

1 Oregon Administration rule ors, Chapter: 803 - Vehicle Title and Registration,
2 Section: 035, Year: 2015, Last Accessed: 2016-07-16
3 <https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/803.035> 2015 ORS 803.040¹ Effect of title
4
5 41 CFR 302-9.1 - What is a Authorities (U.S. Code) § 302-9.1 What is a “privately
6 owned vehicle (POV)”? A “privately owned vehicle (POV)” is a motor vehicle not
7 owned by the Government and used by the employee or his/her immediate family for
8 the primary purpose of providing personal transportation
9
10 Instruction,, mail and or hand devilry posting on there public bulletin boards l,E to
11 city county and state Courts , County Commissioners and DMV,,, Carry your
12 notarized copy's only
13 Place on public ebullition and public museums boards,
14
15 Whereas the Constitution state we the lawful bloodline people of forty eight state not
16 of the world are the lawful owners of the land ,not the Christians or Vatican's or any
17 other realigns organization for non for profits or profits city county state Federal
18 governments , or any elected and public servants,
19
20 Ever time you pay a fine or citation , Building permanent or any other permit of
21 permission make sure to receive a federal and state tax id record code recorded record
22 from said court
23
24
25
26 Affidavit truth of the unlawful and illegal humans trafficking in STATE OF
27 OREGON CORPS And your added State
28
29 _____ on woman man children
30
31 Whereas: The 1778 Ratified Constitution law give Lawful Bloodline Americans
32 Rights and 1938 FARA Act Legal registered Citizens Privileges
33 Original 1774 Federal Immigration and Nationality Act Section 8 USC
34 1324(a)(1)(A)(iv)(b)(iii)
35 Aiding, abetting, harboring, encouraging illegals a felony "Any person who . . .
36 encourages or induces an alien to . . . reside . . . knowing or in reckless disregard of
37 the fact that such . . . residence is . . . in violation of law, shall be punished as
38 provided . . . for each alien in respect to whom such a violation occurs . . . fined under
39 title 18 . americanpatrol.com
40
41 Write a comment..
42
43
44
45
46 You go by statues hears one say no no driver license required in the u.s
47
48 41 CFR 302-9.1 - What is a Authorities (U.S. Code)
49 § 302-9.1 What is a “privately owned vehicle (POV)”?
50 A “privately owned vehicle (POV)” is a motor vehicle not owned by the Government

51 and used by the employee or his/her immediate family for the primary purpose of
52 providing personal transportation

53
54 Chapter: 803 - Vehicle Title and Registration, Section: 035, Year: 2015, Last
55 Accessed: 2016-07-16 <https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/803.035>
56 2015 ORS 803.040¹

57 Effect of title

58
59 This Country of forty eight has been under Democratic democracy Martial Law since
60 1933, we now operate under British unlawful UCC code, we are forced as a
61 Corporation, Run by the British federal Reserve and the crooks in the British
62 american congress

63
64 Red Skelton's Pledge of Allegiance

65 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nDnXcw6euIE>

66
67
68
69
70 Must watch ,, one of your kick the bucketlist Interstate 60 (Full Movie) James
71 Marsden and Gary Oldman

72 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AdoYBLrq-co>

73
74 Republic v Democracy

75 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vobNaPiY4H0>

76
77 America is a republic not the devils democracy

78 <https://www.facebook.com/WakeUpNewss/videos/572853429506494/>

79
80 Why police and military should resin are honor thy oath of servitude,

81 <https://www.facebook.com/EndTheFed.Org/videos/1862909380635758/>

82
83 Here's democracy setting children up to be rape good job folks new jobs, police ,
84 council, woman man, Councillors , medical,, see the light of democracy

85 WV School Hires Muslim Principal Who Says ‘Sharia Is And Will Be The Law,’
86 Parents Furious

87 <http://dailythings.world/2017/07/25/wv-school-hires-muslim-principal-says-sharia-wil-l-law-parents-furious/>

88
89
90
91
92 CORPUS DELICTI

93
94 "For a crime to exist, there must be an injured party (Corpus Delicti) There can be no
95 sanction or penalty imposed on one because of this Constitutional right." Sherer v.
96 Cullen 481 F. 945:

97
98 Supreme courts ruled "Without Corpus delicti there can be no crime""In every
99 prosecution for crime it is necessary to establish the “corpus delicti”, i.e., the body or
100 elements of the crime.” People v. Lopez, 62 Ca.Rptr. 47, 254 C.A.2d 185.

101
102 "In every criminal trial, the prosecution must prove the corpus delicti, or the body of
103 the crime itself-i.e., the fact of injury, loss or harm, and the existence of a criminal
104 agency as its cause. " People v. Sapp, 73 P.3d 433, 467 (Cal. 2003) [quoting People v.
105 Alvarez, (2002) 27 Cal.4th 1161, 1168-1169, 119 Cal.Rptr.2d 903, 46 P.3d 372.].
106
107 "As a general principal, standing to invoke the judicial process requires an actual
108 justiciable controversy as to which the complainant has a real interest in the ultimate
109 adjudication because he or she has either suffered or is about to suffer an injury. "
110 People v. Superior Court, 126 Cal.Rptr.2d 793.
111
112 "Without standing, there is no actual or justiciable controversy, and courts will not
113 entertain such cases. (3 Witlen, Cal. Procedure (3rd ed. 1985) Actions § 44, pp 70-72.)
114 "Typically, ... the standing inquiry requires careful judicial examination of a
115 complaint's allegations to ascertain whether the particular plaintiff is entitled to an
116 adjudication of the particular claims asserted. " (Allen v. Wright, (1984) 468 U.S. 737,
117 752...Whether one has standing in a particular case generally revolved around the
118 question whether that person has rights that may suffer some injury, actual or
119 threatened. " Clifford S. v. Superior Court, 45 Cal.Rptr.2d 333, 335.
120
121
122 O'neil v. Dept. of Professional & Vocational Standards :: :...
123 law.justia.com/cases/california/court-of-appeal/2d/7/395.html
124
125 [Civ. No. 10276. Second Appellate District, Division Two. June 5, 1935.] JOHN J.
126 O'NEIL, Appellant, v. DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND
127 VOCATIONAL ...
128
129 O'Neil v. Crane Co. - 53 Cal. 4th 335, 266 P.3d 987, 135 Cal....
130 scocal.stanford.edu/opinion/oneil-v-crane-co-34041
131 O'Neil v. Crane Co. Summary; Opinion; Docket; Briefs; Annotation; Media. Filed 1/
132 12/12 ... The Navy's Bureau of Ships oversaw the design and construction of
133 \
134
135
136 Will v. Michigan Dept. of State Police (full text) :: 491 U.S. 58...
137 supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/491/58/case.html
138
139 Michigan Dept. of State Police, 491 U.S. 58 (1989). Will v. Michigan Department of
140 State Police. No. 87-1207. Argued December 5, 1988. Decided June 15, 1989.
141
142
143 POLICE STATE - Proof Cops Are Just Government Revenue Agents With A Ticket
144 Quota System
145 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iCodV1JMJis>
146
147
148 US GOV employees laughing about stealing land
149 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YR4BynsW7Ag>
150

151
152 Why Family Court is Corrupt - Black Hand Tactics and the Booze and Hooker Fund
153 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F4yyXVgFqGE&feature=player_embedded
154
155
156
157
158 Rights to Travel Explained Oct 14 City of Toledo Ore City Council
159 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XRSWC-epaxM>
160
161 State Senator Arnie Roblan on the Rights to travel and Uninsured Motorist fund
162 05/13/2013 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4i_3XWfkZ2g
163
164 <https://www.oregon.gov/.../oregon-revised-statute-chapter-446...>
165 (33) “Recreational vehicle” means a vehicle with or without motive power, that is
166 designed for human occupancy and to be used temporarily for recreational, seasonal
167 or emergency purposes and as further defined, by rule, by the director
168 ORS 803.035 - Optional titling - 2015 Oregon Revised Statutes
169 www.oregonlaws.org/ors/803.035
170
171 Chapter: 803 - Vehicle Title and Registration, Section: 035, Year: 2015, Last
172 Accessed: 2016-07-16 <https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/803.035>
173 2015 ORS 803.040¹
174 Effect of title
175
176 (1) If this state has issued title for a vehicle, the vehicle shall remain titled by this state
177 and subject to all of the provisions of the vehicle code relating to vehicles titled by
178 this state until one of the following occurs:
179
180 (a) The vehicle becomes legally titled under the laws of another jurisdiction.
181
182 (b) The owner of the vehicle establishes that the vehicle is no longer subject to the
183 vehicle titling requirements under the vehicle code by a method recognized or
184 established by the Department of Transportation.
185
186 (c) A salvage title is issued for the vehicle.
187
188 (2) Subsection (1) of this section applies to a vehicle issued title by this state even if
189 one of the following applies to the vehicle:
190
191 (a) At some time after issuance of the title by this state, the vehicle becomes eligible
192 for an exemption from titling requirements under ORS 803.030 (Exemptions from
193 title requirement) or for any other reason.
194
195 (b) The issuance of the title was permissive under ORS 803.035 (Optional titling).
196
197 (c) The vehicle is not required to comply with vehicle titling provisions of the vehicle
198 code for any reason. [1985 c.333 §3; 1991 c.873 §30; 1993 c.233 §20]
199 ORS 803.310 - Optional registration - 2015 Oregon Revised ...
200 www.oregonlaws.org/ors/803.310

