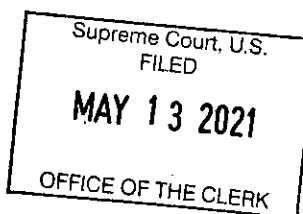


20-8086

ORIGINAL

**IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**



JACK E.ALLEN - PETITIONER

VS

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA -RESPONDENT

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

MR.JACK E.ALLEN DA-0984
SCI-HOUTZDALE
SMART COMMUNICATIONS/PA DOC
P.O.BOX 33028
ST.PETERSBURG,FL 33733

QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1) DOES THE PETITIONER DESERVE ANOTHER TRIAL BASED UPON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS?

ANSWER: YES

2) DOES THE PETITIONER CLAIM HIS TOTAL INNOCENCE BASED UPON DNA EVIDENCE FOR EXONERATION PURPOSES?

ANSWER: YES

3) DID PETITIONER REQUEST LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION INTO FEDERAL CRIMES BEING COMMITTED?

ANSWER: YES

4) WAS BLOOD SAMPLES COLLECTED AT THE CRIME SCENE FOR DNA IDENTIFICATION OR OTHER INVESTIGATORY METHODS?

ANSWER: NO

5) DOES THE PETITIONER/DEFENDANT HAVE SUCH RIGHT TO SUCH DNA SAMPLES FOR EXONERATION PURPOSES IN CLAIMS OF HIS INNOCENCE?

ANSWER: YES

6) ARE THERE FORGED AND FALSIFIED RECORDS AND/OR INFORMATION BEFORE THE COURTS TO FALSIFY A CONVICTION WRONGFULLY?

ANSWER: YES

7) DOES THE PETITIONER THINK IN THE FOREFRONT THAT SECTION 3521 OF TITLE 18 U.S.C. § IS BEING USED TO COMMIT CRIMES AGAINST THE PETITIONER?

ANSWER: YES

8) WAS THERE A VIOLATION OF THE MEMORANDUM AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AG AND THE PERSON BEING PROTECTED?

ANSWER: YES

9) SHOULD THERE BE AN EXHUMATION OF THE ALLEGED DEAD CORPSE OF PETITIONER'S WIFE, WHOM HE CLAIMS IS STILL ALIVE AND WELL?

ANSWER: TOTALLY YES

10) DOES THE PETITIONER HAVE THE RIGHT TO PRESENT PROOF BY DEFENSE WITNESSES AND LEGAL DOCUMENTATION?

ANSWER: YES

11) DID THE TRIAL COURT COMMENCE SUCH PLAIN ERROR IN SUCH CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS NOT ALLOWING THE PETITIONER NOT GETTING A "FAIR AND IMPARTIAL" TRIAL UNDER THE SIXTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS?

ANSWER: TOTALLY YES

12) WAS THERE A "MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE" INVOLVED?

ANSWER: YES

13) WAS THERE SUCH "CAUSE AND PREJUDICE" TOTALLY INVOLVED?

ANSWER: YES

14) DID PETITIONER SEE HIS ALLEGED DEAD WIFE UPFRONT AT SCI-HOUTZDALE, AND FACE TO FACE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS?

ANSWER: YES

15) DOES THE PETITIONER DESERVE SUCH GRANTING OF A GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION INTO SUCH CRIMES AGAINST HIM?

ANSWER: YES

16) IS THE PETITIONER FALSELY IMPRISONED UNDER FALSIFIED RECORDS AND INFORMATION AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS?

ANSWER: YES

17) ARE STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN THIS CASE, AT HAND?

ANSWER: YES

18) DOES THE PETITIONER DESERVE A REMEDY FROM THIS HONORABLE COURT FOR SUCH VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS?

ANSWER: YES

- 19) DOES THE PETITIONER HAVE THE RIGHT TO APPOINTMENT OF
COUNSEL OR AN ATTORNEY? ANSWER: YES
- 20) DOES THE PETITIONER HAVE THE RIGHT TO CHOSE HIS OWN COUNSEL
OR AN ATTORNEY OF CHOICE? ANSWER: YES
- 21) DID SUCH ATTORNEY OR COUNSEL APPOINTED BY THE COURT
ABANDONED THE PETITIONER? ANSWER: YES
- 22) IS THERE MUCH REASONABLE DOUBT IN PETITIONERS CASE?
ANSWER: YES
- 23) WAS THERE ALOT REASONABLE DOUBT FROM THE BEGINNING TO
THE END OF PETITIONERS CASE,AT HAND? ANSWER: YES
- 24) WAS EVIDENCE EXEMPTED FROM THE CRIME SCENE? ANSWER: YES
- 25) WAS ANY EVIDENCE COLLECTED FROM THE CRIME SCENE? ANSWER:
NO.

LIST OF PARTIES

(X) ALL PARTIES DO NOT APPEAR IN THE CAPTION OF THIS 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:

- A) MR. JEFF SESSIONS-U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
950 PENNSYLVANIA AVE, NW
WASHINGTON D.C. 20530
- B) PENNSYLVANIA ATTORNEY GENERAL
15th FL, STRAWBERRY SQUARE
HARRISBURG, PA 17120
- C) DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY
230 E. MARKET ST., SUITE 210
CLEARFIELD, PA 16830
- D) U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
CRIMINAL SECTION
950 PENNSYLVANIA AVE, NW
WASHINGTON D.C. 20530

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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

PETITIONER RESPECTFULLY PRAYS THAT THE WRIT OF CERTIORARI
BE ISSUED, AND TO REVIEW THE JUDGMENT BELOW.

OPINIONS BELOW

(X) FOR CASES FROM FEDERAL COURTS:

THE OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
APPEARS AT APPENDIX _____ TO THE PETITION AND IS

[] REPORTED AT NOT APPLICABLE ;OR

[] HAS BEEN DESIGNATED FOR PUBLICATION BUT NOT
YET REPORTED;OR

[X] IS UNPUBLISHED

THE OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT APPEARS
AT APPENDIX A ;OR

[] HAS BEEN DESIGNATED FOR PUBLICATION BUT NOT YET
REPORTED;OR

[X] REPORTED LATE 3-20-cv-200-KAP ;OR

[] IS UNPUBLISHED

(X) FOR CASES FROM THE STATE COURTS:

THE OPINION OF THE HIGHEST STATE COURT APPEARS AT
APPENDIX B TO THE PETITION AND IS

[X] REPORTED AT Z WM 2021 ;OR

[] HAS BEEN DESIGNATED FOR PUBLICATION, BUT NOT YET
REPORTED;OR

[] HAS NOT BEEN PUBLISHED

JURISDICTION

[X] FOR CASES ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
DECIDED MY CASE WAS NOT APPLICABLE.

