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The System is rigged; Why Some Issues are protested more than others

Commented [AW1]: Capitalize all of the words in the title except "is" and maybe "than"

The art of protesting is as old as the sentiment of disagreement itself. It has manifested in several historically significant movements, such as Moses' protest against the pharaoh in the Bible, the Boston Tea Party of our nation's early stages, women's suffrage, and antiwar protests of the 1960's and 70's. Protesting is a right given to us by God, further enforced in our Constitution in the First Amendment, which reads "The congress shall make no law... abridging... the right of people to peaceably assemble..." This art allows for democracy to stand, providing the people a vehicle for voicing their opinions. Without this art, the idea of true democracy would dissipate. However, people use this art to a fault, protesting numerically inferior matters.

Commented [AW2]: "by the First Amendment"

Commented [AW3]: "act" or "article" ?

Commented [AW4]: Why art? It might be right, but I'm just confused at the word choice.

Commented [AW5]: Numerically inferior..? What do you mean? As in "marginally important" ?

Commented [AW6]: Act?

The issue of police brutality, which essentially is the event of a civilian being shot by an officer, has recently become a large one that has been protested by a number of groups. The shooting of Trayvon Martin in 2012 seemed to bring this issue to the surface. In fact, it was during this time that the nation-renown Black Lives Matter group was formed. This young man, [17] at the time, traversed the late night streets of Sanford, Florida allegedly to go to the convenient store to purchase skittles and tea. A neighborhood watch member ended up killing him, and the story went viral within hours. Many different protesting techniques took place, such

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as social media posts with his picture, people wearing hoodies in his honor, and, most notably, the hashtag “#BlackLivesMatter.” Since then, the protest of the police force has been one which has resonated with many across the nation. According to the International Business Times, as of September 25, “there have been 708 documented deaths in police shootings, 173 of which have resulted in the deaths of African-Americans.” The African Americans killed represents just under 25% of those killed this year by police. This statistic was similar in 2015, as there were 990 killed, 258 of which were African American. These numbers have angered many of the African American community, and to an extent, rightfully so. Any life taken should be lamented over. However, since they focus so strictly on this issue, they tend to overlook a, numerically, much larger issue.

Black on black crime is a real issue. According to phrases.org.uk, the term originated in a piece from *The Chicago Daily Defender* in 1968, stating that these sort of crimes in which an African American kills another of his race, are cancelled out in a white officer’s mind. Many believe that this term is only a myth. In fact, Urban Dictionary defines it as “a racist statistic invented by the FBI and ghetto leaders like Al Sharpton.” On the contrary, this issue is truly disturbing. When one looks at statistics **hailing** from urban cities such as Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, and many others, it is hard not to empathize with those who live in that area. Over Independence Day weekend of 2016, only three days, more than **60** were shot in Chicago, IL, according to CBS News Chicago. The Chicago Tribune reports that as of September 7th, 500 homicides took place this year. Along with that, nearly all of them were African American males killed by other African American males. According to statistics reported by the Chicago police department, found by way of Intellectual Takeout, 75% of those murdered in Chicago are African American, and 71% of those who are behind the gun are of the same race. These

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numbers are disturbing, but notice how I said “reported” when discussing each of the statistic. An unfortunate reality is that, in order to hide the utter evil that is occurring, departments are **delaying to report** or are not reporting the full statistics of these incidences. Since crime rates and statistics that are reported reflect the effectiveness of the department, it is not uncommon for these agencies to report favorable numbers. According to Police Mag, “misreporting statistics about crime is not a new phenomenon.” Mint Press News reports that on February 17 of this year, six officers filed a lawsuit against their own Arizona State University police department for encouraging them to create favorable statistics to make ASU look safer. This is what the police department is doing to statistics involving all crimes in general, and seeing that some highly populated African American areas have even more crime happening, this practice is bound to happen in order to make the areas look favorable. This being said, the horrifying numbers that are reported may not fully encapsulate the magnitude of the issue at stake. Yet this issue is not as media-covered or protested as the issue of police brutality. Why is this so?

