

This should be the end of the traffic stop!

However:

Should you choose to engage in further conversation with the officer(s), below are some educational topics you may wish to share. **Do this at your own risk.** The more you say, the more likely you will get “trafficked”!

You: Let him know who you are – **"I Am an American, I am not a U.S. citizen"**. A US citizen according to the Congressional Record , June 13, 1967, pp. 15641-15646): is a civilly dead entity operating as a co-trustee and co-beneficiary of the PCT, the private constructive, cestui que trust of US Inc. under the 14th Amendment. I am not a State resident, I do not reside, drive, own a motor vehicle, or engage in traffic (commerce).

These terms are statutory in nature, and use of any of these words may constitute a grant of jurisdiction.

Officer: He will most likely be very confused at this point, but, he may continue to ask you questions to keep you engaged.

You: Begin educating him on your right to travel. "I am not driving, I am traveling and not engaged in commerce"

Officer: "What do you mean you are not a driver?"

You: "a driver Is someone who charges a fare, fee, rate, or accepts compensation for the transportation of persons or property on the public roads, thus he is acting in commerce. I am traveling on our roadways, which is a god given right and cannot be regulated via codes and statutes."

Read the following definitions so he understands the difference between driving & traveling

Traveling is the free exercise of your right to move yourself, by whatever means, from one place to another.

Driving is the act of using the *public roadways* to engage in **commerce**.

You: Stay calm. At this point you MAY want to begin educating him on the LAW: the Land, Air and Water Jurisdictions, the Public Law, and our Rights as Americans. "Officer, I would like to read to you some of the court cases which prove I do not require a license in order to travel on our public highways **Thompson v.Smith, 154 SE 579, 11 American Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, section 329, page 1135** "The right of the Citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, in the ordinary course of life and business, is a common right which he has under the right to enjoy life and liberty, to acquire and possess property, and to pursue happiness and safety. It includes the right, in so doing, to use the ordinary and usual conveyances of the day, and under the existing modes of travel, includes the right to drive a horse drawn carriage or wagon thereon or to operate an automobile thereon, for the usual and ordinary purpose of life and business."

We do not know what the officer will do next...He will either accept that you know the LAW and let you go, or the officer may decide to give you a citation anyway.

If you are presented with a Citation, there are a few things you can do to secure your position.

First, before you place your autograph on the ticket, ask the Officer what will happen if you don't comply. When the Officer tells you that you will be placed under arrest, say "I don't want to be arrested," then autograph the ticket, followed by the letters "tdc" (threat, duress, coercion) or "ud" (under duress). This invalidates your signature. Also, always sign this and any other government document with the phrase **"All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice"; "Without Prejudice, U.C.C. 1-308"; or "with explicit reservation of my Rights"** (see below). This is your statement that you are not waiving any of your Unalienable Rights by endorsing the citation, and that you cannot be compelled to perform under hidden terms of any contract. The Officer may not like the fact that you autograph this way; if he sees you doing it, he may try to stop you. Tell him it

is how you endorse all intended contracts. Or cover the ticket with your arm while you sign it. **Any ticket so signed may be returned to the issuing Officer with the words "Refused For Cause Without Dishonor U.C.C. 3-501" written or stamped across its face.**

Save a copy of the ticket. It's a good idea to send an Abatement or Judicial Notice along with a Refusal for Cause.

Let the Officer know that you do not accept the citation and will return it pursuant to the Law. He will probably not know what you are talking about, but you have now informed him of your refusal to accept service of his process. Once the Officer has issued you a citation, his job is finished. Suggest that he "have a nice day." **There is never a reason to act irritated, arrogant, nervous or angry with the Officer, who is only "doing his job."** You will have the last laugh.

Statements to Include with your Autograph

- a. I do not contract,
- b. under duress
- c. UCC 1.308.6 all rights reserved, without prejudice and recourse (or similar)
- d. your autograph with byline by: Mary Kate Smith (c)

Ask the Officer to watch this informative video or play it for him while you are recording the exchange:

<https://www.facebook.com/tanawah.downing.5/videos/703569965828031/>

What is a License?

