

23-7390
No. _____

ORIGINAL

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF THE SOVEREIGNTY

FILED
APR 01 2024
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

"In re [Guy Lewis,jr: Coulston]-insofar" – PETITIONER

VS.

RAÚL LABRADOR – REPENDENT(S)

ON A PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF IDAHO
(THE LAST COURTS TO RULE ON THE MERITS OF THE CASE)

ON A PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS; TO A
VOID JUDGMENT BECAUSE OF A LACK OF SUBJECT-MATTER
JURISDICTION/LACK OF PERSONAL JURISDICTION

Guy Lewis,jr. of the Coulston family (In re)

IDAHO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION-OROFINO

381 W. HOSPITAL DRIVE

OROFINO, IDAHO. 83544

QUESTION(S)/CHALLENGES PRESENTED

I

Did Detective trespass on private property and violate" Miranda right And Edward, to make an "Involuntary Confession" during Interrogation by (Ignoring) invoking counsel and using an Individual's kids as leverage? which leads to wrongfully seizing of personal property "exclusionary rule" and Deprivation life, liberty and property, without due process of law, and the Equal protection of law?

II

Is a Void Judgment Cruel and unusual punishment? by restraint of the individual's lack of "Standing" to sue at trial?

LIST OF PARTIES

ALL Parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

A Corporate discloser

I Do NOT acknowledge name in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS, - GUY LEWIS COULSTON JR.

therefore, I'm NOT a corporation/company-Straw-man/person

(IDAHO CODE, 28-1-201, (27-Person=CORPORATION) AND FED. CODE, 15 USCS § 78c

(9-PERSON=COMPANY)

petitioner is Naturally-Born(sovereign) Citizen-Individual-private person

PURSUANT TO USCS Fed. Rules Civ. Proc. R 17 (a), (1), (A),(G),(3)

I, Guy Lewis, Jr. of the Coulston family want to be joined as "REAL" Party of Interest with CORPUS

and ALL PROPERTY

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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS,
APPEAL FOR EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF

IN THE MATTER OF, Guy Lewis,Jr. Of the Coulston Family, Petitioner (In re) in my private capacity Have Standing to sue, Living, breathing Flesh and Blood "REAL" Man with a soul, Coulston Respectfully, PRAYS that this Honorable Court issues it's Order granting or issue its Extraordinary writ of habeas corpus, In aid of the court's Appellate jurisdiction, that exceptional circumstance of actual innocence that warrants the exercise of this Court's discretionary power under 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), the ALL WRITS ACT., 28 U.S.C. § 2241(a), the POWER TO GRANT WRITS. To Guy Lewis,jr. of the Coulston family-CORPUS-and ALL PROPERTY brought before it to the end that he may be : discharge from his unconstitutional confinement and restraint, sentence : Grant such other relief as may be appropriate and to dispose of the matter as of law and justice requires, to Petitioner is entitled to **THEREOF**. See Preiser v. Rodriguez, 411 U.S. 475, 500, 93 S. Ct. 1827, 36 L. Ed. 2d 439, 456 (1973). Coulston did Exhaust all state remedies, pursuant to 28 USCS § 2254 (b), (A)-(B),(ii). file a original Writ of habeas corpus in the United States District court for the District of Idaho, this is one of the case I'm seeking review in, and petitioner's judgment is "VOID", Coulston does not have any other adequate relief available from any other form, or from any other court, as see in opinions below;

OPINIONS BELOW

Federal Courts:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals appears at Appendix-B, to the petition and decided My Certificate of appealability was denied. was May 25, 2023.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix-A, to the petition and the date which decided is March 31, 2022. and is not yet published.

State courts;

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix-C, to the petition and is unpublished.

The opinion of the **First Judicial District of the State of Idaho court** appears at Appendix-D , to the petition and is unpublished.

JURISDICTION AND EXHAUSTED REMEDIES

Federal Courts:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals appears at Appendix-B, Decided My Certificate of appealability was denied. was May 25, 2023.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix-A, to the petition and the date which decided is March 31, 2022. and is not yet published.

the jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1), (2).

State Courts:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was July 15, 2015. A copy of that decision appears at Appendix-C.

A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: August 4, 2015 and a copy I do not have. Appendix-C,

the jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

USCS CONSTITUTIONAL ARTICLE III, § 2, CI 1

(Subject of jurisdiction)

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, In law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;-to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls;-to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;-to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;-to controversies between two or more states;-between a state and citizens of another state;-between citizens of different states;-between citizens of the same state claiming land under Grants of different states; and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects;

IDAHO CONSTITUTION ARTICLE. 1, § 3

(STATE INSEPARABLE PART OF UNION)

WHICH STATE: “The state of Idaho is an inseparable part of the American union, and the Constitution of the United States is the Supreme Law of the Land”

28 USCS § 2254 (State Custody; remedies in federal court)

b)

A) The Applicant has exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the State; or

B)

ii) Circumstances exist that render such process ineffective to protect the rights of the applicant.

28 USCS § 1251 (Original Jurisdiction)

(b) The Supreme court shall have original but not exclusive jurisdiction of:

(2) All Controversies between the United States and a State.

(3) All actions or proceedings by a state against the citizens of another State or against aliens.

28 USCS § 1651 (WRITS)

a) The Supreme court and all courts established by Act of congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdiction and agreeable to the usage and principles of law.

28 USCS § 2241 (Power to Grant Writs)

(a) Writ of Habeas corpus may be granted by the supreme court, any justice thereof, the district courts and any Circuit judge within their respective jurisdictions. The order of a Circuit judge shall be entered in the records of the district court of the district wherein the restraint complained of is had.

