

No. 23 A 1080

24-6519

ORIGINAL

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Larry R. Steele - petitioner

VS.

United States Postal Service et al.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
To

United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Larry R. Steele 01864228

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COVER

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

AUG 23 2024

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

QUESTION PRESENTED

Has the lawmakers of this nation
weaponized the judicial system against
THE PEOPLE, the actual PEOPLE of
The United States of America?

LIST OF PARTIES

[X] All parties do not appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

- 1 United States Postal Service
- 2 State of Texas
- 3 United States of America
- 4 Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Executive Director, Bryan Collier
- 5 Texas Department of Criminal Justice - Institutional Division, Director, Bobby Lumpkin

RELATED CASES

Larry Randall Steele v. State of Texas No. 04-13-00436CR
Fourth Court of Appeals, San Antonio, Texas, Judgment entered June 4, 2014.

Larry Randall Steele v. State of Texas No. PD-0397-14
Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas, Judgment entered November 5, 2014.

Larry Randall Steele v. William Stephens, Director
No. 4:15-cv-03274 US District Court, Southern
District of Texas, Judgment entered December 3, 2015

Larry R. Steele v. William Stephens, Director, No. 15-20770, United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, Judgment entered September 19, 2016.

Larry R. Steele v. William Stephens, Director No. 15-20770 United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, Judgment entered January 24, 2018

Larry Randall Steele v. State of Texas No. 84,508-05 Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas, Judgment entered January 30, 2018

Larry R. Steele v. Lorie Davis, Director Number: 4:15-CV-03274, US District Court, Southern District of Texas, Judgment entered February 5, 2019

Larry R. Steele v. Lorie Davis, Director Number: 4:15-CV-03274, US District Court, Southern District of Texas, Judgment entered May 29, 2019

Larry Randall STEELE v. Lorie Davis, Director No. 19-20426, United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, Judgment entered April 2, 2020.

Larry R. Steele v. Bobby Lumpkin, Director, No. 20-5680 Supreme Court of the United States Judgment entered November 16, 2020

Larry R. Steele v. Bobby Lumpkin, Director, No 20-5680
Supreme Court of the United States, Judgment entered
February 22, 2021.

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- Appendix C = 5th Cir. ruling to deny a Rehearing
- Appendix D = US District Court, Western of Texas' Response to Remand
- Appendix E = 5th Cir. ruling for I.F.P. motion to be held in ABEYANCE and Remand to US District Court
- Appendix F = US District Court Western of Texas' final Judgement

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IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of Certiorari
is sue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☒ For cases from Federal Courts

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals
appears at Appendix A to the petition and is:

☒ has been designated for publication but is not
yet reported

The opinion of the United States district court
appears at Appendix B to the petition and is

☒ has been designated for publication but is not
yet reported.

JURISDICTION

☒ For cases from Federal Courts:

The date on which the United States Court of
Appeals decided my case was 1-19-24

☒ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by
the United States Court of Appeals on the following
date: 3-26-24 and a copy of the order denying
rehearing appears at Appendix C

[x] An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including 8-23-24 on 6-4-24 in Application No.

23 A 1080

The jurisdiction of this court is invoked under
28 USC § 1254 (1)

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Involved

United States Constitution of America:

Article I Section 8 paragraph 7

Article I Section 9

Article II Section 2

Article IV Section 2

Constitutional amendment I

Constitutional amendment XI

Constitutional amendment XIV

Constitutional amendment XVIII

Constitutional amendment XXI

23 USC § 2254

42 USC § 1983

Prison Litigation Reform Act

Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

STEELE filed his USC 42 § 1983 lawsuit on 1-31-22 because the defendants have created an unfair judicial system and worked together to deny STEELE his constitutional rights to Freedom of Speech and to redress the government for grievances, and also his constitutional right to due process of law. STEELE filed his §§ 1983 under a "BEVIN'S" claim. STEELE had also filed an application to proceed In forma pauperis in which the IFP was granted. The U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas viewed STEELE's §§ 1983 claim and requested for STEELE to file a "More Definite Statement" in which STEELE complied. And after reviewing STEELE's §§ 1983 Complaint and "More Definite Statement," the U.S. District Court removed 3 of the 5 defendants from STEELE's §§ 1983. STEELE gave his "notice of appeal" and filed his "application to proceed In forma pauperis" on appeal. The U.S. District Court denied STEELE to proceed IFP because there was no final judgment and STEELE filed his objection stating that it has become an interlocutor appeal now. But while waiting on the U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit to rule on the interlocutor appeal, the last two defendants filed a "motion to dismiss" and STEELE filed his response to said motion.

