

No. 20-7334
IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

RAYMOND E. CARR - PETITIONER

ORIGINAL

VS.

ANDREW SPAL, 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 JAIL

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 complacency?

RELATED CASES

BLESKEE v COMAGT OF SOC. SEC., 880 F.3d 978, 2017 US App. LEXIS 27464 (6th Cir. 12/27/2017)

Coker v PALKER, 466 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 RAN
Chief Judge Devine, Willett, NY to
Cause No. 28-20489

Appendix B: Order granting Jeffrey A. Morrow for
summary judgment entered on June 5, 2020,
USDC No. 4:19-cv-3428

CASES

REARJON V HILLMAN, 735 P.2d app. 45
BROW V SOJERO, INC 204 W.D. LEXN 8494
HOLDWATER V STACY, 808 P.2d 427, 424-425 (5TH Cir. 1987)
HALE V TOWNLEY, 45 P.3d 94920 (5TH Cir. 1985)
CASTELLEROS V MAGOZO, 352 P.3d 939 (5TH Cir. 2003)
COLLIER V BAKER, 2012 W.D. LEXN 17769
VAN DEKLEU V KLEW Intep: Sch. Dist. 2015 W.D. LEXN 177926
CARNICHO V CITY & DC PRIO, 2016 W.D. LEXN 80983

STATUTES & RULES

42 USC § 1981
42 USC § 1983
42 USC § 1985 (2)(3), 1986
42 USC § 1982 (c)
42 USC § 405 (g) 2h
18 USC § 1962 (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 and 42 USC 405(g) which gives the court jurisdiction to review social security decisions.

Constitutional & Statutory provisions Involved

First, PAA, and Part 25th Army Meet U.S.
Constitution.

42 USC § 1981

42 USC § 1983

42 USC § 1985(2)(3)

42 USC § 1982 (c)

42 USC § 405 (g) & (h)

Pub. L. 96-56

18 USC § 1962(d)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The civil conspiracy to violate the petitioner's social security claim was filed on October 18, 2007, that resulted in a final judgment by the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration and Appeals Council on October 8, 2008, stated on July 9, 2012, when the petitioner was maliciously provoked to commit a criminal act by the Texas state government and those citizens co-conspirators who they conspired, plotted, and worked to engaged in the on-going systematic harassment, retaliation, and denial of employment rights, of contract rights, association rights, intimate relationship rights, and rights of personal freedom maliciously resulting the petitioner to receive only the (SSI) income he was approved of in 2008-09 and received until the day of his re-arrested on July 9, 2012.

NOTE THE PETITIONER 15 YEAR YEARS HE SERVED IN TDCJ FROM JULY 23, 1993, TO JANUARY 8, 2008 AND THE FOUR YEARS OF HIS PRE-RELEASE WHEN HE WAS APPROVED TO RECEIVE HIS SUPPLEMENTAL SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME CHECK WAS ABUSINGLY AND UNLAWFULLY EXCLUDED AS EVIDENCE AT THE PETITIONER DENOISING HEARING.

SEE *Barker v. Schwelke*, 684 F.2d 637, 7th Cir. July 26, 1982 (CA-7) 1223 (9th Cir. 1986) ON JULY 9, 2012, THE PETITIONER WAS REARRESTED ON A FALSE CHARGE OF ROBBERY AND INDUCED INTO ACCEPTING A TWO-YEAR TDCJ PLEA-AGREEMENT THAT WAS DELIBERATELY AND INTENTIONALLY BREACHED BY TDCJ OFFICIALS IN THAT CAPABLE STATE OF MIND AND VOLUNTARILY RETURNED TO FOLLOW THE COLLUSIVE RULES OF LAW AND WITH MALICE VIOLATED THE TWO-YEAR

SENTENCE imposed by the judge to no additional three-year
violation of state law by the fifth amendment double
jeopardy clause. SEE CAN v William Stephens,
Case No. 4:14-cv-1536 who a habeas corpus, 5th circuit
Court of Appeals No. 14-20550, ... And not in furtherance
of conspiracy agreement to deprive the petitioner of
his liberty.

The arbitrary action of the judge for the denial
of the petition (PT) before when the government
entered a conspiracy and changed the law allegedly
imposed calculated more than two-years had to
start the process to receive (PT) before by reapplying
all over again.

On the petition's release from TDCJ on September 12, 2017,
to the Austin Municipal Center halfway house the
Texas state government, Mexican American corporations,
and citizen co-conspirators immediately worked to
violate his application for social security benefits
he filed on October 18, 2017.

First, the Mexican American corporations maliciously
broke the petitioner brother Clarence's bond to withdraw
his financial support and deny him 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 unlawfully deprive him
of his mother's estate by forging the deed when
reword evidence will prove my mother was deceased
the date the deed was signed. SEE CAN v Ed Gonzalez
Chief of Harris County Sheriff's Dept, Case No. 14-20420
(5th Cir. 12/9/20)

What of Catedral 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 cleaning claim and he was severely intimidated, harassed, & forced to agree by his Mexican and White employers. Joe Chang & Employment & Educational Agency

Employer	Year Employed	Job Title
B-A-T-E-N SEAL	October 2017	Mark crew
STAFF ZONE	November 2017	General Laborer
Volunteer May	December 2017	Cell Repair
Purchase Spokes & Employment Group	April 2018 - June 2018	House Keeping
Las Piedad Facility	June 2018 - March 2018	House Keeping
Dancing Staffing	May 2018 - September 2018	Track Laborer
Protestor Police	October 2018 -	unlabeled demolition
Colo Staffing	December 2018	not noted
Bangley Staffing	February 2019	Construction - clean up
B-A-T-E-N Body Repair Center	March 2019	Yard clean-up crew
C S L PALOMA	May 2019 - May 2020	

Footnote:

Along with the other red mock hearing the petitioner received on Oct 24, 2018, he also was produced by the Anti-Corruption Administration he received from the social security number & used to work 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 rule 16 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 42 USC § 1981 and in retaliation received systematic harassment, and deduction in his pay - petroco filed his Mexican - United employees.

Substantial record evidence and relevant legal analysis does not support the Commission's finding that the petitioner is not disabled as defined by rule 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) benefit is an act in furtherance of conspiratorial agreement to deprive him of his rights as a person with a disability. See 42 USC § 1385(2)(3), 1986 18 USC § 1362(d)

The First Step organizational 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, (recurrent) posttraumatic stress disorder; and anxiety disorder.

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

4) The Administrative Law Judge's medical determination of impairments are unreasonable, inadequate and not consistent with the petitioner's entire history of his medical records and other evidence in the record. The petitioner has met his burden of proof on the first part of the regulatory violation process. SEE C.R. v. PNU, 38 P.3d at 236

Reasons For Granting The Petition

Recent 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 freedom by arbitrary and unjust imprisonment, employment discrimination, and constant denial of fundamental rights and rights as a person with a disability. Request the court to grant the petitioner and all the people the petitioner is entitled to including interest and damages. SEE U.S. Supreme Court Rule 42

Conclusion

The petitioner 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 this date of February 1, 2021, as required by the Supreme Court Rule 29 have sealed the enclosed motion for leave to proceed without prepaying with a petition for writ of Habeas Corpus or the party to this proceeding required to be sealed by placing it in an envelope and delivering it to Harris County Detention Officer to place in the jail's U.S. mail system with postage prepaid for delivery within three calendar days at address

United States Attorney

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