(c)The writ of habeas corpus shall not extend to a prisoner unless-

(1) He is in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States or is committed for trial before some court thereof; or

(2) He is in custody for an act done or omitted in pursuance of an act of congress, or an order, process, judgment or decree of a court or judge of the United States; or

(3) He is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States; or

(5) it is necessary to bring him into court to testify or for trial.

42 USCS § 1981 (Equal rights under the law)

a) **Statement of equal rights.** All person within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every state and territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exaction's of every kind, and to no other.

b) **"make and enforce contracts" defined.** for purposes of this section, the term "make and enforce contracts" included-es the making, performance, modification, and termination of contract, and the enjoyment of all benefits, privileges, terms, and conditions of the contractual relationship.

c) **Protection against impairment.** The rights protected by this section are protected against impairment by nongovernmental discrimination and impairment under color of state law.

42 USCS § 1982 (Property rights of citizens) All Citizens of the United States shall have the same right, in every state and territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof. to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property.

28 USCS § 1655 (Lien enforcement;absent defendants)

In an action in a district court to enforce any lien upon or claim to, or to remove any encumbrance or lien or cloud upon the title to, real or personal property within the district, where any defendant cannot be served within the state, or does not voluntarily appear, the court may order the absent defendant to appear or plead by a day certain.

such order shall be served on the absent defendant personally if practicable, where found, and also upon the person or persons in possession or charge of such property, If any. where personal service is not practicable, the order shall be published as the court may direct, not less than once a week for six consecutive weeks.

If an absent defendant does not appear or plead within the time allowed, the court may proceed as if the absent defendant had been served with process within nether state, but any adjudication shall, as regards the absent defendant without appearance, affect only the property which is the subject of action. when a party of the property is within another district, but within the same state, such action may be brought in either district.

any defendant not so personally notified may, at any time within one year after final judgment, enter his appearance, and thereupon the court shall set aside the judgment and permit such defendant plead on payment of such costs as the court deems just.

5 USCS § 552a, (Records maintained on Individual)

a) definitions

2)The term "individual" means a Citizen of the United State or an alien lawfully admitted for residence.

15 USCS § 78c

a), (Definitions)

9), The term "person" means a natural person, Company, government, or political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of a government.

28 USCS § 1331, (Federal Question)-The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the constitution, law, or treaties of the United States.

28 USCS § 1332, -(Diversity of Citizenship: amount in Controversy; Costs)-

a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions where the matter in Controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and cost, and is between-

- 1) Citizens of different states;
- 2) Citizens of a foreign state; except that the district court shall not have original jurisdiction under this subsection of an Acton between Citizen of a state and Citizens or subjects of a foreign states who are lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States and are domiciled in the same state;
- 3) Citizens of different states and in which Citizens or subjects of a foreign state are additional parties; and
- 4) a foreign state, defined in section 1603(a) of this title [28 USCS § 1603(a)], as plaintiff and citizens of a state or of different states.

18 USCS § 241, (Conspiracy against rights)-If Two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any state, territory, commonwealth, possession, or district in free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the; or

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured-

They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both or may be sentenced to death.

18 USCS § 242, (Deprivation of rights under color of law)-Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any state, territory, commonwealth, possession, or district to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the constitution or laws of the United States , or to different punishments, pains, or penalties in account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of Citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

28 USCS § 1367, (Supplemental Jurisdiction)-

- a) Except as provided in subsection(b) and;
- c) or as expressly provided otherwise by Federal statute, in any civil action of which the district courts have original jurisdiction, the district courts shall have supplemental jurisdiction over all other claims that are so related to claims in the action within such original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution. Such Supplemental Jurisdiction shall include claims that involve the joinder or intervention of additional parties.

b) in any civil action of which the district court have original jurisdiction founded solely on section 1332 of this title [28 USCS § 1332], the district courts shall not have supplemental jurisdiction under subsection(a) over claims by plaintiffs against persons made parties under Rule 14, 19, 20, or 24 of the **Federal Rules of Civil Procedure** or over claims by persons proposed to be joined as plaintiffs under Rule 19 of such rules 24 of such rules, when exercising supplemental jurisdiction over such claims would be inconsistent with the jurisdictional requirements of section 1332 [28 USCS § 1332].

15 USCS § 78aa, (jurisdiction of offenses and suits)- also known as (pendent jurisdiction)-

a) In general, the district courts of the United States and the United States courts of any territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction of violations of this title [15 USCS §§ 78a et seq.]or the rules and regulations thereunder, and of all suits and equity and actions at law brought to enforce any liability or duty created by this title [15 USCS §§ 78a et seq.] or the rules and regulation thereunder. Any criminal proceeding may be brought in the district wherein any act or transaction constituting the violation occurred. In any action or proceeding instituted by the Commission under this title [15 USCS §§ 78a et seq.] in a United States district court for any judicial district, a subpoena issued to compel the attendance of a witness or the production of documents or tangible thing (or both) at a hearing or trial may be served at any place within the United States. Rules 45(c), (3),(A),(ii) of the federal rules of civil procedure shall not apply to a subpoena issued under the preceding sentence. Any suit or action to enforce any liability or duty created by this title [15 USCS §§ 78a et seq.]or rules and regulations thereunder, or to enjoin any violation of such title [15 USCS §§ 78a et seq.] or rules and regulations, may be brought in any such district or in the district wherein the defendant is found or is an inhabitant or transactions business, and process in such cases may be served in any other district of which the defendant may be found. Judgments and decrees so rendered shall be subject to review as provided in sections 1254, 1291, 1292, and 1294 of this title 28, United States code. No Costs shall be assessed for or against the Commission in any proceeding under this title [15 USCS §§ 78a et seq.] brought by or against it in the supreme court or such other court.

