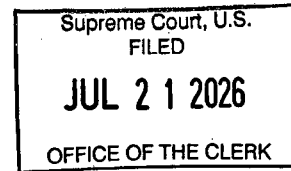


26-281



No. _____

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In re the Marriage of:

Catrina Rued,

Respondent,

v.

Joseph Rued,

Petitioner.

*On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the Minnesota
Court of Appeals*

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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Pro Se Petitioner

QUESTION PRESENTED

Petitioner sought to modify custody and parenting time, enforce parenting time, and cause state actions to comply with Fourteenth Amendment requirements, including through addressing un-addressed perjury and fraud also constituting fraud upon the court by Hennepin County CPS essentially relied upon by the Minnesota Judiciary to deprive Petitioner's protected rights. The district court denied all relief on the basis of res judicata application to its prior orders which also prevented the litigation of the frauds at issue by prohibiting Petitioner from submitting the deposition admissions of fraud and perjury by the Hennepin County CPS investigator or calling the investigator as a witness and thereafter applied res judicata. The Court of Appeals universally affirmed the district court.

THE QUESTION PRESENTED IS:

Does the Fourteenth Amendment inhibit state courts from sustaining deprivations of protected rights essentially based upon demonstrable and admitted fraud and perjury by the government through demonstrably misrepresenting relief requested to assert what plainly is requested is not requested, invidiously applying state preclusion law to inhibit fraud and Constitutional claims on the basis of proceedings that also inhibited the litigation of the same fraud on the demonstrably fraudulent basis that it had been litigated in proceedings that explicitly inhibited the litigation of such claims, assertions that the Fourteenth Amendment is not a provision of law the state court even has to consider, and awarding attorneys' fees based upon the same?

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS

Joseph Daryll Rued, a natural person, father, and reporter of child maltreatment of his natural child, is the Petitioner.

Catrina Marie Rued, a natural person and mother, is the Respondent.

STATEMENT OF RELATED PROCEEDINGS

- *Joseph Rued v. Commissioner of Human Services*, Minnesota Supreme Court and Minnesota Court of Appeals No. A22-1420
- *Joseph Rued v. Commissioner of Human Services*, Scott County District Court No. 70-CV-22-7318
- *Joseph D. Rued v. Catrina M. Rued*, Supreme Court of the United States No. 22-702
- *In Re the Marriage of Catrina Rued and Joseph Rued*, Minnesota Court of Appeals Nos. A21-0798; A21-1064; A22-0812; A23-0715
- *Joseph Daryll Rued and on Behalf of minor child W.O.R and Catrina Marie Rued, et al*, Minnesota Court of Appeals No. A22-0593
- *Joseph Daryll Rued and on Behalf of minor child W.O.R and Catrina Marie Rued, et al*, Hennepin County Court No. 70-FA-21-13336
- *In Re the Marriage of Catrina Rued and Joseph Rued*, Minnesota Court No. 27-FA-16-6330
- *Joseph Rued, also o/b/o W.O.R., a minor child v. Catrina Rued, et al* Scott County District Court No. 70-CV-24-4238

- *Joseph Rued, also o/b/o W.O.R., a minor child v. Charles Webber* Scott County District Court No. 70-CV-24-7810
- *Joseph Rued, et al v. Charlene Hatcher, et al,* Minnesota District Court No. 23-CV-02685
- *Joseph Rued, et al v. Charlene Hatcher, et al,* Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals No. 23-CV-03092
- *Joseph Rued, et al v. Charlene Hatcher, et al,* Supreme Court of the United States No. 23-986
- *Joseph Rued, also o/b/o W.O.R., a minor child v. Catrina Rued, et al,* Hennepin County District Court No. 27-CV-24-5845; Minnesota District Court No. 24-CV-3662 (JWB/DJF)
- *In Re Joseph Rued, Petitioner,* Minnesota Supreme Court No. A24-1740; A25-0057
- *Joseph Rued, also o/b/o W.O.R., a minor child v. Charles Webber,* Minnesota Court of Appeals and Minnesota Supreme Court Nos. A24-1706; A24-2035
- *Joseph Rued, also o/b/o W.O.R., a minor child v. Catrina Rued, et al,* Minnesota Court of Appeals and Minnesota Supreme Court Nos. A24-1705; A24-1905

