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No. _____

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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
—
ROBERT JAMES RAY, - PETITIONER
VS
GOOGLE LLC, d/b/a YouTube,, — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

ROBERT JAMES RAY

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QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

One aspect of YouTube's Breach of Contract - was Artificial Intelligence chatbots used in all communications between Plaintiff Robert Ray and his YouTube Platform in 2021-2023, without his knowledge or consent, when he was inquiring about payment from his YouTube AdSense Account?

Was Google's AI training manufacturing false earnings and correspondence? Is this Constitutional under the Commerce Clause?

How can YouTube report earnings and loss if they are unable to give a sole content creator a financial accounting of his channel? The contracts are unenforceable as they stand due to being bad faith agreements. Google is out of compliance with their content creators and their shareholders. Is this an SEC violation? *SEC - section 17 - general fraud provision ... section 9 (a) 2 - prohibiting manipulation:* When YouTube deleted 200,000+ views from Ray's 500,000+ views and then falsely accused Ray of creating the "invalid views" was this fraud? How was it reported to the advertising companies - were they reimbursed for "invalid views"? How was it reported for the financial reports? How was it reported to the shareholders?

What is Robert Ray's Constitutional Right for financial cure from Google if the lower courts deny the ability to bring them to account?

List of Parties and Related Cases

- All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.
- 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:

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RELATED CASES

ROBERT J. RAY V. GOOGLE, LLC d/b/a YouTube, NO. 3:23-CV-65-KHJ-MTP,
U.S. DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI NORTHERN DIVISION - CIVIL
ACTION. Judgement entered August 18th, 2023.

ROBERT JAMES RAY v. GOOGLE LLC d/b/a YouTube, No. 23-cv-04222-TSH, U.S. DISTRICT
COURT Northern District of California, San Francisco. Judgement entered November 6, 2023.

ROBERT JAMES RAY v. GOOGLE LLC d/b/a YouTube, No. 23-3987 D.C. No. 3:23-cv-04222-TSH,
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT. Judgement entered July 14, 2025.

ROBERT JAMES RAY v. GOOGLE LLC, d/b/a You Tube, No. 23-3987 D.C. No. 3:23-cv-04222-TSH,
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT. ORDER entered September 11, 2025.

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D.C. No. 3:23-cv-04222-TSH MEMORANDUM - ROBERT JAMES RAY, Plaintiff - Appellant, v.
GOOGLE LLC, d/b/a You Tube, Defendant - Appellee. - Appeal from the United States District Court for
the Northern District of California Thomas S. Hixson, Magistrate Judge, Presiding Submitted July 14,
2025** Before: HAWKINS, S.R. THOMAS, and McKEOWN, Circuit Judges

APPENDIX B : UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION - CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:23-CV-65-KHJ-MTP - ROBERT J. RAY PLAINTIFF
V. GOOGLE, LLC d/b/a YouTube DEFENDANT

APPENDIX C: UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
ROBERT JAMES RAY, Plaintiff, v. GOOGLE LLC, d/b/a You Tube, Defendant. Case No.
23-cv-04222-TSH ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO DISMISS Re: Dkt. No. 30 -THOMAS S.
HIXSON United States Magistrate Judge

APPENDIX D : UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT ROBERT
JAMES RAY, Plaintiff - Appellant, v. GOOGLE LLC, d/b/a You Tube, Defendant - Appellee. No.
23-3987 D.C. No. 3:23-cv-04222-TSH Northern District of California, San Francisco ORDER September
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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 issue 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

reported at ; or

has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

is unpublished.

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

reported at _____ ; or

has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

For cases from federal courts:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was 07/23/25

No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: 09/11/25, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix D.

An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including February 28, 2026 on December 30, 2025 in Application No. USCA9 23-3987.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

"It has often been held that the interposition of a corporation will not be allowed to defeat a legislative policy, whether that was the aim or only the result of the arrangement. ... 'the courts will not permit themselves to be blinded or deceived by mere forms of law' but will deal 'with the substance of the transaction involved as if the corporate agency did not exist and as the justice of the case may require.'" (321 US., pp.362-363, 64 S. Ct.,p 537: emphasis added.)

Commerce Clause - (Due Process) - Constitution's fundamental guarantee that all levels of government must operate within the law and provide fair procedures before acting against individuals." There is a clear breach of contract and the lower courts dismissed the case with prejudice denying Ray of his Constitutional Right based on the Commerce Clause - (his Due Process).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

“An agreement to defraud is an agreement to deceive or cheat.”

Robert Ray alleges YouTube of using Artificial Intelligence to mine his work against his knowledge or consent and manufacturing false views for enticement to promote their platform - which is breach of contract. Ray alleges he has been defrauded by YouTube yet he has been denied his day in court or to leave to amend the complaint. Based on the new information available after the original filing of the lawsuit in Plaintiff's home state of Mississippi, where he is doing business, more evidence has come to light to support his case including numerous lawsuits alleging the same bad business practices against Google.

When “The Google Team,” literally sans any personal name or signature, replied to the Mississippi Attorney General Lynch Fitch's official letter of inquiry regarding Ray's earnings, that is when he began to suspect this whole process of his non-payment of revenue and months of tech chat evasiveness could possibly be handled by Google only through their AI technology. At the time Ray signed on to YouTube AI was not even an idea that was discussed via the Contract much less anything Ray knew he would have to contend with in receiving his YouTube income.

Since that day and during the course of three years of research regarding Google Legal AI, Ray is now convinced he has never dealt with a human since before even signing his initial contract - which at the time of the agreement seemed impossible of a consideration, and if he had known he would have never signed the Terms of Service. Ray is accusing Google AI of generating any possible false documentation sent to him via YouTube regarding his AdSense Earnings.

The publishers aka content creators are also enticed by AI which is inducement - once their content is uploaded it belongs to Google “in perpetuity” so a Publisher must move forward with the other two contracts to actually be paid by YouTube.

95% of civil cases are settled, except for Google, which rarely goes to court with independent publishers due to consistent dismissals for stating a claim. They are never held accountable.

How can Google AI Legal be clerk, lawyer, judge and jury for all content creators? Autonomous Legal take over of the Court system. Google is trying to impose a legalization turning point by rewriting basic tenants of commerce that will benefit their monopoly at all cost to the community.

What is Ray, an American citizen, recourse for nonpayment from a Corporation which has become a Global Monopoly and owns all of Ray's work?

YouTube dba Google LLC claims that it pays its content creators yet millions of content creators say that is false and where is the official audit per channel of proof of payment consisting of loss/profit statements of the YouTube accounts. There is a Fiduciary obligation to uphold the company contract - financial statements of their accounts as the payer of the earnings is well within reason after monetization of a YouTube channel. Google has an obligation of accounting and it must be enforceable in order to honor their own contract. (*scott vs sec. Title ins. 1937*)

The contracts are extremely onesided as millions of content creators are forced to deal with any breach in one small court jurisdiction in Northern California against a Multinational Corporation that is available everywhere, which inherently makes the contracts unconscionable and untenable for the independent Publishers from all over the country.

'In legal proceedings, the ability to modify or correct court filings is crucial for fairness and accuracy.

