

No. 24-5297

FILED
MAY 28 2024

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Anthony Tawon Williams — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

Warden Reeves — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

11th Circuit for the United States Court of Appeals
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Anthony Tawon Williams
(Your Name)

196 Laying Farm Rd.
(Address)

Milledgeville, Georgia 31061
(City, State, Zip Code)

None
(Phone Number)

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

- 1) IS IT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION BY THE STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS, WHEN A WHITE DEFENDANT RAISES A CLAIM OR ISSUE AND THE COURTS TELLS HIM HE IS CORRECT AND GRANTS THE REQUESTED RELIEF, BUT WHEN A BLACK DEFENDANT RAISES THE EXACT SAME CLAIM OR ISSUE THE COURTS TELLS HIM HE IS WRONG [REDACTED] AND REFUSES TO GRANT RELIEF?
- 2) WHETER A CRIMINAL DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO "EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAW" UNDER THE 14th AMENDMENT OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS VIOLATED WHEN THE STATE OF GEORGIA TAKES THE EXACT SAME STATUTORY LAW AND APPLIES IT DIFFERENTLY IN A WHITE DEFENDANT'S CASE TO HIS ADVANTAGE AND TO A BLACK DEFENDANT'S CASE TO HIS DISADVANTAGE?

Questions 3) and 4) on next page

QUESTIONS PRESENTED continued

- 3) DOES IT VIOLATE THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION'S "RIGHT TO EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAW" UNDER THE 14TH AMENDMENT, IF A BLACK DEFENDANT IS NOT GIVEN THE SAME TREATMENT OF LAW AS A WHITE DEFENDANT?
- 4) WHETHER THE STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS HAVE THE "RIGHT" TO MAKE ADVERSE RULINGS AGAINST BLACK DEFENDANTS, WHEN THE SAME COURTS MADE A FAVORABLE RULING FOR A WHITE DEFENDANT CONCERNING THE EXACT SAME LAW, FACTS, AND ISSUE?

LIST OF PARTIES

All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the 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:

Timothy Ward, Commissioner of Georgia Department of Corrections

Clint C. Malcolm, Attorney for Respondent, Georgia Department of Law Attorney General's Office

RELATED CASES

No related cases

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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES

~~████████~~ Williams v State Ga (2016) 299 Ga 632 PAGE NUMBER
791 S.E.2d 55, 58

STATUTES AND RULES

2009 Version of O.C.G.A. 16-12-1(b)(3)(d.1)(i)(e)
14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution "Equal Protection
Clause"

OTHER

None

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 A to the petition and is *11th Circuit Court of Appeals*

[] 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 B 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 C 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 Superior Court of Coffee County, State Habeas court appears at Appendix D 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 3/6/24.

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: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix ____.

An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (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 Nov. 4, 2019. A copy of that decision appears at Appendix C.

A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix ____.

An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. __ A ____.

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

- United States Constitutional Amendment Fourteenth Equal Protection of the Law
~~████████~~
- O.C.G.A 16-12-1 (b)(3)(d.1)(i)(e), only the 2009 version in Georgia Statutory Law
- Williams v State 299 Ga 632, 791 S.E.2d 55

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A white defendant and a black defendant were both charged with the exact same charges: felony murder and felony contributing to the deprivation of a minor resulting in the death of a child.

The differential treatment is that in Allan Ray Williams case, the Georgia Supreme Court said that the felony deprivation of a minor was a separate homicide which could not be used to support felony murder.

But when Anthony Tawon Williams went before the State Georgia Supreme Court, they refused to give the black defendant the same treatment of law as the white defendant. The white defendant Allan Ray Williams got seven (7) years for the death in his case and Anthony Tawon William (the black defendant) got a life sentence for the death in his case without having the same opportunity and option to be considered for the lesser homicide which was incorrectly applied to his case.

This grave error of law was corrected in Allan Ray Williams' case, but it has still not been corrected in Anthony Tawon Williams case. See Williams v State 29A Ga 632, 791 SE 2d 55

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

This petition should be granted to prevent State Courts and federal courts from treating black defendants differently than they do white defendants under similar circumstances. And so justice is served and petitioner can finally get some relief. See Williams v State 299 Ga 632, 291 SE2d 55 (2016)

A white defendant and a black defendant were both charged with the exact same charges of felony murder predicated on felony contributing to the deprivation of a minor resulting in the death of a child. However, in Allan Ray Williams' case the Georgia Supreme Court said that felony murder and felony contributing to the deprivation of a minor resulting in death are two completely separate homicides with their own penalty for death. So Allan Ray Williams was found guilty of the lesser homicide of felony contributing to the deprivation of a minor resulting in death and sentenced to seven(?) years for the death in his case. Anthony Tawon Williams went before the State habeas corpus, the Georgia Supreme Court, and on a federal habeas corpus arguing that he is entitled to the same treatment of law as Allan Ray Williams. All of these courts denied Anthony Tawon Williams request for relief and refused to hold that the felony deprivation statute must also be applied to Anthony Tawon Williams' case the same as it was in Allan Ray Williams' case. Anthony Tawon Williams never had the opportunity to at least be considered for the lesser homicide under the 2009 version of O.C.G.A. 16-12-1 and he was found guilty of murder and sentenced to life in prison. This court must correct this injustice to prevent this from happening again. 

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Anthony Williams

Date: 5/28/24