- *Rued, et al v. Jayswal, et al*, Minnesota District Court No. 24-CV-1763 (JRT/TNL) and Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals No. 25-1620
- *Rued, et al v. Hudson, et al I*, Minnesota District Court No. 24-CV-2437 (JRT/TNL) and Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals No. 25-1623
- *Rued, et al v. Hudson, et al II*, Minnesota District Court No. 24-CV-3409 (JRT/TNL) and Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals No. 25-1651
- *Rued, et al, v. Judge Charlene Hatcher, et al*, Minnesota District Court No. 25-CV-0468 (JRT/ECW) and Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals No. 25-1614
- *In re Rued, et al I*, Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals No. 25-1593
- *In re Rued, et al II*, Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals No. 25-1594
- *In re Rued, et al III*, Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals No. 25-1597
- *In re Rued, et al IV*, Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals No. 25-1598
- *Rued, et al, v. Jayswal, et al*, Minnesota District Court No. 25-CV-3333 (PJS/DLM)
- *Rued, et al, v. Jayswal, et al*, Supreme Court of the United States No. 25A571

- *Rued, et al v. Harris, et al*, Middle District of Florida District Court No. 2:26-cv-01060 JES-NPM
- *Rued, et al v. Harris, et al*, District of Columbia District Court No. 1:26-cv-01258

Related Cases

- *Joseph Rued, et al v. Charlene Hatcher, et al.* Supreme Court of the United States No. 23A829
- *In Re Joseph Rued, Petitioner* Minnesota Court of Appeals No. A23-0044; A23-1754; A24-0759; A24-0982
- *In Re Joseph Rued, Petitioner* Minnesota Supreme Court No. A23-1754; A23-1755; A23-1936; A24-0719 A24-0759; A24-0982
- *In Re Petitioners Scott Rued and Joseph Rued, In Re Complaint Against 041423, A Minnesota Attorney*, Minnesota Supreme Court No. A23-1004
- *In Re Complaint Against 041423, A Minnesota Attorney*, Minnesota Supreme Court No. A23-0614
- *In the Matter of the Welfare of the Children of: Catrina M. Rued and Joseph D. Rued*, Hennepin County District Court No. 27-JV-18-5395

- *In the Matter of the Welfare of the Child of:
Catrina M. Rued and Joseph D. Rued,
Hennepin County District Court No. 27-JV-25-
1195*
- *In the Matter of the Welfare of the Child of:
C.M.R. and J.D.R., Minnesota Court of
Appeals No. A25-1175*
- *In the Matter of the Welfare of the Child of:
Catrina M. Rued and Joseph D. Rued, Scott
County District Court No. 70-JV-25-7699*
- *Rued, et al v. Jayswal, et al, Supreme Court of
the United States No. 25-420*