"Leave to amend" is a procedural tool that allows parties to address errors, omissions, or new

developments in their pleadings, significantly impacting a case's trajectory. admissibility, and legal strategies, as the amendment may introduce new claims or defenses requiring the opposing party to adjust.

Rule 15 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure emphasizes that leave should be freely given when justice requires, ensuring cases are decided on their merits. While **Rule 15** provides a broad framework for granting leave to amend, the decision ultimately rests with the court's discretion. Judges must balance the interests of justice with the procedural and substantive rights of the opposing party. However, this discretion is not unlimited, and appellate courts may review denials for abuse of discretion. In **Foman v. Davis, the U.S. Supreme Court** emphasized that leave to amend should be freely given unless there is a clear reason to deny it, such as undue delay, bad faith, or futility. Courts must provide specific reasons for denial, and failure to do so can result in reversal on appeal. Similarly, in **Beeck v. Aquaslide 'N' Dive Corp** the court allowed an amendment to correct a misidentification of the defendant, highlighting the principle that amendments should serve justice.'

Ray has asked the court to consider the fraudulent inducement to place his work on their platform with constant promotions on Google. This is just one example from a search for "YouTube pay per view" on 12/9/25:

[How Much Does YouTube Pay Per View? \(2025 Earnings Guide\)](#)

Oct 6, 2025 "Most YouTube channels earn between \$1 and \$30 per 1,000 views from ad revenue alone, but your actual take-home pay (known as RPM) depends heavily on your niche, your audience's location, and your video length."

Ventress.app

<https://ventress.app> › blog › youtube-earnings-guide

Many officials across the Government are concerned with Google business practices. The old brick and mortar agreements are moot with YouTube and the constantly expanding Alphabet.

Ponzi Scheme is the definition of arbitrary accounting to defraud investors. Google/YouTube is a new form of business that has never existed. Ray is alleging that this form of accounting is actually a ponzi scheme. Where investment is intelligence - everything is an AI investment.

They knew they had a captive audience during the shutdown and did heavy promotion to sign up to their service while everyone was turning to social media - offering a "free platform" for creators. Google search only allowed positive reviews of YouTube so new sign ups were unaware of any payment disputes. YouTube knew they were going to unleash AI on the creators, on an innocent and unsuspecting constituency. Promises were not a guarantee of payment but a lure to join their platform for their profit, which is criminal intent.

When Ray signed up for YouTube he never agreed that AI could use his work forever.

Google is creating a Double fraud; (1) AI being used to generate false projected earnings on the YouTube dashboard to entice more use by the Creators, and (2) bank and wire fraud when sending correspondence to Creators claiming those earnings have been deposited. Ray is unsure how it happened; he just knows that it happened to him and the Company has kept him in the dark throughout the whole ordeal.

Ray has asked that his case be reviewed in a court of law for the truth of the matter of what Google actually owes him based on the facts of his relationship with the company.

Every lawyer Ray has spoken to about this case has been afraid to represent him or are beholden to YouTube /Google via their own relationship to the company and the contracts they have signed to use the service. If they "get out of line" Google can hurt their livelihood. Many lawyers are just so confused by the language of the contract they claim they are unable to help in any way conducive to the court.

The Supreme Court itself utilizes YouTube and has a direct relationship with the "Service" and has signed or allowed conditional contracts which could be construed as de facto conflict of interest. Google owns all the courts work on the platform for all time to use as they see fit.

The 9th Circuit has its own YouTube channel since April 15, 2010 hence it has a direct relationship with Google which could be a conflict of interest in its decision of dismissal in favor of Google.

How much money has YouTube made off of the court system from the “free platform,” which ultimately is paid for by all Americans, who are then refused a day in court to address injustice by the platform?

The National Courts are dealing with the possibility of breaking up Google under the *Anti Trust Sherman Act*. Ray’s experience with Google supports the allegations of operating an illegal advertising monopoly which they were found guilty via bench trial in a Lawsuit brought by 17 states. This judgement shows intent to inflate ad views to the advertiser then delete views to content creators by claiming invalid views. This is another double fraud: (1) advertisers pay for ad views and (2) publishers lose ad view revenue that was paid to them by the advertisers from the “invalid views”, so AdSense /Google /YouTube profits from those counted/uncounted views. Ray alleges the accounting is confusing and is based on a ponzi scheme.

Should YouTube be taken from Google at this point of anti-trust litigation is a huge question in Ray’s case based on his treatment by the corporation and subsequent understanding of the level of fraud being perpetuated on the American people. The contract for payment is so arbitrary and non binding it’s shocking to the conscience.

There is also the question of how content creators are paid when subscription service customers view their videos on YouTube? What percentage of earnings from the ad free space of views of their content is given to the creator? Or is this another level of “non-payment” for viewership? How is that accounted for in the profit/loss statement to the shareholders?

Equity for services rendered? The amount of monies generated on the platform are staggering and accruing by the second. Yet every penny is accounted for in secret. How do they answer to the shareholders for the exact profit and loss statements per channel?

Judge Kristi H. Johnson - Southern District of Mississippi ruled in favor of (55% of all ad revenue paid per view or subscription) to Ray.

Ray was doing his best to promote his books and his Professional Developmental Process, despite the shutdown of the country, and began investing his time in social media when all his energy had to be diverted to just dealing with YouTube daily/hourly for months to no avail or consideration. YouTube had been sending him statements and showing analyticals on his Dashboard of huge earnings that he would receive once officially monetized. After becoming a “YouTube Partner” and three years later it has led to being here asking the Supreme Court for relief - unknowing of legislative law yet feeling sound in

common law for the common man. A huge injustice has been perpetuated on Americans and he is now pleading with the court to reverse the dismissal and allow his case to go forward fairly in the Court system.

By Google's own terminology 200,000 "views" are fraudulent yet they refuse the terminology that they pay" per view"? It's a contradictory argument and unconstitutional under the *Commerce Clause - Sherman Act*. Ray has his right to his day in court to face his accuser.

Google is alleging Ray committed fraud yet they refuse to pay him, by their account, for legitimate views. Where is proof of missing views? How much money was reallocated /refunded to the advertisers for the 200,000 "invalid views" or did Google put ads in Ray's videos for free? How many ads, when, how much charged to advertisers?

Why would YouTube /Google AdSense refuse to allow Ray to speak to a customer representative when he is inquiring about months of correspondence regarding potentially thousands to millions of dollars? Internal algorithms have to take and give (count) views - where is the audit?

There is no legal precedent for AI. Susan Wozasky and Alphabet were using YouTube/AdSense "Publishers" as so-called guinea pigs sans their knowledge. At the time the TOS (Terms of Service) was 25 pages. Much of what Ray alleges in the lawsuit has been addressed in the new contracts that show Ray is correct the contract(s) were in bad faith. Since Ray's initial lawsuit the TOS is down to three pages including AI permissions in 2025.

In May 2023, Jeffrey Hinton - Godfather of Artificial Intelligence announced his resignation from Google to be able to "freely speak out about the risks of A.I." that establishing safety guidelines will require cooperation among those competing in use of AI in order to avoid the worst outcomes."