A license - any license - is **permission** to do that which would otherwise be illegal. For example, you cannot enter my house unless I give you permission - or license - to enter my house. Entering my house without my permission is criminal trespass. However, as long as you have license (i.e. permission) to enter my house, you may legally do so. Permission must come from someone authorized to issue license, in this case the owner of the house - me.

Since I have total authority to decide who will and who will not enter my house, I may also place whatever conditions I deem appropriate on the issue of a license. In other words, I can tell you that you may enter my house, but only if you wipe your feet on the outdoor mat or remove your shoes. I could require you to surrender your firearms, to bring food, to pay money or just about anything else, before I grant you license to enter my house. I could even place otherwise "unreasonable" conditions on your entry into my premises, such as requiring you to turn around twenty times while dancing an Irish jig in the buff. I can require anything of you, because possessing

my license .is a privilege, not a right. If you do not agree to do what I ask, I don't need to give you my license. Conversely, if you accept my license, you agree to abide by whatever rules I may impose in connection with its issue.

The same general rules apply when a government agency issues a license. All licenses are attached to a licensing agreement, constituting the terms of issuance of the license. If you do not agree to the terms you will not be granted the license. However, the government can only issue licenses for activities of a *privileged nature*. Governments can never lawfully license that which is a natural right, such as the right to travel.

The Drivers License

Since traveling is a fundamental Right, as restated in the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution for the United States, what exactly is a license to drive? If traveling is a right and driving is a privilege, then the two must have different meanings.

Traveling is the free exercise of your right to move yourself, by whatever means, from one place to another.

Driving is the act of using the *public roadways* to engage in **commerce**.

Government issued drivers licenses are used to regulate *commercial activity*, meaning those who use public property (i.e. public roads) for commercial profit or gain.

Consider: who owns the public roads? You and I and all Americans do! Well, if someone is going to use our property to make money, his actions should be regulated; otherwise, he might damage or destroy our property for his own personal gain. This is the legitimate function of drivers licenses: to regulate and bind under a licensing agreement, those who earn a living on *public roads*. Truck drivers, taxicab drivers, chauffeurs, bus drivers, etc. are all required to obtain licenses. However, the ordinary Citizen does not need to obtain a license from the State in order to *travel* on the public roads (i.e. his own property), so long as he is transporting private persons or property without imposition of a charge, fee, or fare.

Motor Vehicle Registration

The same basic principle of commercial regulation that underlies the issue of drivers licenses, applies to motor vehicle registration: **if your car is not being used for interstate commerce then you are not required to register it as a motor vehicle**. This makes sense because as free beings, Americans do not have to pay taxes, excises, or license or registration fees in order to exercise their natural inherent rights and liberties.

Further, all government agencies that handle licensing and motor vehicle registration are administrative in nature and part of the corporate State. This means that these agencies fall under federal jurisdiction. As such, they are bound by federal regulations. Whenever a federal definition exists, it overrides any definition which may be found in the corporate State's Revised Statutes, Vehicle Code, or other written body of law [see *Uniform Commercial Code 7-103*]. In the case of

motor vehicle registration, the federal definition is as follows:

"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, or passengers and property;"
'Used for **commercial purposes**' means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration... in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit."

Title 18 United States Codes, Section 31

It should now be apparent that both drivers licenses and motor vehicle registrations relate to commercial activity only. You may find it interesting to note the legal definition of the word, "traffic."

Traffic. Commerce; trade; sale or exchange of merchandise, bills, money, and the like. The passing or exchange of goods or commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money. The subjects of transportation on a route, as persons or goods; the passing to and fro of persons, animals, vehicles, or vessels, along a route of transportation, as along a street, highway, etc. See Commerce.

Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition

It is reasonable for the government to regulate those people who use public property (which belongs to you and me) in order to earn a living. If these people were not regulated, they might destroy our (public) property in pursuit of a profit. You see, everybody has a right to make a living, but nobody has a right to make a living *at the expense of the general public*. That is why *driving* - the act of using the public roads commercially - is a *privilege*, and therefore regulated by the government.

