

STATE OF EARTH | FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF EARTH.

CHAP. XXXL — An Act to protect all Persons in the United States in their Civil Rights, and furnish the Means of their Vindication,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and: color, without regard to any previous Condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause pa to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on: conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

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SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section of

this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court, against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the Act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not: inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to. and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

any state in the union to draw any distinction as between her citizens who have., been there from birth or who have been residents there for any length; of time, and he who comes into the state.. now for the first time as a foreigner; he. becomes an "inhabitant". If he comes. from England or from any of the countries of the world and settles in the State of Illinois, that moment he becomes an inhabitant

Congressman Bingham, who opposed the 1866 bill on the ground that Congress lacked the Constitutional power to enact such legislation prior to the enactment of the Fourteenth Amendment, stated that if the bill passed, it should not distinguish "in respect to life, liberty and property between the citizen and stranger,¹⁷ Senator Trumbull, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee which reported the bill, remarked.

Cong-Globe. 39th Cong.. 1st Seas. p. 1292 (1866). Updated in 2020.

Upon, introducing the provisions which eventually became 18.U.S.C.:242 its sponsor, Senator Stewart, explicitly that the bill protected all "persons."**..He noted that the bill "aimply extends to foreigner, not citizen, the protection of our laws.*'*** He added:

This bill extends [the equal protection of the laws] to aliens, so that all persons who are in the United States shall have the equal protection of our laws

It extends the operations the civil rights bill, to all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States. .

One congressman noted that be believed that aliens were:. entitled to protection. I do not think true statesmanship is to be found in

oppressing any defenseless people, and I shall go as far as any man to extend protection to any people who may here under the belief that they would be safe in person and property.

The following year, congress passed what is now 42 U.S.C. § 1983 aa part of the Civil Rights Act of 1871, commonly known as the 14 Sut. 27. Section two of the Act reads: That any person who, under color of any

law,

statute,

ordinance,

regulation or

custom,

shall subject,

or cause to be subjected,

any

inhabitant of any Suite or Territory to. the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this Act, or to different punishment, pains.

or penalties on account such person having at any time been held In a condition of slavery or Involuntary servitude, except as a Punchmen for crime whereof the party shall have been

duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or Imprisonment -not exceeding one year, or both, In the discretion of the court.

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department:

That any person who,

under

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inhabitant

constitutional law laws are conclusive

and

binding

on

state courts

State	<u>Trial court of general jurisdiction</u>	<u>Intermediate appellate court</u>	<u>State supreme court</u>
<u>Alabama</u>	<u>Circuit Courts</u> (41 judicial districts)	<u>Court of Civil Appeals</u> <u>Court of Criminal Appeals</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
<u>Alaska</u>	<u>Superior Court</u> (4 districts)	<u>Court of Appeals</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
<u>Arizona</u>	<u>Superior Court</u> (15 counties)	<u>Court of Appeals</u> (2 divisions)	<u>Supreme Court</u>
<u>Arkansas</u>	<u>Circuit Courts</u> (23 judicial circuits)	<u>Court of Appeals</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
<u>California</u>	<u>Superior Courts</u> (58 counties)	<u>Courts of Appeal</u> (6 appellate districts)	<u>Supreme Court</u>
<u>Colorado</u>	<u>District Courts</u> (22 judicial districts)	<u>Court of Appeals</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
<u>Connecticut</u>	<u>Superior Court</u> (13 judicial districts)	<u>Appellate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
<u>Delaware</u>	<u>Superior Court</u> <u>Court of Chancery</u>	(none)	<u>Supreme Court</u>
<u>District of Columbia</u>	<u>Superior Court</u>	(none)	<u>Court of Appeals</u>
<u>Florida</u>	<u>Circuit Courts</u> (20 judicial circuits)	<u>District Courts of Appeal</u> (5 districts)	<u>Supreme Court</u>
<u>Georgia</u>	<u>Superior Courts</u> (49 judicial circuits)	<u>Court of Appeals</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
<u>Hawaii</u>	<u>Circuit Courts</u> (4 circuits)	<u>Intermediate Court of Appeals</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
<u>Idaho</u>	<u>District Courts</u> (7 judicial districts)	<u>Court of Appeals</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>