YouTube CEO, Susan Wojcicki stated herself how important YouTube was before her untimely passing:

Wojcicki: Sure. YouTube enables our creators, which are really such an incredible part of YouTube, really the backbone of YouTube, and we have over two million creators who generate revenue from YouTube. When we look, for example, in the U.S. what that actually means, we see that that actually contributes really significantly in both GDP and in jobs. Over 20 billion in GDP and almost 400,000 in jobs. And that's from the Oxford economic report that just came out. I mean, what creators can do is they can take their passion, something they always loved, and start creating videos. YouTube does the monetization, the distribution of that, and it becomes a next generation media company. Actually, during the pandemic, for example, there are many stories of creators who actually became, for the first time,

creators because something happened in their life. For example, we have this creator, Randy Lau, [whose] business shut down during the pandemic, like a lot of people's business. And his father had been a Chinese chef and had been cooking. And so he started filming his dad making Chinese recipes. And they are amazing. Every time you look at them, you think, "Wow, this is how the restaurant made all those recipes that I wanted to have at home." And now they have a very successful business. They have almost 500,000 subscribers. So it's just a way for individuals to be able to take their passion, turn it into a next generation media company and generate revenue.

Adams: Speaking of generating revenue: Based on what I can see online, most of YouTube's highest paid creators are white. And I know you've had a big initiative to try to elevate more creators of color. But what is the long term strategy for increasing the diversity of the types of people who can get rich on YouTube?

Wojcicki: Well, first of all, we think YouTube is a great way for being able to diversify the voices that we hear in media. Because YouTube isn't a gatekeeper, anyone can just post their video and post and start creating content and connecting with their audience. They don't need to go create a script and have someone review it and then approve it, fund it, etc. They can just start filming in their house. We really do see that YouTube has enabled a lot of voices from underrepresented communities that we never would have heard from before in media. It's been a very important priority for us. We think it's a differentiator for YouTube, the fact that we have so many different types of content and different voices coming from all over the world. It's been hard for us to really understand exactly what is the diversity of YouTube because we don't have our creators report. They don't tell us what their backgrounds are. And so we actually launched something recently called self-ID, where our users can actually identify and tell us what is their background? How do they affiliate? And that is going to be really useful for us to understand exactly what is the makeup of our creator base, and how do we continue to support them in all ways, whether it's monetization, distribution, creation — what is the exact makeup of our ecosystem and how can we continue to support it? But we do a number of different programs across the board to be able to support all different types of groups. We actually have \$100 million Black voices fund that we've been doing to be able to elevate different Black voices. We have a number of programs for women. We do [have] ways for all different types of groups to be able to get started to really foster and support the diverse ecosystem we see on YouTube.

Adams: You said that YouTube isn't a gatekeeper. There's a lot of people I talk to on Capitol Hill here who would argue the opposite, that you do have to make some tough decisions about who does get space on your platform, and who does get to monetize their content on your platform. How do you see that role for yourself and how it's changed over the last couple years?

Wosaki :... The advantage of YouTube is there are millions of channels. I mean, when I was growing up, there was like a handful of channels. And so the fact that now there are millions enables that there's so many new voices and opportunities and topics that can be discussed that we never would have seen beforehand.

Adams: With so much content being uploaded to YouTube every day, it's inevitable that some of this moderation work that you're describing has to be done by machines, automation and AI. But there's a ton of research out there that shows there is bias built into a lot of the AI that is being used across many platforms. How do you account for that?

Wojcicki: So, we do use AI for really everything we do. We use it for our recommendation system, we use it for the ads, we use it to be able to find content that is violative. But we also use people. And the people — at the end, the people are in charge. So the people train the machines and sometimes there are biases that people have and that will get translated into the machines. We may become aware of that issue, and then, as a result, we'll need to retrain how our machines work. And so, this area of machine learning fairness, or AI fairness is a really important area where Google has done a tremendous amount of work. And we are also working incredibly hard to make sure that the way that we implement our algorithms are fair and equal to everyone. So we make sure that we are working with researchers, third parties, to be able to identify any different issues that are coming up and be able to address them. So if we see it, if we see some type of issue that's there, we will right away look at it, retrain our systems and figure out how to address that.

Adams: I have encountered more than one kid, some in my own family, who have told me that when they grow up, they want to be YouTubers. And they use that word specifically. What do you think of that — of kids looking to this kind of content creation as a career choice?

Wojcicki: Well, certainly there are many creators who are doing very well, and a lot of creators actually will do it as a hobby. So some of them, certainly many do it full-time, but many do it as something in addition. And so you think about it — it's an opportunity to really engage in something you're passionate about, share it with a global audience, generate revenue, and a lot of creators also will do more than just the videos. Once they have the videos and they have the audience, they'll write a book, they'll have a product, they hire people to work on it. I mean, if you think about it from a more academic standpoint, if you're creating a video, you need to have a point of view. You need to be able to express it articulately. You need to think about how to tell that story. And so I do think, academically, there are many benefits to being able to think about how do you create a video that has a story, has meaning, is engaging. From a career standpoint, it certainly is a very valid career for some set of people. It's a very valid hobby for some set of people. And then for others, it's just an opportunity to engage and do something that is a way to explore or grow their passion. But they're probably not going to have a — there'll be some set that, of course, will not have a big audience. They'll have a small set of people that watch their videos, but it doesn't mean it's not still a compelling experience. I encourage people to explore their passions and see what makes sense for them. And also, some people do it, and then they do something else, and then they come back to it. We gave that story about Made with Lau, but we also see other people. For example, we have many creators who are coming from the farming community, which has been really fascinating for me to see — FarmTube we've been calling it — which are people who are full-time farmers coming from the Midwest, who are documenting their life as farmers. For example, we have this one millennial farmer, [who] is Zach Johnson, who is a fifth generation farmer, and if you watch these videos, it's really interesting you learn a lot about how they use some equipment and the harvest.

Adams: I've seen some of them.

Wojcicki: Yeah, so that's just an example where someone is doing it in addition. It's not that he's only a YouTuber. He's a farmer and a YouTuber. So we see many people combining it along with their area of interest or passion."

Ray, as an alcohol substance abuse counselor and working with inmates for years, was very concerned about his Professional Development Process, a program for recovery, being represented on a reputable platform. He was ecstatic and surprised to see how fast his channel was growing and at watching his

estimated earnings on his YouTube Dashboard; and based on the statements by CEO Susan Wojcicki he felt like he was diligently climbing the YouTube ladder to success. As a 75 year old black man in Mississippi it was a blessing to have an outlet where his channel - by YouTube's count - had reached over 500,000 views and over 2000 subscribers. When he was informed during the pandemic that no payments were going out due to the shutdown, as soon as he had been monetized, he was patient - as he had received the initial \$118 dollars monetization payment correctly deposited in his Bank Account. He trusted the company. When he finally inquired, via the YouTube help chat, of his next payment that was a few months overdue he was informed monies would be deposited at the next pay cycle. When none was received he inquired again - and to this day he has never been allowed to speak to a person at YouTube regarding his revenue payments.

The 3rd Circuit, the 9th Circuit and Google all agreed that Ray is due 55% of all ad revenue.