[X] NO PETITION FOR REHEARING WAS TIMELY FILED IN MY CASE.

[X] THERE WAS NO PETITION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME.

THE JURISDICTION OF THIS COURT IS INVOKED UNDER TITLE 28
U.S.C. § 1254(1)

[X] FOR CASES FOR STATE COURTS:

[X] THE HIGHEST STATE COURT DECIDED MY CASE WAS ON _____

[X] THERE WAS NO TIMELY FILED PETITION FOR REHEARING, NOR ANY
EXTENSION OF TIME FILED FOR THIS WRIT OF CERTIORARI IF AND
WHEN GRANTED BY THIS HONORABLE COURT.

[X] THAT THE SUPERIOR COURT ALSO DECIDED MY CASE ON _____
DAY OF _____ 2020 FOR SUCH APPELLATE REVIEW
ON A PETITION FOR REARGUMENT.

THE JURISDICTION OF THIS COURT IS INVOKED UNDER TITLE 28 U.S.C.
1257(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED:

THAT IT IS CONSTRUED THAT UNDER OUR NATIONAL CONSTITUTION "THAT THE SIXTH AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION PROVIDES IN RELEVANT PART: 'IN ALL CRIMINAL TRIALS OR SUCH PROSECUTION, THE ACCUSED SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL FOR HIS DEFENSE'", AS WELL AS NOT VIOLATING THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

THAT ALSO UNDER THE SIXTH AMENDMENT IT ESTABLISHES THAT THE ACCUSED WILL GO TO TRIAL UNDER BY THE JURY OF HIS PEERS WHICH GUARANTEES "THE FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL BY AN IMPARTIAL JURY".

THAT ALSO UNDER THE SIXTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS AND FOR TWENTY-FIVE(25) YEARS THE PETITIONER HAS BEEN WITHOUT ANY REPRESENTATION AS FALSIFIED RECORDS REFLECT THAT PETITIONER HAS BEEN REPRESENTED, AND IF SO, "ALL COUNSELS OR ATTORNEYS APPOINTED, ALL ABANDONED THE PETITIONER" WHICH WOULD SHOW SUCH "CAUSE AND PREJUDICE", AND TRULY A "MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE".

THAT UNDER BOTH TITLES OF TITLE 18 U.S.C. §§241, & 242; AS WELL AS TITLE 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981-1986 PERTAINS TO BOTH CIVIL RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE PETITIONER WHICH WAS TOTALLY VIOLATED IN SUCH PROJECTION OF CONSTITUTING FALSE IMPRISONMENT BY AND THROUGH SUCH FALSIFIED RECORDS AND INFORMATION IN SUCH VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL LAWS OF TITLE 18 U.S.C. §§1001, & 1519. THIS IS EXHIBITED UNDER APPENDIX B , & C (RELATING TO SUCH AUTOPSY AND HOSPITAL REPORTS, WHICH ARE FALSIFIED).

THAT SUCH DNA SAMPLES DOES PERTAINS TO THIS CASE FOR SUCH EXONERATION AND PROVE THAT PETITIONER IS TOTALLY INNOCENT. THAT SUCH TESTING OF SUCH SAMPLES WOULD VERIFY THAT SUCH SAMPLES WOULD BE EXCULPATORY. SEE: TITLE 42 U.S.C. §14132.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

THAT=ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE YEARS NOW,PETITIONER HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET A "FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL" UNDER BOTH SIXTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS,U.S.CONSTITUTION,DO TO EXEMPTING PETITIONER THE RIGHT OF AN ATTORNEY OR COUNSEL;EXPERT WITNESSES TO REBUT PROSECUTIONS EXPERT WITNESSES,BY WHICH THIS IS BASED UPON NEW EVIDENCE,BY AND THROUGH FIVE WITNESSES AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

THAT TO DENY THE PETITIONER COUNSEL OR AN ATTORNEY FOR BOTH TRIALS;ON APPEALS,AS OF RIGHT;ON PCRAS;WRITS,AND OTHER MOTIONS, AND PETITIONS SUBMITTED BEFORE THE COURTS.ALSO SUCH ABANDONMENT OF THE ALLEGED APPOINTED COUNSELS OR ATTORNEYS "DID IN FACT ABANDONED" THE PETITIONER TO FEND FOR HIMSELF ALL THE WAY UP TO THE HIGHEST STATE COURT.ALSO THE RIGHT TO CHOSE PETITIONERS OWN ATTORNEY OR COUNSEL IS A VIOLATION OF HIS RIGHTS UNDER BOTH SIXTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS,U.S.CONSTITUTION.SEE: UNITED STATES VS GONZALEZ-LOPEZ,548 U.S.140,126 S.CT.2557(U.S.2006); INDIANA VS EDWARDS,554 U.S.164,128 S.CT.2379(U.S.IND.2008);COM VS BENNETT,593 PA 382,930 A.2d 1264(PA 2007).

THAT AT "NO TIME" DID PETITIONER WAIVE SUCH RIGHT TO COUNSEL OR AN ATTORNEY,NOR DID HE WANTED TO PROCEED PRO SE,BASED UPON SUCH FACTS.THAT PETITIONER WAS VERY INCOMPETENCE TO HANDLE HIS CASE ON HIS OWN ACCORD.THEREFORE,PETITIONER WAS FORCED TO PROCEED PRO SE BY THE TRIAL COURT JUDGES VIOLATING HIS SOLEMN RIGHTS UNDER THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION TO SUCH APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL FOR REPRESENTING THE PETITIONER IN BOTH TRIALS.SEE: INDIANA VS EDWARDS,128 S.CT.at 2380.

