



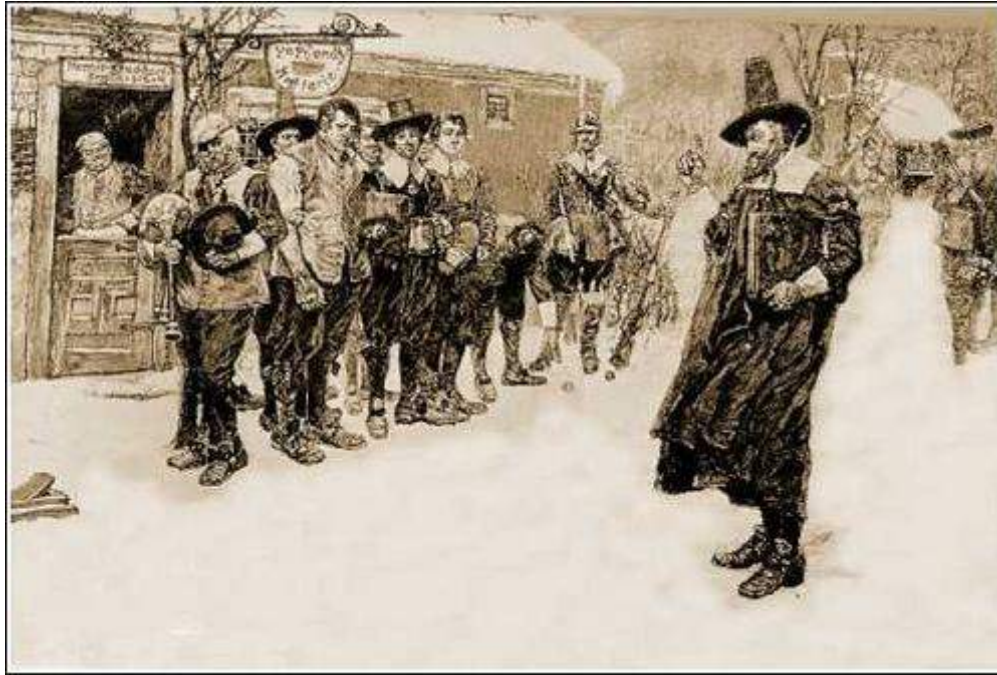
A Night Watchman by Thomas Dekker (1608)

1100s-1800s: Use of “night watches” in Europe and its colonies.



Colonial militia attack an indigenous people's fort during King Philip's War.

1492: Colonization of the Americas by Europeans begins.



“An Early Police Line-up” by Howard Pyle

1500s-1800s: Colonial forces import European justice systems to what is now the U.S., including sheriffs, constables, and night watches. They were unpopular entities whose jobs included taxing and elections alongside law enforcement.



1680s: South Carolina passes a law that allows any white person to capture and punish a runaway slave. In 1690 a law was passed that *required* whites to act in this role. Slavery and white supremacy were so fully institutionalized in the American South that, as one author put it, “White supremacy served in lieu of a police force.”



'Peelers', named after the founder of the police force, Sir Robert Peel, take to London's streets in 1829

1700s-1800s: Reform of London Watch to resemble a modern police department: pay, round-the-clock hours, and hierarchical command were established. As in the U.S., establishment of actual “police departments” was based on growth in property crimes.

Photo source: <http://www.historytoday.com/clive-emsley/police-politics#sthash.y1MTpNDH.dpuf>

1703: Boston passes a curfew law for all Blacks and Indigenous people, establishing race as a defining criteria in law enforcement in the new colonies (even non-slavery ones).