Maybe if Ms Wojcicki was still here she would also agree with Mr. Ray. We will never know if she would approve of the emailed letter, in her name - unless Google agrees to a "deep dive" into his account - as he was informed via tech chats was being done to verify the letter stating he had earned \$7.5 Million Dollars. Google has never answered one of these questions and has done everything in its power to deny this independent content creator a conversation or any kind of satisfaction, which has led to him being denied in court.

The Promotion:

"CEO Susan Wojcicki addresses YouTube's priorities for 2022: the state of the creator economy, innovation, supporting the work of creators, and protecting the YouTube community. At YouTube, we're focused on growing our platform in the year ahead. Today I want to check in with an update on our key priorities: the state of the creator economy, innovation, supporting the work of creators, and protecting the YouTube community. More people are creating content on YouTube than ever before. We're seeing momentum across the platform, including on Shorts. We've now hit 5 trillion all time views on Shorts! Creators are helping us learn, keeping us entertained, and also significantly impacting the global economy. The number of channels around the world making more than \$10,000 a year is up 40 percent year over year. And a series of reports from Oxford Economics has shown the impact of the creator economy. In 2020, as people around the world adapted to changing circumstances around the pandemic, YouTube's creative ecosystem supported more than 800,000 jobs in 2020 in the United States, Japan, South Korea, Canada, Brazil, Australia, and the EU combined. When I first started at YouTube, there was only one way for a creator to make money on the platform: ads. We've been working over the years to expand the opportunities available to creators to connect with their audiences. Now there are 10 ways for creators to make money on YouTube! And we're seeing creators around the world benefit from these expanded opportunities. More creators are earning money from our non-ads products like Super Chat and Channel Memberships than ever before. Last year, YouTube Channel Memberships and paid digital goods were purchased or renewed more than 110 million times. The effects of this growth are felt around the

world. For example, YouTube channels in South Korea last month earned over 50 percent more revenue from Channel Memberships compared to December 2020. This includes creator and teacher Hwang Hyeon-pil whose Korean history channel offers channel members special videos, news, and lectures. Last year, Hwang grew his number of channel members to over 10,000 - an increase of more than 500 percent! People come to YouTube every day to learn, whether it's for help with homework, to explore a new interest, or to develop skills to start a new career. Creators and educational organizations are using our platform to help make learning more accessible. We're committed to doubling the number of users who engage with educational content on YouTube, and we're working toward that goal with new product features that will connect viewers with better ways to learn. We're committed to doubling the number of users who engage with educational content on YouTube, and we're working toward that goal with new product features that will connect viewers with better ways to learn. VVR tracks what percentage of views on YouTube comes from content that violates our policies. We'll continue to reach out to government officials to discuss issues that are a priority for viewers, creators, and artists on our platform. It's important that policymakers understand how their decisions could impact the growing creator economy. At YouTube, we look forward to what lies ahead. We're focused on supporting the creators and artists who make YouTube their home and the people around the world who come to our platform every day to make their lives a little brighter. We can't wait to see what you'll create next.”
<https://blog.youtube/inside-youtube/letter-susan-our-2022-priorities/>

“Social media companies have thrown considerable resources and money at online creators in recent years. YouTube would like to remind everyone that it throws the most. The media arm of Alphabet Inc.'s Google announced on Monday that it shares advertising sales with over 2 million video producers. YouTube also said it has paid out more than \$30 billion to creators in the past three years from ads, merchandising and other service features. The company says it laid the groundwork for that growth by cleaning up the site for advertisers.”
By Mark Bergen, Lucas Shaw and Bloomberg August 23, 2021

The Facts:

On March 27, 2022 Ray received the following information via his YouTube Channel Dashboard email from Google AdSense:

“About Your Revenue Payment:

Starting in March, and over the next few months you will have a new way to view your YouTube earnings. 10,758,000 will be sent to you on 4/26/2022.”

This is just one example, Ray has years of correspondence with YouTube to submit to court. He asked for a Jury Trial to hear all the evidence to make an informed decision of what Google actually owes him and to discover how many other content creators have been mis-treated in a similar sham fashion and been denied earnings sans ever being able to speak to a representative of the company except for a chatbot.

This includes potentially millions of children with YouTube Channels with very busy parents who are unable to decode the Monetization aspect of the Platform. Many children have been harmed by non-payment that lead to deflated egos, struggles with self-esteem, some pushed to suicide due to the unfair arbitrary business practices of Google.

Ray never considered that all these terms would lead to him being at the Supreme Court begging for mercy from the Google Worldwide Monopoly regarding monies they promised earned, paid and deposited to his checking account. After four years of correspondence and legalities he has yet to be dignified with a human conversation from Google about his account.

As stated in the summary to the Mississippi Attorney General's office Ray had every trust that Google would speak with him to explain the situation of this channel.

**Robert J Ray - Organism Chapter 4 - YouTube Channel Complaint
Summary - March 2022 - CS-22-00912 - Mississippi Attorney General's
Office**

I first became involved with YouTube in December 2020 when I began uploading my Professional Development Process videos on the YouTube Channel with the goal to become a YouTube Partner and having my channel monetized to earn income. After eight months of uploading my videos according to YouTube my channel achieved the goal of getting 1000 subscribers and 4000 watch hours. Now I was told by YouTube I would be getting paid **up to** \$22 per video view to start and in addition to ad revenue for **non-subscription services** which was estimated on my dashboard and updated daily.

At this time I also signed up with the YouTube official and verified marketing partner Social Blade which was given complete access to my YouTube account for Analytics and advice on earning more ad revenue. In addition to YouTube they were sending regular emails regarding my earnings to be paid into my checking account the 21-26th of each month by YouTube's official payment company AdSense. Based on all this information received from YouTube and Social Blade about expected earnings I invested over \$2000 in the production of my videos and promotion.

YouTube has not honored their agreement by paying me any money for my views which numbered 296,000 at the time I was monetized. As of mid March the channel officially totals 316,987 views.

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCeC5bkwAi5wyGEOuzNN24Ig/about>

I received an email from Google AdSense on 12/21/21 with the following "We sent a payment for your AdSense pub-3354396744834743 earnings on Dec 21,

2021.” My YouTube dashboard showed \$118.02 which was then deposited into my Citizens National Bank Account by AdSense. At this time I was told I had reached my threshold payment for monetization and in the following month would receive my YouTube earned income.

Among many other emails sent by YouTube, on 1/4/22 I was sent a graph claiming \$400,446.63 estimated earnings and showing an 152% increase in ad revenue.

After many attempts to discuss this matter, YouTube continually deflected me to different tech “people” with complex and confusing emails and hours of conversation with one employee via chat to be passed on to another and the issues never being resolved. YouTube would neither confirm nor deny the funds of \$7.5M that CEO Susan Wojcicki letter said I had earned nor any of the other funds claimed in the emails received from YouTube.

In January I received an email from YouTube stating that \$2.5 million dollars wired to my Citizens National Bank account had been denied and asked me to contact my bank to resolve the issue. I went to the bank and was told they never received the funds to be denied. At this point YouTube emails said they tried to send the funds to another Robert Ray at a Citizens bank in Missouri who had a YouTube channel and it had been accepted:

I called the bank in Kansas City to inquire where my funds were and was told it had never been deposited. Yet when asked via email again about the funds I received the explanation:

“Regarding your concern Mr.Ray I have look into this issue and found that the money that was pending to be sent at 7553 NW Barry Rd Kansas City, MO 64153 United States was declined and sent back to us due to the misinformation that was given to us and will be on hold until the next threshold is reached which is 2-26-22. HAVE A GREAT DAY!!”