On the other hand, if you travel in your own car from point A to point B, and you transport persons or property but do not charge any fee for doing so, then you are not "driving" and you are exempt from the provisions of any vehicle code that regulates driving and requires possession of a drivers license, and you are not operating a "motor vehicle" which needs to be registered with the corporate State.

Notice that the above statutes, which exist in similar form in each of the corporate States, indicate that *by acceptance you have agreed to* certain provisions of the Vehicle Code. You can choose not to accept these items. *Since your acceptance is_ voluntary, it is therefore not mandatory.* Also, notice the use of the words, **resident, person, and motor vehicle**. (see below for definitions) These words have been given special definitions under the Vehicle Code, which override any general definitions of these same words. This is one of the government's favorite tactics for getting you to volunteer into its Jurisdiction.

You must also understand that the revenues which the corporate States are generating through licensing and registration fees, and fines for vehicle code violations, all of which have their foundation in federal codes, are so extensive that the States are simply not going to give up these massive sources of revenue easily and without a fight.

The Definition Game

All bodies of Law contain definitions of the terms used therein. Frequently, everyday ordinary words are redefined to suit the purposes of the specific laws in which they are used. As a sovereign, it is important that you understand these definitions, if you are to apply the true meaning and intent of the law. Here are some of the more useful terms, along with their statutory definitions.

- **Person:** means an individual, a corporation, an association, or any aggregation of individuals
- **Individual:** means a United States federal citizen
- **State:** means the District of Columbia and other federal territories and possessions
- **Operator:** means somebody who is required to be licensed
- **motor vehicle:** Is a mechanical conveyance used for commercial purposes
- **Driver:** Is someone who charges a fare, fee, rate, or accepts compensation for the transportation of persons or property on the public roads
- **Resident:** is a Fourteenth Amendment Federal citizen; a U.S. Citizen; a government official similar to an ambassador or envoy
- **Highway:** an area of public land such as a road or path, and sometimes also a waterway (= a river, canal, etc.), that people have the **right to travel on**:

Some things to remember during a traffic stop:

- Always act courteous and polite; don't encourage a conflict. However, you do not have to cooperate with the police; *you do not have to reveal any information about yourself*, no matter what the officer asks you. ***Never volunteer information.***
- The officer may ask you questions about your citizenship. It is essential that you understand that in order to remain free from regulation, you must **NOT** admit to being a U.S. Citizen, citizen of the United States or a citizen of any type of Federal United States organization.
- **You are an American, not a U.S. Citizen**, which is a label attached to someone born in the District of Columbia or the employee of a foreign government. You are not a State resident, you

do not reside, drive, own a motor vehicle, or engage in traffic (commerce). These terms are statutory in nature, and an admission on your part to any of these may constitute a grant of jurisdiction.

You live; you don't reside. You own an automobile or conveyance, not a vehicle. You travel; you don't drive. You are not a person; you are a man or woman, alive with Free Will and Unalienable Rights.

The officer has no authority to force you to reveal information about yourself, or to compel you to get out of your car. Demand to see the warrant, signed by a magistrate and accompanied by a sworn affidavit signed by a damaged party. Without these documents, the officer has no jurisdiction over your life and affairs.

- If the Officer attempts to take anything from your car or otherwise break into your car without a proper warrant, photograph or video record it. If you have a friend with you, have him/her file a Witness Testimony in the Form of an Affidavit, or something similar, with the court on your behalf, explaining what happened. Prosecute the Officer and the County/City where the incident occurred.
- Remember, the Police (Law Enforcement Officers) are your public servants and have no Lawful authority over you as an American. Treat them accordingly.
- Thompson v. Smith, 155 Va. 367, 154 S.E. 579, 581, 584, 71 A.L.R. 604 (1930) defines the right to travel on the public highways and tells us it is "not a mere privilege....but a common right."
- Self v Rhay, 61 Wa 2nd, 261 264-65, (Washington, 1963). All Highway Patrol enforcement is under Code of one kind or another, and all such Code is "**constructive contract, not Law**".
- Cruden v Neale, 2 N.C. 338, May Term, 1796: "**....every man is independent of all law except those prescribed by nature; he is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellow man without his consent.**"

Who Owns Your Automobile?