A U.S. magistrate judge filed his memorandum and recommendation and STEELE filed his objections to said document in which the US District Judge followed the magistrate's opinion and dismissed STEELE'S § 1983 claim, which gave a final judgment of "dismissed." STEELE again filed his "Notice of Appeal". The U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit gave an "order to Respond" to the U.S. District Court to see if STEELE would be able to proceed IFP on appeal. The U.S. District Court denied STEELE to IFP proceed on appeal. The US Court of Appeals then requested STEELE to file a supplemental application to proceed In Forma Pauperis on appeal but only on the reasons that the US District Court gave for denying STEELE IFP status - STEELE filed such and the U.S. Court of Appeals denied STEELE the ability to proceed IFP. STEELE then requested a rehearing and the U.S. Court of Appeals denied the rehearing on 3-26-24. Steele then filed to your Honorable Court for an extension of time to file for a petition for a writ of Certiorari which was granted until 8-23-24. And now STEELE is timely filing for such request.

REASONS

Justices,

I do not know if I am allowed to start this, "Reasons for granting a Petition for a Writ of Certiorari" stating my appreciation for all of you Justices in this most Honorable Court but, I find it an honor and a privilege to present this petition to you, and yes, I am a Texan but, also a citizen of this Great United States of America. I am also a firm believer in YHWH. The God of Abraham, Isaac, and Moses. And as such, I believe God has sent me to your Honorable Court at just the right time, just as He has sent other people to fulfill His will at just the right time. I am presently coming to you because the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit (5th Cir.) has DENIED me to continue in forma pauperis (IFP) on appeal from a United States District Court that has DENIED me to proceed IFP on appeal as the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas (District Court) DISMISSED my Civil Rights Complaint under 42 USC § 1983 as Frivolous. The 5th Cir. ruling was on 1-19-24 and I was also ruled DENIED on a motion for Rehearing on 3-26-24

Justices, I followed the rules of the courts that I have previously filed in, including with my criminal appeal that led me to file this Civil Rights Complaint §§ 1983. But it did me no good because the court's personell kept violating the rules set by our lawmakers, both state and federal, And even though I did not commit the crime I was convicted of, I did all I could do as a non-lawyer to try and get an appellate court to actually rule on the issues on my appeal of the crime. The lawmakers have set up a judicial system where the personell operating the judicial system will not get punished for violating the rule of law. That means there is no protection to me from the lawmakers who make the rule of law. And the lawmakers, both state and federal, have protected themselves from any of the wrongdoings they have done to THE PEOPLE, the actual PEOPLE of this state and nation, see U.S. Constitutional Amendment XI, 1798.

Justices, I come to you to Petition for a Writ of Certiorari, which is rarely ever granted. But, I do not come to you for just my sake, it is for the sake of everyone here in the United States of America, THE PEOPLE. Your Supreme Court Rule (S.Ct. Rule) 10(c) states that I can come to you because, "... a United States Court of Appeals has decided an important question of law that ... should be settled by this Court."

7

The lawmakers both state and Federal have weaponized the judicial system against THE PEOPLE, the actual PEOPLE of this Nation.

Justice, when that war was over that started in 1776 by the signing of that Declaration of Independence, ~~1776~~, the King of Britain lost his control of THE PEOPLE here in America. That left everyone here who fought for the 13 colonies like unto a King, a Sovereign.

And everyone born here after that, a Sovereign.

Now Justice, I do not want you to think that I am one of those fanatics crying "Sovereignty", I am not, but please bear with me. At one time, in the past, The Supreme Court of the United States had ruled that the PEOPLE are the Sovereign of this country. That was on 2-19-1793. Sure was a long time ago and it was in a case Chisholm v. Georgia 2 US 419, but the lawmakers would not let that ruling stand. No, then lawmakers took over THE PEOPLE, the actual PEOPLE, because in 1793, just five years after that ruling, that the PEOPLE were the sovereign of this country, then lawmakers changed that law by adding a constitutional amendment to protect themselves (USCA Const. amend. XI) Did they not take an oath to protect the PEOPLE from all enemies, foreign and domestic? Those lawmakers just made the actual PEOPLE, in this nation, the enemy of the government. And they continue