None of this made sense and what misinformation are they referring to, yet when contacted YouTube through the chat service there was no explanation. At this point I opened a new bank account at Regions and updated my YouTube AdSense account to handle the promised funds. The money was never deposited,

When I inquired about YouTube investigating the revenue issues I was informed that YouTube was claiming that half my views were now somehow invalid and they claimed mostly were my friends and family and so they would be disregarding and refusing to pay for my content. At this point YouTube took over 300,000 of my views because of their claim of invalid traffic, but only after they had made an estimated millions of dollars of ad money; they also took over 4000 of my subscribers.

There has been no explanation of verification of viewership which begs the question is the value based on race and age. According to their reports YouTube shows that my channel has an international audience with many viewers in India for example. Through a tech chat I was also told that at one point YouTube had logged more than 3 million views of my channel which they then claimed was invalid traffic. This is all very confusing and arbitrary. And then they accused me of fraud. Which goes against every reason I actually joined YouTube - my purpose was to see how many could reach organically with my Professional Development Process to heal addiction and abuse. And as a 75 year old Black man I was just learning the ways of YouTube and the internet due to the Pandemic and Shutdown of the Country.

After several weeks and payment was due in February I was trying to resolve this issue again and contacted YouTube about the confusion and what funds to expect and then "they" suddenly took all my social media down including my YouTube channel, my personal Instagram Account, my professional and my private Facebook accounts and my gmail email account attached to my YouTube channel. There was no explanation except a tech via chat saying they were investigating my account. Within a few days my channel and all social media was returned to me and I was sent a follow up email regarding the channel that stated:

From: <yt-partner-support@google.com> "Lastly, I was able to escalate the email that you received saying that it came from YouTube's CEO and we also noticed that you have contacted us previously regarding the same email. You have mentioned to one of our colleagues the email address of the sender. Our internal team confirms that email confirm you received was not sent by Google or YouTube and is characterized as phishing and spam email."

At this point I asked how anyone could have my banking information and why would this letter be sent to me through the official YouTube Partner Program and was told they would do a further investigation.

As of 3/22/22 and after submitting this complaint to the Mississippi Attorney General's office, I was contacted by YouTube via email confirming the letters are officially from them and that they would have this resolved within 15 days.

Within a few hours my AdSense dashboard showed a change of \$2,500,000 earnings due for payment.

I would like to resolve this and once Google deposits the funds will dismiss the complaint which I also stated to YouTube in response to turning the matter over to their legal team, yet this has gone on for five months with no result. If they refuse to pay then I have no alternative but to file a lawsuit for breach of contract, false advertising, fraud, racial discrimination, age discrimination, libel/slander, emotional distress, monetary loss and for running a Ponzi Scheme.

There must be thousands of Mississippians, content creators, who have had similar issues with YouTube.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

Ray was harmed by Google's search engine which pushed only "good" and "promising" ads, promos, testimonials and graphics of YouTube's Platform. He was enticed by the Google search engine and was never allowed to see any negative comments from fellow content creators. He was only allowed to speak to Tech Chat for remedy. He was told he would be receiving funds never received. And after the contract was signed he was informed that his works owned in perpetuity by Google LLC were being manipulated by AI.

Ray believed his case would be brought to a judge and he would have his day in mediation or in front of a jury where he would be able to submit his preponderance of evidence showing just cause for the breach of contract complaint against Google. Instead he was denied any ability to see a judge much less a jury. If the claim was without merit the Mississippi Court could have dismissed it outright instead of just ruling in Google's favor for proper venue in the 9th Circuit.

“● Limited Liability Framework: By transforming Google Inc. into Google LLC, Alphabet positions its various business units as distinct legal entities. This separation acts as a fail-safe, protecting the parent company from potential liabilities arising from specific subsidiaries.

Alphabet's restructuring carries significant ramifications across its subsidiaries, particularly in light of ongoing legal and regulatory scrutiny. By placing companies like DeepMind under the umbrella of XXVI Holdings, Alphabet positions them to operate with greater autonomy while ensuring that sensitive data is managed independently from the parent company's advertising operations. This shift could ease the scrutiny surrounding data privacy breaches, such as those experienced by DeepMind in the NHS partnership. The restructuring arrives during a time of heightened regulatory pressure on Big Tech, particularly for Google. While Alphabet promotes this reorganization as a means to boost transparency, the reality is somewhat paradoxical. **By integrating various subsidiaries under a single holding, Alphabet can streamline financial reporting. However, this arrangement also means that its primary income generator—Google—now faces less pressure to disclose financial performance publicly. The implications of reduced transparency could concern investors and stakeholders who rely on vigilant financial oversight.** Alphabet's formation of XXVI Holdings Inc. signifies a crucial evolution in the company's corporate architecture. This holding structure potentially allows for enhanced operational efficiency and independence for subsidiaries while tackling looming regulatory challenges. As the company navigates through shifting legal landscapes, the formation of this new entity illustrates Alphabet's commitment to not just evolving as a tech giant but also adapting to an increasingly complex corporate environment. <https://fxis.ai/edu/alphabets-strategic-move-the-formation-of-xxvi-holdings-inc>

Google Anti-Trust Decision - “The court’s ruling today recognizes the need for remedies that will pry open the market for general search services, which has been frozen in place for over a decade. The ruling also recognizes the need to prevent Google from using the same anticompetitive tactics for its GenAI products as it used to monopolize the search market, and the remedies will reach GenAI technologies and companies. “This decision marks an important step forward in the Department of Justice’s ongoing fight to protect American consumers “The first Trump administration sued Google to restore competition for millions of Americans subjected to Google’s monopoly abuses. Today, the second Trump administration has won a remedy to do just that,” said Assistant Attorney General Abigail Slater of the Justice Department’s Antitrust Division. Filed in President Trump’s first term, the Justice Department’s case against the Google search monopoly has unified the country. The Department’s original filing in October 2020 was joined by eleven State Attorneys General. Additional states filed a related action as the case progressed, and ultimately, the United States was joined in pursuing the remedies ordered today by 49 states, two territories, and the District of Columbia. For years, Google accounted for approximately 90 percent of all search queries in the United States, and Google used anticompetitive tactics to maintain and extend its monopolies in search and search advertising. Google entered into a series of exclusionary agreements that collectively locked up the primary avenues through which users access online search, requiring that Google be the preset default general search engine on billions of mobile devices and computers and, in many cases, prohibiting preinstallation of a competitor. Using its monopoly profits, Google bought preferential treatment for its search engine and created a self-reinforcing cycle of monopolization — shutting out potential competitors, reducing innovation, and taking choice away from American consumers.

