

Crime Rate



MADNESS

A SAPIENT Being's Guide to the
Color of Crime, Antifa, BLM, SPLC & OSF
Impacts on Criminal Justice

Corey Lee Wilson

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By

Corey Lee Wilson

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Below in alphabetical order are the major contributors to *The SAPIENT Being* that I borrowed verbatim, quoted, and conceptualized much of their content from a little to a lot. Wherever this happened, I did my best to acknowledge my source. If I didn’t at times within the 15 chapters, I did so intentionally because doing so would have distracted from their message. Nonetheless, they are more than acknowledged in the References and Index sections of this textbook.

D’Souza, Dinesh: Is a conservative author and filmmaker co-anchoring Chapter 6 with his keen analysis of the roots of Antifa’s anarcho-Communist uprising and rage with his article titled “The Philosopher of Antifa” that should be a must read for every college freshman.

Latzer, Barry: Is a professor emeritus at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY and contributed content to Chapters 1, 4, 7, and 15 such as “The Facts on Race, Crime, and Policing in America Law & Liberty” and “The Need to Discuss Black-on-Black Crime” articles, the 2016 book *The Rise and Fall of Violent Crime in America*, and a final article “Do Illegal Aliens Have High Crime Rates?”

Lonergan, Brian: Is the director of communications at the Immigration Reform Law Institute (IRLI) and contributed heavily to Chapter 14 with his “Meet America’s Ten Worst Sanctuary Communities,” “Sanctuary California Failed to Honor Over 5,600 ICE Detainers” and “Sanctuary laws defy the will of the American people” articles.

Mac Donald, Heather: Is a law enforcement expert at the Manhattan Institute and author of the 2017 book *The War on Cops: How the New Attack on Law and Order Makes Everyone Less Safe*. Mac Donald’s articles “Crime and the Illegal Alien: The Fallout from Crippled Immigration Enforcement” and “The Myth of Systemic Police Racism” were both important to Chapter 7. Her “There Is No Epidemic of Racist Police Shootings” article was included in Chapter 8, and “Crime and the Illegal Alien: The Fallout from Crippled Immigration Enforcement” was instrumental to Chapter 15.

Ngo, Andy: Is the author of the 2021 book *Unmasked: Inside Antifa’s Radical Plan to Destroy Democracy* that reveals the inner workings of Antifa cells. Ngo courageously upholds journalistic standards and has gone above and beyond the call of duty covering and uncovering Antifa activities and was beaten and hospitalized for it. Nonetheless, he is resolute in exposing and

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confronting the anarcho-communist Antifa movement as well as exposing Rose City Antifa and infiltrating the Seattle CHAZ.

Professor X: Is an unknown UC Berkeley history professor co-anchoring Chapter 6 who penned an anonymous letter to the university's history department titled an "Open Letter Against BLM, Police Brutality and Cultural Orthodoxy" that reveals the systemic illiberalism and unsapient policies in Berkeley and their leftist academia.

Rubenstein, M.A., Edwin S.: Author of "The Color of Crime 2016: Race, Crime, and Justice in America" used extensively in Chapter 2 and throughout the rest of the book. His articles have appeared in *Harvard Business Review*, *New York Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, and *Investor's Business Daily* and he is the author of *The Right Data: The Conservative Guidebook to Busting Liberal Economic Myths*.

On a personal level, I created for my very diverse fraternity brothers in 2020 at the Delta Tau Chapter of the Phi Kappa Tau Fraternity at Cal Poly Pomona University, and our readers as well, an Adversity & Less Privileged Rankings Survey for Townhall Scoring & Discussion. This is a self-survey and points challenge to determine who has encountered the most interracial crime and suffered from that adversity and a link to it can be found in the Appendix.

The whole purpose is open dialogue with the hope of breaking down racial stereotypes related to interracial crime and adversity and there are three parts to this survey for scoring:

- Top 10 Adversity Incidents List
- Top 10 Less Privileged Scoring List
- Diversity Extra Credit Bio

All three parts can be ranked with each item scored on a scale of one to three: one being less meaningful, three being the most, and two in between or in the middle. If you cannot produce 10 items in the first two sections, that's okay, list as many as you can. Don't be intimidated with a few incidents because like basketball, three outside shots nets three points each equals nine total and five free throws at one point each only equals five total.

The third section is an extra credit or bonus section if you believe you have diversity in your life, work, or family history, etc. Please keep this diversity biography info related to this topic no more two to three paragraphs long. You can only earn 1 to 3 points for this section.

You can also do a blind survey amongst friends if you like with the identify of each contestant (so as not to influence the scoring) and let the judges in a Townhall group rate each item on a scale of 1 to 3, and see who scores the highest, and then discuss the results and conclusions. When all three sections are added together, the highest possible score is 63 (30 + 30 + 3).

And finally, how did I score you might ask? Let's just say that no one has been able to beat my score. If you think you can, I welcome any and all challengers, so please check out the Appendix link at the end of this book and follow it to the Fratire Publishing Blog where you can score me—and perhaps yourself—and let's start a discussion on the blog and see where it goes.

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A SAPIENT Being's Preface

A black man in America is more likely to be struck by lightning than shot by a police officer and by the numbers, it's rare for police to kill anyone. However, when a shooting occurs, it needs to be evaluated on its own merits. The false narratives and fake news surrounding police shootings of innocent black suspects has caused law enforcement officers to be demonized, assaulted, and murdered.

Numerous scientific studies have proven that when behavioral, demographic, and other contextual factors are controlled, the racial disparity in police shootings disappears. In 2019, police shot and killed 1,003 people in the US, according to the *Washington Post's* Fatal Force database. Of those, 250 were black and 405 white. Police shot and killed 55 unarmed suspects, including 25 whites and 14 blacks and only one of the involved officers in 2019 was charged with murder.

According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR), there were 686,665 sworn police officers in the United States in 2018 which equals one unarmed black male shot and killed for every 49,047 sworn police officers! Despite these facts, politicians, activists, and the media continue to misrepresent them. It's time to stop the lying and set the record straight!

In 2018, police made 10,310,960 arrests, according to the FBI, and the race was known for 5.6 million offenders. Of them, 1,548,690 (27.4%) were black and there were 229 black males shot and killed by police that year, according to the *Washington Post*, for a ratio of one out of every 6,762 black offenders. The ratio of unarmed black men shot and killed (23) in 2018 was *one* out of 67,334 black men arrested!

These hard facts, inconvenient truths, and multiple unbiased data sources used for *Crime Rate Madness*, more than prove there is no epidemic of racist police shootings in the US. Furthermore, a long list of scientific papers disproves systemic racial bias in police killings.

Nonetheless, for some of you this *MADNESS* book will be a triggering event, denial of truth, and a painful intervention. For others, it will be a revelation, an epiphany, a sapient being moment.

Crime Rate Madness offers an opportunity to be part of the solution to this problem and as the time-tested saying goes, "Everyone is entitled to their own opinions—but they're not entitled to their own facts." Facts are facts, the truth is the truth—but they can be skewed and manipulated for disingenuous methods and false narratives also covered in this textbook.

The primary focus of *Crime Rate Madness* is an analysis of racial crime rate disparities, black-on-black crime, interracial victimization rates, 'so called' police brutality, depolicing efforts, BLM and Antifa instigated riots and lawlessness, SPLC false hate group ratings, OSF anti-law enforcement funding, and fake news and false narratives from the media.

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Are you interested in setting the record straight about crime and punishment and supporting our law enforcement community? If yes, please read on and if you also believe in the message of this book and willing to fight for it—please considering joining one of these two programs below sponsored by the SAPIENT Being.

Make Free Speech Again On Campus (MFSAOC) Program

Provide high school and college students the opportunity to start SAPIENT Being campus clubs, chapters, and alliances where independent, liberal, and conservative minded students can meet, discuss, and debate important issues and develop sapience in the process. Learn more about the process of practicing, protecting, and promoting viewpoint diversity, freedom of speech, and intellectual humility as part of the Make Free Speech Again On Campus (MFSAOC) program for on or off site campus groups at <https://www.sapientbeing.org/programs>.

World Of Writing Warriors (WOWW) Program

Return free speech, open dialogue and civil discourse to high school and college students and journalists without the cancel culture against those with differences in opinion, ideologies, and practices. Encourage open debate, dialogue, and the free expression of alternative and non- orthodox viewpoints with the goal of creating a World Of Writing Warriors (WOWW) program at <https://www.sapientbeing.org/programs> that upholds journalistic standards throughout all types of campus journalism and media.

Sapient Conservative Textbooks (SCT) Program

Relevant and current events textbooks program to help return conservative values, viewpoint diversity, and sapience to high school and college students and enlighten them on the many blessings to humankind that are the direct result of American exceptionalism, Western European culture, and Judeo-Christian values. The ethos for every textbook in the Sapient Conservative Textbooks (SCT) program is truth without bias and for more information on the 50 titles please visit the program website at <https://www.fratirepublishing.com/madnessbooks>.

Are You a Sapient Being or Want to Be One?

Sapience, also known as wisdom, is the ability to think and act using knowledge, experience, understanding, common sense and insight. Sapience is associated with attributes such as intelligence, enlightenment, unbiased judgment, compassion, experiential self-knowledge, self-actualization, and virtues such as ethics and benevolence.

Being a sapient being is not about identity politics, it's about doing what is right and borrows many of the essential qualities of Centrism that supports strength, tradition, open mindedness, and policy based on evidence not ideology.

Sapient beings are independent minded thinkers that achieve common sense solutions that appropriately address America's and the world's most pressing issues. They gauge situations based on context and reason, consideration, and probability. They are open minded and exercise conviction and willing to fight for it on the intellectual battlefield. Sapient beings don't blindly and recklessly follow their feelings or emotions.

Their unifying ideology is based on the truth, reason, logic, scientific method, and pragmatism—and not necessarily defined by compromise, moderation, or any particular faith—but is considerate of them.

Most importantly, per a letter written by Princeton professor Robert George in 2017 and endorsed by 28 professors from three Ivy League universities for incoming freshmen, "Think for yourself!"

George's letter continues:

Thinking for yourself means questioning dominant ideas even when others insist on their being treated as unquestionable. It means deciding what one believes not by conforming to fashionable opinions, but by taking the trouble to learn and honestly consider the strongest arguments to be advanced on both or all sides of questions— including arguments for positions that others revile and want to stigmatize and against positions others seek to immunize from critical scrutiny.

The love of truth and the desire to attain it should motivate you to think for yourself. The central point of a college education is to seek truth and to learn the skills and acquire the virtues necessary to be a lifelong truth-seeker. Open-mindedness, critical thinking, and debate are essential to discovering the truth. Moreover, they are our best antidotes to bigotry.

