

IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME  
COURT

Anthony Tawon Williams  
GDC# 1067934  
Petitioner, Pro Se

Civil Action No.

24-5297

V

Warden Reeves,  
Ga. Dept. of Corrections  
Respondents



MOTION FOR REHEARING

Comes Now, the petitioner, Anthony Tawon Williams,  
filing the "Motion For Rehearing" pursuant to Court Rule  
44. This motion is necessary for the following reasons:

First and foremost, this Court should reconsider and  
grant this petition because in the past, the United States  
Supreme Court has made it very difficult to challenge  
racial discrimination in the criminal process, effectively  
silencing a defendant's claim to "equal protection of the law,"  
unless the petitioner can produce "smoking gun" evidence of  
racist intent. Well the petitioner has produced a "smoking gun"  
showing the State of Georgia has applied the exact same  
law differently in an African Americans case than it did

in a White defendant's case. The State of Georgia has outright refused to give defendant Anthony Tawon Williams the same treatment of law that was given to the White defendant, Allan Ray Williams.

Race matters at every stage of a criminal process, from the prosecutors initial charging decision to the sentence handed down by the judge. White defendants tend to have more favorable outcomes than similarly situated African Americans. People of color are more likely to be charged with serious offenses, jailed prior to trial, convicted, and to receive a harsher sentence.

These disparities exist even when factors like the severity of the crime and the criminal history of the accused persons are the same. Many studies demonstrate that African Americans are treated differently at every stage of the criminal process. Race plays a role in charging decisions, bail determinations, plea bargaining, convictions, and sentencing. African Americans receive sentences that are 10% longer than the sentences for similarly situated White defendant's.

African Americans are 21% more likely to receive ~~that~~ mandatory - minimum sentences than White defendants, and are 20 percent more likely to be sent to prison. A rigorous statistical study of judges in Cook County, Illinois, found that "at least some judges treat defendants differently on the basis of their race" and that the magnitude of this effect is substantial.

Equal protection forces a state to govern impartially and to not draw distinctions between individuals solely on differences that are irrelevant to a legitimate governmental objective. Thus, the equal protection clause is crucial to the protection of civil rights. Petitioner demonstrated to the State Habeas Corpus, the Supreme Court of Georgia, the Federal Habeas Corpus District Court, and the Eleventh Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals that his case was similarly situated to another White defendant's case and that they both were charged with felony murder predicated on felony contributing to the deprivation of a minor resulting in death O.C.G.A. 16-12-1(b)(3)(d.1)(1)(e).

Felony contributing to the deprivation of a minor resulting in death was a homicide with its own penalty for death. However, in Anthony Tawon Williams case this homicide was erroneously used to support felony murder. Although the felony deprivation was also erroneously to support felony murder in Allan Ray Williams' case this error of law was corrected and the Georgia Supreme Court held that the felony deprivation could not be used to support felony murder because it penalized its own death. When Anthony Tawon Williams went before the Georgia Supreme Court with the exact same issue, the Court refused to give Anthony Tawon Williams case the same treatment of law that was given to Allan Ray Williams' case.

The petitioner is not requesting anything special



but only that this Court reconsider the issues and questions presented and remand this case back to the lower court for correction, meaning the deprivation homicide is applied to this case the same as it was applied in Allan Ray Williams case.

The United States Supreme Court has the inherent power to make sure the lower courts are carrying out justice in an adequate manner. It would be a sad day in this country if such an obvious error in violation of the United States Constitution is overlooked and swept under the rug so to speak. The petitioner contends that what happened in this case is a modern day lynching using a pen and a pad/paper rather than a noose.

Petitioner further contends that a "racial injustice" in a court of law is just as important as abortion rights, same sex marriage, voting rights, religious matters, etc. If this Court witnesses an injustice and turns a blind eye to it, then this Court is just as guilty as the perpetrators. Petitioner is not accusing this Court of any wrong doing but rather holding this Court accountable. It is this Court's duty to see that just prevails at all cost.

Are we still living in the days of Jim Crow law? The most sickening epidemic that has ever affected this great country is racism. It seems as though the low-

er courts in Georgia are using Jim Crow laws and doctrines when applying the law. In Georgia African American defendant's cases are being handled completely different from those cases of White defendants. Petitioner comes to this Court seeking your guidance, knowledge, wisdom, and understanding because petitioner knows you all understand the law and will do the right thing regardless of who is offended.

Secondly, another important reason this Court should reconsider and grant this petition is because there is a Georgia Prison Crisis going on at the present moment. There has been 981 deaths in the Ga. Dept. of Corrections since 2021. Just this year alone in 2024, there has been 207 confirmed deaths in the GDC. These numbers are alarming and the petitioner, which is now before this Court is a prisoner living under unsafe, dangerous, and very violent conditions due to the fact that the Georgia Prisons are extremely overcrowded and understaffed by more than 70%. There simply is not enough staff members to supervise an overcrowded population of prisoners.

The unfair treatment of African Americans is the very reason the Georgia prisons are overcrowded and understaffed. Some of Georgia's prisons like Smith State Prison are understaffed by nearly 50%. These numbers may vary depending on who you ask. Even the University of Georgia Southern College, has weighed in



on this crisis and decided to do something about it. Georgia Southern created a program called Inside Out in which prisoners are allowed to interact with the students from the college in a learning environment setting where both sides discuss the Georgia prison crisis as well as possible solutions. Once the students get the information they need, they go to meet with the legislatures and talk in an effort to form new laws to address the Georgia prison crisis, using the input and information which came directly from the prisoners themselves. Even the U.S. Department of Justice has launched an investigation into the Georgia prison crisis and has taken measures to try and make Georgia prisons more safe by reducing the population to a more manageable number.

