

## “THE CROSSFIRE TWO” REVISITING THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY COMMUNITY POLICING ON BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICANS AND DEATH ROW SENTENCING HISTORIC OUTCOMES IN TEXAS FROM 1926 TO 1976; AND THE NATIONAL PUBLIC CALLS FOR DEFUNDING THE US POLICING DEPARTMENTS

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Park E. Atatah, <sup>2</sup> Dr. Catherine Kisavi-Atatah, <sup>3</sup>Dr. Angela Branch-Vital, <sup>4</sup>Dr. Latricia Kyle, <sup>5</sup>Dr. Closetta Redden-Louis, <sup>6</sup>Dr. Wawa Ngenge & <sup>7</sup>Dr. R. O.Odenu Iyede

<sup>1</sup>Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Prairie View A&M University, Prairie View, TX, USA/Associate Professor, School of Advanced Studies (SAS), University of Phoenix, Phoenix, AZ, USA

<sup>2</sup>Ph.D. Assistant Professor, Prairie View A&M University, Prairie View, TX, USA

<sup>3</sup>Ph.D. Associate Professor, Departmental Head, Prairie View A&M University, Prairie View, TX, USA

<sup>4</sup>Ph.D. Adjunct Faculty Bethune Cookman University Daytona Beach, Florida, USA

<sup>5</sup>DPC M.Ed., Ed.S, BCC, DPC, CIT, PLPC Certified Counselor CCE, Board Certified Coach D.P.C., Counselor Faculty Madison High School Tallulah, Louisiana, USA

<sup>6</sup>Ph.D. Program Chair School of Business/Houston Campus School of Advanced Studies (SAS), University of Phoenix, Phoenix, AZ, USA

<sup>7</sup>Ph.D. Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Federal College of Education (Tech), Omoku, Nigeria.

### ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this study was to revisit “Crossfire One” with “Crossfire Two” by investigating community policing brutalities on Blacks/African American and other minorities in general using Texas Death Row data analyses between 1982 until 2020 as its threshold and how to possibly defund the police department as to improve its efficacies. The study also used the voices of conservatives, liberals, and moderates as yardstick in public policies decisions making processes in community policing of minorities especially Blacks and African Americans in the United States of America USA. The study also used “Social Construction of the Ideology of Reality Theory” and “Social Conflict Theory” as lenses of data analyses. The study found that with the estimated population of Black/African American in the Texas is approximately less than 14%, this means that Blacks/African Americans (men and women) were/are overly policed in their communities at 316% in the state of Texas. At the same time, white men and women at the population of 67% in the state of Texas their communities were/are policed at 40% which fell below the community policing populations’ thresholds. This means white men and women were/are community policed in and out of their communities at 40.3% exactly as compared to Black/African Americans. Also, Hispanics at approximate population of 15% were/are overly*

*policed at 186%; and, other males and females which accounted for approximately less than 2% of Texas populations were/are policed at 4.5% in the state of Texas. The study also found profound statistical significance differences between how Black/African Americans, Whites, Hispanics, and others were/are policed in their communities, based on their skins colors. In other words, there were fundamental correlations, relationships, associations, even yardsticks between the dependent and independent variables about how Texans' were/are communities policed based on their skins' colors of the communities rather than the types of offenses they commit. This study hopes that some of the proposed suggestions to all involved entities will eventually bring some positive social changes to Blacks/African Americans in particular and to other minorities general; when dealing with brutalities' communities policing internally and externally in the US; and possibly worldwide, based on possible lessons learned and insights gained from this study.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Police Brutality, Community Policing, Harris County Jail, Incarceration, Arrests, Deadly Force, Confrontations, Death Row Inmates, Executions, Texas, Conservative, Liberal, Moderate Voices, and Defunding Police Department*

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this quantitative research study was to expand previously published study entitled “The Crossfire” which addressed the implications of incarcerations of minorities in Houston Harris County Jail using the voices of conservatives, liberals, and moderates as yardstick in public policies decisions making processes in community policing of minorities especially Blacks and African Americans in the United States of America (USA). However, the revisiting the cross fire had changed worldwide due to new visible aspects of 21<sup>st</sup> century community policing and an overwhelming national public call for defunding the police departments across the board in the United States of America due to overwhelming and unequivocal police brutality toward Blacks/African Americans in particularly.

For example, as summed by Atatah and Kisavi-Atatah (2016);

Interestingly, the almost a year investigation of Ferguson Police Department Report by the **United Stated Department of Justice Civil Right Division (DOJ-CRD, 2015)**, the findings of their investigation was even more disturbing than previously assumed by many scholars. Even more disturbing when analyzing the population and racial division of Ferguson, Missouri based on the federal government statistics (see US Statistics Bureau, 2013-2015; 2010; 1990-2000; 2014). The most disturbing question associated with this issue is how can American leaderships sanction the world when America cannot effectively, efficiently, or even proficiently police itself or even herself (**Royally** cited) in the 21st century? Above all, is it possible that the 21st century police departments in America have a **double or possibly a triple edged policy when dealing with race relationships/correlations in America?** Is it isolated to Ferguson, Missouri alone or is it more popular or even more generalized as possibly assumed and presumed when dealing with major US cities such as **Houston, Texas, New York City, New York, Las Angeles, California, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Chicago Illinois?** Therefore, the

focus of this study was to investigate roles racial relationship/correlation plays in the effectiveness versus ineffectiveness, and the efficacies versus inefficacies and finally, the proficiencies versus the in proficiencies of community policing and roles institutional effects plays in American 21st century community policing. (p. 73)

Therefore, the most unnecessary killing of George Floyd in Minnesota state as seen worldwide has reactivated revisiting this active phenomenon in community policing using incarcerations, death sentences, and executions of death row inmates as a premise in creating understanding as to why African Americans. Unnoticeable as it could be, Minneapolis, Minnesota was also pinpointed as a possible future hotspot for police brutality in the future to come; and the killing of George Floyd was new to many; but, not surprising to this study (See Atatah & Kisavi-Atatah, 2016, pp 72-73). Therefore, this study focused on the analyses of death penalty sentencing in the state of Texas and the roles race played in who ends up on death row and who is executed due to statistical insignificant indifferences. This study also focused on the understanding of criminal justice in America the state of Texas death row sentencing and executions models from 1926 until 1976 with possible understanding of our current criminal justice police mentalities in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and its painful implications on Black/African Americans populations. Finally, this study primarily concentrated on the death row data statistics from 1982 to 2020 in the state of Texas.

## LITERATURE REVIEWED

Comprehensive literature was reviewed in Atatah and Kisavi-Atatah (2016) study about the history and implications of community policing to establish a pattern of overly policing of Blacks/African Americans communities as compared to their counterparts in The US. As documented by Atatah and Kisavi-Atatah;

According to Amnesty International (2007), police brutality is classified as the deliberate use of excessive force, use of unusual physical intervention, and possibly carried out during law enforcement activities when dealing with the population. The beginning of this type of community policing and to who is enforced remained unknown. However, what is known is this type of community policing comes with intimidation by police officers, police misconduct, false arrests, racial profiling, political repressions, sexual abuse, surveillance abuse, and police corruption (Martinelli, 2007). As argued by Martinelli, even though the above pinpointed police behavior maybe illegal, they can and somehow be performed under the **“Color of Law”** known as the **“Police Blue Thin Line.”** Sometimes, **it is known as the “Code of Silence.”** This “Blue thin line” varies from one country to another. As history has it, forceful community policing of minorities in particular African Americans is not just limited to the US alone; instead, it is historically common in many countries worldwide.

For example, harsh community policing is somehow motivated by some unknown fear factors that threaten organizational leaderships’ survival of the fittest. They see themselves as the survival of the fittest because leaderships considered themselves as the fittest to and must survive by cracking down on the noisy weakest in societies. This is a physical psychological pre-test. For example, in the People’s Republic of China in 1989, the police crackdown “Tiananmen Square” which was seen by the world as the Chinese police outweighed the rioters (“Chinese censors block news on blind activist's escape - CNN.com”, 2012; “Police violence against journalists, invitations to tea - Reporters without Borders”, 2016). The outcomes of this pinpointed riot in China remained unknown in the hands and eyes of the international freedom fighters. However, the symmetrical unequivocal

calmness thereafter speaks for itself. This is the case because civil disobedience in China and in some other countries calls for an immediate death sentence with limited trial. It should be noted the privacy of these countries makes it difficult to actually verify occurrences of these assumptions. However, the calmness Tiananmen Square thereafter and none resurfacing of the protesters provided the psychological answer to the outcomes of the crackdown and guarantees no reoccurrences for the leadership.

But, the People's Republic of China is not alone. Basically besides the above mention, even in Russia police brutality was used to protect the elites and the leaderships by cracking down on weaker citizens of Russia which were periodically deadly during the leadership of Vladimir Putin in 2012. This brutality in tapping private phones, business raids, and refusal to give due process of prosecution to possibly innocent citizens (Cops for Fire, 2012) For example, In 2012, Russia's top investigative agency investigated charges that four police officers had tortured detainees under custody. Human rights activists claim that Russian police use torture techniques to extract false confessions from detainees. Police regulations require quotas of officers for solved crimes, a practice that encourages false arrests to meet their numbers.(Huffington Post, 2012)

Police corruption is yet another issue that plague foreigners police departments worldwide. For example, it was pinpointed that approximately 5 to 10% of police officers in Finland were convicted for corruption. Also, between 1920 and 1930, Finland was at the stage of civil war due to anticommunist police brutality lead by the country police officers (see "Tear gas as a dangerous weapon", 2015; "Police violence on the rise in Montreal", 2015; "300 arrested at Montreal protest against police brutality", 2015; "Medics at G20 protests speak out against police brutality", 2015; "Police violence against journalists, invitations to tea - Reporters without Borders", 2015; "Indonesia", 2016). At best, police brutality is not limited to China, Russia, and US alone. Instead, its brutality is well documented worldwide; even within the so call advance countries as well as in classified third world where it was originally expected. For example, in places like Hong Kong, Middle East, Turkey, Canada, Indonesia, Finland, and possibly in majority of countries in Africa and other continents, police brutality is the norm (see Owens & Pfeifer, 2002; Skolnick, 2002: Loree, 2006: Skolnick & Fyfe, 1995; Nebehay, 2014). Generally, police brutality in many third world countries is used as the yardstick, threshold, benchmark, and possibly the pre-test that measures the leaderships' marginal propensity to survive unequivocal and indefinitely without any internal or any near external in-between and in-within political interventions. As such, from a humanistic negative note, police brutality serves as an effective weapon for leaderships and ineffective to the victims of the system. However, unlike the above described conditions, America is not the same since merciless beating of **Rodney King** in 1991. The outlooks of community policing was interrupted after the beating of King and the systematic follow-ups occurrences. For example Hubert Locke writes;

When used in print or as the battle cry in a black power rally, police brutality can by implication cover a number of practices, from calling a citizen by his or her first name to a death by a policeman's bullet. What the average citizen thinks of when he hears the term, however, is something midway between these two occurrences, something more akin to what the police profession knows as "alley court"—the wanton vicious beating of a person in custody, usually while handcuffed, and usually taking place somewhere between the scene of the arrest and the station house.[7] In March 1991, members of the Los Angeles Police Department harshly beat an African American suspect, **Rodney King**, while a white civilian videotaped the incident, leading to extensive media coverage and criminal charges against several of the officers involved. In April 1992, hours after the four police

officers involved were acquitted at trial, the Los Angeles riots of 1992 commenced, causing 53 deaths, 2,383 injuries, more than 7,000 fires, damage to 3,100 businesses, and nearly \$1 billion in financial losses. After facing federal trial, two of the four officers were convicted and received 32 months prison sentence. The case was widely seen as a key factor in the reform of the Los Angeles police department. According to data released by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (2011), between 2003 and 2009 at least 4,813 people died in the process of being arrested by local police. Of the deaths classified as law enforcement homicides, 2,876 deaths occurred of which 1,643 or 57.1% of the people who died were "people of color".