Merriam-Webster's first definition of the word "bigot" is a person "who is obstinately or intolerantly devoted to his or her own opinions and prejudices." The only people who need fear open-minded inquiry and robust debate are the actual bigots, including those on campuses or in the broader society who seek to protect the hegemony of their opinions by claiming that to question those opinions is itself bigotry.

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So, don't be tyrannized by public opinion. Don't get trapped in an echo chamber. Whether you in the end reject or embrace a view, make sure you decide where you stand by critically assessing the arguments for the competing positions. Think for yourself. Good luck to you in college!

Now, that might sound easy. But you will find—as you may have discovered already in high school—that thinking for yourself can be a challenge. It always demands self-discipline, and these days can require courage.

In today's climate, it's all-too-easy to allow your views and outlook to be shaped by dominant opinion on your campus or in the broader academic culture. The danger any student—or faculty member—faces today is falling into the vice of conformism, yielding to groupthink, the orthodoxy.

At many colleges and universities what John Stuart Mill called “the tyranny of public opinion” does more than merely discourage students from dissenting from prevailing views on moral, political, and other types of questions. It leads them to suppose that dominant views are so obviously correct that only a bigot or a crank could question them.

Since no one wants to be, or be thought of as, a bigot or a crank, the easy, lazy way to proceed is simply by falling into line with campus orthodoxies. Don't do it!

To be sure, our overly-politicized culture has a hard time viewing any “verbal cacophony” as a sign of strength and vibrancy. And perhaps nowhere is this truer than on many college campuses where political correctness is rampant, groupthink is common, and social media “mobs” arise in a flash to intimidate anyone who openly strays from the prevailing orthodoxy.

At the SAPIENT Being we're not intimidated—and our primary purpose is to seek the truth by enhancing viewpoint diversity, promoting intellectual humility, protecting freedom of speech and expression while developing sapience in the process—no matter what the cost on the intellectual battlefield, campus classroom, and marketplace of ideas. This is our ethos! Is it yours?

Best regards and sapiently yours,

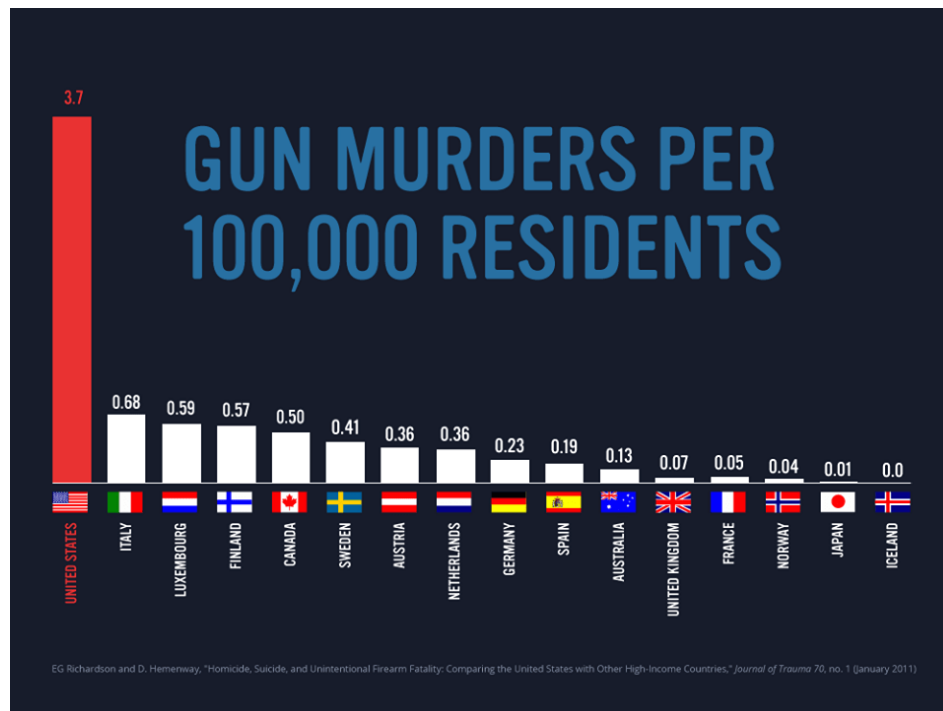


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1 – America's Embarrassing Crime Statistics & Perceptions



Credit: Lab Prohib in Gun Culture (2015).

Crime is a deliberate offense that a person, whether coerced or not, commits. United States crime has been monitored and reported since the 1700's. Crime rates have risen and fallen since then. Crime started increasing after 1963 and reached a peak in 1993. Since the mid-1990s during the Clinton administration, there has been a significant downward trend from 1994 to 2013, increasing slightly up through 2020.

Public perception, however, is misleading and most people believe that crime rates are up and worse than ever before. According to 17 Gallup polls, six-in-ten people say that there is more crime in the U.S. now than compared with previous years.

Other research performed by Pew Research Center shows similar findings with 57% of registered voters believe that crime has gotten worse since 2008, even though the FBI data clearly indicates rates declining in double-digits.

There are many forms of crime, and they are divided into four major classifications:

- Personal – These crimes are committed against a person, which affects them either physically or psychologically. Rape, assault, and murder are examples of personal crimes. Robbery, which is also categorized as a crime against property, is also

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considered a personal crime in that it causes physical and emotional distress to the victim.

- Property – Ownership of property, whether a car or savings, is one of the basic rights of a person, and preventing someone from enjoying that liberty through unlawful ways merits punishment. Fraud, forgery, theft, and robbery are categorized under crimes against property.
- Inchoate – Inchoate offenses are crimes committed to fulfill another crime. Conspiracy, attempt (i.e., to commit manslaughter, robbery, etc.) and bribery are types of inchoate offenses.
- Statutory – Statutory crimes are committed against the government as well as the laws passed by its legislative body. Insider trading, statutory rape, drug trafficking, and drunk driving are classified as statutory crimes.

There are three degrees of assault in violent crime:

- 1st Degree which is intentionally inflicted bodily harm and may result in a felony murder charge.
- 2nd Degree which differs from 1st Degree in that it may use a potentially deadly weapon, but death neither resulted nor was it intended.
- 3rd Degree which is a misdemeanor assault causing bodily injury.

Homicide, domestic violence, aggravated battery, hate crimes, rape, and physical and sexual abuse of an adult or a child all fall under the category of violent crime. Violent crimes include homicide, accidental or intentional murder, rape, or other sexual assault charges, robbery with or without a weapon, assault, inducing aggravated or simple assault and purse snatching or pickpocketing. All of these crimes include injury or threat of injury to the victim.

Property crimes are burglary with or without the intent of theft. Anyone who is not authorized to be onsite at a property and breaks in or is found there illegally is guilty of burglary. Theft is also a crime within this classification and can be as simple as theft of cash or small belongings. Motor vehicle theft is also included in this category; this includes attempted robberies that are unsuccessful.

Race, Crime, and Police Violence

In this section, Barry Latzer, professor emeritus at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY provides a number of key points from his June 2020 essay, “The Facts on Race, Crime, and Policing in America.”

Big city police are deployed in high numbers to low-income African American communities. Why? Because that’s where most of the crime is. That’s where it has been since the 1920s, and especially since the 1960s. Such deployments were far less common prior to the 1960s, when black communities were severely under-policed. The result was impunity for many black violent

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criminals and, in turn, an incentive for black men to engage in more violence as a self-defense mechanism.

The late 1960s changed this pattern. As black-on-white crime rose, police departments came under mounting pressure to control crime, much of which occurred in or near minority neighborhoods where it victimized black residents. African American violent crime rates soared between the 1960s and the early 1990s. During that period, in big cities, arrests of African Americans for homicide, the most accurate measure of violent crime, accounted for 65 to 78 percent of all homicide arrests. This is an extraordinary figure when one considers that the nonwhite population of these cities ranged from only 20 percent to a bit over 35 percent.

The situation today has improved considerably. African American crime rates, and United States crime rates generally, have fallen dramatically. For all persons of all age groups, the homicide death rate fell 34 percent from 1990 to 2016. For black males in the same time frame, the decline was 40 percent.

While violent crime has fallen, it nevertheless remains disproportionately high in communities of color. The latest police data collected by the FBI indicates that blacks comprised 58 percent of all murder arrests and 40 percent of those apprehended for all violent crimes. This disproportional involvement of African Americans in violent crime turns out to be the most significant factor of all in explaining the use of force against blacks by police.

It will be no surprise that violent criminals in the United States are commonly armed and dangerous. For assaults, for instance, 71 percent of arrested persons carried firearms. Among suspected murderers, 58 percent had guns, as did 42 percent of apprehended robbery suspects. This tally doesn't include the knives or blunt instruments recovered from violent offenders, including over 48,000 cutting instruments possessed by those arrested for assault alone.

Police, of course, are well aware of this situation. Charged with a duty to apprehend offenders, they are—and must be—prepared to use force. Confrontations, often armed confrontations, in these circumstances are inevitable.

Such confrontations will frequently involve white police and black suspects. Whites are a declining proportion of police departments in the United States, but they're still close to half the force in big-city departments where white males make up 44 percent of full-time sworn officers.

Does the Criminal Justice System Treat Blacks Less Fairly Than Whites?

Barry Latzer notes: The most recent 2020 George Floyd incident has raised anew the issue of police use of force, especially against people of color. Most Americans, black and white, believe that the criminal justice system treats blacks less fairly than whites. A 2019 Pew Research poll found that 84 percent of blacks and 63 percent of whites support this view. Those numbers may rise in the wake of the George Floyd episode.

Numerous proposals to reduce police violence are now being offered, but I'm skeptical that these will change things in the short or medium term. The reason for my lack of optimism is not that American police are incurably racist. Police are probably no more racist than the average American. Rather, it is that African Americans (or blacks, both terms used interchangeably

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throughout this book)—low-income, young, male, urban African Americans, to be precise—engage in violent misconduct at higher rates than other groups, and violent crime begets police violence. As numerous examples, studies, and reports will show, the more a group engages in violent crime, the more the police will use violence against members of that group.

Everyone Agrees Excessive Use of Force Should Be Eliminated

On June 6, 2020, Congress introduced H.R. 7120—Justice in Policing Act of 2020 to deal with police misconduct. The bill lowers the standard to convict police officers for misconduct, limits qualified immunity against civil action, provides additional tools to investigate patterns of discrimination, creates a national misconduct registry, and creates a framework to prohibit racial profiling at all levels.

