

**American Police Crimes
Against African Women
and Women of Color**

Resubmitted for the Review of the
United States on the Adherence to the
International Convention on the Elimination
of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

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Authors:

CRISTA E. NOEL

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DR. OLIVIA PERLOW

Advisory Board Member, WAPB
Northeastern Illinois University

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American Police Crimes Against African Women
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The subjugation and inhumanity perpetuated against African women is well documented and unbearing.

She is Alpha woman from the dawn of humans and the beautiful and fertile lands of the richest continent on earth.

From Nubian, Egyptian, and Ethiopian queens she hails from dynasties and empires of the greatest civilizations and cultures known to humankind.

Her influence in the world is unmatched and yet she struggles everyday across many countries to regain her place as the woman who is nonpareil.

When will she be free to reign supreme again. . . God only knows

- Crista E. Noel



ABOUT THE AUTHORS

CRISTA E. NOEL

Founder, President/CEO, Women's All Points Bulletin (WAPB)

Crista Noel is a proud citizen of Chicago, Illinois, the greatest American city founded by an African businessman. Her family was part of the first wave of Tennessee migrants making Chicago home. She can trace her American family roots over two hundred years to the 1700s. She graduated from Northwestern University with a degree in Education and Social Policy and worked as a manager for Fortune 10 and 500 companies until she was attacked by a police officer in Westchester, Illinois on January 1, 2009. This attack occurred approximately 12 hours after Oscar Grant was mortally wounded by an officer in a BART train station in Oakland, California. After being maliciously prosecuted by the officer, and still traumatized by the attack, she studied the criminal justice system and researched police violence against women. Together with Beverly Wilson Ellison, Sr., she founded Women's All Points Bulletin (WAPB), a non-profit social entrepreneurship created by women, for women who have been victimized by violence during policing encounters.

Ms. Noel is a member and Certified Practitioner of Oversight by the National Association of Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (NACOLE), and a member of the US Human Rights Network (USHRN). She is an alum of the Illinois Attorney General's Victims Assistance Academy (IVAA), and the Evanston Civilian Police Academy. She is certified by the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA), and a recipient of the Chicago Taskforce on Violence against Girls and Young Women/Project NIA's 2014 Unsung Women Heroines Award. She is also a 2014 Urban Justice Center, Human Rights Institute Fellow.

Her goal is to eradicate violence against women specifically in relation to assaults by law enforcement personnel, and to usher in a new millennium constitutional policing model based on Human Rights and community involved public safety and health.

OLIVIA PERLOW, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Northeastern University and WAPB Advisory Board Member

Dr. Olivia Perlow is a graduate of Howard University where she earned a Doctorate degree in Sociology (2008), an M.A. in 2004, and her Bachelor of Arts degree in 2000. She is an Assistant Professor of Sociology, and a core faculty member of the African and African American Studies Program at Northeastern Illinois University. She has taught courses such as Race and Ethnicity, Introduction to Sociology, Social Structure in Black Communities, and Policing in Black Communities. Dr. Perlow's research interests include the impact of globalization on the feminization of poverty on a global scale, policing and social control in Black communities, the socio-historical analysis of white privilege in America, and American identity among African Americans. Her scholarship and experience also extend to surveying and evaluating research projects, with both qualitative and quantitative foci. She has received teaching fellowships from both Northwestern University and Texas State University and is the recipient of the Hines Small Research Grant in Mental Health from the Mental Health Association of the District of Columbia.

Dr. Perlow is an Advisory board member of the Women's All Point Bulletin, in addition, she is a McNair Scholar Advisor, Northeastern Illinois University (NEIU), Department Union Representative (NEIU), African and African American Studies Program Secretary (NEIU), and holds professional memberships in the American Sociological Association, Association of Black Sociologists, Southern Sociological Society, and the American Association of University Women.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Police violence in the African community in America is systemic and it is also a part of everyday life. Since the first distinctively American system of policing was developed in the racist southern states (the slave patrols), Anglo males have been given the authority to stop, search, detain, beat, rape, and kill Africans for any “suspicious” activity including being insolent, out past curfew, loitering, and not having proper written permission (identification). Per Patrol Regulations for the Town of Tarborough, North Carolina,

“If any slave shall violate the forgoing Rules, the Patrol shall have power and it shall be their duty...to whip the said slave, either at the time of the offence being committed or any time within three months thereafter, the number of stripes not to exceed fifteen, unless said slave shall be guilty of insolent behavior, or make his escape from the Patrol, in either of which cases the number of stripes shall not exceed thirty-nine.” (Hadden 2003, p.60).

This state sanctioned violence quickly became a socially accepted standard for interactions between the police and many communities of color. This terrorism increased after the Civil War, and it was frequent practice for the Sheriff and police officers to assist lynch mobs in brutalizing and murdering citizens of color. (Bolton and Feagin, 2004). In the 1951 Shadow Report presented to the UN entitled “We Charge Genocide,” more than half of the over five hundred cases of evidence of violence (i.e., rape, beatings, and murders) of African Americans were directly connected to the Sheriff, local police, and other law enforcement officials. Thus, American policing has historically been the perpetrators of violence, oppression, and injustice in the African community. This is why the President’s Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (1967) justifiably described police as a detested “army of occupation.”

This report has been prepared to resurrect those who can no longer speak. The African women and children whose color, socio-economic status, and gender intersected on those fateful days that stripped them of their lives, are presented with the full intention of permanently halting these historically inhumane, unconstitutional, and racially discriminatory practices perpetuated by this special group: the American police.

Every day in America’s cities, counties and states, women of African ancestry, and other women of color in the United States, are victimized and betrayed by the very people who are sworn to respect our constitutional, and innate human freedoms, while upholding the law.

The voices of America’s African women have been dismissed from the discourse on police violence, harassment, abuse of power and the terribly inhumane policies pertaining to the treatment of women who find themselves defenseless, humiliated, detained and in the maze of the US criminal justice system. We believe our report documents cases of injustice and is an important addition to the policy recommendations made by numerous other social justice and human rights-based organizations. We intend to ensure that the absent voices and lives of African women and women of color who have been uniquely affected by injustice at the criminal hands of the police, are clearly heard so that the abuses are known as documented facts, and thereby stopped... once and for all.

- *Crista E. Noel and Dr. Olivia Perlow*

Introduction: Singing to the Choir

In 1951, the greatest and boldest African minds in America created a document that was presented to the newly established and emerging entity, the United Nations. In that document they produced “evidence”—cases of police violent crime against African people in America and they called it genocide. There is no doubt that genocide was committed in America against its African people, and it trickles throughout its policies to this day. Now, some 63 years after our esteemed elders presented documentation for *“We Charge Genocide,”* we are still bringing cases of police crime in America to this body seeking a just response to the violations of human rights. It is with heavy hearts that we repeat what is already known.

