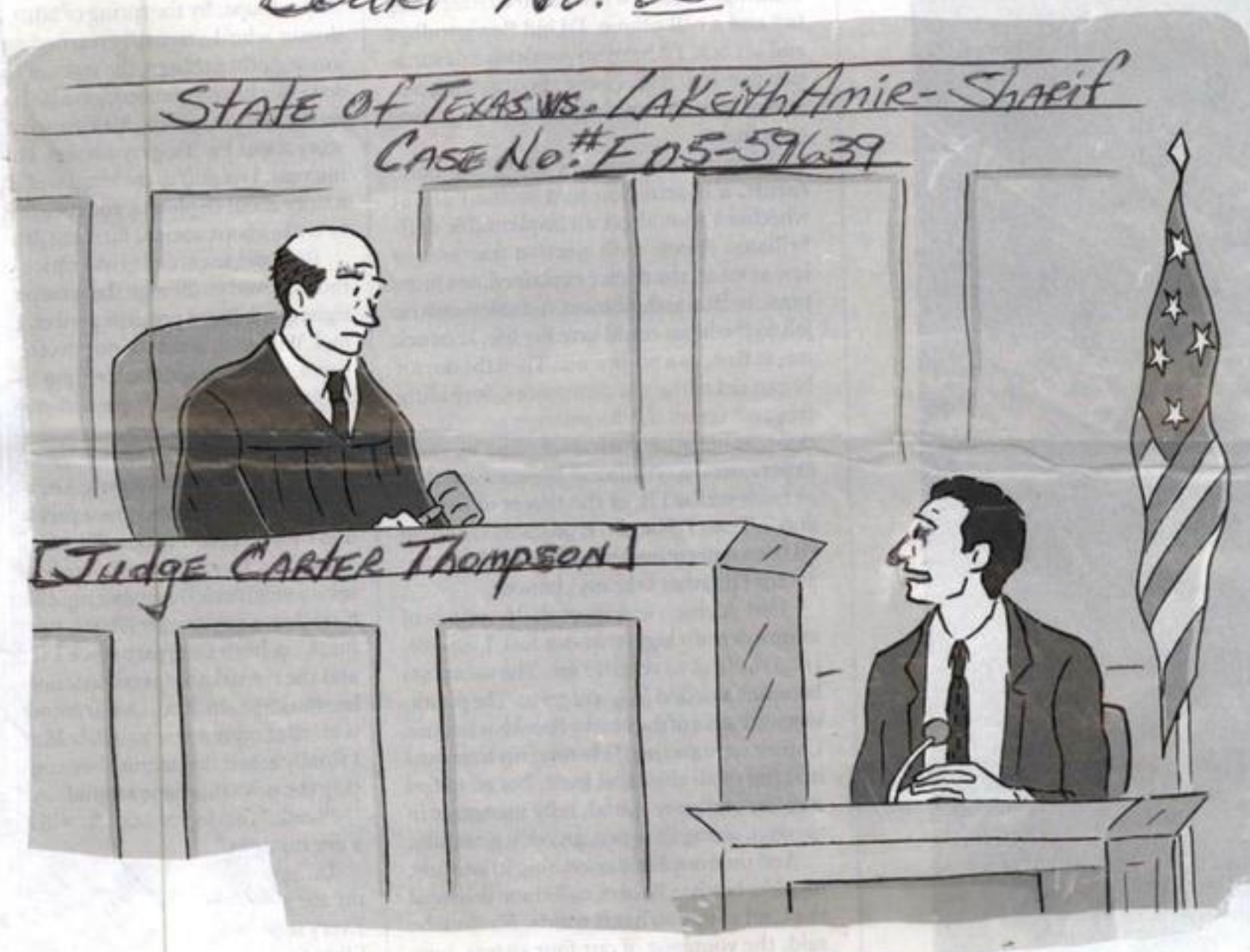


Dallas County, Texas Criminal District  
Court No. 05



"...and I lied about

SEE: Reporter's Record Volume 3  
pages 39-45, AND 75-78, compare  
to Volume 4 pages 18-19 AND 74-75

Nix vs. Whiteside, 475 U.S. 189, 106 S.Ct. 989,  
1003 (1986) ("All perjured testimony is at war



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with justice, since it may produce a judgment not resting on truth. Therefore, it cannot be denied that it tends to defeat the sole ultimate objective of a [fair] trial.")