Per Barry Latzer, other constructive solutions include: Improving officer training and standards, increasing transparency and the timely release of information, enhancing shooting investigations, reevaluating carotid restraint standards, and studying the effects of both public sector unions and civilian review boards. Since each shooting must be evaluated on its own merits, the mandatory use of body cameras could provide valuable evidence.

The media and protesters claim the violent actions of a few rioters do not represent most of the peaceful group, yet they argue the actions of one bad officer represents the whole. This faulty reasoning needs to stop. People need to forgo emotional arguments for rational analysis, stop confusing correlation with causation, and understand the impact of confounding variables.

For too long, the demonstrably false narrative about racially motivated police shootings has been propagated by politicians, activist groups, the media, and Hollywood. The data proves when contextual variables are considered, the racial disparity in police shootings disappears. It's time for the public to overcome their cognitive dissonance and discover the truth.

Interracial Crime

While blacks commit the majority of homicides, they are also the group with the highest percentage of homicide victims. According to the 2018 FBI UCR, there were 6,460 known-race homicide victims, of which 3,315 were white and 2,925 were black.

Whites were 51% of known race homicide victims and 76.5% of the total US population, while blacks were 45% of known race homicide victims, but only 13.4% of the US. That means the homicide rate for blacks was 3.35 times their percentage of the US population, making them over five times as likely to be homicide victims.

And who is mostly responsible for murdering these high percentages of blacks? It's not police—it's other blacks. Most crime is intraracial, where both victims and offenders share the same race, but when violent crime is interracial, blacks commit a far higher percentage than whites.

According to a Bureau of Justice Statistics 2018 study, 15.3% of crimes against whites were committed by blacks for a total of 547,948 crimes. In contrast, whites committed 10.6% of crimes against blacks for a total of 59,777 crimes. Anyone, including a fifth grader, can do the math here and arrive at the same answers.

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Despite being 13.4% of the population, blacks committed nine times more interracial crimes against whites than whites committed against blacks. If racism is the cause of interracial violence, white cops are not the problem.

Scientific Studies

Furthermore, Barry Latzer found, per a 2019 research article, published by the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS), detailed the findings of a study by David J. Johnson. The study analyzed fatal police shootings in 2015 and confirmed blacks, which were 12% of the population, accounted for 26% of those shot and killed by police.

But when violent crime was used as a benchmark, the anti-black disparity disappeared. The study found officers were more likely to shoot suspects of the same race, and more importantly, the number of police shootings could be predicted by race-specific violent crime rates.

The Collaborative Reform Initiative studied deadly force used by the Philadelphia Police Department from 2007 through 2013. The study determined 59% of officers involved in shootings were white and 34% were black. In these shootings, 80% of suspects were black, and the majority were young males. Unarmed suspects were 15.4% of all people shot by police, but 25% of white suspects and 15.8% of black suspects were unarmed.

The study found the shooting of unarmed suspects was most often caused by threat perception failures or physical altercations. With black suspects, white officers had a 6.8% threat perception failure and the rate for black officers was 11.6%. The study found no significant threat perception failures among different suspect racial groups.

A 2016 National Bureau of Economic Research study by Harvard Economics Professor Roland Fryer, analyzed racial differences in police use of force. It concluded that blacks and Hispanics were 50% more likely to experience non-lethal police use of force, but when controlling for contextual factors, the study found no racial disparity in the use of deadly force in police shootings. The study also debunked prior claims that implicit bias affected shooting decisions.

A 2014 study in the *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, by Dr. Lois James, used laboratory simulations to test racial and ethnic bias in police shootings. Previous research had suggested blacks were more likely to be perceived as having weapons. This study flashed images of people and objects, and test subjects were required to decide whether to shoot. Out of 827 scenarios, 588 of which required deadly force, unarmed subjects were shot 47 times.

Unarmed white suspects were shot 46 times and unarmed blacks were shot only once. Subjects also waited longer to shoot black suspects. The study found that “subconscious associations between race and threat exhibited by participants are not linked to shooting behavior.”

Enough of the Lying—Just Look at the Data

As reported by Jeffrey James Higgins, a retired DEA supervisory special agent and former Hillsborough County Sheriff’s Office deputy, with 25 years of law enforcement experience, with a Master of Science in Criminal Justice with a focus on research, in 2015, about 53.5 million

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people had at least one contact with police, and 95% of those contacts involved traffic stops, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

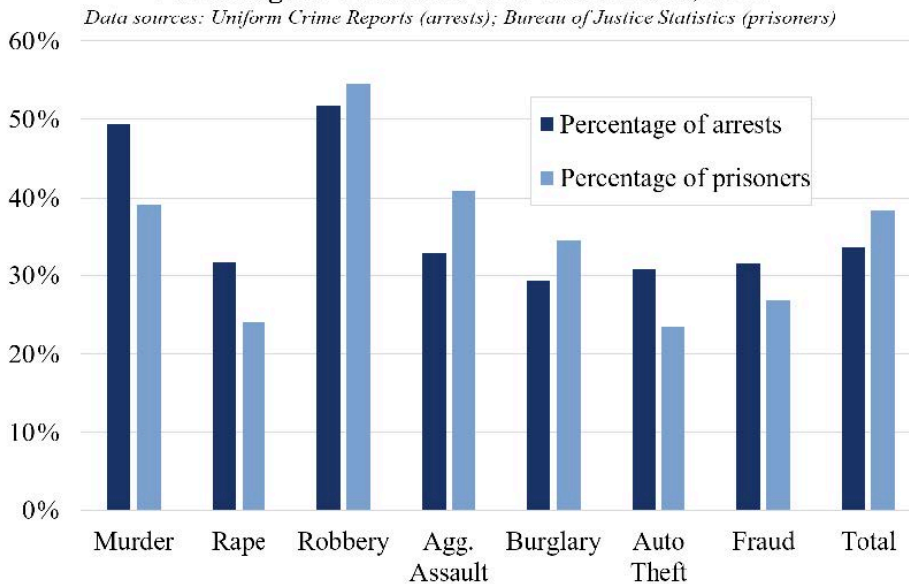
According to a BJS special report, 91% of whites and 85% of blacks contacted by police during traffic stops said police behaved properly. Of citizens contacted during street stops, 81% said police acted properly. Only 2% of all citizens contacted by police experienced force, or the threat of force.

After the Ahmoud Arbery murder in Georgia, LeBron James tweeted: “We’re literally hunted EVERYDAY/EVERYTIME we step foot outside the comfort of our homes!” That sentiment has been repeated during the recent protests, but does it reflect reality?

According to the US census, in July 2019, an estimated 328,239,523 people resided in the US. Blacks comprise 13.4%, or 43,984,096 people. That means police shot and killed one unarmed black male out of every 3,141,721 black Americans. Does that sound like an epidemic of police murders?

The numbers of unarmed blacks shot and killed by police are so low, most Americans recognize their names. Comparatively, every year police kill a larger number of unarmed whites, but almost no one knows their names.

**Fig. 7: Percentage of Arrested Suspects Who Were Black, 2009–2013;
Percentage of Prisoners Who Were Black, 2013**



Why does the media ignore these shootings? And focus on the others? If you fall into this illiberal mind set, you’ll have difficulties understanding the true cause of crime rate disparities amongst America’s demographics. However, *Crime Rate Madness* can help provide a non-biased, truthful, and sapient point of view.

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It's true the relative percentage of blacks killed is higher than with whites, but the press does not cover the shooting of whites to the same extent, probably because it contradicts the narrative of racist police. Shootings later determined to be justified are still trumpeted as proof of racism—as with the 2014 death of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri.

Even in bad shootings, there is often scant evidence of racism, because it's difficult to determine internal motivations. It's bad science to assume racism based solely on the disparate numbers between racial populations. As an example, a study of police shootings in 2015 showed suicidal whites were more likely to be killed by police. Are police racist against whites? Of course not!

Is There Racial Bias in Law Enforcement

The past two years have seen unprecedented concern about racial bias in law enforcement. Deaths of young black men at the hands of the police led to serious rioting in Ferguson, Missouri, and in Baltimore. These and other deaths gave rise to the Black Lives Matter movement, which has carried out hundreds of demonstrations across the country and even in Canada. It is widely assumed that the police and the courts are strongly biased—certainly against blacks, and probably against Hispanics.

This problem cannot be fully understood by concentrating on a few cases, no matter how disturbing they may first appear. There were an estimated 11,300,000 arrests in the United States in 2013, the overwhelming majority of which were carried out properly. It is only in a larger context that we can draw conclusions about systemic police bias or misbehavior.

This larger context is characterized by two fundamental factors. The first is that different racial groups commit crime at strikingly different rates and have done so for many years. The second is that crime, overall, has declined dramatically over the last 20 years. Only after considering these points is it possible to draw well-founded conclusions about police bias.

In 2005 (updated in 2016), “The Color of Crime 2016: Race, Crime, and Justice in America” by Edwin S. Rubenstein, M.A., provides numerous government crime statistics that shows blacks were seven times more likely to commit murder and eight times more likely to commit robbery than people of other races, while Asians had consistently low crime rates. Hispanics appeared to be committing violent crime at roughly three times the white rate, but this conclusion was tentative because official statistics often failed to distinguish between whites and Hispanics.

The study also found that blacks were seven times more likely than whites to be in prison and Hispanics were three times more likely. It also concluded that high black arrest and imprisonment rates—often cited as evidence of a racist criminal justice system—were explained by the black share of offenders.

Denying the True Cause of Crime Rate Disparities Amongst America's Demographics?

As you will clearly see as you read through this book, the hard facts, inconvenient truths, and multiple unbiased data sources used for *Crime Rate Madness* more than prove there is NO epidemic of racist police shootings in the America. Furthermore, a long list of scientific papers disproves systemic racial bias in police killings.

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Nonetheless, for some of you this textbook will be a will be a triggering event, denial of truth, and a painful intervention. For others, it will be a revelation, an epiphany, a sapient being moment. If you fall into the first category of those who refuse to accept the true cause of crime rate disparities amongst America's demographics—would you be open to hearing other and alternative points of view? If you're open to dissecting unproven and false narratives of systemic racism, white supremacy, and rampant police brutality—congratulate yourself and read on.

If it's your 'so-called' progressive point of view that the only reasonable explanation for the "unequal outcomes" of crime rate statistics is proof of racial bias and systemic racism in law enforcement—could there be other reasons you haven't considered before, heard about, or were taught?