African women in America have been in the labor force cleaning homes, taking care of their children as well as their “masters,” working the fields of rice, tobacco, cotton, strawberry, sugar cane, and more for hundreds of years of their history. Per the US Department of Labor (DOL), African Americans are the only racial or ethnic group for whom women represent a larger share of the employed than African American men—more than half (53.8 percent) of employed African Americans in 2011 were women, compared to 46.0 percent among Anglos. (DOL report, *The African American Labor Force in the Recovery*). Yet they are stereotyped as lazy, welfare mothers, and have historically “been dehumanized, commoditized, and brutalized by the state in terms of resources of their communities, their productive labor—both paid and unpaid, their reproductive labor—biologically and socially (household and community), and their very bodies” (*Project South*, p. 103). Furthermore, the historical othering of women of color through imagery of their bodies as hypersexual, “wild,” “savage,” and “dirty,” served to rationalize the brutality of the social control mechanisms used against them. Thus, the bodies of women of color have constantly been subjected to assault and sexual transgressions, reasoning that only clean or pure bodies can be violated. In fact, one of the original functions of the socially constructed Jezebel, or hypersexual temptress image, was to justify the institutionalized rape of African women under slavery. This dehumanization process has morally excluded women of color from humane treatment, and this process has been identified as a major social psychological precursor for violence.

Historically, the policing system in America has been used as a tool to uphold racism and patriarchy and as such, has sanctioned and condoned violence against women of color. An examination of the historical devaluation and dehumanization of women of color is useful for understanding how they were, and still are, considered acceptable targets for police violence. Because historically women of color have not been seen as women, let alone as human beings, their persons are defiled without serious consequence. For example, the killing of enslaved Africans was not considered murder, the rape of enslaved African women was viewed as trespassing, and if they defended themselves, they could lawfully be executed.

As Randall Kennedy, author, and American Law professor at Harvard University states, *“Deliberately withholding protection against criminality (or conduct that should be deemed criminal) is one of the most destructive forms of oppression that has been visited upon African Americans.”* Institutionalized rape of women of color as an instrument of terror and social control has historically been used in conjunction with other

forms of violence such as lynching and police violence (DeLongoria, 2006). Slave patrollers would regularly enter slave quarters and rape the women and girls, while law enforcement, played a significant role in the lynchings of African women throughout the South, where, at a minimum, they were complicit partners (i.e., leaving the jail to allow the mobs to take the women). In the 1951 “We Charge Genocide” report to the UN referenced above— 16% of all the police violence cases were against African women. In addition, police dogs, fire hoses, batons, and bullets were not spared on women of color during the civil rights war. Nor are they spared today.

Police violence plays a significant role in the continued oppression of women of color. Women of African descent, who disproportionately reside in hyper-segregated areas with the highest concentrations of poverty, are the most vulnerable to punitive and invasive policing practices, including violence. Many of these women “live with the knowledge that they must fear random, unprovoked attacks on their persons or property, which have no motive but to damage, humiliate, or destroy the person” (Young 2010). This violence is indicative of the age-old and persistent pattern of brutal racial oppression in which the police are given a license to rape, assault, and even murder with impunity. It is routine practice and implied policy, to exercise this “right” of brutal oppression; evidenced by the all-too-often assault and murder of unarmed people of color, who, because of skin color, are judged to be “suspicious.”

According to a 2012 report by the Malcolm X Grassroots Movement, between January 1st and June 30, 2012, five African women were killed by the police. Of these women, two were accused of stealing cars, another two were “innocent bystanders,” and the last “was beaten and smothered by police because they treated her emotional agitation as if it were a crime that had to be violently suppressed.” In essence, police violence against more than half of the women who are killed is completely unjustified, with the remaining deaths pointing to America’s obsession with the protection of insured property over human life.

When race, class, and gender converge, poor women of color are disproportionately targeted for police violence and harassment, especially regarding stigmatized populations such as sex workers and transgender women of color. The rape myth of the “unchaste” nature of women of color is an image that has been internalized by many criminal justice officials, from the police to judges where they are still seen as “unrapable.” Thus, it is important to emphasize how the bodies of women of color, especially those of African women, are seen as hyper-disposable while Anglo femininity is reified. For example, the phenomenon of the “Missing White Girl Syndrome” is well-documented where media and law enforcement are hyper-vigilant when it comes to the victimization of Anglo girls and women while the victimization of “others” is downplayed or ignored completely (Richie 2012, 38). Current levels of intersectional violence against African women by police officers is so thick within their communities, most women will think twice, (as they should), before calling the police for protection when faced with other assaults or transgressions upon their person. For sex workers, it is well-known that she will most assuredly endure more physical and mental harm, as well as possible incarceration, rape, and battery, when engaging police. Equally, because African American women who are gender non-conforming, queer, lesbian, or transgender experience homelessness at a disproportionate rate than their Anglo counterparts, they are more apt to interact with law enforcement officials and police officers for petty crimes of survival, such as lingering on

corners for too long, entering abandoned homes, or sleeping under highway underpasses for shelter. This increases the instances in which they experience assault, physical probing, harassment, and unjust incarceration at the hands of police officers.

The War on Drugs ushered in a new era of punitive public policies that involve the stigmatization, heightened police surveillance, and the regulation of poor women of color as a criminal class, which has ultimately resulted in the mass incarceration of women, most of whom are women of color convicted for survival crimes. According to The Sentencing Project, the number of women in prison increased by 646% between 1980 and 2010.

Militaristic police practices, harkening to the days of the height of the KKK, lead police to believe that they are fighting a war, and that war is most often against people of color, whether it be a war on drugs, crime, or terrorism. The belief system of the police subculture instills fear and an “us vs. them” mentality which teaches police to view the public, especially marginalized members, as threats. Despite crime rates are at a 30-year low, the soaring policing budget continues to exceed \$100 billion annually, and has increased by 445% since 1982 (Justice Policy Institute 2012). This has enabled the astronomical growth of large-scale militarized police forces that operate in a punitive manner. Billions of dollars’ worth of funding from federal agencies such as the Departments of Defense and Homeland Security for drug task forces, S.W.A.T. teams, and other militaristic policing operations deployed in poor communities of color, have resulted in police violence at alarming levels. As author and attorney, Michelle Alexander states, “Drug raids conducted by SWAT teams are not polite encounters.” On the contrary, they are old school practices of the KKK. Police blast into people homes in the middle of the night, throwing fire bombs (flash grenades) through their windows, grabbing and snatching people out of their beds, pointing submachine guns at women and children, and hustling them out to police vehicles and off into the night where calls to the station are answered with, “we cannot tell you where they are in the system at this time,” and “they are not allowed to talk to you.”

In one case in Chicago, an African mother of a young 18-year-old had to wait two days before she was told where her dead child’s body was, and how he was killed by the police— neighbors, not the police who killed him, told her he had been shot. Families are often overlooked as the secondary victims of police crimes. African mothers have historically been— and to this day— continue to be, especially vulnerable to immense grief of a loss of a child.