201
202 (1) The Department of Transportation, by rule, may provide for optional registration
203 of vehicles that are exempt from vehicle registration requirements by ORS 803.305 ...
204 OR Rev Stat § 803.310 :: 803.310 Optional registration; rules ...
205
206 law.justia.com › ... › ORS Chapter 803
207
208 ORS Chapter 803 803.310 Optional registration; rules. OR Rev Stat § 803.310
209 (through Leg Sess 2011) What's This? (1) The Department of Transportation, by rule,
210 may ...
211
212 Attorney Licensing Is a Fraud
213 (1957) and is located for all to read at the following pages in volume 353 U.S.
214 pgs.238, 239 of the United States Reports. Here is a quote from that case:
215
216 Janet Reno Right To Travel Brief 98-1464.pdf
217 scannedretina.files.wordpress.com/2014/11/janet...
218
219 In the Supreme Court of the United States JANET RENO, ATTORNEY GENERAL,
220 ET AL., PETITIONERS v. CHARLIE CONDON, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF
221 SOUTH CAROLINA, ET AL. ON WRIT OF ...
222 <https://scannedretina.files.wordpress.com/.../janet-reno-righ...>
223
224 Judge Rules that Government Debt is Covered by FDCPA, Forcing Collection
225 Agency to Defend
226 <https://www.insidearm.com/.../00005574-judge-rules-that-gove.../>
227
228 Justice Department warns local courts about illegal enforcement of fees and fines
229 http://www.abajournal.com/.../justice_department_warns_local_...
230
231 Justices Rule Police Do Not Have a Constitutional Duty to Protect...
232 www.nytimes.com/.../justices-rule-police-do-not-have-a-consti...
233
234 Jun 28, 2005 ... Supreme Court rules that police do not have constitutional duty to ...
235 to protection by instructing the police, on the court order, that "you shall ...
236 Warren v. District of Columbia - Wikipedia
237 en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warren_v._District_of_Columbia
238
239 Warren v. District of Columbia is an oft-quoted District of Columbia Court of
240 Appeals case that held that the police do not owe a specific duty to provide police
241 services ... held that the police were under no specific legal duty to provide protection
242 to the By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy.
243 The Police are Not Required to Protect You - - Barnes Law LLP
244 www.barneslawllp.com/police-not-required-protect/
245
246 The Police are Not Required to Protect You. June 26, 2016. "To Protect and to Serve"
247 – the ubiquitous creed emblazoned across millions of police cars ...
248 Police Have No Duty to Protect You | Cop Block
249 www.copblock.org/27067/police-have-no-duty-to-protect-you/
250

251 Feb 12, 2013 ... Not only are police “customers” told to pay “or else” (talk about

252 Since the police are not required to protect you (and are often part of the ...

253 Legally, Police Do Not Have to Protect You - Yet, You Go to Jail...

254 www.copblock.org/.../legally-police-do-not-have-to-protect-y.../

255

256 Apr 1, 2000 ... It's not just that the police cannot protect you. the U.S. Constitution

257 nor the federal civil rights laws require states to protect citizens from crime.

258 Addressing cops' confusion over 'the public duty doctrine' -...

259 www.policeone.com/.../4913117-Addressing-cops-confusion-over.../

260

261 The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that motorists need not have licenses to drive ... as

262 “U.S. Supreme Court Says No License Necessary to Drive Automobile on ...

263 U.S. Supreme Court Says No License Necessary To Drive ...

264 wearechange.org/u-s-supreme-court-says-no-license-necessar.../

265

266 Jul 21, 2015 ... Yes, the U.S. Supreme Court says no license is necessary to drive an ...

267 horse has rights in the roads superior to the driver of the automobile.

268 US Supreme Court says No License Necessary To Drive Automobile

269 www.youtube.com/watch?v=T1r37_tJoUs

270

271 Mar 14, 2016 ... U.S. Supreme Court says No License Necessary To Drive

272 Automobile On Public Highways/Streets CHARLOTTE COUNTY ,FLORIDA ...

273 Right to "travel" without a licence on hwy - Licensing Issues ...

274 boards.answers.findlaw.com/.../221657-right-to-travel-withou.../

275

276 What there isn't, is a right to travel by driving a car when you are not licensing or

277 permits to drive, what the Virginia Supreme Court held was ...

278 Freedom of movement under United States law - Wikipedia

279 en.wikipedia.org/.../Freedom_of_movement_under_United_States_...

280

281 Freedom of movement under United States law is governed primarily by the

282 Privileges and ... However, the Supreme Court did not invest the federal government

283 with the authority to protect freedom of movement. by the vehicle of one's choice,

284 and courts occasionally struck down regional regulations that required licenses ...

285 Law Talk: Who says driving is a privilege and not a right? |...

286 www.mlive.com/.../index.ssf/2011/11/law_talk_who_says_driving...

287

288 Nov 29, 2011 ... Law Talk: Answering your questions about courts, cops and the

289 law. ... of the automobile in the 1916 Supreme Court decision regarding Frank J. Kane

290 v. ... Jersey's imposition of a \$3 to \$10 registration and license fee – followed by a

291 \$5 ... requires some form of due process, but this is not as strictly required.

292 242 US 160 - Justia Supreme Court Center

293 supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/242/160/case.html~~ Edward Johnston

294

295

296 A “Statute’ is not a Law.” (Flournoy v. First Nat. Bank of Shreveport, 197 La. 1067 ,

297 3 So.2d 244, 248),

298 A “Code’ is not a Law,” (In Re Self v. Rhay Wn 2d 261), in point of Fact in Law).

299 A concurrent or ‘Joint Resolution' of Legislation is not "Law," (Koenig v. Flynn, 258

300 N.Y. 292, 179 N. E. 705, 707; Ward v. State, 176 Okl. 368, 56 P.2d 136, 137; State ex

301 rel. Todd v. Yelle, 7 Wash.2d 443, 110 P.2d 162, 165).
302 “ The Common Law is the real Law, The Supreme Law of the Land. The Codes,
303 Rules, Regulations, Policy and Statutes are “NOT THE LAW.” (Self v. Rhay, 61 Wn
304 2d 261), They are the Law of Government for Internal Regulation, not the Law of
305 Man, in his Separate but Equal station and Natural State, a Sovereign with respect to
306 Government generally.

307 THE SUPREME COURT RULING ON THE ILLEGALITY OF STATUTES –
308 COLOR OF LAW

309 The Supreme Court has warned, “Because of what appear to be Lawful commands
310 [Statutory Rules, Regulations and -codes–ordinances- and Restrictions] on the surface,
311 many citizens, because of their respect for what appears to be law, are cunningly
312 coerced into waiving their rights, due to ignorance... [deceptive practices,
313 constructive fraud, barratry, legal plunder, conversion, and malicious prosecution in
314 inferior administrative State courts].” (United States v. Minker, 350 U.S. 179, 187, 76
315 S.Ct. 281, 100 L.Ed. 185 (1956);.....

316 Find Law Caselaw United States

317 US Supreme Court

318 United States Supreme Court

319 UNITED STATES v. MINKER, (1956)

320 No. 35

321 Argued: November 14, 1955 Decided: January 16, 1956

322 – See more at: <http://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-supreme-court/350/179.html>...

323

324 41 CFR 302-9.1 - What is a Authorities (U.S. Code)

325 § 302-9.1 What is a “privately owned vehicle (POV)”?

326 A “privately owned vehicle (POV)” is a motor vehicle not owned by the Government
327 and used by the employee or his/her immediate family for the primary purpose of
328 providing personal transportation

329

330 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile

331

332 Private automobile is not required by any law, code or statute to be recorded. Any
333 recording (pledge) of Private automobile to any agency is strictly voluntary. Any
334 recordation / contract you or a Dealership has done was a fraudulently conveyed act
335 as the recording agency/automobile Dealer told you that you must record your Private
336 Property. This voluntary pledge was done without compensation and was done
337 through fraud, deceit, coercion including the withholding of facts, which can only be
338 construed as fraud and unjust enrichment by the agency as well as a willful malicious
339 act to unjustly enrich the recording agency and its public servants.