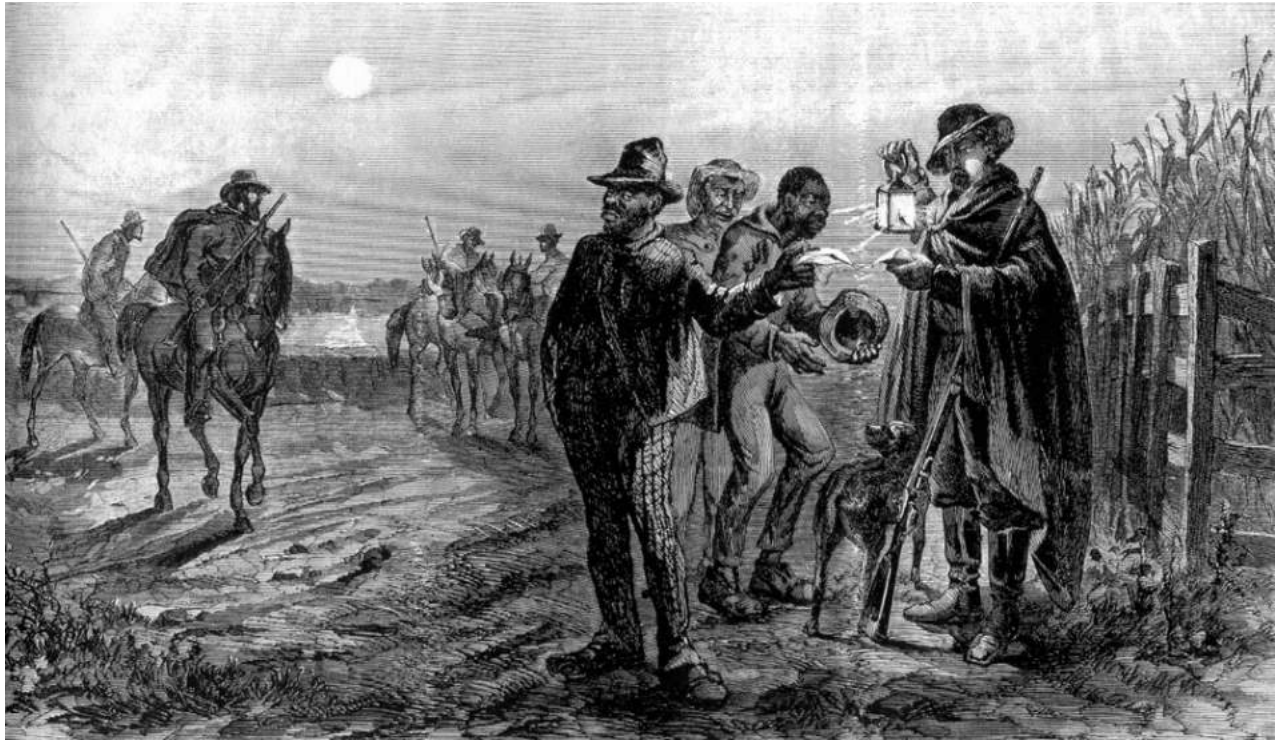
Defenders of the Constitution by H. Avery Chenoweth

1776: Formation of a nation-state in U.S. colonies; national militia unifies in effort to remove the British and a national constitution provides for maintenance of military and National Guard.

Photo source:<http://www.history.army.mil/html/faq/birth.html>



1700s onwards: Southern cities such as Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and Mobile form paramilitary groups tasked with the control of enslaved people, with the goal of preventing and repressing rebellion. Slave patrols and militias often work together. In the U.S., these organized patrols are the first proper antecedents to “modern” police forces.



Early 1800s: Pass laws were passed in several Southern states requiring all Black people to carry passes and allowing for arrest of any Black person without a pass, regardless of their status.



Mid-1800s: Police in the U.S. coalesce into one relatively uniform type. Previous law enforcement models such as guards, watchmen, militias and slave patrols begin to coalesce into city-run, 24-hour police.