The above incident and statistical analysis actually showcased the preview yet to be seen of criminal justice in the America 21st century in the future to come. In America 21st century criminal justice, when talking about community policing, you should consider Rodney King to be **“Very Lucky and Saved”** because Brown, Taylor, Gray in Baltimore, and endless young black men from north to south and west to east in the 21st streets of America were not that lucky. However, due to the current 21st century **America racial divide, associative and associated complications, implications, demarcated and isolated political opinions, and not to mention the sensitivities** associated with this topic, this study simply concentrated with the investigation, findings, citing, and rulings of the **United States Department of Justice Civil Right Division (DOJ-CRD, 2015)** against Ferguson Police Department/City **about the killing of Michael Brown as the fundamental premises of the foundation of reviewed literature.**

The **United States Department of Justice Civil Right Division (DOJ-CRD, 2015)** investigation of the city of Ferguson Police Department (FDC) yielded some disturbing comprehensive findings in 102 pages report, 1 individualized finding, and 4 major findings when dealing with the practices of Ferguson Police Department’s community policing of the minorities in particularly Africa Americans. According to DOJ initial statistical analyses with the population of Ferguson as a city DOJ found that;

The City of Ferguson is one of 89 municipalities in St. Louis County, Missouri.<sup>1</sup> According to United States Census Data from 2010, Ferguson is home to roughly 21,000 residents.<sup>2</sup> While Ferguson’s total populations has stayed relatively constant in recent decades, Ferguson’s racial demographics have changed dramatically during that time. In 1990, 74% of Ferguson’s population was white, while 25% was black.<sup>3</sup> By 2000, African Americans became the new majority, making up 52% of the City’s population.<sup>4</sup> According to the 2010 Census, the black population in Ferguson has grown to 67%, whereas the white population has decreased to 29%.<sup>5</sup> According to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey, 25% of the City’s population lives below the federal poverty level.<sup>6</sup> (DOJ, 2015)

These population data statistics was extracted from the Census of the Government U.S. Census Bureau from 1990 to 2015. The investigation found that Africa Americans accounted for about 67% in 2010 population wise while whites at the same time decreased to approximately 29% of Ferguson population. Yet at the same time, whites accounted for about 95% of the Ferguson Police Department population which fell under the principle and theoretical definition of the **“New Apartheid” in America 21st century community policing that argues the premises of “Population Wise, but yet Representative Flushed and Unaccountable.”** Besides the above analysis, the investigation found that under FPD’s **police practices**, the department violated the rights of African



Americans in general due to the unconstitutional use of unnecessary stops, searches, and arrests which violated their Fourth Amendment Rights DOJ, 2015, p. 16).

Secondly, the investigation found that FDP also engaged on a systematic and symmetric patterns African Americans' First Amendment Rights violation (p. 24). Additionally, the investigation also found in this area that FDP was engage in the use of excessive force or excessive use of force which actually violated the Fourth Amendment Rights of African Americans in Ferguson Missouri in general when looking into FPD police practices (see p. 28). Obviously, when it comes to community policing in FPD police practices, African Americans were and are still overwhelmingly discriminated by the system regardless of their majority population in Ferguson, Missouri. Secondly, when looking into Ferguson's municipal court practices, the investigation found two major disturbing findings. In this investigation, DOJ found that the municipal court system made it impossible for African Americans resolve their municipal codes' violations by systematically imposing unnecessary, unneeded, illegal approaches, and symmetrical designed barriers in challenging their efforts to overcome their charges (p. 43).

Also, the court imposes unduly harsher payments on missed payments or appearances when dealing with African Americans as compared to their counterparts (see p. 54). Therefore, the DOJ's investigative findings of Ferguson's municipal court practices showed that African Americans were holistically discriminated mentally, physically, psychologically, and more surprisingly, even financially as well. As such, the Ferguson municipal court's practices are sociologically intriguing when dealing with community policing in 21st century America. More consequently, DOJ found that racial biases were openly implemented by FPD daily. The investigation found that when dealing with the threats of using federal laws violations as a yardstick to hold African Americans in Ferguson, the disproportional data are overwhelming as well. The investigation found that African Americans neighborhoods are overly policed which led to overly stops, searches, arrests, and systematic intimidation in their own communities. Additionally, they found that when dealing with law enforcement practices in Ferguson Missouri, African Americans are the victims' intents of police brutality which eventually and repeatedly leads to unknown and unproven violations of city, state, and possibly federal laws which are yet to be validated by this investigation (see pp. 62-70). The investigation summed that when it comes to law enforcement practices in FPD, discrimination of African Americans is motivated with overwhelming systematic biases by force by FPD officials.

Finally, DOJ in-depth investigation further found that the FPD community policing was ineffective, inefficient, and in proficient due to following reasons. There were five major pinpointed findings that were implemented by FPD which led to the lack of community trust especially among Ferguson's African American Residents, practically policing in these neighborhoods became less effective, more difficult, and above all less safe for citizens in Ferguson Missouri (see DOJ, 2015, pp. 79-88). First, in this area, the investigation found that due to unlawful community poling by FPD officers and municipal court's practices led to distrust and resentment among many African Americans in Ferguson, Missouri (p. 79). For example the DOJ investigation summed that; the lack of trust between a significant portion of Ferguson's residents, especially its African-American residents, and the Ferguson Police Department has become, since August 2014, undeniable. The causes of this distrust and division, however, have been the subject of debate. City and police officials, and some other Ferguson residents, have asserted that this lack of meaningful connection with much of Ferguson's African-American community is due to

the fact that they are transient renters; that they do not appreciate how much the City of Ferguson does for them; that pop-culture portrays alienating themes; or because of rumors that the police and municipal court are unyielding because they are driven by raising revenue. (p. 79) Secondly, the investigation found that even whenever FPD exercises of discretion however, lawful it maybe, it undermines community's trust and public safety when implemented.

For example, DOJ found and pinpointed that;

Even where lawful, many discretionary FPD enforcement actions increase distrust and significantly decrease the likelihood that individuals will seek police assistance even when they are victims of crime, or that they will cooperate with the police to solve or prevent other crimes. Chief Jackson told us we don't get cooperating witnesses from the apartment complexes. Consistent with this statement, our review of documents and our conversations with Ferguson residents revealed many instances in which they are reluctant to report being victims of crime or to cooperate with police, and many instances in which FPD imposed unnecessary negative consequences for doing so. (p. 81)

This is yet another example of opened police brutality toward minorities in Ferguson, Missouri which appears to be systematic and history because Ferguson was not well known by many Americans until the over killing of Michael Brown in the street. Truthfully speaking, if any generally unknown police department, anywhere, **whose police officers pump possibly 5, 10, and even 15 bullets into a young teenager** (Michael Brown) in the noticeable opened streets of USA, it will and should surely draw some unequivocal attention nationally and possibly international; and Ferguson, Missouri is a **"Singular Factor Effect"** to the 21st century new definition of America community policing. More consequently third, DOJ investigation found that FPD failed to respond to police misconduct complains which systematically once again increased in some cases it eroded the lack of community trust on law enforcement in Ferguson, Missouri.

For example, DOJ emphasized that; Public trust has been further eroded by FPD's lack of any meaningful system for holding officers accountable when they violate law or policy. Through its system for taking, investigating, and responding to misconduct complaints, a police department has the opportunity to demonstrate that officer misconduct is unacceptable and unrepresentative of how the law enforcement agency values and treats its constituents. In this way, a police department's internal affairs process provides an opportunity for the department to restore trust and affirm its legitimacy.

Similarly, misconduct investigations allow law enforcement the opportunity to provide community members who have been mistreated a constructive, effective way to voice their complaints. And, of course, effective internal affairs processes can be a critical part of correcting officer behavior, and improving police training and policies. (p. 82) Besides the above outlines ways FDP systematically undermined the rights of African Americans in Ferguson, Missouri, the psychological impacts of this type overwhelming community policing cannot and must not be understated according to DOJ investigative findings in 2015. Basically, FPD failed to engage in the community they should be policing as defined by the federal code which stressed that;

Community policing and related community engagement strategies provide the opportunity for officers and communities to work together to identify the causes of crime and disorder particular to their community, and to prioritize law enforcement efforts. See *Community Policing Defined 1-16* (U.S. Dep't of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 2014). The focus of these strategies—in stark contrast to Ferguson's current law enforcement approach—is on crime prevention rather than on making arrests. See *Effective Policing and Crime Prevention: A Problem Oriented Guide for Mayors, City Managers, and County Executives 1-62* (U.S. Dep't of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 2009)... (p. 86) Finally, DOJ investigation found that Ferguson lacked a diverse police force which further complicated and undermined community trust on FDP. The investigation statistically outlined that;

While approximately two-thirds of Ferguson's residents are African American, only four of Ferguson's 54 commissioned police officers are African American. Since August 2014, there has been widespread discussion about the impact this comparative lack of racial diversity within FPD has on community trust and police behavior. During this investigation we also heard repeated complaints about FPD's lack of racial diversity from members of the Ferguson community. Our investigation indicates that greater diversity within Ferguson Police Department has the potential to increase community confidence in the police department, but may only be successful as part of a broader police reform effort. (p. 88)

The investigation concluded that it was possible for FPD to positively reform its designed community policing attitude so long as they implement the 13 pinpointed recommendations by this DOJ investigation. However, at the time of this study, Ferguson is yet to implement any noticeable recommendations. More surprisingly, Ferguson leaderships argued about six months or so ago that one, they have no applicable resources to implement the recommendations and secondly, if they do half of the DOJ 2015 recommendations, the city has to file for bankruptcy. The outlook of Ferguson Missouri versus the US DOJ investigation effects is yet to be resolved in both ways. But in fact, the federal government had warned FPD officials that if they cannot address the recommendations, they will be federally **classified as city that lacks the law enforcement agency's marginal propensity to be self-efficient, effective, and proficient and the federal government will take over the community policing of Ferguson, Missouri and the lines have been well drawn on the US legal grounds.**

In summary, since the killing of Michael Brown, the killings of young and aged Blacks/African Americans is more common than ever. It appeared that such killings were/are expected possibly monthly if not less and the opinions of Americans as a whole have change. African Americans have resulted to the slogan that **"Black Lives Matter"** which have infuriated due to the targeted killings of police officers in New York, New York, Dallas, Texas, and Baton Rouge Louisiana. Basically, the relationship between African Americans in the 21st century is possibly at its worst since or even before the civil right movement. Blacks see themselves are the endangered species; whites see blacks and other minorities as people who enjoy committing crimes as general and sensitive as this study can cite.

However, minorities in general are systematically and symmetrically divided regardless of the occurrences. For example, in the city of New York, New York in 2015 Asian Americans protested that an Asian America police officer be set free after killing an innocent black man in his house for absolutely no reason. Above all, minority Americans were and still are not united in or on any issues in America 21st and possibly before this century and it



has gotten worst. There were fundamental gaps in literature concerning what exactly plays the profound division in the relationships between Americans when talking about positive or negative implications about community policing in American 21st century. It appeared that “**internal intervals statistical differences inconsistencies**” had plagued all minorities in America 21st century or as argued by many Americans, bad relations between Americans was implemented by the Barrack Obama’ administration genesis. Possibly, its origin could be linked to the first majority (white) slogan that “**You now have a black president; and, no more excesses.**”

Contrarily, others argued that the last Administration of George W. Bush last 5 years decimated the positive race relationships in America due to his ultra conservative administrative approach which systematically graduated in the eyes of his followers and supporters. Even more possibly, George W. Bush classified himself as a “**Compassionate Conservative**” when dealing with minorities in general in particularly Blacks/African Americans. But, how compassionate can he be based on his criminal justice history on Black/African Americans? The answer to this question yet, remains unknown. This division is disturbing because it appeared that Americans are once again taking 200 steps backward after taking 100 progressive steps forward since the civil right movement. Race relationships in America 21st century is possibly at its worst. Therefore, the focus of this study was to investigate the roles race relationships/correlations played in the positive or negative effects of community policing using **Houston Harris County population** and **Houston Harris County Jail incarceration** as a case study’ race correlation. Please, see the totalities of literature reviewed by Atatah and Kisavi-Atatah (2016) publication about community policing (pp. 73-78).