340

341 If men, through fear, fraud or mistake, should in terms renounce or give up any
342 natural right, the eternal law of reason and the grand end of society would absolutely
343 vacate such renunciation. The right to freedom being the gift of Almighty God, it is
344 not in the power of man to alienate this gift and voluntarily become a slave. Samuel
345 Adams, our great president.

346

347 “Men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, -‘life, liberty, and
348 the pursuit of happiness;’ and to ‘secure,’ not grant or create, these rights,
349 governments are instituted. That property which a man has honestly acquired he
350 retains full control of, subject to these limitations: first, that he shall not use it to his

351 neighbor's injury, and that does not mean that he must use it for his neighbor's benefit:
352 second, that if he devotes it to a public use, he gives to the public a right to control
353 that use; and third, that whenever the public needs require, the public may take it upon
354 payment of due compensation." *Budd v. People of State of New York*, 143 U.S. 517
355 (1892).

356
357 There should be no arbitrary deprivation of life or liberty, or arbitrary spoilation of
358 property. (Police power, Due Process) *Barber v. Connolly*, 113 U.S. 27, 31; *Yick Yo*
359 *v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356.

360
361 But whenever the operation and effect of any general regulation is to extinguish or
362 destroy that which by law of the land is the property of any person, so far as it has that
363 effect, it is unconstitutional and void. Thus, a law is considered as being a deprivation
364 of property within the meaning of this constitutional guaranty if it deprives an owner
365 of one of its essential attributes, destroys its value, restricts or interrupts its common,
366 necessary, or profitable use, hampers the owner in the application of it to the purposes
367 of trade, or imposes conditions upon the right to hold or use it and thereby seriously
368 impairs its value. (Statute) 167 Am. Jur. 2d, Constitutional Law, Section 369.

369
370 Justice Brandeis eloquently affirmed his condemnation of abuses practiced by
371 Government officials, who were defendants, acting as Government officials. In the
372 case of *Olmstead vs. U.S.* 277 US 438, 48 S.Ct. 564, 575; 72 L ED 944 (1928) he
373 declared:

374
375 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile...

376
377 "Decency, security, and liberty alike demand that Government officials shall be
378 subjected to the same rules of conduct that are commands to the Citizen. In a
379 Government of laws, existence of the Government will be imperiled if it fails to
380 observe the law scrupulously. Our Government is the potent, the omnipresent teacher.

381
382 For good or for ill, it teaches the whole people by its example. Crime is contagious. If
383 the Government becomes a law-breaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every
384 man to become a law unto himself. It invites anarchy. To declare that, in the
385 administration of the law, the end justifies the means would bring a terrible retribution.
386 Against that pernicious doctrine, this Court should resolutely set its face."

387
388 The Duty of the Licensor / DMV Commissioner

389
390 The information created and surrounding the stricti juris doctrine regarding a
391 particular license which may, or may not, be represented by and revealed within the
392 contents and control of a license agreement -- "but must be revealed upon demand,
393 and failure to do so is concealment, a withholding of material facts (the enducing,
394 contractual consideration) known by those who have a duty and are bound to reveal."
395 *Dolcater v. Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.*, D.C.N.Y., 2F.Supp. 637, 641.

396
397 Is an automobile always a vehicle (or motor vehicle)?

398
399 ARGUMENT:

400

401 Federal;
402 "“Motor vehicle” means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled
403 or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in
404 transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property and cargo; ...
405 “Used for commercial purposes” means the carriage of persons or property for any
406 fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection
407 with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit[.]” 18 U.S.C. 31.
408
409 "A carriage is peculiarly a family or household article. It contributes in a large degree
410 to the health, convenience, comfort, and welfare of the householder or of the family."
411 Arthur v Morgan, 113 U.S. 495, 500, 5 S.Ct. 241, 243 S.D. NY 1884).
412
413 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile "The Supreme Court,
414 in Arthur v. Morgan, 112 U.S. 495, 5 S.Ct. 241, 28 L.Ed. 825, held that carriages
415 were properly classified as household effects, and we see no reason that automobiles
416 should not be similarly disposed of." Hillhouse v United States, 152 F. 163, 164 (2nd
417 Cir. 1907).
418 "A soldier's personal automobile is part of his “household goods[.]” U.S. v Bomar,
419 C.A.5(Tex.), 8 F.3d 226, 235" 19A Words and Phrases - Permanent Edition (West)
420 pocket part 94.
421 "[I]t is a jury question whether ... an automobile ... is a motor vehicle[.]” United States
422 v Johnson, 718 F.2d 1317, 1324 (5th Cir. 1983).
423
424 State:
425 Use determines classification
426
427 "In determining whether or not a motor boat was included in the expression household
428 effects, Matter of Winburn's Will, supra [139 Misc. 5, 247 N.Y.S. 592], stated the test
429 to be “whether the articles are or are not used in or by the household, or for the
430 benefit or comfort of the family”." In re Bloomingdale's Estate, 142 N.Y.S.2d 781,
431 785 (1955).
432
433 "The use to which an item is put, rather than its physical characteristics, determine
434 whether it should be classified as “consumer goods” under UCC 9-109(1) or
435 “equipment” under UCC 9-109(2)." Grimes v Massey Ferguson, Inc., 23 UCC Rep
436 Serv 655; 355 So.2d 338 (Ala., 1978).
437
438 "Under UCC 9-109 there is a real distinction between goods purchased for personal
439 use and those purchased for business use. The two are mutually exclusive and the
440 principal use to which the property is put should be considered as determinative."
441 James Talcott, Inc. v Gee, 5 UCC Rep Serv 1028; 266 Cal.App.2d 384, 72 Cal.Rptr.
442 168 (1968).
443
444 "The classification of goods in UCC 9-109 are mutually exclusive." McFadden v
445 Mercantile-Safe Deposit & Trust Co., 8 UCC Rep Serv 766; 260 Md 601, 273 A.2d
446 198 (1971).
447
448 "The classification of “goods” under [UCC] 9-109 is a question of fact." Morgan
449 County Feeders, Inc. v McCormick, 18 UCC Rep Serv 2d 632; 836 P.2d 1051 (Colo.
450 App., 1992).

451
452 "The definition of ``goods" includes an automobile." Henson v Government
453 Employees Finance & Industrial Loan Corp., 15 UCC Rep Serv 1137; 257 Ark 273,
454 516 S.W.2d 1 (1974).
455 Household goods
456
457 "The term ``household goods" ... includes everything about the house that is usually
458 held and enjoyed therewith and that tends to the comfort and accommodation of the
459 household. Lawwill v. Lawwill, 515 P.2d 900, 903, 21 Ariz.App. 75" 19A Words and
460 Phrases – Permanent Edition (West) pocket part 94. Cites Mitchell's Will below.
461 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile "Bequest ... of such
462 ``household goods and effects" ... included not only household furniture, but
463 everything else in the house that is usually held and used by the occupants of a house
464 to lead to the comfort and accommodation of the household. State ex rel. Mueller v
465 Probate Court of Ramsey County, 32 N.W.2d 863, 867, 226 Minn. 346." 19A Words
466 and Phrases - Permanent Edition (West) 514.
467
468 "All household goods owned by the user thereof and used solely for noncommercial
469 purposes shall be exempt from taxation, and such person
470 entitled to such exemption shall not be required to take any affirmative action to
471 receive the benefit from such exemption." Ariz. Const. Art. 9, 2.
472
473 Automobiles classified as vehicles
474
475 ""[H]ousehold goods"...did not [include] an automobile...used by the testator, who
476 was a practicing physician, in going from his residence to his office and vice versa,
477 and in making visits to his patients." Mathis v Causey, et al., 159 S.E. 240 (Ga. 1931).
478
479 "Debtors could not avoid lien on motor vehicle, as motor vehicles are not ``household
480 goods" within the meaning of Bankruptcy Code lien avoidance provision. In re
481 Martinez, Bkrcty.N.M., 22 B.R. 7, 8." 19A Words and Phrases - Permanent Edition
482 (West) pocket part 94.
483
484 Automobiles NOT classified as vehicles
485
486 "Automobile purchased for the purpose of transporting buyer to and from his place of
487 employment was ``consumer goods" as defined in UCC 9-109." Mallicoat v Volunteer
488 Finance & Loan Corp., 3 UCC Rep Serv 1035; 415 S.W.2d 347 (Tenn. App., 1966).
489
490 "The provisions of UCC 2-316 of the Maryland UCC do not apply to sales of
491 consumer goods (a term which includes automobiles, whether new or used, that are
492 bought primarily for personal, family, or household use)." Maryland Independent
493 Automobile Dealers Assoc., Inc. v Administrator, Motor Vehicle Admin., 25 UCC
494 Rep Serv 699; 394 A.2d 820, 41 Md App 7 (1978).
495
496 "An automobile was part of testatrix' ``household goods" within codicil. In re
497 Mitchell's Will, 38 N.Y.S.2d 673, 674, 675 [1942]." 19A Words and Phrases –
498 Permanent Edition (West) 512. Cites Arthur v Morgan, supra.
499
500 "[T]he expression ``personal effects" clearly includes an automobile[.]" In re