THAT ALSO THE TRIAL COURT FORCED THE PUBLIC DEFENDERS UPON THE PETITIONER WHEN THERE WAS SOO MUCH "CONFLICT OF ONTEREST"

WHICH DID EXIST THROUGHOUT THE TRIALS IN VIOLATION OF TITLE 42 PA.C.S.A. §9572(RELATING TO FORMER REPRESENTATION), WHICH ESTABLISHES THAT "NO COUNSEL OR ATTORNEY, WHO REPRESENTED HIS CLIENT BEFORE IN ANOTHER TRIAL; ON APPEALS AND PCRAS CANNOT REPRESENT THE DEFENDANT(PETITIONER)". SEE: MICKENS VS TAYLOR, 535 U.S.162,122 S.CT.1237(U.S.2002); UNITED STATES VS CRONIC, 466 U.S.648n26,104 S.CT.2039,80 L.Ed.2d 657(U.S.OKLA.1984); CUYLER VS SULLIVAN, 446 U.S.335,100 S.CT.1708,64 L.Ed.2d 333 (U.S.PA 1980); SEE ALSO: STRICKLAND WASHINGTON, 466 U.S.668; 104 S.CT.2052,80 L.Ed.2d 674(U.S.FLA.1984).

THAT PETITIONER AVERS THAT WHERE THE "CONFLICT OF INTEREST" EXISTED, IS AS FOLLOWS: 1) FAILURE TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE PETITIONER; 2) FAILED TO INVESTIGATE THE CRIME SCENE; 3) FAILED TO ASK QUESTIONS OF THE PROSECUTIONS WITNESSES; 4) FAILED TO FILE POST TRIAL MOTIONS; 5) FAILED TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE PETITIONER; 6) FAILED TO REQUEST A CHANGE OF VENUE; DO TO A HOSTILE COMMUNITY, AND BIASNESS AND SUCH PREJUDICES TOWARDS THE PETITIONER, AND ALSO PRE-TRIAL PUBLICITY; 7) FAILED TO CROSS-EXAMINE THE JURY FOR SUCH BIASNESS OR SUCH ILLWILL TOWARDS THE PETITIONER; 8) THEIR EXPERIENCE AS A LAWYER FELL BELOW PROFESSIONAL NORMS; 9) FAILED TO FILE AN APPEAL FOR THE PETITIONER; AND MUCH MORE IN THIS CAPITAL CASE OF AN ALLEGED MURDER. ALSO SUCH VIOLATIONS OF PA RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT, AS WELL AS, INEFFECTIVENESS OF COUNSEL. SEE: BUEHL VS VAUGHN, 166 F.3d 163(3rd CIR.1999); WHEAT VS UNITED STATES, 486 U.S.153(1988).

THAT WITH SUCH DENIAL OF COUNSEL, DID BRING SUCH HARDSHIP UPON THE PETITIONER, WHERE THE OUTCOME WOULD HAVE BEEN DIFFERENT. SEE: GIDEON VS WAINWRIGHT, 372 U.S.335,83 S.CT.792,9 L.Ed.2d 799 (1963).

THAT MANY FACTORS COMES ABROAD IN THIS CASE, AT HAND, BY WHICH TO SOLICIT FORGED AND FALSE DOCUMENTS TO GET A CONVICTION IS A HIDIOUS ACT AND ELICITS A CRIME WITHIN ITSELF. THAT SUCH FALSIFIED RECORDS AND INFORMATION IS ALSO CONSIDERED PERJURY, AS WELL AS, A FELONEOUS CRIME AGAINST AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. SEE: TITLE 18 U.S.C §§ 1001, & 1519.

THAT AS EXHIBITED AT APPENDIX B & C (RELATING TO THE AUTOPSY AND HOSPITAL REPORTS), WHICH BOTH ARE VERY FALSIFIED, ALONG WITH THE REGISTRY COPY OF THE CORONERS DEATH CERTIFICATE AND THE DEATH CERTIFICATE FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS, DEPT. OF HEALTH OUT OF NEW CASTLE, PA ARE ALSO FAKE AND FORGED. SEE: TITLE 18 U.S.C. §§ 1017 & 1018 (RELATING TO GOVERNMENT SEALS WRONGFULLY USED, AND SUCH FALSIFIED ENTRIES PERTAINING TO LEGAL DOCUMENTS). SEE: UNITED STATES VS MOYER, 674 F.3d 192; 2012 U.S. APP. LEXIS 4083 (2012).

THAT SUCH FALSIFICATIONS OF RECORDS AND INFORMATION DOES CONSTITUTE, IN ITS RELEVANCY, AN "OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE". SEE: UNITED STATES VS AGUILAR, 515 U.S. 593, 115 S. CT. 2357, 132 L. Ed. 2d 520 (1995), SEE ALSO BATTLE VS O'SHAUGHNESSY, 2012 U.S. DIST. LEXIS 143471 (2012).

THAT THERE ARE MANY FALSIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO ANY NAMES; RESIDENCES; BIRTH CERTIFICATES; DEATH CERTIFICATES; OR ANY OTHER IDENTIFICATION, WHICH WOULD THROW OFF ANY TRUTH TO ANY COURT OUTCOME, BECAUSE OF A FALSE BELIEF; BUT WHEN COURTS USES SUCH TO CONVICT INNOCENT PEOPLE, THAN THERE IS AN ATROCITY TO THE SYSTEM OF WHAT JUSTICE IS SUPPOSED TO BE, AS TO BELIEVING IN THINGS THAT ARE FALSE, NOT BELIEVING IN THE TRUTH, MAKING IT A CRIME AGAINST INNOCENT PEOPLE. SEE: UNITED STATES VS LAWTON, 19 MJ 886 (1985 ACMR); ALSO ANDERSEN VS UNITED STATES, 544 U.S. 696, 125 S. CT. 2129 (2005).

THAT PETITIONER AVERS THAT DNA TESTING DOES PLAY A VITAL
ROLE IN WHICH EXONERATION OF THE PETITIONER IN SUCH CLAIMS OF
BEING INNOCENT. THAT SUCH DNA REQUESTS FROM THE LOWER COURTS
HAS BEEN ALWAYS DENIED THROUGHOUT THE YEARS, AS TO BEING
REFUSED, AS TO CONSTITUTE ANOTHER "OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE" AND
ELICITING AGAIN "CAUSE AND PREJUDICE", AND DEFINATELY A
"MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE", AS WELL. SEE: PRATCHER VS LAWLER, 2010
U.S.DIST.LEXIS 128272(2010)(IN THIS CASE ARGUES ABOUT SUCH
ERRORS IN SUCH CONSTITUTIONAL DIMENSIONS).