to reign by election, by accepting bribes they call campaign contributions. Campaign Contributions means that whoever has a lot of money, can run for office, and rule over the PEOPLE, the actual PEOPLE in this Nation. The money decides who can run for office. Then once in office, they make themselves the enemy of THE PEOPLE, the actual PEOPLE, by forming an unjust judicial system by making rules of law that the actual PEOPLE must abide by. And each one of those rules of law have a consequence if we, the actual PEOPLE break those rules of law. Sometimes it is just a fine and sometimes it is incarceration or both. But this established judicial system also made the rule of law for the courts below your Honorable Court, for with there is no fine, no imprisonment for those working for their entire judicial system who violate those rules. And on top of it all, now that I am a prisoner, I am being discriminated against in the judicial system by me having to request to proceed IFP on appeal even though I was granted originally IFP in the District Court and my financial status has not changed, still has not changed. But if I was not imprisoned, I would have stayed IFP until my financial status changes. It was the Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA), 1995 that prevents prisoners from getting relief.

Now this is the real important part of this writ, See Justices, our forefathers wrote a series of newspaper articles prior to the drafting of our constitution of the United States. You can find these articles in a book called, "The Federalist Papers". Well, in No. 42, it states a little about the immunities of free citizens and that it mostly concerns commerce but it does not state that it is only for commerce. I'd like to point to USCA art. IV sec. 2, it states, "The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States". This was placed there so that any resident or citizen would be treated the same under the law. But the Federal lawmakers made the Prison Litigation Reform Act that separates prisoners from citizens/residents by making law that prisoners have to do things other citizens do not have to do. Case in point, when a citizen files Informa Pauperis (I.F.P.) in the District Court, that person stays I.F.P. on appeal and beyond until that persons financial status changes. But a prisoner must continue to motion for I.F.P. on appeal even though my financial status has not changed. There is even more that the PLRA does that violates Art. IV sec. 2 of the USCA See, when a prisoner files I.F.P., the court orders 20% of all moneys deposited into a prisoners trust fund until court costs are paid. But when a person not incarcerated files I.F.P. and is granted I.F.P., the court don't order 20% to be taken out of their bank accounts. This is a clear violation of Art. IV sec. 2 of our Constitution. The federal lawmakers, who

pass this Act, were acting just like the King of Britain, and our forefathers complained about it when they stated in the Declaration of Independence, 1776, "He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measure. Our lawmakers have and are making laws that force us PEOPLE, actual PEOPLE, to conform to their unjust judicial system. And because of the PLRA I cannot get yalls court to rule on the issues that started my § 1983 lawsuit and those issues would benefit every citizen here in the United States of America. Now I, like many other prisoners, can not bring to yall the real issues we need to present. We are not lawyers. We have no direct access to your Honorable Court, we have no right to a lawyer to access your court. It is the lawmakers who made it so. The lawmakers, in the past, have prevented the protection of the PEOPLE, the actual PEOPLE by refusing to pass laws that would protect us all from what those lawmakers did and are still doing. Justices, if you would look at that Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, you will see that if those lawmakers, and the ones after them, would have ratified that document, we would not have mass incarceration in this Nation. There would not be any PLRA, that discriminates against large groups of

PEOPLE. That is in article 2 and 6 of that document. But because I am a prisoner, I have to file extra filings and I have a limited time to file according to another discriminating acts done by those lawmakers, that is called the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) with the wording of this Act sounds good, but is very deceiving in what it actually is. Because, as a prisoner, I have one year after my state appeal process is over with, to present issues to the Federal Court. The State(s) know this and will block efforts for prisoners to present a claim to the Federal level. There is no way that I can become a decent lawyer in one year. Those lawmakers that made the PLRA and the AEDPA made those laws to reduce prisoner filings. If they wanted to reduce prisoner filings and have a fair judicial system then, why not provide prisoners with lawyers to battle back and forth with their System's lawyers? No, the lawmakers idea is to oppress the oppressed, just as that King of Britain was doing in the 1700's to our nation's forefathers. They complained about it in the Declaration of Independence of 1776, when they wrote, "He has refused to pass other law for the accommodation of large districts of People, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only."

I think I should tell you what actions have brought me to your most Honorable Court. Justices, I would like to start by telling you what has happened to me throughout my criminal appeal process that our lawmakers have allowed to have happened to me and many others.