501 Burnside's Will, 59 N.Y.S.2d 829, 831 (1945). Cites Hillhouse, Arthur, and Mitchell's
502 Will, supra. "[A] yacht and six automobiles were ``personal belongings" and
503 ``household effects[.]'" In re Bloomingdale's Estate, 142 N.Y.S.2d 781, 782 (1955).
504 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile

505

506 CONCLUSION

507

508 Is an automobile always a vehicle (or motor vehicle)? No.

509

510 This is a question of fact that turns on the use to which the automobile in question is
511 put (i.e., either personal or commercial). While the presumption of an automobile
512 being a vehicle (or motor vehicle) is created by the owner of said automobile
513 registering same with the state as a vehicle, this presumption may be overcome by an
514 affirmative defense to the allegation of the automobile being a vehicle, barring any
515 evidence to the contrary indicating commercial use.

516 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile

517

518 Use defines Classification

519

520 Private Automobile is NOT required to be registered by Law

521

522 The California Motor Vehical Code, section 260: Private cars/vans etc. not in
523 commerce / for profit are immune to registration fees:

524

525 REQUIRED to be REGISTERED under this code "Passenger vehicles which are not
526 used for the transportation of persons for hire, compensation or profit, and house-cars,
527 are not commercial vehicles""a vanpool vehicle is not a commercial vehicle."
528 and;

529

530 N type of vehicle required to be registered and "use tax" paid of which the tab is
531 evidence of receipt of the tax." Bank of Boston vs Jones, 4 UCC Rep. Serv. 1021, 236
532 A2d 484, UCC PP 9-109.14. And;

533 ...reasonable classification, and does not involve any unconstitutional discrimination,
534 although it does not apply to private vehicles, or those used the owner in his own
535 business, and not for hire." Desser v. Wichita, (1915) 96 Kan. 820; Iowa Motor
536 Vehicle Asso. v. Railroad Comrs., 75 A.L.R. 22.

537

538 according to the means by which they are propelled." Ex Parte Hoffert, 148 NW 20.
539 And;

540

541 ...not such persons when the transportation is not on a commercial basis means that
542 they "must" exempt them." State v. Johnson, 243 P. 1073; 6C.J.S. section 94 page
543 581.

544

545 Exepted from chapter which reads: "Automobile, fire engines and such self propelling
546 vehicles as are used neither for the conveyance of persons for hirpleasure or business,
547 nor for the transportation of freights, such as steam road rollertraction engines are
548 excepted from the provisions of this chapter."

549 Se

550 y 21, 1909, ALBANY NEW YORK, pages 322-323 which reads: "There is NO

551 requirement that the owner of a motor vehicle shall procure a license to run the same,
552 nor is there any requirement that any other person shall do so, unless he proposes to
553 become a chauffeur or a person conducting an automobile as an employee for hire or
554 wages. Yours very truly, EDWARD R. O'MALLEY Attor
555 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile See La
556 See also Laws of Wyoming 2002, Motor Vehicle Code, page 142, Sect
557 "Privately owned Buses
558 Chapter 20****" 58 N.C.A.G. 1 (It follows that those Citizens not engaged in
559 extraordinary use of the highway for profit or gain are likewise outside the
560 jurisdiction of the Division of Motor Vehicles.) "Since a sale of personal property is
561 not reqw
562 there may be a transfer of title to an automobile without complying with the
563 registration statute which requires a transfer and delivery of a certificate of title." N.C.
564 Law Review Vol. 32 page 545, Carolina Discount Corp. v. Landis Motor Co., 190
565 N.C. 157. "The following shall be
566 ce
567 conformance with the provisions of this Article relating to manufacturers, dealers, or
568 nonresidents." 2.) Any such vehicle which is driven or moved upon a highway othe
569 purpose of crossing such highway from one property to another. ****20-51(1)(2)
570 (comment: not driven or moved upon the highway for transporting persons or
571 property for profit.) (Case note to North Carolina G.S. 12-3 "Statutory Construction")
572 The California Constitution in Article I, Section 8 (and
573 dates that no one "be compelled to be a witness against himself," is in agreement with
574 the Supreme Court ruling in Haynes v. U.S., 390 U.S. 85, 88 S.Ct. 722, wherein the
575 rulinwas that to force anyone to register anything is communicatiand such
576 communicative evidence is precluded by the 5th Amendment. "No Statpassage on the
577 highways
578 , byways, nor waterways... transporting his vehicles and personal property for either
579 recreation or business, but by being subject only to local regulation i.e., safety,
580 caution, traffic lights, speed limits, etc. Travel is not a privilege requiring, licensing,
581 vehicle registration, or forced insurances." Chicago Coach Co. v. City of Chicago,
582 337 Ill. 200, 169 N.E. 22.
583 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile granted by your
584 Maker, and restated by our founding fathers as or color of law known as a private
585 Code (secret) or a Statute, To Wit: be not ev
586 iimpairs the rights of others." In Re Newman (1858), 9 C. 502. "Traveling is passing
587 from place to place--act of performing jou
588 an "Right of transit through each state, with every species of propertknpamount law,
589 is secured by that instrument to each citizen, and doesnot depend upon uncertain and
590 changeable ground of mere comity." In ReArchy (1858), 9 C. 47. "Traffic infractions
591 ar 3,39. "First, it is well established law that the pupurposes, and that their use for
592 purposes of gain is special and extraordinary which, generally at least, the legislature
593 may prohibit or condition as it sees fit." Stephenson vs. Rinford, 287 US 251; Pachard
594 vs Banton, 264 US 140, and cases cited; Frost and F. Trucking Co. vs. Railroad
595 Commission, 271 US 592; Railroad commission vs. Inter-City Forwarding Co., 57
596 SW.2d 290; Parlett Cooperative vs. Tidewater Lines, 164 A. 313. F" Congress has
597 authorized its curtailment. (Road) Kent v. Dulles, 35U.S. 116, 127. The right to tra ca
598 So much is conceded by the solicitor general. In Anglo Saxon law thatright was
599 emerging at least as early as Magna Carta. Kent v. Dulles, 357 U.S. 116, 125. "The
600 use of the hig

601 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile 154 SE 579. "E isthe
602 public and individuals cannot rightfully be deprived." Chicago Motor Coach v.
603 Chicago, 337 Ill. 200, 169 NE 22, 66 ALR 834. Ligare v. Chicago, 139 Ill. 46, 28 NE
604 934. Boone v. Clark, 214 SW 607; 25 AJUR (1st) Highways, Sec. 163. "Ttrnot a mere
605 privilege which a City may prohibit or permit at will, buta common right which he has
606 under the right to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." Thompson v. Smith
607 tcourse of his business or pleasure, though this right may be regulatedin accordance
608 with public interest and convenience. Chicago Coach Cov. City of Chicago, 337 Ill.
609 200, 169 N.E. 22, 206.

610 ".
611 powhen using the public highways for the transaction of their business] with respect
612 to common carriers using the public highways for the transaction of their business in
613 the transportation of persons or property for hire. That rule is stated as follows by the
614 supreme courof the United States: 'A citizen may have, under the fourteenth
615 amendment, the right to travel and transport his property upon them (the public
616 highways) by auto vehicle, but he has no right to make the highways his place of
617 business by using them as a common carrier for hire. Such use is a privilege which
618 may be granted or withheld by the state in its discretion, without violating either the
619 due process clause or the equal protection clause.' (Buck v. Kuykendall, 267 U. S. 307
620 [38 A. L. R. 286, 69 L. Ed. 623, 45 Sup. Ct. Rep. 324].) "Tpro
621 radically an obviously from that of one who makes the highway his placof business
622 and uses it for private gain, in the running of a stage coach or omnibus. The former is
623 the usual and ordinary right of a citizen, a right common to all; while the latter is
624 special, unusual and extraordinary. As to the former, the extent of legislative power is
625 that of regulation; but as to the latter its power is broader; the right may be wholly
626 denied, or it may be permitted to some and denied to others, because of its
627 extraordinary nature. This distinction, elementary and fundamental in character, is
628 recognized by all the authorities."