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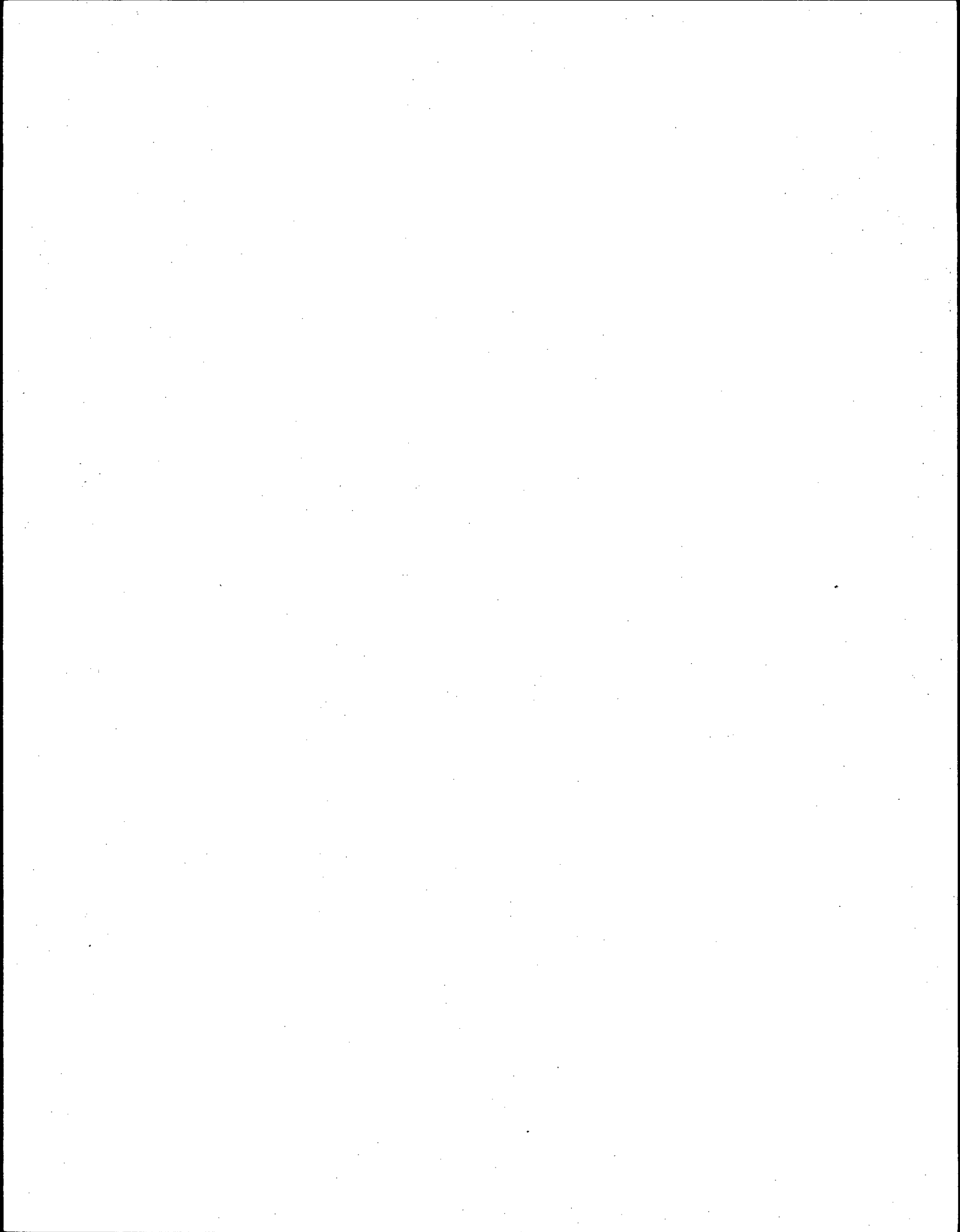
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OPINIONS BELOW

The Order below is of the Minnesota Court of Appeals in *In re the Marriage of Catrina Rued v. Joseph Rued* (A25-1497) (App.-2-), which was petitioned for further review at the Minnesota Supreme Court and denied.

JURISDICTION

Petitioner timely petitioned for further review with the Minnesota Supreme Court (App.-22-) for review of the Minnesota Court of Appeals Order issued February 17, 2026 in *In re the Marriage of Catrina Rued v. Joseph Rued* (A25-1497) (App.-2-), which was denied April 29, 2026 (App.-1-). Petitioner timely files this Petition for Writ of Certiorari within 90 days of denial of further review by the highest court of the state. Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. §1257(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS

U.S. Const. Art. VI §2, 3

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be

bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this
Constitution.