Illinois	Circuit Courts (23 judicial circuits)	Appellate Court (5 districts)	Supreme Court
Indiana	Circuit Courts (91 districts)	Court of Appeals (5 districts)	Supreme Court
Iowa	District Courts (8 districts)	Court of Appeals	Supreme Court
Kansas	District Courts (31 districts)	Court of Appeals	Supreme Court
Kentucky	Circuit Court (57 circuits)	Court of Appeals	Supreme Court
Louisiana	District Courts (42 districts)	Circuit Courts of Appeal (5 circuits)	Supreme Court
Maine	Superior Court	(none)	Supreme Judicial Court
Maryland	Circuit Courts (8 judicial circuits)	Appellate Court	Supreme Court
Massachusetts	Superior Court (14 divisions)	Appeals Court	Supreme Judicial Court
Michigan	Circuit Courts (57 circuits)	Court of Appeals	Supreme Court
Minnesota	District Court (10 districts)	Court of Appeals	Supreme Court
Mississippi	Circuit Courts (22 districts) Chancery Courts (20 districts)	Court of Appeals	Supreme Court
Missouri	Circuit Courts (45 circuits)	Court of Appeals (3 districts)	Supreme Court
Montana	District Courts (22 judicial districts)	(none)	Supreme Court

Nebraska	District Courts (12 districts)	Court of Appeals	Supreme Court
Nevada	District Courts (10 ^[24] districts)	Court of Appeals	Supreme Court
New Hampshire	Superior Court	<i>(none)</i>	Supreme Court
New Jersey	Superior Court (15 vicinages)	Superior Court, Appellate Division	Supreme Court
New Mexico	District Courts (13 judicial districts)	Court of Appeals	Supreme Court
New York	Supreme Court (12 judicial districts) County Court (57 counties)	Supreme Court, Appellate Division (4 departments)	Court of Appeals
North Carolina	Superior Court (46 districts)	Court of Appeals	Supreme Court
North Dakota	District Courts (7 judicial districts)	<i>(none)</i>	Supreme Court
Ohio	Courts of Common Pleas (88 counties)	District Courts of Appeals (12 districts)	Supreme Court
Oklahoma	District Courts (26 judicial districts)	Court of Civil Appeals	Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals
Oregon	Circuit Courts (27 judicial districts)	Court of Appeals	Supreme Court
Pennsylvania	Courts of Common Pleas (60 judicial districts)	Commonwealth Court Superior Court	Supreme Court
Rhode Island	Superior Court	<i>(none)</i>	Supreme Court
South Carolina	Circuit Court (16 circuits)	Court of Appeals	Supreme Court

South Dakota	Circuit Courts (7 circuits) (<i>none</i>)		Supreme Court
	Circuit Courts (31 judicial districts)	Court of Appeals (3 grand divisions)	
Tennessee	Criminal Courts (31 judicial districts)	Court of Criminal Appeals (3 grand divisions)	Supreme Court
	Chancery Courts (31 judicial districts)		
			Supreme Court
Texas	District Courts (457 districts ^[25])	Courts of Appeals (14 districts)	Court of Criminal Appeals
Utah	District Courts (8 districts)	Court of Appeals	Supreme Court
	Superior Court		
Vermont	District Court Family Court	(<i>none</i>)	Supreme Court
Virginia	Circuit Courts (31 judicial circuits)	Court of Appeals	Supreme Court
Washington	Superior Courts (39 counties)	Court of Appeals (3 divisions)	Supreme Court
West Virginia	Circuit Courts (31 judicial circuits)	(<i>none</i>)	Supreme Court of Appeals
Wisconsin	Circuit Courts (10 judicial administrative districts)	Court of Appeals (4 districts)	Supreme Court
Wyoming	District Courts (9 districts)	(<i>none</i>)	Supreme Court
American Samoa	High Court, Trial Division	(<i>none</i>)	High Court, Appellate Division
Guam	Superior Court	(<i>none</i>)	Supreme Court

Northern Mariana Islands	Superior Court	(none)	Supreme Court
Puerto Rico	Superior Courts (13 districts)	Court of Appeals	Supreme Court
U.S. Virgin Islands	Superior Court (2 divisions)	(none)	Supreme Court

Choice as compared to Actions on Trust and as such being superior ordinances address for such attendance and eventual discongest

costs \$110,000.00 to control this 500 billion dollar asset and that will net the state about 50% on cash flow

Fairbanks vs United States 181 U.S. 283

Baron v Baltimore 7 Peters 243

Powers denied are not to be implied; they are to be obtained, if at all, from and in the same manner provided by, those who originally granted the enumerated powers, but who at the same time denied powers.

In 1909, the court in the case Kansas vs Colorado 206 U.S. 46, the court clearly recognized the three'sovereigns United States, as the federal government, the state government and WE THE PEOPLE.

In 2020, the court in the case Trump Vs The People 940 U.S 1099, the court clearly recognized the three sovereigns as it did in Kansas vs Colorado 206 U.S. 46, and as Not people this as much anymore republicans and democrats securing that in 2020 and while facing the same dilemma as with other burdens and so was it concluded that the state government would or could be the State of Anu andor in some select State of Donald, and

that the United States and/or any other federal government was the Federal Government of Earth.

Under the 10th Amendment which reads as follows: Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Cong-Globe. 39th Cong.. 1st Seas. p. 1292 (1866).