629 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile In Thompson v.
630 Smith, Chief of Police. Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. 155 Va. 367, 154 S.E.
631 579, 71 A.L.R. 604. Sept. 12, 1930 it states:

632 Constitutional law: Citizen's right to travel upon public highways and transport his
633 property thereon in ordinary course of life and business is common right. The right of
634 a citizen so to do is that which he has under his right to enjoy life and liberty, to
635 acquire property, and to pursue happiness and safety. Automobiles, Highways:
636 Citizen's right to travel upon public highways includes right to use usual conveyances
637 of time, including horse-drawn carriage, or automobile, for ordinary purposes of life
638 and business. Injunction: Injunction lies against enforcement of void statute or
639 ordinance, where legal remedy is not as complete or adequate as injunction, or where
640 threatened or attempted enforcement will do irreparable injury to person in interfering
641 with exercise of common fundamental personal right. By "irreparable injury" is meant
642 an injury of such a nature that fair and reasonable redress may not be had in a court of
643 law and that to refuse the injunction would be a denial of justice. Constitutional Law §
644 101 – right to travel – 5. The nature of the Federal Union and constitutional concepts
645 of personal liberty unite to require that all citizens be free to travel throughout the
646 length and breadth of the United States uninhibited by statutes, rules, or regulations
647 which unreasonably burden or restrict this movement. 6. Although not explicitly
648 mentioned in the Federal Constitution, the right freely to travel from one state to
649 another is a basic right under the constitution.

650 Constitutional Law § 101 – law chilling assertion of rights – 7. If a law has no other

651 purpose than to chill the assertion of constitutional rights by penalizing those who
652 choose to exercise them, then it is patently unconstitutional. *Shapiro v Thompson*, 394
653 US 618, 22 L Ed 2d 600, 89 S Ct 1322.

654 So with all of that in mind, cite/deliver the cases above and you have given the agency,
655 etc. knowledge!

656 Under USC Title 42 §1986. Action for neglect to prevent ..., it states: Every person
657 who, having knowledge that any wrongs conspired or to be done... and having power
658 to prevent or aid in preventing ... Neglects or refuses so to do ... shall be liable to the
659 party injured... and; The means of "knowledge", especially where it consists of public
660 record is deemed in law to be "knowledge of the facts". As the means of "knowledge"
661 if it appears that the individual had notice or information of circumstances which
662 would put him on inquiry, which, if followed, would lead to "knowledge", or that the
663 facts were presumptively within his

664 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile knowledge, he will
665 have deemed to have had actual knowledge of the facts and may be subsequently
666 liable for any damage or injury. You, therefore, have been given "knowledge of the
667 facts" as it pertains to this conspiracy to commit a fraud against me.

668 I state now that I will NOT waive any fundamental Rights as:
669 "waivers of fundamental Rights must be knowing, intentional, and voluntary acts,
670 done with sufficient awareness of the relevant circumstances and likely consequences.
671 *U.S. v. Brady*, 397 U.S. 742 at 748 (1970); *U.S.v. O'Dell*, 160 F.2d 304 (6th Cir.
672 1947)".

673 And that the agency committed fraud, deceit, coercion, willful intent to injure another,
674 malicious acts, RICO activity and conspired by;
675 Unconscionable "contract" - "One which no sensible man not under delusion, or
676 duress, or in distress would make, and such as no honest and fair man would accept.";
677 *Franklin Fire Ins. Co. v. Noll*, 115 Ind. App. 289, 58 N.E.2d 947, 949, 950. and;
678 "Party cannot be bound by contract that he has not made or authorized." *Alexander v.*
679 *Bosworth* (1915), 26 C.A. 589, 599, 147 P.607.

680 And therefore;
681 "Failure to reveal the material facts of a license or any agreement is immediate
682 grounds for estoppel." *Lo Bue v. Porazzo*, 48 Cal.App.2d 82, 119, p.2d 346, 348.

683 The fraudulently "presumed" quasi-contractus that binds the Declarant with the
684 CITY/STATE agency, is void for fraud ab initio, since the de facto CITY/STATE
685 cannot produce the material fact (consideration inducement) or the jurisdictional
686 clause (who is subject to said statute). (SEE: Master / Servant [Employee]
687 Relationship -- C.J.S.) -- "Personal, Private, Liberty"-
688 Since the "consideration" is the "life blood" of any agreement or quasi-agreement,
689 (contractus) "...the absence of such from the record is a major manifestation of want
690 of jurisdiction, since without evidence of consideration there can be no presumption
691 of even a quasi-contractus. Such is the importance of a "consideration." *Reading R.R.*
692 *Co. v. Johnson*, 7 W & S (Pa.) 317

693 So without a Contract (no recording of the M.C.O.) or consideration there is no DMV
694 / government etc. jurisdiction as
695 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile the property does not
696 "reside" in the colorable fictitious territory as evidenced in Supreme Court cite below:
697 In *Wheeling Steel Corp v. Fox* , 298 U.S. 193 (1936) it states: Property taxes can be
698 on tangibles or intangibles. In order to have a situs for taxation (a basis for imposing
699 the tax), tangible property (physical property) must reside within the territorial
700 jurisdiction of the taxing authority, and intangibles...

701 Under USC Title 42 §1982. Property rights of citizens ..., further evidences the above
702 position that the City or State cannot take land because they DO NOT have
703 Jurisdiction. It states that federal or state governments / agencies MUST have a
704 monetary or proprietary interest in your real private property in order to have
705 jurisdiction over it (if your land has no government grant/funding or is not a
706 subsidized government project, then agencies have neither). DEMAND any public
707 servant/said agencies to provide the legal document that allows any federal or state
708 agency to supercede and/or bypass Title 42 USC §1982 and/or §1441. Title 42 §1983.
709 Civil action for deprivation of rights ..., further protects Declarant's private property.
710 The State cannot diminish rights of the people. *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516.
711 "To say that one may not defend his own property is usurpation of power by
712 legislature." *O'Connell v. Judnich* (1925), 71 C.A.386, 235 P. 664.
713 "A state MAY NOT impose a charge for the enjoyment of a right granted (sic) by the
714 Federal Constitution." *MURDOCK v PENNSYLVANIA*, 319 US 105.
715 "... THE POWER TO TAX INVOLVES THE POWER TO DESTROY".
716 *McCULLOUGH v MARYLAND*, 4 Wheat 316.
717 "All subjects over which the sovereign power of the state extends are objects of
718 taxation, but those over which it does not extend are exempt from taxation. This
719 proposition may almost be pronounced as self-evident. The sovereignty of the state
720 extends to everything which exists by its authority or its permission." *McCullough v*
721 *Maryland*, 17 U.S. [4 Wheat] 316 (1819).
722 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile U.S. adopted
723 Common laws of England with the Constitution. *Caldwell vs. Hill*, 178 SE 383 (1934).
724 To be that statutes which would deprive a citizen of the rights of person or property
725 without a regular trial, according to the course and usage of common law, would not
726 be the law of the land. (*Jury*) *Hoke v. Henderson*, 15, N.C. 15 25 AM Dec 677.
727 "The phrase 'common law' found in this clause, is used in contradistinction to equity,
728 and admiralty, and maritime jurisprudence." *Parsons v. Bedford, et al*, 3 Pet 433,
729 478-9.
730 "If the common law can try the cause, and give full redress, that alone takes away the
731 admiralty jurisdiction." *Ramsey v. Allegrie, supra*, p. 411.
732 Inferior Courts - The term may denote any court subordinate to the chief tribunal in
733 the particular judicial system; but it is commonly used as the designation of a court of
734 special, limited, or statutory jurisdiction, whose record must show the existence and
735 attaching of jurisdiction in any given case, in order to give presumptive validity to its
736 judgment. *In re Heard's Guardianship*, 174 Miss. 37, 163, So. 685.
737 The high Courts have further decreed, that Want of Jurisdiction makes "...all acts of
738 judges, magistrates, U.S. Marshals, sheriffs, local police, all void and not just
739 voidable." *Nestor v. Hershey*, 425 F2d 504.
740 Void Judgment - "One which has no legal force or effect, invalidity of which may be
741 asserted by any person whose rights are affected at any time and at any place directly
742 or collaterally. *Reynolds v. Volunteer State Life Ins. Co., Tex.Civ.App., 80 S.W.2d*
743 *1087, 1092.*
744 Voidable Judgment - "One apparently valid, but in truth wanting in some material
745 respect." *City of Lufkin v. McVicker, Tex.Civ.App., 510 S.W. 2d 141, 144.*
746 Property MUST be devoted / pledged to the public with your consent and being fully
747 compensated for such
748 "... In one of the so-called elevator cases, that of *Munn v. Illinois*, 94 U. S. 113, [24 L.
749 Ed. 77], it is said: 'When, therefore, one devotes his property to a use in which the
750 public have an interest, he in effect grants to the public an interest in that use, and