[://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/department-justice-wins-significant-remed](https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/department-justice-wins-significant-remed)

“The New York Times lawsuit against OpenAI has produced the most significant judicial intervention to date. In **March 2025, Judge Stein denied OpenAI’s motion to dismiss.** More consequentially, a sweeping data preservation order issued in May-June 2025 requires retention of all ChatGPT conversation logs—affecting over four hundred million users who interacted with the service between April and September 2025. **This represents the first court-mandated mass preservation of AI conversation data at scale. OpenAI has proposed a novel legal concept in response: “AI Privilege,” comparing chatbot conversations to attorney-client communications. The argument has not yet been tested, but its existence signals how fundamentally these systems are reshaping legal frameworks. Judge Alsup’s ruling offered a crucial distinction: training on copyrighted works could constitute fair use if the works were legally obtained, but using pirated copies is not protected regardless of the transformative nature of the use. This creates a template for future litigation that focuses not on whether AI training is inherently infringing, but on how the training data was acquired.** The systems that have transformed industries, captivated hundreds of millions of users, and triggered the largest wealth creation event since the internet were not built by engineers alone. They were built by the distributed cognitive labor of humanity itself, channeled through chat interfaces designed to maximize extraction while minimizing awareness. The question is not whether this will continue. The technical and economic incentives ensure that it will. The question is whether humanity will develop the legal, political, and economic frameworks to recognize and govern this new form of labor before the value has been fully extracted.”

https://substack.com/inbox/post/180671107?r=6p7b5o&utm_medium=ios&triedRedirect=true

“As a method of public communication, they are deeply flawed: dense, difficult to read, and typically written in convoluted language that is challenging to understand without a law degree. Consumers rarely read them, let alone correctly understand the practices they document (Turow,

Hennessy, and and 2018)—if they tried, it would take hundreds of hours (McDonald and Cranor 2008). The U.S. also currently has no federal level AI regulation and only a sparse patchwork of narrow regulations at the state level (Int'l Assoc. of Privacy Professionals 2025). As a result of this regulatory vacuum, developers of LLM-powered chatbots face few barriers to both scraping data from the internet and using chat inputs from users to build AI systems.”

“The copyright claims wind-ing their way through the courts against LLM developers are the clearest pushback to date against data scraping prac-tices (Knibbs 2024). Additionally, a lack of transparency requirements for model development make it difficult for members of the public to learn whether and how their per-sonal data is collected and used by AI developers. Some may post information publicly in model training documents, such as model cards, but these are optional, unstandardized, and there are no requirements for disclosing data practices, such as sources of model training data” “or to using them for model training. These potential loopholes are concerning because user interactions with chatbots may be especially prone to including sensitive data (Mireshghallah et al. 2024). Users can disclose any personal data they wish to a chatbot, and unlike filling out fields in a form or making a search query, chats may disclose far more contextual information about individuals. The conversational give-and-take of a dialogue with a chatbot may not only increase the depth and breadth of personal disclosure, but also include voice recordings, videos, documents, and images uploaded by users. II “ Khan and Hanna (2025) argue that the external collection practices for training data implicate data privacy harms both at the individual as well as the societal level, emanating from the loss of control over personal information when it is scraped, collected, and reused without consent and out of the original context of collection, with no practical way to opt-out. Drawing on the work of Calo (Calo 2011), they argue that “dataset development as a systematic strategy of ingesting personal information” poses two forms of data privacy harms: subjective harms (emanating from unwanted observation) and objective (unanticipated or coerced use of personal information against an individual without first-hand knowledge).” LLMs have become increasingly capable due to an ever-larger amount of training data (Kaplan et al. 2020). “The need for more data—in particular text data—for training and improving LLMs incentivizes developers to collect as much data as possible directly from their own cusTomers.” “We found that each of the six developers make use of user inputs to chatbots and corresponding outputs to train their AI systems.” “Google and Meta, in contrast, state that users’ interactions with chatbots could be used for model training and do not share clear routes to opt-out (Google 2024” A lack of affirmative consent from users for the use of their chat data in model training raises questions about how users may manage chats that contain sensitive data or topics, particularly if they do not or are unable to delete them. The incorporation of user data for model training by default is a practice unique to consumer products. A lack of affirmative consent from users for the use of their chat data in model training raises questions about how users may manage chats that contain sensitive data or topics, particularly if they do not or are unable to delete them. **The incorporation of user data for model training by default is a practice unique to consumer products.**” “That material facts related to data collection and use were disclosed not in a primary privacy policy document but across branching sub-policies raises questions about not only compliance, but also about the utility of privacy policies in the context of LLM-powered chatbots. ...”**the limitation of privacy policies to fully communicate AI-related data practices to the public; the increasingly blurred boundaries between chatbots and platforms’ other products and how this enables increased data collection; the power of defaults to force consent for use of chat data for model training; the risks of indefinite data retention; and, who benefits from the development of LLM-powered chatbots and the incorporation of chat data.**” ? This is why default collection of chat data for model training by all developers has far-reaching implications for data privacy. Most users will not opt-out unless clearly prompted or the barrier to do so is low. OpenAI specifically frames the option in its interface in terms of social benefit: “Improve the model for everyone: Allow your content to be used to train our models, which makes ChatGPT better for you and everyone who uses it” (OpenAI 2025). The framing of this appeal in social terms rather than individual (e.g., ‘improve the model’, or ‘improve the model for you’) is designed to invoke users’ guilt, also known as guiltshaming (Gray et al. 2018) and attempts to persuade users by aligning the company’s interests with the public good (King 2019” Opt-ins

by default are at odds with the principle of consent. **Users today are unlikely to understand what they are consenting to when allowing companies to train on their chats. The conversational nature of chatbots and large context windows encourages greater disclosure of personal information than search interfaces** (King 2018), not even accounting for the additional data sources users may upload to a chat. Clouding this data exchange is the reality that it is practically impossible to isolate the impact of any particular piece of training data, making estimating the risk from inclusion challenging, though research suggests it is nonzero (Nolte, Finck, and Meding 2025).” “The policies we reviewed provide no details regarding how any developer stores and processes user inputs (chat histories and memory) and chatbot outputs (reasoning tokens and responses), **and whether all of these sources are used for model training barring opt-outs**. Prior to being processed for model training, chatbot inputs and outputs are likely held in temporary storage, but developers’ policies do not clarify when or if this data is unlinked from user identities. **Developers must provide more transparency on how long inputs and outputs are accessible and deletable by consumers, as they are subject to CCPA rights requests (Duffourc, Gerke, and Kollnig 2024; UCLA ITLP 2024)** “ OpenAI retain some, if not all, of their users’ chat data indefinitely. “ Chat data may prove to reveal more personal information than search queries, especially when aggregated across sessions. Given the depth of personal disclosure that can exist in chats, their retention raises several concerns: they are a valuable target for hackers; a breach of chat data could pose grave privacy risks to users; and over time the chats provide developers with a detailed dossier of an individual’s life experiences, thoughts, feelings, and preferences, which may be used by developers for purposes such as profiling (Burgess 2023; Yang et al. 2023). Indefinite chat retention policies are reminiscent of Google’s past policy of eternally storing search queries linked to one’s account, which Google eventually changed in 2020 to an 18 month default (Hern 2020).” Mass data collection and indefinite detention of what users may consider to be private conversations poses major risks for civil litigation...”