In addition, the infamous “blue wall of silence” encourages the protection of fellow officers’ misconduct. Some researchers have even posited that the police subculture encourages the disregard and violation of civilian rights and the abuse of authority (Kappler, Sluder, and Alpert 1998). The Karolina Obrycka case found that the Chicago Police Department practices the code of silence within its ranks.

There is no doubt that police violence and crime against women is a silenced and invisible social malady occurring every day in America, and that women of color are disproportionately impacted. Per Samuel Walkers’ May 2002 Special Report, “Driving While Female: A National Problem in Police Misconduct:”

“First, there is a pattern of police officers using their traffic enforcement powers to abuse women. [9] The problem of “driving while female” (DWF) parallels the national problem of racial profiling or “driving while Black” (DWB)... An important difference between the DWB and DWF problems, however, is that officers engaged in racial profiling are usually acting in accord with department crime-fighting policies, while officers targeting female drivers represent the classic “rogue” officers who are violating the law and department policy. Second, a major part of the DWF problem is the failure of police departments to investigate allegations that come to their attention. In a number of cases, supervisors disregarded citizen complaints filed by female victims... Third, as in the case of DWB, DWF abuses continue because police departments tolerate them by failing to maintain an open and accessible citizen complaint system.”¹

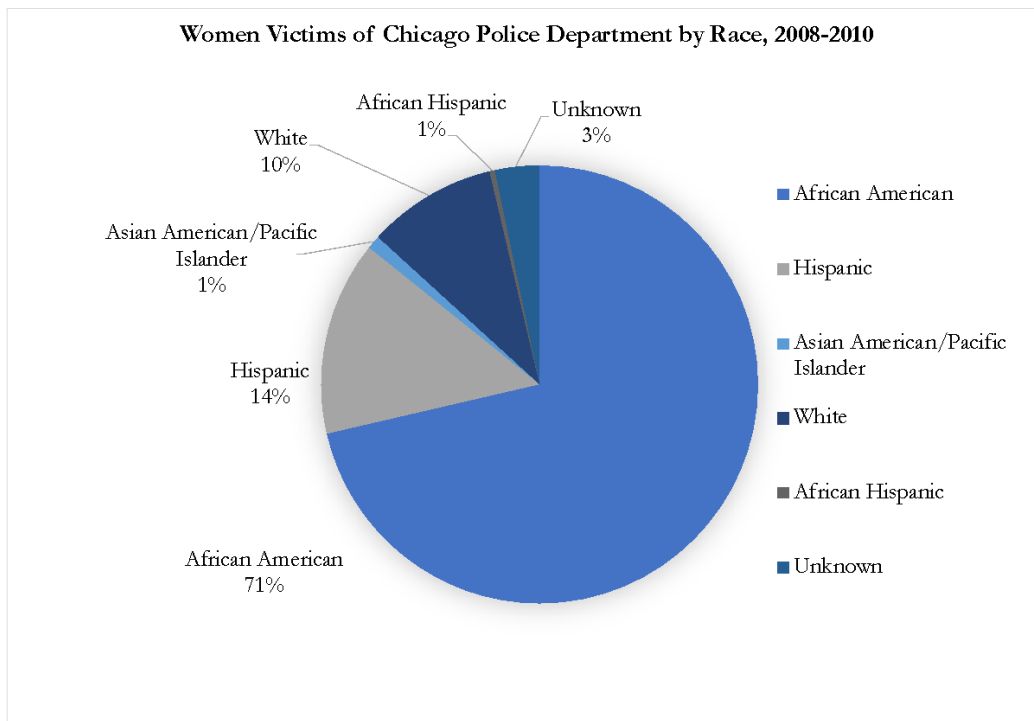
Most clear is that the overreaching and brutal arm of police violence spills into all communities of color and is being applied liberally to marginalized women. The demonization of women of color strips them of their innocence, casts them as “undeserving” of public sympathy and support, and labels them as the aggressors in policing encounters. Every assault on women of color showcases the expendable nature which police openly view their bodies. It is of no consequence whether they are protected or exterminated because their bodies, lives, and existence are ultimately, viewed as the problem. In as much, the officers themselves exert a God-like force within these communities since they believe they have the ability, with verbal command alone, to save life or terminate it. *“Nation-wide police targeting of people of color for violence and harassment has served as a mechanism to reinforce the notion that marginalized groups are beyond the realms of equal citizenship and the dignity of human rights in this country,”* (Perlow and Harris).

¹ See ‘Driving While Female’: A National Problem in Police Misconduct.” <<http://samuelwalker.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/dwf2002.pdf>>.

Debunking the Myth that “Police Don’t Commit Violence Against Women” with Data

The Chicago Police Department has averaged approximately 9,700 complaints per year against its 13,000 officers. According to the University of Chicago’s, Campus Catalyst Student’s Review of a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), of IPRA’s data on female complainants, over 71% of these victims are African women, and over 87% of all complaints by women are from women of color.

Figure 1.



Data Source: Chicago, IPRA

New York’s Civilian Complaint Review Board’s **(CCRB) Annual Statistical Appendices** (one of the most comprehensive statistical reports released by an US oversight agency), states that from 2009 to 2013, there was an average of 17,662 complaints against NYPD 40,000 officers (Table 1A).

- Women are 29% of all police complaints, (Table 10).
- Anglo officers are approximately 50.2% of the officers complained against, with Latino officers ranking second with approximately 28% of the complaints, and African officers being third with approximately 17.2% of all complaints (Table 9).
- Male officers are over 89% of officers complained against (Table 11).

People of color are 85% of all NYPD complainants, with African people at over 56% of complaints, although they are only 23.4% of New York City’s total population. This data provides statistical

proof that police violence is dominated by the Anglo male, but the violent culture of the police is endemic as it spreads to all officers, including women.

Although we have only captured one table of the CCRB’s documented findings (see Table 10 below), we ask that you also study the Tables 8 and 9 in the downloadable PDF prepared by the Civilian Complaint Review Board.²

Gender of Subject Officers Compared to New York City Police Department Demographics 2009-2013, Table

(CCRB Table 10) TOTAL ALLEGATIONS AND TOTAL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED 2009-2013													
GENDER	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		5- Year Total		New York City Population
	Number	% of Subtotal	Number	% of Subtotal	Number	% of Subtotal	Number	% of Subtotal	Number	% of Subtotal	Number	% of Subtotal	
MALE	7,753	70.6%	6,616	71.3%	6,039	71.5%	5,602	70.5%	5,042	71.3%	31,052	71.0%	47.7%
FEMALE	3,226	29.4%	2,661	28.7%	2,408	28.5%	2,344	29.5%	2,025	28.7%	12,664	29.0%	52.3%
Subtotal	10,979	100%	9,277	100%	8,447	100%	7,946	100%	7,067	100%	43,716	100%	100%
Unknown	850		591		405		557		421		2,824		
TOTAL	11,829		9,868		8,852		8,503		7,488		46,540		