18 USCS § 1951, (Interference with commerce by treats or violence)-also known as the (Hobbs Act)

a) Whoever in any way or degree obstructs, delays or affects commerce or the movement of any article or commodity in commerce, by robbery or extortion or attempts or conspires so to do, or commits or threatens physical violence to any person or property in furtherance of a plan or purpose to do anything in violation of this section shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

b) As used in this section-

- 1) The term "robbery" means the unlawful taking or abstaining of personal property from the person or in the presence of another, against his will, by means of actual or threatened force, or violence, or fear of injury immediate or future, to his person or property, or property in his custody or possession, or the person or property of a relative or member of his family or of anyone in his company at the time of the taking or obtaining.
- 2) The term "extortion" means the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, include by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear, or under color of official right.
- 3) The term "commerce" means commerce within the district of Columbia, or any territory or possession of the United States; all commerce between any point in a State, territory, possession, or the district of Columbia and any point outside thereof; all commerce between points within the same state through any place outside such state; and all other commerce over which the United States has jurisdiction.

28 USCS § 1343, (civil rights and elective franchise)-

a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action authorized by law to be

commenced by any person;

- 1) To recover damages for injury to his person or property, or because of the deprivation of any right or privilege of a Citizen of the United States, by any act done in furtherance of any conspiracy mentioned in section 1985 of title 42;
- 2) To redress the deprivation, under color of any state law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States or by any Act of Congress providing for equal rights of Citizens or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Idaho code §19-4902 - “Commencement of proceedings – verification – filing – services – DNA testing”

D): The trial court should allow the testing under reasonable conditions designed to protect the state's interest in the integrity of the evidence and the testing process upon a determination that:

- 1): The result of the testing has the scientific potential to produce new, noncumulative evidence that would show that it is more probable than not that the Petitioner is Innocent;
- 2): the testing method requested would likely produce admissible results under the Idaho rules of evidence.

USCS Fed Rule Evid Rule 609

Idaho code 609 Impeachment by evidence of a criminal conviction

(a) In general, the following rules apply to attacking a witness's character for truthfulness by evidence of a criminal conviction:

(2) for any crime regardless of the punishment, the evidence must be admitted in the courts can readily determine that establishing the elements of the crime required proving or the witness's admitting a dishonest act or false statement.

18 USCS § 1621

Idaho code § 18-5401. Perjury defined, Every person who, having taken an oath that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, before any competent tribunal, legislative committee, officer, or person in any of the cases in which such an oath may by law be administered, willfully and contrary to such oath, states as true any material matter which he knows to be false, is guilty of perjury.

Idaho code 412 sex crime cases; relevance of victim's past behavior.

Rule 412 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in a criminal case in which a person is accused of a sex crime, evidence of a victim's past sexual behavior other than reputation or opinion evidence is also not admissible, unless such evidence other than reputation or opinion evidence is -

C) false allegation of sex crimes made at an earlier time; or

C,1) If the person accused of committing a sex crime intends to offer under subdivision (b) evidence of specific instance of the alleged victim's past sexual behavior, the accused shall make a written motion to offer such evidence not later than five days before the date on which the trial in which such evidence is to be offered is scheduled to begin, except that the court may allow the motion to be made at a later date, including during trial, if the court determines either that the evidence is newly discovered and could not have been obtained earlier through the exercise of due diligence or that the issue to which such evidence relates has newly arisen in the case. Any motion made under this paragraph shall be served on all other parties.

USCS Fed Rules Civ. Proc. R. 60-(Relief from a judgment or order)

b) Grounds for Relief from a final judgment, order, or proceeding. On motion and just terms, the court may relieve a party or its legal representative from a final judgment, order, or proceeding for the following reason:

1) mistaking, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect;

2) Newly discovered evidence that, with reasonable diligence, could not have been discovered in time to move for a new trial under Rule 59(b);

3) Fraud (whether previously called intrinsic or extrinsic), misrepresentation, or misconduct by an opposing party;

4) The judgment is VOID;

5) any other reason that justifies relief.

USCS Fed Rules Civ. Proc. R. 12- (Defenses and Objections: when and How Presented; motion for judgment on the Pleading; consolidating motions; waiving defense; pretrial hearing)

b) How to present defenses. Every defense to a claim for relief in any pleading must be asserted in the responsive pleading if one is required but a party may assert the following defenses by motion:

1) Lack of Subject-matter jurisdiction

2) Lack of personal jurisdictional

USCS Fed Rules Civ. Proc. R. 17- (Plaintiff and Defendant; Capacity; Public officers)

a) REAL Party in interest

1) Designation in General. An Action must be prosecuted in the name of the REAL party in interest. The following may sue in their own names without joining the person for whose benefit the action is brought:

A) An executor;

G) a party authorized by statute

3) Joiner of the REAL party in interest. The court may not dismiss an action for failure to prosecute in the name of the real party in interest until, after an objection, a reasonable time has been allowed for the real party in interest to ratify, join, or be substituted into the action. After ratification, joiner, or substitution, the action proceeds as if it had been originally commenced by the real party in interest.

United States Constitutional Amendment 1st

(Religious and political freedom)-

abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

United States Constitutional Amendment 4th

(Unreasonable search and seizures)-

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

United States Constitutional Amendment 5th

(Criminal actions-provisions concerning- Due Process of law and just compensation clause)-

Nor be Deprived of life, liberty, property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for use, without just compensation.

United States Constitutional Amendment 6th

(Right of the accused)-

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of counsel for his defense

United States Constitutional Amendment 8th

(Bail-Cruel and unusual punishment)-

Nor cruel and usual punishments inflicted, unlawful arrest and unlawful incarceration.

