

**STATE OF KENTUCKY FAMILY COURT
BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY, KENTUCKY**

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHILDREN OF Joe and Nicole Haugler]	
]	
]	
]	
THE STATE OF KENTUCKY ET AL., INHABITANTS, PETITIONER PERSONS CREATION OF CIVIL LAW]	CASE NO. _____
]	
v.]	FEDERAL RULES OF APPELLATE
]	PROCEDURE RULE 2
Joe and Nicole Haugler RESPONDENTS, Man and Woman Created by Nature]	IS INVOKED AND RULES ARE SUSPENDED

**INTERVENTION AND AMICUS BRIEF OF RIGHT/NECESSITY
TO PROTECT THE "REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT"
OF THE "PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES," ex rel,
Michael Joseph Kearns
AND THE UNALIENABLE RIGHTS OF THE "PEOPLE OF THE UNITED
STATES" PROTECTED BY THE 1787 CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED
STATES FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

The country of the said United States, ex rel, Michael Joseph Kearns, a man created by Nature and the laws of Natures God, and NOT a "person", politically as one of the "people of the United States" and NOT one of the "inhabitants of the United States" as those terms are used in the Definitive Treaty of Peace, 1783, currently living on the land of the United States, more specifically, Texas, and NOT in the District of Columbia, enters this Intervention of Right Amicus Brief and for Declaratory Judgment as requested, to protect the "Republican Form of Government" of the people of the United States, ex rel, Michael Joseph Kearns and the Natural God given rights of the "people of the United States" as secured by the 1787

Constitution of the United States for the United States of America and would show the Court, the Plaintiff lacks standing to state a claim upon which relief can be granted and for Declaratory Judgment as requested herein.

The defendants, Joe and Nicole Naugler, have exhibited the lifestyle and character traits of the "people of the United States" and will be politically treated as such, until such time as Joe and Nicole Naugler, make a political determination in opposition to those said "republican form of government" principals, with full knowledge and intent to do so.

The Amici hereby invokes the following MAXIMS OF LAW:

Fictio cedit veritati - Fiction yields to truth. Where there is truth, fiction of law exists not.

Fictio legis inique operatur alicui damnum vel injuriam - A legal fiction does not properly work loss or injury. Fiction of law is wrongful if it works loss or injury to anyone.

The Plaintiffs lack standing to sue the Defendants, because the Plaintiffs are presumptively, an "inhabitant[s] of the United States" and in reality, acting for an "inhabitant[s] of the United States", THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, et al, subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, by the authority of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, 1783, signed by the Crown of Great Britain and the said United States, with the adoption of the said Treaty by the United States of America when the said Treaty was passed by the Congress of the United States of America as a Statute at Large at 8 stat 80.

Further, the Plaintiffs attempt to enforce a right guaranteed by the 1787 Constitution of the United States for the United States of America, when the 1787 Constitution of the United States for the United States of America, does not protect any rights of any "inhabitant of the United States," as an administrative democratic subject of the Crown of Great Britain.

The State of Kentucky Family Court shall take Judicial Notice of the public documents and Cases cited herein, specifically under Rule 201(d), with the public documents easily obtainable by the Court personnel.

BACKGROUND

With all due respect, most people fail to start at the most important documents in our history, the Declaration of Independence and the definitive Paris Treaty of Peace, 1783. The United States of America Supreme Court in *Chisholm v. Georgia*, 2 U.S. 419 (1793) very clearly stated where the root of the sovereignty in the United States lies, in the "people of the United States."

It is clear, history shows us, the early colonists were divided into two groups of individuals, one group wanted to be "free, sovereign and independent" while the other group wanted to remain loyal to the Crown of Great Britain.

The group who wanted to be "free, sovereign and independent" are mentioned as the "people of the United States" while the loyalists are mentioned as "inhabitants of the United States" and both are mentioned in the definitive Paris Treaty of Peace, 1783, specifically Article III therein, and later in that same Article collectively as "American fishermen," confirming that two different groups were to be mentioned for specific purposes.

The "people of the United States" then went on to write the 1787 Constitution of the United States for the United States of America, with its Preamble, minus its Amendments. The "inhabitants of the United States" had no participation in the Constitution, because they wanted to remain loyal to the Crown of Great Britain.

The supreme sovereigns of the United States, i.e. the "people of the United States" who are "free, sovereign and independent" wrote their offer

in 1787 to the United States of America, in its agency capacity for both the Crown of Great Britain and the subjects thereof, known as, "inhabitants of the United States" to provide "essential governmental duties" to the "people of the United States" and delegated some of the sovereignty residing in the "people of the United States" to the United States of America to have the authority to administratively control the said "inhabitants of the United States," and that offer was accepted in 1789.

The two signatories to the said Definitive Treaty of Peace, 1783, were, the Crown of Great Britain, and the said United States, which acknowledged the states to be "free, sovereign and independent" states, that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety, and territorial rights of the same and "every part thereof." The United States of America adopted the said Treaty by the action of the Congress in passing the same as a Statute at Large, 8 stat 80. The United States of America and its administrative subdivision, the State of Kentucky, as agents of the Crown of Great Britain, have an obligation to respect and enforce what claims the Crown of Great Britain have relinquished.

The definitive Paris Treaty of Peace, 1783, was in reality a commercial exchange, the Crown of Great Britain surrendered dominion over land and people the Crown of Great Britain could not economically, legally or militarily maintain control over, in exchange for trade and taxing power over its subjects, the "inhabitants of the United States," through its Agent, the United States of America.

