

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
FORT WORTH DIVISION

FILED
JAN - 4 2017

William Maurice Windsor
Plaintiff

By W. H. D.
Deputy
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT

CASE CODE: 99994-4410 X

v. X NO. 4:16-cv-1147-A
Keri Parton, et al. X
Defendant.

MOTION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
PURSUANT TO THE FOURTH, SIXTH, ELEVENTH,
AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS TO THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA, MOTION FOR RETAINING
JURISDICTION OVER CASE, PURSUANT TO
THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978,
THE NATIONAL SECURITY EXPEDITIOUS PROCESS
ACT, AND MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT,
MOTION FOR RECUSAL, MOTION TO AMEND
~~THE~~ PETITION PURSUANT TO FED. R. CIV. P. 15
TO THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE:

Comes now, Plaintiff prose, William M. Windsor
in the above styled and numbered cause,
and moves this Court for the issuance of a
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, pursuant to the
Fourth, Sixth, Eleventh, and Fourteenth
amendments to the Constitution of the United
States of America, to retain jurisdiction over
the case, pursuant to THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE
ARTICLE 4 SECTION 3, U.S. CONST.

Surveillance Act of 1978, The National Security Expeditions Process Act, Motion For Recusal, and Motion For Summary Judgment, and in support thereof would show unto the Court as follows:

Petitioner pro se, William M. Winston, is a citizen of the United States, a prisoner in unlawful State custody as an act of retaliation against the Petitioner pro se, on account of his performance as a Special Agent with the Defense Security Service, Department of the Army, assigned to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, CAE2 Code: 99994-44666, Defense Contract Management Agency, ID is 8615565. Ken Paxton, his associates, co-conspirators, and aides and abettors, (18 U.S.C. section 2), are engaging in, and continue to engage in, retaliation against a federally protected Employee and Officer in the employ of the U.S. Government, Department of the Army, (the Whistleblower Intelligence Community Protection Act of 1998, and the Nuclear Energy Whistleblower Protection Act.) have engaged in, and continue to engage in, targeting activity against U.S. Service Members, in violation of 114 of Title 18 U.S.C., and colluded with agents of foreign principals, agents of Communist foreign governments, and foreign corporations, constituting violations of Title 9 U.S.C. section 1182. The Communist Control Act of 1954, The Internal Security Act of 1950, The Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, The Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (FARA). ARTICLE I Section 10, U.S. Const.

Ken Paxton, his associates, co-conspirators, and aides,
 and others, (18 U.S.C. Section 2), have engaged in, and continue
 to engage in, violations of The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and
 did engage in, and continues to engage in a pattern of racketeering
 activity relating to nuclear material, in violation of 18 U.S.C.
 Section 831, and did engage in the commission of numerous
 felony overt acts ^{with} in the (10) years. Did engage in, and
 continues to engage in ^{a pattern of racketeering} activity relating to obstruction of Justice, obstructing
 a criminal investigation, evidence tampering, witness
 tampering, victim tampering, wire fraud, mail fraud,
 securities fraud, in violation of Section 1962 of Title
 18 U.S.C. Did engage in, and continues to engage in,
 activity constituting violations of Section 878 of Title
 18 U.S.C. Did engage in, and continues to engage in,
 activity constituting violations of The Major Fraud
 Act of 1988. Did engage in, and continues to engage in
 espionage activity by passing Defense Information
 to aid foreign governments in violation of 18 U.S.C.
 Sections 792, 793, and 794. Did engage in, and
 continues to engage in, a criminal conspiracy to
 deprive Special Agent William W. Winstanley, a citizen,
 employee, officer, victim, witness, complainant for
 the Defense Security Service, Department of the
 Army, in the employ of the U.S. Government of his
 Constitutional rights, secured, protected, guaranteed
 under the Constitution and laws of the United States,
 and his fundamental rights as subjected to deprivation at
 his fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, and
~~fourth~~ ^{fourth} Amendment rights to a fair
 speedy, and public trial by jury, and did, and
 continues to prejudice his defendant, and right to
 due process, and equal protection of the law.
 William W. Winstanley, a citizen, employee, officer, victim,
 witness, complainant for the Defense Security Service,
 Department of the Army, in the employ with the U.S.
 Government is without adequate available remedy
 at law. The ineffectiveness of courts ~~is apparent~~