United States Constitutional Amendment 11th

The judicial power of the United State shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

United States Constitutional Amendment 14th

[Citizen of the United States]-sec.1-

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and Subject to the jurisdiction thereof. Are Citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of Citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

NOTICE OF APPEARANCE

I, Guy Lewis,jr. of the Coulston Family, am A Sovereign Citizen-individual/private person, (In re), REQUESTING The Honorable judge's and the clerk of the court to Take JUDICIAL NOTICE Pursuant to USCS FED. RULES EVID. R. 201 (judicial notice of adjudicative fact) (c) TAKING NOTICE, (2), (e) OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD , On this **NOTICE OF APPEARANCE, it is to inform the Clerk of the court and the Judge's that Pursuant to My "Individual" 5 U.S.C. § 552a(a),(2), Civil Rights, That this **NOTICE OF APPEARANCE IS TO BRING FORTH, Guy Lewis,Jr. of the Coulston family, am living, breathing, flesh and blood "REAL" man with a soul, pursuant to USCS fed rules Civ. Proc. R. 17 -(Plaintiff and Defendant; Capacity; Public officers)-(a),(1),(A),(G),(3)** I want to be joined to my Corpus and All Property as "REAL", in this case in the United States Supreme court, [see Johnson v. Secretary of/and U.S. Dept.'s of Housing and Urban Dev., 544 F. Supp. 925 (Ed La 1981)] Which states: "Person who, according to governing substantive law, is entitled to enforce right is "REAL PARTY IN INTEREST".**

Guy Lewis,Jr. of the Coulston family, the living, breathing, flesh and blood "REAL" man with a soul, is innocent of alleged crime. This judgment is a VOID, and violates International Tort's and Petitioner's Constitutional rights;

CHALLENGING THE SUBJECT-MATTER JURISDICTION

Petitioner(Ex rel.), Affiant asserts that with the filing of this Petition, Pursuant to USCS fed rules Civ. Proc. R. 17 -(Plaintiff and Defendant; Capacity; Public officers)-(a),(1),(A),(G),(3), USCS fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 12 (b) Defense (1) lack of subject-matter jurisdiction,(2) lack of personal jurisdiction, Then Relief pursuant to USCS Fed. Rules Civ. Proc. R. 60 (b) Grounds for relief from a final judgment, order, or proceeding-(2),(3),(4) **void judgment**,(6). this honorable court has original jurisdiction of the federal claim contained in this complaint, pursuant to CONSTITUTIONAL ARTICLE III, § 2, CI 1-(Subject of jurisdiction), IDAHO CONSTITUTIONAL ARTICLE.1, § 3 (Inseparable part of the union) and Exhausted all State remedies pursuant to 28 USCS § 2254 (b), (A)-(B), (ii). 28 USCS § 1251(Original jurisdiction). along with invoking supreme courts in aid appellate of jurisdiction pursuant to-28 USCS § 1651(WRITS)-(a). - 28 USCS §2241-(Power to Grant writ), (a), (c), (1), (2),(3). -42 USCS § 1981 (Equal rights under the law)-28 USCS § 1655(LIEN ENFORCEMENT; ABSENT DEFENDANTS) 28 USCS § 1331-28 USCS §1332 (Diversity of citizenship; amount in controversy) - (c),(1),(2),-(2),(A),(B),(C).and 28 USCS § 1343 (civil rights and elective franchise)(a),(1),(3),(4). Jurisdiction is proper in this matter because, Petitioner, brings this action pursuant to 18 USCS § 242-(Deprivation of rights under color of law),18 USCS § 241-(Conspiracy against Rights),- 42 USCS § 1982 (Property rights of citizens) Guy Lewis, Jr.: Coulston/Naturally “Born” citizen of the United States of America, Living, Breathing Flesh and Blood “REAL” man with a soul/emotion's , *Along with* Challenging under the “absence of law”, Fundamental error - “NEXUS-MINIMUM CONTACTS TEST,” Petitioner, furthermore, invokes “supplemental jurisdiction” pursuant to 28 USCS” § 1367-(a),(b). of the Court and then to adjudicate Pendent Jurisdiction State law claims pursuant to 15 USCS § 78 aa. (a), Venue is proper in this Honorable Court because defendants’ constitutional violence international tort's and otherwise violates conduct accordance within “Hobbs Act.” and “Brady” violation pursuant to 18 USCS § 1951(a)(b)(1)(2)(3). leaving out “potentially exculpatory evidence”

within the Courts of Idaho and the courts Lacked subject-matter jurisdiction and lacked personal jurisdiction As Follow's;

On November 29,2011 Petitioner, living, breathing, flesh and blood man with a soul/emotions was called down to the Kootenai County Sheriff's office for what he, did not know at the time was an interrogation, when the detective started questioning at one point Individual invokes counsel, detective proceeds to trespasses on Individual private property and violating his Miranda rights and The court states: “Where an individual has invoked a right to counsel, the police may not continue to interrogate until the individual has either been provided with access to an attorney or re-initiates communication with the police. *Id.* In Edwards v. Arizona, 451 U.S. 477, 485, 101 S. Ct. 1880, 68 L. Ed. 2D 378 (1981)). When the detective (**ignores**) Individual invoking counsel during interrogation. “PROVISION for admission of voluntary confession or self-incriminating statement in 18 USCS § 3501 **does not trump Edwards**, which provide that defendant is not “SUBJECT” to further interrogation after he has invoked his right to counsel, and thus defendant's incriminating statements, which were unconstitutionally elicited after he invoked his right to counsel, were not admissible under § 3501. UNITED STATES v. Cheely, 36 F.3d 1439, 94 D.A.R. 13898, 29 FED. R. SERV. 3d. (Callaghan) 1418, 1994 U.S. App. LEXIS 27587 (9th Cir. 1994)” Now, pursuant to Title 18 crimes and criminal procedure, § 3501, Admissibility of Confessions [caution: In Dickerson v. United States (2000, US) 530 US 428, 147 L Ed 2d 405, 120 S. Ct. 2326, 2000 US Lexis 4305, 68 USLW 4566, the Supreme Court held that Congress did not have constitutional authority to superseded Miranda v. Arizona, (1966, US) 386 us 436, 16 L Ed 2d 694, 86 s ct. 1602, 1966 us Lexis 2817, by enactment of subsections (a) and (b) this section.] (8th Cir. July 20, 2001) Mental state alone cannot render confession involuntary because government coercion is also required factor; defendant's claim of Kasper v. Estep, 256 fed. Appx... confession was wrongfully admitted because the confession was coerced. Then detective using Individual kid's as a weapon to make “Fruit of the poisonous tree” Wong sun v. United States, 371 U.S. 471 (1963)” which leads to U.S. CONST. 4th - wrongfully seizing of personal