Data Source: NYC Civilian Complaint Review Board's ANNUAL APPENDIX, COMPLAINT DATA 2013
http://www.nyc.gov/html/ccrb/downloads/pdf/CCRBAnnual_Appendix_2013.pdf

A 2002 Los Angeles Police Department Miscellaneous Consent Decree Report, found that African and Hispanic women combined were three times more likely to be stopped by the LAPD than Anglo women, (718, 804, 479 respectively).³

Per the US Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Arrest Related Deaths (ARD) Report,” police violence in America has contributed to more deaths in 7-years of arrests (4,813) than in the entire 86 years of reported lynching (4,742).⁴

Upon the ARD’s 3-year update, due this year, that number will reach far beyond the reported lynchings committed against people of color and the poor since the late 1800’s. Also, per this same ARD Report, women victims of police homicide are 107 of 218 cases of deaths of women, or 49.1% (Table 5); and homicidal deaths by police are responsible for 60% of all ARDs (Figure 1).⁵

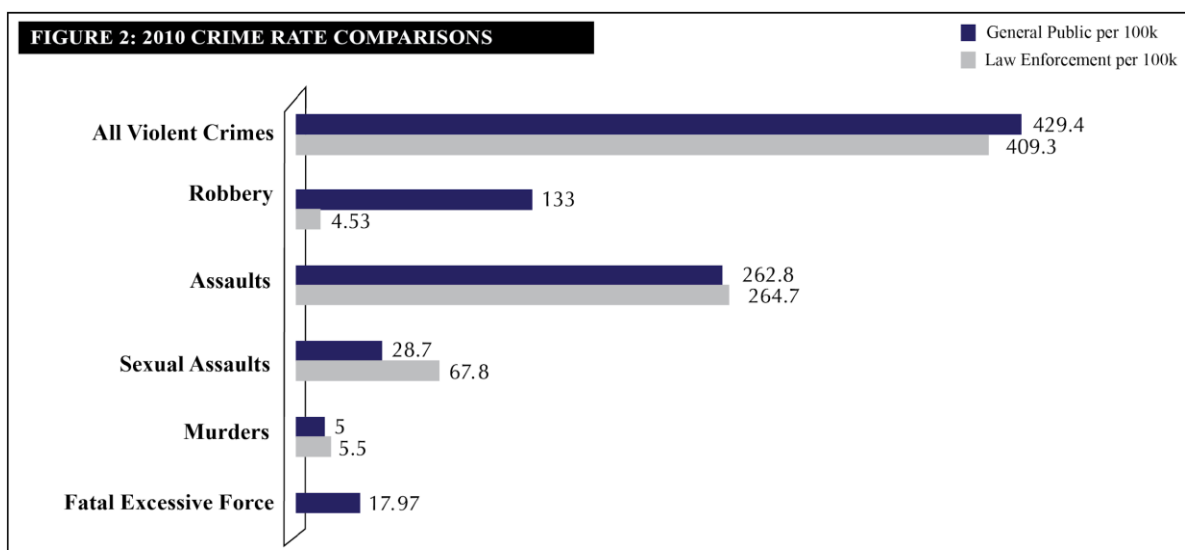
Keeping the number of extrajudicial deaths by police in mind, per the Death Penalty Information Center, the total number of executions in the United States since 1976 is a total of 1379 individuals. Far outpacing due process executions, homicidal death by police in America, per the ARD’s report, is 2,931 civilian victims between 2003 and 2009: more than two times the executions. With total

² Please see “Appendix A CCRB Complaint Data 2013” <http://www.nyc.gov/html/ccrb/downloads/pdf/CCRBAnnual_Appendix_2013.pdf>.
³ Please see < <https://www.justice.gov/crt/us-v-city-los-angeles-consent-decree-introduction> >
⁴ Tuskegee Institute, “Lynchings: By Year and Race” <<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/shipp/lynchingyear.html>>.
⁵ Please see: “Arrest-Related Deaths, 2003-2009 - Statistical Tables” <<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ard0309st.pdf>>.

arrest-related deaths involving police being 4,813, or 3.5 times the number of executions since 1976, (including all executions in 2014), what need do we have for the due process death penalty?⁶

In Illinois, regardless of the fact that Governor George Ryan established a moratorium on executions in 2000, opening the door for a repeal of the death penalty in 2011, in 2011 Chicago Police killed 23 people, more than half the amount of people executed in the entire United States (43), even though, per the Law Enforcement Killed in Action (LEOKA) Report, only one (1) officer was killed in action, feloniously, in the entire state in that same year. This data proves that American police are extrajudicial executioners.⁷

The myth that law enforcement’s male dominated body is less likely to commit violent acts against women than the general public, is debunked by The CATO Institute’s 2010 “National Police Misconduct Reporting Project” (NPMRP), the most up to date daily reporting on police crimes and misconduct, “sexual assault rates are significantly higher for police when compared to the general population.” General Assaults, murders, and fatal “excessive force” is also higher among the police than the general population. The Institute’s comparison of all violent crimes states “overall violent crimes rates are not too divergent between the two populations groups with a difference of only 20.1 per 100K between the two.”⁸



It is important to recognize that there is no category of “fatal excessive force” in the general public, therefore, renaming and presenting police killings as a special category, skews the data, and further points to the American police being a special group, able to manipulate data, and perpetuate myth, by creating special terms and categories to hide their violence acts.

⁶ Please see: “Executions by State and Year” <<http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/executions-year>>.

⁷ Please see: <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/leoka>

⁸ Please see: <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Session/77th2013/Exhibits/Assembly/JUD/AJUD338L.pdf>

In the “We Charge Genocide” Report (UN: 1951), of the forty-five violent police involved encounters with women, three cases involved rape of African women, and two of those involved multiple officers. Per the CATO Institute (2010), “Of the 354 officers involved with serious sexual misconduct reports, 56 law enforcement officers were involved in allegations where multiple victims were involved.”

CATO also reports that sexual assault is the second highest crime committed by police. Overall, CATO discovered that police violence and crime cost American taxpayers over \$346,512,800 in 2010. New York has spent \$1 billion, and Chicago spent over \$60 million in 2013, with one settlement costing its taxpayers \$22.5 million alone.

The astronomical cost of lives and money for police crime in America is astounding, and yet it continues to persist with the present violent model with no regard to Human or Constitutional rights and freedoms, or treaties. And with little to no attention paid to the extremely violent tactics used against women, specifically those of color.