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The media is a powerful tool in today’s society. The use of audio and video permeates today’s news outlets, as it shows exactly what is going on – or at least what they need to show to enforce their message. Many of today’s news networks **have skews** to one side or another. This **skew** sometime causes for there to be misrepresentation in what is broadcasted, often to a fault. For example, in the early stages of the Trayvon Martin case, many outlets regularly attested that George Zimmerman, the neighborhood watch officer, was white. In reality, he was of Hispanic descent. The reason that the media did this was in order to establish the misconception that it was an issue of a white racist man who sought out this African American man, therefore giving a rhetoric that sparked even more outrage than the crime itself. In many cases similar to this, skewed news outlets will give a certain rhetoric that incites hatred, outrage, and thus, improperly

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Commented [AW13]: Maybe use “bias” skew is generally used as a verb, not as a noun

gathered opinions on the matter. This hatred then leads to generalizations that are largely untrue. A viral example that particularly hits home is the YouTube video that portrays a young man at a protest who is protesting the officer who shot Keith Lamont Scott, but shows love to the officers who are doing their job by protecting the protesters from any harm. The act of giving hugs to these officers shows that he makes his decisions on a case by case basis, which is highly commendable. However, those around him do not seem to have the same sentiment. They spew hateful words at him, yelling obscenities and calling him out of his name because of his act, along with generalizing the entire police force and incriminating those innocent officers simply because they wear a badge. Simply put, this hatred is inspired by what the media chooses to report and what it chooses not to.

The mass media cannot be the only ones to blame, though. In these times, social media plays just as much a part in the reporting and distribution of news as news outlets do. In an age where there is Facebook mass streaming, updates can be sent out seconds after something happens through Twitter, and there are cameras everywhere due to the prevalence of smartphones, it is nearly impossible to miss out on what is happening around us. What makes this even more effective is the fact that we, as millennials, are on our phones just about 24 hours, seven days a week. News outlets have caught on to this fact, and it is common for them to have accounts on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and many other social media platforms. Even further, family members, friends, and loved ones who have accounts post about their plight on their pages. When others see this, they will share it to others on their friend lists, and so on until it has gone viral. In fact, according to Black Lives Matter, the movement was made famous by the hashtag that spread right after Trayvon Martin's death in 2012. Unfortunately, with this ability to post speedily and the want to be the first to post something, comes the consequence of

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misreporting information. When news is passed by word of mouth, or in this case, fingers, sometimes certain facts are misconstrued with certain bias, which, again, causes for misinterpretation and improperly formed opinions. Thus, when thousands of people are retweeting this type of tweet, the misconception is presented to other impressionable minds, which causes for mass misconception. The combination of both types of media sometimes causes for outrage among various groups.

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With these powerful tools, one would think that everyone would be trying to eradicate issues across the board. However, this is not the case. Many of our local news stations will report on crimes in our communities, but those headlines never make world news. The larger media outlets choosing not to report these stories is heartbreaking, as these events go nationally unnoticed. Yet when there is a story like the one above that would get higher ratings, they dwell on the story for weeks, sometimes going too far. This is also another reason that we cannot fully blame the media. The ratings come from the people, meaning that the stories that are reported cater to those watching. This lack of reporting the black on black crime statistics somewhat reflects our apathy as a nation to such an issue. This is why when there are numbers reported reflecting this issue, there is no outrage or protest. This has happened so much in the communities around us that we have become desensitized to it. The violence that goes on around us and the frequency with which it happens has infiltrated our lives and has become normal, which is not good in the slightest. In December of 2012, my family was riding to New York to celebrate my sisters' birthday. In the Philadelphia area, we came to a stoplight, and a pedestrian was walking across the street. As he gets closer to the sidewalk, a car speeds around the corner and hits the man. Even worse, he did not stop, but sped off, trying to get away. My father was infuriated, and chased the car for a few blocks, trying to stop the driver or make out his tags.