property and "exclusionary rule" then U.S. CONST. 5th and U.S. CONST. 14th - Nor be Deprived of life, liberty, property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for use, and the pursuit of happiness. Which leads to the Individual going to Trial, The he believes that there was and **"absence of law"** by Individual, being arrested and convicted a "ALL CAPITAL LETTER NAME"- "CORPORATION" PURSUANT to State and federal codes, I.C. 28-1-201-(27)- 15 USCS § 78c, a),(Definitions)-9), The term "person" mean a natural person, Company, government, or political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of a government. the living, breathing flesh and bleed "REAL" man with a soul, being **absent** from **"Standing"** at trial, 28 USCS § 1655 (Lien enforcement; absent defendants) Which states: *"STANDING" is a legally defined as " The position of a person in reference to his capacity to act in a particular instance..."*. 19 Am J2d Corp § 559. *Ballentine's Law Dictionary, page 1209, Black's Law Dictionary, 4th edition, page 1576. The nine lawyers commonly referred to as the "United States Supreme court" have written: "In essence the question of 'standing' is whether the litigant is entitled to have the court decide the merits of the dispute or of particular issues."* Warth v. Seldin, 422 U.S. 490, 498 (1975). which states: *"There is a clear distinction in this particular between an individual and a corporation, The individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a Citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the state, He owes nothing to the public so long as does not trespass upon their rights."* Hale v. Henkle, 201 U.S. 43 @ pg. 74 (1903) and Which state: *"The requirement of standing, however has a core component derived directly from the constitution. A plaintiff must allege personal injury fairly traceable to the defendant's allegedlyunlawful conduct and likely to be redressed by the requested relief."* Allen v. Wright, 468 U.S. 737, 751 (1984) and **" lack of Standing to sue "** during the Interrogation. Then During jury selection, there was 2 jurors that got questioned off the record, and the one juror that stayed on the jury, was a victim of her own past *"Which states: Bias of a juror conclusively presumed on account of his/her relation to a party or the "Case/Cause."* United States v. Wood, 299 US 123, 81 L.

Ed 78, 57 S. Ct. 177, reh den 299 US 24, 81 L. Ed. 459, 57 S. Ct. However, Individual Can't find case law on questioning jurors off the record which is a error in violating U.S. Const. 1st amed. Right abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press," U.S. Const. 6th "right to a public trial" U.S. Const. 14th amed. "*Deprivation of property without DUE PROCESS OF LAW and Equal protection of law*" then the State of Idaho's DNA lab mishandling the DNA evidence that was used a trial, to help convict Individual. that is U.S. Const. 14th amed. "*Deprivation of property without DUE PROCESS OF LAW and Equal protection of law*" Which states: In **Green v. Nelson** the court states in relevant part: *counsel's failure to move for suppression of DNA and blood evidence based on "admittedly mistaken view of the evidence in this case" was deficient performance and not a strategic decision; "filing a motion to suppress could have had no negative impact on Green's defense and if granted, would have almost assuredly precluded his conviction"; no prejudice, however, because warrant authorized collection of DNA and blood evidence properly issued. Ineffective assistance of counsel. **GREEN v. NELSON**, 595 F. 3d 1245, 1248-52 (11th Cir. 2010).* Then the alleged victim admits lying about sexual accusation and has inaccurate testimony throughout trial. Along with admitting that Mr. Coulston was gone throughout the week, driving truck. "*Which States: Obtaining conviction of perjured testimony known to prosecuting authorities to be perjured, as denial of due process. 98 A.L.R. 411.*" "*It is a requirement that cannot be deemed to be satisfied by mere notice and hearing if a state has contrived a conviction through the pretense of a trial which in truth is but used as a means of depriving a defendant of liberty through a deliberate deception of court and jury by the presentation of testimony known to be perjured. Such a contrivance by a state to procure the conviction and imprisonment of a defendant is as inconsistent with the rudimentary demands of justice as is the obtaining of a like result by intimidation.*" Case was vacated and the case remanded, **BRADY v. MARYLAND**, 373 U.S. 83 10L Ed 2d 215, 83 s. ct. 1194 (1963). Deprivation of property **without due process of law**; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law." U.S. Const. 14th amed. then the alleged victim testify at trial and preliminary hearing that Mr. Coulston gives her an "STD" that Mr. Coulston

didn't have and was not listed as a sexual partner. (“STDs generally occur as the result of sexual intercourse or sexual contact”) STATE v. CUNNINGHAM, 164 Ore. App. 680, 995 D. 2d. Slsl, 568(or. Ct. App. 2000)” CDC fact sheets”” You *can get chlamydia by having vaginal, anal, or oral “sex” with someone who has chlamydia.*” Which States: “Counsel's failure to investigate was deficient performance in prosecution for sexual assault where records existed evidencing child's propensity for lying.” BERKELL v. CROUSE, 468 f. 3d 684 (10th cir. 2006). then there was a hung jury for 3 days.

