

No. **26-5577** **ORIGINAL**

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
APR 12 2026
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Bryan Stallworth — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

The ^TState of Texas — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, Austin, Texas

(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Bryan Stallworth
(Your Name)

Louis C. Powledge Unit; 1400 FM 3452
(Address)

Palestine, Texas 75803
(City, State, Zip Code)

D/N/A
(Phone Number)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. Does the petitioner have a Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment Right to have his client files as he was denied the right to possess discovery as a pro-se defendant before, during and after trial. Under Texas Law a pro-se defendant can only take notes from discovery presented and not possess any discovery for trial.
2. Are the rulings of Crawford, Brady and Martin in conflict with Texas Code of Criminal Procedure 39.14 (d) and (f).
3. This is the case of FIRST IMPRESSION as this Court has not rendered any decisions concerning the rights of client files to whom they belong to the attorney/lawyer or the client.
4. Can the Highest Court of the State ignore the SUPREMACY CLAUSE by only setting fourth rulings of their own decisions which conflict with the United States Supreme Court's decisions of precedence.

LIST OF PARTIES

A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is provided below. If a party is a corporation with a stock ticker symbol, that symbol is also included.

The State of Texas
Walker County District Attorney
William W. Durham
1036 11th Street
Huntsville, Texas 77340

RELATED CASES

1. Maxwell v. Florida, 479 U.S. 972, 107 S.Ct. 474, 93 L.Ed. 2d. 418(1986)
Dissenting opinion by Justice MARSHALL;
2. Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83, 83 S.Ct. 1194, 10 L.Ed. 2d. 215(1963);
3. In re McCann, 422 S.W. 3d. 701 (TEX.CRIM.APP. 2013)
4. Stallworth v. Judge Albert McCaig, WR#85, 800-02(TEX.CRIM.APP. 2026);
5. In Re Stallworth, 2025 TEX.APP. LEXIS 8964(10-25-00413-CR);
6. In re Stallworth, 2025 TEX.APP. LEXIS 7943(10-25-00356-CV);
7. In re Stallworth, 2023 TEX.APP. LEXIS 1321 (10-23-00055-CR);
8. In re Stallworth, 2023 TEX.APP. LEXIS 5254(10-23-00213-CR);
9. Stallworth v. State, 2023 TEX.APP. LEXIS 5012(10-23-00211-CR);
10. Ex parte Stallworth, 2023 TEX.APP.LEXOS 5251(10-23-00214);
11. In re Stallworth, 2023 TEX. APP. LEXIS 3339(10-23-00107);
12. Thomson v. Findlater Hardware Co., 109 TEX. 235,237, 205 S.W. 831,832(Tex. (TEX. 1918);
13. Burnett v. State, 642 S.W. 2d. 765, 769 n. 10 (TEX.CRIM.APP. 1983);
14. Wilson v. Sellers, 584 U.S. 122, 138 S.Ct. 1188, 200 L.Ed. 2d. 530(2018)

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- APPENDIX D : Response letter from William C. Bennett advising the law of Texas does not allow client files to be given to defendants.
- APPENDIX E: Current address of Party of Interest William C. Bennett who is now a District Attorney Prosecutor for Madison County.
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OTHER

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☐ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

- ☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

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

- ☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

☒ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix 0000 to the petition and is

- ☒ reported at 2025 TEX.APP. LEXIS 8964; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the _____ court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

- ☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

☐ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was N/A.

☐ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: N/A, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix 00.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including D/N/A (date) on D/N/A (date) in Application No. A.

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

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was 01/22/2026. A copy of that decision appears at Appendix 000.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: 02/11/2026, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix 00.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including D/N/A (date) on D/N/A (date) in Application No. A.

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

1. Confrontation Clause of the Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
2. Fourteenth Amendment pursuant to the Due Process Clause.
3. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure 39.14 (d).
4. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure 39.14 (f).
5. Texas Constitution Art. I, §10.
6. The Supremacy Clause of Art. VI, cl 2
7. First Impression Clause

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner became a pro-se litigant during his criminal proceedings on June 5th, 2023; after being arrested on April 3rd., 2022. He was denied access to discovery and was only allowed to only take notes and could not properly defend himself during trial because he did not have discovery.

