

Twenty-First Century Police Brutality against
African Americans:
The Case of Ferguson, Missouri,
and the “Black Lives Matter” Movement

Annexes

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Introduction to the Annexes

These annexes detail the movements and events necessary to fully comprehend the research presented in the thesis. Indeed, even though they are at least briefly introduced in the research, a thorough presentation was imperative to understand the stakes and the extent of these movements and events.

The first four annexes present Black Lives Matter (BLM), which fully emerged after the death of Michael Brown in August 2014, as well as the main three opposing movements, All Lives Matter (ALM), White Lives Matter (WLM), and Blue Lives Matter (BlueLM). These presentations include the context of their creation, the way they define themselves, and the criticism they face.

The fifth annex is a detailed timeline of the events which took place at Ferguson, Mo, starting with the death of Michael Brown, and ending a year later, with the demonstration commemorating his death.

Last but not least, the sixth annex introduces the cases of black people who died under the responsibility of the police – meaning black people killed by a police officer or who died in police custody – and led to major protests. For each case, a few elements are specified, such as the context of the death, whether the victim was armed, any mental or physical issues the victim had, and the legal repercussions for the police officers, even when there was none. A few of these cases predate Michael Brown's death, but as the protests grew wider, these cases were also protested under the same movement.

1 Black Lives Matter

Website: www.blacklivesmatter.com

Date of creation: 2012.

Founders:

Alicia Garza: African American activist, director of Special projects for the National Domestic Workers Alliance, and editorial writer for *The Huffington Post*, *The Guardian*, *Rolling Stone*, *The Nation*, and *The Feminist Wire*.

Patrisse Cullors: African American activist, and artist, who was as of 2015 the truth and reinvestment director at the Ella Baker Center for Human Rights. She is also on the list of the “Civil Rights Leader for the Twenty-First Century” of the Los Angeles Times.¹

Opal Tometi: Nigerian American writer for the Huffington Post, community organizer, and Executive Director at Black Alliance for Just Immigration. Like Patrisse Cullors she is one of the “Civil Rights Leaders for the Twenty-First Century” of the Los Angeles Times, but also by Essence magazine.² She received an honorary doctor of science degree by Clarkson University in 2016.³

They are also number three on the “Politico 50” list of Politico Magazine for BLM, and were selected as finalists for The Advocate People of the Year 2015 award.⁴

However, BLM is a decentralized movement, and though each chapter leader follows approximately the same principles, there is no single national leader, which can lead to some chapters acting in a way that other chapters would not approve.

How the organization describes itself:

Black Lives Matter is a chapter-based national organization working for the validity of Black life. We are working to (re)build the Black liberation movement.

This is Not a Moment, but a Movement.

#BlackLivesMatter was created in 2012 after Trayvon Martin’s murderer, George Zimmerman, was acquitted for his crime, and dead 17-year old [sic] Trayvon was posthumously placed on trial for his own murder. Rooted in the experiences of Black people in this country who actively resist our dehumanization, #BlackLivesMatter is a call to action

¹ Matt Pearce and Kurtis Lee, “The New Civil Rights Leaders: Emerging in the Twenty-First Century” (*Los Angeles Times*, 5 Mar. 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-civil-rights-leaders-br-20150304-htmlstory.html>

² Idem; Lisa Armstrong, “The New Civil Rights Leaders” (*Essence*, 31 Oct. 2014. Web. 17 July 2016). <http://www.essence.com/2014/11/03/new-civil-rights-leaders>

³ “Clarkson University” (*Opal Tometi*, nd. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://opaltometi.com/opal-tometi-awarded-clarkson-university-honorary-degree/>

⁴ “50 Politico” (*Politico Magazine*, nd. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.politico.com/magazine/politico50/2015/>; “Person of the Year: the Finalists” (*Advocate*, 5 Nov. 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.advocate.com/people/2015/11/05/person-year-finalists>

and a response to the virulent anti-black racism that permeates our society. Black Lives Matter is a unique contribution that goes beyond extrajudicial killings of Black people by police and vigilantes.

It goes beyond the narrow nationalism that can be prevalent within Black communities, which merely call on Black people to love Black, live Black and buy Black, keeping straight cis Black men in the front of the movement while our sisters, queer and trans and disabled folk take up roles in the background or not at all.

Black Lives Matter affirms the lives of Black queer and trans folks, disabled folks, black-undocumented folks, folks with records, women and all Black lives along the gender spectrum. It centers those that have been marginalized within Black liberation movements. It is a tactic to (re)build the Black liberation movement.

What Does #BlackLivesMatter Mean?

When we say Black Lives Matter, we are broadening the conversation around state violence to include all of the ways in which Black people are intentionally left powerless at the hands of the state. We are talking about the ways in which Black lives are deprived of our basic human rights and dignity.

How Black poverty and genocide is state violence.

How 500,000 Black people in the US are undocumented immigrants and relegated to the shadows.

How 2.8 million Black people are locked in cages in this country is state violence

How Black girls are used as negotiating chips during times of conflict and war.

How Black women bearing the burden of a relentless assault on our children and our families is state violence

How Black folks living with disabilities and different abilities bear the burden of state sponsored Darwinian experiments that attempt to squeeze us into boxes of normality defined by white supremacy, and that is state violence.

How Black queer and trans folks bear a unique burden from a hetero-patriarchal society that disposes of us like garbage and simultaneously fetishizes us and profits off of us, and that is state violence.

#BlackLivesMatter is working for a world where Black lives are no longer systematically and intentionally targeted for demise. We affirm our contributions to this society, our humanity, and our resilience in the face of deadly oppression. We have put our sweat equity and love for Black people into creating a political project—taking the hashtag off of social media and into the streets. The call for Black lives to matter is a rallying cry for ALL Black lives striving for liberation.

Major actions undertaken:

2014

- Demonstrations about the police killings of black people including Dontre Hamilton, Eric Garner, John Crawford III, Michael Brown, Ezell Ford, Laquan MacDonald, Akai Gurley, Tamir Rice, Antonio Martin, Jerame Reid, Renisha McBride, and others, and again when the police officers are not charged for the murder.
- December 6: march to protest against the grand jury's decision not to charge police officer Darren Wilson, for the murder of Michael Brown in August.⁵

⁵ Curtis Skinner, "Black Lives Matter Protesters Sue over Treatment by California Police" (*Yahoo*, 24 Nov. 2015. Web. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <https://www.yahoo.com/news/black-lives-matter-protesters-sue-over-treatment-california-030106780.html>

- December, 20: demonstration with more than 2000 people to protest police brutality in Bloomington, Minn.⁶

2015

- Demonstrations about the police killings of black people, including Charley Leundeu Keunang, Tony Robinson, Anthony Hill, Meagan Hockaday, Eric Harris, Walter Scott, Freddie Gray, William Chapman, The” Charleston Nine” (victims of the attack on a church), Sandra Bland, Samuel DuBose, Jonathan Sanders, Jeremy McDole, Corey Jones, Jamar Clark and others, and again when the police officers are not charged for the murder.
- March, 24: demonstration of about 100 people at Chicago Mayor’s office, demanding reforms for the Chicago Police Department.⁷
- May, 1: protests in a Minneapolis park in support of BLM protesters arrested in the demonstration the previous December, and about Freddie Fray’s death. About 1,000 people present.⁸
- May, 21: “Say her name: resisting police brutality against black women” protests in San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, D.C. and New Orleans.⁹
- June 9: around 800 people protested in McKinney, TX. against a police officer pointing his gun at young black people at a party, and pinning down a black teenager with his knee, and demanding his dismissal.¹⁰
- June 21: march following the attack of the Charleston church, between 10,000 and 20,000 protesters (depending on the police or the organizers) crossed the Ravenel Bridge in Charleston, S.C.¹¹

⁶ Jon Reinan, “Black Lives Matter Protesters Question ‘Intertwined’ Relationship between Mall of America and Bloomington” (*Star Tribune*, 24 July 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.startribune.com/black-lives-matter-protesters-question-intertwined-relationship-between-mall-of-america-and-bloomington/311587741/>

⁷ Mary Wisniewski, “Three Arrested as Chicago protesters Demand Police Reforms” (*Reuters*, 24 Mar. 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-chicago-police-protest-idUSKBN0MK27M20150324#6g77MosfDso29GjZ.97>

⁸ Blair Emerson, “Twin Cities students Walk out of Schools to Join Black Lives Matter Protest” (*Star Tribune*, 1 May 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.startribune.com/twin-cities-students-walk-out-to-join-black-lives-matter-protest/302163771/>

⁹ Laura Mandari and Jessica Gynn, “Naled Protesters Gather in San Francisco for ‘Black Lives Matter’” (*USA Today*, 22 may 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2015/05/21/black-lives-matter-naked-protest-san-francisco/27742833/#>

¹⁰ “McKinney Video: protest over Texas Pool Party Policing” (*BBC News*, 9 June 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-33059484>

¹¹ “Organizers Says 20,000 Joined Bridge to Peace March on Ravenel Bridge” (*ABC News*, nd. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://abcnews4.com/archive/watch-bridge-to-peace-event-live-on-abcnews-4-or-stream-it-live>

- July 18: protesters disrupt town hall organized for Democratic presidential candidates Bernie Sanders and Martin O'Malley in Phoenix, AZ.¹²
- July 25: more than 1,000 people protests in Newark, NJ, against police brutality, racial injustice and economic inequality.¹³
- August 8: protesters disrupt Bernie Sanders' speech in Seattle, WA.¹⁴
- August 9: hundreds of protesters rallied to mark the one-year anniversary of Michael's Brown death in Saint Louis, Mo and in Brooklyn, NY.¹⁵
- August 12: rally to bring awareness to police brutality against black people and BLM movement ; around 150 people walked through North Philadelphia, Penn.¹⁶
- August 13: protesters disrupt a town hall for Republican presidency candidate Jeb Bush in Las Vegas, NV.¹⁷
- August 25: rally in Washington, D.C., of about 150 people for black transgender women, after 21 transgender women (including 12 black) were killed that year.¹⁸
- September 2: demonstration with 800 people in Sacramento, CA, in support of a bill presented to the Senate which would impact racial profiling.¹⁹
- September 24: protest against police brutality in Austin, TX.²⁰

¹² Ned Resnikoff, "Black Lives Matter Disrupts Martin O'Malley, Bernie Sanders Event" (*Al Jazeera*, 18 July 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2015/7/18/black-lives-matter-disrupts-martin-omalley-bernie-sanders-event.html>

¹³ Monica Moorehead, "At Newark, N.J., Protest: Police Brutality, Racism, Inequality Targeted" (*Workers World*, 29 July 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.workers.org/2015/07/29/at-newark-n-j-protest-police-brutality-racism-inequality-targeted/>

¹⁴ Jim Brunner, "Black Lives Matter Protesters Shut down Bernie Sanders; later Rally Draws 15,000" (*The Seattle Times*, 11 Aug. 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/politics/black-lives-matter-protesters-shut-down-bernie-sanders-rally/>

¹⁵ Steve Giegerich, Robert Patrick, Nicholas J.C. Pistor, Joe Holleman, Lisa Brown and Kevin McDermott, "Ferguson Protesters, Police Gather on West Florissant Avenue; State of Emergency Declared in County" (*Saint Louis Post-Dispatch*, 10 Aug. 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). http://www.stltoday.com/news/local/crime-and-courts/ferguson-protesters-police-gather-on-west-florissant-avenue-state-of/article_7564c9cb-cc89-58cb-8787-4aaa91bccaa.html; Simone Wilson, "Hundreds of #BlackLivesMatter Protesters March on Downtown Brooklyn" (*Fort Greene Patch*, 9 Aug. 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <https://patch.com/new-york/fortgreene/breaking-hundreds-blacklivesmatter-protesters-march-downtown-brooklyn>