Having outlined some of the most recent killings of innocent Blacks/African Americans in the above literature, this study investigated the history of death sentencing in the state of Texas from 1926 to 1976 and how it reshaped our modern 21<sup>st</sup> community policing in the streets of Texas and USA in general. This study noted that there was no differences between one state, city, town, county, or district than any other so long as the bounding of these entities are within the United States of America racial domination of minorities in general and Blacks/African Americans in particular is the know of the games known as “Police Brutality” is the name of the game yesterday, today, and possibly tomorrow to come; but the study hope not. The recent killing of George Floyd Minnesota and the most recent killing of a young unarmed 27 years old man Rayshard Brooks in Atlanta, Georgia became one of the many most disturbing experiences any human being to see or deal with anywhere in the world. It practically redefined the history of slavery in America and the refusal for “**conservatives’ voices**” to move away from old pains which have mentally, psychologically, economically, socially, philosophically damaged Blacks/African Americans for more than 400 plus years.

Atatah and Kisavi-Atatah (2016) pinpointed that leadership methodologies are fostered by;

By definition, there were three leadership methodologies that were investigated this study. First, generally leadership methodology behind community policing was fostered by the ideology of conservative approach which states the following.

**Conservatives:** Operate social institutions in the context of culture and civilization. Some conservatives seek to preserve things as they are, emphasizing stability and continuity. **This push holistically sticks for the**

**reservation of the status quo in any communities.** It should be noted that conservative approach was more associated with the Republicans' leadership.

**Liberals:** Operate the classical liberalism which is a political ideology and a branch of liberalism which advocates civil liberties and political freedom with representative democracy. **This push systematically and symmetrically seeks dependable variances in any communities depending on the incidents and the aftermath effects on the subjects.** It should be noted that liberal approach was more associated with the Democratic leadership.

**Moderates:** Operate the politics and religion as a moderate is an individual who is not extreme, partisan, nor radical. Additionally, in recent years, the term political moderates have gained traction that may fall under the ideology of social engineering. The moderate **push falls in-between and in-within the conservatives and the liberals' leadership methodologies when dealing with of community policing.** It should be noted that moderate approach was more associated with the Democratic Party leadership than Republican Party leadership. (p. 80)

Simply to tie the current killings of Blacks/African Americans without accountabilities, responsibilities, criminal justice sanctioning approaches, or even the implementations of proactive enhancements' effects tells you that what we see today in the streets of America were fostered by **conservatives approaches** that allows the police officers to technically get away with murder as will. Where else do you see four uniformed handcuffed an innocent citizen of America and kneed on his back endlessly and the senior officer knee on his neck for almost 9 minutes until his death in the street of Minnesota? Where else do you see a public police officer who was called that there was a distressed young man who maybe drunk or may have too much to drink and sleeping in his car in a fast food restaurant's parking lot end up with a failed scuffle attempts only to shot three times in the back with two bullets killing him? Where else do you see a public police officer interview a young man for almost 43 minutes and verified that the victim could be drunk; and the victim even requested to walk home less than a mile home from the location of the incident or call his sisters to come and pick him up, yet end up being killed thereafter? Where else do you see a public police officer scuffle with an already assumed drunk and distressed young man got confused and began running away from two officers only to turn around in an attempt to operate an already disarmed teaser due to previously being discharged and need to be recharge being shot as a defense? Where else do you see a public police officer say **"I got him"** if he did not intend to end the life of an innocent unarmed 27 years old young man **Mr. Rayshard Brooks**; where? Where else do you see the leader of the free world come to office and advise police officers to be brutal on minorities especially Blacks/African Americans; where? Where else do see a police officer in Dallas Texas entered the wrong apartment unit sees a young innocent man in his own apartment unit, being shot and killed by the police officer who opened and entered the wrong unit? Or, where else do you see undiscovered under covered police officers shot into an apartment in Louisville, Kentucky shot their ways into an innocent couple's apartments only to kill first respondent lady **Ms. Breonna Taylor**? Where else do you see the leader of the freest land of the world advocate for the immediate terminations of minorities especially Blacks/African Americans for protesting without weapons or violence for their civil rights? Where else do you see the leader of the freest land in the world use the United States Military entities to power down innocent unarmed protesters for **"Black Lives Matter"**? These hundreds of unanswered millions of questions about these current conservative viewpoints of public policy administration needed to be answered when dealing with the **"Crossfire 2"** of community policing. As previously said by many as to be as general as

possible, “**Only in America**”; 21 century community policing on Blacks/African Americans. It appears that Blacks/African Americans are more endangered here in the USA than anywhere else in the world; how sad can it be to live in America as a black man or woman in 2020.

## **THE HISTORY OF COMMUNITY POLICING AND DEATH SENTENCES AND EXECUTIONS FROM 1926 TO 1976 IN THE STATE OF TEXAS**

Majority of these questions made no sense; and even a child should know that there was something wrong with these questions. These questions are pinpointed good examples of how the conservatives’ viewpoints are fostered by police brutality against minorities especially against Blacks/African Americans in America 21<sup>st</sup> century community policing. Many have argued that the behaviors of the police officers from cities to cities toward Blacks/African American are mind bugging to many people worldwide. Above all, many people outside the US cannot and will not understand exactly what is going in the US. Now, in the US, many called it a “**Systemic Racism**” against minorities in general especially Blacks/African Americans in particular. This study classified it as an “**Organic Systematic and in most cases Symmetric Racism**” fostered by history of incarcerations of Blacks/African Americans in the state of Texas from 1926 to 1976. This study used death sentences and executions of all offenders as a historic yardstick in collecting data as to establish the history of biases, police brutality, racial inequalities, institutional racism, racial divides, and racial discrimination in Texas in particular and US in general when dealing with overall community policing across the board. It should be noted that the state of Texas was not alone in implementing these mentalities that make life more difficult for Blacks/African Americans; these mentalities are common among all the southern states and even in the western, eastern, pacific, and even in the Midwestern USA. In other words, conservatives’ approaches are the “singular formula” for oppressions, and whites’ racial superiorities over all minorities especially Blacks/African Americans in USA 21<sup>st</sup> century community policing.

According to Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) (2020), hanging was the means of execution from 1819 to 1923. TDCJ believed that;

Death row was located in the East Building of the Huntsville Unit from 1928 to 1952. From 1952 until 1965, the electric chair was located in a building by the East Wall of the Huntsville Unit.

The men on death row were moved from the Huntsville Unit to the Ellis Unit in 1965. Death row remained at the Ellis Unit until 1999. In 1999, the TDCJ moved death row to the Polunsky Unit. The Polunsky Unit houses death row offenders separately in single-person cells, with each cell having a window. Death row offenders are also recreated individually. Offenders on death row receive a regular diet, and have access to reading, writing, and legal materials. Depending upon their custody level, some death row offenders are allowed to have a radio. The women on death row are housed at the Mountain View Unit. Offenders on death row do not have regular TDCJ-ID numbers; they have special death row numbers.

Hanging was means of execution from 1819 to 1923.

The State of Texas authorized the use of the electric chair in 1923, and ordered all executions to be carried out by the State in Huntsville. Prior to 1923, Texas counties were responsible for their own executions.

The State of Texas executed the first offender by electrocution on February 8, 1924. Charles Reynolds (Red River County) was executed. On that same date, four additional offenders, Ewell Morris, George Washington, Mack Matthews, and Melvin Johnson were executed. (para. 1-5)

Beside the above brief history of the originalities of community policing and police brutalities on Blacks/African Americans from 1926 until 1976 in the state of Texas, counties such as Harris, Dallas, and Tarrant county were and are still notorious when it comes to who ends up on death row in the state of Texas.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

**Once again, this study used social construction of the ideology of Reality Theory as stipulated by Atatah and Kisavi-Atatah (2016) that;**

This study used **Social Construction of the Ideology of Reality Theory** as a lens of analyses which stipulated that error thinking, faulty errors, default errors, gossips, false perceptions, assumptions, and presumptions lead to the creation of ineffective, inefficient, and in proficient public social policies (Berger & Luckmann, 1966). It is factual that since the beginning of the turn of the century, police brutality toward minorities in general and in particularly against African Americans has being fundamentally usual and psychologically disturbing across the board. As sad as it may be, the “**internal intervals statistical inconsistencies’ differences**” in-between and even in-within community policing of minorities in America 21st century is still questionable. Yet, the mentalities behind this approach remained unknown to many criminal justice personalities not to talk about the public of American citizens in the 21st century. In fact, it appeared that this falls under the theoretical and practical definition of **social construction of the ideology of reality theory. The premises of this theory argued that issues such as stimulations play significant roles in the initiation, development, and the implementation of public policy.** (See p. 78 for more)

Furthermore, Atatah and Kisavi-Atatah (2016) also added that;

Based on these premises, it is fair to assume that US community policing leaderships operated under the assumption and presumption that African Americans were and are more likely to be violent during any form of confrontations with police officers especially in their communities. These assumption and presumption of operational methodology fell under the theoretical implications of social construction or possibly even the reconstruction or social reengineering of social construction of the ideology of the reality theory. However, the practicalities of this operational presumption are holistically disturbing across the board. Therefore, it is a must that an extraordinary use of force and possibly deadly force is a first option instead of a last resort. **The question now becomes does the American 21st century community policing approach uses a double headed or possibly a triple headed approach when dealing with minorities in particularly African Americans communities? Secondly, does the current infamous**

**community policing in American 21st century is motivated by political opinions which lead to harsher community policing of minorities in particularly African Americans than other counterparts?** Hence this theory was singularly selected for this study as a lens of analyses in addressing the above pointed concerns. (p. 78).

It should be noted that “**social construction of the ideology of reality theory**” had been used in making community policing decisions’ temperaments brutality applications worldwide; and, the current applications of police brutalities on Black/African Americans in the US is not an exemption. As such, this theory was used a lens of analysis during the understanding of its results and findings.

Beside the above, this study also used “**Conflict Theory**” as a lens of analysis in examining the data reviewed as to see if this theory is currently applicable in the overall approaches of community policing in the US in general. The theory primarily focused on how power structures and power disparities impact people’s lives; if properly implemented.

The main concepts of this theory are;

1. All societies perpetuate some forms of oppression & injustice and structural inequity
2. Power is unequally divided & some groups dominate others
3. Social order is based on manipulation and control by dominant groups
4. Social change is driven by conflict, with periods of change interrupting periods of stability
5. Life is characterized by conflict not consensus

The practical practice applications of this theory are;

1. Informs policy and may guide macro-level practice
2. Useful in formulating assessments involving oppression and client vulnerability
3. Enhances understanding of conflict between persons, ideas, groups, classes, & larger social structures

And finally, some practice interventions are;

1. Listen for evidence of oppression within individuals, groups, and communities
2. Pay attention to the role of conflict leading to client vulnerability
3. Organize to alter power relationships and
4. Recognize that dominant and subordinate groups compete for resources.

What Marx points out is that members of each of the two main classes have interests in common. These class or collective interests are in conflict with those of the other class as a whole. This in turn leads to conflict between individual members of different classes.

Marxist analysis of society identifies two main social groups:



- *Labour* (the proletariat or workers) includes anyone who earns their livelihood by selling their labor power and being paid a wage or salary for their labor time. They have little choice but to work for capital, since they typically have no independent way to survive.
- *Capital* (the bourgeoisie or capitalists) includes anyone who gets their income not from labor as much as from the surplus value they appropriate from the workers who create wealth. The income of the capitalists, therefore, is based on their exploitation of the workers (proletariat) (see Karl Marx. Et al., 1848; Croix Cornell University Press, 1981; & Moyers, 2013).

It should be noted that each of these social conflict behaviors are tied to particular social language powered and foster by conservatives viewpoints as to put uprising oppressed on check as to maintain the past, current, and future fortunes for the oppressors. Does it mean that America 21<sup>st</sup> century community policing is revisiting this historically aged and outdated social philosophical and psychological language as to continue to maintain their historic status quo? Or, does it mean that the liberals as tired of using the same old song to achieve a lot for the few and nothing for the oppressed mass? Above all, the question now becomes is it possible that current 21<sup>st</sup> community policing on Blacks/African Americans are employing the **Conflict Theory** as a yardstick of application and make criminal justice decisions using the theory of social construction of the ideology of reality theory as the final policies making parameters?