**A COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT
IN GOOD FAITH OF A Sentient man;
Guy Lewis, Jr. Of the Coulston family, of merits(defense)
Appeal is not taken for delay on extraordinary writ of habeas
corpus (proof of claim)**

STATE OF IDAHO)
) ss.
County of Clearwater)

**“Indeed, No more than (Affidavit's) is necessary to make Prima Facie Case”
United States v. Kis, 658 F2d 526 (C.A.7(Wis.)1981); Cert. Denied, 50 U.S.L.W.
2169; SW. Ct. March 22nd , 1982**

NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL AND NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT

COMES NOW I, Guy Lewis, Jr.: Coulston, Petitioner (In re), in my private capacity Have Standing to sue, hereinafter “Affiant” is a Living, Breathing flesh and blood "REAL” man with a soul/emotion's, after first being duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and sayeth the following is true and correct to the best of my belief and knowledge:

1. **PROOF OF CLAIM**, I, Guy Lewis Jr. of the Coulston Family, am a Naturally-Born “**Citizen**” of the United States of America, Sovereign to the State of Idaho; “I have 'NOT' expatriated myself from my country, I am not an enemy combatant of the state”;

2. **PROOF OF CLAIM**, U.S. Const. Amendment 11th The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state;”
3. **PROOF OF CLAIM**, I, Guy Lewis Jr.of the Coulston Family, am Subject to the jurisdiction thereof and to the Jurisdiction of the Cause;
4. **PROOF OF CLAIM**, I, Guy Lewis,Jr. of the Coulston Family, Have Exhausted All Remedies within the State of Idaho pursuant to 28 USCS § 2254 (b), (A)-(B),(ii), This Petition for Extraordinary writ of Habeas Corpus is in Aid of United States Supreme Court’s Jurisdiction in pursuant to 28 USCS § 1651(a) and 28 USCS § 2241(a).
5. **PROOF OF CLAIM**, I do not Acknowledge Petitioner/Individual name in **“ALL”** **“CAPITAL”** **“LETTERS”**, Therefore Plaintiff is not a **Straw-man** Idaho code 28-1-201(27),(person) A Corporation/vessel/Commodity;
6. **PROOF OF CLAIM**, Thee above name, Guy Lewis, Jr. of the Coulston family, Petitioner, Living, Breathing, flesh and Blood “REAL” man with a soul/emotions, and is the BONA FIDE PURCHASER FOR VALUE (HOLD OF DUE COURSE) of Said "CORPUS" and "ALL PROPERTY" Idaho Code U.C.C. 28-3-307-(1), (2). 28-3-306. 28-3-302-(1), (b).;
7. **PROOF OF CLAIM**, Petitioner/Individual, Living, Breathing, flesh and Blood man with a soul/emotions; is currently incarcerated within the Idaho Department of Corrections under the direct care, custody and control of Warden T. Carlin of the IDAHO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION-OROFINO, located at 381 HOSPITAL DRIVE, OROFINO, IDAHO 83544;
8. **PROOF OF CLAIM**, This Petitioner is pursuant USCS fed. Rule Civ. Proc. R. 60 (b), (4)-void judgment, USCS fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 12 (b) Defense (1) lack of subject-matter jurisdiction,(2) lack of personal jurisdiction, and USCS fed. Rules Evid R. 201(Requesting to Taking Notice);

9. **PROOF OF CLAIM, I, Guy Lewis, Jr. : Coulston am living, breathing, flesh and blood**
"REAL" man with a soul, pursuant to USCS fed rules Civ. Proc. R. 17 -(Plaintiff and
Defendant; Capacity; Public officers)-(a),(1),(A),(G),(3), am a (In re.) ,[see Johnson v.
Secretary of/and U.S. Dept't of Housing and Urban Dev., 544 F. Supp. 925 (Ed La
1981)]Which states: "Person who, according to governing substantive law, is entitled to enforce
right is "REAL PARTY IN INTEREST";
10. **PROOF OF CLAIM,** This Petition is pursuant to support the living, Breathing, Flesh and
Blood "REAL" man with a soul's, Factual innocence and/support the Petitioner's lack of
Standing to sue at trial with the Claims of;
11. **PROOF OF CLAIM, INTERROGATION,** That was coerced by using individual's kids as
leverage;
12. **PROOF OF CLAIM, QUESTIONING,** 2 potential jurors off record and having a bias juror at
trial;
13. **PROOF OF CLAIM, DNA,** that was mishandled by state of Idaho lab;
14. **PROOF OF CLAIM, PERJURY,** admitted by alleged victim lying about sexual accusation and
inaccurate testimony;
15. **PROOF OF CLAIM, STD, "CHLAMYDIA"** that alleged victim had, and Individual did NOT
and NOT listed as a sexual partner-also is new evidence that is being ignored, by the courts,
Prosecution and all Petitioner's Attorney's. these are all err in violation's of an Individual's
right's Deprivation of property without DUE PROCESS OF LAW and Equal protection of law;
16. **PROOF OF CLAIM,** In order for a judgment to be **void,** there must be some jurisdictional
defect in the court's authority to enter the judgment, either because the court lacks personal
jurisdiction or because it lacks jurisdiction over the subject-matter of the suit. **Puphal v.**
Puphal, 105 Idaho 302, 306, 669 P.2d 191, 195 (1983); **Dragotoiu,** 133 Idaho at 647, 991 P.2d
at 379.;