Police Crimes Against Women and Girls: The Cases

Korryn Gaines was a beautiful bright, brown-eyed diva Queen and mother of two who suddenly found herself in a stand-off with police over a ticket.⁹ Korryn loved reading, traveling, and taking care of her children. She was a business owner, activist, and a poet. Beautiful, and brash, she stood up to police. In one incident her tags were stolen but she exercised her right to free travel which resulted in a traumatic arrest causing her to lose her unborn child. She visited the Baltimore County Police Department on numerous occasions to discuss the arrest and retrieve the paperwork that went missing when she was released. On the morning of August 1st, 2016, in Randallstown, Maryland, Korryn and her boyfriend were sitting in their home with their 5-year-old son and infant daughter, as the police unexpectedly approached their apartment to serve a warrant. The initial summons was for her boyfriend, however the police later claimed they were there to serve a warrant on Korryn for the aforementioned stop and arrest. Korryn’s summons was not officially signed until much later in the afternoon. The plain-clothes officer serving the warrant allegedly did not identify as the police and felt it necessary to kick in their door over traffic tickets. Thinking this was a burglary, Korryn grabbed her legally owned shotgun prompting the police officer to withdraw without shots being fired. Her boyfriend took her daughter and left the apartment. Her son, ever protective, refused to leave his mother behind. Korryn’s home was then surrounded by various police and SWAT officers who claimed she had taken her own son hostage over tickets. As the Baltimore County SWAT team mobilized, an officer placed himself outside Korryn’s doorway, gun drawn, as she streamed her experience on Facebook Live to document the fiasco. Korryn's mother Rhanda, a retired psych nurse, and many other family members gathered outside her apartment pleading with officers to let them intervene. They recorded videos and messages to Korryn that she

⁹ “Say Their Name – Korryn Gaines.” 2022. DCP Entertainment
<<https://www.dcpofficial.com/korryngaines>>.

was never shown. Her Mom asked to enter the apartment, but police refused allegedly fearing Korryn was suicidal with harmful intent. Rhanda, with over a decade of de-escalation experienced had her requests to intervene on her daughter's behalf refused continually by police. After six hours, as Korryn made her son a peanut butter sandwich, police decided to call Facebook and without a warrant Facebook shut down Korryn's live feed. Now free of videotaped evidence the police officer waiting in the doorway fired around the corner into Korryn's apartment, shooting her in the back of the head, killing her. Her son's arm was struck by the officer's bullets, severely injuring his elbow, and leaving bullet fragments in his face. Now traumatized, wounded, and without his beloved mother, her son was taken by his father.

In 2018, a jury awarded the family multi-millions in damages after finding that the first shot, which killed Korryn, was not reasonable, and thus violated her civil rights. That verdict was overturned in February 2019 by Judge Mickey Norman when he ruled that although Korryn was shot in the back of the head, the non-existing physical evidence suggested she was raising her weapon when shot from behind, thus posing a threat to her killer and his squad. There is no forensic evidence to support Korryn shooting her gun. In July of 2020, the appellate court reinstated the reparations to the family. In July 2021, the County Executive granted some of the reparations, however, the bulk of the money awarded to her grieving son is being held while Baltimore County attorneys argue his lifelong trauma is only worth \$400,000. To this day, the Judge has stubbornly refused to award the jury verdict and is even threatening a new civil trial. Asked to recuse himself for various reasons, including seeming to take this case personally, the family suffers the consequences of the US Court systems historic devaluation of African lives and trauma.

Bettie Jones was a 55-year-old hard working mother and grandmother, who loved to sing gospel music. She worked all types of jobs to take care of her five children. She was a great cook, adventurous and outspoken, and enjoyed giving back to the community and helping the less fortunate. She instilled those values in her children. And although she lived in the Garfield Park area on the westside of Chicago, she was well respected in her community.¹⁰

In the early morning of December 26th, 2015, the day after Christmas, Betty and one of her youngest daughters were home relaxing after the holiday. It was late and they could hear noise coming from upstairs in their neighbor's apartment. Their neighbor had been fighting with his son Quintonio, who sometimes suffered from mental distress. The neighbor called Bettie to inform her that he had called the police and was barricaded in his room. He asked Bettie to answer the door when police arrived. Bettie agreed, little did she know that Quintonio, who liked to be called Q, had phoned 911 too and was so badly treated that his crisis escalated. After what seemed to be hours, as Bettie and her daughter were getting ready for bed, there was a knock at the door. Bettie opened the door as her daughter entered the bathroom. Shortly after opening the door, shots rang out. Bettie and Q were shot multiple times by police allegedly because Q came down the stairs swinging a bat at

¹⁰ "Say Their Name – Bettie Jones." 2022. DCP Entertainment
<<https://www.dcpofficial.com/bettiejones>>

the officer's head, although forensic evidence placed the police at the bottom of the steps and Q and Bettie were laying inside the doorway. The officer, ex-military police, fired so many rounds at Bettie and Q that her home had bullet holes in the bedrooms, kitchen, and even shattered the bathroom mirror, nearly hitting her daughter too. Initially thought to be community gun violence, when her daughter exited the bathroom she realized, as her mother lay dying in a pool of her own blood, that the officer standing at the curb was the shooter.

As news circulated, Q's distressing calls to 911 were released documenting how dispatch refused to recognize him as Q and hung up on him multiple times. When he finally had a compassionate operator answer, it was too late, mentally Q was exhausted.

Though the State's Attorney's office initially sought criminal charges in the deaths of Bettie and Q, they claimed they could not find any reason for prosecuting their killer. The burden of proof, beyond a reasonable doubt, would have to prove that the officer did not fear for his life when firing his weapon and there was no justification for using deadly force. Because of the police narrative that Q charged at his killer with a bat, investigators determined the CPD officer was justified in killing Bettie too. And although police are not to shoot when others could be harmed and are to use due diligence when innocent bystanders are in the line of fire, and the forensic evidence showed that the police officer was at least three feet from Q when he fired, the States Attorney's office decided not to charge him with murder.

Regrettably, this shooting occurred within days of the announcement that the DOJ would be investigating the Chicago Police Departments use of force against Africana and Latinx people.

Later the officer was fired, and Bettie's family received reparations, unfortunately Q's family lost their lawsuit and the dispatch operator(s) who hung up on Q were disciplined.

Atatiana Jefferson was playing video games with her nephew. She was working from home to take care of her mom, when she heard a noise outside, and being a Texan, she grabbed her gun out of her purse and took a look around. When she peeked through the window she saw a police officer, who screamed drop your gun, and shot her, killing her instantly. Little did Atatiana know that her neighbor was concerned with her wellbeing because she had her front door open and that was unusual for her. He called dispatch asking for a wellness check, but dispatch did not tell police it was a wellness check, instead the police arrived locked and loaded expecting the worse. Atatiana's Mom and Dad have passed away since her death, proof you can die of a broken heart. Although the police officer was charged with her murder, the trial has been delayed many times.¹¹

Improper dispatch has been connected to several deaths by police.

¹¹ "Atatiana Jefferson." <<https://exhibits.stanford.edu/saytheirnames/feature/atatiana-jefferson>>.

