

**NOTICE**

The names **JOHN MARK DOE ©,** **JOHN M. DOE ©** or **JOHN DOE ©,** or any variation, however styled, is a “Foreign Grantor Trust.”

**\*\*UNDER COPYRIGHT NO USE GRANTED\*\***

Under penalty of $15,000 per use

STRICTLY ENFORCED.

**\*\*JURISDICTION\*\***

I, the living man, JOHN MARK of the family Doe, known to the public as **JOHN MARK DOE ©**  am the Administrator and Holder in Due Course of all Estates so titled. I affirm that I am a **Declared American State National, not a United States Citizen.** I am a [Nationality of Birth, Adopted or Naturalized State i.e. Connecticuter] on the Superior Jurisdiction of Land and Soil, and I claim my exemption as stated in your Federal Code at 8 USC 1101 (a) 21. **I am a member of a State of the Union and my State is a Member of the Federation of States.**

**\*\*NOTICE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT\*\***

***Please be aware, if an officer chooses to write a ticket or a warning, it will be treated as a violation of common law copyright held by the living man,* *John Mark Doe ©*.**

Per the Louisiana mandates-Durable Power of Attorney Louisiana Civil Code Article No. 3025. “The principal may terminate the mandate-power of attorney” and the mandatary authority at any time.I, John Mark Doe ©, the Principal, do hereby revoke all previous powers of attorney (mandate) regardless of when and where issued.

The DMV, of the municipal STATE OF LOUISIANA has issued a “Drivers License” to the ENTITY/ARTIFICIAL PERSON: **JOHN MARK DOE ©** with the full knowledge that the acceptance of the license created an ***undisclosed*** adhesion contract obligating the living **man, John Mark Doe** **©**, under various “Statutory Laws,” without his full knowledge or consent. ***This fact is fully rebutted with this notice.***

***Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal;***

***Notice to Principal is Notice to All Agents.***

**ALL Rights Reserved**

By:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_©

Without Prejudice



Passport

Photo

**Private, Peaceable, Non-Domestic,**

**Non-Combatant Civilian Traveler**

**Mandatory Notice:** Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act Notice of Liability issued.

**Bond Notice:** Private Registered Indemnity Bond:

**AMRI100001 RA 393427640US-Louisiana**

https://everify.americanstatenationals.us/

Barcode/ PDF417

**Special Note to Law Enforcement**

I am a member of a State of the Union and my State is a Member of the Federation of States.

We, American State Nationals, recognize the need for maintaining order, promoting safe traveling, and looking after the welfare of others. Thus, we respect your job, viz., exercising the police power in support of these noble purposes. We are not “sovereign citizens.” The term is an oxymoron because it is impossible to be a sovereign and a citizen at the same time. Our Assemblies keep the peace and uphold the Public Law.

We, too, have the same interest. We seek to exercise those same values all of the time, especially while on the roads. In other words we certainly don't presume that we are some sort of specially privileged group in that regard. In fact our common law principles are based upon respecting and not injuring the rights of others. `

We proceed under this “golden rule” of the common law by not infringing upon the rights of others who are also on the road, while insisting others don't unduly interfere with *our constitutionally guaranteed right to travel as we please*.

We are reasonable and safety-conscious and respectful all the way around; and yet American State Nationals are perhaps even more freedom-loving than the average *person* because we are a people committed to the arduous challenge of self-governance.

We understand that occasionally we will be stopped, presumably, for some perceived infraction and we do not purport to be perfect—no one is. If we have somehow overlooked our duties as stated in the first paragraph above we appreciate being corrected.

We insist, however, that unless we have been reckless and this recklessness was actual or gross negligence on our part ***and*** resulted in personal injury and/or property damage to someone else (i.e., *an actual victim*), then we should be free to go (i.e., *not detained*; “forced detention” is an oxymoron) because the contractual codes and regulations apply only in your jurisdiction, not in ours.

We carry insurance coverage in the event of an accident for the purpose of making both others and ourselves whole again.