751 must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good, to the extent of the
752 interest he has thus created.' But so long as he uses his property for private use, and in
753 the absence of devoting it to public use, the public has no interest therein which
754 entitles it to a voice in its control. Other case to the same effect are *Budd v. New York*,
755 143 U. S.
756 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile 517, [36 L. Ed. 247,
757 12 Sup. Ct. Rep. 468]; *Weems Steamboat Co. v. People's Co.*, 214 U. S. 345, [16 Ann.
758 Cas. 1222, 53 L. Ed. 1024, 29 Sup. Ct. Rep. 661]; *Monongahela Nav. Co. v. United*
759 *States*, 148 U. S. 336, [37 L. Ed. 463, 13 Sup. Ct. Rep. 622]; and *Del Mar Water Co. v.*
760 *Eshleman*, 167 Cal. 666, [140 Pac. 591, 948]. Indeed, our attention is directed to no
761 authority in this state or elsewhere holding otherwise." *Associated etc. Co. v. Railroad*
762 *Commission* (1917) 176 Cal. 518, 526.
763 "... That subjecting petitioners' property to the use of the public as common carriers
764 constitutes a taking of the same, admits of no controversy. 'Whenever a law deprives
765 the owner of the beneficial use and free enjoyment of his property, or imposes
766 restraints upon such use and enjoyment that materially affect its value, without legal
767 process or compensation, it deprives him of his property within the meaning of the
768 constitution. ... It is not necessary, in order to render the statute obnoxious to the
769 restraints of the constitution, that it must in terms or effect authorize the actual
770 physical taking of the property or the thing itself, so long as it affects its free use and
771 enjoyment, or the power of disposition at the will of the owner.' (*Forster v. Scott*, 136
772 N. Y. 577, [18 L. R. A. 543, 32 N. E. 976]; *Monongahela Nav. Co. v. United States*,
773 148 U. S. 312, 336, [37 L. Ed. 463, 13 Sup. Ct. Rep. 622]. ... Mr. Lewis in his work
774 on *Eminent Domain*, third edition, section 11, says: 'A law which authorizes the
775 taking of private property without compensation, ... cannot be considered as due
776 process of law in a free government.' (*Chicago etc, R. R. Co. v. Chicago*, 166 U. S.
777 226, [41 L. Ed. 979, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 581]." *Associated etc. Co. v. Railroad*
778 *Commission* (1917) 176 Cal. 518, 528-530.
779 It is beyond the power of a State by legislation fiat to convert property used
780 exclusively in the business of a private carrier, into a public utility, or to make the
781 owner a public carrier, for that would be taking private property for public use
782 without just compensation which no State can do consistently with the due process of
783 law clause of the 14th Amendment. (See police power) *Producers Transportation Co.*
784 *v. RR Commission*, 251 U.S. 228, 230; *Wolff Co. v. Duke*, 266 U.S. 570, 578.
785 The binding shackles of Government is the Constitution, to wit:
786 The laws of nature are the laws of God, whose authority can be superseded by no
787 power on earth. A legislature must not obstruct our obedience to him from whose
788 punishments they cannot protect us. All human constitutions which contradict his
789 cannot protect us. All human constitutions which contradict his (God's) laws, we are
790 in conscience bound to disobey. 1772, *Robin v. Hardaway*, 1 Jefferson 109.
791 If the state were to be given the power to destroy rights through
792 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile taxation, then the
793 framers of our constitutions wrote said documents in vain.
794 A republic is not an easy form of government to live under, and when the
795 responsibility of citizenship is evaded, democracy decays and authoritarianism takes
796 over. Earl Warren, "A Republic, If You Can Keep It", p 13.
797 It is a fundamental principle in our institutions, indispensable to the preservation of
798 public liberty, that one of the separate departments of government shall not usurp
799 powers committed by the Constitution to another department. *Mugler v. Kansas*, 123
800 U.S. 623, 662.

801 An unconstitutional law is not a law, it confers no rights, imposes no duties, and
802 affords no protection. Norton vs. Shelby County, 118 US 425.

803 "Primacy of position in our state constitution is accorded the Declaration of Rights;
804 thus emphasizing the importance of those basic and inalienable rights of personal
805 liberty and private property which are thereby reserved and guaranteed to the people
806 and protected from arbitrary invasion or impairment from any governmental quarter.
807 The Declaration of Rights constitutes a limitation upon the powers of every
808 department of the state government. State ex rel. Davis v. Stuart. 64 A.L.R. 1307, 97
809 Fla. 69, 120 So. 335.

810 "The rights of the individual are not derived from governmental agencies, either
811 municipal, state, or federal, or even from the Constitution. They exist inherently in
812 every man, by endowment of the Creator, and are merely reaffirmed in the
813 Constitution, and restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily
814 surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government. The people's rights are
815 not derived from the government, but the government's authority comes from the
816 people. The Constitution but states again these rights already existing, and when
817 legislative encroachment by the nation, state, or municipality invade these original
818 and permanent rights, it is the duty of the courts to so declare, and to afford the
819 necessary relief. City of Dallas, et al. v. Mitchell, 245 S. W. 944, 945-46 (1922).

820 A constitution is designated as a supreme enactment, a fundamental act of legislation
821 by the people of the state. A constitution is legislation direct from the people acting in
822 their sovereign capacity, while a statute is legislation from their representatives,
823 subject to limitations prescribed by the superior authority. Ellingham v. Dye, 178
824 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile Ind. 336; NE 1; 231
825 U.S. 250; 58 L. Ed. 206; 34 S. Ct. 92; Sage v. New York, 154 NY 61; 47 NE 1096.

826 "Owner has constitutional right to use and enjoyment of his property." Simpson v.
827 Los Angeles (1935), 4 C.2d 60, 47 P.2d 474.

828 "We find it intolerable that one constitutional right should have to be surrendered in
829 order to assert another". SIMMONS v US, supra.

830 "When rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or
831 legislation which would abrogate them." Miranda vs. Arizona, 384 US 436 p. 491.

832 "The claim and exercise of a Constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime."
833 Miller v. U.S. 230 F 2d 486, 489.

834 History is clear that the first ten amendments to the Constitution were adopted to
835 secure certain common law rights of the people, against invasion by the Federal
836 Government." Bell v. Hood, 71 F.Supp., 813, 816 (1947) U.S.D.C. -- So. Dist. CA.

837 Economic necessity cannot justify a disregard of cardinal constitutional guarantee.
838 Riley v. Certer, 165 Okal. 262; 25 P.2d 666; 79 ALR 1018.

839 When any court violates the clean and unambiguous language of the Constitution, a
840 fraud is perpetrated and no one is bound to obey it. (See 16 Ma. Jur. 2d 177, 178)

841 State v. Sutton, 63 Minn. 147, 65 NW 262, 30 L.R.A. 630 Am. 459.

842 "The 'liberty' guaranteed by the constitution must be interpreted in the light of the
843 common law, the principles and history of which were familiar and known to the
844 framers of the constitution. This liberty denotes the right of the individual to engage
845 in any of the common occupations of life, to locomote, and generally enjoy those
846 rights long recognized at common law as essential to the orderly pursuit of happiness
847 by free men." Myer v. Nebraska, 262 U .S. 390, 399; United States v. Kim Ark, 169
848 U.S. 649, 654.

849 "An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; affords
850 no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as