U.S. Const. Amend. XIV §1

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner's protected rights implicated in this proceeding include parental rights to care, custody, and companionship for his natural child (e.g., *Santosky v. Kramer*, 455 U.S. 745 (1982); *Stanley v. Illinois*, 405 U.S. 645, 651 (1972)) deprived absolutely for now over 32 months and physical liberty as Petitioner is subjected to physical restraint (e.g., *Duncan v. Walker*, 533 U.S. 167, 176 (2001) with *Jones v. Cunningham*, 371 U.S. 236 (1963)) in any exercise of parenting time, which remains a physical subjection unshared by the general public despite the state courts' refusals to enforce their own orders and provision parenting time for over 32 months. Such deprivations are essentially based upon Hennepin County Child Protection Services ("CPS") assertions of *no maltreatment* of the Minor Child while in *Mother's care*—Father's rights are deprived because Father does not agree that such assertions by Hennepin County CPS or those relying upon such same assertions by Hennepin County CPS are true. The Hennepin County CPS investigator that made such assertions has admitted in deposition, under oath, that such assertions, which are based upon the assertion

that there is no evidence to support Father's reports of the Minor Child's maltreatment, are untrue as there is virtually every form evidence possible supporting Father's reports of the Minor Child's maltreatment in Mother's care (App.-30-).

In the initial custody trial in this proceeding, Father submitted such deposition admissions by the Hennepin County CPS investigator and subpoenaed the investigator to testify—the trial court reviewed the deposition admissions and then prohibited such from being included in the record and then dictated the witnesses Father was allowed to call in trial, which did not include the investigator or those related to the investigations, along with trial time. Knowing such assertions of no maltreatment by Hennepin County CPS were admittedly fraudulent and perjurious, the initial trial court did not explicitly rely on such assertions, so it could not be raised on appeal, then the Court of Appeals affirmed the trial court in explicit reliance upon the admitted fraud and perjury of Hennepin County CPS—Father appealed the due process violations through this Court (22-702) without further opinion. Thereafter, the Minnesota Judiciary, including the district court here, has uniformly inhibited the litigation of such fraud and perjury admissions by applications of preclusion law, *res judicata* here, and even fashioning their own doctrines purporting to inhibit relitigating as *res judicata* so obviously cannot be applied to sustain such frauds essential to deprivations of protected rights (*Halloran v. Blue and White Liberty Cab Co. Inc.*, 253 Minn. 436, 442 (Minn. 1958)) or that have been prevented from being litigated (*Mach v. Wells Concrete Prods. Co.*, 866 N.W.2d 921, 925 (Minn. 2015)).

The district court sustained essential reliance upon such fraud and admitted perjury of Hennepin County CPS to sustain and further deprivations of Petitioner's protected on the basis that such claims were inhibited by res judicata, claiming even that this Court had already determined such issues (App.-13-14-), and denied all of Petitioner's relief requested on the bases of preclusion law and that Petitioner did not seek to address custody and parenting time (App.-4-) when parenting time and custody was explicitly included and involved in the entire thrust of the motion and proceeding (App.-73-78-). The Court of Appeals affirmed the district court on the bases that res judicata applied "on this record" (App.-5-) where discretionary relief for clear frauds including of the Court of Appeals related to issues for which there is no judicable controversy has been sought whether the proceeding has any actual relevance here or not, and res judicata cannot be applied to sustain fraud, work injustice, or where there has not been a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issues, which no proceeding has allowed, whether relating to fraud or any other possibly relevant matter, and still comport with Constitutional requirements here, Father did not attempt to address custody or parenting time when that was the entire thrust of the proceeding, and by refusing to address issues raised under the Fourteenth Amendment or even mention a single federal issue raised (App.-2-8-), despite a litany of Constitutional issues being raised and the Fourteenth Amendment's clear requirements serving as the primary grounds of appeal for these issues (App.-34-72- and -81-83-).

Petitioner raised all of the issued raised here on Petition for Further review (App.-22-31-). The federal issues now raised in this Court were raised on motion,

in the hearing (App-73-78-), and on motion to amend in the district court (e.g., App.-79-80-), and were raised on briefing to the Court of the Appeals (App.-34-72- and -81-83-). Federal issues raised were never mentioned by the district court or Court of Appeals necessitating the implication that such issues raised under the Fourteenth Amendment were not a relevant provision of law such that the Court of Appeals even had to consider it.

