

No. 20-7334
IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

RAYMOND E. CARR - PETITIONER

ORIGINAL

VS.

ANDREW SPAN, Commissioner of the
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - RESPONDENT

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans
USDC No. 19-cv-2428 5th Cir. No. 20-20499

RAYMOND E. CARR #00900984

1200 BAKER STREET JAL

HOUSTON, TX 77002

CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE

FILED

FEB 02 2021

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

Do naturalized American citizens have a constitutional protected right to be free from racially motivated government incited civil conspiracies?

RELATED CASES

BLESTEK v COMPT OF SOC. SEC., 880 F.3d 498,
2017 US App. LEXIS 27464 (6th Cir. 12/27/2017)

Coker v Ponder, 462 F.2d 1250 (1969); 397 US 1035 (1970),
Goldberg v Kelly, 397 US 254, 262, 268 (1970)

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Appendix A: Order of dismissal by PAM
Chief Judge Devere, Willett, et al vs
Case No. 28-20499

Appendix B: Order granting Defendant Motion for
Summary Judgment Entered on June 5, 2020,
USDC No: 4:19-cv-3428

CASES

REARJON V HILLMAN, 735 F.2d app. 45
BROW V SOJERO, INC 204 US Dist. Law 5494
HOLWELL V STACY, 808 F.2d 417, 424-425 (5th Cir, 1987)
HALE V TOWNLEY, 45 F.3d 994, 920 (5th Cir, 1995)
CASTELLEROS V MAGOZO, 352 F.3d 939 (5th Cir, 2003)
COLLIER V BARNES, 2012 US Dist. Law 17769
VAN DEEREN V KLEW Indep. Sch. Dist. 2015 US Dist Law 177926
CARRANCO V CITY OF EL PASO, 2016 US Dist Law 80983

STATUTES & RULES

42 USC § 1981
42 USC § 1983
42 USC § 1985 (1)(3), 1986
42 USC § 1982 (c)
42 USC § 405 (g) 2h
18 USC § 1982 (d) (RICO)
Fed. R. Civ. P. 56

Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the court is invoked under 28 USC 1251 and United States Constitution Amendment II Article III of the Constitution original jurisdiction. Also see § 205(g) of the Social Security Act 42 USC 405(g) which gives the court jurisdiction to review social security decisions.

Constitutional & Statutory provisions Involved

First, PRA, and Puberty may meet U.S.
Constitution.

42 USC § 1981

42 USC § 1983

42 USC § 1985(2)(3)

42 USC § 1382 (1)

42 USC § 405 (g) & (h)

Pub. P. Civ. P. 56

18 USC § 1962(d)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The civil conspiracy to violate the petitioner's social security claim he filed on October 18, 2007, that resulted in initial denial by the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration and Appeals Council on October 31, 2008, started on July 9, 2002, when the petitioner was maliciously provoked to commit a crime not by the Texas state government and those citizens co-conspirators who they conspired, plotted, and acted to engaged in the on-going systematic harassment, retaliation, and denial of employment rights, educational rights, association rights, intimate relationship rights, and rights of personal freedom maliciously robbing the petitioner to receive only the (SSI) income he was approved of in 2008-09 and received until the day of his re-incarceration on July 9, 2012.

NOTE THE PETITIONER IS FIVE YEARS HE SERVED IN TDCJ FROM JULY 23, 1993, TO JANUARY 8, 2008 and the last year of his pre-release when he was approved to receive his supplemental social security income check was arbitrarily and intentionally excluded as BUDGETS AT THE PETITIONER DUMBLY HEARING. SEE *Barker v. Schwelker*, 684 F.2d 637, Fed. R. Evid. 66W (CR) 1223 (4th Cir. 1982) ON JULY 9, 2012, THE PETITIONER WAS RE-INCARCERATED ON A FALSE CHARGE OF ROBBERY AND FORCED INTO ACCEPTING A TWO-YEAR TDCJ PLEA-AGREEMENT THAT WAS DELIBERATELY AND INTENTIONALLY BREACHED BY TDCJ OFFICIALS IN THAT CANBIE STATED AT MIND AND VIOLENCE REFUSED TO FOLLOW THE COLLIER RULE OF LAW AND WITH MALICE VIOLATED THE TWO-YEAR

SENTENCE imposed by the judge to no additional three-year
in violation of state law and the Fifth Amendment Double
Jeopardy clause. SEE CAN v William Stephens,
Case No. 4:14-cv-1536 who at habeas corpus, 5th circuit
Court of Appeals No. 14-20550, ... And not in furtherance
of comprehensive agreement to depart the petition of
his liberty.

The ARBITRARY RETRACTION SET THE STAGE FOR THE DENIAL
OF THE PETITIONER (PAI) BEFORE WHEN THE GOVERNMENT
ENTERED A COMPROMISE AND CHANGED THE LAW ALLEGEDLY
LEGISLATOR EVALUATED MORE THAN TWO-YEARS HAD TO
START THE PROCESS TO RECEIVE (PAI) BEFORE BY REAPPLYING
ALL OVER AGAIN.