¹⁶ David Chang, "Janelle Monae, Jidenna March Through Philly" (*NBC Philadelphia*, 13 Aug. 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.nbcphiladelphia.com/news/local/Janelle-Monae-Jidenna-North-Philadelphia-Protest-Black-Lives-Matter-321611372.html>

¹⁷ Jordan Frasier, "'Black Lives Matter' Activists Interrupt Jeb Bush Rally" (*NBC News*, 13 Aug. 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.nbcnews.com/politics/2016-election/black-lives-matter-activists-interrupt-jeb-bush-rally-n409066>

¹⁸ Mitch Kellaway and Sunnive Brydum, "The Twenty-One Trans Women Killed in 2015" (*Advocate*, 27 July 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.advocate.com/transgender/2015/07/27/these-are-trans-women-killed-so-far-us-2015?page=full>; Perry Stein, "Black Lives Matter Organizers Hold Rally in D.C. for Black Trans Women" (*The Washington Post*, 25 Aug. 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/local/wp/2015/08/25/black-lives-matter-organizers-hold-rally-in-d-c-for-black-trans-women/>

¹⁹ "Black Lives Matter Protesters Rally to Back Senate Bill Increasing Police Oversight" (*The Orange County Register*, 2 Sept. 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.ocregister.com/2015/09/02/black-lives-matter-protesters-rally-to-back-senate-bill-increasing-police-oversight/>

- October: “Rise Up October” movement to protest against police brutality launched; three days of protest starting on the 22nd, with thousands of protesters in New York City, NY.²¹
- October 24: protests at Chicago Police Headquarters during a police Chief conference, demanding more oversight to diminish police brutality.²²

2016

- Demonstrations about the police killings of black people including Mario Wood (killed in December 2015) Bruce Kelley Jr., Alton Sherling, Philando Castile, Joseph Mann, Abdirahman Abdi, Paul O’Neal, Korryn Gaines, Sylville Smith, Terence Crutcher, Keith Lamont Scott, Alfred Olango, Geborah Danner.
- January: Under “The Movement for Black Lives,” BLM and other organizations “The collective of activists is holding protests, community meetings, teach-ins and direct actions across the country with the goal of restoring the radical legacy of Martin Luther King Jr.”²³
- February 29: protests against police shooting of a teenage Somali refugee in Salt Lake City, UT.²⁴
- March 12: disruption of Donald Trump’s rally in Chicago, Ill., by activists, including BLM activists.²⁵

²⁰ Dylan Baddour, “Black Lives Matter Protest Shut down by Police in Austin, Texas” (*Chron*, 24 Sept. 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.chron.com/news/houston-texas/article/Black-Lives-Matter-protest-shut-down-by-police-in-6527316.php>

²¹ “Voices of Rise Up October: Quentin Tarantino, Cornel West, Victims’ Families Decry Police Violence” (*Democracy Now*, 26 Oct. 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). https://www.democracynow.org/2015/10/26/voices_of_rise_up_october_quentin; Nadeen Shaker, “This Injustice has Taken genocidal Proportions’: Why Cornel West and Carl Dix are Rising Up against Police Brutality” (*Salon*, 21 Oct. 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). http://www.salon.com/2015/10/21/this_injustice_has_taken_genocidal_proportions_why_cornel_west_and_carl_dix_are_rising_up_against_police_brutality/

²² Tatiana Walk-Morris, “Black Lives Matter Activists Arrested during Protest of Police Chiefs Conference” (*The Chicago Reader*, 26 Oct. 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.chicagoreader.com/Bleader/archives/2015/10/26/black-lives-matter-activists-arrested-during-protest-of-police-chiefs-conference>

²³ Shani Saxon-Parrish, “The Movement for Black Lives is Urging You to #ReclaimMLK this Weekend” (*Color Lines*, 15 Jan. 2016. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.colorlines.com/articles/movement-black-lives-urging-you-reclaimmlk-weekend>

²⁴ Erin Alberty and Michael McFall, “Police Investigate SLC Shooting; Protesters Flood Downtown Streets” (*The Salt Lake Tribune*, 2 Mar. 2016. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.sltrib.com/home/3596397-155/slc-police-investigation-continues-in-wake>

²⁵ Kate Linthicum and Kurtis Lee, “How Black, Latino and Muslim College Students Organized to Stop Trump’s Rally in Chicago” (*Los Angeles Times*, 12 Mar. 2016. Web. 25 Feb. 2017). <http://www.latimes.com/politics/la-na-trump-protesters-20160312-story.html>

- June 7: BLM and Color of Changer activists protest the sentence of a BLM activists, for “attempting to unlawfully take a person from the lawful custody of a peace officer”.²⁶
- July: “At least 88 cities have had protests in the past 13 days over police killings of blacks.”²⁷
- July 26: protest to mark the three-year anniversary of Larry Jackson Jr. in Austin, Tx.²⁸

2017

- Demonstrations about the police killings of black people including Jocques Clemmons
- February-March: month-long art exhibition on the themes of racial equality and justice in Richmond, VA.²⁹
- April 24: protests to remove confederacy monuments in New Orleans, LA.³⁰

N.B.: There are also international chapters which undertake their own demonstrations, for example in the United Kingdom, Canada, Dubai, and Australia.

Linked movements:

- Say Her Name
- Movement for Black Life

Criticism:

Beyond the criticism of the movements All Lives Matter and White Lives Matter, based on the racial focus of BLM on black people, and/or the claim that BLM’s claims of

²⁶ Marina Pena, “Hundreds Protest Sentencing of Black Lives Matter Activist in Pasadena” (*Civil Disobedience*, 07 June 2016. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <http://www.pasadenastarnews.com/social-affairs/20160607/hundreds-protest-sentencing-of-black-lives-matter-activist-in-pasadena>

²⁷ Jasmine C. Lee, Iaryna Mykhyallyshyn, Rudy Omri, and Anjali Singhvi, “At Least Eighty-Eight Cities have Had Protests in the Past Thirteen Days over Police Killings of Blacks” (*The New York Times*, 16 July 2016. Web. 24 Feb. 2017). <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/07/16/us/protesting-police-shootings-of-blacks.html>

²⁸ Claire Ricke, “Black Lives Matter Marks Anniversary of Larry Jackson, Jr.’s Death” (*KXAN*, 26 July 2016. Web. 25 Feb. 2017). <http://kxan.com/2016/07/26/black-lives-matter-marks-anniversary-of-larry-jackson-jr-s-death/>

²⁹ Jo Lord, “Art Gallery: ‘Black Lives Matter’ Art Show at First Unitarian Universalist Church” (*Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 22 Feb. 2017. Web. 25 Feb. 2017). http://www.richmond.com/entertainment/art/art-gallery-black-lives-matter-art-show-at-first-unitarian/article_baaa0708-6091-5e5c-95b8-e072e4acf82d.html

³⁰ Christopher Mele, “New Orleans Begins removing Confederate Monuments, under Police Guard” (*The New York Times*, 24 Apr. 2017. Web. 24 Apr. 2017). <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/04/24/us/new-orleans-confederate-statue.html>

racist police brutality are illegitimate, the movement has been condemned by part of the population on other matters.

BLM has been called a hate group several times, especially following protests turned violent: people claim that the movement is anti-police and was called a “murder movement” by the TV channel *Fox News*, which has publicly expressed being against the movement on many occasions.³¹ This was particularly the case after a sniper shot and killed five Dallas police officers during a BLM protest, and BLM has been accused of inciting hatred and violence.³² However, though there have been instances when people protesting under the organization of BLM have been openly anti-police, BLM leadership does not condone such actions.³³ There have been various petitions to get BLM labelled a hate group or a terrorist group, though these requests were never accepted.³⁴

In addition not every black person supports BLM, and even black people who were activists during the Civil Rights movement in the 1960s do not condone BLM, as they feel that BLM is rejecting their activist legacy; they criticize the movement for not keeping the protests under a tighter control to avoid violence and looting, for not conveying the respectability that they fought hard to keep under the leadership of Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., especially since they fear that their actions harm their message.³⁵ Indeed, some of the actions undertaken by chapters of BLM have been heavily criticized by some, such as the interruption at Bernie Sander’s speech in Seattle during his electoral campaign in 2015.³⁶

³¹ Emily Arrowood, “Here Are the Conservative Pundits Branding Black Lives Matter a ‘Hate Group’” (*Media Matters*, 2 Sept. 2015. Web. 18 Feb. 2017). <https://www.mediamatters.org/research/2015/09/02/here-are-the-conservative-pundits-branding-blac/205337>; Lydia O’Connor, “Fox News Host Compares Charlottesville White Supremacists to Black Lives Matter” (*The Huffington Post*, 14 Aug. 2017. Web. 15 Aug. 2017). http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/fox-news-charlottesville_us_59907720e4b090964297b9d3

³² Claire Z. Cardona, “Father of Officer Slain in Dallas Ambush Sues Black Lives Matter” (*Dallas News*, 7 Nov. 2016. Web. 8 Nov. 2016.) <https://www.dallasnews.com/news/dallas-ambush/2016/11/07/father-officer-slain-dallas-ambush-sues-black-lives-matter>

³³ Mara H. Gottfried, “Black Lives Matter Chant Threatening to Officers, Police Say” (30 Aug. 2015. Web. 18 Feb. 2017). <http://www.twincities.com/2015/08/30/black-lives-matter-chant-threatening-to-officers-police-say/>; Hanna Kozłowska, “Black Lives Matter Supporters Respond to the Dallas Shooting of Twelve Police Officers” (*Quartz*, 8 July 2016. Web. 18 Feb. 2017). <https://qz.com/727065/black-lives-matter-respond-to-the-dallas-shooting-of-12-police-officers/>

³⁴ J. Richard Cohen, “Black Lives Matter Is not a Hate Group” (*Time*, 19 July 2016. Web. 20 July 2016). <http://time.com/4413786/splc-black-lives-matter/>; Reena Flores, “White House Responds to Petition to Label Black Lives Matter a ‘Terror’ Group” (*CBS News*, 17 July 2016. Web. 18 Feb. 2017). <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/white-house-responds-to-petition-to-label-black-lives-matter-a-terror-group/>

³⁵ Angel Jennings, “Longtime L.A. Civil Rights Leaders Dismayed by In-Your-Face Tactics of New Crop of Activists” (*Los Angeles Times*, 30 Oct. 2015. Web. 19 Feb. 2017). <http://www.latimes.com/local/california/la-me-black-lives-matter-20151030-story.html>; Barbara Reynolds, “I Was a Civil Rights Activist in the 1960s. But It’s hard for me to Get behind Black Lives Matter” (*The Washington Post*, 24 Aug. 2015. Web. 19 Feb. 2017). <https://www.washingtonpost.com/posteverything/wp/2015/08/24/i-was-a-civil-rights-activist-in-the-1960s-but-its-hard-for-me-to-get-behind-black-lives-matter/>

³⁶ Tanya Basu, “Black Lives Matter Activists Disrupt Bernie Sanders Speech” (*Time*, 9 Aug. 2015. Web. 18 Feb. 2017). <http://time.com/3989917/black-lives-matter-protest-bernie-sanders-seattle/>

Moreover, Chief of Police Sam Dotson claimed that as police officers feel threatened by all the protests, they were less proactive in their policing and ensued an increase in crime rates.³⁷