Giglio vs. United States, 405 U.S. 150, 153 (1972) ("The knowing use of material false evidence [and testimony] by the State in a criminal prosecution violates due process. This rule applies equally when the State, although not soliciting perjured testimony, allows it to go uncorrected after learning of its falsity.")

[www.angelfire.com/crazy4/texas/fakedrugsfakevictims.html](http://www.angelfire.com/crazy4/texas/fakedrugsfakevictims.html); (And) <http://www.americaswrongfullyconvicted.com>; (And) [www.prosecutorintegrity.org](http://www.prosecutorintegrity.org)

Given the extensive and material facts that the State's "STAR AND ONLY WITNESS," Cathy Fowette Hawkins, lied about during the trial and sentencing phases; it is



FAIR to say that district attorney Craig  
Watkins and his assistants Tammy Kemp and  
Gordon Hikel knew or should of known that  
Hawkins' testimony was untrue. This  
is so because the things Hawkins was  
encouraged and allowed to lie about  
went straight to the heart of the facts  
the state had the burden of proving  
"beyond a reasonable doubt".

Everyone should find these events  
profoundly disturbing. They raise troubling  
issues about the integrity of these individuals  
that comprise the Dallas County District  
Attorney's Office, and who wield enormous  
power over the people they prosecute. They  
have and shall continue to cost millions in tax  
dollars. Your tax dollars.

A system of criminal justice cannot long survive  
and maintain the trust and respect of the public  
unless prosecutors in Dallas County, Texas and  
elsewhere, strictly adhere to their ethical  
obligations and statutory duties, and be held  
accountable whenever they fail to do so.



District Attorneys such as Craig Watkins, (And his successor Susan Hawk) has an obligation and duty to the office he holds and to the public to prevent prosecutorial misconduct. Prosecutorial misconduct such as that which proximately caused, contributed to, and/or resulted in the many wrongful convictions that has earned Dallas County, Texas the dubious title "America's Wrongful Conviction Capitol".

Prosecutors, as servants of the people and of law, are subject to statutory and constitutional constraints and responsibilities that exceeds those that apply to everyday lawyers. Prosecutors must seek the "truth and justice" always. It's a first priority, and the most important. That did not happen here in State of Texas vs. Lakeith Amir-Sharif.

Now the question to be asked, is does incoming district attorney Susan Hawk possess the integrity, ethical standards, and moral conscience to admit Lakeith Amir-Sharif was wrongfully convicted, and then take all of the appropriate and necessary actions to bring this travesty of justice to a end. Send Hawk an email, fax, or letter and ask her.



**WHEREFORE, APPLICANT PRAYS THAT THE COURT GRANT APPLICANT  
RELIEF TO WHICH HE MAY BE ENTITLED IN THIS PROCEEDING.**

**VERIFICATION**

This application must be verified or it will be dismissed for non-compliance. For verification purposes, an applicant is a person filing the application on his or her own behalf. A petitioner is a person filing the application on behalf of an applicant, for example, an applicant's attorney. An inmate is a person who is in custody.

The inmate applicant must sign either the "Oath Before a Notary Public" before a notary public or the "Inmate's Declaration" without a notary public. If the inmate is represented by a licensed attorney, the attorney may sign the "Oath Before a Notary Public" as petitioner and then complete "Petitioner's Information." A non-inmate applicant must sign the "Oath Before a Notary Public" before a notary public unless he is represented by a licensed attorney, in which case the attorney may sign the verification as petitioner.

A non-inmate non-attorney petitioner must sign the "Oath Before a Notary Public" before a notary public and must also complete "Petitioner's Information." An inmate petitioner must sign either the "Oath Before a Notary Public" before a notary public or the "Inmate's Declaration" without a notary public and must also complete the appropriate "Petitioner's Information."

**OATH BEFORE A NOTARY PUBLIC**

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, being duly sworn, under oath says: "I am the applicant / petitioner (circle one) in this action and know the contents of the above application for a writ of habeas corpus and, according to my belief, the facts stated in the application are true."

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Applicant / Petitioner (circle one)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS \_\_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Notary Public