ON THE PETITIONER'S RELEASE FROM TDCJ ON September 12, 2017,
TO THE AUSTIN INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL halfway house THE
TEXAS STATE GOVERNMENT, MEXICAN AMERICAN CORPORATIONS,
AND CITIZED CO-CORPORATORS IMMEDIATELY WORKED TO
UPDATE HIS APPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS
HE FILED ON October 18, 2017.

FIRST, THE MEXICAN AMERICAN CORPORATIONS MALICIOUSLY
DECEIVED THE PETITIONER BROTHA CLAYTON CAN TO WITHDRAW
HIS FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND THEY DID HAVE A PLACE TO STAY
WHEN THE PETITIONER DISCHARGED FROM THE halfway house
ON December 12, 2017, FORCING HIM TO SEEK EMPLOYMENT
TO SUPPORT HIMSELF.

SECOND, THE MEXICAN AMERICAN CORPORATIONS CONSPIRED
WITH THE PETITIONER'S BROTHER TO VILIBRALLY DEPRIVE HIM
OF HIS MOTHER'S ESTATE BY FALSIFYING THE DEED WHEN
RECORD EVIDENCE WILL PROVE MY MOTHER WAS DECEASED
THE DATE THE DEED WAS SIGNED. SEE CAN v RJ Garza
Chief of Harris County District Court Case No. 14-20420
(5th Cir. 12/9/20)

Letter of Certification submitted for review to U.S. Supreme Court on January 2021. That, the Mexican American Corporation maliciously influenced the personal employment & educational opportunities by allowing him to work long enough to disapprove of his schooling claiming he was urgently returning, harassed, & forced to agree by his Mexican and white employers. Joe Chant & Employment & Educational Agency

Employer	Year Employed	Job Title
BARTON SEAL	October 2007	Mark crew
STAFF ZONE	November 2007	general laborer
Volunteer Day	December 2007	bell Angel
Purchase sponsor & ENTERTAINMENT Group	April 2008 June 2008	house keeping
Las Américas Services	June 2008 March 2008	house keeping
Trinity Staffing	May 2008 - September 2008	truck loader unlabeled distribution center
Proctor's personnel Cable Staffing	October 2008 - December 2008	new news driver & driving
Banglow Staffing	February 2009	Construction - clean up
BARTON Body Repair Center	March 2009	Yard clean-up crew
C S L PALOMA	May 2009 May 2020	

Footnote:

Along with the character of work history the personal records of October 24, 2018, he also was produced by the Anti-Corruption Administration he received from the social security bureau & used to know all Mexican Americans

Footnote:

In every case the petitioner alleged job discrimination and wrongful termination he filed a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 42 USC § 1981 and he is retaliated received systematic harassment, and discrimination in his pay - petition filed his Mexican - United States employee.

Substantial record evidence and relevant legal principles does not support the Commission's finding that the petitioner is not disabled as defined by title XVI of the Social Security Act 42 USC § 1382(c) since October 18, 2017. But does support the petitioner's allegation of on-going civil conspiracy, and the Administrative Law Judge's denial of his (SSI) benefits under act and failure of competent agreement to deprive him of his rights as a person with a disability. See 42 USC § 1385(2)(3), 1986 18 USC § 1360(d)

The Five Step regulatory evaluation process

1) Although the petitioner worked after his alleged disability onset date his earnings did not rise to the level of substantial gainful activity, showing that the petitioner had not engaged in substantial gainful activity since October 1, 2017,

2) Petitioner had the following severe impairments which major depression was diagnosed with major depressive disorder, recurring) posttraumatic stress disorder; and anxiety disorder.

3) The ALJ finding that the petitioner's impairment failed to meet or equal a listed impairment for psychiatric disability under the Regulations is arbitrary and not according to law or fact.

4) The Administrative Law Judge's medical determination of impropriety is unreasonable, inadequate and not consistent with the petitioner's entire history of his medical records and other evidence in the record. The petitioner has not his burden of proof on the State's part of the regulatory violation proven. SEE G.R. v. P.U., 38 P.3d at 236

Reasons For Granting The Petition

Record evidence and the petitioner's own testimony which the Texas State Government continues to suppress proves his allegations of an ongoing civil conspiracy to unlawfully deprive him of his life, liberty, and property as well as his rights by arbitrary and vague incarceration, employment discrimination, and constant denial of fundamental rights and rights as a person with a disability. Requisite the cost to grant the petition and all the assets the petitioner is entitled to including interest and damages. SEE U.S. Supreme Court Rule 42

Conclusion

The petition for a writ of Habeas Corpus should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
Raymond Earl Cox

Date: February 1, 2021

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Raymond CM 00700884, do swear or declare that on the date of February 1, 2021, as required by the Supreme Court Rule 29 have sealed the enclosed motion for leave to proceed with a petition for writ of Habeas Corpus or the party to the proceeding required to be sealed by placing it in an air envelope and delivering it to Harris County Detention Officer to place in the jail U.S. mail system with postage prepaid for delivery within three calendar days at address

United States Attorney

Thomas B. Chaylat

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Dallas, TX 75202