At the state level, after my trial, I was appointed an appeal attorney. I never did meet the lawyer throughout the appeal process. He never asked me any questions and only sent me a simple questionnaire form, for which I did not know what to tell him. We never talked back and forth so that I would know how to help with my appeal and the Texas lawmakers made a rule that an attorney must meet with his client as soon as possible, Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 26.04 (c). I did

bring that up in a state habeas claim but that is neither here nor there at this point but, after he filed my direct appeal, I noticed that he did not tell the happenings correctly. The appeal attorney only mentioned 2 grounds, one was, "The evidence presented for the jury's consideration is insufficient to establish that appellant engaged in sexual contact with T.W. with the intent to arouse or gratify his sexual desire." Now, that would have been fine if in the argument it was about the fact that T.W. was not properly sworn in but, all he argued was her testimony, which under state law, is enough to convict. So, all someone has to do is say

Someone committed a crime and they can be convicted on that lie. The other ground was, "Trial Court abused its discretion and denied appellant due process when it failed to grant his counsel's request for an instruction to disregard an erroneous argument made by the prosecution". And of course, the Appellate Court affirmed my conviction. But, if I had the opportunity to bounce back and forth with my appeal attorney, prior to him filing my direct appeal, the insufficient evidence would be about the fact that the only witness who said I committed a crime, was not properly sworn in. She did not, in any way, confirm that she knew she would get into any type of trouble when she lied on the witness stand. They only asked her if she knew the difference between a truth and a lie. Then Texas lawmakers made a rule, Texas Evidence Rule 603, that states, "Before testifying, a witness must give an oath or affirmation to testify. It must be in a form designed to impress that duty on the witness' conscience.". Our lawmakers did not place any punishment when a Court breaks the rule of law. Well, since it was "affirmed" on my direct appeal and I could not afford an attorney, I had to file a Petition for Discretionary Review (PDR) on my own, with no formal legal training. Now, here in the Texas Prison System (TDCJ), they have what they call, "Transfer facilities", to house prisoners for up to 2 years before

being placed on a regular Institutional Division (TDCJ-ID) unit. This was approved by the Texas lawmakers. Well, while I was at this particular Transfer Facility, the Holiday Unit, I had to figure out, on my own, with no formal legal training, and no other prisoners with previous experience in the law methods, to navigate through this judicial system, and I was given a very short time to file said PDR. I did end up filing that PDR timely but, it was DENIED, I am sure it is because I did not present that PDR in a fashion that they understood, since I am not a lawyer. I would like to note that two years is enough time for the appeal process to expire and the time to file a Habeas claim, according to that AEDPA, there is a one year time restriction to bring a Habeas claim to the Federal Court. Which, I believe, violates the United States Constitution of America (USCA) Article I Section 9, "The privilege of the writ of Habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." How is it in the public safety for prisoners to be denied the ability to file a Habeas corpus? We are imprisoned, away from the public. Anyway, I did barely meet that one year timeline but according to that AEDPA and the PLRA, I have to bring up every issue I have, whether I am a lawyer or not,

or forfeit any future claim unless I could have not known about them. That is a very high bar to cross when we are not lawyers. I would also like to note the only way I met that one year timeline of the AED PA was because I was assaulted and injured by the staff, that tends to mistreat prisoners on those transfer facilities, and therefore, I was "shipped" to a regular I.D. unit (TPC-ID), here at the Lynagh Unit. And here, prisoners in the law library had years and years of experience and helped me to navigate through the process. I am not saying that I wrote a writ of Habeas that was understandable to the Court, ofterall, I am not a lawyer. It is those lawmakers who violated their oath of office by not protecting me and my fellow americans from all enemies, both Foreign and domestic. I am not a lawyer. I am not any good at conveying my words for a lawyer type to understand. And I don't know how long it takes to become a lawyer but I bet it is more than one or two years. And I bet they have a professor teaching them. Here, I got "Students of the law" giving advice to other "students". And we are learning through our failures and having very little successes.

Well, as I have written, I filed my Habeas Corpus 28 USC § 2254 (8/22/54) and our federal lawmakers judicial system allows a magistrate to look over the case and give a recommendation, and in my case, he

recommended that my case be dismissed for failure to exhaust state remedies. Now, both the State and I wrote Briefs stating that I did exhaust state remedies but the District Court Judge sided with his magistrate and improperly ruled for me to be dismissed. So, I then had to appeal a wrong decision by a U.S. District Judge that took the advice of a magistrate Judge. But, yet again, the lawmakers hindered me by making prisoners get a Certificate of Appealability (COA). That came from that PLRA. So now, I have to get permission, from the appellate court, to appeal. I, along with other prisoners help, did navigate a way to file for said COA in which it was granted. But then I had to figure out how to write the appeal brief. Well, it turns out, it was not that difficult at all because all I had to do was write what I basically just wrote in the COA.