Do you own your automobile? Are you sure? Read your Certificate of Title. It was issued by the State, right? It wasn't issued by Ford Motor Company, General Motors, Honda Motor

Corporation, Mitsubishi Motors, Toyota Corporation, or any other automobile manufacturing company, was it? Why not? Why isn't your Certificate of Title issued by the manufacturer of your automobile?

Because you do not own your own automobile! The State owns your automobile!

When you first purchased your new automobile you paid registration and documentation fees. By the time your automobile was delivered, it had already been registered as a *motor vehicle*. The Manufacturers Statement of Origin (or Manufacturers Certificate of Origin) was sent directly to the State Department of Motor Vehicles (or comparable agency), where it was placed on microfiche and the hard copy then destroyed. This MCO is your true Bill of Sale. It is issued by the original manufacturer. If you want the MCO to your automobile, you generally need to purchase it for cash, not on financing, and demand the MCO at the time of purchase (or else you will cancel the sale).

The State issues a Certificate of Title, which is not the legal title, but only recognition of your right (i.e. privilege) to use *their property*. Isn't that something! By registering your automobile as a motor vehicle you have given up ownership to the State, and given permission for them to regulate the use of your property. The same is true of obtaining a drivers license. When you obtain a Drivers License you surrender your freedom to travel and give the State power of attorney to regulate your behavior when sitting behind the wheel of a automobile. Until and unless you register your vehicle or obtain a State-issued Drivers License, you are under no legal obligation to obey the regulations imposed by corporate State or federal agencies, with respect to your right to travel.

Why would you ever voluntarily give your power of attorney over to the State?

The Vehicle Code

Most of the 50 States have implemented Vehicle Codes to regulate traffic laws, licensing and registration requirements, and the like. If you were to write the Bureau of Transportation or Department of Motor Vehicles of any State, and ask where they get their authority to implement such a Code, they will write back and inform you that their authority comes from the federal government. This is because all of these administrative bureaus are federal agencies located within the (corporate) State, meaning that their jurisdiction is necessarily limited. The Vehicle Code, like all Codes under American law, **is the Executive Branch enforcement division's administrative version of the law, based upon statutes and containing legislative history.**

We see that these Codes are *based upon statutes* enacted by the Legislature, but they are not in themselves *written by the Legislature*. This is essential because according to the Constitution *only the Legislature can write laws*; Executive Codes are only approved, not written, by the Legislature. If you research the original legislative statutes of your state upon which the Vehicle Code is based, it will become apparent that **the original intent of the law was not to regulate the free travel of Citizens, but to regulate the commercial activities of federal subjects.** However, by the time the corresponding Vehicle Code is implemented, most of the clear references to these distinctions are generally gone.

Here's how it works. The Legislature writes the law. Once written, these new laws are handed over to the Executive Branch, who write a Code of enforcement based upon those laws.

That Code is then submitted back to the Legislature, who approve it. The Executive Branch then uses this Code to guide them in how to enforce the law.

But the **Code is not Law**. The Code is just the administrative version of the Law. Only the Legislators can actually write the Law. The Executive Branch has no authority to rewrite or otherwise revise the Laws written by the Legislature. Therefore, when an aspect of the Code is in conflict with an aspect of the Statutes, the Statutes take precedence over the Code. The Code is not Law but only a reflection of Law. This is very important to understand because as you look through your State's Vehicle Code you are not likely to find any clear statements differentiating between persons, citizens, and the people; drivers and travelers; or automobiles/private cars or conveyances and motor vehicles. We now know that such distinctions clearly do exist and that word choice is important. It is also important to remember that the lower courts and the Police are in collusion to generate revenue through the enforcement of these Federal regulations that factually do not apply to people who are not Federal Citizens or employees.