Besides, BLM has been often criticized for not focusing enough on intraracial violence, as black people kill more black people than police officers.³⁸

³⁷ Heather MacDonald, “The Ferguson Effect” (*The Washington Post*, 20 July 2016. Web. 20 Aug. 2017). https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/volokh-conspiracy/wp/2016/07/20/the-ferguson-effect/?utm_term=.93d39ab09c16

³⁸ John McWhorter, “Commentary: Black Lives Matter Should also Take on Black-on-Black Crime” (*Chicago Tribune*, 22 Oct. 2015. Web. 19 Feb. 2017). <http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/opinion/commentary/ct-black-lives-matter-black-on-black-crime-20151027-story.html>

2 All Lives Matter

All Lives Matter (ALM) is not an actual group of people with common ideals or beliefs, such as BLM or WLM, but is more of a viral reaction to #blacklivesmatter on the social medium Twitter. Hence, it does not have a leadership, nor a clear and unified ideology. The people who use and support #alllivesmatter have different mindsets:

- People who understand and agree with the message, but fear the social repercussions of using or supporting #BLM: they, or the people around them, believe that #BLM is too strong a statement, and that it would lessen their support to other communities and police officers who have not used brutality. #ALM is a safe alternative in order to show support to any victims, black ones included, without having to justify themselves or face anger from other people (except from some #BLM supporters).
- People who understand and agree with the message, but disagree with the actions taken by the BLM organization.
- People who dislike the focus of the movement: they do not like the emphasis placed on black people; and want to put it on everyone, underlining that no skin color is more important than another. They use the hashtag to support unarmed black people who suffer from police brutality too, and believe that they are more including, and preach equality.
- People who disagree with the BLM movement: they do not believe that black people are particularly victims of police brutality, and/or that the force used by officers is justified or justifiable.
- People who use the hashtag to promote other causes, not linked to police brutality, such as pro-life movements, feminist movements, etc.
- People who interpret the message differently: they believe that BLM advocates that black lives matter more than other lives or police lives specifically.
- People who support the police, and believe that while police brutality is an issue, it mostly concerns “a few rotten apples.”
- People who disagree with the message: they do not believe that black lives matter at all.

Criticism:

The ALM movement has been under a lot of criticism as many perceive the phrase as a denial and/or dismissal of the racism issues that black people face in American society – denial that some people call racism.³⁹ In order to counter this denial, #AllLivesDidntMatter became viral on Twitter in 2015 as people underlined socioeconomic inequalities and racism that African Americans are subjected to, such as “#AllLivesDidntMatter when they were pouring money into mass incarceration instead of public education in poor neighborhoods.”⁴⁰

³⁹ David Theo Goldberg, “Why ‘Black Lives Matter’ Because All Lives don’t Matter in America” (*The Huffington Post*, 25 Sept. 2015. Web. 1 Oct. 2016). http://www.huffingtonpost.com/david-theo-goldberg/why-black-lives-matter_b_8191424.html

Jesse Damiani, “Every Time You Say ‘All Lives Matter’ You are Being an Accidental Racist” (*The Huffington Post*, 15 July 2016. Web. 20 Oct. 2016). http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jesse-damiani/every-time-you-say-all-li_1_b_11004780.html

⁴⁰ Taryn Finley, “Twenty-One Tweets that Show Why Saying ‘All Lives Matter’ Is Bulls**t” (*The Huffington Post*, 11 July 2016. Web. 11 July 2016). http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/21-tweets-that-show-why-saying-all-lives-matter-is-bullst_us_5783d147e4b01e4e78eda7e

3 White Lives Matter

Website: <http://www.whitelivesmatter.com>

Date of creation:

Leadership:

According to the ADL, a few key people are leading the movement and the protests:⁴¹

- Ken Zrallack, founder or member of various white supremacist groups.
- Travis Golie, head of the white supremacist Nationalist Movement.
- Rebecca Barnette, member of the neo-Nazi National Socialist Movement.
- Ken Reed, one of the leaders of the Aryan Renaissance Society (ARS).
- Doug Chism, leader of ARS.
- Horace Scott Lacy, member of ARS.
- Bill Hagan, aka William Quigg, member of the KKK, and supports the neo-Nazi National Socialist Movement.
- Melissa Dennis, a member of the Noble Breed Kindred, a white supremacist group.

How the movement describes itself:

White Lives Matter is a place for people of European decent [sic] to learn about the issues that imperil their future and the root causes behind #WhiteGenocide. WhiteLivesMatter.com is primarily focused on ethno-nationalism. It supports breeding practices that improve fitness, opposes dysgenic immigration, and takes a libertarian stance on other right wing gripes that don't directly turn the population non-White.

Is WhiteLivesMatter.com a “white supremacist” website?

WhiteLivesMatter.com is not a “white supremacist” website, it doesn't advocate the idea that Whites should rule over any other group. “White supremacy” is a weaponized term used to denigrate anyone who believes ethnic Europeans are worth preserving.

Is WhiteLivesMatter.com Antisemitic?

Opposing Jewish aggression is counter-semitism, not anti-semitism. Jews are generally likeable. Jews weren't trying so hard to extinguish whiteness via non-white immigration and 24-7 race mixing propaganda, they wouldn't be cultivating contempt among white ethno-nationalists.

Actions undertaken:

- April 2015 to present day: Flyers are regularly dropped for WLM.⁴²
- August 2015: launch of red balloons, symbol of support for “Caucasian victims”.⁴³

⁴¹ Mark Pitcavage, “Who’s Who in White Lives Matter” (*Anti-Defamation League*, 9 Sept. 2016. Web. 21 Oct. 2016). <https://www.adl.org/blog/whos-who-in-white-lives-matter>

⁴² Idem

- October 2015: launch of red balloons.⁴⁴
- February 2016: flyers dropped with “Free Matt Hale” movement in Connecticut, protest in Anaheim, CA.⁴⁵
- March 2016: flyers dropped with “Free Matt Hale” movement in Connecticut.
- July 2016: protest in Dallas, TX, at the Bank of America Tower. Attempt at rally in Buffalo, NY.⁴⁶
- August 2016: around 20 protesters (some of them armed) rallied in front of the NAACP offices in Houston, TX, with Confederate flags, against “atrocities” they claim the BLM movement is responsible for.⁴⁷
- October 4, 2016: between 15 and 25 protesters (some of them armed) assembled in front of the Houston office or the Anti-Defamation League, distributing flyers about “how the Jewish power structure controls the US government and economy.”⁴⁸
- November 19, 2016: more than twenty protesters of the “White Lives Matter” movement disrupted, as Governor Abbott dedicates a monument to the contribution of African Americans to the state in Austin, TX. Some of them were armed.⁴⁹

N.B.: Like BLM, there are other events organized by people who identify with the movement in other countries, such as the United Kingdom.⁵⁰

Support:

The Aryan Renaissance Society (ARS)

The Free Matt Hale movement

The Ku Klux Klan (KKK)

The National Socialist Movement

⁴³ Idem

⁴⁴ Idem

⁴⁵ Patrick Strickland, “White Lives matter: a New US Hate Group Shows its Face” (*Al Jazeera*, 4 Oct. 2016. Web. 20 Oct. 2016). <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2016/10/white-lives-matter-hate-group-161001212024273.html>

⁴⁶ Strickland.

⁴⁷ Pitcavage.

⁴⁸ Strickland.

⁴⁹ Associated Press, “‘White Lives Matter’ Protest Leads to Clashes and Arrest in Texas” (*The Guardian*, 20 Nov. 2016. Web. 18 Feb. 2017). <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/nov/20/white-lives-matter-texas-protest-arrests>

⁵⁰ Rebecca Perring, “White Lives Matter Protestors Branded ‘Racist’ as They March through Seaside Town” (*Express*, 23 Oct. 2016. Web. 18 Feb. 2017). <http://www.express.co.uk/news/uk/724138/White-Lives-matter-protest-Margate-racist-arrest>

Criticism:

Though numerous people supporting WLM claim not to be racist, the movement is widely perceived as such.⁵¹ The Southern Poverty Law Center labeled the movement a hate group, not only for the groups it is associated with – namely the ARS and the KKK -, but also for the way the movement describes itself and the messages conveyed by its leaders.⁵²

⁵¹ Andy Cush, “Philadelphia City Councilman Attends ‘White Lives Matter’ Rally” (*Gawker*, 5 June 2015. Web. 18 Feb. 2017). <http://gawker.com/philadelphia-city-councilman-attends-white-lives-matt-1709105642>; Nick Wing, “Local Racist Clears up Any Confusion about the Meaning of ‘White Lives Matter’” (*The Huffington Post*, 27 Mar. 2017. Web. 27 Mar. 2017). http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/white-lives-matter-fliers_us_58d987b1e4b018c4606a7d2c

⁵² “White Lives Matter” (*The Southern Poverty Law Center*, nd. Web. 01 Oct. 2016). <https://www.splcenter.org/fighting-hate/extremist-files/group/white-lives-matter>; Alberto Luperon, “Video: KKK Members and Counter Protesters Brawl at ‘White Lives matter’ Rally” (*Law Newz*, 28 Feb. 2016. Web. 18 Feb. 2017). <https://lawnewz.com/high-profile/video-kkk-members-and-counter-protesters-brawl-at-white-lives-matter-rally/>

4 Blue Lives Matter

There are two entities following the ideology of Blue Lives Matter, one is a media company, the other a non-profit organization. The organization will be called BlueLMNYC, since it is based in New York City.

Blue Lives Matter

Website: <http://bluelivesmatter.blue/>

Date of creation: December 2014.

Leadership: Unknown.

How the movement describes itself:

Blue Lives Matter is a media company, made up entirely of active and retired law enforcement officers. In today's evolving society, an increasing number of citizens fail to accept responsibility for their actions and attempt to escape the consequences through outward blame. Due to the nature of the profession, law enforcement personnel are seen as easy targets and are consequently bullied by slander, illegitimate complaints, frivolous lawsuits, and physical threats. The echo of these negative highlights by the media and political figures have only further damaged community relations, which has greatly increased the inherent threat of the profession. We desire to change these wrongs to law enforcement and once again shed positive light on America's heroes to help boost morale and gain society's much-needed support.

The goal of Blue Lives Matter is to honor and recognize the actions of law enforcement to strengthen the public support of an understandably naive society.

The members of our Armed Forces (many include law enforcement) have fought the battles overseas to give Americans the opportunity to live freely at home; however, criminals continue to prey on these rights for personal gain. Americans deserve the right to live their lives with the full protection of the laws but must realize that certain sacrifices should not be taken in vain. Law enforcement officers are also deserving citizens of these rights with personal lives, dreams, and families. While these heroes and their families accept an elevated inherent risk for minimal pay, they should not be expected to make such a great sacrifice without due recognition and support. Through strengthened support, law enforcement personnel will be provided a much-needed boost in morale and can return full productivity back to the streets resulting in a safer America.

HISTORY

Blue Lives Matter was founded on the need by law enforcement. On August 9, 2014, Ferguson PD Officer Darren Wilson was doing his job as he stopped Michael Brown, who had just committed a robbery of a local convenience store. Brown attacked Officer Wilson in an aggravated assault. Officer Wilson was forced to defend his life by shooting Brown. In the months that followed, agitators spread outright lies and distortions of the truth about Officer Wilson and all police officers. The media catered to movements such as Black Lives Matter, whose goal was the vilification of law enforcement. Criminals who rioted and victimized innocent citizens were further given legitimacy by the media as "protesters." America watched as criminals

destroyed property, and assaulted and murdered innocent people, and they labeled these criminals as victims. Personal responsibility for one's actions went away, replaced by accusations of racism and an unjust government. It seemed that almost every media organization was spreading the absurd message that people were being shot by law enforcement simply because of the color of their skin. Our political leaders pandered to these criminals and helped spread this false narrative, with no thought of the consequences.