So, our lawmakers are saving time in the courts by making us do the same thing over again? Well, while waiting on that appellate court, the U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit (5th Cir.) to make a ruling, I went ahead and filed a state Habeas Corpus mentioning several more issues not in my federal Habeas Corpus. I was granted a HEARING for the State Habeas, and after the HEARING, I was suppose to be able to file my objections to the trial court's facts and conclusions of law within 10 days of receiving them. The trial court's clerk

did not send them to me and the state's Court of Criminal Appeals ruled against me without telling me by not sending me their judgment. I never received that ruling. So, anyway, after many months, the 5th Cir ruled that my § 2254 be vacated and Remanded Back to the U.S. District Court for a proper ruling. Then I get a Brief from the State, stating that since I did not object to the facts and conclusions of law in the State Court, then I am not allowed to get any relief at the federal level. This was the first time I had any knowledge of the States facts and conclusions of law even existed and that the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas had ruled against me. I did write the that court to let them know about this error, through a second Habeas Corpus, but instead of sending my Habeas Corpus to the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas, the Judge and the Clerk both sent me letters stating that the clerk errored and the Clerk then sent me those facts and conclusions of law. And even though the Appeals court already ruled against me, I went ahead and Formed my objections and sent them in within 10 days of me receiving them, a very short time line set by those state lawmakers. I thought maybe the Court of Criminal Appeals would reopen my appeal but they did not and according to the rule of law set up

by those state lawmakers, that only the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas, on its own initiative, can review its decision because, as a prisoner, I can not request a review. See Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure Rule 79.2 (d), And after I received that document from the state attorney stating I am not allowed any relief, a U.S. magistrate judge wrote his memorandum and a recommendation to dismiss my §§ 2254 and gave me 14 days to object. I worked day and night and mailed my objections on the 14th day. That short timeline did not give me any real time to defend myself and its the lawmakers who make these short timelines. IF I would have had a lawyer, none of this would have happened, and if it did, I'm sure a lawyer would know what to do. I don't, still don't.

Well anyway, I mailed my objections on time but, our federal lawmakers were not through hindering me from relief because in our Constitution, USCA Article I Section 8 paragraph 7, states that our federal lawmakers are responsible, "to establish the Post office and Post roads", and this Post office that they established failed to deliver my objections in a timely manner. I mailed my objections on the 14th day of his ruling and 4 days later, the U.S. District Court dismissed my §§ 2254 for failure to object to the magistrates

memorandum and recommendation. I wrote several letters to the clerk of that court and the magistrate judge of the whereabouts of my objections and finally I get the clerk to send me a "docket sheet" that showed that it took 23 (twenty three) days for our lawmakers' established post office, to deliver my objections to the court. I complied with the "mailbox rule" that all courts are suppose to abide by and mislors your courts rule F.C. Rule 29.2, but it did me no good. I did see that there was a way I could get a rehearing but the 14 days after the ruling had long past before the District court even received my objections. I should have filed for a rehearing as soon as I was notified that my §§ 2254 was dismissed but, I am not a lawyer. Well, I kept looking for a way to get some relief from yet another, injustice. It took me some time to find that I can file a Fed. R. Civ. Proc Rule 60 (b) motion because of something happening not of my doing. But because our lawmakers will not provide me with a lawyer and I am not a lawyer, I file a mediocre 60 (b) motion and the U.S. magistrate judge ruled that since none of my issues are any good in my §§ 2254, then I do not merit any relief. I wrote my objections but, it fell on deaf ears at the U.S. District court

ruled right along with the magistrate judge. I again had to appeal but, yet again, because I am a prisoner, I had to file a COA to get permission from the appellate court, 5th Cir., before I can continue to appeal. But, this time I was DENIED a COA to appeal the U.S. District Court's decision. Well, Justices, I researched the best I could but those lawmakers only gave me 14 days to request a rehearing and it took our lawmakers post office 7 days to deliver that ruling to me and the time for Rehearing falls under Fed R. App. P. Rule 40 (a)(1) which states, "... a petition for panel rehearing may be filed within 14 days after entry of judgment." This judgment against me took about a week to get to me so, I requested an extension of time by U.S. Postal Service well before the 14 day timeline but it took our lawmakers post office 11 (eleven) days to deliver it to the court and even though I complied with the "mailbox rule", the clerk, of the 5th Cir., sent me a letter stating that it was untimely. That only left me to petition your Honorable Court for a writ of certiorari, in which your court held a conference and then DENIED me

