

# Right to Travel

## Higher Courts have ruled that Americans have a right to travel without drivers licenses or license plates

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Americans have the inalienable right to use roadways unrestricted in any manner, as long as, they are not damaging or violating property or rights of others.

### **Traveling freely, going about one's daily activities, is the exercise of a most basic right.**

- "The claim and exercise of a constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime." *Miller v. US, 230 F 486, 489.*
- "The use of the highway for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common fundamental right of which individuals cannot rightfully be deprived." *Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago, 169 NE 221.*
- "The right of the citizen or national to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, either by carriage or by automobile, is not a mere privilege which a city may prohibit or permit at will, but a common law right which he has under the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." *Thompson v. Smith, 154 SE 579.*

### **Americans have a common law right to travel, without approval or restriction, and this right is protected under the U.S Constitution.**

- "The right to travel is a part of the liberty of which the citizen cannot be deprived without due process of law." *Kent v. Dulles, 357 US 116, 125.*
- "The right to travel is a well-established common right that does not owe its existence to the federal government. It is recognized by the courts as a natural right." *Schactman v. Dulles 96 App DC 287, 225 F2d 938, at 941.*

### **Government, in requiring the people to obtain drivers licenses, and accepting vehicle inspections and DUI/DWI roadblocks without question -- is restricting, and therefore violating, the people's common law right to travel.**

- "Statutes that violate the plain and obvious principles of common right and common reason are null and void." *Bennett v. Boggs, 1 Baldw 60*
- "The assertion of federal rights, when plainly and reasonably made, is not to be defeated under the name of local practice." *Davis v. Wechsler, 263 US 22, at 24*
- "Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them." *Miranda v. Arizona, 384 US436, 491.*
- "The claim and exercise of a constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime." *Miller v. US, 230 F 486, at 489.*