THAT DNA SAMPLES WERE NOT TAKEN FROM THE CRIME SCENE. SEE:
TITLE 42 U.S.C. §14132(a)(2), AND IN WHICH DEFENDANTS (PETITIONER)
UNDER FEDERAL AND STATE LOCAL AGENCIES UNDER TITLE 42 U.S.C. §
(b)(3)(C) HAS A RIGHT TO DNA (BLOOD) SAMPLES AND ANALYSES....
PERFORMED FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES. THESE TESTS WOULD EXONERATE THE
PETITIONER IN HIS CLAIMS OF BEING INNOCENT. THIS WAS BY-PASSED
BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA UNDER TITLE 42 PA.C.S.A. §
9543.1(a)(1) (RELATING TO DNA TESTING ON CERTAIN EVIDENCE BEING
RELATED TO ANY INVESTIGATION) (NOTE: NO INVESTIGATION OCCURRED
IN THIS CASE). SEE: COM VS HEILMAN, 2005 PA.SUPER.19,867 A.2d 542
2005 PA.SUPER.LEXIS 108 (PA SUPER.2005). SEE ALSO: UNITED STATES VS
DAVIS, 690 F.3d 226 (4th CIR.2011).id at 231 (RELATING TO COLLECTION
OF DNA AT THE CRIME SCENE), WHICH WAS NEVER DONE IN PETITIONER'S
CASE. SEE: EXHIBIT A

THAT PETITIONER CLAIMS ALSO THAT THE ALLEGED DEAD VICTIM
IS STILL VERY MUCH ALIVE AND WELL, WALKING AROUND, BY AND THROUGH
FIVE WITNESSES, WHICH WAS NEVER CALLED TO THE STAND OR TO THE
COURT; LEGAL DOCUMENTS (DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE) (RELATING TO FALSIFIED
RECORDS AND INFORMATION). THAT THE FIVE WITNESSES SAW THE ALLEGED
DEAD VICTIM WALKING AROUND.

SEE: PETITION TO REVEAL IDENTITY OF PROTECTED PERSON BY THE
U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL IN VIOLATION OF MEMORANDUM AGREEMENT
CONTRACT WHICH WAS VIOLATED BY THE ALLEGED DEAD VICTIM) SEE:
ALLEN VS U.S. ATTY GENERAL, JEFF SESSIONS; U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
3-20-cv-200-KAP (U.S. DIST. CT. 3rd CIR. 2020), SEE Exhibit B

THAT PETITIONER ARGUES AND DOES AVER ABOUT THE "CORPUS
DELICTI" RULE, AS TO BRING FORTH THE BODY, BY WHICH PETITIONER NEVER
SAW HIS WIFE'S BODY, ONLY A PRETENSIOUS BURIAL AND FUNERAL (THROUGH
FALSIFIED RECORDS AND INFORMATION, AS TO MAKE HER DISAPPEAR, AS IF
SHE NEVER EXISTED. SEE: GAMBRELL VS WARDEN BROAD RIVER CORR. INST.
2014 U.S. DIST. LEXIS 180856 (4th CIR. 2014); OPPER VS UNITED STATES,
348 U.S. 84, 75 S. CT. 158, 99 L. ED. 2d 101 (1954) (RELATING TO THE
CORPUS DELICTI DOCTRINE); PHILHOWER VS METZGER, 2018 U.S. DIST.
LEXIS 124759 (3rd CIR. 2018). id at *8; ALSO MCARTHUR VS ALVES, 2011
U.S. DIST. LEXIS 28247 (2nd CIR. 2011); COM VS SCHWARTZ, 615 A.2d 350
359 (PA. SUPER. 1992). THAT THE CORPUS DELICTI RULE WAS NEVER PROVEN
AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING. SEE: COM VS MEDER, 416 PA. SUPER. 273,
611 A.2d 213; 1992 PA. SUPER. LEXIS 1462 (PA. SUPER. 1992).

THAT PETITIONER AVERS UNDER TITLE 42 PA. C.S.A. §9543.1(a)(1)
(RELATING TO TESTING ON CERTAIN EVIDENCE) BRINGS ON SUCH A
EXHUMATION OF THE ALLEGED DEAD CORPSE OF PETITIONER'S WIFE, IF NOT,
AND IF REFUSED, THE PETITIONER MUST BE RELEASED, BECAUSE OF HIS
CLAIMS OF 1)-BEING INNOCENT; 2) NO CRIME DID EXIST; 3)-"CAUSE
AND PREJUDICE" EXISTED; 4)-EXEMPTING BY PURPOSE, NOT TO DISCLOSE
THE BODY FOR PURPOSES OF IDENTIFICATION, BASED UPON DNA TESTING;
(5)-SUCH PRESENTMENT OF A COVER-UP RELATING TO "RICO ACT"
VIOLATIONS; (6)-FALSIFIED RECORDS AND INFORMATION; (7)-FALSE
IMPRISONMENT UNDER TITLE 28 U.S.C. §§1495 & 2513(2). SEE:
DRAKE VS PORTUONDO, 553 F.3d 230 (C.A.2 [NY] 2009).

THAT PETITIONER AVERS AND STATES THAT BASED UPON SUCH CASE OF UNITED STATES VS CYRIL WECHT, 484 F.3d 194(3rd CIR.2007) IN WHICH THIS PATHOLOGIST SOLD CADAVERS TO OTHER DISTRICT ATTORNEYS IN PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES, ESPECIALLY IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY ALONE IN WHICH THIS CASE IS BASED UPON. THAT SUCH EXHUMATION OF PETITIONERS WIFE IS REAL, AND WOULD SHOW RELEVANCY TO SUCH DNA TESTING FOR PURPOSES OF IDENTIFICATION AND FURTHER INVESTIGATION INTO SUCH ALLEGED CRIME OR AN ALLEGED OCCURRENCE, WHICH WOULD SHOW THAT "NO CRIME" DID NOT OCCUR, WHICH WOULD BE BASED UPON MANY ISSUES; CONTENTIONS, AND OR CLAIMS OF OVER FIFTY IN TRUTH TO SHOW PETITIONERS INNOCENCE.