of such a writ, I now have knowledge of REHEARINGS
So, I looked into your court's rules and found that I
can request a rehearing under your court's rules,
S.Ct. Rule 44, but, as I was reading in S.Ct. Rule
44.1, it states, "Any petition for the rehearing of
any judgment or decision of the Court on the merits
shall be filed within 25 days of the entry of the
judgment ...", I then seen the date of the judgment
and I recalled the date I actually received your
Court's ruling and about 30 days had passed between
those dates. This means that when I received your
ruling, the time of filing for a review was past, which
gave me no time at all to request an extension
of time. I assure you that the mailroom on this
unit writes down every date a legal mail leaves
the unit and every legal mail that comes to the
unit. It is very easy for your court to request those
dates and I am very aware that I could get 60
months in federal prison for lying to such one
of you. I do not intend to spend many years
in prison by telling such lies. I am telling the
truth. The U.S. Postal Service has played it's

part in denying me access to the Courts by denying my Freedom of speech, the right to redress for grievances, my USCA Const. amend. I and my right to due process of law, my USCA Const. Amend XIV, The postal service is the responsibility of our Federal lawmakers. This is yet another hindrance made by our lawmakers to keep The PEOPLE, the actual PEOPLE, from getting any type of relief from their unjust judicial system. Well anyway, I kept on looking to see if there was any way I could get your court to rehear my case and all I could come up with was to file a motion called out-of-time for a rehearing and along with it a motion for rehearing. Your court again had a conference and then sent me a ruling stating that I was denied an out-of-time rehearing. In which I am still confused. Was I denied to file out-of-time or was I denied a rehearing? But, had the U.S. Postal Service delivered your ruling in an acceptable amount of time, it would have saved alot of the courts time and saved me alot of time, paper, stamps, etc., as I would have only had to file for a rehearing, at least I would know that I was denied on my issues.

and not because I had to file out of time.

Justice, I really want you to see that the Scales of justice have been tipped on the side of the lawmakers in this Nation. These lawmakers have set up a judicial system that benefits themselves. When one of THE PEOPLE, actual people, violate the law, and according to the lawmakers both State and Federal, there is a level of punishment but, when it is a person operating their judicial system, whether witness coordinator, trial court clerk, trial judge, U.S. District Court clerk, a couple of U.S. District Court magistrates, a U.S. Court of Appeals clerk, or the U.S. Postal Service, and even the two types of Directors

running the prison system here, well, there is no punishment for any of them for violating the Rule of Law that the lawmakers have set up in their judicial system. Justice, all those above mentioned PEOPLE and more that work in the judicial system have violated the Rule of Law in my criminal appeal process. I have not even mentioned what violations of the Rule of Law, PEOPLE working in the judicial system did to me through out my civil rights lawsuit, where their unlawful, rule breaking activity continued.

So, lets Chat a bit about my 42 USC §1983 that has landed me in your most Honorable Court. I Complained about the defendants basically doing the same things the King of Britain was doing to our nations Forefathers that was written in The Declaration of Independance of 1776. I Sure wish yall would read my original Complaint. I wrote them on pages 3A, 3B, and 3c of that 42 USC § 1983 Civil rights Complaint Form. I Complained about the tyranny and oppression that the defendants are doing to THE PEOPLE, actual PEO PLE. I even complained even more on pages 4, 4A, and 4B of that §§1983. I did the best I could, as a non-lawyer, to explain that I am in "S-O-S", a serious call for help. But, because the lawmakers set the rule of law for the courts, the U.S. District Court, Western district of Texas (USDC, Western) asked me for a "more definate Statement". IF the Court did not understand me, a Non-lawyer, why did they not provide me with an attorney to explain it in a language the Court can understand? No, our lawmakers are not interested in giving The actual PEOPLE a Fair chance in their judicial