If the answer is yes, that's a sapient decision, so let's get started with our next significant fact:

White officers are no more likely than black or Hispanic officers to shoot black civilians. It is a racial group's rate of violent crime that determines police shootings, not the race of the officer. The more frequently officers encounter violent suspects from any given racial group, the greater the chance that members of that racial group will be shot by a police officer. In fact, if there is a bias in police shootings after crime rates are taken into account, it is against white civilians.

The True Statistics of Police Killings

"The Color of Crime 2016" report exposes another aspect of race-relations that is largely ignored by the media is the fact that more whites are killed by police than blacks. On top of this, FBI data show that for every 10,000 black Americans arrested for violent crime, three are killed, yet for every 10,000 white Americans arrested for violent crime, four are killed.

Biased, newspapers make it difficult to see this fact, though clicking on categories like race or choosing "total" rather than "per million" reveals the amounts of whites killed annually can in fact be more than double or triple that of blacks. Do you know any of their names? Taking into account that blacks are far more likely to commit violent crime than whites, these figures, if anything, suggest an anti-white bias. It is possible that due to negative press in the past, police are more hesitant to shoot blacks than they are to shoot whites.

Blacks Americans are also 18 times more likely to shoot and kill a police officer than the other way around. Despite making up only 6.4% of the population of the United States, black males account for 33% of cop killers. Blacks are far more likely per 100,000 to kill police officers than any other race.

The black population in America ranged from 11.6 percent to 13 percent between 1980 to 2013. Compared to that percentage in the population, the percentage of black offenders who killed police officers per 100,000 is extremely high.

Hard Data Proves There is No Epidemic of Racist Police Shootings

There is a plethora of fake news articles and false narrative and biased studies that in one way or another, attempt to reject the overwhelming evidence of numerous scientific studies that has

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proven that when behavioral, demographic, and other “contextual” factors are controlled—the racial disparity in police shootings disappears. Beware of these studies!

Despite the truth, leftward bias, anti-police narratives, and fake news sources with false narratives tend to thrive in an echo chamber of unsapience that is viewpoint orthodox, statistically unsound, and to one degree or another, violate at least one of the fifteen the most important fallacies of logic as covered in Chapter 8.

Although an arguable amount of progress has been made in the general academic treatment of race, the intersection of race and crime still proves to be a problematic topic for social science as previously noted. A race and crime summary from a number of studies compiled by Criminal Justice is listed below:

As Sampson and Wilson (1995) stated, “The discussion of race and crime is mired in an unproductive mix of controversy and silence ... criminologists are loathe to speak ... for fear of being misunderstood or labeled racist.” Nonetheless, the disproportionate involvement of minorities with crime, both as victims and perpetrators, demands a systematic and balanced exploration.

Many social scientists Mann (1993) and Stark (1990) complicate the matter with assertions that the perceived differential between groups with regard to crime is reducible to either systematized bias or unreliable/misapplied statistics. To counter, a number of scholars Hawkins (1986); Hindelang (1978); Katz (1988); Sampson and Wilson (1995) have provided arguments that both acknowledge the differentials while furthering the etiological debate.

Long List of Scientific Papers Disprove Racial Bias in Police Killings

Per Rubenstein (2016), there are dramatic race differences in crime rates. Asians have the lowest rates, followed by whites, and then Hispanics. Blacks have notably high crime rates. This pattern holds true for virtually all crime categories and for virtually all age groups. The high black crime rate also explains the high incarceration rate for blacks compared to whites—and are not due to unfair sentencing, police bias, or systemic racism.

Even though overall crime indices have been falling for the past 25 year, Unz (2013) noted in the case of blacks, for the last 25 years, the weighted crime correlations have steadily risen from 0.60 to around 0.80 or above, almost always falling within between 0.75 and 0.85 range.

It’s important to recognize that within the world of academic sociology discovering an important correlation in the range of 0.80 or above is quite remarkable, almost extraordinary. And even these correlations between black population prevalence and urban crime rates may actually tend to significantly understate the reality.

Lott and Moody (2017), using one of the most comprehensive list of police shootings compiled, finds black suspects are not more likely to be shot by white officers than blacks after controlling for a whole host of variables and finds no support for racial based discrimination by white officers.

Per Cesario et al. (2018), we know blacks are over represented compared to their percentage of the population in police killings, but that isn’t the right benchmark. Blacks also commit a

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significant number of crimes which makes them more likely to find themselves in scenarios involving police, and that alone means they're more likely to "act out" and lead to a justified police killing.

Using various metrics of crime (murder, violent crime, weapons violations), and looking at all fatal shootings, they found a consistent anti-white bias in police shootings. Disaggregating the data and only looking at unarmed victims shows blacks still usually not being discriminated against and, in fact, being shot less than you'd expect based on their crime indices.

James (2016) did a lab experiment with police officers and found officers took longer to shoot blacks than whites in their scenarios (1.09 to shoot a white, 1.32 seconds to shoot a black), and they were more likely to wrongly shoot non-aggressing whites than non-aggressing blacks.

Johnson et al. (2019) looked at 2015 data and found that black and white cops were equally likely to shoot blacks.

Fryer (2016, revised 2018) found no racial bias in police shootings, though he did find bias in police use of force. The data was limited to Houston, though, so it's hard to know if the data is generalizable.

Ross (2015) found a racial bias in police shootings and was widely reported in media. There are critical issues that weren't reported though: it didn't use incident level data, making it subject to the ecological fallacy. Further, it used odd metrics of crime (like assault and weapons violations), when crimes like homicide are more appropriate because those crimes typically include a body and have much less police discretion in terms of arrests etc.

Goff et al. (2016) found no bias in police shootings but did find a bias in police force (like Fryer). However, when they controlled for violent crime, whites were actually more likely to experience use of force than blacks were.

Per Barry Latzer, a professor emeritus at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY and 2016 author of *The Rise and Fall of Violent Crime in America*, there are three more studies below worth considering.

The Chicago Study

As it turns out, when it comes to the use of force, the race of the police officer may not be significant. A study of 270 police shootings in Chicago from 2006 to 2014 found that the demographics of the officers who fired their weapons matched the demographics of the police department. Whites were 51 percent of the shooters and 53 percent of the force; blacks were 23 percent of the shooters and 25 percent of the force. In other words, there is no evidence that white police were more likely to discharge their weapons or that African American officers were less likely. This is especially noteworthy given the demographics of the shooting victims: 5 percent were white, 14 percent Hispanic, and an eye-popping 80 percent were black.

Equally significant is the reason for the confrontation. In the overwhelming majority of cases (77 percent), the police were reactive, not proactive. They were responding, in the typical scenario, to a call about a violent crime. In the proactive situation (23 percent of the shootings), the officer initiated the contact, e.g., stopped a suspicious person.

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One study showed that white police officers were no more likely than black officers to fatally shoot black civilians. In 80 percent of the shootings, the officer reported a gun threat, and in 60 percent a firearm was recovered. In the remaining 20 percent, the officer said (s)he was threatened with a motor vehicle (12 percent), a weapon other than a gun (10 percent), or a physical attack (8 percent).

In short, according to the Chicago data, in the overwhelming majority of police-civilian shootings, the police didn't initiate the confrontation, but rather were summoned by civilian reports, whereupon they fired in response to a direct threat of an attack, usually with a gun.

Nowadays many mistrust police accounts, suspecting a cover-up or at least a slanting of the truth. But there is empirical and unbiased support for the police version of events. It comes in a recent study of fatal police shootings and it is to this study that we cover below.

The Fatal Shootings Study

Psychologists led by David J. Johnson of the University of Maryland created a database of 917 fatal shootings of civilians by police in 2015. They correlated various factors—characteristics of the police officer, the civilian who was shot, and the county in which the incident occurred—with the race of the victim.

First, they found no evidence of bias against victims of color. "Controlling for predictors at the civilian, officer, and county levels," the analysts wrote, "a person fatally shot by police was 6.67 times less likely ... to be Black than White and 3.33 times less likely ... to be Hispanic than White. Thus, in the typical shooting, we did not find evidence of anti-Black or anti-Hispanic disparity."

This accords with national data compiled by the *Washington Post*, not exactly a pro-police publication, for a five-year period (2015-2019). The *Post* tallied 4,263 fatal shootings by police for which the race or ethnicity of the victim was known. Of these, 53 percent were white, 28 percent were black, and 20 percent were Hispanic. In other words, nearly twice as many whites as blacks were fatally shot by police.

Professor Johnson and associates examined the 2015 incidents in detail to determine the reasons for the shootings. They found that "[t]he vast majority—between 90 percent and 95 percent—of the civilians shot by officers were actively attacking police or other citizens when they were shot." This confirms the claims of police shooters in Chicago, as noted above.

It also reinforces Roland Fryer's highly publicized study on race and the use of force by police. Fryer found, after controlling for numerous factors, that blacks were 27.4 percent less likely than non-Hispanic whites to be fatally shot by police.

A second major finding of the Johnson study was the absence of any correlation between the race of the officer and that of the victim. That is, after controlling for other factors, white police officers were no more likely than black officers to fatally shoot black civilians. In fact, the more black officers on a police force, the more African Americans were fatally shot.

The most significant finding of all, though, was the correlation between violent crime and police shooting. The more violent crime by blacks in a county, the more blacks shot to death by police. In the words of the study:

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Officer race, sex, or experience did not predict the race of a person fatally shot beyond relationships explained by county demographics. On the other hand, race-specific violent crime strongly predicted the race of a civilian fatally shot by police, explaining over 40% of the variance in civilian race. These results bolster claims to take into account violent crime rates when examining fatal police shootings.

It is possible, of course, that police discriminate more when nonlethal force is involved. The Fryer study drew that very conclusion, finding, for instance, that police were 18 percent more likely to shove a black person than a white in similar circumstances. But this analysis, which was limited to New York City during the aggressive “stop-and-frisk” years, did not include data on crime rates within each police precinct broken down by race or ethnicity. Unlike the Johnson study, in other words, Fryer did not correlate nonlethal force with the violent crime rate of minority groups.