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Eventually he ran a red light and got away. The most astounding fact is that my father was the only one who seemed to care. Everyone else around seemed to see it happen, and drive away with no concern. In such a community, people are so used to things like that happening that they did not have any urgency to do anything, which is heartbreaking. The reason that this issue is not being protested as much as others is that there is minimal care for it. It has happened so much that people are desensitized to it, and do not have the inspiration to protest it.

This is not a generalization, however. There has been some outcry over this issue, especially within the communities in which this is happening. Jemele Hill, an African American anchor for ESPN, hosted a town hall discussion on athletes, guns, violence, and law enforcement at the South Side YMCA of Chicago, Illinois on August 25th of this year. This event was televised as an ESPN special and featured athletes who hail from Chicago, including the Chicago Bulls' Dwyane Wade, the Milwaukee Bucks' Jabari Parker, and the US National Track and Field Team's Kristi Castlin. What is utterly disturbing about this is that less than 24 hours later, Dwyane Wade's sister was killed due to gun violence in that same city. This incident made news, unfortunately, because the victim was tied to a celebrity, and it was a day after such a meaningful event. This is an unfortunate circumstance that seemed to overcast the power of the town hall.

Other initiatives have been taken as well. A project conducted by several professors around the Chicago area studied some local organizations who sought to make a difference in the community. These professors studied three separate intervention programs. The first was named "Becoming a Man," which was conducted by the non-profit Youth Guidance, which was studied on two separate occasions, 2009-10 and 2013-15. The third program was conducted in the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center. The basis of the project was to monitor decision making of the youth in the area, and it was extremely successful. During the time period of the

first two studies, total arrests were reduced by 28-35% and violent crime arrests were reduced by 45-50%. During the first study, in which the professors had follow up information, graduation rates increased 12-19%. The program run by the Cook County JTDC yielded improvement as well, reducing readmission rates to the center by 21%. These results are striking because they prove the fact that if something is done to prevent this atrocities from happening, they could be immensely effective.

This issue will not only be stopped through the protesting, though. It can be prevented at during the growing stages of life. A sad truth is that in African American homes, many times, a father is not present. This absence of a father figure in the home leaves a hole in a young man's heart, as he seeks a role model who is not there. Even president Barack Obama, who went through a single-parent upbringing, has said so. According to The Root, "father-absence was the strongest indicator of delinquency, even more so than low socioeconomic status or peer pressure." The truth is, fathers provide the strength necessary in a home. [I believe in the use of spankings for discipline. There is a difference between this and abuse, but that is another conversation.] A mother can raise a child on her own up to a certain point. When he becomes of age, and is stronger than his mother, if he has not already developed a certain respect for her, his strength could be used to overpower her, and her discipline becomes virtually useless. When a father is in the home, he provides the strength necessary to discipline his child, and not always physically. [A certain bass in his voice could incite] correction in a young man, as it has with me. A father's love, care, and presence in a household can work wonders when raising a child. As time has moved on, numbers have shown an increase in rates of fathers being present. This is good for our future, as it provides promise of more safety for generations to come.

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The issue of violence within the African American community has been a large one for years, yet has not been properly covered or protested. While some statistics have shown a decrease in such activity, there is still a long way to go before we can call it eradicated. Police brutality has been a largely covered issue, but does not yield the same numbers that black on black crime does. What gives? The apathy towards what is happening in our communities is what holds us back from protesting the issue. An issue of such magnitude should be spoken out against and eradicated by the African American community itself.

Commented [AW19]: Awesome paper dude! You chose such an interesting topic! I think you might need some in-text citations for some of the stats that you use, but overall you did an amazing job! Feel free to ignore any and all of my comments, most of them are just stylistic. You killed it!

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