REASONS FOR GRANTING CERTIORARI

There is no reasonable doubt that essential reliance upon demonstrable fraud and admitted perjury, admissions and evidence of which has been prevented from being litigated, to deprive and sustain deprivations of Petitioner's most precious and protected rights, as is occurring here, violates the most profound protections of the Constitution—if the Constitution's protections do not protect these fundamental rights from such overt forms of abuses as these, then Constitution does not mean what it says and it is not credibly of any material or discernible effect:

[F]ailure of State to correct testimony known to be false violates due process[.] *Albright v. Oliver*, 510 U.S. 266, 299 (1994).

There are protections of the Constitution specifically applicable only to criminal proceedings, like the right against self-incrimination and right to representation—the essentials of due process and equal protections contain no inherent or latent differentiation between civil and criminal settings and reliance on admitted perjury or demonstrable fraud is reliance upon evidence that provides no possible support for what it is relied upon for. There is no basis

in all of law to consider that refusal to correct or address testimony or evidence known to be false determinatively relied upon to deprive protected rights would be required because physical liberty is at issue in criminal proceedings and would not also be required when physical liberty and rights far more precious than any property rights are at issue in civil settings, or that civil settings do not require some modicum of evidence to support determinations detrimental to protected rights that demonstrable fraud or admitted perjury cannot fulfill. When the government relies on evidence to deprive protected rights while inhibiting the opportunity for Petitioner to refute such evidence, procedural due process is violated and, when the evidence relied upon is also demonstrable perjury and fraudulent, as here, fundamental fairness is violated, and there is no difference between such federal requirements upon state or federal actors:

When the [decision maker] relies on evidence that the claimant has no chance to refute, the [proceeding] becomes infected with a procedure that lacks the fundamental fairness the citizen expects from his government. *United States v. Bianchi Co.*, 373 U.S. 709, 720 (1963)

The due process clause requires [that state action...shall be consistent with the fundamental principles of liberty and justice which lie at the base of **all** our civil and political institutions. *Brown v. Mississippi*, 297 U.S. 278 (1936) (**emphasis added**).

The Court of Appeals purports to sustain such obvious and willful violations of rudimentary Constitutional requirements by applying judicial

doctrines contrary to clear Fourteenth Amendment requirements, while refusing to consider the Fourteenth Amendment a provision of law adequate to necessitate a ruling from a state appellate court, and objectively and demonstrably misrepresenting that the fundamental relief requested to modify custody and parenting time is not requested, each and all of which, itself, constitutes Constitutionally prohibited action. So as to avoid repetition, the Statement of the Case is incorporated into each segment under Reasons For Granting Certiorari and this segment is incorporated into the following four segments.

I. STATE JUDICIAL DOCTRINES AND THE APPLICATION OF THE SAME MUST COMPLY WITH FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT REQUIREMENTS.

There is no doubt that state action must comply with Fourteenth Amendment requirements—there is no doubt that judicial actions of the Court of Appeals here are state action for purposes of Fourteenth Amendment requirements and applicability:

That the action of state courts and judicial officers in their official capacities is to be regarded as action of the State within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment, is a proposition which has long been established by decisions of this Court. That principle was given expression in the earliest cases involving the construction of the terms of the Fourteenth Amendment. Thus, in *Virginia v. Rives*, 100 U.S. 313, 318 (1880), this Court stated: "It is doubtless true that a State may act through different agencies, — either by its legislative, its executive, or its judicial authorities; and the prohibitions of the amendment extend to all action