Police Violence and Criminal Violence

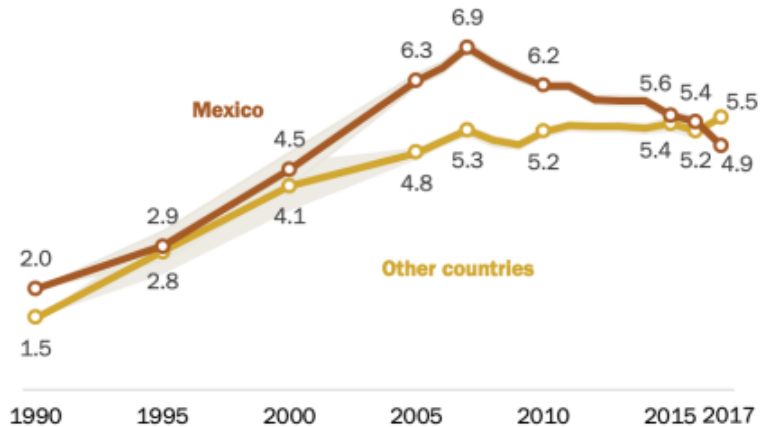
American police must face down armed violent criminals. That’s their job. Often those violent threats come from young, male, urban African Americans. As long as that is the case there will be violent confrontations between police and black civilians. Increasing the number of black police officers won’t change this. Nor will study commissions, police budget reductions, chokehold prohibitions, or the elimination of qualified immunity from civil suits, to mention a few of the proposals to curb police being proposed. Some of these proposals may be wise, some not. But none will dramatically reduce the number of violent confrontations between police and African Americans.

This situation will change significantly when black violent crime rates decline significantly. That won’t occur any time soon, but it will happen. It happened to Irish-Americans who committed crime at exceptionally high rates in the 19th century, and to Italian-Americans who did likewise in the early 20th century. As the United States continues to reduce obstacles to black social advancement, and as African Americans take advantage of the opportunities that this country affords them, their crime too will become a distant memory. The big question is: When?

15 – Illegal Immigrants vs. Crime Rates, Asylum & Birth Tourism

U.S. unauthorized immigrant total declines from Mexico, but rises from other nations

In millions



Note: Shading shows range of estimated 90% confidence interval.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented U.S. Census Bureau data.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

The Center for Immigration Studies (CIS) is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit research organization founded in 1985. It is the nation's only think tank devoted exclusively to research and policy analysis of the economic, social, demographic, fiscal, and other impacts of immigration on the United States.

In June 2004, the CIS website published a leading article from law enforcement expert Heather Mac Donald, a John M. Olin fellow at the Manhattan Institute and a contributing editor to *City Journal* titled "Crime and the Illegal Alien: The Fallout from Crippled Immigration Enforcement." Amongst her many findings and conclusions that cover the beginning of this chapter are as follows:

Prisons can easily determine the race and ethnicity of inmates but determining immigration status is harder because it is generally based on self-reporting. Convicted felons are not eager to admit they are not citizens because they could be deported after they are released. So-called sanctuary cities forbid local police departments even from asking prisoners about immigration status.

Despite the difficulty in determining immigrant crime rates, Hispanics have higher crime rates than the majority white population, and many immigrants are Hispanic. Legal immigrants are

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people whom the United States chooses to admit to its territory. If the selection process were perfect, no criminals would be admitted, and the immigrant crime rate would be zero. For immigrants to have even low crime rates reflects poorly on immigration policy.

Illegal immigrants are, by definition, not even selected, and there are only partial data on illegal immigrants, the crimes they commit, and where they are from. And speaking of definitions, the terms illegal alien, illegal immigrant, undocumented immigrant, unauthorized immigrant, are all used in this chapter.

The Department of Justice's State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) reimburses prisons and jails for the costs of holding illegal aliens. Prison systems must document the immigration status of inmates to get SCAAP payments—sanctuary jurisdictions choose to forego this subsidy. For this reason, and because the SCAAP data provides the most accurate statistical database for illegal aliens, it is used in the reports highlighted in this chapter.

Crime and Illegal Aliens

In a 2011 report, "Criminal Alien Statistics," the Government Accountability Office (GAO) studied the 249,000 illegal aliens for whom SCAAP funds were paid in 2009. It found that this group of aliens had been arrested a total of 1.7 million times— an average of roughly seven arrests per illegal alien inmate—and had been charged with 2.9 million separate offenses, or roughly 12 offenses each.

All told, these criminal aliens accounted for the following numbers of arrests for the following crimes:

- Homicides: 25,064
- Sex offenses: 69,929
- Assaults: 213,047

GAO found that about 66 percent of the SCAAP criminal illegal aliens in state prisons were born in Mexico and another 17 percent were born in the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Cuba, or Jamaica. Local jail inmates were even more heavily Mexican. Seventy percent were born in Mexico, while another 13 percent were from other Latin American countries.

The operating costs (prison staff salaries, medical care, food, utilities) of incarcerating these criminal illegal aliens in state prison systems totaled \$7 billion for fiscal years 2003 through 2009. This figure obviously does not include the costs of incarcerating illegal aliens in sanctuary jurisdictions because those costs are unknown.

Per Mac Donald's report, in Los Angeles for example, dozens of gang members from a ruthless Salvadoran prison gang have snuck back into town after having been deported for such crimes as murder, shootings, and drug trafficking. Police officers know who they are and know that their mere presence in the country is a felony. Yet should an LAPD officer arrest an illegal gangbanger for felonious reentry, it is the officer who will be treated as a criminal by his own department—for violating the LAPD's rule against enforcing immigration law.

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The LAPD's ban on immigration enforcement is replicated in immigrant-heavy localities across the country—in New York, Chicago, Austin, San Diego, and Houston, for example. These so-called "sanctuary policies" generally prohibit a city's employees, including the police, from reporting immigration violations to federal authorities.

Sanctuary laws are a testament to the political power of immigrant lobbies. So powerful is this demographic clout that police officials shrink from even mentioning the illegal alien crime wave. "We can't even talk about it," says a frustrated LAPD captain. "People are afraid of a backlash from Hispanics." Another LAPD commander in a predominantly Hispanic, gang-infested district sighs: "I would get a firestorm of criticism if I talked about [enforcing the immigration law against illegals]." Neither captain would speak Mac Donald, for attribution.

In 2003, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was broken up into three bureaus in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS): the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP); and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Mac Donald's backgrounder report focuses on ICE, which is responsible for, among other things, enforcement of federal immigration laws in the interior of the United States.

A Safe Haven

The ordinarily tough-as-nails former LAPD Chief Daryl Gates enacted Special Order 40 in 1979—in response to the city's burgeoning population of illegal aliens—showing that even the most unapologetic law-and-order cop is no match for immigration demographics. The order prohibits officers from "initiating police action where the objective is to discover the alien status of a person."

In practice, this means that the police may not even ask someone they have arrested about his immigration status until after criminal charges have been entered. They may not arrest someone for immigration violations. Officers certainly may not check a suspect's immigration status prior to arrest, nor may they notify ICE about an illegal alien picked up for minor violations.

Per Mac Donald, only if an illegal alien has already been booked for a felony or multiple misdemeanors may they inquire into his status or report him to immigration authorities.

Los Angeles' sanctuary law, and all others like it, contradicts everything that has been learned about public safety in the 1990s. A key policing discovery of the last decade was the "great chain of being" in criminal behavior. Pick up a law-violator for a "minor" crime, and you'll likely prevent a major crime. Enforcing graffiti and turnstile-jumping laws nabs you murderers and robbers. Enforcing known immigration violations, such as reentry following deportation, against known felons would be even more productive.

LAPD officers recognize illegal deported gang members all the time—flashing gang signs at court hearings for rival gangbangers, hanging out on the corner, or casing a target. These illegal returnees are, simply by being in the country after deportation, committing a felony. "But if I see a deportee from the Mara Salvatrucha [Salvadoran prison] gang crossing the street, I know I can't touch him," laments a Los Angeles gang officer. Only if the deported felon has given the

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officer some other reason to stop him—such as an observed narcotics sale—can the officer accost him, and only for that non-immigration-related reason. The officer cannot arrest him for the immigration felony. Madness!

And no one has ever suggested not enforcing drug laws, say, for fear of intimidating drug-using crime victims. But in any case, the official rationale for sanctuary rules could be honored by limiting police utilization of immigration laws to some subset of immigration violators: deported felons, say, or repeat criminal offenders whose immigration status is already known to the police.

The real reason why cities prohibit their police officers and other employees from immigration reporting and enforcement is, like nearly everything else in immigration policy, the numbers. The population of illegal aliens and their legal brethren has grown so large that public officials are terrified of alienating them, even at the expense of annulling the law and tolerating avoidable violence.

Criminal Aliens Are Victimizing Americans

In 2011, the Government Accountability Office released a study on approximately 250,000 illegal aliens locked up in our federal, state, and local prisons. Those prisoners had been arrested nearly 1.7 million times and committed 3 million offenses, averaging about seven arrests and 12 offenses each. Their convictions ran the gamut from drug-dealing and sex crimes to kidnapping and murder.

Mac Donald, reports: California, Texas, and Arizona, which have large numbers of illegal aliens, have significant problems due to those aliens breaking the law. Indeed, an unreleased internal report by the Texas Department of Public Safety indicates that from 2008 to 2014, illegal aliens committed over 600,000 crimes—including nearly 3,000 homicides and almost 8,000 sexual assaults—in that state alone. No wonder Texas is leading 26 states in a lawsuit against the federal government that has so far successfully blocked Obama from implementing his 2014 immigration amnesty plan.

When local jurisdictions protect illegal aliens from law enforcement, they enable them to commit more crimes. Kathryn Steinle, a 32-year-old resident of San Francisco, would be alive today but for that city's sanctuary policy, she was murdered by an illegal alien who had previously committed seven felonies. The man who shot her in the back, Juan Francisco Lopez-Sanchez, had been released from custody by San Francisco after city officials decided not to prosecute him on a drug charge. They did not hand him over to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, even though the agency had filed an immigration detainer on him. Lopez-Sanchez stated in an interview that "he knew San Francisco was a sanctuary city where he would not be pursued by immigration officials."

It was an all-too-familiar story. In 2008, an illegal alien gang member murdered a father and his two teenage sons as they returned to their San Francisco home from a family barbecue. The killer had been convicted of two violent felonies as a juvenile: a gang-related assault and the attempted robbery of a pregnant woman. But because San Francisco's policy is to ignore

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immigration status, federal authorities were never informed that the two-time felon was in the country illegally.

Every day, thousands of innocent Americans are victimized by sanctuary policies that allow dangerous predators to roam their cities. Local officials are putting the welfare of criminals who have no right to be in our country above the welfare of their law-abiding citizens. These policies must be changed.

But the same reality that drives cities to enact sanctuary policies—the growing numbers of legal and illegal immigrants—also cripples federal authorities’ own ability to enforce the immigration law against criminals. Even if immigrant-saturated cities were to discard their sanctuary policies and start enforcing immigration violations where public safety demands it, it is hard to believe that ICE could handle the additional workload.

Perennially starved for resources by Congress and the executive branch, ICE lacks the detention space to house the massive criminal alien population and the manpower to manage it. In fact, little the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and its successors have done over the last 45 years—above all its numerous displays of managerial incompetence—can be understood outside of the sheer overmatch between the agency and the size of the population it theoretically oversees.