On December 20, 2014, NYPD Officer Rafael Ramos and Officer Wenjian Liu were ambushed and murdered by a fanatic who believed the lies of Black Lives Matter, the media, and politicians. While reporting on the murder of these heroes, the media continued to spread the false narrative of Black Lives Matter. Even the big law enforcement media companies, who purport to be all for the police, helped spread misinformation through re-posting [sic] articles written with an anti-police bias. This highlighted that these companies weren't run by law enforcement, and they only cared about saving time and money "reporting" the news.

The officers who founded this organization were motivated by the heroic actions of Officer Darren Wilson, and many others, and decided to create this organization in the hopes that it could prevent more officers from being hurt.

Actions undertaken:

Unknown.

Blue Lives Matter NYC

Website: <https://bluelivesmatternyc.org>

Date of creation: Unknown.

Leadership: Joseph Imperatrice and Christopher Brinkley.

How the movement describes itself:

We are Blue Lives Matter NYC, a registered 501©3 nonprofit organization created to help Law Enforcement Officers and their families during their time of need. Members of the organization are both police officers and members from other state and federal agencies that are dedicated to making a difference and demonstrating that "BLUE LIVES MATTER."

Our mission:

To raise awareness and enlist the public's aid for the needs of Police Officers.

To help Police Officers and assist each other.

To provide a Police Officers [sic] family with comfort and support as they go through hard times.

Actions undertaken:

- Date unknown: BlueLM NYC paid for the birthday party and gifts of the son of an officer killed in action.⁵³

⁵³ "In the Press" (*Blue Lives Matter NYC*, 20 Feb. 2017. Web. 15 Mar. 2017). <https://bluelivesmatternyc.org/pages/blue-lives-matter-nyc-featured-on-the-covino-and-rich-show>

- February 2015: the newly created organization raised \$10 thousand dollars selling wristbands reading “Blue Lives Matter”; the money was to be distributed to the families of “officers who have been stricken by tragedy.”⁵⁴
- June 2015: the organization paid for plane tickets for two best friends of a police officer with stage three stomach cancer, and offered him a check to help pay for a trip to Jamaica.⁵⁵
- May 2015: BlueLM NYC organized a memorial in honor of twenty-five-year-old NYPD officer killed in action.⁵⁶
- July 2015: the organization hosted a softball tournament with various New York public service institutions, such as firefighters and NYPD detectives.⁵⁷
- February 2017: second edition of the softball tournament.⁵⁸

Support:

- Fraternal Order of Police.

Criticism of the Movement:

The BlueLM phrase and movements have been criticized on different aspects. The fact that “it makes working in law enforcement a social identity equivalent to race” has been seen as problematic, since it promotes fraternal solidarity even after a misconduct. Moreover, as the phrase BLM was created in order to underline a systemic issue where black lives are not as valued as white lives, officers have never faced the same inequality; on the contrary the general population rather has a positive opinion of the police – even after Ferguson – and thus, it dismisses the message of BLM.⁵⁹ Similarly, the thirty-two BlueLM bills introduced in fourteen states as of March 2017 – stating that crimes committed against law enforcement officers are to be treated as hate crimes –, have been received as yet another way to “provide political sanctuary to an already protected class,” and have augmented the wedge between black people and the police, as measures are presented to protect officers whereas the

⁵⁴ Idem.

⁵⁵ Idem.

⁵⁶ Idem.

⁵⁷ Idem.

⁵⁸ Idem.

⁵⁹ Jonathan Russell, “Here’s What’s Wrong with #BlueLivesMatter” (*The Huffington Post*, 09 July 2016. Web. 20 Oct. 2016). http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jonathan-russell2/heres-whats-wrong-with-bl_b_10906348.html

unbalanced killings of black people is not addressed state-wide, let alone nationwide.⁶⁰ In addition, these bills and BlueLM fueled the narrative of a “war on cops” that have been declared since the murder of the five Dallas officers, despite the fact that two months earlier, the FBI had released numbers showing a decrease in the number of officers killed in duty.⁶¹ Thus, police officers do not really fit in the category of marginalized and oppressed people who need to be protected by such laws, which is certainly why only one bill has been passed, in Louisiana. Besides, as BLM aims to raise awareness to black people being disproportionately killed by the police, BlueLM is said to be unnecessary, as an officer killed in action are not only occurring less often, but are also addressed differently by the press and society.⁶²

Finally, BlueLM is also perceived as a racist movement by some, as some of its supporters expressed their unconditional support, even when there was proof of police brutality against black people, and posted online racist comments.⁶³ In addition, the first BlueLM organization described was clearly created to oppose BLM, which it presents as the enemy, and thus refused to consider the possibility of police brutality or racial bias in the force.

⁶⁰ Julia Craven, “Thirty-Two Blue Lives Matter Bills have been Introduced across Fourteen States this Year” (*The Huffington Post*, 01 Mar. 2017. Web. 25 Aug. 2017). http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/blue-black-lives-matter-police-bills-states_us_58b61488e4b0780bac2e31b8

⁶¹ Jamiles Lartey, “FBI Data Showing Drop in Police Deaths Undermines ‘War on Cops’ Theory” (*The Guardian*, 16 May 2016. Web. 22 Oct. 2016). <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/may/16/us-police-deaths-decline-2015-fbi-data>

⁶² Natasha Lennard, “After Dallas, We don’t Need to Say ‘Blue Lives Matter’” (*Rolling Stone*, 8 July 2016. Web. 21 Oct. 2016). <http://www.rollingstone.com/politics/news/after-dallas-we-dont-need-to-say-blue-lives-matter-20160708>

⁶³ Max Blumental, “Is Blue Lives Matter a Racist Hate Group?” (*Alternet*, 20 July 2016. Web. 22 Oct. 2016). <http://www.alternet.org/grayzone-project/blue-lives-matter-racist-hate-group>

5 Timeline of the events of Ferguson, Mo

This timeline has been compiled by cross-referring more than a dozen timelines issued by the press and various organizations, unless marked otherwise.⁶⁴ There will be notifications whenever a piece of information retrieved may be biased or unreliable: since many of them often contradict each other on various points, it seemed essential to underline it, so that this dichotomy may offer the reader the opportunity to not only make his/her own opinion on the matter, but also get to look upon what the various news representations were like at the time, and the information fed to the public.

August 9, 2014

Around noon Michal Brown, 18, and Dorian Johnson, 22, are videotaped in a convenience store stealing a box of cigars, in Ferguson, Mo. The authorities are called and a description of Brown and Johnson is given.

A few minutes later, a police officer, Darren Wilson, sees both men walking in the middle of the road from his SUV and confronts them for jaywalking.⁶⁵ After an altercation, police Officer Wilson shoots at least six times Brown, who ends up dead.⁶⁶ Except for the fact that Brown was not armed, the circumstances around the shooting are extremely unclear due to the numerous contradictory reports on whether or not the police officer knew about the theft, and contradictory witness statements as to whether Brown had his hands in the air and was trying to surrender, or tried to reach for Wilson's gun. A dozen police officers arrive at the scene and set up a perimeter to preserve it from the gathering crowd. After a while, another twenty police officers, police dogs and a paramedic are dispatched; the latter calls Brown's death, and an officer covers the upper part of the body, leaving the feet and some blood visible. The news spread across social media and local TV channel *KMOV* arrives at the scene as well. An hour and a half after the shooting, a detective and a forensic investigator arrive at the scene. For four hours, Brown's body remains in the street, while a hundred people – then two hundred - gather at the scene to protest the killing of the black unarmed teenager by a white police officer, especially since witnesses insist at the time that Brown had his hands in the air and was non-threatening. After the body has been taken to the morgue and the police have removed the tape delimiting the perimeter, the crowd gathers and spreads

⁶⁴ The references of these timelines are available in the bibliography of the first volume of this research, under "Timelines"

⁶⁵ The identity of the police officer was unknown at the time.

⁶⁶ According to the results of the official autopsy.

roses and candles where the body was; a few moments later, police cars drive over the memorial. Afterwards, people walk down the police station in protest, and are met by police cars, officers, and police dogs. The protesters raise their hands in the air, which becomes the symbol of Michael Brown's shooting, and of the population protesting police brutality and killings of black people. After a while, the crowd disperses.

August 10, 2014

A press conference is organized by Joe Belmar, police Chief of the St. Louis County, where he briefly presents the course of action as indicated by their investigation and testimonies, and confirms that Brown was unarmed, but was killed because he had assaulted the police officer. Chief Belmar said: "it is our understanding, at this point in the investigation, that there was a struggle over the officer's weapon." He then refuses to divulge the identity of the said police officer, in order to maintain his safety. However elected officials, among whom Councilman Antonio French and advocacy groups such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), demand a full investigation as they are not satisfied with the police report nor the way the situation was handled.

At the same time, a peaceful protest takes place in front of the Ferguson Police Department, with hundreds of people holding their hands up, some chanting "hands up, don't shoot" or "don't shoot me."

Brown's parents hire a lawyer, Benjamin Crump, who also represented the family of Trayvon Martin, an unarmed seventeen-year-old African American who was shot and killed by neighborhood watch coordinator George Zimmerman on February 26, 2012 – a case which was seen as another wrongful killing of a young black man at the time and had caused protests and the very creation of the movement Black Lives Matter.

In the afternoon, a person claiming to be a member of the hacker community "Anonymous" threatens to make public internal emails, personal information and police data if the police attack the protesters.⁶⁸

At the end of the afternoon, the candle-light vigil is met by police officers in riot gear; some of the protesters then turn to rioting and looting, resulting in businesses vandalized and robbed, and police cars damaged. According to the police, two officers were injured and over thirty people were arrested.

⁶⁸ Kevin Killeen, "'Anonymous' Threatens Police Information if Protests Mishandled" (*CBS Saint Louis*, 11 Aug 2014. Web. 20 Oct. 2016).
<http://stlouis.cbslocal.com/2014/08/11/anonymous-threatens-police-information-if-protests-mishandled/>

August 11, 2014

The FBI opens a parallel investigation, focusing on Brown's civil rights while St. Louis County also investigates. Brown's family disputes police accounts and their lawyer defines Brown's death as an execution. The Ferguson Police Department states that they have received threats, and arrested at least seven people as hundreds gathered in front of the building.

Brown's parents ask for the violence to stop, and justice for their son. The NAACP organizes a meeting and prayers, alongside the St. Louis Archdiocese. The first day of school is canceled due to the protests. In the evening, officers in riot gear use tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse protesters for the first time, and arrest fifteen people. #IfTheyGunnedMeDown starts trending on Twitter: black people around the nation present two photos of themselves, one rather classic and one more controversial, and ask the news media which one they would choose to present if they were killed one day, in order to protest the photos chosen for Michael Brown which were interpreted as depicting him as a criminal.

August 12, 2014

Ferguson Police Chief Tom Jackson cancels plans to release Wilson's name because of death threats received against the Police Department and City Hall. Obama addresses the nation and calls for calm. Dorian Johnson comes forward to give his version, and claims that Brown was trying to surrender when he was shot. More demonstrations take place at Ferguson, and solidarity rallies happen around the country, with gatherings for a moment of silence in more than ninety cities.

August 13, 2014

School is postponed at least until August 18; volunteers get organized to help clean up businesses and streets after riots.