<https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AIES/article/view/36646/38784>

Commerce Clause involves intrastate and interstate transactions. A content creator in Mississippi is forced to adjudicate a case in a small municipality in Northern California - how could millions of contractors/creators be forced to go to one jurisdiction for an international media company as large as YouTube? How can the Court be responsible for all Creators when YouTube began as a small startup when it was domiciled in Northern California. It has grown to an international corporation as stated:

“• Wojcicki championed the creation of new content categories and revenue streams. She oversaw the launch of YouTube Premium, YouTube TV, and YouTube Shorts, diversifying the platform’s offerings and attracting a broader audience. Her focus on creator monetization helped establish YouTube as a viable career path for content creators worldwide.

Under Wojcicki’s leadership, YouTube became a platform for creators to share their voices with the world. By prioritizing user-generated content and investing in creator tools, she helped democratize media production and distribution, paving the way for a new generation of digital entrepreneurs.

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dCs1L8q37Mx5Ps652cyvqJbGVFSICG-4X0mgvS-excc/edit?tab=t.0>

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Specific facts are not necessary; the statement need only “ ‘give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.’ ” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U. S. ___, ___ (2007) (slip op., at 7–8) (quoting *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U. S. 41, 47 (1957)). In addition, when ruling on a defendant’s motion to dismiss, a judge must accept as true all of the factual allegations contained in the complaint. *Bell Atlantic Corp., supra*, at ___ (slip op., at 8–9) (citing *Swierkiewicz v. Sorema N. A.*, 534 U. S. 506, 508, n. 1 (2002); *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U. S. 319, 327 (1989); *Scheuer v. Rhodes*, 416 U. S. 232, 236 (1974)).

A document filed *pro se* is “to be liberally construed,” *Estelle*, 429 U. S., at 106, and “a *pro se* complaint, however inartfully pleaded, must be held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers,” *ibid.* (internal quotation marks omitted). *Cf. Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 8(f)* (“All pleadings shall be so construed as to do substantial justice”).

“Whether petitioner’s complaint is sufficient in all respects is a matter yet to be determined, for respondents raised multiple arguments in their motion to dismiss. In particular, the proper application of the controlling legal principles to the facts is yet to be determined. The case cannot, however, be dismissed on the ground that petitioner’s allegations of harm were too conclusory to put these matters in issue. Certiorari and leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* are granted, the judgment of the Court of Appeals is vacated, and the case is remanded for further proceedings consistent with this opinion. *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89 (2007)

Ray requests the Court allow him to amend his complaint to add a claim of fraudulent inducement;

“Fraud in the inducement is a subset of the tort of fraud. It occurs when the promisor knows what he is signing but his consent is induced by fraud, mutual assent is present and a contract is formed, which, by reason of the fraud, is voidable.” *Dhital v. Nissan N. Am., Inc.*, 84 Cal. App. 5th 828, 838 (2022) (cleaned up). “The elements of fraud are (a) a misrepresentation (false representation, concealment, or nondisclosure); (b) scienter or knowledge of its falsity; (c) intent to induce reliance; (d) justifiable reliance; and (e) resulting damage.” *Id.* “Tort damages have been permitted in contract cases where . . .

the contract was fraudulently induced.” Id. (quoting *Robinson Helicopter Co. v. Dana Corp.*, 34 Cal. 4th 979, 989–90 (2004)).

“The YPP Terms explicitly state that payment is on a percentage basis (55%),”
“FAC 7 (“compensation was to be exclusively based [on] a percentage of the fees paid”). Ray received these terms and agreed to be bound by them. 8 (“contract with Defendant through Defendant’s ‘AdSense’ division for placement of advertisements to be embedded in each of Plaintiffs videos”). Thus, because Ray cannot state a plausible claim for fraudulent inducement, leave to amend would be futile.” For the reasons stated above, the Court GRANTS Google’s motion to dismiss. As leave to amend would be futile, this case is DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE. Judgment shall be entered accordingly. IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated: November 6, 2023 THOMAS S. HIXSON United States Magistrate Judge

Ray argues that he did agree to these terms, based on his trust of YouTube garnered by only rave reviews pushed to him by Google Search. He had the belief that the YouTube Partner Program was doing business in **Good Faith (U.C.C 2-103-(1)(b))**. Then he was informed he had earned money that was to be deposited into his account via AdSense and those monies were never paid and Google has never given any reason for nonpayment. Ray’s complaint as an independent YouTube Publisher is too complicated to simply dismiss in favor of the Google Monopoly.

They used Ray, along with his fellow content creators, to build a nine billion dollar AI empire and refused to pay his “measely” 55% profits from his channel; they deny payment to millions of YouTubers who actually created their profits as an example of their bad business practices.

YouTube/Google has amassed much power and was created by design to cripple the mental health of American youth with delusions of quick riches which was never going to materialize for 99% of youth who would become YouTubers.

Many are now calling it modern day slavery and the Justices are also beholden to Google for the Court’s media presence on YouTube.

“This is not a privacy scandal. It is an economic revolution hiding in plain sight—the emergence of what can only be called the Cognitive Extraction Economy, where human thought itself has become the primary input commodity for the most valuable industry on Earth.” “The Stanford study found that understanding a single company’s data practices requires navigating an average of twenty-eight separate documents, including privacy policies, linked subpolicies, FAQs, and guidance accessible from chat interfaces. These documents employ what legal scholars term “privacy policy as legal fiction”—technically available disclosures that no reasonable person would read or comprehend.” Common Sense Media rated ChatGPT at forty-eight percent for privacy. Italy’s data protection authority, the Garante, fined OpenAI fifteen million euros in December 2024 for GDPR violations including lack of legal basis for training data processing, transparency failures, and age verification gaps. The accurate framing is not “secret” but “disclosed in ways that ensure most users never discover it.” The extraction is legal. It is not consensual in any meaningful sense.” This does not make the extraction ethical. It makes it a land grab—a finite period during which companies are racing to capture as much human cognitive labor as possible before the technical dependency diminishes.”

“• Ethical obligations, including human supervision to manage bias and factual inaccuracies, are paramount, with the ABA and state bars issuing guidance for lawyers using AI. The data used to train AI can be biased because of historical attitudes that we now recognize as unfair, a limited geographical range, or faulty algorithms. Human supervision is important to manage risk, especially when working with general-purpose AI such as ChatGPT. AI, as addressed above, can also return factually incorrect information and even make things up.
<https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/blog/artificial-intelligence-and-law-guide/>

When it comes to online search, Google dominates. But, with more generative artificial intelligence (AI) offerings emerging, the way we think about search and AI is shifting. Enter Google’s player in the AI chatbot field: Gemini (formerly known as Google Bard). So, what potential value may be found in Gemini for lawyers?

With Gemini, the possibilities for lawyers—from streamlined research to next-level law firm marketing—could be groundbreaking. Below, we’ll cover what we know about Gemini so far, from what it is to how it could be a game changer for the legal industry. “ And, for an in-depth guide to using artificial intelligence in your practice, be sure to check out our comprehensive guide to AI for lawyers!
<https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/blog/artificial-intelligence-and-law-guide/>

When Google controls the Legal System in addition to all branches of government - Executive, Legislative, and Judicial everyone is beholden to them by using YouTube as a tool for communication and that includes the fourth branch, the Media ... Then Google is bigger than God and will have all the Justices positions and will be the law of the land.

