1. “The right to operate a motor vehicle [an automobile] upon the public streets and highways is not a  
   mere privilege. It is a right of liberty, the enjoyment of which is protected by the guarantees of the  
   federal and state constitutions.” Adams v. City of Pocatello, 416 P.2d 46, 48; 91 Idaho 99 (1966).
2. "The word ‘automobile’ connotes a pleasure vehicle designed for the transportation of persons on  
   highways." -American Mutual Liability Ins. Co., vs. Chaput, 60 A.2d 118, 120; 95 NH 200
3. "The Supreme Court, in Arthur v. Morgan, 112 U.S. 495, 5 S.Ct. 241, 28 L.Ed. 825, held that carriages were properly classified as household effects, and we see no reason that automobiles should not be similarly disposed of."   
   Hillhouse v United States, 152 F. 163, 164 (2nd Cir. 1907).
4. "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 the individual cannot be  
   rightfully deprived." Chicago Motor Coach vs. Chicago, 169 NE 22; Ligare vs. Chicago, 28 NE 934; Boon vs. Clark, 214 SSW 607; 25 Am.Jur. (1st)  
   Highways Sect.163
5. “Every Citizen has an unalienable RIGHT to make use of the public highways of the state; every Citizen has full freedom to travel from place to place in the enjoyment of life and liberty.”   
   People v. Nothaus, 147 Colo. 210
6. Travel is not a privilege requiring licensing, vehicle registration, or forced insurances." Chicago Coach Co. v. City of Chicago, 337 Ill. 200, 169 N.E. 22.
7. "Persons faced with an unconstitutional licensing law which purports to require a license as a prerequisite to exercise of right... may ignore the law and engage with impunity in exercise of such right."   
   Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham 394 U.S. 147 (1969).
8. "The word 'operator' shall not include any person who solely transports his own property  
   and who transports no persons or property for hire or compensation."   
   Statutes at Large California Chapter 412 p.83
9. “Those who have the right to do something cannot be licensed for what they already have right to do as such license would be meaningless.”   
   City of Chicago v Collins 51 NE 907, 910.  
     
   “A license means leave to do a thing which the licensor could prevent.” Blatz Brewing Co. v. Collins, 160 P.2d 37, 39; 69 Cal. A. 2d 639.  
     
   “The object of a license is to confer a right or power, which does not exist without it.” Payne v. Massey (19\_\_) 196 SW 2nd 493, 145 Tex 273.
10. “The court makes it clear that a license relates to qualifications to engage in profession, business, trade or calling; thus, when merely traveling without compensation or profit, outside of business enterprise or adventure with the corporate state, no license is required of the natural individual traveling for personal business, pleasure and transportation.”   
    Wingfield v. Fielder 2d Ca. 3d 213 (1972).
11. If [state] officials construe a vague statute unconstitutionally, the citizen may take them at their word, and act on the assumption that the statute is void.”   
    - Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham 394 U.S. 147 (1969
12. "The right to travel (called the right of free ingress to other states, and egress from them) is so fundamental that it appears in the Articles of Confederation, which governed our society before the Constitution."   
    (Paul v. Virginia).  
      
    "[T]he right to travel freely from State to State ... is a right broadly assertable against private interference as well as governmental action. Like the right of association, it is a virtually unconditional personal right, guaranteed by the Constitution to us all."   
    (U.S. Supreme Court, Shapiro v. Thompson).
13. EDGERTON, Chief Judge: “Iron curtains have no place in a free world. ...'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 Constitution.'   
    Williams v. Fears, 179 U.S. 270, 274, 21 S.Ct. 128, 45 L.Ed. 186.
14. “Our nation has thrived on the principle that, outside areas of plainly harmful conduct (cause injury or harm to others or commit an act of fraud), every American is left to shape his own life as he thinks best, do what he pleases, go where he pleases.”   
    Id., at 197. Kent vs. Dulles see Vestal, Freedom of Movement, 41 Iowa L.Rev. 6, 13—14.
15. Motor Vehicle: 18 USC Part 1 Chapter 2 section 31 definitions:  
    "(6) Motor vehicle. - The term "motor vehicle" means every description of carriage or other contrivance  
    propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for 'COMMERCIAL PURPOSES' on the highways…" 10) The term "used for  
    commercial purposes" means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any  
    business, or other undertaking intended for profit.