of the State denying equal protection of the laws, whether it be action by one of these agencies or by another." In *Ex parte Virginia*, 100 U.S. 339, 347 (1880), the Court observed: "A State acts by its legislative, its executive, or its judicial authorities. It can act in no other way." In the *Civil Rights Cases*, 109 U.S. 3, 11, 17 (1883), this Court pointed out that the Amendment makes void "State action of every kind" which is inconsistent with the guaranties therein contained, and extends to manifestations of "State authority in the shape of laws, customs, or judicial or executive proceedings." Language to like effect is employed no less than eighteen times during the course of that opinion.[] Among the phrases appearing in the opinion are the following: "the operation of State laws, and the action of State officers executive or judicial"; "State laws and State proceedings"; "State law . . . or some State action through its officers or agents"; "State laws and acts done under State authority"; "State laws, or State action of some kind"; "such laws as the States may adopt or enforce"; "such acts and proceedings as the States may commit or take"; "State legislation or action"; "State law or State authority." Similar expressions, giving specific recognition to the fact that judicial action is to be regarded as action of the State for the purposes of the Fourteenth Amendment, are to be found in numerous cases which have been more recently decided. In *Twining v. New Jersey*, 211 U.S. 78, 90-91 (1908), the Court said: "The judicial act of the highest court of the State, in authoritatively construing and enforcing its laws, is the act of the State." In *Brinkerhoff-Faris Trust Savings Co. v. Hill*, 281 U.S. 673, 680 (1930), the Court, through Mr. Justice Brandeis, stated: "The federal guaranty

of due process extends to state action through its judicial as well as through its legislative, executive or administrative branch of government." Further examples of such declarations in the opinions of this Court are not lacking[.] *Shelley v. Kraemer*, 334 U.S. 1, 14-15 (1948).

Application of any judicial doctrine in this case is state action—application of res judicata here must comport with due process, including fundamental fairness, and equal protections, but the application of res judicata here inhibits federal claims that have never been allowed to be litigated and furthers and sustains reliance on demonstrable fraud and perjury to deprive protected rights, both violative of due process requirements, all in contravention of the requirements of res judicata application under state law, offending requirements of equal protections under the Fourteenth Amendment with the controlling caselaw, itself, establishing the basis of invidious application of law with respect to others sufficiently similarly situated. The state judicial doctrine of res judicata, itself, and established requirements for application clearly comports with due process requirements, but application here contravenes the requirements for application under state law and the requirements of due process and equal protections under the Fourteenth Amendment.

II. THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT IS A PROVISION OF LAW BINDING UPON ANY STATE COURT AND THE COURT OF APPEALS HAS NO DISCRETION TO REFUSE TO CONSIDER CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES ON THE BASIS THAT THE CONSTITUTION IS NOT A PROVISION OF LAW ADEQUATE TO

**REQUIRE THE APPELLATE COURT TO DO SO
OR ANY OTHER BASIS.**

Not only is the Fourteenth Amendment a provision of law (see U.S. Const. Art. XIV §1), but the Constitution, itself, independently of the Fourteenth Amendment, further requires that construction and application of law must comply with the Fourteenth Amendment's requirements:

It is apparent that [the Supremacy] Clause creates a rule of decision: Courts "shall" regard the "Constitution," and all laws "made in Pursuance thereof," as "the supreme Law of the Land." *Armstrong v. Exceptional Child Ctr., Inc.*, 135 S. Ct. 1378, 1383 (2015).

Refusing to reach Constitutional issues on the basis that issues raised on such grounds lack an adequate provision of law sufficient to cause a state appellate court to consider such claims amounts to effecting the Constitution and its clear dictates to be brutum fulmen and inherently requires purporting to invalidate the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment for any legal coherence, neither of which the Minnesota Court of Appeals remotely possess discretion or authorization to either perform or declare, either explicitly or implicitly.

**III. CONSTITUTIONAL CLAIMS SEEKING TO
ENFORCE CONSTITUTIONAL
REQUIREMENTS CANNOT BE DENIED
SIMPLY BY DENYING THAT SUCH CLAIMS
EXIST IN CONCERT WITH DUE PROCESS
REQUIREMENTS.**

The entire thrust of the proceeding relates to modification of custody and parenting time—the Court

of Appeals simply lies about this fact which is "so totally devoid of evidentiary support as to be invalid under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment" *Douglas v. Buder*, 412 U.S. 430, 431 (1973). Virtually any kindergarten age child in the country would understand that the Court of Appeals is lying about this—and the same would understand that such actions are objectively wrong, but, somehow, this is what the Minnesota Judiciary does. It does not take much critical thought to understand why the Court of Appeals lies about this—the Minnesota Judiciary is refusing to enforce the law and continues to further violate the law to protect themselves and the others affiliated with Minnesota's state and local government. This is the oldest, most common, basis for tyranny in the world, and one that our Constitution was specifically, and brilliantly, devised to defeat: namely, self-interest. Brute self-interest is the reason why the Minnesota Judiciary is abusing Petitioner and Petitioner's rights, and, much more importantly, and far more despicably, abusing a child, Petitioner's son.