Nikkita Brown. Chicago is considered the second most beautiful city in the world. Many will attribute it to the architecture, but most will say it is the Great Lake Michigan. Many Chicagoans find sitting and walking along the lake as peaceful and meditative, as did Nikkita in August of 2021. But what should have been a routine walk with her dog turned into a full-out attack by a police officer who had assaulted and harassed many women in the past. He had been charged with aggravated battery in an incident before but still found himself on the police force and able to attack Nikkita using the excuse that she was on the lake after 11pm. A mere ordinance violation turned into a trauma that many African women experience at the hands of the police. Fortunately, this officer was indicted but many walk away leaving only harm in their wake.¹²

May Molina, a Latino mother fighting for her son's release from prison under a wrongful conviction, is arrested after a drug bust on her house. Chronically ill with diabetes and heart problems, May was brought into a Chicago police station lock-up and denied access to her medications and medical care. She died within 36 hours.¹³

At the civil trial for damages by her survivors, it is revealed that Chicago police officers fudged reports for checking on the well-being of prisoners in their cells, failed to follow basic rules of lock up, which included providing medicine, and after several request basically refused to give May any medical treatment. The lack of regard to her requests (as well as requests made by others to get her medical attention, including her lawyer, family, and jail mates), is almost certain to have contributed to her death, if not having caused it. Although blood tests found therapeutic amounts of drugs, it was never determined if May had heroin in her bloodstream. But it was determined that the Chicago Police Department has a practice and policy that could contribute to its many incidents of extraordinary occurrences in lock ups.

As mentioned earlier, similar CPD jail practices resulted in the largest civil suit Chicago has ever paid— \$22.5 million dollars. There, CPD officers released a young, psychologically disabled, Anglo woman into the streets of one of Chicago's less than savory neighborhoods where she was raped and possibly thrown seven stories from a building.

Anna Brown was a young, homeless, African mother of two, who was in a hospital complaining of pain in her legs and an inability to walk. She had been to three hospitals for care, and the last one also refusing treatment, called the police who quickly took Anna out of the wheelchair she was sitting in, and put her on the floor— even though she told them she could not walk. Lifting her from the floor and back into the chair, they transported her by squad car sitting upright, and talking, to jail. As they moved her from the squad to the cell, she was moaning and writhing in pain, but instead of returning her to the upright position on the bed, they laid her next to it, and left her quivering on the floor. Upon returning to her cell 15 minutes later, Anna was dead. Blood clots had

¹² Chicago police officer charged after North Avenue Beach confrontation with dog walker to enter plea <<https://abc7chicago.com/bruce-dyker-chicago-police-north-avenue-beach-viral-video-department/11964353/>>

¹³ “Family awarded \$1M after May Molina, 55, died in police lockup.”2013. *ABC13 Eyewitness News*. <<https://abc13.com/archive/9313706/>>.

traveled from her leg to her lungs. When asked what happened, police responded she was a “drug seeker.”¹⁴

All of these cases are direct violations of the 8th Amendment of the US stating that no cruel and unusual punishment will be inflicted on prisoners. But first, it is important to note that none of these women committed any crimes yet were still criminalized under antiquated laws being enforced at the whim of the police, and the States Attorney. The US does not aggressively enforce laws against police (crimes) and discriminatory policing, especially towards women, and it does not make sure institutions comply with basic human rights or constitutional rights per their claim in paragraph 91, especially regarding the needs and protections of women.

Rekia Boyd had decided to go back to school. She told her brother she was going to pursue nursing. She had extra identification in her purse to register for school. On an unusually warm and beautiful day in Chicago in March 2012, Rekia, her best friend, and some guys of interest, decided to hang out. One of the guys suggested they travel from the South side to a gentrifying West side neighborhood that had a beautiful park. In this changing neighborhood, Rekia would briefly set eyes with the officer who would eventually kill her. After the girls returned from using the bathroom, they looked around for the guys, and found them walking to the store. They tagged along. Meanwhile 911 calls were coming into the dispatch about noise and arguing in the park and on the street.¹⁵

A Chicago detective hears them and leaves his close-by home— armed and clearly ready for reasons unknown. As the group of four continue to walk towards the alley, the detective approaches (in plain clothes and in his personal car). After what both sides agree is not the most cordial of greetings, the detective realizes that no one is “recognizing his authority,” nor do they have to. What he fails to remember is that he is in his personal car, his own clothes, and coming out of an alley approaching two women in the early morning of the night. He becomes threatened because free, they continue to walk, which prompts him to start shooting his weapon at all four of the friends, including Rekia. Everyone scatters, running in fear and astonishment. Rekia is shot in the back of her head. She dies the next day after her family had been told there was really nothing to be done to save her.

When Chicago police officers arrived at the family’s door, they tell them Rekia has been involved in a shooting, but do not tell them it is by an officer until they arrive at the hospital. The family watches as Superintendent Gary McCarthy tells TV News— within a few hours of the incident— that the shooting was “justified... from what he could tell.” Again, the States Attorney charges an

¹⁴ “Woman unhappy with care at St. Mary's hospital is arrested for trespassing, dies in jail.” 2012. *St. Louis Post Dispatch*. < https://www.stltoday.com/news/local/crime-and-courts/homeless-woman-s-sprained-ankle-leads-to-her-death-in/article_ed640f3d-64a0-516c-88ff-fb770b5e9677.html>.

¹⁵ “Rekia Boyd remembered on tenth anniversary of deadly shooting by off-duty officer.” *CBS Chicago*. <<https://www.cbsnews.com/chicago/video/rekia-boyd-remembered-on-tenth-anniversary-of-deadly-shooting-by-off-duty-officer/>>. See also “Say Their Name – Rekia Boyd.” 2022. DCP Entertainment <<https://www.dcpofficial.com/rekiaboyd>>

innocent. One of the friends is charged with aggravated assault on the officer—which is later dismissed because there was no gun found—just a cell phone, but the friend’s thumb was almost blown off.

Over a year passes before this drive-by shooting by a CPD officer is criminally charged, as involuntary manslaughter, not second-degree murder for shooting into a crowd, (if you could not argue intent by his previous behavior). The family is delayed by the investigation in claiming any benefits from the Attorney General’s Victim Assistance Fund, even when the CPD announces that Rekia was an innocent bystander.

No apologies were forthcoming from the Mayor or City Council, but they apologized for the aforementioned young Anglo woman’s misfortune, and Mayor Rahm Emmanuel apologized, in writing, for the hate crime perpetuated against an Asian woman after a thrashing, both physically and verbally, by Chicago police. And although we appreciate these gestures, Rekia’s family has never received an apology, nor any of her “extra identification” or personal items sought from CPD since her hospitalization, although Illinois law states all her belongings are to be returned to her family. A representative from the Attorney General’s office suggested the city simply make copies of the original documents and return them to the family, but that request fell on deaf ears when speaking to the Chicago Corporation Counsel. Furthermore, in 2019, Rekia’s killer was acquitted.