Glynis Adams McGinty, appointed by the Tarrant County Criminal Court # 372, The State of Texas, has prejudiced the accused right to a fair, speedy, and public trial of the facts of the case, in violation of the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution by drafting and filing a Motion For Competency Examination with the Court after the accused filed his Prose Motion For A Speedy Trial By Jury. Glynis Adams McGinty, Court appointed Counsel at risk, as an ^{co-conspirator,} ~~accomplice~~ and aid and abettor (18 U.S.C. section 2), and as a Perpetrator engaged in targeting activity, against U.S. Service members, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 1114, acting under color of federal, state law, or other laws, acting in concert with others, directly or indirectly, willfully, knowingly, intentionally, with scienter, malice and aforethought engaged in Unlawful act of aiding and abetting in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 2, Kent J Paxton in an act of retaliation against a Federal Whistleblower. Glynis Adams McGinty's performance conduct, behavior, and activity deviated from prevailing professional norms that continued representation prejudiced the accused trial, and violated his right of Due Process and Equal Protection of the law in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America.

The Court may grant habeas corpus relief without an underlying proceeding. *Miller v. Eubank*, 199 F.3d 1001, 1004 (9th Cir. 2000). *Admiral v. Conditt*, 12 Ala. 222 (1820). *Browder v. Director, T. Morris Department of Corrections*, 434 U.S. 257, 266, n.10, 98 S.Ct. 556, 54 L.Ed. 2d 521 (1978). Federal Courts have power to discharge habeas petitioner from State custody without conducting evidentiary hearing if undisputed facts establish denial of Petitioner's constitutional rights, see, e.g. *Boiley v. Hamby*, 744 F.2d 24, 26 (6th Cir. [Tenn.] 1984), *Summons*,

authority, to grant a decision on a habeas corpus relief sua sponte if there is no factual dispute.

If it appears that no evidentiary hearing is required, the Judge shall make such disposition of the Petition as Justice shall require. However, a MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT, the traditional procedure for testing the adequacy of legal allegations may be filed by the Petitioner in order to prompt an immediate ~~summary~~ decision on merits (Broadie v. Director, Illinois Department of Corrections, 434 U.S. 252, 266, 110 S.Ct. 556, 50 L.Ed. 2d 521 (1978); Valle v. Lynaugh, 835 F.2d 126, 127, (5th Cir. Tex. 1988); petition may be construed under standards of Fed. R. Civ. P. 15. Amendment of a habeas corpus petition also is appropriate as new claims of fact are revealed during fact-finding procedures conducted as part of the federal habeas corpus proceeding (Mayo v. Lynaugh, 893 F.2d 683, (5th Cir. Tex. 1990); United States v. Weinstock, 971 F.2d 1257, 1259 (5th Cir. Tex. 1989).

WHEREFORE, PREMISES & CONSIDERED, Plaintiff now requests this Court obtain Jurisdiction over cases pursuant to The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, and proceed in the interest of National Security pursuant to the National Security Expeditionary Procedures Act to convene special grand jury, appoint special Masters, provide over assets, and appoint special Prosecutor, pursuant to Section 3331-2 Title 18 U.S.C. And John Mc Boudie, United States District Judge of record recuse himself from further involvement in the business and affairs of the United States District Court, for conflict of interest, and aiding and abetting violations of The Communist Control Act of 1950. Respectfully Submitted W.M. Winslow, Dena 3415516 Dated 12-28-2016 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 9999999999

Verification of Unsworn Declaration

I, William M. Winston, Defendant pro se in this cause, state the following under penalty of perjury: I am a prisoner, # 0749982, currently incarcerated in the Tarrant County Jail in Tarrant County, Texas. I am duly qualified and authorized in all respects to make this declaration. I have read the foregoing MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT and declare that I have personal knowledge of the facts contained therein and said facts are true and correct.

EXECUTED in Tarrant County, Texas, pursuant to Art. 132.001 et. seq., Texas C.P.R.C. and 28 USC §1746, on this 28th day of December, 20 16

W.M. Winston, E15565
DS3/US ARMY - FDC, CAGE CODE 99994 411
U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS Command
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY - U.S. TREASURY
(Signature) Defendant pro se

William M. Winston, DCMA - F15A78
(Print Name)

CID # 0749982 DOB 4/7/60
TARRANT COUNTY JAIL
100 NORTH LAUREL

Address:
FORT WORTH, TX 76176

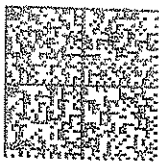
*Under both federal law (28 USC §1746) and state law (Art. 132.001, Texas C.P.R.C.), inmates incarcerated in Texas may use an unsworn declaration under penalty of perjury in place of a written declaration sworn before a notary public.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIVE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

100 NORTH LAUREL
FURTHER INFORMATION

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52 U.S.C. § 1107(a)(1)(B)