PETITIONER AVERS AND AGREES THAT BURIAL SITES ARE HOLY AND ARE SACRED, AND SHOULD NOT BE DISTURBED, BUT ONLY IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES FOR AN INVESTIGATION INTO SERIOUS CRIMES BEING COMMITTED, MOST IN WHICH WOULD BE FOR IDENTIFICATION AND DNA TESTING OR ANALYSES ON HOW THIS PERSON DIED. THAT SUCH ALLEGED DEAD BODY WOULD BRING ON SUCH "CORPUS DELICTI" RULE ATTAINMENT. ESPECIALLY THE ACTUAL CAUSE OF DEATH, NOT LYING WORDS OF OFFICIALS SEE: CHRISTOPHER VS HARBURY, 536 U.S. 403, 122 S. CT. 2179; 153 L. Ed. 2d 413(2002).

THAT IN COMMONWEALTH VS DEYELL, 399 PA 563, 160 A.2d 448(PA 1960), THE PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT ESTABLISHES THREE ELEMENTS OF A CRIME UNDER THE CORPUS DELICTI RULE(1)-THAT AN IDENTIFIED PERSON IS DEAD; (2)-THAT SUCH DEATH WAS CAUSED BY A CRIMINAL ACT; (3)-THE ACCUSED IS RESPONSIBLE. SEE: THOMAS VS ASTRUE, 674 F. Supp. 2d 507(2nd CIR. 2008)(BASED UPON POST-HUMANOUS GENETIC TESTING) id at 514.

THAT PETITIONER CLAIMS THAT THE MAIN QUESTION IS: "WHO IS BURIED IN THE GRAVE OF ONE TERESA GRAHAM ALLEN?"

THAT EXHUMATION IS INEVITABLE AND MUST BE INVESTIGATED, AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. SEE: COMMONWEALTH VS SCHER, 569 PA 284, 803 A.2d 1204; 2002 PA.LEXIS 1721 (PA 2002).

PETITIONER AVERS, THAT IF THERE IS FALSIFIED RECORDS AND INFORMATION, WHICH DOES INFER AND DOES CONSTITUTE PERJURY, NOT ONLY ON PAPER, BUT BY WITNESSES AND EXPERT WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION, WHICH WAS NOT CORRECTED BY THE PROSECUTOR. THAT THE U.S. SUPREME COURT HAS CONSISTENTLY HELD THAT A CONVICTION THAT BEEN OBTAINED THROUGH KNOWING USE OF PERJURED TESTIMONIES IS FUNDAMENTALLY UNFAIR, AND MUST BE SET ASIDE. ALSO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES DID OPINED THAT "IF IT IS ESTABLISHED THAT THE GOVERNMENT KNOWINGLY PERMITTED THE INTRODUCTION OF FALSE..... TESTIMONIES, REVERSAL IS VIRTUALLY AUTOMATIC. SEE: JENKINS VS ARTUZ, 294 F.3d 284, 296n2 (2nd CIR. 2002); SHIH WEI SU, ^{VS} FILION, 335 F.3d 119, 126 (2nd CIR. 2003).

THAT PETITIONER AVERS AND STATES THAT THE "CORPUS DELICTI" RULE DOES APPLY TO ANY FALSE TESTIMONIES GIVEN, GIVING RISE TO PERJURY CHARGES. SEE: UNITED STATES VS APFELBAUM, 445 U.S. 115, 100 S. CT. 948, 63 L. Ed. 2d 250 (1980) (ARGUING PERJURY PROSECUTIONS ARE PERMISSIBLE); SEE ALSO WILLIAMS VS PENNSYLVANIA, 136 S. CT. 1899, 195 L. Ed. 2d 132; 2016 U.S. LEXIS 3774 (2016) (ARGUING ABOUT A PROSECUTOR AND ALONG WITH THE TRIAL JUDGE ALLOWING PERJURED TESTIMONIES AND HAVING SIGNIFICANT INVOLVEMENT PERSONALLY).

THAT PETITIONER AVERS AND STATES PERJURY IS A SERIOUS OFFENSE ESPECIALLY BEFORE A GRAND JURY, OR ANY COURT PROCEEDINGS. SEE: UNITED STATES VS EDWARDS, BROOKS, & JOHN-BAPTISTE, 2011 U.S. DIST. LEXIS 133405 (2011); CHARLES VS REHBERG, 182 L. Ed. 2d 593; 2012 U.S. LEXIS 2711 (U.S. 2012). THEREFORE, ANY CONVICTION OBTAINED THROUGH PERJURED TESTIMONIES VIOLATES THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

THAT PETITIONER AVERS, AND HAS ASSERTED, THIS ARGUMENT ABOUT PERJURY BEING COMMITTED THROUGH DUE DILIGENCE, WHICH WAS OVERRIDDEN AND BY-PASSED BY THE TRIAL JUDGE, WHO WAS TOTALLY BIASED AND PREJUDICED TOWARDS THE PETITIONER. SEE: COMMONWEALTH VS ... FRANKLIN, 2018 PA.SUPER.UNPUB.LEXIS 4322(PA.SUPER.2018).

THAT PETITIONER AVERS AND STATES THAT THE PROSECUTIONS EXPERT WITNESSES HAD BACKED UP THEIR REPORTS AND OTHER INFO AS TO COMMIT PERJURY ON THE RECORDS AND FOR THE RECORDS. ALSO WHEN UP ON THE STAND IN FRONT OF A JURY IN SUCH VIOLATIONS OF TITLE 18 PA.C.S.A. §§ 4902, 4903, & 4904, AS WELL AS, TITLE 18 U.S.C. §§ 1621, 1622, & 1623 PERTAINING TO CRIMINAL STATUTES BY WHICH THESE EXPERTS SHOULD BE CHARGED FOR SUCH A CRIME OR CRIMES AGAINST AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. SEE: PA RULES OF EVIDENCE, RULE 701 (RELATING TO LAY PERSONS OPINION), COMPARED TO PA. RULES OF SUCH EVIDENCE, RULES RULES 702, 703, 704 & 705 (RELATING TO EXPERTS.. OPINIONS AND TO GIVE SUCH DATA AND SUCH INFERENCE TO THE SUBJECT MATTER AT HAND), MEANING THAT THEIR REPORTS ARE VERY FALSIFIED THEREFORE, TENDERING FALSE TESTIMONIES, ALSO AS TO FALSIFY SUCH REPORTS AND INFORMATION IN VIOLATION OF TITLE 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001, & 1519. WITH THIS, THE U.S. SUPREME COURTS DECISION IS RETROACTIVE AS TO BE APPLIED RETROACTIVELY. SEE: BRISCOE VS VIRGINIA, 559 U.S. 32, 130 S. CT. 1316, 175 L. Ed. 2d 966 (2010); ALSO UNITED STATES VS RAMOS-GONZALEZ 664 F.3d 1 (1st CIR. 2011). SEE APPENDIX B & C (PERTAINING TO BOTH AUTOPSY AND HOSPITAL REPORTS AND OTHER INFORMATION).