Robert Ray prays he has shown Good Cause to grant his petition before the Court. Only you, distinguished Nine Human Justices of the Supreme Court can reverse this travesty, the possible end of our Republic, and for all mankind by giving Ray relief in this court and allowing him to move forward in holding YouTube responsible for the unprecedented Bad Faith and unfair business practices of Google.

All branches of government have a contract with YouTube on some level, as they utilize the platform, which brings to the forefront that Google has a relationship that can be construed as a conflict of interest with the Constitution. The marriage of government with corporations is fascism which is antithetical to Common Law and Fair Commerce.

Alphabet Ponzi Scheme

“A Ponzi scheme can maintain the illusion of a sustainable business as long as investors continue to contribute new funds, and as long as most of the investors do not demand full repayment or lose faith in the non-existent assets they are purported to own”

The Google model has shown an ingenious behavior that makes a profit on everything viewed regardless of monetary earnings for content and they own all production/commodities/material/likeness on the platform in perpetuity to be used at will by their AI system. They are promoting AI as a tool for society when AI is really a tool taking over society and feeding the scheme of constant taking and only paying to keep the impression of being a viable company.

YouTube is stealing from Creators and Advertisers. There is a pattern of ad dollars spent on diluted metrics. There are allegations of Discrimination by choosing how content is to be seen with evidence of giving and taking views based on arbitrary whims. Ray alleges Google is changing the analytics so ad agencies, marketing companies, media companies and content creators never have a full accounting of earnings .

Throughout the course of this lawsuit for breach of contract Ray has learned many things about how Google manipulates YouTube for profit against the general good of society. Yet there is a material internal bias that no one understands and it is an unknown threat to society,

The overall goal of Google was to create a successful PONZI SCHEME to capture the creative ideas and genius of young Americans which would make Billions of dollars for them but nothing for the young people and, they would never run out of victims because there would be potential victims being born every moment which would carry on the PONZI SCHEME to eternity.

The Supreme Court is the last hope for the youth of America to be protected and saved from the PONZI SCHEME evil and false machination spawned by the infernal AI (artificial intelligence) which is now being inserted into the contracts of all the YouTubers sans their understanding.

How then can the Supreme Court give fair justice to the millions of Americans whose only recourse, when they have a legitimate complaint against YT/G. is to file their lawsuit only to be sent to this little hamlet where no YouTuber has ever won a case against YT/G.

Google is running a Ponzi Scheme via YouTube promising "Infinite returns" and taking trillions of dollars of investment (product/ time/ energy /ad revenue) upfront that is paid for by the "publishers" to Google with all their individual Productions. Google is a closed source, secret economy - where there is no "death policy" for user's content. This breach of Contract with Malicious Intent should be left to the discretion of a jury - a fair hearing to present all the preponderance of the evidence.

The Big Beautiful Nine must be convinced they are the only ones who can protect the American young Content Creator's mental health from being destroyed by the YouTube domination. There are lawsuits currently in the courts which argue YouTube is destroying the mental health of millions of America's youth.

Ray has been denied justice as other larger cases against Google have moved through the courts that prove Ray's case against YouTube. The 9th Circuit being the most compromised by being the only jurisdiction for ALL YouTube contract disputes. As in Ray's case, The 3rd Circuit, 9th Circuit and Google agreed Ray is owed at least 55% of all his Channel earnings yet the case was dismissed with prejudice and Ray has never received those earnings and the Appeals Court refuses to rectify the legal issue.

The Judges and the courts in California seem to be blind and oblivious to the crime being executed on the youth of America yet, they allow Google to stack the deck by having only one place on the planet where a YouTuber who has a complaint can have their case heard, only to have the case dismissed for failure to state a claim.

I am sad and hurt when Judge Hixson decided to assist YouTube/Google with stealing my valuable copyrighted property on file in Washington D.C. The Organism Chapter 4, a counseling and therapy process franchise I have used for over 47 years to get clients recovery from all type of alcoholism, addictions, bad mental health and debilitating physical diseases, now because of Judge Hixson, YouTube/Google can make money from my valuable property to eternity without paying me a penny. My team was under the delusion that Judge Hixson was in honor and respect in the mind, and compliance to its standards in the activities of life.

Leave to Amend - 99% of all Google lawsuits are dismissed due to "Failure to State a Claim" and "Leave to Amend would be futile." It's an incredibly high bar of legalese considering the millions of creators who have to sign an agreement of all their work to be used at Google's discretion and the inability to have any legal remedy for payment. State a claim is impossible when Google is an unknown entity with a multi layer of legal bricks. And if the agreement that was created when YouTube was begun in the basement of Susan Wojcicki's house in Silicon Valley has grown to a global phenomenon, how can all the content creators litigate any fraud or mischief by Google in one small municipality in northwest California?

Many creators are unable to find or have the funds to hire an attorney - especially the children who never really understood the agreements and just worked for YouTube based on the promise of payment, "if they just work hard enough." Child exploitation laws should be a consideration.

Google holds people's livelihoods in their vaults and yet promotes AI and it has been impossible to hold them accountable for individual channels for payment or a profit/loss statement in lieu of payment for their content. This is blatantly aggressive unfair business practices and sets a precedent pattern of discrimination against their customers sans any legal recourse.

The Google Monopoly treats Publishers as AI guinea pigs - The company knew using YouTube to train and manipulate publishers into joining the Platform sans the publishers knowing it was even a possibility their work could be used by AI at that time. What does that do for their copyrighted material in the future?

YouTube has become a National concern as it affects all people utilizing the service, YouTube TV needs to have an Audit before allowing it to consolidate any more power. Google has to pay the people who created the content that builds the service.

Legal Remedy is to order an audit of Google or order them to settle with their creators.

Google is becoming a digital god using YouTube as its portal to man, building its own legal universe beginning with the YouTube contract during the pandemic and world wide shutdown. Luring millions onto their platform in bad faith.

Accountability includes an official profit-loss statement which has never been submitted hence their breach of the YouTube Partner monetization contract. The basic tenant of any business contract is the record of account. Another basic tenet of business is Customer Service -in a contract two entities have agreed to a common understanding - there are millions of YouTube contract holders. This is a Breach of Trust.

There needs to be an Anti-trust monopoly referendum against Google

Monopolistic language of the YouTube contract vs the common man. In what court does he have legal standing? The remedy is the *Commerce Clause* - Consumer Rights. Award an audit of YouTube to determine what monies are owed.

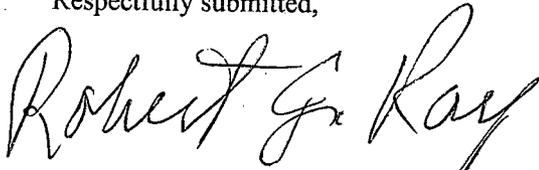
YouTube is responsible for malicious double action; purposely disabling the mental health of their customers in order to create a vulnerable consumer, especially the youth while simultaneously stealing all their content.

Mr Ray as a counselor has dedicated his life to the process of mental health and it is a complete breach of contract to use his life's work to harm others - in perpetuity.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted. Respectfully submitted,

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert James Ray". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping "R" and "Y".

Robert James Ray

Date:

2-25-2024