The evening unrest turns into a riot again, with Molotov cocktails and objects thrown at the police, who use tear gas and smoke bombs, but also armored vehicles and assault rifles with rubber bullets. Two reporters are arrested, and later released.

August 14, 2014

Local police are relieved of duty and replaced by Missouri State Highway Patrol. Protests are peaceful again, with music, food and a light atmosphere. Obama addresses the nation again after two nights of unrest, stating that there is "no excuse for police to use

excessive force against peaceful protesters or to throw protesters in jail for lawfully exercising their First Amendment rights,” and that “police should not be bullying or arresting journalists who are just trying to do their jobs,” but still ask for peaceful protests. Members of Congress react on Twitter, as do a large number of people; Senator Claire McCaskill claims that the militarization of the police prompted the protests to turn violent.

A Twitter account linked to Anonymous claims that the collective is responsible for the St. Louis government website being down, and releases the name of the officer they claim is responsible for Brown’s death, but the information is wrong.

August 15, 2014

Police finally make public the identity of the police officer, but also release the documents and video of Brown and Johnson stealing in the convenience store. Chief claims that Wilson did not know about the robbery when he stopped Brown. National protests ensue, and Brown’s parents accuse the Chief of police of wanting to vilify the image of their son to justify the shooting.

In the evening, violence in the streets resumes, and some people loot the same convenience store that Brown had allegedly stolen from. However, other people try and protect various businesses with guns or by forming human walls.

August 16, 2014

Governor Jay Nixon declares a state of emergency, and a curfew is set up in Ferguson. During the night, as the curfew is not respected and people keep protesting, seven are arrested and tear gas is used as protesters refuse to leave.

August 17, 2014

The Attorney General orders another autopsy to be performed by a federal medical examiner this time, at the demand of Brown’s family. The information that six bullets hit Brown is released. Tibetan monks travel to Ferguson to join the protests. About 150 supporters of Wilson organize a protest. Another night of unrest follows as the curfew is not respected; journalists are confined in certain areas away from the protests, and a student volunteering for a news outlet is threatened at gun point to make him stop filming an officer.

August 18, 2014

Governor Nixon calls the National Guard to try and maintain peace in Ferguson, due to a group of people inciting further violence. Lesley McSpadden, Brown's mother, demands Wilson's arrest. Demonstrators march to the governor's office in St. Louis to protest his decision to call the National Guard; eight people are arrested and charged with failure to disperse.

The protest turns violent again after a peaceful march during the night. Amnesty International announces that they will send people to Ferguson, deploying people for the first time in the United States.

August 19, 2014

Kajieme Powell, an unarmed black man with mental issues, is shot and killed by the police in Saint Louis.

After a violent-free protest during the daytime, the Highway Patrol Captain thanks the peaceful protesters for their behavior and asks that demonstration keep happening in daylight to avoid spurs of violence from the small groups of rioters who join them at night, and to obey the curfew. However, the protests continue at night and forty-seven people are arrested.

August 20, 2014

Violent outbursts happen again during a peaceful protest in the morning; police officers in armored vehicles force people to disperse. A report from the Highway Patrol Captain states that the police were assaulted with glass and plastic bottles. Six people are arrested.

The Attorney General visits Ferguson, and tells college students "I am the Attorney General of the United States, but I am also a black man." Justice Department officials talk about opening a "pattern and practice" investigation of the entire Ferguson Police Department, hoping it would ease up the situation. Evidence is presented to a grand jury by St. Louis County prosecutors to decide whether to indict Officer Wilson.

The protest remains mostly peaceful during the night, which leads to "only" six arrests.

August 21, 2014

Following the relatively uneventful night, Governor Nixon orders National Guard to withdraw. The petition to withdraw prosecutor McCulloch is denied, even though it was based

on his lack of support, the fact that he did not charge a police officer who had shot and killed two people in 2000, and that his own father was a police officer killed by a suspect.

A *GoFundMe* campaign is launched in support of Darren Wilson, to help with “any financial needs [Wilson and his family] may have included legal fees.”⁶⁹

August 24, 2014

A gathering is organized in St. Louis to support Darren Wilson. The White House confirms that it will launch a review of the federal programs that have been supplying military equipment to local police. Brown’s father asks for peace during the funeral.

August 25, 2014

Thousands of people attend Brown’s funeral, including political and religious figures, such as senators, members of the White House, civil rights activists, etc., but also the families of other young unarmed black men killed, such as Trayvon Martin, Jordan Davis and Oscar Grant.

August 26 – September 3, 2014

Unrest continues.

September 3, 2014

Governor Nixon ends the state of emergency.

September 4, 2014

The DOJ launches a civil rights investigation into the Ferguson Police Department.

September 9, 2014

The first City Council meeting is held since Brown’s death: residents express their anger against and distrust of the police and elected leaders.

September 16, 2014

Officer Wilson testifies to the killing before the grand jury.

⁶⁹ Maya Kosoff, “People are Urging GoFundMe to Shut down a \$200,000 Campaign Supporting the Officer Who Killed Michael Brown” (*Business Insider France*, 22 Aug. 2014. Web. 17 Sept. 2016). <http://www.businessinsider.fr/us/gofundme-campaign-supporting-darren-wilson-2014-8/>

September 23, 2014

Protesters interrupt St Louis Rams game.

September 23, 2014

Brown's memorial is burned down during the night.

September 24, 2014

A grand jury decides not to indict Sean Williams, the officer who shot and killed John Crawford III on August 5; thus tensions intensify during protests.

September 25, 2014

Ferguson Police Chief apologizes to Brown's family and protesters in a video.

October 10, 2014

The Saint Louis Symphony is interrupted by a few demonstrators singing "Requiem for Mike Brown" and "Black Lives Matter."

October 10, 2014

"Ferguson October," a four-day peaceful protest, starts, with community leaders, unions, student organizations and religious groups attending alongside protesters, demanding police reforms and the arrest of Wilson.

October 13, 2014

Activist scholar Cornel West is arrested during a march in Ferguson.

October 14, 2014

A dozen more people are arrested during protests.

October 21, 2014

Governor Nixon starts a commission to study the socioeconomic environment in Ferguson.

October 22, 2014

Brown's autopsy report conducted by a St. Louis examiner states that there was a "significant altercation at the car," that the six shot hit him at close range, and that traces of marijuana were found in his system.

October 23, 2014

Amnesty International issues a report stating that the police violated the protesters' Human Rights protected by the Constitution of peaceful assembly, freedom of association and freedom of expression.

November 11, 2014

Brown's parents testify before the United Nations Committee Against Torture, asking them to help enforce changes in the United States.⁷⁰

November 17, 2014

A die-in is organized in Saint Louis to honor Brown's life a hundred days after his death.

November 18, 2014

As the grand jury will soon reach a decision on whether to indict Officer Wilson, Governor Nixon deploys the National Guard again and establishes a state of emergency in anticipation.

November 24, 2014

The grand jury's decision not to indict Darren Wilson is made public. Obama asks once more for peaceful protests. Nevertheless, buildings and cars are burned, and over sixty people are arrested, including Brown's stepfather, for inciting a riot.

November 25, 2014

Brown's family holds a press conference, criticizing the grand jury's decision, and demands that police officers across the country be equipped with body cameras. Protests are organized throughout the country in 170 cities.

⁷⁰ Brandie Piper, "Mike Brown's Parents Testify at UN" (*KDSK*, 12 Nov. 2014. Web. 28 Feb. 2017). <http://www.ksdk.com/news/local/mike-browns-parents-testify-at-un/290670559>

November 28, 2014

A #BlackOutFriday protest is organized to shut down malls and highways in St. Louis, Washington DC, Seattle, and Los Angeles. A woman who created one of the two fundraisers for Darren Wilson claims he will get about \$1 million.

November 29, 2014

Darren Wilson resigns, claiming that his presence could endanger the safety of his fellow officers.

December 1, 2014

President Obama organizes a meeting with community leaders, civil rights activists, and police officials to review the events at Ferguson; the government announces that \$75 million will be spent to provide body cameras to Police Departments across the country.

December 4, 2014

More people protest in anger after yet another non-indictment: Daniel Pantaleo who used a chokehold on Eric Garner which led to his death on July 17, will not face charges.

December 6, 2014

A #BlackBrunch campaign is launched, with protesters interrupting people in restaurants to remind them of unarmed black people killed by police officers.

December 11, 2014

Black congressional staffers organize a protest, using the emblematic hands up.

December 19, 2014

Prosecuting Attorney McCulloch admits that he knew that several witnesses under oath lied before the grand jury.

December 23, 2014

A young black man, Antonio Martin is shot and killed by a white officer, five miles from where Brown died; protests resume and turn violent once more.

December 28, 2014

A car destroys Brown's memorial, and people call for help through social media to rebuild it. An officer is placed on unpaid leave after insensitive remarks on the memorial.

February 9, 2015

A protest is organized on the six-month anniversary of Brown's death, against white supremacy, police brutality and the militarization of officer equipment.

March 3, 2015

The DOJ issues a report on the investigation of the Ferguson Police Department, and publishes findings of unreasonable use of force, patterns of racial bias in stops and arrests, racial bias in the municipal court, a pattern of prioritizing municipal revenues over citizens in quotas of fines and policies, etc.

March 4, 2015

The DOJ makes public that the FBI investigation found no proof that Wilson violated Brown's civil rights.

March 4, 2015

Brown's parents file a wrongful death civil lawsuit against the city of Ferguson and Darren Wilson.

March 9, 2015

A Ferguson municipal judge resigns as a result of the DOJ's report, as it stated that he was a participant in patterns of racial bias set to increase municipal revenues. The Missouri Supreme Court declared that in order to regain the trust of Ferguson's inhabitants, all municipal court cases would be handled by the circuit court.

March 10, 2015

The city manager also resigns following the DOJ's report blaming him for racial bias in Ferguson's municipal court and Police Department.

March 11, 2015

The Ferguson Police Chief resigns as well, following the DOJ's report, but also criticism about the way he had handled the protests.

March 12, 2015

A candle-light vigil is set up. Two police officers are shot, but are not in a life-threatening condition.

August 9, 2015

A protest is organized to mark the one-year anniversary of Brown's death. During the night, as a hundred protesters confront the police in riot gear, a shooting happens between police and eighteen-year-old Tyron Harris; Harris is injured and brought to a hospital, and charged with assaulting an officer.

August 10, 2015

A protest is organized in front of Saint Louis courthouse to demand the dismantlement of the Ferguson Police Department; a few peaceful protesters are arrested.

6 Database: Police Shootings since Ferguson.

This annex presents cases of black people killed by the police, and which led to major protests. Not every death of a black person is presented as there have been hundreds; only the few that sparked national protests and were heavily publicized in the news.