Members of this Court recently testified to Congress about harms to their children—with all due respect and care for children, the harms the judiciary causes American children that come before this Court and are ignored, even that I can personally prove that I have brought, paints a picture of myopic self-interest in conjunction with such concerns as expressed to Congress that is totally devoid of any adequate perspective of the egregious harm that the unchecked self-interest of the judiciary is causing American children. Judges should never be doing something to another's child that they would not, or at least should not, do to their own—the judicial and parental duties to children before a court are not legally differentiable

on topics suitable for judicial determinations. It is not debatable that it is in a child's best interest for child maltreatment laws not to be violated against that child—the Minnesota Judiciary, here, is violating child maltreatment laws against my son, and *has been since 2020*.

There may be difficult circumstances and competing evidence in some cases. There may be circumstances where what is right is not perfectly clear cut, but the judiciary refuses to just not abuse a child from the bench here—there is no ambiguity with respect to what is right for this child and under the law, and there is no perceptible constraint of any form of law upon the Minnesota Judiciary here. What the Minnesota Judiciary is doing is harmful to this child and contrary to every cognizable interest the child has under any and every standard, including legally. The potential existence of difficult decisions does not provide license to willfully abuse a child and rely on demonstrable fraud and perjury to deprive protected rights and endanger and terrorize a child in the most obvious of circumstances such as these—this is unacceptable and illegal behavior for any persons, much less judicial persons, who are supposed to stand for adherence to the law but have become so perverted through misapplied immunities and illegal and misapplied Congressional Acts like the Federal Courts Improvement Act of 1996 additions to §1983 that it is the judges that are most overt criminals and willful child abusers, even in open court, in our society, all due to brute self-interest of the judiciary. This unacceptable behavior and willful child abuse by the judiciary is being facilitated by this Court's refusal to perform its duties and obligations to ensure the

judiciary below adheres to Constitutional requirements.

The Minnesota Judiciary has openly and willfully abused my son and me continuously and with apparent glee, as if this is some kind of game of torment that they enjoy, since 2020, without ever reaching a single constitutional claim raised, of what must be hundreds at this point. It does not take an expert to know that the behavior of the Minnesota Government here, if put through a psychological evaluation, would be identified as that of a psychopath—this is obvious. There is nothing honorable about this, and the government being an abuser of children, as here, is extremely dangerous, detrimental to society, and causes severe harm to my son, for no reason other than the Minnesota Judiciary cannot follow the law and Constitution without also admitting it is a severe abuser of law, Constitution, citizens, and children, especially of my son, so its own self-interest dictates continuing the abuse in hope that no one will provision enforcement of the law against them.

IV. FORCING A CITIZEN TO PAY ATTORNEY'S FEES TO AN ATTORNEY PERPETRATING FRAUD UPON THE COURT TO DEPRIVE THE SAME CITIZEN'S MOST PRECIOUS AND PROTECTED RIGHTS ON THE BASIS THAT CONSTITUTIONAL CLAIMS ARE DETERMINED TO BE UNNECESSARY ON THE BASIS OF CONSTITUTIONALLY PROHIBITED ACTION BY STATE COURTS IS SO FUNDAMENTALLY UNFAIR AS TO BE REPUGNANT TO DUE PROCESS.