Both theories were used as lens of analyses in this study.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to Atatah, Kisavi-Atatah, and Vital-Branch (2016);

These measurements concentrated on general descriptive statistics, percentile values, central tendencies, dispersions, and distribution of data, along with one-way sample statistics test, and a confidence interval differences test was set at  $< 0.05$  or  $< 0.95$ . Nominal scale was used as the scale of measurement in this study. Non-Experimental Descriptive study relies on the statistical analyses of existing secondary or primary data, through comprehensive measurements of the above mentioned measurements' perimeters. (p. 202)

However, this methodology had a fundamental twist because it also measured the correlation between race relationships and the marginal propensity to be arrested and incarcerated in Houston Harris County, Texas in light assigned percentiles population distribution. **This correction is classified from -1 to 0 and from 0 to 1 as to indicate a positive or negative correlation within the data distributions.** Also, ordinal scale was used in these areas of analyses. This was one of the reasons why this quantitative methodology was selected for this study (see Frankfort-Nachmias, & Nachmias, 2000; 2008; Creswell, 2009). Also, this study implemented a "**Singular Case Study**" which concentrated in **Houston Harris County, Texas population as compared the arrests and incarcerations in Houston Harris County, Texas jail.** Since these are secondary data Atatah et al. (2013) Statistical Significant Differences Multiplier (SSDM) was not needed to estimate additional data.

**Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25** was used to analyze the collected data in this study. However and beside the above, this study investigated the voices of leaderships and the death role history in the

state of Texas and how they impact community policing in Blacks/African Americans communities using brutalities as a yardstick of implementations. This study also investigated how to defund old and outdated methodologies of ancient community policing methodologies that are notorious in the southern sections of the USA; and in the majority of policing in the US. Additionally, the study concentrated on the history of death row sentencing, death row incarcerations, and death row executions of Blacks/African Americans as compared to their counterparts.

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This quantitative research study investigated three major research questions.

These questions were:

### 1) Research Question 1. *RQ 1*:

What are the correlations/relationships between races, arrests, incarcerations especially and death row sentencing of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in the state of Texas based on community policing?

### 2) Research Question 2. *RQ 2*:

What are the leaderships' methodologies motivating factors behind the history community policing of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in the state Texas using death sentencing as the final outcomes?

### Open Question

### 3) Research Question 3. *RQ 3*:

What is defunding the current community policing in the state of Texas and the US in general; how do we implement it, and how does it work?

## Hypotheses

We hypothesized this study with four major hypotheses which were:

### 1) Alternative Hypothesis *H11*:

There are correlations/relationships between races, arrests, incarcerations especially and death row sentencing of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in the state of Texas based on community policing.

**2) Null Hypothesis  $H_0$ :**

There are no correlations/relationships between races, arrests, incarcerations especially and death row sentencing of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in the state of Texas based on community policing.

**3) Alternative Hypothesis  $H_{01}$ :**

There are positive relationships, correlations, associations with defunding the current community policing in the state of Texas and the US in general.

**4) Null Hypothesis  $H_0$ :**

There are no positive relationships, correlations, associations with defunding the current community policing in the state of Texas.

**DATA COLLECTION**

This study extracted death row sentencing data from 1982 to 2020 in the state of Texas in its totality using race, counties of originations, death row convictions, death row incarcerations, and death row executions from 1982 until 2020. The collected public records data were fed in SPSS version 25 and the confidence level was set at 0.95%.

**THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY**

**Table 1: Death Row Information County of Conviction for Offenders on Death Row**

County	Offenders
Anderson	1
Angelina	3
Bandera	1
Bastrop	1
Bell	1
Bexar	8
Bowie	5
Brazoria	1
Brazos	4
Cameron	5
Collin	6
Dallas	22
Denton	1

Ector	1
El Paso	6
Fort Bend	1
Galveston	1
Grayson	1
Hardin	2
Harris	78
Harrison	1
Hays	1
Henderson	1
Hidalgo	3
Hunt	1
Jackson	2
Jefferson	2
Jones	1
Kaufman	2
Kerr	1
Liberty	1
Lubbock	2
McLennan	3
Medina	1
Midland	1
Nueces	4
Potter	1
Randall	2
Rusk	1
Smith	7
Tarrant	16
Titus	1
Tom Green	1
Travis	6
Victoria	1
Walker	1
Webb	1
Williamson	1

It totality, it should be noted that the state of Texas has **254** counties and the data statistics shown above and below only represent the death row sentences and executions of active counties in the state of Texas.

Table 1 showed a total of **215** offenders are currently on death row in the state of Texas. Among these convicted offenders, 27 counties with 1, 6 counties with 2, 3 counties with 3, and 2 counties with 4; while 2 counties with 5 convictions to death row. Additionally, of all the convictions to death row and currently on death row, 3 counties with 6, 1 county with 7, 1 county with 8 convictions while all the others were double digits (see table 1 above for more).

Last updated June 15, 2020

Extracted from TDCJ June 20, 2020 Public Information

**Table 2: Total Numbers of Offenders Sentenced to Death from Each County**

County	Offenders
Anderson	5
Angelina	4
Aransas	1
Armstrong	1
Atascosa	3
Bailey	1
Bandera	1
Bastrop	2
Bee	2
Bell	7
Bexar	76
Bowie	17
Brazoria	8
Brazos	18
Brown	1
Caldwell	1
Cameron	20
Chambers	1
Cherokee	3
Clay	1
Collin	16



Comal	2
Coryell	2
Crockett	1
Culberson	1
Dallas	108
Dawson	1
Denton	7
DeWitt	2
Ector	6
El Paso	20
Ellis	3
Fort Bend	11
Freestone	2
Galveston	10
Gillespie	1
Grayson	5
Gregg	6
Grimes	1
Hale	4
Hamilton	1
Hardin	4
Harris	297
Harrison	2
Hays	2
Henderson	3
Hidalgo	16
Hill	1
Hopkins	2
Houston	2
Howard	1
Hunt	6
Jackson	2
Jasper	3
Jefferson	24
Johnson	6

Jones	2
Karnes	1
Kaufman	3
Kendall	1
Kerr	4
Kleberg	1
Lamar	3
Lamb	1
Lee	1
Leon	2
Liberty	6
Limestone	1
Live Oak	1
Llano	1
Lubbock	20
Madison	1
Matagorda	2
McLennan	18
Medina	1
Midland	2
Milam	1
Montgomery	18
Montgomery, Alabama	1
Morris	1
Nacogdoches	2
Navarro	10
Newton	2
Nueces	25
Orange	1
Palo Pinto	1
Panola	3
Parker	3
Pecos	3
Polk	2
Potter	17

Randall	9
Red River	2
Refugio	2
Rockwall	1
Rusk	1
Sabine	1
San Augustine	1
San Jacinto	1
San Patricio	1
Scurry	1
Shelby	1
Smith	25
Tarrant	75
Taylor	7
Titus	1
Tom Green	7
Travis	20
Trinity	3
Upshur	1
Val Verde	1
Victoria	3
Walker	10
Webb	3
Wharton	4
Wichita	9
Wilbarger	2
Williamson	4
Wood	1
Zapata	1

Table 2 showed a total of **1084** offenders were sentenced to death in the state of Texas from 1982 to current date. Harris County led the way with 297; followed by Dallas County at 108 and Bexar and Tarrant counties are third at 76 and 75 death convictions a piece. It showed that 44 counties sentenced 1 offender each to death; 20 counties sentenced 2 offenders to death individually. Also, 12 counties sentenced 3 offenders to death individually, while 5 counties sentenced 5 offenders to death individually. Additionally at the lower end, 5 counties sentenced 6 offenders to death individually as well; and 3 counties sentenced 7 offenders to death in the state of Texas, and 1

county sentenced 8 offenders to death. Finally, 1 county sentenced 9 offenders to death and all the rest were double or triple digits (See table 2 for more).

Last updated June 15, 2020

Extracted from TDCJ June 20, 2020 Public Information

**Table 3: County of Conviction for Executed Offenders**

<b>County</b>	<b>Executed Offenders</b>
Anderson	4
Aransas	1
Atascosa	1
Bailey	1
Bastrop	1
Bee	2
Bell	3
Bexar	46
Bowie	5
Brazoria	4
Brazos	12
Brown	1
Caldwell	1
Cameron	6
Chambers	1
Cherokee	3
Clay	1
Collin	8
Comal	2
Coryell	1
Crockett	1
Dallas	62
Dawson	1
Denton	6
El Paso	4
Ellis	2

Fort Bend	5
Freestone	1
Galveston	6
Gillespie	1
Grayson	3
Gregg	5
Hale	2
Hamilton	1
Hardin	1
Harris	130
Harrison	1
Henderson	2
Hidalgo	7
Hopkins	2
Hunt	4
Jasper	1
Jefferson	15
Johnson	3
Jones	1
Kaufman	1
Kendall	1
Kerr	3
Kleberg	1
Lamar	2
Lee	1
Leon	2
Liberty	3
Llano	1
Lubbock	13
Madison	1
Matagorda	2
McLennan	8
Milam	1
Montgomery	16
Morris	1



Nacogdoches	1
Navarro	6
Newton	1
Nueces	16
Parker	2
Pecos	2
Polk	2
Potter	11
Randall	3
Red River	2
Refugio	2
Sabine	1
San Jacinto	1
San Patricio	1
Scurry	1
Shelby	1
Smith	13
Tarrant	42
Taylor	5
Tom Green	3
Travis	8
Trinity	1
Upshur	1
Val Verde	1
Victoria	2
Walker	3
Wharton	1
Wichita	2
Wilbarger	2
Williamson	3
Wood	1

Figure 3 showed that **576** offenders were sentenced to death and executed in the state of Texas between 1982 until 2020 and 48 counties' death sentenced offenders 1 per county were executed between 1982 until 2020; 17 counties with 2 offenders each were executed, and 9 counties with 3 offenders each were executed as well. Furthermore, 4 counties with 4 offenders each were executed; 4 counties with 5 offenders each were executed,

and 4 counties with 6 offenders each were executed as well. Additionally, 1 county with 7 offenders were executed, 3 counties with 8 offenders each were executed; and all the rest accounted for double digits counties of convictions and executed (see table 3 above for more).

Last updated February 7, 2020

Extracted from TDCJ June 20, 2020 Public Information

**Table 4: Gender and Racial Statistics of Death Row Offenders**

Race	Female	Male	Total
<b>White</b>	3 50.0%	55 26.3%	58 27.0%
<b>Black</b>	2 33.3%	93 44.5%	95 44.2%
<b>Hispanic</b>	1 16.7%	55 26.3%	56 26.0%
<b>Other</b>	0 0.0%	6 2.9%	6 2.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	6 2.8%	209 97.2%	215 100.0%

Last updated June 15, 2020

Extracted from TDCJ June 20, 2020 Public Information

**Table 5: Gender and Racial Statistics of Death Row Offenders**

**Gender and Racial Statistics of Death Row Offenders**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Other Females	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
White Females	3	0.014	0.014	0.014
White Males	55	25.5	25.5	26.9
Black Females	2	.009	.009	26.9
Black Males	93	43.3	43.3	70.2
Hispanic Females	1	0.005	0.005	70.21
Hispanic Males	55	25.5	25.5	96.2
Other Males	6	2.8	2.8	100.0
Total	215	100.0	100.0	

Table 5 showed that 1.4% of white females are currently on death row as compared to .9% of black females, .5% of Hispanic females and .5% of other females as showed above. From a totality standpoint, 2 out of 6 33.3% were black females, while 3 out of 6 or 50% were white females and Hispanics accounted for 1 out of 6 or 16.7% and others females were 0% (See Table 5 above for more).