ystem those lawmakers made. Their judicial system gives PEOPLE, like me, a severe disadvantage in their judicial system. The scales of justice are tipped in the judiciary's systems favor. And by the lawmakers not providing me and other PEOPLE, actual PEOPLE, with an attorney to navigate throughout the whole judicial process, they did not protect me and all other actual PEOPLE from all enemies, both foreign and domestic. Those lawmakers should have passed into law, documents that would have protected the PEOPLE, actual PEOPLE, from this unjust judicial system they formed. A good example would be that, "Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948", that was passed at the General Assembly of the United Nations that our nation was, and is, a part of. Our lawmakers, both past and present, have failed to place that document as the "law of the land" under the USCA article II section 2 and was written about in the Federalist Papers #75 prior to the United States Constitution being drawn up. If you will look at that Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 article's 2 and 6, you will see that if

it was the "law of the land", that PLRA and the AEDPA would never had the opportunity to be law. That PLRA and the AEDPA declassified me as a person and allows the lawmakers to discriminate against me by separating me from the rest of the population from certain abilities to file in their judicial system. Why limit a prisoners ability to get relief? Is that not oppression? Is that not Tyranny? Why not provide prisoners, that have very little income, if at all, an attorney to fight against the many attorneys the lawmakers' judicial system is using against us? I think it is so that we will just give up since we are not lawyers. Me and our forefathers complained of it in the Declaration of Independence 1776, they wrote, "... for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measure...". I wrote basically the same thing in my § 1983 civil rights complaint. And this is what all those lawmakers are doing. They have made, and are still making, the judicial system so difficult to navigate, that if we, the actual PEOPLE, are not actual lawyers or can not afford an attorney, then we get exhausted by trying to navigate through their judicial system.

I can not win against a lawyer in any judicial system those lawmakers have set up. Justices, I am a carpenter by trade. I would not ask a lawyer to build a house. And even if a lawyer tried to build a house, how many mistakes would he make? Would it pass inspection? Would it be correct? No, not likely. It is the same with the PEOPLE, actual PEOPLE, trying to navigate through their judicial system. Sure, those lawmakers gave me an attorney for the trial and the direct appeal process but that was for only about 3 years, I've been fighting for my freedom since 2012 and it is now 2024, so for about 9 years, I have been on my own with the only help of other prisoners who are not lawyers. This is truly an unfair judicial system those lawmakers have set up. Lawyer vs. Lawyer would be fair. Those lawmakers have set themselves up as an "old west hired gunman". Just imagine, if you will, an old west town, on one side of the street, a professional gun slinger and on the other side, a store clerk or dressmaker, or, like me, a carpenter. Who do you think will win in a gun battle? It is not a fair fight is it? And this is like unto the judicial system those lawmakers have set up. If those lawmakers made an oath to protect THE PEOPLE,

actual PEOPLE, from all enemies, both foreign and domestic, then, where is my protection from the domestic enemy that has, and is making, an unfair judicial system? This judicial system is made to keep PEOPLE incarcerated. To keep punishing PEOPLE over and over again with is oppressing us and by keeping us from relief, they have set themselves in the same category as tyrant. And while the PEOPLE, actual PEOPLE, have gone through their judicial system, we lost the influence to tell anyone about it because their system will not let anyone to actually pay for their crime(s) as they use past crimes, when time has already been paid, to use their [my] past against us. And because of this, I have, in the past, been denied to work at government facilities. One of them being NASA, through a construction company called PATENT Scaffolding. Nor can I get a job at places that have government contracts. This nation has become the lawmaker's nation and the actual PEOPLE are at their mercy. Even your court is at their mercy because they make the laws and you have to rule that if it is the law, so it stands. They will be coming for you soon. I heard it on the news. I am sure you will be fine because

'uall' know how to work their judicial system, ...for now anyway. I say that because anytime the actual PEOPLE get an advantage over the lawmakers, they just change the law. And it's not like them lawmakers have not made mistakes, grave mistakes, mistakes that caused alot of death and destruction of societies in this nation, Let's look at our USCA const. amend XVIII, 1919, wich outlawed a drug called alcohol, or as they called it, "intoxicating spirits". Now, that caused alot of killings in the streets. Do yall remember the "tommy gun"? And what about how many actual PEOPLE were arrested and convicted wich caused mass incarceration, much like we have now. And since it was illegal, actual PEOPLE turned to other crimes because they now had a criminal record, much like we have now, Hmmm? But in 1933 just 14 years later, those lawmakers realized their mistake and repealed that law with the USCA const. amend. XXI. So why did they repeal that law? I'm sure they will politize it but, "any juror of reason" can see, is that the PEOPLE, the actual PEOPLE wanted to use that mind altering substance whether it was legal or not. That mistake of making alcohol illegal caused criminal activity to continue for many years after because, many, many, actual PEOPLE had