Texas Code of Criminal Procedure 39.14 (d) states:

"In the case of a pro se defendant, if the court orders the state to produce and permit the inspection of a document, item, or information under this subsection, the state shall permit the pro se defendant to inspect and review the document, item, or information but is not required to allow electronic duplication as described by Subsection (a)."

Before trial even began, he has attempted to retain discovery by filing Writ of Mandamus and even a Pre-Trial Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to Texas Code of Criminal Procedure 11.08. All were denied and the petitioner went through trial without possessing discovery for his defense. After trial, the petitioner attempted to retain discovery from his stand-by counsel, William C. Bennett, Jr., but was denied stating that according to State Law I could not have discovery unless a court order was rendered. The petitioner then attempted to retain his client files through Government Code 552 of the Freedom of Information Act and was ignored. The petitioner filed a writ of mandamus against his former lawyer, but was denied because the Tenth Court of Appeals stated a Writ of Mandamus cannot issue against an attorney.

Then the petitioner filed a Writ of Mandamus against the Honorable Judge Albert McCaig which was denied without any reasoning and/or opinion by the Tenth Court of Appeals. The Criminal Court of Appeals denied the Writ without a written order. The petitioner filed a Motion for Reconsideration pursuant to Wilson v. Sellers, 584 U.S. 122, 138 S.Ct. 1188, 200 L.Ed. 2d. 530, for the Court violating the reasoning of the "look through clause" as set fourth by this Court.

The petitioner then filed a timely Writ of Certorari to this Honorable Court.

The petitioner states the Confrontation Clause of the Sixth Amendment is mandatory as it states: ... "right to be confronted with the witnesses against him." This also includes documentation, statements of witnesses, police reports, etc. as provided in Watkins v. State, 619 S.W. 3d. 265 (Tex. Crim.App 2021) where the Court provided that all discovery is "material" and is "logical connectoin to a fact of consequence and the exhibits at issue had a logical connection to subsidiary punishment facts. Thsu, the State erred by failing to produce those exhibits prior to trial."

The petitioner claims he has a right to hsi client files as such documents belong to him and not th eattorney who is now a District Prosecuting Attorney for Madison County. This was articulated in the case of In re McCann, 422 S.W. 3d. 701, 704-705 (Tex.Crim.App. 2013) which dated back to 1918 fromt the case of Thomson v. Findlater Hardware Co., 109 Tex. 235, 237, 205 S.W. 831, 832 (Tex. 1918). In Burnett v. State, 642 S.W. 2d. 765, 769 (Tex.Crim.App. 1983), the court cited Thomson 205 S.W. at 832 by quoting, "([W]hen all is said and done, the tape recording, as with deeds, notes, vouchers, documents and papers of a client, is the property of [the client])".

Wherefore, the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure is in conflict with The Confrontation Clause of the Sixth Amendment. Section 39.14 (d) states a pro se defendant is not allowed to possess any discovery, but can only examine it, in which when trial comes, if an issue arises that was not taken down as a note from the defendant, then he cannot properly confront the allegations of a statement, police reports, or any evidence brought forth by the state. This is why the petitioner has been trying to retain his discovery thru this "client files" so he may perfect an appeal by way of Direct Appeal and/or habeas corpus petition.

Brady v. Maryland states that the prosecution must turn over all discovery at 373 U.S. 83, 84 (1963) and finally in Crawford v. Washington, 541 U.S. 36 (2004) provided how the CONFRONTATION CLAUSE SHALL BE USED in the criminal justice system by courts of the United States. [See Crawford at 51-52].

The second conflict that Texas Code of Criminal Procedure is in conflict with this Court's reasoning in Martin v. United States, 605 U.S. 395, 409, 145 S.Ct. 1689, 222 L.Ed. 2d. 54 (2025) concerning the SUPREMACY CLAUSE. by "The SUPREMACY CLAUSE supplies a rule of decision when federal and state laws conflict. It provides that the "Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof...shall be the supreme Law of the Land... any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any state to the Contrary notwithstanding." Art. VI, cl. 2. So for example, when a regulated party cannot comply with both federal and state directives, the SUPREMACY CLAUSE tells us the state law must yield." See e.g., Virginina Uranium, Inc. v. Warren, 587 U.S. 761, 767, 139 S.Ct. 1894, 204 L.Ed. 2d. 377 (2019) (opinion of Gorsuch, J.).