Illegal Immigrant Crime (More Than Unsapient Studies Suggest) Isn't Being Reported

State	% of Citizens/ Lawful Immigrants Incarcerated	% of Illegal Aliens Incarcerated	% More Likely Than Citizens/Lawful Immigrants to be Incarcerated	Total Number of Illegal Aliens Incarcerated	Total Illegal Alien Population
California	0.482%	1.594%	231%	42,188	2,646,000
Texas	0.754%	1.210%	60%	22,477	1,858,000
Florida	0.732%	1.303%	78%	12,475	957,000
New York	0.354%	1.017%	187%	8,877	873,000
New Jersey	0.322%	1.738%	440%	9,783	563,000
Arizona	0.702%	2.815%	301%	10,300	366,000
Washington	0.395%	1.373%	248%	3,866	282,000
Nevada	0.595%	1.552%	161%	3,671	236,000
Oregon	0.454%	1.667%	267%	2,440	146,000
New Mexico	0.667%	0.948%	42%	907	96,000
		*		**	8,023,000**

*Based on data reported by states to the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program

**As reported by FAIR

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Anecdotes, though numerous and damning, can explain only so much in an attempt to deny conflicting illegal immigrant crime studies as noted in May 2001 by Carl F. Horowitz's "An Examination of U.S. Immigration Policy and Serious Crime" for Center for Immigration Studies. Per his report:

Supporters of keeping U.S. immigration at high levels argue, with apparently convincing evidence, that immigrants as a whole are no more crime-prone than the native-born. Yet such an appraisal invites an age-old question: What's wrong with this picture? How is that the foreign-born as a whole, according to several studies, represent no statistical anomaly, yet so much other evidence indicates they are responsible for a wave of individual and organized crime? The explanation, this report argues, is that much of the crime, a lot more than structured studies would suggest, isn't being reported.

For one thing, immigrants are victims of crimes committed by fellow immigrants (all the more likely to be hidden from view if the assailant is a family member or close relative), and are often too scared, bound by custom, or fearful of deportation. This tendency may be heightened by the insularity of certain immigrant cultures, especially where concentrated in low-income neighborhoods. Many foreign-born criminals either hide within our nation's borders or operate outside of them. And the FBI's crime figures reflect state and local crime reports, which often omit any mention of an offender's national identity.

But this reality should not undercut concern over the crimes immigrants commit. States with large immigrant populations, such as California and New York, have had to devote an enormous portion of their law enforcement and criminal justice budgets to investigating, apprehending, and incarcerating immigrants to ensure safety for the law-abiding. The federal government since the mid-1990s has stepped up funding of state and local efforts for this purpose. That many of the immigrants committing crimes entered here illegally (or overstayed their visas) adds fuel to the fire.

Given that the flow of illegal immigration shows little or no sign of slowing, further federalization of crime control, for better or worse, appears to be a fixture on the long-term horizon. As such, proposals for reforming the Immigration and Naturalization Service may be at best of limited benefit. In the final analysis, the most effective way of controlling immigrant crime is to better enforce entry and visa time limits, alter the main basis for legal entry from family reunification to employment skills, and lower the overall immigration ceiling.

Getting a Realistic Portrait of Illegal Alien Crime

Horowitz's report examines the rate at which illegal aliens are incarcerated in state and local correctional facilities after being convicted of a crime. To determine that rate:

- He and his team analyzed incarceration data from the federal government's State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) and compared it to the public records of state and local prisons.
- Via SCAAP, state entities apply to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to obtain reimbursement for the costs associated with incarcerating illegal aliens.

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- Accordingly, the rate at which a state seeks reimbursement provides a good snapshot of the number of illegal aliens in its criminal justice system.
- In order to estimate how many illegal aliens are currently incarcerated in a given state, we relied on data from the most recent SCAAP report published by the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).
- Our other calculations are based on commonly available state corrections/criminal justice reports and other non-SCAPP federal data.

The Data They Used

The Horowitz report for CIS focuses on Arizona, California, Florida, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Texas, and Washington because:

- The majority of the illegal population in the United States lives within these states.
- Individually, they all have significant, dense illegal alien populations.
- They consistently report to SCAAP, and therefore have the most reliable and complete data.
- The majority of the population in these states lives within a SCAAP-reporting district.

There is little to suggest that our conclusions would be significantly different were we somehow able to obtain valid data for those jurisdictions that either do not participate in SCAAP or that do not produce enough SCAAP data to reliably estimate their total numbers of incarcerated illegal aliens.

Taken together, these ten reporting states represent a statistically significant sample. Although the calculations in this report are specific to those states, they include 65 percent of the total illegal alien population in the U.S. Therefore, even if the majority of unlawfully-present foreigners in the states not covered were never arrested, the rate at which illegal aliens are incarcerated would not change appreciably.

This report does not cover illegal aliens who have been convicted of federal criminal charges and are serving time in a Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facility. Therefore, it does not include those illegal aliens incarcerated for committing immigration-related crimes such as illegal re-entry, welfare fraud, or identity theft.

Summary of Findings

FAIR found that in all SCAAP-reporting states along the Southern Border, and in SCAAP-reporting interior states that are preferred destinations for unlawful migrants, illegal aliens are incarcerated at a much higher rate than citizens and lawfully-present aliens.

SCAAP data indicate that illegal aliens are typically at least three times as likely to be incarcerated than citizens and lawfully-present aliens. Since the SCAAP program only includes those illegal aliens who have, at some point, been convicted of a crime, the only reasonable

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conclusion is that illegal aliens must commit crimes at a higher rate than citizens or lawfully-present aliens in order to be incarcerated at such high rates.

These findings stand in stark contrast to the narrative pushed by the open-borders lobby that illegal aliens are less likely to commit crimes compared to citizens or lawfully-present aliens.

Why They Used SCAAP Data for Their Study

SCAAP is governed by Section 241(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1231(i), as amended, and Title II, Subtitle C, Section 20301, Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Public Law 103-322.

SCAAP provides federal cash assistance to states and localities that incurred correctional officer salary costs for incarcerating criminal illegal aliens. The program will reimburse state and local correctional authorities for “Verified Illegal Aliens”—foreign nationals who have been determined by ICE to be in the United States illegally.

Illegal aliens for whom reimbursement is sought must have at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions. And they must have been incarcerated for at least four consecutive days during the reporting period. These requirements mean that SCAAP reporting provides the best data currently available on illegal alien rates of incarceration because it furnishes information on individuals who are both convicted criminals and known illegal aliens.

As such, more accurate conclusions can be drawn from the analysis of SCAAP data than can be drawn from other available sources of information on illegal aliens and crime (used by open-border proponents) for these reasons:

- Researchers using SCAAP data need not apply subjective criteria in an effort to make educated guesses about which foreign nationals in a given sample might be illegal aliens.
- Similarly, researchers examining SCAAP data do not need to rely on notoriously inaccurate self-reported information about an individual’s immigration status.

Methodology

As previously noted, SCAAP reimbursement is provided only for those illegal aliens who have sustained “at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law,” and who have been “incarcerated for at least 4 consecutive days during the reporting period.”

Because the program covers only those illegal aliens who have had more than just a brief brush with the law, Horowitz’s team of researchers believe (as listed below) that the SCAAP data provide the most accurate snapshot currently available of the rate at which illegal aliens commit crimes for these logical reasons:

- To determine the total number of citizens and lawfully-present aliens who are incarcerated, they took the overall population of each referenced state and subtracted the estimated total number of illegal alien residents.

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- They then took the number of incarcerated individuals and subtracted SCAAP-reported illegal aliens from that total. This allowed them to distinguish illegal aliens from citizens and those aliens who are lawfully present in the United States.
- They then determined incarceration rates by comparing the total number of illegal aliens in each state to the total reported by SCAAP as incarcerated in that state.
- Using population data from the Census Bureau and overall prison population data aggregated by the Prison Policy Initiative, they then performed similar calculations to determine incarceration rates for U.S. citizens and lawfully-present aliens.

'Illegal' Aliens Commit Crime at a Far Higher Rate Than Citizens and 'Legal' Immigrants

When making immigration policy, it is important that we be honest about the facts. In this case, the available facts appear to show that illegal aliens (primarily Mexican and Central American) commit crimes at a much higher rate than the rest of the population. But, as noted above, much of the research on illegal aliens and crimes is marked by a deliberate attempt to ignore such data.

From the Statista Research Department, December 2020 update, the “World's most dangerous cities, by murder rate 2020” found from their crime statistics that rank the 50 most dangerous cities of 2020, by murder rate per 100,000 inhabitants, in the world—most of the world’s most dangerous cities are located in Latin America. The murder rate of Los Cabos in Mexico was 138.26 for every 100,000 people living in the city. The highest ranked city outside of Latin America is St. Louis in the United States, which is ranked thirteenth with a murder rate of 60.59 in 2018. Detroit, with a murder rate of 39.7, came in at forty-second place.

Violence in Latin America is caused in great part by drug trafficking, weapons trafficking, and gang wars. Between 2007 and 2012, it was estimated that there were nearly 38,000 drug-related fatalities in Mexico alone. Though rates of gang and drug-related activities in Mexico reportedly fell from 2007 to 2012 due to a government squeeze, traffickers have gone elsewhere, and violence surged in other regions.

Meanwhile, violence in Latin America has influenced immigration from affected areas into the United States. Migration from Mexico to the U.S. is considered the largest migration flow in the world, with 11.6 million migrants by 2010.

As noted in the January 2019 City Journal article by Barry Latzer titled “Do Illegal Aliens Have High Crime Rates?” Per Latzer: No amount of crime by those who enter this country unlawfully should be acceptable because it is “extra” crime that wouldn’t occur if our border security were effective. Crime by illegal aliens is costly.

The real issue underlying the current public debate is whether the crimes of illegal immigrants are so numerous that they provide a compelling reason, or at least a powerful supporting argument, for urgent spending to secure our southern border. To answer that question, the simple fact of the matter is that an examination of SCAAP reporting that relies on tested methods of statistical analysis clearly demonstrates that:

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- In states with significant illegal alien populations, illegal aliens are incarcerated at a much higher rate than citizens and lawfully-present aliens.
- Illegal aliens commit crimes at a higher rate than U.S. citizens and lawfully-present aliens.

Until lawmakers in the United States are able to review accurate, transparent data regarding the rate at which illegal aliens commit criminal offenses, they will, inevitably, continue making bad immigration policy. As a result, too many Americans will continue becoming victims of preventable crimes, and the terrible stories that occupy our news cycles all too often will remain a regular part of daily life in this country.

