

EXHIBIT M

Civil Rights Act of 1871 — 17 Stat. 13
'AKA' the Ku Klux Klan Act
Congressional Record

April 20, 1871

Prepared and Tendered by:
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Plaintiff, Pro Se

In Support of:
Federal Civil Rights Complaint
Civil Rights Act of 1866 — 14 Stat. 27;
Civil Rights Act of 1871 — 17 Stat. 13;
(42 U.S.C. § 1983)

Description:

EXHIBIT M contains the full Congressional Record publication of the **Civil Rights Act of 1871**, as printed in the United States Statutes at Large at **17 Stat. 13–15**, approved **April 20, 1871**.

The attached statutory pages include the complete text of the Act, which created federal civil liability for any person who, under color of state law, deprives an inhabitant of rights secured by the Constitution. The core provision—reproduced on page 1 of the PDF—establishes that such a violator “shall be liable to the party injured” in any action at law, equity, or other proper proceeding for redress in the federal courts, notwithstanding any state law to the contrary.

The Act further includes criminal penalties for conspiracies to deprive rights, obstruction of justice, intimidation of officers, jurors, witnesses, or citizens, interference with federal elections, and conspiracies to defeat equal protection of the laws.

The scanned pages show Congress’s detailed enforcement mechanisms, including fines, imprisonment, civil liability for conspirators, the right to recover damages, presidential authority to suppress obstruction by force, and provisions governing juror qualifications and penalties for perjury.

These pages provide the **Original black-letter law** from which **42 U.S.C. § 1983** directly derives statutory authority.

Purpose:

To establish the controlling federal authority governing Plaintiff's civil-rights claims and to demonstrate that the **Civil Rights Act of 1871 (17 Stat. 13)** is the **Original**, binding, and supreme statutory source for all modern § 1983 actions. Because Title 42 of the United States Code is **not enacted into positive law**, its contents—including § 1983—are only **prima facie evidence** of the law under **1 U.S.C. § 204(a)**.

Therefore, federal courts are required to interpret and apply § 1983 strictly in accordance with the **Original Statutes at Large**, including:

- **17 Stat. 13 (1871)** — the exact text creating the cause of action,
- **14 Stat. 27 (1866)** — the foundational civil-rights enforcement statute.

The Act provides **no immunity** for state or local officials or private individuals acting jointly with them, and as a federal civil-rights enforcement statute with criminal components, it contains **no statute of limitations** for crimes committed under color of law against civilian American inhabitants.

The Act authorizes federal intervention, federal jurisdiction, civil damages, criminal penalties, and suppression of state-level obstruction whenever constitutional rights are denied.

EXHIBIT M confirms that Defendants' conduct—joint action, obstruction, deprivation of rights, misuse of authority, and denial of remedy—falls precisely within the abuses Congress targeted in the **1871 Act** and that federal adjudication is not merely permitted but mandated by the **Original** statutory.