17. **PROOF OF CLAIM**, The Petitioner was arrested and tried, then convicted in A **“ALL”** **“CAPITAL” “LETTERS”**, pursuant to Idaho's Uniform Commercial Code 28-1-201(27)- person, equal to Corporation;
18. **PROOF OF CLAIM**, Proper Vehicle for Challenging court's Subject-Matter Jurisdiction is motion to dismiss pursuant to **USCS Fed. R. Civ. R. 12(b)(1)**, rather than motion for summary judgment **USCS Fed. R. Civ. R. 56**, Because court must sometimes resolve dispute facts in jurisdiction Challenge or, at least choose among competing inferences leads to **“MISCHIEF”** because , under **USCS Fed. R. Civ. R. 12(b)(1)** Court must address merits of jurisdiction claims by resolving factual disputes between parties and, under summary judgment standard, **court is “BANNED”** from making credibility determinations and/or weighting evidence and must indulge all reasonable inferences in non-moving party's favor. **Ribas v. Ponce Yacht and Fishing Club, Inc.**, 315 f. Supp. 2D 156, 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8024 (D.P.R. 2004);
19. **PROOF OF CLAIM**, The **ALL-CAPITAL-LETTERS** “named” defendant in the above referenced alleged criminal Case/Cause is not an **“Individual”** as such word/term is used/employed in state and federal statutes/laws; and, **is not defined as a “citizen of the United States.”**; and said definition **is not a reference to the** XIVth Amendment of the Corporate united Charter/ Constitution; and, said reference does not denote said **“Named”** individual as that of a **“trust Entity”** [see: title 5 U.S.C. § 552a (a)(2)] “Herein, **“CITIZEN”** equates to the word **'subject'** as in subjects of Great Briton, and it is suggested to one who an action into these foreign courts to define, if you are the defendant or the plaintiff, that “ I am a 'private sentient man , a living being with a soul , flesh and blood and not a **“subject”** of the federal or state government and for the purpose of this action, per the rule of this court that parties so named be in **CAPITAL LETTERS**, the entity bring (or the defendant responding to) this action may be called a CITIZEN, **“associated Industries of New York State v. Ickes, C.C.A. 2, 134 F.2ds. 699, 702;**

20. PROOF OF CLAIM, LACK OF SUBJECT-MATTER JURISDICTION: The subject-matter

jurisdiction of the Courts; and specifically that of the alleged Court of record within the above referenced criminal Case/Cause, involves the actual thing involved in the Controversy; e.g. property, money, tort or wrong one committed against another, a Contract, marriage, bankruptcy, lien; the Crime or Public offense that is allegedly committed, subject-matter jurisdiction would exist if the “*thing*” involved in the Controversy does not, and never did exist (see: *Stilwell v. markman*, 10 P.2d 15,16 (Kan. 1932), which states: “the subject-matter of a criminal offense is the crime itself. Subject-matter in its broadest sense means the Cause: the object, the thing in dispute.”; Black's Law Dictionary, Rev. 4th Ed. 1968, P. 53 at ACTUAL, which state: Real; substantial; existing presently in act, having a valid objective [of or having to do with a material object as Distinguished from a mental concept; having actual existence of reality] existence [as opposed to artificial; e.g. Corporations, L.L.C's, Franchises, ens. legis entities existing only in Contemplation of or by Force of Law; i.e., in the mind only, a mental concept, and its “by-laws” which are; ipso facto, artificial law of the artificial entity existing only in Contemplation of or by force of law, a mental concept] as opposed to that which is merely theoretical or possible. Something real, in opposition to constructive or speculative.;

21. PROOF OF CLAIM, LACK OF PERSONAL JURISDICTION: where plaintiff's moved to recall appellate courts mandate dismissing their case for Lack of personal jurisdiction, they had not shown that either factual predicate of section 4 of Antiterrorism clarification Act (ATCA) had been satisfied, and ATCA did not provide explicitly or implicitly that closed Cases could be reopened; mandate was issued two and half years previously, *Waldman v. PLO*, 925 f.3d. 570, 2019 U.S. App. LEXIS 17194 (2d Cir. 2019), vacated. Remand, 140 S. CT. 2714, 206 L. Ed. 2D 852, 2020 U.S. LEXIS 2462 (2020). [*State v. Brown*, 64 S.W. 2D 841 849 (Tenn. 1933), Which states: “personal jurisdiction, or the Authority to judge a person, is primarily one of the venue or procedure. Generally, if one is standing in a court, it has some degree of jurisdiction over the

person. This, if one is named in suit, but is “**ABSENT**” from court by being either in **person** or by escape, there is a want of jurisdiction over that person, and the court cannot proceed with the trial.] A court's jurisdiction over the person “named” in matter brought before it; and specifically, as this related to and bears upon the “name” alleged defendant within the above referenced alleged criminal **Case/Cause**, is not conferred upon the court by/through consent, waiver, pleading the merits, and by the “named” party/defendant /person appearing through counsel. (See: smith v. state, 148 S. 858, 860 (Ala. App. 1933); state v. smith, 70 A. 2d 175, 177 N.J. Super. 85 (1949).);

22. PROOF OF CLAIM, pursuant USCS fed. Rule Civ. Proc. R. 60 (b), (Relief), (2), (3), (4)-void judgment(6) Omer v. Shalala, 30 f.3d 1307, 1310 (10th Cir. 1994) quoting V.T.A., Inc. v. Airco., Inc., 597 f.2d 220. 224 n.8 (10th Cir. 1979)), which states: Where Rule 60(b),(4), is properly invoked on the basis the underlying judgment is void, “relief is not a discretionary matter; it is mandatory.”;

23. PROOF OF CLAIM, Pursuant USCS fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 12 (b) Defense (1) lack of subject-matter jurisdiction, (2) lack of personal jurisdiction, “A recent discussion of the Rule 60(b),(4) grounds for attack on a void judgment may be found in Fisher v. Amaraneni, 565 So. 2D 84 (Ala. 1990) the judgment was set aside for lack of personal jurisdiction based on improper service by publication. The court defined a judgment as void “only if the court rendering it lacked jurisdiction of the Subject-matter or of the parties, or if it acted in a manner inconsistent with DUE PROCESS.” id. At 86 (citing wonder v. Southbound Records, Inc., 364 So. 2D 1173 (Ala. 1978)). It should be noted here that a Rule 60(b),(4)motion involves a different standard of review than the other Rule 60(b) Subsections since that court held “[w]hen the granting or denial turns on the validity of the judgment, discretion has no place for operation. If the judgment is void it must be set aside... “Fisher, 565 So. 2D at 87.