Photo source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Police_uniform_NY_1854.jpg

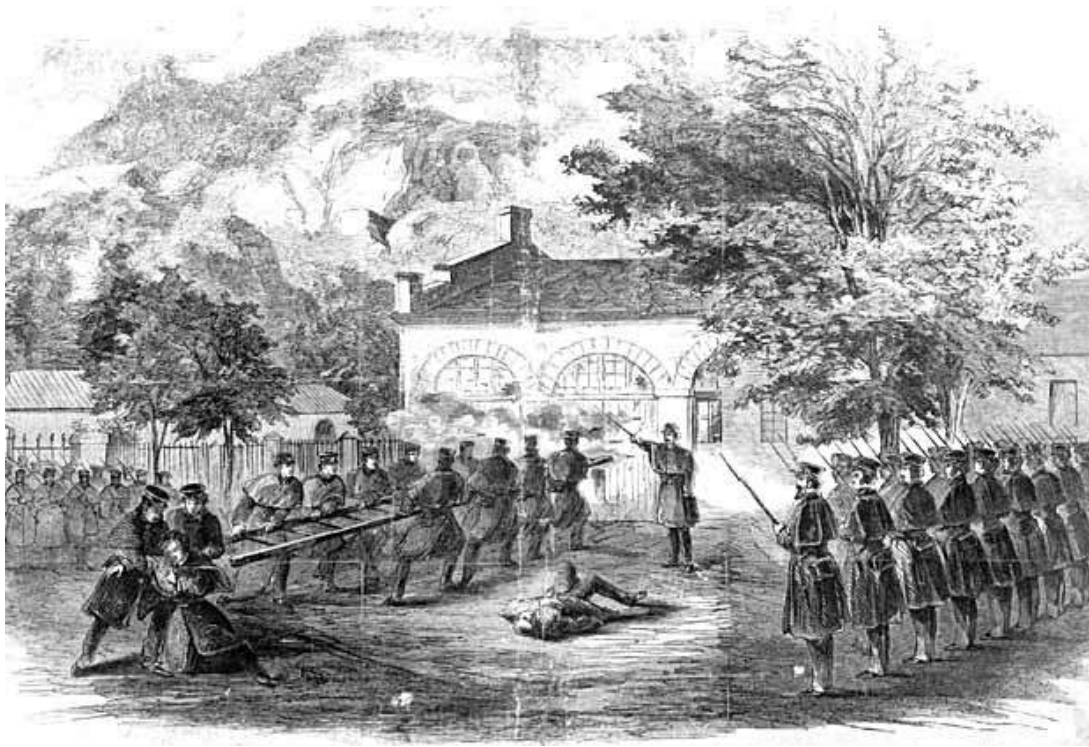
1831: Nat Turner's Rebellion



Early NYC officer

1845: Establishment of first unified and uniformed police force in NYC. Boston and Philadelphia follow.

Photo source :http://www.policeguide.com/Police_Photo_Galleries/Badge_Gallery_/New_York_Police__Badges/new_york_police__badges.html



October 16, 1859: John Brown, a white abolitionist, and 21 supporters raided a US arsenal at Harper's Ferry in an attempt to start an armed slave revolt.

Photo source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Brown%27s_raid_on_Harpers_Ferry

1865: Congress passes 13th amendment, abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude - except as punishment for those convicted of crimes.



1865: Emancipation is followed immediately by passage of laws controlling Black people's public movement and work; emancipation also stipulates that slave labor may continue for those convicted of a crime, creating an incentive for whites in power to arrest Black people in order to exploit their labor and prevent their entry into wage labor and political power (13th Amendment).

Photo source: <http://images.fineartamerica.com/images-medium-large/juvenile-convicts-at-work-in-the-fields-everett.jpg>



1872: First Black police officer in Chicago

Photo source: http://www.crimefilenews.com/2008_01_01_archive.html



New Orleans levee, c. 1905

1885: In New Orleans following a levee workers' strike, the mayor suggests to police to arrest any Black man who "did not want to work."

Photo source: http://steamboattimes.com/images/levee_scenes/neworleans1905_bob_blanks_by_leonard_v_huber1000x762.jpg



