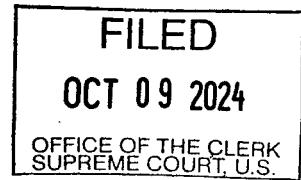


24-5930
No. _____



IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Anthony Tawon Williams — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

State of Georgia
Bartow County — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

Supreme Court of Georgia
(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)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

If a defendant is indicted, tried, and found guilty of multiple counts of felony murder for the death of a single victim and later finds out that one of those underlying felonies was actually a separate and distinct homicide with its own specific penalty for death, and therefore could not be used to support felony murder by no means, would this violate the defendant's Constitutional Sixth Amendment "right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation"?

Whether a sentence is void and illegal if it was based on false information given to the trial court during sentencing?

If the trial court makes several merging errors during sentencing, and the trial court and the Georgia Supreme Court refuses to correct those merger errors, would this violate the defendant's Fourteenth Amendment's Constitutional "right to due process of law"?

Is there any other circumstances other than giving a criminal defendant "more time than the law allows" which would make a sentence void and illegal?

Whether or not, if a criminal defendant is mislead as to the charges he is facing and the amount of time they carry all throughout the trial and sentencing, does this amount to a violation of the defendant's Constitutional Fourteenth Amendment's right under the due process clause's "right to a fundamentally fair trial"?

Whether or not, if every case that has come before the Georgia Supreme Court in which a criminal defendant was charged with multiple counts of felony murder for a single homicide, the additional felony murders were "Vacated by operation of law" except in one particular case, Anthony Tawon Williams' case, would this not constitute a violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. ~~Constitution~~ Constitution?

Questions Continued
Next Page

Whether 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 benefit and in a black defendant's case to his disadvantage?

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:

RELATED CASES

Williams v State 299 Ga. 632, 791 S.E. 2d 55 (2016)

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STATUTES AND RULES

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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 _____ 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 B 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 Georgia Supreme Court 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.

JURISDICTION

For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was _____.

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 July 6, 2024. A copy of that decision appears at Appendix B .

A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: August 13, 2024, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix C .

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 Constitution's Sixth Amendment "right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation"
- United States Constitution's Fourteenth Amendment's "right to due process of law"
- United States Constitution's Fourteenth Amendment's right under the due process clause's "right to a fundamentally fair trial"
- United States Constitution's Fourteenth Amendment's "right to Equal Protection of the Law"
- 2009 Version of O.C.G.A. 16-12-1 (b)(3)(d.1)(i)(e)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

In 2009, Petitioner Williams was indicted, tried, and found guilty of multiple counts of felony murder and the supporting underlying felonies for the death of a single victim. Williams was sentenced to life in prison. After doing his own research in the prison law library Petitioner Williams discovered that one of the underlying felonies which was used to support felony murder was actually a separate and distinct homicide which carried its own penalty for death, which at the time was five(5) years. See 2009 version of O.C.G.A. 16-12-1(b)(3) (d.1)(e) Williams presented this issue to the trial court post conviction on a "motion to vacate and correct void and illegal sentence" in which he alleged that his sentence was void because it was based on the falsehood that felony murder and life imprisonment were the only options for the trial jury and the trial court to take into consideration for the victim's death during trial and sentencing, that Williams himself was instead misled as to the charges he was facing during trial and sentencing, and that several merger errors occurred during sentencing which must be corrected. The trial court denied the motion to vacate and correct void and illegal sentence and the case was appealed to the Georgia Supreme Court. The Georgia Supreme Court always correct merger errors if it is brought to their attention, but they refused to do so in this particular case although it was obvious.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The justice system in Georgia has gotten out of hand and someone must be held accountable. Petitioner would point out that the Equal Protection Clause is part of Section 1 of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The clause, which took effect in 1868 provides that no state shall deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws. This clause raises another point regarding the justice to which petitioner has not been afforded to this point. The Equal Protection Clause is very clear that no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deprive any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The Supreme Court is the court of last resort and is the final judge in all cases involving the rights and privileges mandated by the Constitution. Therefore, this Court has a duty to determine if Petitioner received the due process of law and equal protection of the law to which he was, and is entitled under the Bill of Rights of the U.S. ~~Constitution~~ Constitution.

Failure to apply the 2009 version of O.C.G.A. 16-12-1 at least during sentencing, would violate the defendant's rights to equal protection of the law and right to due process of law. How could the exact same offense be applied as an underlying felony in support of felony murder in Anthony Tawon Williams' case and he receives a life sentence. And then the exact same offense was applied as a separate lesser homicide with its own penalty for death in Allan Ray Williams case and he only received two years for the death in his case? The only obvious difference between Anthony Tawon Williams and Allan Ray Williams is that Anthony is a black man and Allan is a white man, but surely the differential treatment of these two cases is not based on race. The real question here is why has this error of law been corrected in Allan Ray Williams' case, but it has not been corrected in Anthony Tawon Williams' case?

Defendant asserts that he should and must have those charges and offenses which were either applied wrong or merged incorrectly done all over the correct way. And all of the same legal rights and constitutional protections which were available at the original sentencing should still be available now. *Continued, p.*

Respectfully Submitted,
Petitioner was subjected to an illegal and unconstitutional trial and sentenced and either a new trial or a new sentencing hearing should be ordered. The present petition for writ of certiorari should be served. The present trial or a new sentencing hearing should be void. Furthermore, based on the life sentence should be declared void. Furthermore, based on the knowledge and wisdom of this Honorable Court Petitioner that it may just, proper or necessary under the circumstances. This Court may grant any other forms of relief that doesn't just, proper or necessary.

II is clear from the law and the facts of the case that the trial court did not follow the law during sentencing and therefore counts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 of the indictment were not properly adjudicated by the trial court, thus denying petitioner Williams his constitutional right to "right to due process of law". This petition should be granted to set the precedent which would prevent future systematic constitutional violations which are going unremedied and will continue to go unaddressed absent broadscale presumption of guilt against felting cases that originate in state collateral proceedings, state proceedings in which prisoners challenge their convictions or sentences and convictions here become final. However, if no one is going to stand up for the condemned to afford the very best legal representation.