Hopefully, this study (and chapter content and conclusions) represents a step in the right direction, and will encourage legislators, the media, and academic researchers to demand better information on illegal aliens and crime.

Non-Citizens Committed a Disproportionate Share of Federal Crimes, 2011-16

The Center for Immigration Studies is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit research organization founded in 1985, and per Steven A. Camarota's January 2018 report from The Center for Immigration Studies titled "Non-Citizens Committed a Disproportionate Share of Federal Crimes, 2011-16" the findings show that in 2018, 21% of those convicted of non-immigration crimes were non-citizens—2.5 times their share of the population. Among the findings of the new data:

Areas where non-citizens account for a much larger share of convictions than their 8.4 percent share of the adult population include:

- 42.4 percent of kidnapping convictions.
- 31.5 percent of drug convictions.
- 22.9 percent of money laundering convictions.
- 13.4 percent of administration of justice offenses (e.g. witness tampering, obstruction, and contempt).
- 17.8 percent of economic crimes (e.g. larceny, embezzlement, and fraud).
- 13 percent of other convictions (e.g. bribery, civil rights, environmental, and prison offenses); and
- 12.8 percent of auto thefts.

Areas where non-citizens account for a share of convictions roughly equal to their share of the adult population include:

- 9.6 percent of assaults.
- 8.9 percent of homicides; and

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- 7.5 percent of firearm crimes.

Areas where non-citizens account for a share of convictions lower than their share of the adult population include:

- 4.1 percent of sex crimes.
- 3.3 percent of robberies.
- 4.5 percent of arsons; and
- 0 percent of burglaries.

These tables showing convictions were compiled by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) at the request of the Senate Judiciary Committee based on data from the U.S. Sentencing Commission "Interactive Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics". Convictions are in the federal courts for felonies and class A misdemeanors. Death penalty cases and petty offenses are not included. The non-citizen share of the overall adult population comes from the public-use data file of the 2011-2016 American Community Survey collected by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Working to End the Great Asylum Hustle

Advocates for illegal immigrant amnesty argue that it is the only solution to the illegal alien crisis because enforcement clearly has not worked. As noted by Dale Wilcox in July 2018 *The Hill* article titled "The Sessions DOJ is working to end the great asylum hustle" and they are wrong in their key assumption:

Full enforcement has never been tried. Amnesty, however, has been tried—in both an industrial-strength version in 1986, and in more limited doses ever since—and it was a clear failure. Before we proceed again to the ultimate suspension of the nation's self-definition, it is long past time to make immigration law a reality, not a charade.

President Trump often talked about the loopholes in our immigration laws, and there is no better example than asylum laws. Unlike others seeking entry into the United States, those requesting asylum do so based on the honor system. The applicant need only assert persecution or a well-founded fear of future persecution in their homeland by the government (or a non-governmental actor that the government is unwilling or unable to control) based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

No proof of persecution is required and would be nearly impossible to acquire if it even existed. This "credible fear" standard is easily met and has allowed many illegitimate claimants to remain in the country. So the United States is expected to accept people about whom little is known and based on claims that may or may not be true.

It gets worse. Asylum seekers are, by definition, those who have already entered the United States to request protection. The law of the land states that all asylum petitioners, the merits of their claims notwithstanding, must have their cases adjudicated. As the system has been

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overwhelmed with more applicants than it can detain, the overflow are released within the United States.

Back in 2018, the Executive Office for Immigration Review currently had over 312,000 cases with pending asylum applications. Those applicants are expected, again on the honor system, to appear at a future date for their hearing. Is it a shock to anyone that few ever show up?

This inept process has created a back door into the United States, and the world has taken notice. Seven years ago the number of arriving aliens claiming credible fear was one out every 100. Today it is one out of every ten. The backlog in the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services affirmative asylum process has grown by more than 1,900 percent since the end of fiscal year 2012.

Did the world get exponentially crueler and more dangerous in just the last few years? More likely is that groups seeking a borderless United States discovered a loophole ripe for exploitation and have been coaching waves of foreigners on how to game the system.

Is America still a compassionate nation? Of course it is, and we should continue to be a safe haven to those who legitimately meet the conditions for asylum. Allowing widespread fraud and exploitation of our asylum process, however, serves neither the new asylum arrivals nor the American citizens who welcome them.

Stopping the Practice of Citizenship for Sale

Citizenship for sale? Such an idea may seem ridiculous to most Americans. Nevertheless, this concept is not a mere abstract hypothetical, but rather a reality in the United States as the Kevin Berghuis report in August 2020 “Stopping the Practice of Citizenship for Sale Birth tourism in the United States and Canada” points out:

As one of the only developed countries in the world to adopt jus soli—Latin for "right of soil"—the United States guarantees citizenship to every child born within its territory. Birthright citizenship has been a fixture in the United States for over a century. However, in modern times, the policy has been exploited and has evolved into a magnet for birth tourism: the practice of pregnant foreign mothers travelling to the United States with the sole intention of delivering their children on American soil in order to secure U.S. citizenship for their newborns.

As American citizens, birth tourism babies go on to possess one of the world's most powerful passports, are eligible for federal education scholarships, and are guaranteed access to the U.S. job market. After turning 21, they are eligible to sponsor their foreign parents to become American citizens through chain migration. Through birth tourism, any foreigner with enough resources to travel to the United States can deliver an American baby. This is nothing more than citizenship for sale.

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Appendix

50 MADNESS Textbook Titles: <https://www.fratirepublishing.com/madnessbooks>

- ***Fake News Madness***

Adversity & Less Privilege Rankings Survey For Townhall Scoring & Discussion:

<https://www.fratirepublishing.com/post/adversity-less-privilege-rankings-survey-for-townhall-scoring-discussion>

Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS): <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/>

FBI: UCR - Crime in the United States: Table 21 Arrests by Race and Ethnicity, 2016:

<https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/topic-pages/tables/table-21>

FBI: UCR - Race, Ethnicity, and Sex of Victim by Race, Ethnicity, and Sex of Offender, 2016

<https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/tables/expanded-homicide-data-table-3.xls>

Map of Sanctuary Cities, Counties, and States—Center for Immigration Studies: <https://cis.org/Map-Sanctuary-Cities-Counties-and-States>

Movement For Black Lives: End the War on Black People: <https://m4bl.org/policy-platforms/>

NeighborhoodScout's Most Dangerous Cities—2021:

<https://www.neighborhoodscout.com/blog/top100dangerous>

PRAGER U: IS AMERICA RACIST? – WHAT IS SYSTEMIC RACISM?

https://www.prageru.com/search/?refinementList%5Btopics%5D=&page=1&query=rac&gclid=Cj0KCQiAoaBRCxARIsANMx4S7Nxpom-c109v7erAfBhTF6DRM8f8hOMiXaZCOOGaWANx2EeyT2vbQaAnVCEALw_wcB

- **Racism Is Not in America's DNA**
- **Is Harvard Racist?**
- **Is America Racist?**
- **Values Matter. Race Doesn't.**
- **Does Systemic Racism Exist?**
- **Who Are the Racists?**
- **Calling Good People "Racist" Isn't New: The Case of Ty Cobb**
- **Are the Police Racist?**

SPLC – The Biggest Lie in the White Supremacist Propaganda Playbook: Unraveling the Truth About

'Black-on-White Crime: <https://www.splcenter.org/20180614/biggest-lie-white-supremacist-propaganda-playbook-unraveling-truth-about-%E2%80%98black-white-crime>

The Color of Crime 2016: <https://www.amren.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Color-Of-Crime-2016.pdf>

The Execution Style Murder of the Interracial Pietrzak Newlyweds:

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/execution-style-slayings-of-marine-sergeant-wife-involved-torture-greed-double-lives/>

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The National Crime Information Center (NCIC): <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ncic>

SAPIENT BEING PROGRAMS:

- **Make Free Speech Again On Campus (MFSAOC) Program:** <https://www.sapientbeing.org/programs>
- **Sapient Conservative Textbooks (SCT) Program:** <https://www.sapientbeing.org/programs>
- **World Of Writing Warriors (WOWW) Program:** <https://www.sapientbeing.org/programs>
- **World Of Writing Warriors (WOWW) Journalism Code of Ethics, Practical Logic & Sapience Guidelines:** <https://www.sapientbeing.org/resources>

The S.A.P.I.E.N.T. Being: <https://www.fratirepublishing.com/books>

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Glossary

Arson – Intentionally damaging a building with fire or explosives.

Assault – An unlawful physical attack or threat of attack. Assaults may be classified as aggravated or simple. Rape, attempted rape, and sexual assaults are excluded from this category, as well as robbery and attempted robbery. The severity of assaults ranges from minor threats to nearly fatal incidents.

Burglary – The crime of breaking into a house with intent to commit theft. Until some time ago this charge occurred only if the felon broke into the house at night.

Contextual Factors – Are factors, particularly in statistical analysis, which reflect a particular context, characteristics unique to a particular group, community, society and individual.

Correlation Coefficients – Are used to measure how strong a relationship is between two variables. There are several types of correlation coefficient, but the most popular is Pearson's. Pearson's correlation (also called Pearson's R) is a correlation coefficient commonly used in linear regression.

Crime – An act punishable by law, as being forbidden by statute or injurious to the public welfare. Legally, a crime consists of two parts: actus rea, the criminal action, and mens rea, the criminal intention.

Crime Classification – Victimization and incidents are classified based on detailed characteristics of the event provided by the respondent. Neither victims nor interviewers classify crimes at the time of interview. During data processing, a computer program classifies each event into one type of crime, based on the entries on a number of items on the survey questionnaire. This ensures that similar events will be classified using a standard procedure.

Critical Race Theory - Programs, based on a neo-Marxist ideology that originated in law schools a generation ago, purport to expose and correct "unconscious racial bias" and "white privilege" among their employees. Critical race theory treats "whiteness" as a moral blight and maligns all members of that racial group as complicit in oppression.

Domestic Violence – Refers to violence between spouses, or spousal abuse but can also include cohabitants and non-married intimate partners.

Drug Possession – Includes possession of an illegal drug but excludes possession with intent to sell.

Ecological Fallacy – Also known as ecological inference fallacy or population fallacy is a formal fallacy in the interpretation of statistical data that occurs when inferences about the nature of individuals are deduced from inferences about the group to which those individuals belong.

Equality of Outcomes – It means that given the same opportunity and privileges two people should end up in the same position or at least equal position. But equality of opportunity does not promise equality in the outcome. People have different levels of skill and put different amounts of effort into work they do.