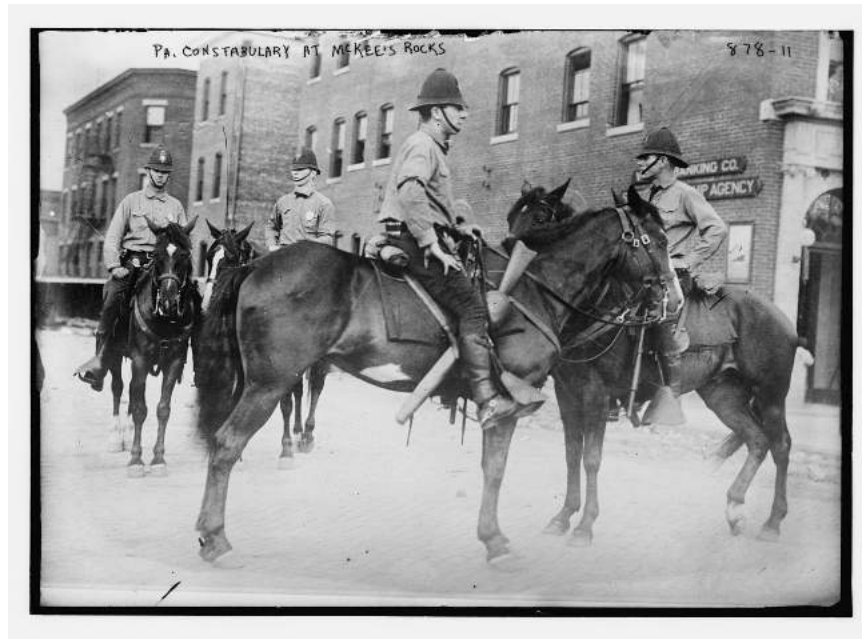
"Doing the slums" in NYC, 1885. Policeman leading upper class people through the Five Points neighbourhood.

Late 1800s: Increased urbanization leads to decreases in serious crimes, but increase in elite fears of working-class rebellion. “The crisis of the time was not one of law,” writes Kristian Williams, “but of order—specifically the order required by the new industrial economy and the Protestant moralism that supplied, in large part, its ideological expression.”



1886: Haymarket Riot. After an Anarchist throws a bomb at police at a workers rally in Haymarket square in Chicago, police riot against demonstrators, killing at least a dozen. Seven police are also killed. Raids on activist community ensue, and ultimately 8 men are convicted as examples. Four of them are murdered by execution.

Photo source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haymarket_affair



Mounted members of the Pennsylvania constabulary were deployed during the McKees Rocks strike in 1909.

1905: Pennsylvania State Police the first state police agency is established in response to private police forces used by mine and mill owners to stop worker strikes and the inability or refusal of local police to enforce the law. By 1930s, every state had some form of state police agency.

Photo source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pressed_Steel_Car_strike_of_1909#/media/File:McKees-constables-1909.jpg



Lawrence Textile Strike, Massachusetts, 1912

1914-1924: police repression of labor organizing/strikes.

Source: <http://www.antiwarsongs.org/canzone.php?id=49464&lang=en>



1912: Bread and Roses strike by IWW in Lawrence, MA. 100 children to be sent to Philadelphia for the duration of the strike. Police detain, beat and arrest mothers and children. When taken to Police Court, mothers refuse to pay fines and are imprisoned, drawing national attention to working conditions in Lawrence.



1920-1933: Prohibition. Policing was about enforcement and dealing with organized crime.

Source: <http://reuther.wayne.edu/node/8255>



Lupe Marshall (Mexican), pictured here, was a social worker from the Hull House settlement. She was at the rally as an observer. Marshall was pleading with the police to stop the brutality. (Courtesy Illinois Labor History Society.)

After 1937 Memorial Day Massacre in which police killed 10 people during steelworkers' attempts to organize.

1920s-1930s: IWW and other unions particularly active. Police are routinely employed as a shield between unions and corporations, breaking up strikes and threatening labor organizers with violence.