Thank you for guarding the public roads and being guardians of our *liberty* to travel freely upon them—*and thanks for reading this Note!*

**

**SECTION I**

**NOTICE TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT**

**OFFICERS,   
SUPERVISORS AND COMMANDERS**

**I Respectfully Decline to Accept Any and All**

**Offers of Contract**

1. I hereby invoke and refuse to waive all rights afforded me by the United States Constitution and the Constitution of any State or territory in which any incident of law enforcement against me may occur.
2. I hereby invoke and refuse to waive my 5th Amendment right to remain silent and not be a witness against myself by speech or by action.
3. I hereby invoke and refuse to waive my 6th Amendment right to have assistance of counsel. Do not ask me questions without my attorney present.
4. I hereby invoke and refuse to waive my 4th amendment right to be free of unwarranted (non-court ordered) search and seizure. Your personal suspicions are not legal grounds for search, seizure or arrest unless supported by a court order or tangible evidence of an imminent and known crime (misdemeanor or felony) of which I am a likely perpetrator ("Probable Cause").
5. I hereby deny consent for my detention and I hereby request to be immediately released from custody, arrest and detention, free to continue my private travels and business as is my right.
6. Any failure or refusal by you or your associates to affirmatively, actively and expressly honor any of the above reservations of rights may be criminal violations and/or may cause unjust damage to me and my interests in which case, by your commission of unauthorized actions, you will and do agree to major personal debt and obligation to me for both remedy of, and penalty for, your violations and misconduct and you agree to pay all monetary claims on demand.
7. If you do not release me immediately upon reading this notice I will presume you to be under the impression that you have authority and jurisdiction for my arrest for a crime (infractions are not crimes and consent must be obtained from the accused for any detention for an alleged infraction). If it should be shown at any time that you do not have full authority, cause and jurisdiction for my arrest you will be subject to civil and criminal penalties andwill very likely be found liable for a major remedy toward me. You agree to those terms by committing any unlawful or unauthorized force, command, detention or arrest against me.
8. If you fail to release me upon presentation of this notice you will be required at a time in the future to show cause for any non-consensual detention (arrest). Your failure to show cause and jurisdiction upon demand will cause major debt and obligation of you to me for all damages, losses, harm, injuries and violations of rights, in addition to possible civil and criminal actions, allegations and reports against you personally.
9. Under arrest and threat of violence by you and your armed law enforcement associates I will, under protest, be compliant and not resist any command you may issue unless I find it necessary to act in defense of my health and safety or the health and safety of others present as is allowed by law. I am competent to determine when acts of self-defense are, and are not, necessary and justified. Unless you unjustly and/or unlawfully assault or commit battery upon me I pose no threat or danger to you or your associates.
10. I have no intention to interfere with any law enforcement activity or objective and I have no intention to become “belligerent” or “agitated” or to cause any difficulty or hindrance to your authorized and legally compliant law enforcement activity. I will not be "provoked" unless you are provoking me with hostile threats and actions. I am not in protest or opposition against your office, your profession or any of your lawful actions. I am in protest only of your violations of my rights, if there are any, and of your misconduct, if there is any.
11. Since I have and do rightfully deny consent for detention (above), by law you must now either release me or place me under arrest with cause, jurisdiction and proper process. In law, there is no such thing as “forced detention”. Detention is voluntary, arrest is forced. ***I request that you, at this time, clearly state under the above invocations of rights, one of the following as you are required by law: Am I*** “***free to go” or am I*** “***under arrest.” If you seek my lawful detention you must now declare my arrest and show cause and jurisdiction.***
12. If I am under arrest I refer you to the invocations of rights above. My cooperation and compliance may not, in any way, be interpreted as waiver of any rights at any time. My actions, while under threat of force and violence by law enforcement are under duress and, to avoid the violent potential of your armed presence I will comply with your directives and sustain limited personal disruption in the process to hold you accountable later. In any question of my compliance and cooperation, refer to the declarations and invocations above.

***Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal and Notice to Principal is Notice to All Agents.***

**SECTION II**

**The following court rulings are being referenced here to inform and remind you of your obligation and oath to abide by the rulings of your jurisdiction.**

**Freely Traveling on the Roads is a**

**Constitutionally Guaranteed Right**

***Griffin v. Breckenridge*, 403 U.S. 88, 105-106 (1971)**

Our cases have firmly established that the right of interstate travel is constitutionally protected, does not necessarily rest on the Fourteenth Amendment, and is assertable against private as well as governmental interference. *Shapiro v. Thompson*, 394 U.S. 618, 629 -631; id., at 642-644 (concurring opinion); *United States v. Guest*, 383 U.S. 745, 757 -760 and n. 17; *Twining v. New Jersey*, 211 U.S. 78, 97 ; Slaughter-House Cases, 16 Wall. 36, 79-80; *Crandall v. Nevada*, 6 Wall. 35, 44, 48-49; *Passenger Cases*, 7 How. 283, 492 (Taney, C.J., dissenting). The "right to pass freely from State to State" has been explicitly recognized as "among the rights and privileges of National citizenship." *Twining v. New Jersey*, supra, at 97. That right, like other rights of national citizenship, is within the power of Congress to protect by appropriate legislation. E. g., *United States v. Guest*, supra, at 759; *United States v. Classic*, 313 U.S. 299, 314 -315; *Ex parte Yarbrough*, 110 U.S. 651; *Oregon v. Mitchell*, 400 U.S. 112, 285 -287 (concurring and dissenting opinion).

***Shapiro v. Thompson*, 394 U.S. 618, (1969)**

Cites the right to travel interstate as being grounded upon Privileges and Immunities Clause of Art. IV, § 2, on the 14th and 5th Amendments and the Commerce Clause. [Footnote 8]

***Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham*, 394 U.S. 147 (1969)**

“With regard particularly to the U.S. Constitution, it is elementary that a Right secured or protected by that document cannot be overthrown or impaired by any state police authority.” “…our decisions have made clear that a person faced with…an unconstitutional licensing law may ignore it and engage with impunity in the exercise of the right…for which the law purports to require a license.”

***U.S. v. Guest*, 383 U.S. 745, 757-758 (1966)**

“The constitutional right to travel…is a right that has been firmly established and repeatedly recognized…a right so elementary was conceived from the beginning…In any event, freedom to travel throughout the United States has long been recognized as a basic right under the constitution” "The constitutional right of interstate travel is virtually unqualified.

[Aptheker v. Secretary of State**,** **378 U.S. 500 (1964)**](https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/378/500)

“…a personal liberty protected by the Bill of Rights…Freedom of travel is a constitutional liberty closely related to the rights of free speech and association…the constitutional right to travel has been firmly established and repeatedly recognized…that a right so elementary was conceived from the beginning…In any event, freedom to travel throughout the United States has long been recognized as a basic right under the constitution.”

***U.S. v Mersky* 361 U.S. 431 (1960)**

An administrative regulation, of course, is not a “statute.” A traveler on foot has the same right to use of the public highway as an automobile or any other vehicle.

[NAACP v. Alabama**, 357 US 449 (1958)**](http://web.archive.org/web/20120312115156/http:/supreme.justia.com/us/357)

“Like the right of association [the right to travel freely] is a virtually unconditional personal right guaranteed by the constitution to us all.”

[Kent v. Dulles**, 357 U.S. 116 (1958)**](https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/357/116)

“The right to travel is a part of the ‘liberty’ of which the citizen cannot be deprived without the due process of law under the fifth amendment.”

[Murdock v. Pennsylvania**, 319 US 105 (1943)**](http://supreme.justia.com/us/319/105/case.html%252522%252520%25255Ct%252520%252522_blank%252522%252520%25255Co%252520%252522Murdock%252520v.%252520Pennsylvania%252520319%252520US%252520105%252520(1943))

“A state may not impose a charge for the enjoyment of a right granted by the Federal Constitution. [113] Freedom of press, freedom of speech, freedom of religion are in a preferred position…the privilege in question exists apart from state authority. It is guaranteed the people by the Federal Constitution.” [115]

Williams v. Fears**, 179 U.S. 270, 274 (1900)**

Undoubtedly the right of locomotion, the right to remove from one place to another according to inclination, is an attribute of personal liberty, and the right, ordinarily, of free transit from or through the territory of any state is a right secured by the 14th Amendment and by other provisions of the Constitution.