2014

Eric Garner				
<i>Date of death</i>	July 17	<i>Age at time of death</i>	43	Unarmed
<i>Video</i>	No	<i>Officer involved</i>	Daniel Pantaleo	
<i>Context of death</i>	According to witnesses, Eric Garner had just broken up a fight when the police arrived. He was put into an illegal chokehold by Officer Pantaleo, repeated eight times that he could not breathe, and died of cardiac arrest.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Placed on desk duty.			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	No indictment.			
<i>Settlement</i>	\$5.9 million.			
<i>Hashtag or slogan associated</i>	#ICantBreathe, #7minutes			
<i>Sources</i>	Judith Browne Dianis, "Eric Garner was Killed by more than just a Chokehold" (<i>MSNBC</i> , 5 Aug. 2014. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.msnbc.com/msnbc/what-killed-eric-garner ; "Timeline: Eric Garner Death" (<i>NBC New York</i> , 5 Dec. 2014. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.nbcnewyork.com/news/local/Timeline-Eric-Garner-Chokehold-Death-Arrest-NYPD-Grand-Jury-No-Indictment-284657081.html			

John Crawford III				
<i>Date of death</i>	August 5	<i>Age at time of death</i>	22	Unarmed / holding an air rifle
<i>Video</i>	Surveillance camera	<i>Officer involved</i>	Sean Williams	
<i>Context of death</i>	As Crawford was playing with an air-rifle he picked in the store he was in, someone called 911. The two officers dispatched claimed they were told the subject was armed, and Officer Williams fired at Crawford as he saw him with a weapon in his hands.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Placed on administrative duty.			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	No indictment for murder, reckless homicide, or negligent homicide; no charges brought by a second investigation led by the DOJ and the FBI; civil trial set for 2018.			
<i>Sources</i>	Jon Swaine, "Doubts Cast on Witness's Account of Black Man Killed by Police in Walmart" (<i>The Guardian</i> , 7 Sept. 2014. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/sep/07/ohio-black-man-killed-by-police-walmart-doubts-cast-witnesss-account ; Thomas Gnau, "Officer: 'I fired Two Shots Center-Mass at (John Crawford III)'" (<i>Dayton daily News</i> , 14 Oct. 2014. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.daytondailynews.com/news/local/officer-fired-two-shots-center-mass-john-crawford-iii/gGiZUov76z5xScodwI57nI/ ; Associated			

	Press, “John Crawford III Case: Feds Announce no Charges for Officer in Fatal 2014 Shooting” (<i>NBC News</i> , 12 July 2017. Web. 10 Aug. 2017). https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/john-crawford-iii-case-feds-announce-no-charges-officer-fatal-n782091 ; Mark Gokavi, “Beavercreek’s Legal Bill in John Crawford Case: \$430K and Rising” (<i>Dayton Daily News</i> , 16 Apr. 2017. Web. 10 Aug. 2017). http://www.daytondailynews.com/news/crime--law/beavercreek-legal-bill-john-crawford-case-430k-and-rising/MjaGeck0sNa52irQhi13PI/
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Michael Brown				
<i>Date of death</i>	August 9	<i>Age at time of death</i>	18	Unarmed
<i>Video</i>	No	<i>Officer involved</i>	Darren Wilson	
<i>Context of death</i>	Stopped in the street for jaywalking by Officer Wilson, then a confrontation ensues and Wilson shots Brown six times.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Darren Wilson resigned.			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	No indictment.			
<i>Settlement</i>	\$1.5 million from Ferguson.			
<i>Hashtag or slogan associated</i>	#Ferguson; #HandsUpDontShoot; #BlackLivesMatter; #Palestine2Ferguson; #OpFerguson; #FeedFerguson; #IfTheyGunnedMeDown; #WoldIsWatching			
<i>Sources</i>	See annex 5			

Ezell Ford				photo
<i>Date of death</i>	August 11	<i>Age at time of death</i>	25	Unarmed – mentally ill
<i>Video</i>	No	<i>Officer involved</i>	Sharlton Wampler	
<i>Context of death</i>	Stopped by the police while walking on a street. Officers Sharlton Wampler and Antonio Villegas claimed that he attacked them, contradictory testimonies from witnesses claim that he was lying down when he was shot, and that they shout at the officers that he had mental issues. He was shot three times (once in the back), handcuffed, transported to a hospital where he was pronounced dead.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	After not being indicted, official sanctions were confidential.			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	Not indicted.			
<i>Settlement</i>	\$1.5 million from the Los Angeles City Council			
<i>Sources</i>	“Ezell Earl Ford, 25” (<i>Los Angeles Times</i> , 11 Aug. 2014. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://homicide.latimes.com/post/ezell-ford/ ; City News Service, “LA Approves \$1.5M Settlement in Lawsuit over Fatal Police Shooting of Ezell Ford” (<i>NBC Los Angeles</i> , 8 Feb. 2017. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.nbclosangeles.com/news/local/Settlement-Expected-in-Lawsuit-Over-Deadly-Police-Shooting-of-Ezell-Ford-413184473.html ; “Police Need more Leeway to Explain Disciplinary Decisions, LAPD Chief Says” (<i>SCPR</i> , 17 June 2015. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.scpr.org/programs/airtalk/2015/06/17/43312/lapd-chief-beck-on-alleged-wrongdoing-in-ezell-for/			

Kajieme Powell				
<i>Date of death</i>	August 19	<i>Age at time of death</i>	25	knife – mentally ill
<i>Video</i>	Civilian bystander	<i>Officer involved</i>	Anonymous	
<i>Context of death</i>	Two officers answered to a 911 call about a man who had stolen energy drinks and pastries from a convenience store and was armed with a knife. They stop in the street as they see the suspect, and as Ford keeps shouting at them “shoot me, kill me” and walks toward them; as he got closer, the two officers discharged their weapon and killed him. They then cuffed him.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Unknown			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	No indictment; civil lawsuit filed in 2017.			
<i>Sources</i>	Jeremy Kohler, “Kajieme Powell’s Mother Files Wrongful Death Suit against St. Louis Police” (<i>Saint Louis Post-Dispatch</i> , 19 July 2017. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.stltoday.com/news/local/crime-and-courts/kajieme-powell-s-mother-files-wrongful-death-suit-against-st/article_87f99e85-b83f-5ebd-95e0-bfe19d5900fe.html			

Laquand McDonald				
<i>Date of death</i>	October 20	<i>Age at time of death</i>	17	In possession of a folded four-inch knife, under the influence of several drugs
<i>Video</i>	Civilian bystander	<i>Officer involved</i>	Jason Van Dyke	
<i>Context of death</i>	911 call stating that a man was in the street, carrying a knife and trying to break into vehicles. Two officers tried to keep him away from passers-by, and as two other officers pull out at the scene, one of them shoots 16 times Laquand, as he was walking away.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>				
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	Charged with 6 counts of first-degree murder, 16 counts of aggravated battery with a firearm, one count of official misconduct – trial date: April 20, 2018.			
<i>Settlement</i>	\$5 million			
<i>Event associated</i>	Superintendent Garry McCarthy fired for not firing Van Dyke. Police allegedly tampered with another video. DOJ report found patterns of excessive use of force in Chicago Police Department, but the court-agreement was later refused by the mayor.			
<i>Sources</i>	“Chicago Police Chief Fired amid Laquan McDonald Fallout” (<i>CBS News</i> , 1 Dec. 2015. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). https://www.cbsnews.com/news/chicago-police-chief-garry-mccarthy-fired-laquan-mcdonald-fallout/ ; Cheryl Corley, “DOJ Report on Chicago Police Finds ‘Pattern of Excessive Force’” (<i>NPR</i> , 13 Jan. 2017. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.npr.org/2017/01/13/509722770/doj-report-on-chicago-police-finds-pattern-of-excessive-force ; Ray Sanchez, “Laquan McDonald death: Officer Indicted on 16 new Charges” (<i>CNN</i> , 27 June 2017. Web. 10 Aug. 2017).			

	http://edition.cnn.com/2017/03/23/us/laquan-mcdonald-case-hearing/index.html
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Akai Gurley				
<i>Date of death</i>	November 20	<i>Age at time of death</i>	28	Unarmed
<i>Video</i>	No	<i>Officer involved</i>	Peter Liang (Asian origins)	
<i>Context of death</i>	As Officer Liang and his partner were doing a vertical patrol, Liang entered a dark stairwell, was startled by a noise and fired a shot which ricocheted and hit Gurley, who died a few moments later.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Fired.			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	Convicted for manslaughter and official misconduct: no prison time but 800 hours of community service and a five-year period of probation.			
<i>Settlement</i>	Approximately \$4 million from New York City			
<i>Event associated</i>	Protests in support of Peter Liang, considered a scapegoat by the Asian American community.			
<i>Sources</i>	James Lartey, “NYPD Officer Breaks down during Testimony about Akai Gurley Shooting” (<i>The Guardian</i> , 8 Feb. 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/feb/08/nypd-officer-peter-liang-testifies-akai-gurley ; Chris Fuchs, “New York City, Peter Liang to Pay over \$4 Million Settlement to Family of Akai Gurley” (<i>NBC News</i> , 16 Aug. 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). https://www.nbcnews.com/news/asian-america/new-york-city-peter-liang-pay-4-1-million-settlement-n631736 ; Matt Hansen and Matt Pearce, “No Prison Time or ex-NYPD Officer Peter Liang in Fatal Shooting of Akai Gurley” (<i>The Los Angeles Times</i> , 19 Apr. 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-liang-sentencing-20160419-story.html ; Frank Shyong, “Why This Cop’s Conviction Brought Thousands of Asian Americans into New York’s Streets” (<i>The Los Angeles Times</i> , 13 Apr. 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-liang-brooklyn-shooting-20160413-story.html			

Tamir Rice				
<i>Date of death</i>	November 23	<i>Age at time of death</i>	12	Unarmed - Toy gun
<i>Video</i>	Surveillance camera	<i>Officer involved</i>	Timothy Loehmann	
<i>Context of death</i>	A man calls 911 and explains: “a guy with a pistol pointing it at everybody [...] it’s probably fake.” The 911 operator did not communicate that the weapon was probably fake to the officers dispatched. The officers arrived at the scene and within two seconds, shot Tamir Rice, who died the next day.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Fired from the force for lying on his job application.			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	No indictment – federal lawsuit settled			
<i>Settlement</i>	\$6 million from Cleveland, Ohio.			
<i>Event associated</i>	The 911 dispatcher who did not relay the information that the weapon was probably fake has been suspended for eight days.			

<i>Sources</i>	Tom McCarthy. “Tamir Rice: Video Shows Boy, 12, Shot ‘Seconds’ after Police Confronted Child” (<i>The Guardian</i> , 26 Nov. 2014. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2014/nov/26/tamir-rice-video-shows-boy-shot-police-cleveland ; “911 Dispatcher in Tamir Rice Case Suspended for 8 Days” (<i>Associated Press News</i> , 15 Mar. 2017. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). https://apnews.com/6c98afc9631f4d4ab6f17f13b37f7d47/911-dispatcher-in-Tamir-Rice-case-suspended-for-8-days?utm_campaign=SocialFlow&utm_source=Twitter&utm_medium=AP
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Jerame Reid	
<i>Date of death</i>	December 30
<i>Age at time of death</i>	36
<i>Armed status</i>	Unarmed
<i>Video</i>	Dashboard-camera
<i>Officer involved</i>	Braheme Days (African American)
<i>Context of death</i>	Two officers stopped a car with two men inside that had run a stop sign. As they asked for the driver’s license, the officer saw and took a gun from the glove department. He orders the passenger, Reid, not to move multiple times, but Reid insists on exiting the vehicle. As he exists with his hands up, the officer shot him multiple times. The other officer then ordered the driver to exit, lie down and he cuffed him.
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Unknown.
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	No indictment
<i>Settlement</i>	\$1.5 million from Bridgeton, N.J.
<i>Sources</i>	Thomas Barlas, “Police Video Shows Details of Fatal Bridgeton Shooting” (<i>Press of Atlantic City</i> , 21 Jan. 2015. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.pressofatlanticcity.com/news/police-video-shows-details-of-fatal-bridgeton-shooting/article_ea83a22a-a106-11e4-bb55-1be3f9fb51cf.html ; Jen Petersen, “Settlement reached in Fatal Shooting of Black Man by Bridgeton Police” (<i>Shepherd and Allen Attorneys at Law</i> , 26 July 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). https://saalawoffice.com/settlement-reached-fatal-shooting-black-man-bridgeton-police/

2015

In 2015, *the Guardian* counted 1146 people killed by the police, including 307 African Americans; *The Washington Post* counted 995 people, and 259 African Americans.

