

Do You Know About Color-of-Law and Racketeering Practices Amongst City and Town Politicians, by their using Quasi Criminal Traffic Courts to deprive the People of Their Rights and their Property?

Do You Know The Difference Between a Right and a licensed Privilege?

Have You Witnessed Unlawful Profiling in Your Community?

The Supreme Court of The United States of America has Addressed **Substantive Law, Dealing with The Substantive Rights of The People!**

The United States Supreme Court (North America) Article III Section I of The Constitution of The United States of America Republic; vested Judicial Powers, and the establishment of inferior Courts:

Section I. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices with good standing Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office. **Whereas, there is no question that a Bench Summons, a detention, an arrest, a ticket or citation, issued by a Police Officer or by others for parking or traveling with no driver's license, a foreign driver's license, no current registration, or no mandatory insurance, etc., which carries a fine or jail time, is a penalty or sanction; and is indeed converting a right into a crime, thus, violating substantive rights.** It is reasonable to assume that the Court's judicial decisions are straight and to the Point, and that there is no lawful method for government to put restrictions or limitations on Rights belonging to the people. The right to own and to possess Private Property and Personalty, and to be secure in those rights, is preserved and secured for the people and the citizens, by the Constitution. Government does not give rights, for it has no rights to give or to sell, nor to license. Government is put in place to protect and to secure the pre-existing, Inalienable Rights of the People and the citizens.

United States Constitution - Amendment 4: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article VI, Clause 2 and 3 of The United States Constitution

Clause 2: This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; any Thing in the Constitution or the Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Clause 3: The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification by any Office or public Trust under the United States.

13 Supreme Court Law Case Reports:

1. The Right to Travel; The Right to Mode of Conveyance; The Right to Locomotion are all absolute rights, and the Police can not make void the exercise of right

s. State v. Armstead, 60 s. 778, 779, and 781:

2. The use of the highways for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common and fundamental right of which the public and Natural Beings cannot be rightfully deprived. Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago 337 Illinois 200, 169NE 22, ALR, Ligare v. Chicago 139 ILL. 46, 28 HE 934, Boone v. Clark 214 SW607, 25 AM jur (1st), Highways, sec. 163:

3. The right to Park or Travel is part of the Liberty of which the Natural Person, citizen cannot be deprived without due process of law under the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Kent v. Dulles 357 US 116, 125:

4. The Right of a citizen to Travel upon the public highways and to transport one's property thereon, either by carriage or automobile, is not a mere privilege, which a City may prohibit or permit at will, but a common right, which he / she has under the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Thompson v. Smith 154 SE 579:

5. State Police Power extends only to immediate threats to public safety, health, welfare, etc., Michigan v. Duke 266 US, 476 Led. At 449: which driving and speeding are not. California v. Farley Ced. Rpt. 89, 20 CA3d 1032 (1971):

6. The State is prohibited from violating substantive rights. Owens v. City, 445 US 662 (1980); and it cannot do by one power (eg. Police power) that which is, for example, prohibited expressly to any other such power (eg. Taxation / Eminent Domain) as a matter of law. US and UT v. Daniels, 22 p 159, nor indirectly that which is prohibited to it directly. Fairbanks v. US 181, US 283, 294, 300:

7. Traveling in an automobile on the public roads was not a threat to the public safety or health and constituted no hazard to the public, and such a traveler owed nothing more than due care (as regards to tort for negligence) to the public and the owner owed no other duty to the public (eg. State), he / she and his / her auto, having equal rights to and on the roadways / highways as horses and wagons, etc.; this same right is still substantive rule, in that speeding, running stop signs, traveling without license plates, or registration are not threats to the public safety, and thus, are not arrestable offenses. Christy v. Elliot, 216 I 131, 74 HE 1035, LRA NS 1905 1910: California v. Farley 98 CED Rpt. 89, 20 CA 3d 1032 (1971).

8. Under The United States Republic's Constitutional system of Government and upon the individuality and intelligence of the citizen, the state does not claim to control one's conduct to others, leaving one the sole judge as to all that affects oneself. Mugler v. Kansas 123 US 623, 659 60:

9. Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation, which would abrogate them. Miranda v. Arizona 384 US 436, 125:

10. The claim and exercise of Constitutional Rights cannot be converted into a crime. Miller v. Kansas 230F 2nd 486, 489:

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

12. If any Tribunal (court) finds absence of proof of jurisdiction over a person and subject matter, the case must be dismissed. Louisville v. Motley 2111 US 149, 29S. CT 42. The Accuser Bears the Burden of Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt .

13. Lack of Federal Jurisdiction can not be waived or overcome by agreement of pa

rties . Griffin v. Matthews, 310 F supra 341, 342 (1969): and Want of Jurisdiction
may not be cured by consent of parties. Industrial Addition Association v. C.I.R
. , 323 US 310, 313.