**A Constitutionally Guaranteed Right**

**Cannot Be Converted Into a Crime**

**Marbury v. Madison, (1 Cranch 170) 5 US 137 (1803)**

“…a legislative act contrary to the constitution is not law…an act of the legislature repugnant to the constitution is void.”

**Miranda v. Arizona, 384 US 436 (1966)**

“Where rights are secured by the constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them.”

**Ex Parte Young, 209 US 123 (1908)**

“The Eleventh Amendment provides no shield for a state official confronted by a claim that he had deprived another of a federal right under the color of state law…when a state officer acts under a state law in a manner violative of the federal constitution. And he is, in that case, stripped of his official or representative character, and is subjected in his person to the consequences of his individual conduct. The state has no power to impart to him any immunity from responsibility to the supreme authority of the United States.”

**Hale v. Henkel, 201 US 43 (1906)**

“…There is a clear distinction…between an individual and a corporation…The individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way…He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights. Upon the other hand, the corporation is a creature of the state…it’s powers are limited by law.”

**Byars v. United States, 273 US 28 (1927)**

“…it is the duty of courts to be watchful for the constitutional rights of the citizen, and against any stealthy encroachment thereon.”

**United States v. Jackson, 390 US 570 (1968)**

“If a law has ‘no other purpose…’ than to chill the assertion of constitutional rights by penalizing those who choose to exercise them, then it [is] patently unconstitutional.”

**Staub v. Baxley, 355 US 313 (1958)**

“…an ordinance which makes the peaceful enjoyment of freedoms which the constitution guarantees contingent upon the uncontrolled will of an official – as by requiring a permit or license which may be granted or withheld in the discretion of such official – is an unconstitutional censorship or prior restraint upon the enjoyment of those freedoms.”

**Without Willful Intent to Violate**

**the Law There *Is* No Crime**

**United States v. Murdock, 290 US 389 (1933)**

“The [Supreme] Court has recognized that the word “willfully” generally connotes a voluntary, intentional violation of a known legal duty. It has formulated the requirement of wilfulness as “bad faith or evil intent.”

**Spies v. United States, 317 US 492 (1943)**

“…the word “willfully”…generally connotes a voluntary, intentional violation of a known duty. It is not the purpose of the law to penalize frank differences of opinion or innocent errors made despite the exercise of reasonable care”

**Sansone v. United States, 380 US 343 (1965)**

“If his action was not willful, he was [not] guilty.”

**United States v. Bishop, 412 US 346 (1973)**

“The court, in fact, has recognized that the word “willfully” in these statutes generally connotes a voluntary, intentional violation of a known legal duty. It has formulated the requirement of willfulness as “bad faith or evil intent,” …if his action was not willful, he was [not] guilty…”

**Evans v. United States, 504 US 255 (1992)**

“[The] offense of extortion” was understood…[as] a wrongful taking under a false pretense of official right” [269] and citing White v. State, 56 Ga. 385 & 389 (1876) “generically extortion is an abuse of public justice and a misuse by oppression of the power with which the law clothes a public officer.” [270]

**SECTION III**

**This is notice of only two of the specific codes you**

**could be subject to for violation of rights.**

**18 U.S. Code § 241 - Conspiracy against rights**

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—

They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

**18 U.S. Code § 242 - Deprivation of rights under color of law**

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

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| --- |
| **To All Law Enforcement Officials, State Troopers and Sheriffs**  **Under advice of Counsel, I must respectfully decline**  **your offer to contract. I have also been advised not to**  **answer any questions without Counsel present.**  **This is more fully explained in the**  **NOTICE you are being given.**  **However, I still retain remnants from my previous status as a**  ***U.S. Citizen*, such as this license and registration card, which I**  **now offer to you of my own free will.** |