already been criminalized by those law makers. I only mention this mistake by our lawmakers because they continue to create a judicial system that continually brings up the past crimes against the actual PEOPLE to place in the juror's mind that if the actual PEOPLE have committed a crime before, then we must be guilty of the crime we are accused of now. So, what does one have to do with the other? I can figure out why our lawmakers allow such a thing. It is to put in a jurors mind that a defendant is a criminal and that makes it easy to discriminate against them [me]. It is the oath of office that they broke and are still breaking. Then law makers have made themselves like Kings and Queens of this nation and they protected themselves in 1798 with ratifying into law the USCA const. amend. XI, which gives them immunity from lawsuits, which actually made them the sovereigns of our nation and the actual PEOPLE, as subjects, just as our forefathers were considered when the King of Britain has control over this land. I have paid for my past crimes, both that I did and did not do. But I will always have a criminal record showing

them. The King of Britain did the same thing to our forefathers in the 1700's. It is right there in the Declaration of Independence of 1776 and I complained about it in my § 1983 that has ended up bringing me to your Honorable Court. And I understand that our Declaration of Independence, 1776 was the first lawsuit of our nation and I believe we won that lawsuit, and it stands today, well, unless that PLRA eliminated it. Because, according to the PLRA after the government "fixes" the problem, then after 2 years the government can be freed from that judgment. How nice for the government. How nice for the lawmakers. In 1979, the Texas Prison System was sued and forced to "fix" many of the conditions in prison and one of those was the access to courts. Well, over the years, TDCJ and TDCJ-ID have kept changing the way they gave access to courts they were ordered to do. So much so that now I am only allowed 25 sheets of paper a week and I must show that I used them up before I can get anymore. TDCJ-ID changed their policy of at least 10

Hours a week in the law library to a maximum of 10 hours a week. I can only have 5 legal mail go out a week. What if I successfully sued every member of Congress? I would have to send over 500 people the same document until they got a lawyer. How long would that take me and would the Court wait that long for me to comply with the rule of law? It takes me a long time to write, by hand, and copy, by hand, all these legal documents. There is no free access to a copy machine. How do they say we have access to courts when it costs money to access it and with a limited amount of time? Because TICS-ID charges for every piece of paper, stamps, envelopes, pen, carbon paper, etc., that a prisoner needs to access any court. All this I am stating is in my §§ 1983 civil rights lawsuit.

These lawmakers made the rules that hinder me from filing and getting relief. At one time the Supreme Court, your Honorable Court, ruled that THE PEOPLE are the sovereign of the nation. That was way back in 1793 in Chisholm v. Georgia 2 US 419. It was the First Chief Justice, John Jay, who ruled that, along

with others. And since then, our law makers changed all that by changing the law and adding laws that made the law makers and other government agencies the sovereign of this nation.

Justices, this §§ 1983 Civil rights lawsuit is as big as our Declaration of Independence of 1776.

our Founding Fathers knew that if THE PEOPLE, the actual PEOPLE, wanted to keep our Freedom, we will have to continue to fight for it. It has been said that it will come back to, "the blood of tyrants must be shed" and I sure hope and pray that it does not come down to that for THE PEOPLE, the actual PEOPLE, to get back our Freedom from oppression and tyranny, I truly believe that it is your Honorable Court that can stop the oppression and tyranny of those lawmakers here in our nation before it is too late. Give me the opportunity to present to your Honorable Court the many oppressions by our tyrant lawmakers.

Give me the attorneys to properly present this case which ended up about whether or not I can proceed IFP because of the PLRA that those lawmakers made into law. THE PEOPLE, the

actual PEOPLE need each and everyone of yall. "The needs of the many outweigh the needs of the few."

Come, let us take a walk together in to the most free nation on Earth, the only real free nation that our Forefathers lived and died for. How honorable it is for someone to serve his or her nation, oh, but how shameful it is for someone to use that position to force his or her rule over THE PEOPLE, the actual PEOPLE.

Justices please grant me a Petition for a writ of certiorari and give me some lawyers to properly show yall how the lawmakers of this nation and state have become tyrants just like that King of Britain was back in the 1700's.

Thank yall very much for yall's time.

may God bless yall and may God Bless America!

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be GRANTED.

Respectfully submitted by: Larry A Stoebe 01864228

Date: 8-22-24