Malissa Williams is starting to struggle psychologically but surviving day to day. She and a friend are riding around the neighborhood, drinking Coca-Cola, laughing, and driving in an old, shiny blue Chevy. Upon passing a police station, the car backfires (like old cars will), but the police hear gunfire and believe they are being shot at. A pursuit of over sixty police cars takes off after Malissa and her friend.¹⁶

Probably thinking it was fun, and a little stupid of the police, they keep driving, chased by at least a block of police cars following each other down the street. Police radio chatter repeats they have a gun, but one voice consistently says, “it’s just a red pop can.” In an effort to stop the “armed” fugitives, the police set up a roadblock, but the car is clipped, spins out of control, and bumps a police car. Then 137 bullets are sprayed at the car, its occupants, other police, and into the neighborhood.

In a final act of brutal inhumanity, a police officer jumps on the hood of Malissa’s car and pumps over fifty bullets into their faces and torsos. Their bodies lay dead in the Chevy for hours as the investigation moved from night to day, even while investigators are being videotaped, their bodies are still slumped over in the car. Malissa’s family had an open the casket, reminiscent of Emmet Till, “We want to show the people of Cleveland the tragedy the police officers are doing in the Black community.”

¹⁶ “Records portray the families of Malissa Williams, Timothy Russell and their relationships with them” *Cleveland.com*. < https://www.cleveland.com/court-justice/2014/11/in_life_malissa_williams_strug.html>.

Crista Noel proved that Bruno Coltri perjured himself in state court during her malicious prosecution criminal trial, but the US criminal justice system not only allows police perjury, but they also allow for them to be taught to lie as a part of “investigations.” US Courts accepts, and excuses, perjurious statements and reports every day. Even going as far as to allow police to change reports after viewing video to “fix their narratives.” But there was no video of the attack perpetrated by Bruno Coltri, so every fake document produce was submitted as evidence when there was no evidence of Bruno Coltri suffering great bodily harm or permanent injury. Backed by the Blue Wall of Silence, and supported by the Court system, reportlying and testilying flourish. Although many Judges who reviewed the case recognized that Coltri was contradictory, unreliable, and incredible, they still lifted his lies. The Courts went as far as to cover-up the perjury by shutting the request to investigate Coltri down through unsavory legal moves. Even the States Attorney’s office refused to review the case, saying it was beyond the statute of limitations which was untrue. Although there are many resources for the wrongfully convicted of felonies, the plethora of wrongful convictions of misdemeanors, more egregiously the police-catch-all, resisting arrest, are often ignored.

US Court systems do not uphold their duty to seek the truth.

Irene Chavez, a US Army veteran, and LGBTQ woman was spending time together with a friend and drinking at the Jeffrey Pub, one of the oldest gay clubs in Chicago. Having fallen off the wagon, she had a few too many drinks and got into a tête-à-tête with the security guard. Instead of the guard respecting her as a Veteran and understanding her needs, it quickly escalated into an alleged physical confrontation. When the police arrived, there was no special response team to address her needs as, not only a Veteran, but a LGBTQ identifying woman. Things only got worse as she begged to be heard and told police she was suffering from PTSD. PTSD is so prevalent in the Veteran community it should be considered endemic. As police carted her off to jail, she and her friend begged them to reconsider. Laughing at her in the squad car, they put her in holding and continued to ignore her pleas. When they finally responded, it was too late. Irene died at the hospital, and it was hours before her family was notified. Her death was considered a suicide.¹⁷

Special first responders should be required for all the protected classes under the hate crimes law, and veterans and others suffering from PTSD.

In an Illinois appellate case, *People v. Chandra W. Gill and Latasha L. Cain*, two young women in high school were watching a basketball game, when exhilarated, they ran onto the court after a game-tying shot was made in the last six seconds. As Cain walked back to her seat, an officer grabbed her by her shoulder and asked her not to run back onto the court, which she rebuffed by saying, “he did not have a right to be close to her and asked him to get away from her.” The Urbana police officer followed her to her seat and told her she must respond to him, or he would arrest her in “5 seconds.” When she continued to ignore him, she was arrested and her friend, Chandra Gill,

¹⁷ “Announcing Developments in Irene Chavez Case.”
<<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D7aBTN1oJMk>>

who tried to “save” her from this unjustified arrest suffered a seizure from a brain tumor and was charged with aggravated battery and obstructing “justice.”¹⁸

Cain was charged with aggravated battery and resisting arrest and convicted of resisting arrest. Gill was convicted of aggravated battery because, as she fell to the floor (from a seizure undoubtedly caused by the stress of the situation and a brain tumor), she tore the officer’s shirt and scratched him.

Although neither of these young women committed any criminal act before the arrest, and had their constitutional rights violated, they were quickly criminalized by an officer who escalated the situation, and a statute (the resisting arrest statute) that allows for those charged to be convicted, although they are unlawfully arrested. This is a direct violation of the US Constitution’s protection under the 4th Amendment; to be free from arrest with no probable cause, and thereby free from criminal misconduct or conviction.

Stripped of their freedom of movement, expression, and bodily integrity after being accosted by a male and a government “official,” the totality of the circumstances was completely ignored when addressing the events of this case. These young women were terrified by what happened. The decision by the Illinois Appellate court was in direct violation of the decision by *Illinois v. Gates* requiring a review of the totality of the circumstances, and *Terry v Ohio* requiring reasonable suspicion and probable cause before being arrested, which states “the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime, and [the officer] has a reasonable belief that the person ‘may be armed and presently dangerous.’” The Supreme Court of the US determined that an arrest would be defined as a “touch or submission of authority” to an officer. When this Urbana police officer “touched” Ms. Cain in order to get her attention, he arrested her with no reasonable suspicion of a crime. Her innate response that he “did not have a right” to touch her, was based on her belief that she had certain freedoms in America, especially in deciding who could touch her body. The Illinois Appellate Court sided with the police instead of the Constitution and the Supreme Court. This ability by the police to subjugate African women, insisting that they “respond in 5 seconds” is a bastardization of law. It is a holdover from the Slave Patrols, and it is supported by the criminal justice system today, just as it was supported by racist laws in the 1800s.

Per Sally Hadden’s quote from her book, *Slave Patrols: Law and Violence in Virginia and the Carolinas*; “*Rule 2nd: No slave after the hour of nine, P.M. (a reasonable time being allowed for him or her to go home or to the place designated in his or her written permission after the ringing of the bell,) shall be on the streets, or absent from the premises of his or her owner...Rule 3rd: If any slave shall violate the foregoing Rules, the Patrol shall have power and it shall be their duty ..., to whip the said slave...*”

In a 1937, WPA interview with W.L Bost, a freed African man, he is quoted as saying, “[Paddyrollers] jes’ like policemen only worser. ‘Cause they never let the niggers go anywhere without a pass from his masters. If you wasn’t in your proper place when the paddyrollers come they lash you til’ you was black and blue. The

¹⁸ Illinois Courts. gov. <<https://www.illinoiscourts.gov/Resources/d4193743-5fbc-4ac7-a60d-5d84ff3321cc/4031009.htm>>.

women got fifteen lashes and the men thirty. That was for jes bein' out without a pass. If the nigger done anything worse, he was taken to jail and put in the whippin' post."