**Figure 1: Gender and Racial Statistics of Death Row Offenders**

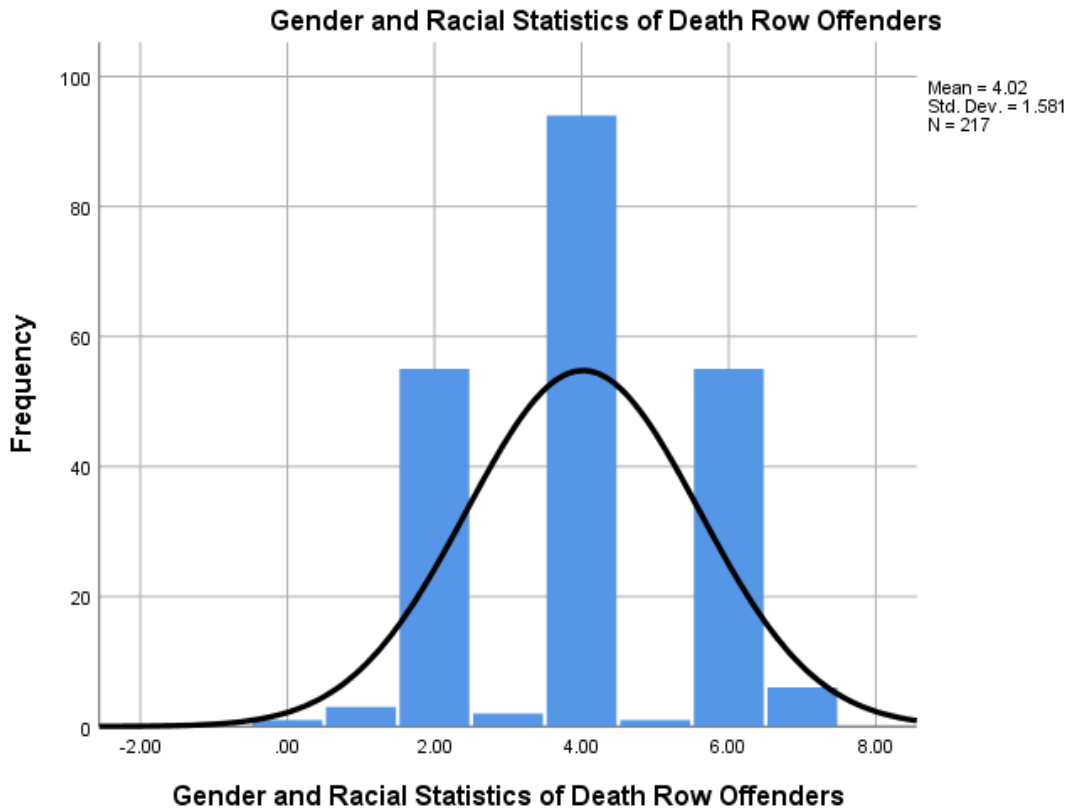


Figure 1 showed the data statistics of gender and racial statistics of Texas Death Row Offender with a mean of 4.02 and Std. Deviation of 1.581 and population of 217 (see figure 2 above for more).

**Figure 2: Pinpointed Gender and Racial Statistics of Death Row Offenders**

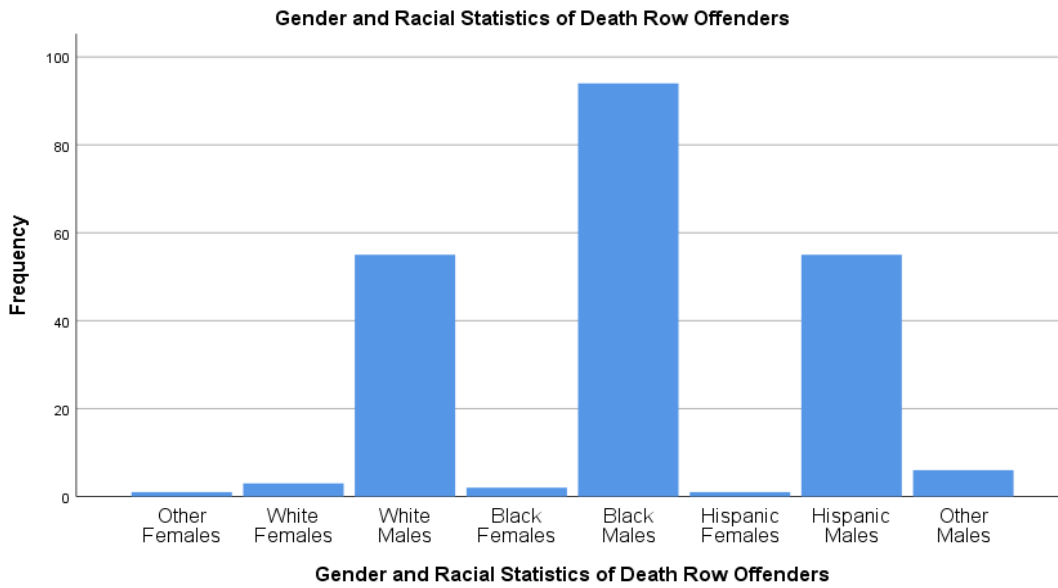


Figure 2 showed the pinpointed gender and racial statistics of death row offenders in the state of Texas; Black men accounted for 93 offenders, White men and Hispanics men were tied at 55 offenders, and other men accounted for 6 and White females and Black females were practically tied (see Figure 2 above for more).

**Figure 3: Color Code of Gender and Racial Statistics of Death Row Offenders**

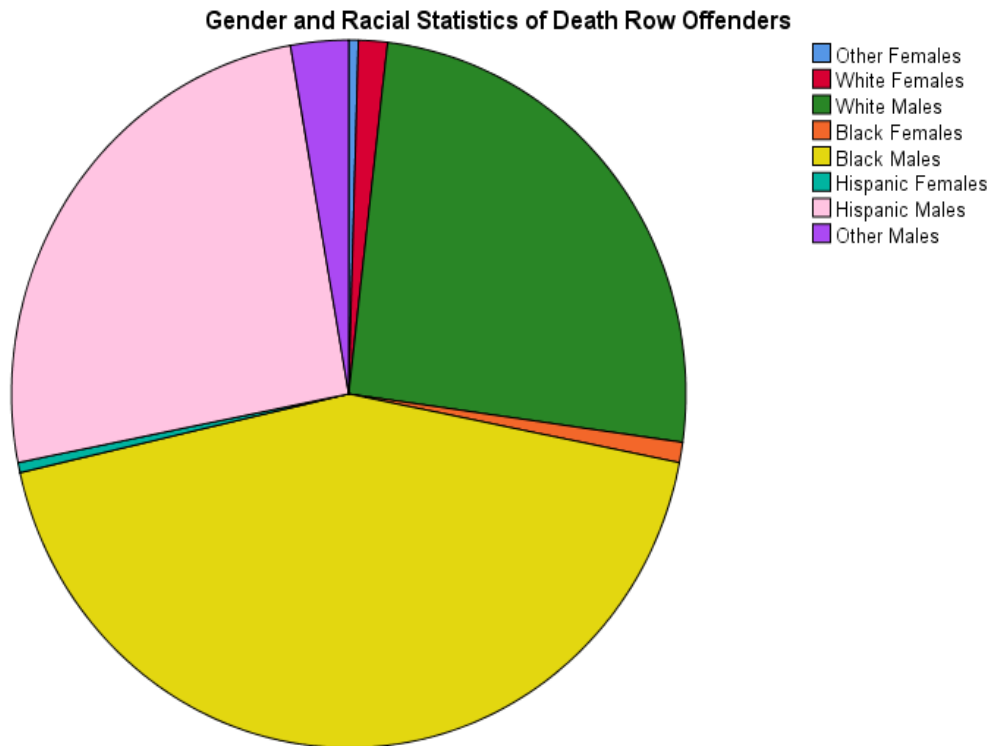


Figure 3 showed Color Code of Gender and Racial Statistics of Death Row Offenders in the state of Texas the Yellow spot represented Black Males, the Dark Green spot represented White and the Hispanics spot was tied with the White Males spot (see Figure 3 above for more).

**Table 6: Executions**  
**December 7, 1982, through January 15, 2020**

<b>Race</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Other</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>	
<b>2020</b>	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
<b>2019</b>	5	56%	3	33%	1	11%	0	0%	9	100%
<b>2018</b>	5	38%	4	31%	4	31%	0	0%	13	100%
<b>2017</b>	3	43%	2	29%	2	29%	0	0%	7	100%
<b>2016</b>	5	71%	0	0%	2	29%	0	0%	7	100%
<b>2015</b>	3	23%	4	31%	6	46%	0	0%	13	100%
<b>2014</b>	2	20%	4	40%	4	40%	0	0%	10	100%
<b>2013</b>	5	31%	8	50%	3	19%	0	0%	16	100%
<b>2012</b>	4	27%	7	47%	4	27%	0	0%	15	100%
<b>2011</b>	6	46%	3	23%	4	31%	0	0%	13	100%
<b>2010</b>	7	41%	5	29%	5	29%	0	0%	17	100%
<b>2009</b>	4	17%	13	54%	7	29%	0	0%	24	100%
<b>2008</b>	6	33%	9	50%	3	17%	0	0%	18	100%
<b>2007</b>	12	46%	8	31%	6	23%	0	0%	26	100%
<b>2006</b>	5	21%	14	58%	5	21%	0	0%	24	100%
<b>2005</b>	11	58%	5	26%	3	16%	0	0%	19	100%
<b>2004</b>	8	35%	12	52%	3	13%	0	0%	23	100%
<b>2003</b>	14	58%	7	29%	3	13%	0	0%	24	100%
<b>2002</b>	17	52%	11	33%	5	15%	0	0%	33	100%
<b>2001</b>	10	59%	6	35%	1	6%	0	0%	17	100%
<b>2000</b>	19	48%	16	40%	5	13%	0	0%	40	100%
<b>1999</b>	17	49%	11	31%	7	20%	0	0%	35	100%
<b>1998</b>	13	65%	2	10%	5	25%	0	0%	20	100%
<b>1997</b>	21	57%	13	35%	2	5%	1	3%	37	100%
<b>1996</b>	1	33%	1	33%	1	33%	0	0%	3	100%
<b>1995</b>	8	42%	8	42%	2	11%	1	5%	19	100%
<b>1994</b>	9	64%	4	29%	1	7%	0	0%	14	100%
<b>1993</b>	6	35%	7	41%	4	24%	0	0%	17	100%



<b>1992</b>	5	42%	5	42%	2	17%	0	0%	12	100%
<b>1991</b>	2	40%	2	40%	1	20%	0	0%	5	100%
<b>1990</b>	2	50%	2	50%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
<b>1989</b>	2	50%	1	25%	1	25%	0	0%	4	100%
<b>1988</b>	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
<b>1987</b>	2	33%	2	33%	2	33%	0	0%	6	100%
<b>1986</b>	6	60%	2	20%	2	20%	0	0%	10	100%
<b>1985</b>	3	50%	1	17%	2	33%	0	0%	6	100%
<b>1984</b>	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
<b>1982</b>	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
<b>Total</b>	253	44%	205	36%	109	19%	2	0%	569	100%

Last Execution February 6, 2020

**Table6:** Showed that 1 White Female Offender Executed in 1998; 1 White Female Offender Executed in 2000; 1 Black Female Offender Executed in 2005; 1 Black Female Offender Executed in 2013; 1 White Female Offender Executed in 2014; and 1 Black Female Offender Executed in 2014. The total execution data in table 6 showed that 253 out of 569 or 44.4% were white offenders; 205 out of 569 or 36% were black offenders, 109 out of 569 or 19% were Hispanics, and 2 out of 569 or 0.0035% were classified as other offenders (See Table 6 above for more yearly Texas executions statistical information from 1982 to 2020).

Last updated February 7, 2020

Extracted from TDCJ June 20, 2020 Public Information

**Table 7: Women on Death Row**

<b>TDCJ Number</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>County</b>
999572	White	Smith	Smith
999537	Hispanic	Cameron	Cameron
999406	Black	Harris	Harris
999258	White	Randall	Randall
999220	White	Dallas	Dallas
999144	Black	Harris	Harris

Last updated July 14, 2015

Extracted from TDCJ June 20, 2020 Public Information

**Table 7:** Showed that 2 black women out of 6 or 33.3% are currently on death row both from Harris county; 1 out of 6 or 16.7% of Hispanic women is currently on death row, while 3 out of 6 or 50% of white women are currently on death row (see table 7 above for more).

**Table 8: Dependents One-Sample Statistics**

One-Sample Statistics				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Gender and Racial Statistics of Death Row Offenders	215	4.0185	1.58470	.10783

Table 8 showed the total of 215 offenders, 4.02 mean, but showed a 1.6 standard deviation; and a .108 standard Error mean (see table 8 above).

**Table 9: Dependents One-Sample T-Test**

One-Sample Test						
Test Value = 0						
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Gender and Racial Statistics of Death Row Offenders	37.269	215	.000	4.01852	3.8060	4.2310

Table 9 showed Sig. (2-tailed) of .000 statistical significant differences, it also showed mean differences of 4.02 and 3.81 at lower level of confidence and 4.23 at the upper level (see table 9 above).