851 though it had never been passed." Norton vs. Shelby County, 118 US 425 p. 442.
852 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile "The general rule is
853 that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law, is in reality
854 no law, but is wholly void, and ineffective for any purpose; since unconstitutionality
855 dates from the time of its enactment, and not merely from the date of the decision so
856 branding it.
857 "No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce
858 it." 16 Am Jur 2nd, Sec 177 late 2d, Sec 256.
859 All laws which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void. Chief Justice
860 Marshall, Marbury vs Madison, 5, U.S. (Cranch) 137, 174, 176 (1803).
861 It cannot be assumed that the framers of the constitution and the people who adopted
862 it, did not intend that which is the plain import of the language used. When the
863 language of the constitution is positive and free of all ambiguity, all courts are not at
864 liberty, by a resort to the refinements of legal learning, to restrict its obvious meaning
865 to avoid the hardships of particular cases. We must accept the constitution as it reads
866 when its language is unambiguous, for it is the mandate of the sovereign power. Cook
867 vs Iverson, 122, N.M. 251. "Right of protecting property, declared inalienable by
868 constitution, is not mere right to protect it by individual force, but right to protect it by
869 law of land, and force of body politic." Billings v. Hall (1857), 7 C. 1.
870 "Constitution of this state declares, among inalienable rights of each citizen, that of
871 acquiring, possessing and protecting property. This is one of primary objects of
872 government, is guaranteed by constitution, and cannot be impaired by legislation."
873 Billings v. Hall (1857), 7 C. 1.
874 State Constitution - "The state constitution is the mandate of a sovereign people to its
875 servants and representatives. Not one of them has a right to ignore or disregard these
876 mandates..." John F. Jelko Co. vs. Emery, 193 Wisc. 311; 214 N.W. 369, 53 A.L.R.,
877 463; Lemon vs. Langlin, 45 Wash. 2d 82, 273 P.2d 464.
878 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile The People are the
879 Sovereign!
880 People are supreme, not the state. Waring vs. the Mayor of Savannah, 60 Georgia at
881 93.
882 The people of the State do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve
883 them. The people, in delegating authority, do not give their public servants the right to
884 decide what is good for the people to know and what is not good for them to know.
885 The people insist on remaining informed so that they may retain control over the
886 instruments they have created. (Added Stats. 1953, c. 1588, p.3270, sec. 1.)
887 The people are the recognized source of all authority, state or municipal, and to this
888 authority it must come at last, whether immediately or by circuitous route. Barnes v.
889 District of Columbia, 91 U.S. 540, 545 [23: 440, 441]. p 234.
890 "the government is but an agency to the state," -- the state being the sovereign people.
891 State v. Chase, 175 Minn, 259, 220 N.W. 951, 953.
892 Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of
893 law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of
894 government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all
895 government exists and acts. And the law is the definition and limitation of power.
896 "...The Congress cannot revoke the Sovereign power of the people to override their
897 will as thus declared." Perry v. United States, 294 U.S. 330, 353 (1935).
898 "The Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity is one of the Common-Law immunities and
899 defenses that are available to the Sovereign..." Citizen of Minnesota. Will v. Michigan
900 Dept. of State Police, (1988) 491 U.S. 58, 105 L.Ed. 2d. 45, 109 S.Ct. 2304.

901 "The people of the state, as the successors of its former sovereign, are entitled to all
902 the rights which formerly belonged to the king by his own prerogative." Lansing v.
903 Smith, (1829) 4 Wendell 9, (NY).

904 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile Private Corporate
905 State / Municipality Policy Enforcement Officer a.k.a Police Officer Duties and
906 limitations of power

907 "Nothing is gained in the argument by calling it 'police power.'" Henderson v. City of
908 New York, 92 U.S. 259, 2771 (1875); Nebbia v. New York, 291 U.S. 501 (1934). "An
909 officer who acts in violation of the Constitution ceases to represent the government."
910 Brookfield Const. Co. v. Stewart, 284 F.Supp. 94. Failure to obey the command of a
911 police officer constitutes a traditional form of breach of the peace. Obviously,
912 however, one cannot be punished for failing to obey the command of an officer if that
913 command is itself violative of the constitution. Wright v. Georgia, 373 U.S. 284,
914 291-2.

915 That an officer or employee of a state or one of its subdivisions is deemed to be acting
916 under "color of law" as to those deprivations of right committed in the fulfillment of
917 the tasks and obligations assigned to him. Monroe v. Page, 1961, 365 U.S. 167. (Civil
918 law)

919 Actions by state officers and employees, even if unauthorized or in excess of authority,
920 can be actions under "color of law." Stringer v. Dilger, 1963, Ca. 10 Colo., 313 F.2d
921 536. (Civil law)

922 "The police power of the state must be exercised in subordination to the provisions of
923 the U.S. Constitution." Bacahanan vs. Wanley, 245 US 60; Panhandle Eastern
924 Pipeline Co. vs. State Highway Commission, 294 US 613. "With regard particularly
925 to the U.S. Constitution, it is elementary that a Right secured or protected by that
926 document cannot be overthrown or impaired by any state police authority." Donnolly
927 vs. Union Sewer Pipe Co., 184 US 540; Lafarier vs. Grand Trunk R.R. Co., 24 A. 848;
928 O'Neil vs. Providence Amusement Co., 108 A. 887. When officers detained appellant
929 for the purpose of requiring him to identify himself, they performed a seizure of his
930 person subject to the requirements of the Fourth Amendment... The Fourth
931 Amendment, of course, applies to all seizures of the person, including seizures that
932 involve only a brief detention short of traditional arrest... Whenever a police officer
933 accosts an individual and restrains his freedom to walk away, he has 'seized' that
934 person, and the Fourth Amendment requires that the seizure be 'reasonable'.
935 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile * "But even
936 assuming that purpose (prevention of crime) is served to some degree by stopping and
937 demanding identification from an individual without any specific basis for believing
938 he is involved in criminal activity, the guarantees of the Fourth Amendment do not
939 allow it."

940 * "The application of...(a code)...to detain appellant and require him to identify
941 himself violated the Fourth Amendment because the officers lacked any reasonable
942 suspicion to believe appellant was engaged, or had engaged, in criminal conduct.
943 Accordingly, appellant may not be punished for refusing to identify himself, and the
944 conviction is reversed." (Probable cause) Brown v. Texas, 443 U.S. 47, (1979) *
945 "Traffic infractions are not a crime." People v. Battle

946 "To this end, the Fourth Amendment requires that a seizure must be based on specific
947 objective facts indicating that society's legitimate interests require the seizure of the
948 particular individual, or that the seizure must be carried out pursuant to a plan
949 embodying explicit, neutral limitations on the conduct of individual officers.
950 "The officers of the law, in the execution of process, are required to know the

951 requirements of the law, and if they mistake them, whether through ignorance or
952 design, and anyone is harmed by their error, they must respond in damages." *Roger v.*
953 *Marshall* (United States use of *Rogers v. Conklin*), 1 Wall. (US) 644, 17 Led 714.
954 "It is a general rule that an officer, executive, administrative, quasi-judicial,
955 ministerial, or otherwise, who acts outside the scope of his jurisdiction, and without
956 authorization of law may thereby render himself amenable to personal liability in a
957 civil suit." *Cooper v. O`Conner*, 69 App DC 100, 99 F (2d) "Public officials are not
958 immune from suit when they transcend their lawful authority by invading
959 constitutional rights. "*AFLCIO v. Woodard*, 406 F 2d 137 t.
960 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile Government / Public
961 Servants / Officers / Judges Not Immune from suit!
962 "Immunity fosters neglect and breeds irresponsibility while liability promotes care
963 and caution, which caution and care is owed by the government to its people." (Civil
964 Rights) *Rabon vs Rowen Memorial Hospital, Inc.* 269 N.S. 1, 13, 152 SE 1 d 485, 493.
965 Government Immunity - "In *Land v. Dollar*, 338 US 731 (1947), the court noted, "that
966 when the government entered into a commercial field of activity, it left immunity
967 behind." *Brady v. Roosevelt*, 317 US 575 (1943); *FHA v. Burr*, 309 US 242 (1940);
968 *Kiefer v. RFC*, 306 US 381 (1939).
969 The high Courts, through their citations of authority, have frequently declared, that
970 "...where any state proceeds against a private individual in a judicial forum it is well
971 settled that the state, county, municipality, etc. waives any immunity to counters,
972 cross claims and complaints, by direct or collateral means regarding the matters
973 involved." *Luckenback v. The Thekla*, 295 F 1020, 226 Us 328; *Lyders v. Lund*, 32
974 F2d 308;
975 "When enforcing mere statutes, judges of all courts do not act judicially (and thus are
976 not protected by "qualified" or "limited immunity," - SEE: *Owen v. City*, 445 U.S.
977 662; *Bothke v. Terry*, 713 F2d 1404) - - "but merely act as an extension as an agent
978 for the involved agency -- but only in a "ministerial" and not a "discretionary
979 capacity..." *Thompson v. Smith*, 154 S.E. 579, 583; *Keller v. P.E.*, 261 US 428; *F.R.C.*
980 *v. G.E.*, 281, U.S. 464.
981 Immunity for judges does not extend to acts which are clearly outside of their
982 jurisdiction. *Bauers v. Heisel*, C.A. N.J. 1966, 361 F.2d 581, Cert. Den. 87 S.Ct. 1367,
983 386 U.S. 1021, 18 L.Ed. 2d 457 (see also *Muller v. Wachtel*, D.C.N.Y. 1972, 345
984 F.Supp. 160; *Rhodes v. Houston*, D.C. Nebr. 1962, 202 F.Supp. 624 affirmed 309
985 F.2d 959, Cert. den 83 St. 724, 372 U.S. 909, 9 L.Ed. 719, Cert. Den 83 S.Ct. 1282,
986 383 U.S. 971, 16 L.Ed. 2nd 311, Motion denied 285 F.Supp. 546).
987 "Judges not only can be sued over their official acts, but could be held liable for
988 injunctive and declaratory relief and attorney's fees." *Lezama v. Justice Court*,
989 A025829.
990 "The immunity of judges for acts within their judicial role is beyond cavil." *Pierson v.*
991 *Ray*, 386 U.S. 547 (1957). "There is no common law judicial immunity." *Pulliam v.*
992 *Allen*, 104S.Ct.
993 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile 1970; cited in
994 *Lezama v. Justice Court*, A025829. "Judges, members of city council, and police
995 officers as well as other public officials, may utilize good faith defense of action for
996 damages under 42-1983, but no public official has absolute immunity from suit under
997 the 1871 civil rights statute." (*Samuel vs University of Pittsburg*, 375 F.Supp. 1119,
998 'see also, *White vs Fleming* 374 Supp. 267.)
999 TAKE DUE NOTICE ALL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, SERVANTS, JUDGES,
1000 LAYERS, CLERKS, EMPLOYEES:

1001 "Ignorance of the law does not excuse misconduct in anyone, least of all in a sworn
1002 officer of the law." In re McCowan (1917), 177 C. 93, 170 P. 1100. "All are presumed
1003 to know the law." San Francisco Gas Co. v. Brickwedel (1882), 62 C. 641; Dore v.
1004 Southern Pacific Co. (1912), 163 C. 182, 124 P. 817; People v. Flanagan (1924), 65
1005 C.A. 268, 223 P. 1014; Lincoln v. Superior Court (1928), 95 C.A. 35, 271 P. 1107;
1006 San Francisco Realty Co. v. Linnard (1929), 98 C.A. 33, 276 P. 368. "It is one of the
1007 fundamental maxims of the common law that ignorance of the law excuses no one."
1008 Daniels v. Dean (1905), 2 C.A. 421, 84 P. 332.

1009 Jurisdiction challenged to all, at any and all times
1010 "Judge acted in the face of clearly valid statutes or case law expressly depriving him
1011 of (personal) jurisdiction would be liable." Dykes v. Hosemann, 743 F.2d 1488 (1984).
1012 "In such case the judge has lost his judicial function, has become a mere private
1013 person, and is liable as a trespasser for damages resulting from his unauthorized acts."
1014 "Where there is no jurisdiction there is no judge; the proceeding is as nothing. Such
1015 has been the law from the days of the Marshalsea, 10 Coke 68; also Bradley v. Fisher,
1016 13 Wall 335,351." Manning v. Ketcham, 58 F.2d 948. "A distinction must be here
1017 observed between excess of jurisdiction and the clear absence of all jurisdiction over
1018 the subject-matter any authority exercised is a usurped authority and for the exercise
1019 of
1020 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile such authority, when
1021 the want of jurisdiction is known to the judge, no excuse is permissible." Bradley
1022 v.Fisher,13 Wall 335, 351, 352.

1023 AT LAST
1024 "But, in fact and in law, such statutes are intended to be applied to those who are here
1025 as "residents" in this State under the Interstate Commerce Clause of the Federal
1026 Constitution and the so- called Fourteenth Amendment." United States v United Mine
1027 Workers of America, (1947) 67 S.Ct. 677, 686, 330 U.S. 258.

1028
1029 NOTICE: Information served herein is for educational purposes only, no liability
1030 assumed for use. The information you obtain in this presentation is not, nor is it
1031 intended to be, legal advice. Author does not consent to unlawful action. Author
1032 advocates and encourages one and all to adhere to, support and defend all law which
1033 is particularly applicable. If anything in this presentation is found to be in error a good
1034 faith effort will be made to correct it in timely fashion upon notification.
1035 VOID where prohibited by law.
1036 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile
1037

1038 Notice to all whom these presents may come:
1039 "If I am here at all I am so as a man; I am NOT here as a resident of any State
1040 (Nation), nor am I of or "in this state", nor am I a [statutory] "citizen of the United
1041 States" (in Congress assembled) as ALL are fictions/creations of government and
1042 therefore and as such no statutes apply to Me as evidenced in above cases. I am a
1043 Creature of Nature (the Creator) and therefore I am a transient foreigner by Nature
1044 while traveling through Life I am here as a in itinere, as a neutral, for a short time,
1045 on my way to the greater beyond, a steward of my father's land and wishes. My
1046 documents of "in itinere" standing are recorded for all to see." See: Dred Scott v.
1047 Sanford, 60 US (19 How.) 393, 595 (1857) Justice Curtis, S.Ct.
1048 nd the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts,
1049 Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.
1050 Note: Emphasis added to cites, mine!

1051 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile Page 24 of 24 Notice
1052 of Full Faith and Credit
1053 (I, Me, Myself am a “state”, with standing, standing in “original jurisdiction” know as
1054 the common law, Gods Law, a neutral traveling in itinere, demanding all of my rights
1055 under God’s Natural Law, recorded in part in the Bible, which law is recognized in
1056 US Public Law 97-280 as “the word of God and all men are admonished to learn and
1057 apply it” so I demand anyone and everyone to notice God’s Laws, which are My
1058 Makers Laws and therefore My Laws!)
1059 – Article 1 of the Bill of Rights – guarantees freedom of religion-
1060 Constitution for the United States of America ARTICLE IV, sect. 1, Full faith and
1061 credit among states. (Self-executing constitutional provisions) Section 1. Full faith
1062 and Credit shall be given in each state to the public Acts, Records, and judicial
1063 Proceedings of every other state.
1064 And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts,
1065 Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.
1066 Note: Emphasis added to cites, mine!
1067 NO Law requires you to record / pledge your private automobile Page 24 of 24
1068
1069
1070
1071 Lawful Claimed bloodline american Filed ()
1072 Autograph
1073
1074 Lawful Name given _____ seal
1075 _____ -----
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1078
1079 ()Signature from Taxpaying registered 1938 FARA Act paid Right to be protected by
1080 All forty eight states united Maritime courts 1871 Civil War Contracted
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1085 Legal Citizen Immigrant
1086 _____ -seal _____
1087
1088
1089 Acknowledgment
1090 An acknowledgment is a formal admission made in person before a proper official by
1091 someone who has executed an instrument. The Autograph-er must personally appear
1092 before the
1093 Notary Public, the signer must be positively identified by the Notary Public and the
1094 autograph
1095 must acknowledge having willingly autograph the Affidavit instrument . The
1096 autograph-er is required to Autograph in the presence of the Notary Public. Affidavit
1097 Acknowledgment Form:
1098
1099 Oregon State or State of Oregon County of _____
1100

1101 The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day
1102 of _____, 20____,
1103
1104 at _____, State Of Oregon INC, by _____
1105
1106 _____ to be his/her free act and deed.
1107
1108
1109

1110 _____
1111 Signature of Notary Public
1112 Name of Notary Public (print your name)
1113 SEAL Notary Public, State of Oregon
1114
1115

1116
1117 My commission expires: _____
1118
1119
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1121

1122 Jurat notarizations are required for transactions where the Autograph-er must attest to
1123 the content of the Instrument , such as all affidavits and pleadings in court. It is a
1124 certification on an affidavit declaring when, where and before whom it was sworn. In
1125 executing a jurat, a notary guarantees that the Autograph-er personally appeared
1126 before the notary, was given an oath or affirmation by the notary attesting to the
1127 truthfulness of the Instrument , and Autograph the instrument in the notary's presence.
1128 It is always important that the notary positively identify a Autograph-er for a jurat, as
1129 s/he is certifying that the Autograph attested to the truthfulness of the Instrument
1130 contents under Constitution law. However, jurat notarizations do not prove a
1131 Instrument is true, lawful, valid or enforceable.
1132

1133 "jurat" is as follows:
1134

1135 Subscribed and sworn to by _____ before me on the
1136 _____ day of
1137
1138 _____, Year _____.
1139
1140
1141
1142

1143 Autograph of injured Party _____
1144
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1149 Printed name _____
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Notary public, State of Oregon , County of _____

Signature of Notary Public

Name of Notary Public (print your name)

SEAL Notary Public, State of Oregon

My commission expires: _____

Jurat Attached: Proof of Service by Mail

_____ County Corporation State of _____

I _____ - Declare:

I am a Civil War Lawful Bloodline American of the fourty eight United States, or a
Untied states of American citizen

and a inhabitant who is on the soil resident of _____ territory or County, I
am over 18 years of age. I am not a party to this action.

My Land marker AKA business/residence address is:

On _____, I served and presented a copy of the
attached _____ in this action by placing a true copy thereof, in a
sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States mail

at _____ Addressed as follows:

_____-----

1201 Including Sent by Regular mail and also sent by certified mail tracking number

1202

1203

1204 # _ _ _ - _ _ _ - _ _ _ - _ _ _ - _ _ _

1205

1206

1207 I declare under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of
1208 my knowledge.

1209

1210

1211 Date _____

1212 Autograph _____

1213

1214

1215

1216

1217 Given Non Corporation Printed Name

1218 _____