Fifteen-year-old **Shelwanda Riley** was out after curfew in St. Lucie County, Florida. Although curfew is a law on the books to protect young people, it is a holdover from the Slave Patrol laws (mentioned in depth earlier in this report), when African, Indigenous, and poor Anglo people were not free to walk anywhere in America without being able to attach themselves to a well-to-do Anglo. Shelwanda was accosted by a police officer and then punched, and pepper sprayed by the officer attempting to arrest her as she screamed out for her mother, crying hysterically, begging him to let her go and apologizing for whatever it was that was making him do this to her.¹⁹

Alesia Thomas is captured on video saying, "I can't breathe" in July of 2012. This mother of two is probably one of the first voices captured on police video uttering these words. Alesia's death speaks to the disparity in response to police violence against women versus men, a phenomenon yet to be explained. Eric Garner uttered the same words, on video, two years later but the overwhelming response to his death in comparison to Alesia's is deafening. Alesia felt she could not take care of her children, she felt they would be safer with someone else, so she followed the suggestions made by media and dropped them off at a police station. But the response was not to shelter the children, it was to track their mother down. Once found, Alesia was tied by her hands and feet, jabbed in her throat, and kicked to death. The coroner's report was undetermined because of the drug in Alesia's system but there is no doubt the beating she suffered contributed to her death. After the beating the police officer was caught on video smoking a cigarette saying as she looked at an unconscious Alesia, "That ain't a good sign." The officer was convicted of a felony count of assault and sentenced to 3 years in prison for killing Alesia.²⁰

Charges and Violations of Treaty Obligations Against the United States

This report acknowledges the limitations this UN body is restricted by due to the reservations of the United States citing its governance under the Constitution of the United States. Yet the US allows for violations under the CERD treaty as well as its own Constitution, and consistently violates this decree when addressing the rights of the African people of America.

We charge that in the above-mentioned cases African women do not have:

- The right to equal treatment before the tribunals and all other organs administering justice.
- The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by an individual group or institution.
- The right to freedom of movement and residence within the border of the State.
- The right to freedom of opinion and expression.
- The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

¹⁹ Officials investigating arrest of teen in Fort Pierce
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pMXfW3xfVMY>>.

²⁰ "Alesia Thomas Arrest Video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5kDur5_acAg>

The right of access to any place or service intended for use by the general public, such as transport hotels, restaurants, cafes, theatres, and parks.

We charge those African women do not have equal protection under the 1st, 4th, and 8th Amendments of the United States Constitution and that the US allows for States to have laws that violate its Amendments allowing the American police impunity in and from the criminal justice system.

Per the CATO Institute's comparison of the US Bureau of Justice Statistics with their own,

“...the US is very problematic with conviction rates, incarceration rates, and the amount of time law enforcement officers spend behind bars for criminal misconduct are far lower than what happens when ordinary citizens face criminal charges. ...The general public who were tried on criminal charges ranged around 68% from 2002 to 2006. Furthermore, the US BJS reports indicated that the incarceration rate remained fairly stable at an average of 70% and the average length of post-conviction incarceration for the general public was 49 months. For comparison, the National Police Misconduct Statistics and Reporting Project (NPMSRP) which tracked over 8,300 credible reports involving allegations of police misconduct from April 2009 to December 2010 which involved nearly 11,000 law enforcement officers within those 21 months [found] only 3,238 resulted in criminal charges... of those only 1063 were ultimately convicted of those or reduced charges associated with the original allegations. Of those convicted officers 36% were ultimately sentenced to spend any time incarcerated and the average incarceration for those sentenced to prison or jail was approximately 34.6 months.”

We charge that the US is in violation of Article 4 of the International Convention of the Elimination of Racial Discrimination as stated.

We charge that the American police have a culture steeped in racist practices and policies, and that they are considered a “superior group of persons.”

ARTICLE 4

States Parties condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, and undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination and, to this end, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of this Convention, inter alia:

- (a) Shall declare an offence punishable by law all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin, and also the provision of any assistance to racist activities, including the financing thereof;
- (b) Shall declare illegal and prohibit organizations, and also organized and all other propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial discrimination, and shall recognize participation in such organizations or activities as an offence punishable by law;
- (c) Shall not permit public authorities or public institutions, national or local, to promote or incite racial discrimination.

Requests of the CERD Committee

We ask this body to find that the US violates this treaty and others by treating police officers as a special group. As per the cited examples of impunity from justice, the US government prioritizes the reporting of police deaths, over the thousands of deaths of their citizens in police custody. Although the FBI is sure to monitor and release the Law Enforcement Officers Killed in Action (LEOKA) report once a year, the Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) report has not been produced in a decade. There are no mandatory requirements to submit data for the reporting ARDs, and any extended period of time ignoring the data causes the American public great stress in seeking data-driven rectification.

We ask this body to challenge the US Congress in their lackadaisical attitude towards creating and monitoring reports required by the Deaths in Custody Act. We also request this body discuss mandatory reporting for all US law enforcement departments in regard to the killings, sexual assaults, and deaths of US citizens.

We ask this body to review the resisting arrest statute that allows a direct violation of the US Constitution by allowing convictions of people who were unlawfully arrested, and therefore allowing American police to act with impunity supported by the criminal justice system by having a catch-all statute to rely on.

We ask this body to make special reference to the 1951 document “We Charge Genocide” and its references to police violence against African peoples and women.

We ask this body to support external independent investigators to investigate sexual assault, abuse, and harassment by department personnel, thereby removing the responsibility from the American Police Department’s Internal Affairs Divisions.

Policy and Legislative Recommendations

Create a National Police Rape Elimination Commission to recognize, study and eliminate the second highest crime committed by officers against women, rape, and create policies, practices, and procedures to quickly terminate offenders, find therapy for, and prosecute them.

Department of Justice - Employ more FBI Color of Law special agents to investigate the “on the ground” criminal offenses committed by police officers.

End Qualified Immunity

Increase funding to NGO and law enforcement think-tanks specifically directed to eliminate violence against women during policing encounters.

Pass the Sandra Bland -Irene Chavez Act establishing special first responders for protected classes and Veterans suffering from PTSD. Also ending arbitrary arrests.

Repeal the clause in most state law’s resisting arrest statutes allowing for convictions for unlawful arrests.

Reduce police response to non-emergency calls by creating CAHOOTS programs, which are unarmed employees of Public Safety and Health Departments

Stop police from beating, raping, and killing women.

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IN MEMORIAM

To My Dear Sisters,

As a citizen of the United States of America, I apologize to you and your families for the pain and grief inflicted because of our nation's inhumanity towards you.

Your lives will continue to inspire me and my organization to speak out on your behalf and vindicate your deaths and assaults at the hands of our nation's law enforcement personnel.

You will never be forgotten, and you will live on in our hearts forever.

- Crista E. Noel

Founder, Women's All Points Bulletin, Inc.