THAT PETITIONER AVERS THAT SUCH EXPERT WITNESSES BY THE PROSECUTION CONSISTS OF THE BALLISTIC EXPERT; THE PATHOLOGIST; AND DOCTORS AND SURGEONS AT THE HOSPITAL WHERE THE ALLEGED DEAD PERSON, KNOWN AS PETITIONERS WIFE, AS TO DECLARE HER DEAD FALSELY.

PETITIONER AVERS AND STATES, THAT HE IS VERY INNOCENT OF SAID CRIME CHARGED. ALSO WHERE ALL ELEMENTS WERE NOT PROVEN BY THE PROSECUTION.

THAT THIS CAPITAL CASE IS HINGED UPON GETTING A CONVICTION BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY, AND FOR PERSONAL GAIN.

THAT WITH DNA TESTING OR ANALYSES OF THE ALLEGED DEAD CORPSE OF PETITIONERS WIFE, AS TO COMPARE SUCH DNA SAMPLES OR BLOOD TYPING OF HER SIBLINGS AND CHILDREN WOULD PROVE THAT THE PETITIONER IS VERY INNOCENT, AS TO CONCLUDE THAT THERE WAS NO CRIMINAL ACT INVOLVED. SEE: IN RE PAYNE, 2015 PA.SUPER.272; 129 A.3d 546; 2015 PA.SUPER.LEXIS 856(PA.SUPER.2015); SEE ALSO TITLE 42 PA.C.S.A. §9543.1(c)(1)(i), & 3(ii)(A) (RELATING TO SUCH SPECIFIED EVIDENCE TO BE TESTED); COMMONWEALTH VS WILLIAMS, 2011 PA.SUPER.275, 35 A.3d 44; 2011 PA.SUPER.LEXIS 4793(PA.SUPER.2011) (ARGUING A PRIMA FACIE SHOWING OF TESTS OR ANALYSES OF DNA SHOWING ACTUAL INNOCENCE).

THAT PETITIONER STATES AND AVERS, THAT THERE IS OVER FIFTY (50) ISSUES, CLAIMS, AND CONTENTIONS, WHICH ARE TRUE AND IS OF FACT, AND WHICH MOST ARE NOT ARGUED IN THIS PETITION, BUT ONLY SPOKEN ABOUT, AND IN WHICH THIS HONORABLE COURT HAS READ AND SEEN THROUGH EXHIBITS, THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER UPFRONT; BUT ONLY TO IGNORE AND DENY SUCH OTHER WRITS OF CERTIORARI.

THEREFORE, THERE IS A DEFINATELY "MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE", ESPECIALLY IN A CAPITAL CASE THAT WOULD WARRANT FEDERAL HABEAS CORPUS REDRESS AND OUGHT TO INCLUDE MORE SITUATIONS THAN THOSE CRICUMSTANCES IN WHICH PETITIONER COULD MAKE HIS CLAIM OF ... INNOCENCE. OPINED BY JUSTICES SOUTER:KENNEDY, AND THOMAS IN THE CASE OF SAWYER VS WHITLEY, 112 S.CT.2514; 505 U.S.333; 120 L.Ed.2d 269(1992).

THAT MOST SISTER STATES AND COURTS AGREE THAT WITH DNA SAMPLES TESTING OR ANALYSES OF THE ALLEGED DEAD CORPSE OF PETITIONERS WIFE, DOES PLAY A VITAL ROLE IN PETITIONERS INNOCENCE, BECAUSE OF PETITIONERS CLAIM "THAT THE ALLEGED DEAD BODY IN SUCH BURIAL SITE, IS NOT THAT OF HIS WIFE TERESA GRAHAM ALLEN", AS TO SUCH FACTS THAT PETITIONER NEVER SAW THE BODY OF HIS WIFE; WAS REFUSED TO GO TO THE HOSPITAL TO SEE HIS WIFE BY POLICE OFFICERS, AS THEY TOLD THE PETITIONER "NOT IN THIS TYPE OF CASE"; NOR WAS HE ALLOWED TO GO TO THE VIEWING OR FUNERAL, AS HE WAS REFUSED, BY WHICH THE BODY WAS TOTALLY WITHHELD FROM THE VIEWING OF PETITIONER WHICH DOES CASTS DOUBTS ON THE VERACITY AND SPECIFIC SCIENTIFIC AND FORENSIC VALIDITY OF THE BODY OF EVIDENCE. SEE: REED VS TEXAS, 140 S. CT. 686; 206 L. Ed. 2d 236; 2020 U.S. LEXIS 1355 (2020).

THAT PETITIONER AVERS AND STATES, AND IS CERTAIN, THAT NO DNA BLOOD SAMPLES WAS NEVER COLLECTED AT THE CRIME SCENE; NOR WAS SUCH DNA PRESERVED AT THE HOSPITAL; NOR TAKEN AT AUTOPSY BY THE PATHOLOGIST (VERY UNPROFESSIONAL) FOR COMPLETE TESTING OR GIVE ANALYSES OF SUCH BLOOD SAMPLES FOR DNA TYPING FOR SUCH IDENTIFICATION OR FURTHER INVESTIGATORY MEANS. THE COMMONWEALTH DID NOT PRESENT ANY DNA EVIDENCE OF THE CRIME, OR THE BODY. SEE: CALDWELL VS MAHALLY, 2019 U.S. DIST. LEXIS 192046 (3rd CIR. 2019), WHICH IN THIS CASE PETITIONER CLAIMS HIS INNOCENCE. id at 16 & 26.