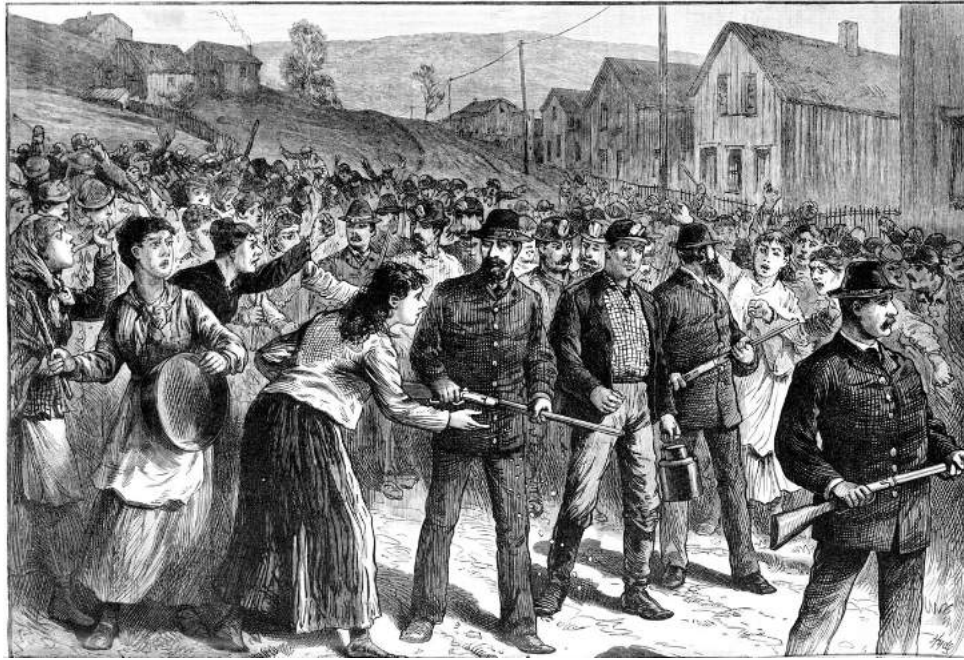
Source: <http://www.dailykos.com/story/2012/3/21/1076160/-The-Social-Worker-and-the-Massacre>



Berkeley's first police chief, August Vollmer, encouraged officers to act as “social workers” and depts to collaborate with social agencies.

1890-1930: Progressive Era reforms lead to “kinder, gentler” system and reforms of local corruption in city governments. Police departments become more disciplined and hierarchical as a result. Progressive reforms also lead to innovations like the probation and parole systems, legalizing bureaucratic state intrusion into poor people’s homes. Urban professional social services and public housing are also invented, often working in tandem with these new reformed government systems such as child welfare and the juvenile courts.

Photo source: http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/Police/Home/The_early_years_of_BPD.aspx



Pinkerton Guards escort strikebreakers prior to formation of state police, 1885.

1900-1940: Formation of state police forces begins as a response to union actions. Large corporations had previously employed their own private forces, such as the infamous Pinkerton Guards. Reformists saw private policing as unsavory while corporations saw it as expensive. State Troopers are the solution.

Photo source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_union_busting_in_the_United_States#/media/File:Pinkerton_escorts_hocking_valley_leslies.jpg

1919-1920: The Palmer Raids. US Department of Justice arrests up to 10,000 people and eventually deports 556 in raids targeting foreign-born communists, anarchists and other radicals. The Raids are led by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer with assistance from none other than a young J. Edgar Hoover.

1929-1939: The Great Depression



1930s: J. Edgar Hoover and US Bureau of Investigation get expanded crime fighting responsibilities. Bureau is renamed “FBI” and establishes academy to train local police.

Photo source :<http://comicvine.gamespot.com/j-edgar-hoover/4005-33223/images/>



1942-1946: Between 110,000 and 120,000 people of Japanese descent, 62% of whom are American citizens, are forced out of their West Coast homes and incarcerated in inland government “camps”. Signed into effect by President Roosevelt after Imperial Japan bombs Pearl Harbor, internment relies on collaboration between different authorities including the executive branch, the military, the Census Bureau and local police.

Photo source: <http://www.cnn.com/videos/us/2015/11/19/george-takei-japanese-american-internment-camps-racism-smerconish.cnn>



DPD officer stands between a white mob and a Black man.

1943: Detroit Riots. Arrests of several Black people after a skirmish and a rape accusation leads to days of white rioting against Black people met with Black rioting against whites. According to Thurgood Marshall, the police “used ‘persuasion’ rather than firm action with white rioters, while against Negroes they used the ultimate in force: night sticks, revolvers, riot guns, sub-machine guns, and deer guns.”