It is absolutely necessary to fully understand the difference between the "United States" and the "United States of America." The United States is the country, while the United States of America is the nation. The United States of America does not make laws for the United States, the United States of America only makes law for persons who are presumptively

"inhabitants of the United States" and presumptively having a permanent residence/domicile in the District of Columbia.

The State of Kentucky was made a state of the Union by the Act of the United States of America Congress, on February 4, 1791, 1 stat 189, and was admitted to statehood on June 1, 1792, thereby making the State of Kentucky, an administrative subdivision of the United States of America, meaning, everything that applies to the United States of America, applies to the State of Kentucky, as far as the Definitive Treaty of Peace 1783 and the Constitution of the United States for the United States of America is concerned, by securing to the land of Kentucky, a "Republican Form of Government" for the "people of the United States" currently living on the land of the United States, more specifically, Kentucky.

When you read Article 1 of the said definitive Paris Treaty of Peace, 1783, you will note the Crown of Great Britain retained two positions for itself, the Arch Treasurer and the Prince Elector of the United States of America. The Crown retained control of the "public rights" of "inhabitants of the United States" in The United States of America, while it released the "private rights", of the "people of the United States," when it declared the states, "free, sovereign and independent." With the United States Supreme Court in a Case titled, *Karnuth v. United States of America*, 279 U.S. 231 (1929) stated the Paris [Definitive] Treaty of Peace, 1783, was as operative today as it was when it was first adopted in 1783.

In reality what happened in the Paris Definitive Treaty of Peace, 1783, is, the United States of America became an agent of the Crown of Great Britain for two reasons, to provide "essential governmental duties" to the "free, sovereign and independent" "people of the United States" and to provide administrative democratic control (mob rule) over the "inhabitants of the United States" for the purpose of taking the census and collecting taxes and forwarding the same to the Crown of Great Britain.

Texas v. White, 74 U.S. 700 (1868) states what a "state" consists of, "people, land, and the law/government." You don't have to be a rocket scientist to figure out which of the three cares about being "free, sovereign and independent."

TODAY IN AMERICA, the United States of America, and its administrative subdivision, the State of Kentucky, presumes every individual is an "inhabitant of the United States" until such time as an individual makes his/her own Declaration of Political Character and Status made as part of a claim for the said United States and made to the United States of America. The problem is, the average "person" has no idea about what I just explained to you.

"Inhabitants of the United States"/Slaves/Subjects of the Crown of Great Britain have no standing to interfere with a Treaty of the United States, that is still effective today according the United States of America Supreme Court in, *KARNUTH v. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*, 49 S.Ct 274 (1929).

Chief Justice Marshal in *COHENS v. VIRGINIA*, 19 U.S. 6 Wheat. 264 404 (1821), declared what the duty of the Courts and especially this Court is, regarding jurisdiction of a matter, by stating:

"It is most true that this Court will not take jurisdiction if it should not; but it is equally true that it must take jurisdiction if it should. The judiciary cannot, as the legislature may, avoid a measure because it approaches the confines of the Constitution. We cannot pass it by because it is doubtful. With whatever doubts, with whatever difficulties, a case may be attended, we must decide it if it be brought before us. We have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would be treason to the Constitution. Questions may occur which we would gladly avoid, but we cannot avoid them. All we

can do is to exercise our best judgment and conscientiously to perform our duty. In doing this on the present occasion, we find this tribunal invested with appellate jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. We find no exception to this grant, and we cannot insert one."

RESPECTFULLY COMMANDED FROM ONE OF THE SUPREME SOVEREIGNS, ONE OF THE "PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES," TO THE TEMPORAL SOVEREIGNS, "INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES," ACTING FOR THE TEMPORAL SOVEREIGN, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, AS AGENT FOR THE CROWN OF GREAT BRITAIN, this Court, providing and performing an "essential governmental duty" for the "people of the United States" has no alternative but to dismiss this Case as to the plaintiff party for "failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted," and to enter a Declaratory Judgment, namely declaring the following, and other declarations as this Court sees fit, to perform its "essential governmental duty" to the "people of the United States," to wit:

- a. The Plaintiffs, The State of Kentucky, et al, are all an "inhabitant of the United States," and;
- b. an "inhabitant of the United States" has no authority to enforce any right guaranteed by the 1787 Constitution of the United States for the United States of America, for themselves, for the reasons stated herein, and;
- c. the State of Kentucky is attempting to invade the land of Kentucky with a foreign law, without authority, permission, grant or consent of the "people of the United States."
- d. Joe and Nicole Haugler are a man and woman, created by Nature and the laws of Nature's God and are entitled to be treated as "free

sovereign and independent" as one of the "people of the United States."

Respectfully, the said United States,
submitted by one of the Supreme
Sovereigns of the United States



By, Michael Joseph Kearns, one of the
"free sovereign and independent"
"people of the United States"
c/o 9739 Hidden Falls
San Antonio 78250
Texas United States
210-523-7154

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Michael Joseph Kearns, hereby certify I placed a copy of this
**INTERVENTION AND AMICUS BRIEF OF RIGHT/NECESSITY TO
PROTECT THE "REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT" OF THE
UNITED STATES, AND THE UNALIENABLE RIGHTS OF THE "PEOPLE
OF THE UNITED STATES" PROTECTED BY THE 1787 CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** in the
U.S. Mail, handdelivered, emailed or sent by facsimile, on the 17th day of
May, 2015, addressed:

mauricelucas@bbtel.com

Breckinridge County Attorney
270-756-5459 fax



Michael Joseph Kearns