It is clear that the overcrowding is directly linked to the prisons in Georgia being unsafe. Not only should this Court reconsider and grant this petition to give the petitioner some form of relief because he was racially ~~discriminated~~ discriminated against by the State of Georgia. This Court should also grant this petition to help the Georgia crisis in the prisons by helping correct cases and release those in Georgia wrongfully convicted starting with this petition. Many African Americans are being treated unfairly in the Courts of law and nothing is being done about it. The Courts are turning a blind eye to these injustices. Something must be done and it is time for this Court to stand

up against racial discrimination and other constitutional violations against African Americans. This court has to make a stand ~~agais~~ against racism period.

Last but certainly not least, this petition presents an issue of national importance. It is true that Georgia is a single state but in America we are a United States. All for one and one for all. What goes on in one state affects the whole nation because we are one. So if this Court gives the okay for Georgia to continue violating "equal protection of law" by treating African Americans differently than White Americans in the court of law, then this Court gives the okay for all other 49 states to do the same. It is time for this Court to stand up against racism and help those who don't have a voice.

"EQUAL JUSTICE UNDERLAW" These are the words written above the main entrance to the Supreme Court building which express the ultimate responsibility of the Supreme Court of the United States.

### Conclusion

Petitioner prays that this Honorable Court will reconsider this matter and grant the petition. Petitioner is only asking for a new trial so that the law can be applied to his case the same as it was applied in the White defendant, Allan Ray Williams, case.

Respectfully Submitted,  
Anthony Williams  
Anthony Tawon Williams  
Pro Se



## Certificate of Service

I do hereby certify that I have served this document titled "Motion for Rehearing" upon the appropriate parties via the United States Postal Service with the proper postage affixed. This document was served upon the following:

United States Supreme Court Clerk's  
Office  
1 First Street N.E.  
Washington D.C. 20543

Clint Malcolm Ass. Att. General  
40 Capital Square S.W.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

On this 12<sup>th</sup> day of October 2024

Respectfully Submitted  
Anthony William  
Anthony Tawon Williams  
Pro Se



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF  
THE UNITED STATES

Anthony Tawon Williams

GDC# 1067934

Petitioner, Pro Se

Civil Action No.

24-5297

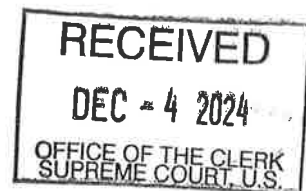
V

Warden Reeves,  
Ga. Dept of Corrections,  
Respondents

SUPPLEMENTAL MOTION FOR  
REHEARING

Comes Now, the petitioner, Anthony Tawon Williams, filing the "Supplemental Motion For Rehearing", pursuant to Court Rule 44. This motion is submitted to add that which is lacking.

Grounds :



Ground I The U.S. Supreme Court should reconsider this petition for writ of certiorari because there was "smoking gun" evidence presented to this Court showing that there was an egregious violation of the U.S. Constitution's 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment's right to equal protection of the law violated in the form of racial discrimination by the Georgia Supreme Court, State of Georgia, U.S. Court of Appeals 11<sup>th</sup> Circuit, and the Federal

District Court of Rome, Georgia.

Ground 2 The Court should reconsider and grant this petition because petitioner Williams' life is at risk due to an intervening circumstance, because there is a Georgia Prison Crisis going on at the present moment and a record high of 981 deaths has been reported since 2021 and over 207 confirmed deaths this year alone in 2024, so the petitioner should be granted relief because he is living under extremely unsafe, dangerous, and very violent conditions due to the fact that Georgia prisons are overcrowded. This Court should grant this petition to help reduce the Georgia Prison population.

Ground 3 This Court should reconsider this petition and grant relief because this petition presents issues of national importance. If this Court gives the okay for Georgia to continue violating "equal protection of law" by treating African Americans differently than White Americans in the Court of law, then this Court gives the okay for all other 49 States to do the same. "Equal Justice Under Law", These are the words written above the main entrance to the Supreme Court Building which express the "ultimate responsibility" of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Respectly Submitted  
Anthony Williams  
Anthony Fawon Williams  
Riverbend Correctional Facility  
196 Laying Farm Rd.  
Milledgeville, Georgia 31061



## Certificate of Declaration

I do hereby certify that these grounds are either substantial grounds not previously presented and/or intervening circumstances of substantial or controlling effect. I further state these grounds and the petition/-motion for rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay.

Respectfully Submitted  
Anthony Williams  
Anthony Tawon Williams  
Riverbend Correctional Facility  
196 Laying Farm Rd.  
Milledgeville, Ga. 31061

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I do hereby certify that I have served this document titled "Supplemental Motion For Rehearing" upon the appropriate parties via the United States Postal Service with the proper postage affixed. This document was served upon the following parties:

United States Supreme Court Clerk's  
Office

1 First Street N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20543

Clint Malcolm Ass. Att. General  
40 Capital Square S.W.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

On this 14<sup>th</sup> day of November 2024

Respectfully Submitted  
Anthony Tawon Williams  
Anthony Tawon Williams