Natasha McKenna	
<i>Date of death</i>	February 8
<i>Age at time of death</i>	37
<i>Armed status</i>	Unarmed – mentally ill
<i>Video</i>	Police video
<i>Officer involved</i>	Anonymous
<i>Context of death</i>	After her arrest for allegedly assaulting an officer a week earlier, according to the police report, McKenna’s mental state had badly deteriorated. She struggled, naked and fully restrained, as four officers tried to get her to sit in a wheelchair to transfer her to another jail; in the process, she was Tasered four times in 45 minutes.
<i>Work repercussion for police</i>	Unknown.

<i>officer</i>	
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	No charges brought.
<i>Sources</i>	Associated Press, “Sheriff Releases Video of jail Incident that Led to Natasha McKenna’s Death” (<i>The Guardian</i> , 3 Feb. 2015. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2015/sep/10/natasha-mckenna-jail-incident-death-virginia

Tony Terrell Robinson Jr.				
<i>Date of death</i>	March 6	<i>Age at time of death</i>	19	Unarmed – under the influence of several drugs
<i>Video</i>	No	<i>Officer involved</i>	Matthew Kenny	
<i>Context of death</i>	A 911 call stated that Robinson was jumping in front of cars, yelling in the street, and had tried to strangle someone. Dispatched officers went to the apartment where the call emanated, and they heard loud noises and screams. Officer Kenny claimed that Robinson assaulted him, and as he feared to be hit again, shot Robinson seven times.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Unknown.			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	No charges brought.			
<i>Settlement</i>	\$3.35 million from Madison, Wk.			
<i>Sources</i>	Jacki Witkowski, “Settlement Made in Tony Robinson Lawsuit for \$335 Million” (<i>WKOW</i> , 10 Mar. 2017. Web. 10 Aug. 2017). http://www.wkow.com/story/34583374/2017/02/Thursday/settlement-made-in-tony-robinson-lawsuit-for-335-million ; Catherine Shoichet and Jethro Mullen, “Prosecutor: no Charges for Officer in Tony Robinson Case” (<i>CNN</i> , 13 May 2015. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://edition.cnn.com/2015/05/12/us/tony-robinson-madison-killing-investigation/			

Eric Harris				
<i>Date of death</i>	April 2	<i>Age at time of death</i>	44	Unarmed
<i>Video</i>	Body-camera	<i>Officer involved</i>	Robert Bates	
<i>Context of death</i>	During an undercover operation, Harris fled an officer trying to arrest him for the illegal sale of a weapon and ammunition; as reserve Officer Bates was pursuing him, he claims he mistook his gun for his Taser, and shot Harris in the back. He died an hour later.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Unknown.			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	Convicted for second-degree manslaughter (four years)			
<i>Event associated</i>				
<i>Sources</i>	Caroline Bankoff and Jaime Fuller, “Video: ‘F*ck Your Breath,’ Says Cop to Man Who has just been Fatally Shot” (<i>New York Magazine</i> , 13 Apr. 2015. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://nymag.com/daily/intelligencer/2015/04/fck-your-breath-says-cop-to-man-who-was-shot.html ; Arianna Pickard and Corey Jones,			

	<p>“Former Reserve Deputy Robert Bates Sentenced to Four Years in Prison for death of Eric Harris” (<i>Tulsa World</i>, 1 June 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.tulsaworld.com/homepagelatest/former-reserve-deputy-robert-bates-sentenced-to-four-years-in/article_ec042b6d-11d2-5ee1-95d9-cf9e5ee78aba.html</p>
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Walter Lamar Scott				
<i>Date of death</i>	April 4	<i>Age at time of death</i>	50	Unarmed
<i>Video</i>	Civilian bystander	<i>Officer involved</i>	Michael Slager	
<i>Context of death</i>	As he was pulled out by Officer Slager for a broken light, Scott fled. The officer fired eight shots, hit Scott 5 times, who died at the scene. Slager first claimed that he had feared for his life as Scott had reached for his Taser, but video evidence showed that he lied as Scott was running away when he was shot.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Unknown.			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	Charges for murder ended in a mistrial with a hung jury; Slager agreed to a plea deal in which he pleads guilty of excessive use of force, and will not be charged for state murder and two other federal charges.			
<i>Settlement</i>	\$605 million from North Charleston, S.C.			
<i>Sources</i>	Holly Yan, Khushbu Shah, and Emanuella Grinberg, “Ex-Officer Michael Slager Pleads Guilty in Shooting Death of Walter Scott” (<i>CNN</i> , 3 May 2017. Web. 10 Aug. 2017). http://edition.cnn.com/2017/05/02/us/michael-slager-federal-plea/index.html ; Greg Botelho, “North Charleston reaches \$6.5 Million Settlement with Family of Walter Scott” (<i>CNN</i> , 9 Oct. 2015. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://edition.cnn.com/2015/10/08/us/walter-scott-north-charleston-settlement/index.html			

Freddie Gray				
<i>Date of death</i>	April 19	<i>Age at time of death</i>	25	Possessed a switchblade
<i>Video</i>	Civilian bystander	<i>Officers involved</i>	Caesar Goodson, Jr., Garrett Miller, Edward Nero, William Porter, Lt. Brian Rice and Sgt. Alicia White	
<i>Context of death</i>	As he fled after seeing police officers, Gray was arrested on April 12 for possession of a switchblade, argued illegal by the Police Department, but legal by the state prosecutor attorney. He was handcuffed and denied his inhaler as a police van arrived to bring him to the station. As the video shows, Gray did not walk to the van but was carried, screaming in pain, and was seated into the van without a seat belt put on him, and arrived at the station in a critical condition, which prompted the officers to call for paramedics. His spine had severed at 80% and he died a week later at the hospital.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	As of August 2017, three officers may be fired from the force.			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	Charges dropped for Officers Miller, Porter and Sgt. White; Officers Goodson, Nero and Lt. Rice were			

	acquitted.
<i>Sources</i>	<p>“Freddie Gray’s death in Police Custody – What We Know” (<i>BBC News</i>, 23 May 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-32400497; Carolyn Sung and Catherine E. Shoichet, “Freddie Gray Case: Charges Dropped against Remaining Officers” (<i>CNN</i>, 27 July 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://edition.cnn.com/2016/07/27/us/freddie-gray-verdict-baltimore-officers/index.html; Yvonne Wenger and Mark Puente, “Baltimore to Pay Freddie Gray’s Family \$6.4 Million to Settle Civil Claims” (<i>The Baltimore Sun</i>, 8 Sept. 2015. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.baltimoresun.com/news/maryland/freddie-gray/bs-md-ci-boe-20150908-story.html</p>

Brendon Glenn				
<i>Date of death</i>	May 5	<i>Age at time of death</i>	29	Unarmed
<i>Video</i>	Security Camera	<i>Officer involved</i>	Clifford Proctor	(African American)
<i>Context of death</i>	Two officers dispatched as a homeless man is said to harass people. After a first conversation, the officers came toward Glenn again as there was an altercation with the bouncer of a bar; a confrontation ensued and Officer Proctor fired his weapon and killed Glenn. Proctor stated that Glenn had had his hand on his partner holster, but the video evidence proved him wrong.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Unknown.			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	Despite the Chief’s recommendations of indictment, no decision about bringing charges have been made as of August 2017.			
<i>Settlement</i>	\$4 million from Los Angeles.			
<i>Sources</i>	<p>Kate Mather, Gale Holland and Richard Winton, “LAPD Chief Concerned about Fatal Shooting of Unarmed Man in Venice” (<i>The Los Angeles Times</i>, 6 May 2015. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-lapd-shooting-venice-20150506-story.html; Rob Hayes, “Family of Man Fatally Shot by LAPD in Venice Speaks out after \$4M Settlement” (<i>ABC 7</i>, 16 Dec. 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://abc7.com/news/family-of-man-fatally-shot-by-lapd-speaks-out-after-\$4m-settlement/1660846/</p> <p>“LAPD Chief Wants Criminal Charges be Filed against Officer in Deadly Shooting of Homeless Man in Venice” (<i>CBS Los Angeles</i>, 11 Jan. 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://losangeles.cbslocal.com/2016/01/11/lapd-chief-recommends-criminal-charges-to-be-filed-against-officer-in-fatal-shooting-of-homeless-man-in-venice/</p>			

Sandra Bland				
<i>Date of death</i>	July 13	<i>Age at time of death</i>	28	Unarmed
<i>Video</i>	Only of the arrest	<i>Officer involved</i>	-	
<i>Context of death</i>	Bland was stopped by Texas state trooper Brian Encinia on July 10 for traffic violation, as the confrontation escalated, she got arrested for assaulting an officer. She told her sister Encinia used excessive force on her, and possibly broke her arm. She died three days later, hanged in her cell. Her			

	death was ruled a suicide, but the circumstances around her arrest and her death are still unclear (especially since a high concentration of drugs was found in her system, which has been judged not compatible with staying for three days alone in a cell), and protested by the family.
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Officer Encinia was fired.
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	Officer Encinia was indicted for perjury about the circumstances of Bland’s arrest, but not charged. County Sheriff and jail staff not indicted.
<i>Settlement</i>	\$1.9 million
<i>Hashtag or slogan associated</i>	#IfIDieInPoliceCustody
<i>Sources</i>	Meghan Keneally, “Sandra Bland’s Death Probe being Treated Like a Murder Investigation, DA Says” (<i>ABC News</i> , 20 July 2015. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://abcnews.go.com/US/sandra-bland-supporters-call-independent-investigation/story?id=32572897 ; Manny Fernandez and David Montgomery, “Perjury Charge Dropped against Ex-Trooper in Sandra Bland Case” (<i>The New York Times</i> , 28 June 2017. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). https://www.nytimes.com/2017/06/28/us/sandra-bland-death-brian-encinia-texas-texas.html ; Carma Hassan, Holly Yan, and Max Blau, “Sandra Bland’s Family Settles for \$1.9M in Wrongful Death Suit” (<i>CNN</i> , 16 Sept. 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://edition.cnn.com/2016/09/15/us/sandra-bland-wrongful-death-settlement/index.html

Samuel Dubose			
<i>Date of death</i>	July 19	<i>Age at time of death</i>	43
<i>Video</i>	Body-camera	<i>Officer involved</i>	Raymond Tensing
<i>Context of death</i>	Dubose was stopped by Officer Tensing for not having a license plate on his car. As he did not have a driver’s license to produce, Dubose tried to drive away as Officer Tensing tried to open the car door. Tensing and other officers stated that his arm got stuck in the door as Dubose started to drive away, and that Tensing fired his weapon in order to stop Dubose and save his own life. The video shows that he was not.		
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Fired from the force.		
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	After two mistrials for murder and voluntary manslaughter, the case is dismissed.		
<i>Settlement</i>	\$4.85 million from the University of Cincinnati.		
<i>Sources</i>	Richard Pérez-Pena, “University of Cincinnati Officer Indicted in Shooting Death of Samuel Dubose” (<i>The New York Times</i> , 29 July 2015. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). https://www.nytimes.com/2015/07/30/us/university-of-cincinnati-officer-indicted-in-shooting-death-of-motorist.html?smid=pl-share ; Sheryl Gay Stolberg, “University of Cincinnati to Pay \$4.85 Million to Family of Man Killed by Officer” (<i>The New York Times</i> , 18 Jan. 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). https://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/19/us/university-of-cincinnati-to-pay-4-85-million-to-family-of-man-killed-by-officer.html?smid=pl-share ; Elliott C. McLaughlin, “Ex-Police Officer Ray Tensing Will not be Tried again in Fatal Shooting” (<i>CNN</i> , 18 July 2017. Web. 10 Aug.		