Photo source: <http://www.detroits-great-rebellion.com/Detroit---1943.html>



1950s: Emergence of the Civil Rights Movement as we know it, which uses civil disobedience strategically in national campaigns. Non-violent protestors, most of them Black, are routinely met with violence.

Photo source: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/57209857741988642/>



1950s onwards: COINTELPRO, a secret FBI program, active in monitoring and disrupting Civil Rights and Black Power activities for two decades. COINTELPRO is ultimately a key player in dismantling the radical movements for justice that emerged in this era.

Photo source: <https://hanesydd.wordpress.com/2014/11/16/degrading-to-a-free-society-the-fbis-cointelpro-under-the-last-liberal-presidencies-1961-1968/>



Carpools organized as alternative transportation during the boycott.

1955-1956: Montgomery Bus Boycott.



1960s-1970s: After decades of quashed attempts, police themselves are finally able to form unions. State concessions to police create further unity up and down the police hierarchy.

Photo source: <http://www.excelsior.edu/web/partners/international-union-of-police-associations>



1961: Southern Freedom Riders met with police violence, notably in Birmingham, AL, where the riders were arrested and removed. When they returned on Mother's Day of that year, they were beaten by Klansmen while police looked away.

Photo source: <http://parade.com/100807/parade/01-fighting-for-freedom/>



Left: Deacons for Defense and Justice; Right: Charles Sims of Louisiana chapter holds uniforms taken from KKK

1964: On July 10, a group of African American men in Jonesboro, Louisiana led by Earnest “Chilly Willy” Thomas and Frederick Douglas Kirkpatrick founded the group known as The Deacons for Defense and Justice to protect members of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) against Ku Klux Klan violence.



Detroit, 1967

1964-1967: Uprisings in NYC, LA, Detroit and Newark, NJ in response to police brutality against the black community.

Photo source: <http://atlablackstar.com/2014/07/28/9-facts-know-detroit-race-riots/>



1965: Selma to Montgomery march (Bloody Sunday, March 7, 1965)

Photo source: <http://www.chron.com/news/nation-world/slideshow/Vintage-photos-MLK-and-the-Selma-Montgomery-101054/photo-7382703.php>



1966: Black Panther party formed

Photo source: <https://rortybomb.wordpress.com/2012/01/19/mental-note-link-black-panther-free-lunch-program-ows-infrastructure/>



1966: Compton's Cafeteria Rebellion. In San Francisco's Tenderloin district, transgender and queer people fight back against criminalization and harassment by police and cafeteria management.



1967: Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders found that reasons for civil unrest included unemployment, job and housing discrimination, inadequate social services, unequal justice and police actions. Kerner Commission found that police were committing acts of brutality, harassment or abuse, they had little training or supervision, community relations were poor and failure to employ black officers. Formation of police subculture, emphasis on hierarchy and following orders, officers not on streets and regular contact with people is limited.



1968: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act establishes Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Feds can funnel millions of dollars to local law enforcement, helped thousands of cops pay for college, paid for technological innovations such as computers and communication devices.

Photo source: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/518054763365886209/>



1968: first police SWAT team established in LA.

Photo source: <http://www.hightimes.com/read/swat-team-kills-man-over-joint>



1968: the American Indian Movement (AIM) is founded in Minnesota to address poverty, housing, police harassment and treaty issues affecting the indigenous community in the US.



1968: Police repression of the protests at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Although many are injured and killed, this moment is an important watershed in that police mob violence was captured on camera and distributed internationally. Even Chicago police officials are forced to admit things “got out of control.”

Photo source: <http://haroldmichaelharvey.com/2015/08/09/sanders-and-blacklivesmatter/>



Jackson State

1970: Kent State and Jackson State murders. Four college students at Kent State in Ohio and two college students at Jackson State in Mississippi are murdered by police during anti-war protests. The four white students' killings are national news, while the murder of the two black protestors is downplayed by the media and historians. Both events, though tragic, helped to strengthen anti-war sentiment throughout the country.