**INTERPRETATIONS OF THE FINDINGS**

The study found that in the state of Texas, white populations’ accounted for approximated 67% in totality, Black/African Americans accounted for approximately 14%, Hispanics accounted for approximately 15%, Asians accounted for approximately 2%, Native Americans Accounted for 1.5%, and others accounted for .05% of Texas population. As indicated in Table one above, a total of **215** offenders are currently on death row in the state of Texas. Among these convicted offenders, 27 counties with 1, 6 counties with 2, 3 counties with 3, and 2 counties with 4; while 2 counties with 5 convictions to death row. Additionally, of all the convictions to death row and currently on death row, 3 counties with 6, 1 county with 7, 1 county with 8 convictions while all the others were

double digits. The study found that of the 215 offenders convicted to death row in Texas, 78 out of 215 or 36.3% came from Harris County, 22 out of 215 or 10.2% came from Dallas County, and 16 out of 215 or 7.4% came from Tarrant County; while all the others came from the remaining counties. This means if you reside in Harris County, Texas, you stand a likelihood of being sentenced to death row at 36.3%, in Dallas, you likelihood is 10.2%, and in Tarrant County, you likelihood is 7.4 % chances of receiving death row sentence for committing any capital offenses. The study found that from a collective standpoint, if you once lived in Harris County, Dallas County, and Tarrant County, you chances of receiving death row sentences increased to 116 out of 215 or 54% in the state of Texas.

**In fact, if the estimated population of Black/African American in the Texas is approximately less than 14%, this means that Blacks/African Americans (men and women) were/are overly policed in their communities at 316% in the state of Texas. At the same time, white men and women at the population of 67% in the state of Texas their communities were/are policed at 40% which fell below the community policing populations' thresholds. This means white men and women were/are community policed in and out of their communities at 40.3% exactly as compared to Black/African Americans. Also, Hispanics at approximate population of 15% were/are overly policed at 186%; and, other males and females which accounted for approximately less than 2% of Texas populations were/are policed at 4.5% in the state of Texas. The study found profound statistical significance differences between how Black/African Americans, Whites, Hispanics, and others were/are policed in their communities, based on their skins colors. In other words, there were fundamental correlations, relationships, associations, even yardsticks between the dependent and independent variables about how Texans' were/are communities policed based on their skins' colors of the communities rather than the types of offenses they commit.**

The study further found that Table 2 showed a total of **1084** offenders were sentenced to death in the state of Texas from 1982 to current date. Harris County led the way with 297; followed by Dallas County at 108 and Bexar and Tarrant counties are third at 76 and 75 death convictions a piece. This means of the total of 1084 offenders sentenced to death row individually in the state of Texas, Harris County accounted for 297 out of 1084 or 27.4%, Dallas County accounted for 108 out of 1084 or 10%, Bexar County accounted for 76 out of 1084 or 7%, Tarrant County accounted for 75 out of 1084 or 6.9% and the remaining counties in the state of Texas accounted for 528 out of 1084 or 48.7% collectively. The study found that if you once lived in Harris County, Dallas County, Bexar County, and Tarrant County in the state of Texas, it poses a likelihood of being sentenced to death for committing any capital offenses at 51.3% as compared to living in all other counties in the state of Texas at 48.7% combined. This means Harris, Dallas, Bexar, and Tarrant counties are the most deadly counties for any offender. In other words, the historic unequivocal criminal justice aged saying that “**Don't Mess with Texas**”, holistically appears to Harris, Dallas, Bexar, and Tarrant Counties collectively; and if you do, you will end up on Death Row. It is strongly suggested that if you live in the state of Texas, stay away from these counties, if you intend to commit capital crimes.

The study also found that of the **576** offenders who were sentenced to death and executed, Harris, Dallas, Bexar, and Tarrant counties led the way again. For example, Harris county accounted for 130 out of 576 or approximately 23%, Dallas county accounted for 62 out of 576 or approximately 11%, Bexar county accounted for 46 out of 576 or approximately 8%, and Tarrant county accounted for 42 out 576 or approximately 7.3% of

those sentenced to death and executed between 1982 and 2020 in the state of Texas. As previously pinpointed in the data statistics, the state of Texas has 254 counties and Harris, Dallas, Bexar, and Tarrant counties only accounted for 4 out of 254 or 1.57% yet they accounted for approximately 49% of all the death sentences and executions in this state of Texas. The study found that this was a voice of conservatives' language applications because these four counties are **RED** counties fostered by the conservative mentalities when dealing with community policing in the state of Texas. Once again, "**Don't Mess with Texas**" (see table 3 for more). The data statistics in tables 1 to 9 and in figures 1 to 3 indicated that Blacks/African Americans were systematically maltreated by criminal justice in general; convicted and possibly sentenced to death at alarming rates in the state of Texas.

## ANALYSES OF THE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study found the below based on the data review above;

### RQ 1:

*What are the correlations/relationships between races, arrests, incarcerations especially and death row sentencing of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in the state of Texas based on community policing?*

The study found that there were correlations, associations, and even relationships between races, arrests, incarcerations especially and death row sentencing of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in the state of Texas based on community policing. For example table 9 showed **0.00 significance differences** between dependent and independent variables; also tables 1 to 9 showed races played a significant row in the convictions' outcomes on the state of Texas (see tables 1-9 above for more). The findings showed **100% relationships between race and death row convictions in the state of Texas** which supported the alternative hypothesis of the study. As such, this study accepted the Alternative Hypothesis and rejected the Null Hypothesis that there was a profound relationship between race, arrests, incarcerations, even death row sentencing of minorities in particularly against Black/African Americans in the state of Texas based on community policing.

### RQ 2:

*What are the leaderships' methodologies motivating factors behind the history community policing of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in the state Texas using death sentencing as the final outcomes?*

The study found that there were correlations, associations, and even relationships between leaderships' methodologies motivating factors behind the history community policing of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in the state Texas using death sentencing as the final outcomes. For example table 9 showed **0.00 significance differences** between dependent and independent variables; also tables 1 to 9 showed races played a significant row in the convictions' outcomes on the state of Texas (see tables 1-9 above for more). Furthermore, the study found that between 1982 until 1996 the liberal voices fostered the death sentences in the

state of Texas; for example between these times, 101 out of 569 or 18% of convicted and executed offenders were under the leaderships of liberal voices. However, between 1997 and 2020 468 out of 569 or 82% convicted and executed offenders were under the leaderships' voices on the conservative approaches (see table 6 for more). **The findings showed 100% relationships between race and death row convictions in the state of Texas** which supported the alternative hypothesis of the study. As such, this study accepted the Alternative Hypothesis that conservative voices leaderships' mentalities methodologies played some significant roles on how Blacks/African Americans end up on death row in the state of Texas.

## Open Question

### RQ 3:

*What is defunding the current community policing in the state of Texas and the US in general; how do we implement it, and how does it work?*

The study could verify the definition of defunding the current community policing in the state of Texas; however, based on the reviewed data it showed that there may be certain malpractices and behaviors that may have been responsible for Blacks/African Americans being underrepresented and overly policed in their communities. As such, this inconclusive finding was addressed in the defunding recommendation section of this study. In light of the lack of findings in this section, it should be noted that **Harris County, Bexar County, Dallas County and Tarrant County** were the counties where the overwhelming sentenced to death offenders in the state of Texas originated; this means something is wrong with community policing in these counties. As such, defunding could be a remedy prescription for these counties among many in the state of Texas as to improve relationships between the communities' residents and the policing departments. Regardless, it should be noted that these infamous counties led the way when it comes to who ends up on death row in the state of Texas based on the colors of their skins. In fact, this study summed that these counties were/are powered and fostered by the conservative voices' viewpoints when dealing with criminal justice outcomes in the state of Texas.

## ANALYSES OF THE STUDY'S CONFIRMATIONS TO THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

The study found that in the state of Texas, the current 21<sup>st</sup> century community policing fell under two theoretical frameworks from 1982 until 2020. For example, the study found that Blacks/African Americans are more likely to be convicted for any capital crimes committed in the state of Texas as compared to other races with similar crimes. The study also found that the execution rates in convicted Blacks/African Americans were accelerated as shown in Table 6 as compared to other rates. The study further found that previously convicted and sentenced to death in the state of Texas were more likely to be spared if the inmate is white as compared to if the offenders are Black/African Americans. The data statistics also showed that Black/African Americans are more likely to be represented by inexperienced attorneys landing them on death row due to representations' ineffectiveness, inefficiencies, and in proficiencies. This means that these findings fell under the parameters of **Conflict Theory and Social Theory** as stipulated by Karl Marx in 1848; because these findings were good example of disruptions in the Blacks/African Americans communities during their communities policing as prescribed by Conflict Theory along with Social Theory designed to destroy Black/African Americans communities. Finally, the study

found that the above pinpointed theories served as yardstick, benchmark, and threshold for making the decisions that land Blacks/African Americans on death row in the state of Texas. This means on average, these decisions were made practical based on the offenders' race rather than the intensities of the committed offenses. This fell under the parameters of **Social Construction of the Ideology of Reality Theory**.

## IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY

Since majority of the convicted and sentenced to death offenders originated from Houston Harris County, Texas, this study used the previously stipulated about community policing as its' implication among many. For example, Atatah and Kisavi-Atatah (2016) argued that;

As statistically pinpointed above, the study shed some lights that in Houston Harris County, Texas, Blacks/African Americans were **profoundly overly community policed in their neighborhoods** as compared to their counterparts. The study also shed some lights that whites, Hispanics/Latinos, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders and excluded persons of Hispanic or Latino origin population were **profoundly “under” community policed in their neighborhoods**. However, for some unknown reasons, these findings shed some lights that some multi-purpose public policies were implemented in Houston Harris County, Texas in particularly when dealing with community policing of Black/African Americans as compared to their counterparts. In other words, Blacks/African Americans were unequivocally profoundly overly policed in their own communities in Houston Harris County, Texas. (p. 98)

This argument is in alignment with the state of Texas rethinking its 21<sup>st</sup> century community policing mentalities as to avoid and possibly prevent innocent Black/African Americans ending up on death row due to its overly policing in their communities and in some cases outside the communities at large.

## LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Since majority of the convicted and sentenced to death offenders originated from Houston Harris County, Texas, this study used the previously stipulated about community policing as its' implication among many. For example, Atatah and Kisavi-Atatah (2016) argued that;

This study implemented a singular **“Case Study”** which concentrated in Houston Harris County, Texas population; as compared the arrests and incarcerations in Houston Harris County, Texas jail. While is arguable that majority of USA major cities (such as Los Angeles California, New York, New York, Chicago, Illinois, Boston, Massachusetts, among others) incarcerated offenders may look likely maybe reflect certain similarities to those Houston Harris County offenders, it cannot be holistically generalize to other cities, without any conclusive statistical verification. That was the limitation of this **“case study”**.

Unlike the above pinpointed limitations of the previous study, the study singular concentrated in the state of Texas historic death row offenders' records using multiple collections that covered the state of Texas as a whole. Now, while this study concentrated on the data statistics of Texas alone, its results and findings may not be



applicable to other states in the **United States of America as a whole**. Despite the above pinpointed study's limitations, it summed that the conservatives' voices of 21<sup>st</sup> century of community policing on Black/African Americans appeared to be holistic across the board nationally from south to north, west to east, upper belts to lower belts, Midwest to Mideast and in-between.

## CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

In conclusion, this study brought several disturbing philosophical ideologies to mind. First, as argued by a philosopher previously and just to openly paraphrase without getting too specific, "...**Injustice Anywhere Is a Threat to Justice Everywhere Else**" (Personal communication, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. MLK, 1963 to 1968); and that is a fact. This means if we allow our police officers who swore to protect us knowingly kill one of us in particularly Blacks/African Americans with zero accountabilities and absolutely zero professional or interpersonal responsibility, then, they will eventually with time step out of lines and kill some of the most protected and valuable groups' members in our society. Yes, that is true in any analysis. Furthermore, this study brought to mind the analysis of Atatah and Kisavi-Atatah (2016) about the "**Paradigm of Life**" which stated that;

*The paradigm of life is the internalization of the factorized intrinsic of the presences; while the past is the externalization of the factorized extrinsic of the occurrences. However, the fundamental measurements or the factorizations of the actual futures are always ruled by mildness, moderateness, or severances of the unknowns, undefined, and unmarked rulers; who are always accompanied with or by humanistic skepticisms.* (p. 10) Yes indeed, "**The Crossfire**" community policing in **Houston Harris County, Texas is a systematic and a symmetrical quagmire; that is burning so hot, that crossing it becomes a physical and psychological unequivocal nightmare.**

In fact, community policing in the USA 21st century criminal justice has become an actual "paradigm of life" with humanistic skepticisms. Finally, this study reminded us about a song that was initially written and recorded possibly 40 plus years ago that;

*A woman held her head and cried just because her son had been shot dead in the street just because of the system. A woman held her head and cried while I was a passerby to comfort her; but she complained and she cried. Wondering, how she could work it out when she knows that the "wages of sin is death" and it is just because of the system. She cried Johnny was a good man; Johnny was a good, good, good, good man...just because of the system... (Bob Nester Marley, Personal Communication, 1975 to 1980)*

Basically, 40 plus years later after that historic song was initially written and recorded, the **United States of America community policing and police brutality on minorities** in particularly Blacks/African Americans looks like "**A Natural Mystic**" that flows through the air; which can only be blamed on the system. Yes indeed, blame it on the system. But who or what is the system? This is a "lingering question" this study leaves behind for future studies to address. However, regardless of the situation, this study holistically advocate for all entities to "**STOP THE VIOLENCE.**" This study has simplified recommendations for the entities that played roles in the incarcerations of citizens in 21st century criminal justice system. These entities include the Harris



County leadership and Houston Police Department (HPD), federal government, state government, district attorney's office, and the minorities at large. (p. 101)

In summation, due to the volume of this study revisiting of Atatah and Kisavi-Atatah (2016) 21<sup>st</sup> century community policing, this study recommends that the conclusion and discussion applies among many just to mention a few. For example, there is no doubt that community policing in the state of Texas is historic corned by the US slave owners' mentalities. In fact, Black/African Americans are still overwhelming policed in and out of their communities just because of the skins of their colors which they have no control over. It should be noted that all human skins colors were given by our Lords; and if we all adhere to one God that means that we were all created by one God. This means "**Black Lives Matter**"; and we cannot and can never discount the facts. As summed by Atatah and Kisavi-Atatah (2016);

Bush who was/is an ultra-conservative saw himself as a "**Compassionate Conservative**" yet, he sent more Blacks/African Americans and Hispanic/Latinos to the death row during his governorship than any other governor in modern Texas history. He stood as the first governor who executed a woman in recent Texas history yet he was and is a "**compassionate conservative.**" That is the voice of the conservatives. On the other hand, President Obama spoke against all unjust shooting dead of any citizen in particularly Blacks/African Americans and police officers; yet he is not popular with the white Americans due to his liberal position. Also, in recent months, Obama has been highly criticized for pardoning more federal prisoners than any president in modern history. Obama argued that majority of the pardoned prisoners have served 20 years or more for crimes they committed that were nonviolence. He added that if these men committed the same crimes today, they will serve possibly five years or less. **That showed a lot about the default sentencing codes in America and that is the voice of the liberals.** Comfortably, the moderate stood in the middle as the political wind blows from left to right and that is the voice of the moderate Americans. From a very general summation, the America 21st century criminal justice system is like betting for "**The possibilities of the improbabilities against probabilities of the impossibilities**" you may be hoping for good luck with time. (pp. 100-101).

As such, this study strongly summed and recommended that "**Stopping The Violence**" on Black/African Americans is a must; because the eyes of the world is currently focused on the USA's 21<sup>st</sup> century community policing of Blacks/African Americans in the United States of America; and it is arguable that America cannot sell how to proactively police any other countries, especially those countries previously classified by the original Europeans' oppressors as third world, undeveloped, or even underdeveloped countries worldwide, when she (USA) cannot even police herself **effectively, efficiently, or even proficiently.** Americans "**STOP THE VIOLENCES**" against **Black/African Americans and all minorities so we can rewrite history right for all Americans.**

The study also found that the conservative voices of today during the current federal administration are basically the worst they can be in recent Americans' history. For the first time ever, the leader of the freest continue in the world talks down on minorities such as Blacks/African Americans and Hispanics in particular and gets away with it in the eyes of others supporting leaders who classified themselves as the party of Abraham Lincoln who freed the slaves. At the same time, the study found that the conservative leaderships' voices systematically silenced the

“**Affirmative Action**”; which was history designed to level the plain field so all Americans can proactively achieve the dreams of America. The voices said just to paraphrase that “**Let the most qualified man gets the jobs.**” However, the employments and promotional processes, protocols, and logistics show something else. For example, if Blacks/African Americans accounted for 13% of the US population, why is it that they are not proportional represented in the workforce today? If Blacks/African Americans accounted for 13% of the US population while white accounted for 67% of the population, why is it that the current conservatives’ leadership’s voices argued that police officers kill white men and women as well when the data showed statistically insignificances indifferences? In fact, the study found that between 1982 until 2020 in the state of Texas, 93 or 43.3% Black/African Americans were sentenced to death; as compared to 55 or 25.5% of white men during the same period. Also, in the US last year (2019) more than 1000 men and women were shoot and killed by the police officers in this country as compared to less than 10 killed in the United Kingdom last year. **Additionally, with jobs employment opportunities for all Americans, data upon data have shown that of all the colleges and universities amateur athletes in the US are 91% plus Blacks/African American students; yet, the coaches, managers, referees, and all paying positions in these sports are 99% white men, while Blacks/African Americans account for 1% in these areas. This means Blacks/African Americans were financially discriminated 899 plus % as to make it, financially in American; and, on a contrary level, whites are privileged to financially make at 91.1% on arrival over Blacks/African Americans in any USA financial settings or entities.** Once again, yes indeed the number “**don’t add up**” based on the findings of this complicated and complex social scientific research study.

The numbers did not add up; because if it was suggested by conservatives’ leaderships’ voices that we should “**let the best man get the jobs**” why is it that these numbers did not add up? This is yet another good example of “**Institutional Systemic Racism**” in America 21<sup>st</sup> century community policing promotional attitude; among many organizations in the US today. Furthermore, the study found that majority of the white men killed by police officers were armed with guns among other types of deadly weapons during the confrontations with police officers. Contrarily, majority of the Blacks/African Americans killed by police officers during confrontations were armless. The numbers don’t add up and there are no justifiable statistical analyses explanations to justify police brutalities on minorities; in particularly Blacks/African Americans. The study suggests that law enforcement officers should “**Stop the Violence**” because “**Black Lives Matter**”; and every live matter equally in the eyes of our famous **President Abraham Lincoln** who stipulated that in the eyes of the **LORD**, “**All men are created equal.**”

**This study found that it is true that Black/African Americans have been discriminated against for the past 401 years; since being forced and uprooted from their historic native homes, cities, towns, and villages with endless promises only to be sold and enslaved in the United States of America for 401 plus years. The dynamics of these untold inhumane experiences continues in the USA until today in the supposed to be the freest country in the world called USA. For example, Black/African Americans account for less than 14% of the US population; but account for less than 2% of annual incomes of their population statistics who make more than I million dollars. This means that Blacks/African Americans were and still systematically discriminated financially by implanted institutional systemic racism at 650% as compared to their counterparts. In contrast, white account for approximately 67% of the US population; yet, they account for the 91% of the people who earn more than 1 million dollars a year. This means that whites in America**

were and still are given race's privileges to succeed over others at approximately 74% advantages over their minorities counterparts at all levels. As sad as it may be, this lists go on and on; and they are endless; and, the "Institutional Systemic Racisms" are historically pinpointed in every aspects of America yesterday, today, and this study hopes that CHANGES are on their ways, if only we all can collectively "Stop The Violence" against minorities especially again Blacks/African Americans in the 21<sup>st</sup> century community policing, among others. In summary, as arguable as it may be to many, this study summed that "Blacks/African Americans Built This Country"; and, all the asked is to be noticed is acknowledgement for their historic achievements, treated fairly like any other American, and to be credited for their unequivocal deserved historic contributions to what made America what it is today.

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND DEFUNDING SUGGESTIONS

Due to the similarities of this revisiting study of Atatah and Kisavi-Atatah (2016), the recommendations applied because original study's recommendations were not still applied as of the date of this current study. Atatah and Kisavi-Atatah recommended that;

This study has simplified recommendations for the entities that played roles in the incarcerations of citizens in 21st century criminal justice system. These entities include the Harris County leadership and Houston Police Department (HPD), federal government, state government, district attorney's office, and the minorities at large.

### Harris County

#### JAIL, SHERIFF DEPARTMENT, AND HPD

- He officers should wear body cameras and ensure they work at all time most especially during confrontations.
- The leaderships of HPD/Sheriff department should review all police "use of force" whether deadly or not as to use them in preventable trainings.
- They should embark on comprehensive trainings across the board and continuously and repeatedly.
- As suggested by the retired HPD chief, the officers should find ways to positively partner with the communities they protect by living in the communities and getting to know the citizens.
- HPD/Sheriff department should find ways to reduce unnecessary confrontations with mental health clients.
- HPD/Sheriff department leadership should identify officers who show higher marginal propensities to use force unneeded and to counsel them before they end up in the streets.

Keep all statistics records of the "use of force" or confrontations deadly or not.

- Leadership should stop using the threats of "illegal employees' disciplinary sanctions" to intimidate subordinate employees from doing the right thing.
- HPD/Sheriff department leadership should embark of **equitable promotion on the fit and the most qualified officers**; rather than placing promotional approaches on the personal or interpersonal relationships basis.
- Transparency is a must for all criminal justice leadership in particularly Harris county jail, sheriff department and HPD.
- HPD should identify overwhelming officers (overly aggressive personalities officers) who are pruned to the excessive "use of force" historical known as those with the "John Wayne Syndrome", "Storm Troopers", or

possibly “Drama Kings/Queens” (DK or DQ) personalities through a comprehensive review of their personalities profiles, take their guns from them and assign them to “Desk Top Job” until they holistically “Cool Down” as long as it takes to calm them down.

□ Finally, HPD/Sheriff department should embark in training all patrol officers on how to effectively, efficiently, and proficiently train them on how interact with mental health clients as to prevent escalating situations turn violent. The key is to deescalate the volatile situation.

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

- The federal government should oversee those cities PD which are involved in the “use of force” deadly or not.
- They should require the police departments to keep statistics of all shootings deadly or not.
- The federal government should create a complete separation of power between the police leaderships and the district attorneys’ offices during shootings investigations.
- The federal government should review the civil settlements as to ensure that the interests of the victims and families are protected.
- The federal government should continue to monitor the Harris County Crime Lab which is historically notorious in false incarcerations of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans.
- Finally, the federal government should revisit those painful wrongful incarcerated cases and to ensure that they undo and rewrite the wrongs with exclamation and indelible signatures.

## STATES

- The states should oversee cities or local behaviors as to ensure that the rights of the states’ citizen are being protected.
- The states leaderships should put their political positions and objective aside and do the right things for humanity because wrong is wrong.
- The state should implement compliance policy on all the police labs such as Houston Harris County Crime Lab; which is notorious in the past.
- District Attorneys officers should and must separate and seek independent Grand Jury during shootings rather than using the political and interpersonal informed insiders.

## MINORITIES

- Minorities should uphold the value of human life.
- Reduce “Internal Intervals Statistical Inconsistencies Differences” (Black on Black Crimes).
- Love one another which will increase others/outside’s love.
- Get holistically, positively, and collectively collaborate by getting involved with/in your communities’ affairs.
- **STOP THE VIOLENCE**

If even a few of these recommendations are somehow implemented, one day the minorities in Houston Harris County, Texas and possibly beyond should see some positive social changes in the near future to come. (pp. 101-102)

## DEFUNDING SUGGESTIONS OF THE POLICE OFFICES AND OTHERS

### 24 Points Suggestions

Harris County Sheriff and Houston Police Officers are overworked and underpaid based on the risks involved in accomplishing their policing professional obligations; as such, it should be noted that police officers are not designed to serve every communities issues or problems.