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

To This said Writ of certiorari should be granted on the basis of FIRST IMPRESSION. See Black's Law Dictionary 243 (9th Ed. 2004)(defining "case of first impression" as:"A case that presents the court with an issue of law that has not previously been decided by any controlling legal authority in that jurisdiction."). The closes case on record for this Court ws that of Maxwell v. Florida, 479 U.S. 972, 107 S.Ct. 474, 93 L.Ed. 2d. 418 (1986);Dissent by JUSTICE MARSHALL, was the only diciding factor relating to a defendant has a right to his client's files.

Second, there are controversial decisions rendering in McCann which conflict with the findings of Crawford and Brady that lines up with Texas Code of Criminal Procedure 39.14 (d) and (f).

Third, the Criminal Courtoof Appeals did not follow the Supremacy Clause by rendering a written dismissal without any orders and/or opinion why the writ was denied.

This goes against the articulation of the "LOOK THROUGH CLAUSE" as imposed by this Court in Wilson v. S  llerer, supra.

Also, pursuant to Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (f) states in part, "The attorney representing the defendant, ...may allow a defendant,...to view the information provided under this article, but may not allow that person to have copies of the information provided, other than a copy of the witness's own statement...For purposes of this article, the defendant may not be the agent for the attorney representing the defendant."

Finally, In re McCann, supra., has been reaffirmed in the latest case of In re Garcia, 714 S.W. 3d. 673, 675 (Tex. App. - Corpus Christi 2024).

The petitioner has been denied discovery and his client files multiple times and has filed numerous Writ of Mandamus petitions to resolve this issue as prescribed in McCann. The ruling in McCann is in conflict with 39.14(d) and (f) with respect to the rulings of this Court in Crawford, Brady and Martin.

The primary question for this Court to Consider is

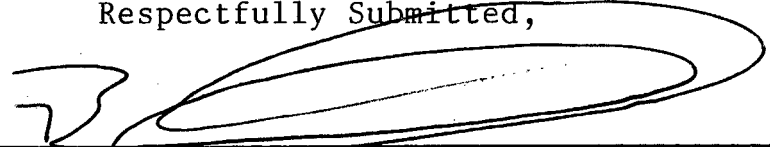
"Whether denial of client files denies a pro se defendant access to his client files which is discovery according to Brady which violates the Confrontation Clause of Crawford and the Supremacy Clause of Martin,"

-AND-

"Can the Highest State Court go against a ruling of the United States Supreme Court under the Supremacy Clause for refusing to rule on a case, but only to dismiss without written order?"

Respectfully Submitted,

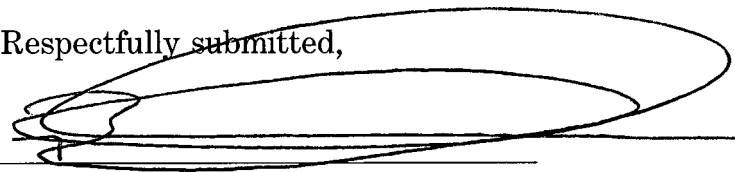
/s/


Bryan Stallworth Pro-Se

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



Date: April 12th, 2026

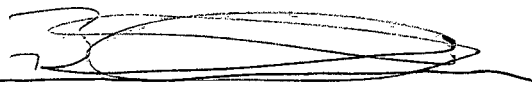
State of Texas }
County of Anderson } S.S.

Affidavit of Bryan Stallworth

I, Bryan Stallworth, declare under the penalty of perjury that the enclosed

1. Motion For Leave To Proceed In Forma Pauperis;
2. Writ of Certiorari;
3. Appendix A-E; and
4. Three page letter to the Justices of the United States Supreme Court

is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and understanding pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. §1746; Title 18 U.S.C. §§ 1621-1623.

13/ 
Bryan Stallworth
Affiant
0246 5986