While any issue related to money pales in comparison to irreparable harms being inflicted by the Minnesota Judiciary against my son and, secondarily, me here, to award fees to an attorney demonstrably perpetrating fraud upon the court with respect to res judicata application and that the Minnesota Judiciary is not essentially relying upon admitted perjury and demonstrable fraud to deprive Petitioner's protected rights is in contravention of Fourteenth Amendment requirements. The specific construction of the award is that the holdings identified in Reasons for Granting Certiorari I through III so clearly inhibit requested relief such requests for relief, which amounts to begging the judiciary to cease Constitutionally prohibited abuses of my son and me, unnecessarily add length and expense to the proceeding—given bases for holdings identified in I through III are each unconstitutional, fee awards based upon the same also fall as unconstitutional for the same contravention of Fourteenth Amendment requirements.

CONCLUSION

Constitutional protections are woefully lacking in state civil settings—that the Constitution's requirements are flagrantly violated to sustain deprivations of Petitioner's rights far more precious than any property and clearly in violation of child maltreatment laws against the Minor Child the Minnesota Judiciary is duty bound to provide for his best interest is shocking to the conscience. This Court should take an interest in protecting the most precious and protected rights of citizens that are being regularly unlawfully deprived in state family court and child welfare setting across this Country—states like Minnesota are completely out of control and the

result is that citizens' constitutional rights are absolutely figmentary and severe harms are being inflicted against our most precious citizens most deserving of protections of the law and Constitution—our children, which includes my son. There is no reasonable defense to this occurring and the actions of the Minnesota Judiciary in open war against the Constitution exhibited here are completely incompatible with the requirements of a civil society or law.

This Court has responsibility for Constitutional requirements within the judiciary, including state judiciaries, and the Constitutional abuse and issues in state family law and child welfare are so severe, here and generally, the continuance of such establishes negligence of this Court's duties to the American people. No child should have to see their parent put down a vest, and, certainly, no child should be willfully abused in violation of a litany of Constitutional requirements by the bench—other American children, like my son, matter as much as this Court's children, legally and generally. No humane or rational person could find acceptable what is occurring to my son in this case—it is shocking to the conscience that judges willfully rely upon admittedly falsified child abuse investigation conclusions to isolate a child with his abusers, discredit child-victim disclosures of serious abuse and maltreatment, emotionally terrorize the child, and deny medically recommended care to the child, claiming such is in the best interest of this child—this is insane, and indicative of a deeply unwell American judiciary. In the end, such is the fruit of this Court, and this fruit is rotten and disgusting. The American judiciary needs to stop doing to other American's children what they would never allow to

happen or do to their own children and know is harmful to any child, and if the lower American judiciaries cannot adequately regulate themselves to comply with Constitutional requirements and duties of the highest order (*Palmore v. Sidoti*, 466 U.S. 429, 432 (1984)), which is clearly the case, then this Court has a duty to step in.

What would you do if this was your son? I do know what to say when my son screams in terror "why is the judge not listening" as he is ordered into his mother's care after testifying to all of the abuse that has been perpetrated upon him there. I do know what to say to my son when he asks me "will we get to be together once we are in heaven," knowing his mother and all of these involved judges are hell-bent on keeping us apart—even allowing my son and me to be together will expose more of their criminality, including endangerment, maltreatment, and neglect of my son, which is why the Minnesota Judiciary refuses even to enforce their own orders for parenting time. I am going to get my son what he is entitled to under the law and then I am going to ensure that the judiciary is caused to cease its abuse of children and citizens across this country, and I do not care how much of the legal landscape is going to need to change from the status quo because all that is required is for the Constitution to be of effect, which is the one thing, legally, that cannot not be, and I am not alone. God knows about all of this—the greatest threat to the welfare of American children and my son is the judiciary's willful abuse of its duties and the Constitution's requirements. Petitioner's rights are deprived for failing to lie to the Minnesota Judiciary the way that the Minnesota Judiciary wants him to in order to generate forfeit of federal claims and failing to

join the Minnesota Judiciary in maltreating, terrorizing, endangering, and neglecting his own son—this is perversion exhibited in the extreme on any level, human or legal.

Respectfully Submitted,

s/Joseph Rued
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Pro Se Petitioner