1. Police officers are not sociologists psychologies, psychiatrists, or counselors; yet, they are called upon to resolve communities' concerns that should be better resolved effectively, efficiently, and even proficiently by those three entities. This means employ more human behavioral professionals to handle these concerned communities' issues.
2. A police officer is not needed in all situations because guns don't solve problems; people do. Specifically, this means that specialized professionals, such as trained mental health professionals should be employed by these departments and reassigns these responsibilities to them. Let the professional respond and do the professionals' jobs.
3. Employ more human behavioral professionals in Harris County Jail and relieve the officers from unnecessary contacts with inmates with some form of mental health issues that need to be addressed by mental health professional.
4. Reduce the parade of officers or sheriffs assigned areas due to reductions with their responsibilities; because these above pinpointed human behavioral professionals will surely reduce their employments' obligations.
5. Beside the above enlisted, ensure that no sheriff or police officer can have any access to a totality control of the Body Camera at anytime during their parade whether with or without uses of forces no matter how minor they may be.
6. These body cameras should be submitted for immediate review of the police departments' internal review board daily at the end of the shift.
7. All noted public infractions with citizens whether with or without the use of force should and must be addressed by the immediate supervisor or possibly above if these behaviors become common with the said officer/s.
8. All police officer should and must find ways to reside in the communities they are assigned to police; if impossible, the officers should and must establish partnerships with the leaders of the communities they are assigned to police. In is significant because you cannot police people or communities you don't know effectively, efficiently, or even proficiently.
9. Any police officers who stipulated that he or she are afraid of going to any neighborhoods because of the residents skins' colors of the said communities, should be removed from patrol; because we cannot select our clients in any businesses, and the police department is not different from any other business.
10. Remove all military weapons from the policing departments because military weapons according to the US constitution are designed to protect the country from outside invaders and not to terrorist citizen within.
11. All officers and departments should be rewarded for their achieved educational endeavors and not to be subjected to no promotions; because of the "fears of the unknown."



12. Educations of all police officer and departments should be supported by the police departments and subsidized as to encourage education in-between and in-within.
13. Being educated by subordinates should not be seen as a threat by the superiors because educated forces are more likely to make good, sound, and better proactive lives saving decisions better than others.
14. The cities should and must invest employment opportunities in the communities they police as to reduce nuisances criminal activities from the communities they are assigned to police. This is fundamental because people with regular incoming incomes are not subjected to alternatives methods such as crimes as a way of supplementing their incomes.
15. The cities, counties, districts, and states should and must copy from the Ferguson, Missouri's Module which was imposed after the killing of Mr. Michael Brown and find ways to implement them holistically.
16. The police departments should and must be unequivocally holistically separated from the District Attorneys' offices because you cannot tell a fox to watch your eggs wondering whatever haw to the missing eggs; as such, separations are imminent in this case.
17. Also, it should be noted that policies are written in books, but, implementations are something else; as such, the most fundamental ways to achieved these defunding the police suggestions are **EDUCATIONS, EDUCATIONS, and EDUCATIONS**, because the only way you can change historic humanistic behavior as cited by Nelson Mandela from 1990 to 2014 is through **EDUCATION** (N. Mandela, 1990-2014, personal communication, and more).
18. Trainings and educations go hand in hand; as such, these departments should implement some **routine quarterly or at least bi-annual training about how to handle any confrontations in all communities; especially in Blacks/African Americans communities internally and externally.**
19. Above all, issues related to **CHOKE HOLDS** should be completely eliminated from these departments; because as humans, we should all understand that it does not take choke holds to control and bring any suspect under control or in custody, all it takes is five minutes or less of persistent choke hold and the suspect will be dead.
20. Law enforcement officers should not be guaranteed of their immunities after violating laws, rules, policies, directives, legal responsibilities written clearly in the books of operations; because it takes only 1% to bring black marks to any organization and getting rid of 1% bad law enforcement officers and keeping 99% good officers should not be a debate for any organization.
21. Also, the 1% of law enforcement officers who violate these rules should be well documented by concerned public organizations and such officers should not be allowed ways to work the systems by being employed in the subsequent nearby neighborhood law enforcements offices.
22. The police unions should understand that the ideologies about protecting the 1% bad officers from prostitutions send the wrong messages to our children and the cycle continues. Instead, "**Just do the right thing.**"
23. Above all, law enforcement officers' aggressive behaviors in any policing communities should be well documented and files for other employers to access easily as to prevent hiding under the dark rooms; and accessible and made public records as to safe guide our communities.
24. Finally, it should be noted that these defunding suggestions take money to achieve; and, this is precisely where reallocations of current police funding plays some significant roles in achieving the above.

## Separations of Powers Issues between the Federal, States, Districts and Local Entities

### 12 Points Suggestions

1. The federal government should and must take a leadership role as to reduce police brutalities against Black/African Americans across the board without being politically sectional by taking oppressive positions or seating on the fences
2. The federal government should and most play some positive technical supports assistance through funding to the state governments as to improve the mentalities and applications of 21<sup>st</sup> century community policing across the board.
3. The federal government should and must set federal guidelines for the state and the state for the local governments' entities with minimum requirements for certifications of police officers across the board.
4. Issues of certifications and even recertification should and must be done yearly and not later by once every two years.
5. The federal, state, district, and local entities should and must be completely separated when dealing with brutalities of any police officers against any resident in America today. This means the District Attorneys' offices should not be the entities to decide as to move forward with or backward without prosecutions, because this is a good example of system failure by telling the fox to keep tab on the eggs; and the results should be obvious.
6. The federal, state, district, cities, and other local government entities should proactively together by reallocate their funding by investing in Black/African Americans communities they have absolutely turned their back on for generations.
7. Investments means good school for the young ones, good educations for the communities, good living and affordable housing, good and clean drinking water for all, affordable and easily accessible healthcare for minorities, employment opportunities for all and they should keep these employable entities in the minority sectors.
8. All entities should and must have data accessible statistics about their annual confrontations of law enforcement officers in any communities not just a watered down one way side report as to justify the inconsistencies insignificant, conveniences, or inconveniences' indifferences about the reasons behind the justifiable killing of an innocent minorities in America as the immediate families wonder and grieve for the lost ones. Basically, reallocations of funding in these areas are must; and, should be implemented as soon as possible (ASAP).
9. Furthermore, the cities, districts, counties, states, or the federal government who failed to criminally hold such violent law enforcement officers accountable criminally but civilly should be responsible for the victims families' legal representations fees; and not the families of the victims after agreeable financial settlements.
10. Above all, these entities should and must be held accountable and responsible as well for the incurred taxes after such settlements are paid to the surviving victims' families; and not the victims' families' members.
11. All entities should evaluate, assess, reassess, measure, and reevaluate all components of the issues at stake prior to making premature decisions that traumatize the victims' families for generations to come.

12. Finally, all concerned entities should and must remove their political interests and ties from the processes by simply doing the right thing for humanity.

## Recommendations for Minorities within and outside the Communities at Large

### 20 Points Suggestions

1. Minorities' leaderships should demand social, economical, and educational sustainable needed improvements for their communities
2. Minorities' leaderships should stand against whatever brings the communities down due to the presences of internal or even external inconsistencies inconveniences' insignificances indifferences
3. They should demand clean water, affordable electricity supplies, good roads, public libraries for the youths, good medical closed by health facilities, accessibility to affordable health care in their communities; and, to demand doctors, nurses, and healthcare providers who looked like them in their communities
4. They should demand and support good financial banking systems in their communities; but, they should understand the printed fine lines as to prevent minorities rip-offs
5. They should demand and understand the ongoing interests rates in other communities for those who have exactly the equivocal incomes as compared to their communities
6. They should demand that those businessmen and women from outside their communities should meet with the leaderships and understand the cultures of their communities by treating Black/African Americans not just fair, but with absolute respect in their communities.
7. They should demand accessible grocery stores in their communities; and reduce convenience stores with alcohols, snacks, non-nutritional food products, expired food products which are simply designed to complicate their health care outcomes
8. They should demand that outside businessmen and women should partner with their communities by investing in the communities social improvements' efforts
9. They should demand that calling the police for any customers due to the shades' colors of their skins should be life threatening, last resort, and not the first option
10. They should demand that minorities in their communities should and must find ways to respect and support all proactive investments geared to improve the communities' entities
11. For the professional athletes who were raised in these minorities communities should and must select a social, health improvements' efforts, safety efforts, or business' efforts and invest in their historic communities; there is absolutely no reason why majority of the success businesses in the minorities' communities were and are still owned by outsiders, absolutely no reason
12. Successful Black/African Americans should and must nor temporarily visit their originality minorities communities during festivities; instead, their engage the needs of their communities as to how to make it better for the youths; the future of the communities
13. They should not and must not only seen after any tragedies such as the killings of **Mr. Floyd George, Mr. Rayshard Brooks, or Ms. Breonna Taylor** among many, just to mention a few; instead, they should be proactive involved, rather than reactive activated in their communities after such tragedies, as to prevent



- the reoccurrences of such tragedies in the futures to come. As Dr. MLK. Jr. once argued, these behaviors will simply set up a tone for **“Business As Usual”**; thereafter the tragedies’ reactions cool down
14. Black/African Americans should and must find ways to boycott external businesses if their needs and demands are not met; and were ended up with disrespect for their citizens’ memberships in their communities
  15. Leaderships in the minorities communities should and must encourage **“Nonviolence Movements”** at all times; in pursuit of the achievements of their goals and objective at all times
  16. The successful leaderships and the success men and women should and must not continue with temporary handouts to the adults or youths in their communities; instead, they should invest and teach the adults and youths in their communities about how to be proficient financially in their communities. Just to be as general as possible, an aged Japanese adage once argued that **“If a man begs you some fishes to eat for the first or second time, give him some fishes to eat; and, he will be back possibly the day after or more, to beg for more fishes to eat; but, if you teach him how to catch fishes, he will no longer come back to beg for more”**; please, teach your communities how to make money for themselves, rather than creating everlasting dependencies on your successes which you cannot maintain forever.
  17. Minorities’ leaderships and activists should and must be mindful about removing guns from their communities in totalities; because guns in the minorities’ communities have been used historically to terrorize their own people internally and externally their communities’ innocent members. The study found this is known as the **“Internal or External Intervals Statistical Inconveniences or even Conveniences and Inconsistencies Insignificant Indifferences”**; classified as **“SELF-DESTRUCTION”**; **“STOP THE VIOLENCE”**. **“No more Internal Struggle”**; as **Robert Nester Marley** warned more than 45 years ago; because **“winning singularly internally, means losing collectively externally.”**
  18. Minorities in general should and must find ways to be inclusive rather than exclusive; the Blacks/African Americans, Hispanics, Asian, Pacific Americans, Native Americans, and Others should take any type or kind of police brutalities toward one minority as a generalized threshold to demand comprehensive investigations. This is the case because as Dr. MLK. Jr. Once warned, **“Whatever touches one directly, eventually touches all others indirectly”**; as such, the assumption that **“Black issues are Black problems for them to solve”**, wait until they become your issues and problems for you to solve.
  19. All minorities should and must find ways to legally participate by honoring jury summons’ invitations as to represent our people in court; and count as one of the **“Jury of the minorities’ peers”**, as to understand how the system works.
  20. Finally, successful Black/African Americans businessmen, businesswomen, artists, entertainers, actors and actresses, educators, and very successful professional athletes should and must find and pick on at least one item of their interest and find ways to replicate it into their originality minorities’ communities.

In summation, the complexities and the complications associated with historic systematic and even symmetric systemic police brutalities against Blacks/African Americans and other minorities cannot and must not be overstated or undermined. However, with the current **CORONAVIRUS also known as COVID-19** in the US, the world is beginning to see exactly how free America was/is/ yesterday, today, and for the future to come; when dealing with communities policing in Blacks/African Americans; and other minorities’ communities internally and externally. Among many factors this study have looked at such as **“The Jim Crow Era”**, the other motivating

factors responsible for police brutality against minorities general, especially on Black/African Americans are historic. In light of these underscored biases, complications, and complexities, this study will shed some lights on **defunding the police departments in the next "Crossfire 3"**; as to make some proactive sense about the implications and complexities that were historically associated with systematic racism against Blacks/African Americans since been forced into the shores in America for the past **401** years; and, the invisible quagmire is still as more active as ever. **This study hopes that some of the proposed suggestions to all involved entities will eventually bring some positive social changes to Blacks/African Americans in particular and to other minorities general; when dealing with brutalities' communities policing internally and externally in the US; and possibly worldwide, based on possible lessons learned and insights gained from this study.**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We want to use this opportunity to thank all the scholars for their contributions in completing this complex and complicated social scientific research study which underscored police brutalities on Blacks/African Americans for the past 401 years in the US.

## CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

We share no conflict of interests in this study because it was self-supported and funded.

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