THAT THIS HONORABLE COURT, MUST ASK THEMSELVES, AS JUSTICES "WHEN DID THE DETECTIVES OR POLICE OFFICERS COLLECT ANY DNA BLOOD SAMPLES FROM THE CRIME SCENE?". SEE: TITLE 42 U.S.C. § 14132 (a)(2) & (a)(3). ALSO THE JUSTICES MUST ASK THEMSELVES, "WHY WOULD ANY POLICE OFFICER 'TAINT' THE CRIME SCENE BY WASHING AWAY DNA EVIDENCE, GIVING MUCH DOUBT?, OR MUST ASK THEMSELVES "WHY WOULD OFFICERS NOT COLLECT ANY DNA SAMPLES, BY WHICH THE PETITIONER...

SEE EXHIBIT A

CAN HAVE SUCH DNA SAMPLES TESTED FOR SUCH EXONERATION?,OR "IS NOT COLLECTING DNA SAMPLES IN SUCH TAINT WAS SUPPOSED TO HAPPEN TO KEEP THE PETITIONER AWAY FROM SUCH DNA SAMPLES FOR TESTING?. THAT,IF THIS IS WHAT HAPPENED,IT IS CALLED AN "OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE",IN ITS TOTALITY.SEE: COMMONWEALTH VS BURTON,2007 PA. SUPER.319,936 A.2d 521(PA.SUPER.2007);COMMONWEALTH VS FAHY,558 PA.313,737 A.2d 214,223(PA 1999):ORNELAS VS UNITED STATES,517 U.S.690,116 S.CT.1657,134 L.Ed.2d 911(U.S.1996);McQUIGGINS VS PERKINS,133 S.CT.1924,185 L.Ed.2d 1019;2013 U.S.LEXIS 4068(2013). (IN THE CASE OF McQUIGGINS VS PERKINS,SUPRA ARGUES ABOUT SUCH INNOCENCE,AND HOW NO REASONABLE JURY WOULD HAVE FOUND THE ... PETITIONER(DEFENDANT) GUILTY OF THE OFFENSE).

THAT PETITIONER AVERS AND STATES,THAT NO DNA WAS TAKEN OFF THE TRIGGER OF THE SHOTGUN,NOR ANY RESIDUE TAKEN OFF SUCH CLOTHING OF THE PETITIONER FOR SUCH TESTING OR ANALYSES,WHICH ALSO GIVES MUCH DOUBT.THAT WE KNOW THAT SCIENTIFIC AND FORENSIC LABORATORIES TESTS SKIN CELLS FOR DNA IDENTIFICATION,ALONG WITH SALIVA,AND OILS FROM OUR FINGERS,BY WHICH "NO FINGERPRINTS WAS NEVER TAKEN OFF THE TRIGGER".THAT DNA CAN BE COLLECTED FROM SUCH SALIVA;SKIN CELLS;AND OILS FROM OUR SKIN AND FINGERS FOR TESTING AND TO ANALYZE SUCH FOR SUCH INVESTIGATION,WHICH WAS NOT DONE IN THIS CASE,AT HAND.ANOTHER "OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE" DONE TO PETITIONER,AND IN WHICH SOLICITS SUCH "CAUSE AND PREJUDICE".SEE:GUILMETTE VS HOWES,624 F.3d 286;2010 U.S.APP. LEXIS 21682;2010 FED.APP.0333(6th CIR.2010).

THAT PETITIONER HAS A RIGHT TO PROVE HIS INNOCENCE IN FRONT OF A COURTROOM,BY WHICH HE WOULD SHOW UP FRONT OF ALL THE EVIDENCE HE HAS,AND HIS FIVE WITNESSES,WHO WOULD STEP FORWARD TO ESTABLISH PETITIONERS INNOCENCE.THAT THE SISTER STATES WOULD

THAT PETITIONER AVERS AND STATES THAT THERE IS ALOT OF REASONABLE DOUBT AS TO WHAT HAPPENED IN THIS CASE,AT HAND.THAT PETITIONER HAS ABOUT SEVENTY(70) ISSUES,CONTENTIONS AND CLAIMS WHICH FOCUSES UPON SUCH REASONABLE DOUBT,WHERE THE ELEMENTS WERE NOT PROVEN BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA OF FIRST DEGREE MURDER.SEE: COMMONWEALTH VS MILLER,430 PA.SUPER.297,634 A.2d 614;1993 PA.SUPER.LEXIS 3878(PA.SUPER.1993).

PETITIONER AVERS AND STATES,AS FACT,THAT "NO EVIDENCE WAS NEVER COLLECTED AT THE CRIME SCENE",NOR PRESENTED AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING TO ESTABLISH THAT A CRIME OCCURRED,OR WAS COMMITTED,MUCH LESS THAN A MURDER.THAT THE APPELLATE COURT STATED IN THE CASE OF COMMONWEALTH VS AUSTIN,394 PA.SUPER.146, 575 A.2d 141(PA.SUPER.1990),STATED AND OPINED THAT THERE WAS"NO SCINTILLA OF EVIDENCE INDICATING THAT AUSTIN WANTED TO KILL THE VICTIM.THAT SUCH ELEMENTS OF FIRST DEGREE MURDER KNOWN AS 1)- PREMEDITATION,WHICH IS A FULLY INFORMED INTENT TO KILL IN SUCH PLANNING;2)-AND "MALICE",WHICH IS A HEATED ARGUMENT LEADING TOWARDS HOSTILITY UPON THE VICTIM,WHICH THIS NEVER HAPPENED, AT ALL;3)-ALSO "INTENT",MEANING THAT THE WEAPON WAS AIMED AT THE VITAL ORGANS OF THE VICTIM PURPOSELY,BY WHICH THIS NEVER HAPPENED.SEE: COMMONWEALTH VS MYERS,424 PA.SUPER.1,621 A.2d 1009;1993 PA.SUPER.LEXIS 483(PA.SUPER.1993).

THAT THE COMMONWEALTH MUST PROVE BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT THAT A CRIME OCCURRED,AND THAT THE ACCUSED WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR SUCH ACTION.THAT EACH ELEMENT OF THE CRIME MUST BE PROVEN... WHICH NEVER WAS PROVEN,THEREFORE,LEAVING OUT THE "TRIER OF FACT" WHICH WAS LESSEned BRINGING ON MUCH REASONABLE DOUBT.THAT ALL THE COMMONWEALTH HAD WAS ONLY A "DEFECTIVE SHOTGUN",AND WORDS FROM THE PROSECUTORS LIING WITNESSES COMMITTING PERJURY.