	2017). http://edition.cnn.com/2017/07/18/us/ray-tensing-will-not-be-tried-again/index.html
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Jeremy McDole				
<i>Date of death</i>	September 23	<i>Age at time of death</i>	28	Armed (disputed by family) - paraplegic
<i>Video</i>	Civilian bystander	<i>Officer involved</i>	Four anonymous officers	
<i>Context of death</i>	Officers were dispatched as a 911 call stated that a man had shot himself. As officers repeatedly order McDole to put his hands up, he keeps moving in his wheelchair, until he is shot multiple times.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Unknown.			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	No charges brought.			
<i>Settlement</i>	\$1.5 million.			
<i>Sources</i>	Jon Swaine and Ciara McCarthy, "Delaware Governor Calls Police Shooting of Man in Wheelchair 'Deeply Troubling'" (<i>The Guardian</i> , 25 Sept. 2015. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2015/sep/25/delaware-governor-police-shooting-wheelchair-jeremy-mcdole ; Randall Chase, "Jeremy McDole, Sept. 23, 2015" (<i>Rapid City Journal</i> , 4 May 2017. Web. 10 Aug. 2017). http://rapidcityjournal.com/jeremy-mcdole-sept/article_b052d1a5-7510-5adf-a049-1a106d5515bb.html			

Jamar Clark				
<i>Date of death</i>	November 16	<i>Age at time of death</i>	24	Unarmed
<i>Video</i>	Ambulance video – little is visible	<i>Officers involved</i>	Mark Ringgenberg and Dustin Schwarze	
<i>Context of death</i>	Two officers were dispatched after a disturbance call, as Clark and his girlfriend got into a violent altercation as the girlfriend tried to end a domestic confrontation between the horst of a birthday party. As his girlfriend was taken by an ambulance, witnesses claimed that Clark was put on the ground, handcuffed, and then shot. The police claimed that he was not in handcuffs, and resisted arrest when he was shot.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	No disciplinary actions.			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	No federal charges; the family filed a civil lawsuit against both officers for excessive use of force, trial is pending.			
<i>Sources</i>	David Chanen and Liz Sawyer, "Officers in Jamar Clark Shooting Will not Face Discipline" (<i>Star Tribune</i> , 22 Oct. 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.startribune.com/minneapolis-police-to-discuss-internal-investigation-into-jamar-clark-shooting/397952111/ ; Tim Nelson, "Conflicting Accounts: What Happened in the Night Jamar Clark was Shot?" (<i>MPR News</i> , 4 Dec. 2015. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). https://www.mprnews.org/story/2015/12/04/jamarclark-shooting-what-happened			

2016

In 2016, *the Guardian* counted 1093 people killed by the police, including 266 African Americans; *The Washington Post* counted 963 people shot and killed, including 233 African Americans.

Alton Sterling				
<i>Date of death</i>	July 5	<i>Age at time of death</i>	37	Weapon in his pocket
<i>Video</i>	Civilian bystanders	<i>Officers involved</i>	Howie Lake II and Blane Salamoni	
<i>Context of death</i>	A man called 911 claiming that a man who was selling CDs outside a convenience store had threatened him with a gun. Officers tackled Sterling and pinned him down as they thought he matched the suspect's description. One officer shouted that Sterling had a gun, the other repeated, and then they both fired their weapons. A gun was then retrieved from Sterling's pocket.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Unknown.			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	No federal charges; Sterling's children filed a civil lawsuit against Baton Rouge Police Department for wrongful death, trial is pending.			
<i>Sources</i>	<p>Alex Johnson and Gabe Gutierrez, "Baton Rouge Store Owner Says his Video Shows Cops 'Murdered' Alton Sterling" (<i>NBC News</i>, 7 July 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/baton-rouge-store-owner-says-his-video-shows-cops-murdered-n604841</p> <p>Rebecca R. Ruiz, "Officers won't be Charged in Black Man's Shooting Death in Louisiana" (<i>The New York Times</i>, 2 May 2017. Web. 10 Aug. 2017). https://www.nytimes.com/2017/05/02/us/alton-sterling-justice-department.html; Nick Valencia, "Alton Sterling's Children Sue Baton Rouge Police over his Death" (<i>CNN</i>, 27 June 2017. Web. 10 Aug. 2017). http://edition.cnn.com/2017/06/27/us/alton-sterling-children-lawsuit-baton-rouge/index.html</p>			

Philando Castile				
<i>Date of death</i>	July 6	<i>Age at time of death</i>	32	Gun
<i>Video</i>	Live streamed on Facebook by girlfriend and dashboard camera	<i>Officer involved</i>	Jeronimo Yanez	
<i>Context of death</i>	Castile was stopped by two officers for driving with a broken taillight; his girlfriend and four-year-old daughter were also in the car. Officer Yanez radioed that he would check their IDs as he thought they looked like suspects in a robbery. After the checks, Castile informed Yanez that he was carrying a weapon. Yanez told him several times not to reach for it, Castile said he was not, as did his girlfriend, and Yanez fired his weapon seven times, hitting Castile five times. Castile and his girlfriend both repeated that he was not reaching for it, as Yanez kept yelling not to. The gun was retrieved from Castile's			

	pocket by paramedics.
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Separation agreement with the city: Yanez quit the force with \$48,500 after his acquittal.
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	Acquitted of second-degree manslaughter and reckless discharge of a firearm
<i>Settlement</i>	\$3 million from Saint Anthony, Minn.
<i>Sources</i>	Matt Delong and Dave Braunger, “Breaking down the Dashcam: the Philando Castile Shooting Timeline” (<i>Star Tribune</i> , 3 July 2017. Web. 10 Aug. 2017). http://www.startribune.com/castile-shooting-timeline/429678313/ ; Safia Samee Ali, “Officer Who Shot Philando Castile Acquitted of Manslaughter Charges” (<i>NBC News</i> , 16 June 2017. Web. 10 Aug. 2017). https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/officer-who-shot-philando-castile-acquitted-manslaughter-charges-n771146 ; Mitch Smith, “Philando Castile Family Reaches \$3 Million Settlement” (<i>The New York Times</i> , 26 June 2017. Web. 10 Aug. 2017). https://www.nytimes.com/2017/06/26/us/philando-castile-family-settlement.html?mcubz=3

Terence Crutcher				
<i>Date of death</i>	September 16	<i>Age at time of death</i>	40	Unarmed – under the influence of drugs
<i>Video</i>	Helicopter and dashboard-camera	<i>Officer involved</i>	Betty Shelby	
<i>Context of death</i>	Two officers encountered Crutcher on the road to a dispatch, as his vehicle was in the middle of the road and he was walking outside. As he was uncooperative, they called for backup, and when the second car arrived, Crutcher had his hands raised as Shelby pointed her gun at him. Against her orders, he slowly walked to his vehicle and reached toward the window. Shelby shot him, as she thought he was reaching for a weapon.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Resigned.			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	Acquitted of first-degree manslaughter; Crutcher’s family filed a civil lawsuit for wrongful death against the Tulsa Police Department, trial is pending.			
<i>Sources</i>	Liam Stack, “Video Release in Terence Crutcher’s Killing by Tulsa Police” (<i>The New York Times</i> , 19 Sept. 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). https://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/20/us/video-released-in-terence-crutchers-killing-by-tulsa-police.html ; Faith Karimi, “Tulsa Officer Acquitted in Fatal Shooting of Terence Crutcher” (<i>CNN</i> , 18 May 2017. Web. 10 Aug. 2017). http://edition.cnn.com/2017/05/17/us/tulsa-police-shooting-trial/index.html ; Aria Bendix, “Family of Terence Crutcher Files Wrongful Death Suit” (<i>The Atlantic</i> , 15 June 2017. Web. 10 Aug. 2017). https://www.theatlantic.com/news/archive/2017/06/family-of-terence-crutcher-files-wrongful-death-suit/530565/			

Keith Lamont Scott				
<i>Date of death</i>	September 20	<i>Age at time of death</i>	43	Unclear whether armed or not – disabled
<i>Video</i>	Dashboard-camera, Scott's wife mobile video	<i>Officer involved</i>	Brentley Vinson (African American)	
<i>Context of death</i>		As officers were looking for somebody else, Vinson saw Scott exiting and entering his vehicle, with a gun in his hand. They left and went back with equipment, ordered Scott to exit the vehicle and drop his weapon. His wife repeatedly told the officers that he was not armed, and explained that he a traumatic brain injury and that he had taken his medicine. Scott exited – it is not clear on the videos whether he was holding a gun – and walked backwards, arms down, and Officer Vinson shot Scott multiple times. A weapon and a holster were found at the scene.		
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>		Unknown.		
<i>Legal repercussion</i>		No charges brought; talks for a settlement without a civil lawsuit from Scott's wife.		
<i>Sources</i>		Nick Valencia, Jason Hanna, and Steve Almasy, "Charlotte Shooting: Police Release Video and Photo Evidence" (<i>CNN</i> , 25 Sept. 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://edition.cnn.com/2016/09/24/us/charlotte-keith-lamont-scott-shooting-video/ ; Jennifer Smith, "'How to Get away with Murder: Be a Cop': Angry Protests Erupt in Charlotte as Black Police Officer Who Shot Keith Lamont Scott is Cleared of his Murder" (<i>Mail Online</i> , 1 Dec. 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3988710/Protests-erupt-Charlotte-police-officer-shot-Keith-Lamont-Scott-cleared-murder.html ; Mark Price, "Scott Family Attorney Hopes to Reach Agreement with City, avoid Trial" (<i>Charlotte Observer</i> , 14 Oct. 2016. Web. 22 Feb. 2017). http://www.charlotteobserver.com/news/local/article108191152.html		

2017

In 2017, *the Guardian* stopped collecting data about police killings; *The Washington Post* counted 675 people shot and killed, including 140 African Americans.

Jordan Edwards				
<i>Date of death</i>	April 29	<i>Age at time of death</i>	15	Unarmed
<i>Video</i>	Body-camera	<i>Officer involved</i>	Roy Oliver	
<i>Context of death</i>	Officers were dispatched after a call about a party in a house with underage drinking. Gun shots were heard, causing teenagers in a car to back out in the driveway. Oliver shot the vehicle multiple times with a rifle, killing Edwards in the process. The other teenagers in the car, including Jordan's brother, were arrested and held overnight.			
<i>Work repercussion for police officer</i>	Fired from the force			
<i>Legal repercussion</i>	Charged with murder, awaiting trial while on bail.			
<i>Sources</i>	Jennifer Emily, Ray Leszczynski, and Marc Ramirez, "Balch Springs Police Fire Officer Roy Oliver, Who Fatally Shot Jordan Edwards with Rifle" (<i>Dallas News</i> , 2 May 2017. Web. 2 May 2017). https://www.dallasnews.com/news/dallas/2017/05/02/balch-springs-police-fires-officer-fatally-shot-15-year-old-rifle ; Tara Fowler and Sabina Ghebremedhin, "Fired Texas Officer Free on Bail after Arrest in Connection to Teen's Shooting Death" (<i>ABC News</i> , 6 May 2017. Web. 6 May 2017). http://abcnews.go.com/US/murder-warrant-issued-fired-texas-cop-killed-15/story?id=47238702			