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Ethnicity – A classification based on Hispanic culture and origin, regardless of race. Persons are asked directly if they are Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino before being asked about their racial category.

Fake News – A broad term that collectively includes media bias manifested in many different ways in mainstream journalism, social media, and illiberal establishments that in principle and practice are antithetical to an intellectually vibrant and viewpoint diverse sapient being mindset. Per Andrew Klavan's edited definition at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FOZ0irgLwxU>.

Felony – An offense, as murder or burglary, of graver character than those called misdemeanors, especially those commonly punished in the U.S. by imprisonment for more than a year.

Ferguson Effect – Refers to an increase in violent crime rates in a community caused by reduced proactive policing due to the community's distrust and hostility towards police.

Forgery – The creation of a false written document or alteration of a genuine one, with the intent to defraud.

Hispanic – A person who describes himself or herself as Mexican American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central American, South American, or from some other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Human Trafficking – Is the crime of displacing people with a view to exploiting them.

Identity Theft – Includes one or more of three types of incidents: (1) unauthorized use or attempted use of an existing account, (2) unauthorized use or attempted use of personal information to open a new account, or (3) misuse of personal information for a fraudulent purpose. Person level identity theft is captured in the Identity Theft Supplement (ITS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Household level identity theft is captured by the main NCVS.

Idiocracy – An idiocracy is a disparaging term for a society run by or made up of idiots (or people perceived as such). Idiocracy is also the title of 2006 satirical film that depicts a future in which humanity has become dumb.

Illegal Immigration – Refers to the migration of people into a country in violation of the immigration laws of that country, or the continued residence without the legal right to live in that country.

Illiberalism – In popular usage, the word is used to describe an attitude that is close-minded, intolerant, and bigoted.

Incident – A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two people are robbed at the same time and place, this is classified as two robbery victimizations but only one robbery incident.

Intellectual Humility – A mindset that encompasses empathy, trust, and curiosity, viewpoint diversity gives rise to engaged and civil debate, constructive disagreement, and shared progress towards truth.

Intersectionality – A theoretical framework for understanding how aspects of one's social and political identities might combine to create unique modes of discrimination.

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Kidnapping – In current usage, the crime of kidnapping is the abduction of a person of any age with the intention of holding the person for ransom or for some other purpose.

Locke, John – An English philosopher and physician, widely regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers and commonly known as the "Father of Liberalism." Considered one of the first of the British empiricists, following the tradition of Sir Francis Bacon, Locke is equally important to social contract theory. His work greatly affected the development of epistemology and political philosophy. His writings influenced Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and many Scottish Enlightenment thinkers, as well as the American Revolutionaries. His contributions to classical republicanism and liberal theory are reflected in the United States Declaration of Independence.

Mainstream Media (MSM) – Traditional forms of mass media, as television, radio, magazines, and newspapers, as opposed to online means of mass communication.

Marcuse, Herbert – A German-American philosopher, sociologist, and political theorist, associated with the Frankfurt School of Critical Theory. Author of the *One-Dimensional Man: Studies in the Ideology of Advanced Industrial Society*, a 1964 best seller primarily known by the "power of negative thinking" became the standard for revolutionary speech in the movement he called the "Great Refusal." Marcuse distinguished between repressive tolerance, a form of tolerance that favors the already powerful and suppresses the less powerful, and a liberating tolerance, a form of tolerance that discriminates in favor of the weak and restrains the strong.

Marxism – The political, economic, and social principles and policies advocated by Marx and a theory and practice of socialism including the labor theory of value, dialectical materialism, the class struggle, and dictatorship of the proletariat until the establishment of a classless society.

Murder – Is intentionally causing the death of another, either through premeditation focused on a particular individual, or by extreme indifference to human life. First degree murder is defined by federal and state laws, which vary.

Non-Hispanic – Persons who report their culture or origin as something other than "Hispanic" as defined above. This distinction is made regardless of race.

Progressivism – A political philosophy in support of social reform based on the idea of progress in which advancements in science, technology, economic development, and social organization are vital to improve the human condition.

Property Crime – Burglary/trespassing, motor-vehicle theft, and theft. This category includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Race – For the National Crime Victimization Survey, respondents self-identify with one or more racial categories. Racial categories defined by the Office of Management and Budget are American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; black or African American; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; and white. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics.

Rape – Forced sexual intercourse including both psychological coercion and physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category also includes incidents where the penetration is from a foreign object, such as a bottle. Includes attempted rape, male

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and female victims, and both heterosexual and same sex rape. Attempted rape includes verbal threats of rape.

Robbery – Is theft committed openly and with force.

Sapience – Also known as wisdom, is the ability to think and act using knowledge, experience, understanding, common sense and insight. Sapience is associated with attributes such as intelligence, enlightenment, and unbiased judgement and also recognizes the humanistic concepts of Western European culture, American exceptionalism, and conservative values.

Scientific Method – A way of investigating a phenomenon that's based on the collective analysis and into interpretation of evidence to determine the most probable explanation. The five basic steps in scientific method: 1) statement of the problem, 2) collection of facts, 3) formulating a hypothesis, 4) making further inferences, and 5) verifying the inferences.

Social Justice – A political and philosophical theory which asserts that there are dimensions to the concept of justice beyond those embodied in the principles of civil or criminal law, economic supply and demand, or traditional moral frameworks.

Social Media – Websites and other online means of communication that are used by large groups of people to share information and to develop social and professional contacts.

Theft – Implies subterfuge, while robbery is the open taking of property. Burglary is committed when the thief breaks into a building.

Trespass – Is entering another's property without permission. If it is with an illegal intent, it's a crime. Illegal dumping is a form of trespass.

Viewpoint Diversity – Viewpoint diversity occurs when members of a group or community approach problems or questions from a range of perspectives.

White Privilege – The set of social and economic advantages that white people have by virtue of their race in a culture characterized by racial inequality.

Woke – Having or marked by an active awareness of systemic injustices and prejudices, especially those related to civil and human rights.

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Author Bio



Author: Corey Lee Wilson.

Corey Lee Wilson was raised an atheist by his liberal *Playboy* Bunny mother, has three Anglo-Hispanic siblings, a brother who died of AIDS, baptized a Protestant by his conservative grandparents, attended temple with his Jewish foster parents, baptized again as a Catholic for his first Filipina wife, attends Buddhist ceremonies with his second Thai wife, became an agnostic on his own free will for most of his life, and is a lifetime independent voter.

Corey felt the sting of intellectual humility by repeating the 4th grade and attended eighteen different schools before putting himself through college at Mt. San Antonio College and Cal Poly Pomona University (while on triple secrete probation). Named *Who's Who* of American College Students in 1984, he received a BS in Economics and won his fraternity's most prestigious undergraduate honor, the Phi Kappa Tau Fraternity's Shideler Award, both in 1985. In 2020, he became a member of the Heterodox Academy and in 2021 a member of the National Association of Scholars and 1776 Unites.

As a satirist and fraternity man, Corey started Fratire Publishing in 2012 and transformed the fiction "fratire" genre to a respectable and viewpoint diverse non-fiction genre promoting practical knowledge and wisdom to help everyday people navigate safely through the many hazards of life. In 2018, he founded the SAPIENT Being to help promote freedom of speech, viewpoint diversity, intellectual humility and most importantly advance sapience in America's students and campuses.

The SAPIENT Being has three programs: Make Free Speech Again On Campus (MFAOC), World of Writing Warriors (WOWW) and the Sapient Conservative Textbooks (SCT) all working together to promote its mission and vision of sapience. The WOWW program plans to self-publish 50 *MADNESS* non-fiction textbooks in partnership with Fratire Publishing over the span of the 2020 decade in alliance with the MFAOC program to start 50 chapters on America's high school and college campuses by 2030.

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If you're interested in the MFSAOC Program and starting a S.A.P.I.E.N.T. Being club, chapter, or alliance please go to <https://www.SapientBeing.org/start-a-chapter>, e-mail SapientBeing@att.net, or call (951) 638-5562 for more information.

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Hopefully, this book was enlightening and your journey through it—along with mine—made you aware of the issues and challenges ahead of us. If it has, your quest and mine towards becoming a sapient being has begun. If it hasn't, there's no better time to start than now. Come join us in creating a society advancing personal intelligence and enlightenment now together (S.A.P.I.E.N.T.) and become a sapient being.

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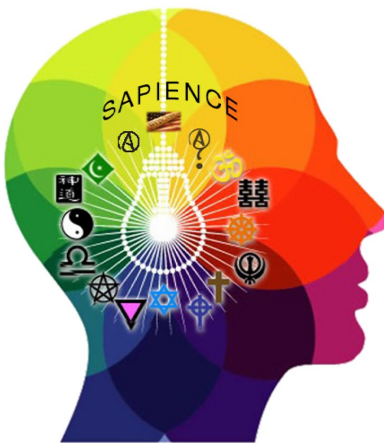
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A black man in America is more likely to be struck by lightning than shot by a police officer and by the numbers, it's rare for police to kill anyone. However, when a shooting occurs, it needs to be evaluated on its own merits. The false narratives and fake news surrounding police shootings of innocent black suspects has caused law enforcement officers to be demonized, assaulted, and murdered.

Numerous scientific studies have proven that when behavioral, demographic, and other contextual factors are controlled, the racial disparity in police shootings disappears. In 2019, police shot and killed 1,003 people in the US, according to the *Washington Post's* Fatal Force database. Of those, 250 were black and 405 white. Police shot and killed 55 unarmed suspects, including 25 whites and 14 blacks and only one of the involved officers in 2019 was charged with murder.

According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR), there were 686,665 sworn police officers in the United States in 2018 which equals one unarmed black male shot and killed for every 49,047 sworn police officers! Despite these facts, politicians, activists, and the media continue to misrepresent them. It's time to stop the lying and set the record straight!

In 2018, police made 10,310,960 arrests, according to the FBI, and the race was known for 5.6 million offenders. Of them, 1,548,690 (27.4%) were black and there were 229 black males shot and killed by police that year, according to the *Washington Post*, for a ratio of one out of every 6,762 black offenders. The ratio of unarmed black men shot and killed (23) in 2018 was *one* out of 67,334 black men arrested!

These hard facts, inconvenient truths, and multiple unbiased data sources used for *Crime Rate Madness*, more than prove there is no epidemic of racist police shootings in the US. Furthermore, a long list of scientific papers disproves systemic racial bias in police killings.

Nonetheless, for some of you this *MADNESS* book will be a triggering event, denial of truth, and a painful intervention. For others, it will be a revelation, an epiphany, a sapient being moment.

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