THAT THE WEIGHT AND SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE IS VERY WEAK, WHICH BRINGS ON MUCH REASONABLE DOUBT. SEE: COMMONWEALTH VS ROBERTS, 496 PA. SUPER. 428, 437 A.2d 948 (PA, SUPER. 1981).

PETITIONER AVERS AND STATES, THAT WITH THESE SEVENTY ISSUES, CONTENTIONS AND CLAIMS ALSO BRINGS ON MUCH REASONABLE DOUBT, AS TO WHAT REALLY HAPPENED WHICH BRINGS ON MUCH CONSTITUTIONAL AND PLAIN ERRORS INVOKING SUCH REVERSAL IN PETITIONERS CASE. THAT ALSO THERE WAS "NO MOTIVE" TO BRING ABOUT SUCH AN ALLEGED MURDER, BY WHICH THERE WAS NEVER A CRIMINAL ACT COMMITTED BY THE PETITIONER. THAT THE JURY WAS NEVER INFORMED, NOR INSTRUCTED ON SUCH INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER, OR ANY LESSER INCLUDED OFFENSE IF ANY CRIME WAS COMMITTED, OR NOT. SEE: CABANA VS BULLOCK, 474 U.S. 376, 106 S. CT. 689; 88 L. Ed. 2d 704 (1986); HARMON VS MARSHALL, 57 F. 3d 763 (9th CIR. 1995).

THAT PETITIONER STATES AND AVERS, THAT THIS IS "PER SE REVERSIBLE ERROR" WHEN THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE ARE ALTERED TO BROADEN THE POSSIBLE BASES FOR CONVICTION BEYOND WHAT IS CONTAINED IN THE INDICTMENT". SEE: UNITED STATES VS CANCELLIERE 69 F. 3d 1116 (11th CIR. 1995); UNITED STATES VS PUPO, 841 F. 2d 1235 (4th CIR. 1988).

PETITIONER STATES AND AVERS, THAT THERE IS VERY MUCH REASONABLE DOUBT IN HIS CASE, WHEREAS, SUCH REASONABLE DOUBT ALSO DERIVED FROM NOT APPOINTING AN ATTORNEY OR COUNSEL TO DEFEND THE PETITIONER, WHERE PETITIONERS COMPETENCY WAS AT STAKE AS HE COULD NOT HANDLE HIS CASE ON HIS OWN ACCORD WITHOUT ANY REPRESENTATION TO DEFEND FOR HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, AND TO SEE IF PETITIONER IS GETTING A "FAIR AND IMPARTIAL" TRIAL UNDER THE SIXTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS, UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

REASON FOR GRANTING THIS WRIT OF CERTIORARI

THAT THE SISTER STATES DOES AGREE THROUGH THEIR OPINIONS THAT ANY FALSIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS AND ALLOWING ANY PERJURY TO STAND BY WITNESSES AND EXPERT WITNESSES IS A STRUCTURED MANIFEST MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE, WHICH ALSO SHOWS SUCH "CAUSE AND PREJUDICE" STANDARD, WHERE VIOLATIONS OF BOTH THE SIXTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS, BASED UPON SUCH DUE PROCESS OF THE LAWS, AND EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS.

THAT THE LOWER COURTS WENT OUTSIDE THE JUDGMENTS AND THE OPINIONS OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES IN MANY CASES IN SUCH CONSTITUTIONAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN NOT GETTING A "FAIR AND IMPARTIAL" TRIALS, ESPECIALLY FOR PERSONAL GAIN JUST TO GET A CONVICTION FALSELY BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY, THEREFORE, THE LOWER COURTS WENT AGAINST SUCH RULINGS AND OPINIONS BY THE JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT'S RULINGS AND OPINIONS AS THE LOWER COURTS DID IN FACT OPEN THE DOORS TO SUCH STRUCTURAL PLAIN, CONSTITUTIONAL AND REVERSIBLE ERRORS, WHICH DID OCCUR IN SUCH VIOLATIONS OF BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS.

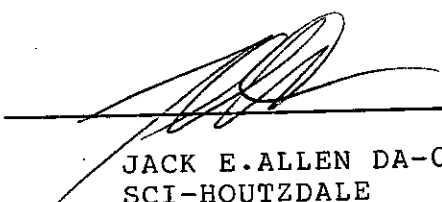
THAT WHAT IS SHOWN THROUGHOUT THIS CASE IS VERY MUCH REASONABLE DOUBT, AS TO WHAT REALLY HAPPENED, WHERE BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS HAS BEEN BROKEN, ESPECIALLY RULES OF COURTS ATTRIBUTABLE, AS TO NOT GETTING A FAIR AND JUST TRIALS, AND NO REPRESENTATION OF AN ATTORNEYS OR COUNSELS FOR EITHER TRIALS, WHICH BRINGS ON SUCH "CAUSE AND PREJUDICE", AND A DEFINATE... MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE DONE TO THE PETITIONER, AS THE SISTER STATES DOES AGREE IN OVERTURNING PETITIONERS CONVICTION AND SENTENCE IN THE REASONABLE ASPECT OF GETTING A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL BRINGING OUT THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

CONCLUSION

THAT PETITIONER AVERS AND STATES THAT FOR THE REASONS THAT ARE SETFORTH IN THIS PETITION WITH RELIABLE DOCUMENTATION, AS PROOF OF WHAT HAS HAPPENED AND REVEALING THE TRUTH BY THE ATTACHED APPENDIX AND EXHIBITS FOREVER REMAINS AND HOPE THAT THIS HONORABLE COURT WOULD FIND IT IN THEIR HEART TO GIVE THE PETITIONER A REMEDY, AS TO SOLVE THIS MATTER ONCE AND FOR ALL. PETITIONER FOREVER PRAYS.

DATE:

5-12-21

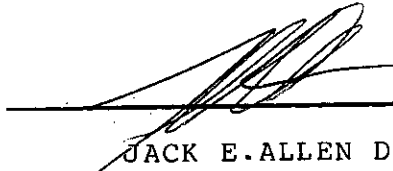


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DECLARATION

I ATTEST TO THE FOLLOWING TO BE TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE
BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF AND THAT STATEMENTS MADE
HEREIN ARE SUBJECT TO THE PENALTIES OF PERJURY UNDER TITLE
28 U.S.C. §1746.

DATE: 5-12-21



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