24. PROOF OF CLAIM, “...at the Revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subject. Without none to govern but themselves; the citizens of America are equal as fellow citizens, and as joint tenant in the sovereignty” ***CHISHOLM vs. GEORGIA***, (U.S.) 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L Ed. 440, 455 @DALL 1793, pp.471-472.;

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

25. PROOF OF CLAIM, In sum, This case unveils a number of constitutional violations ensnared the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment, with the denial of the right to effective assistance of counsel and the use of perjured testimony, Deprivation of property without due process of law. Coulston's invocation of the all writs act, arrives in the Aid of the United States Supreme Court Appellate jurisdiction with concern for the cruel and unusual punishment and the drastic unconstitutional effect that is continuing for an innocent individual. For this court to justify the granting of the Extraordinary Writ of habeas corpus, an Individual must show that the writ will be in aid of the Court's appellate jurisdiction, and that exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of the Court's discretionary powers to grant habeas corpus relief. As demonstrated in the Statement of the Facts, there are no forums for Coulston to pursue relief.;

CONCLUSION AND DEMANDS

26. PROOF OF CLAIM, *Demand*, This Petition to a Void judgment because of lack of Subject-matter jurisdiction/lack of personal jurisdiction be granted, for the Reasons stated above, and the decision of the district court as it pertains to the Respondent should be set aside for **lack of standing to sue** and failure to establish a case or controversy and to show an actual cause of action; and as it pertains to the Petitioner, it should be set aside thus granting damages for Respondent taking of private property by interfering with Petitioner's use and enjoyment of

private property (private rights/constitutional rights/God given rights) as Petitioner's is the "bona fide purchaser for value of said property" and Respondent violated Petitioner's federally protected rights in said private property.;

27. **PROOF OF CLAIM, Demand**, an opportunity for full and fair/CONSTITUTIONAL litigation;
28. **PROOF OF CLAIM, Demand**, for this Matter to be of Public Record and to produce the Mittimus paper;
29. **PROOF OF CLAIM, Demand**, Dissolve the Cestui Que Trust;
30. **PROOF OF CLAIM, Demand**, oath, A judge always "errors" when he/she abuses their discretion where a "judge exercises his authority to help the prosecution at a trial in which its case is going badly, by affording in another, more favorable opportunity to convict the accused" **Gori v. United States**, 367 U.S. 364, 369. (28 USCS 453-JUDGES OATH);
31. **PROOF OF CLAIM, Affirm Truth**: "I have never been presented with any proper paperwork to support my assessment. I have never seen any sworn affidavit, commercial affidavit that would provide validity to your assessment, to the violation of the constitutional value of my alleged crime and/or to give my permission or Consent to allow any government, state or federal to sell or make any profit off any Bonds, in my "NAME" or "SSN" or "EIN", "GSA" Bonds or any other Bonds that could validate the misconception to my incarceration/alleged crime. It is my best and considered judgment that such paperwork or affidavits even exist.";
32. **PROOF OF CLAIM, Demand**, I, Guy Lewis, Jr. of the Coulston Family, " Living, Breathing Flesh and Blood "REAL" man with a soul/emotion's", All responds have to be answered in "Sworn Counter Affidavit's" in Good faith, and Answered Point for Point by Prosecutor's(respondent) or other, by required time limitations;
33. **PROOF OF CLAIM, Demand**, Petitioner, Guy Lewis Jr.of the Coulston Family, Living, breathing, flesh and blood "REAL" man with a soul/emotion is "OWED" From "VOID AB

INITIO” and release of *“CORPUS”* and *“ALL PROPERTY”* with just *“COMPENSATION”* and dismissed *“WITH PREJUDICE.”* Which states:” Monetary damages for taking of property “unlawful arrest” and “unconstitutional incarceration” established were every \$25,000 for 23 minutes which 1.6 million a day.” **Trezevant v. CITY OF TAMPA**, 741 F.2nd 336 (1984).

Respectfully Submitted,

Guy Lewis, Jr. Cawston
Petitioner (In re)

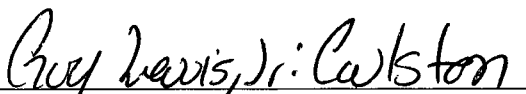
April 29, 2024
date

CERTIFICATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY

I declare under penalty of perjury:

That I am the Petitioner/Individual in this action, that I have read the EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS; TO A VOID JUDGMENT BECAUSE LACK OF SUBJECT-MATTER JURISDICTION/LACK OF PERSONAL JURISDICTION, AND COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT IN GOOD FAITH OF A SENTIENT MAN ; Guy Lewis,Jr. of the Coulston family, OF MERIT'S(DEFENSE) FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (PROOF OF CLAIM) and that the information contained is NOT to Misled and the EXTRAORDINARY WRIT TO A VOID JUDGMENT BECAUSE LACK OF SUBJECT-MATTER JURISDICTION/LACK OF PERSONAL JURISDICTION AND COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT IN GOOD FAITH OF A SENTIENT MAN ; Guy Lewis,Jr. of the Coulston family, OF MERIT'S(DEFENSE) FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (PROOF OF CLAIM) is true and correct and complete in accordance with the laws of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the best of Knowledge and Belief. 28 U.S.C. §18 U.S.C. §1621.

DATED this 29 day of April, 2024.



(Petitioner (In re))