Photo source: <http://atlantablackstar.com/2014/10/01/42-of-the-thousands-of-police-brutality-incidents-showing-marching-and-voting-are-ineffective/>

1970s-80s: Through federally funded “drug war” programs and surplus equipment from the military, paramilitary police units, SWAT teams and anti-drug task forces begin springing up.



1971: Detroit police creates the notorious STRESS anti-crime unit, which stood for Stop the Robberies Enjoy Safe Streets. This unit over a two year period was responsible for the deaths of over 30 individuals in the city, most of whom were Black.

Photo source: <http://dougmerriman.org/2015/11/24/a-history-of-violence-the-detroit-police-department-the-african-american-community-and-the-undercover-decoy-unit-known-as-s-t-r-e-s-s-an-army-of-occupation-or-an-army-under-seigeocy/>



1971: Attica Rebellion. Men locked up in Attica prison in New York State stage a massive rebellion in response to deplorable conditions and violent treatment by guards. The Black Panthers support the Attica prisoners in advancing a list of demands, but the immediate protest ends in a massacre of prisoners by state police called in to quell the rebellion.

Photo source: http://www.salon.com/2014/05/25/empire_state_disgrace_the_dark_secret_history_of_the_attica_prison_tragedy/



1972: Chicago Police Torture begins. Under the leadership of Police Commander Jon Burge, at least 135 African-American men and women are tortured by Chicago Police between 1972 and 1991. By the time the issue is brought to the surface, the statute of limitations is up for a torture trial.

Photo source: <http://thefreethoughtproject.com/chicago-pays-5-million-57-victims-worse-cop-history-receives-pension/>



1973: The town of Wounded Knee and the Pine Ridge reservation are occupied for 71 days by members of AIM.

Photo source: <http://thepeoplesrec.com/post/78015476435/today-in-history-wounded-knee-occupation-of-1973>



Left: Arthur McDuffie; Right: Police handcuff people during riots in response to officers being found not guilty.

1979/1980: Miami Riots. The police murdered a Black salesman named Arthur McDuffie after a chase. When three officers were acquitted by an all-white jury in Tampa (the case was moved by a judge), crowds rioted in Miami. Seventeen were killed and nearly 500 injured.

Photo source: <http://atlantablackstar.com/2014/10/01/42-of-the-thousands-of-police-brutality-incidents-showing-marching-and-voting-are-ineffective/>



1980s: “Drug War” begins at Reagan’s urging, setting up urban communities of color as both victims and perpetrators in an ongoing process of criminalization. Crack-cocaine shows up in these communities while the feds look away. Many police raids, especially in South Central LA.

Photo source: http://wamu.org/crack_the_drug_that_consumed_the_nations_capital

1987: First gang injunction against Playboy Gangster Crips in West LA.



1988: STEP Act. Street Terrorism Enforcement and Protection Act. The act provides for felony prosecution of active gang members, felony penalties against adults who coerce youth into joining a gang, and possible life terms in prison for murder convictions involving drive-by shootings. It also outlines penalties for graffiti vandalism and sale of illegal weapons. Other provisions call for publication of a gang-prevention rePhoto source guide for community organizations and in-service teacher training in preventing gang violence and drug abuse.

Photo source: <http://www.lawschoolblog.org/people-v-rodriguez-a-major-step-backwards-for-californias-gang-laws/>



Late 1980s: ACT-UP (AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power) begins to use civil disobedience to draw attention to the growing AIDS crisis and demand government support for research and aid to victims. Police suppress protests, but ACT-UP is successful in getting AIDS on the map as a social justice issue.

Photo source: <http://www.outsmartmagazine.com/2012/11/how-to-survive-a-plague/>



Judi Bari, a child, Darryl Cherney, and Darlene Comingore at rally promoting Redwood Summer on the steps of the Mendocino County Courthouse, Ukiah, CA, May 18, 1990. This was the last photo taken of Bari and Cherney before the car bombing

1990: Police and FBI set up “Earth First” activists Judi Bari and Darryl Cherney to make them look like terrorists. The pair are acquitted, and in 2002 a jury awards them \$4.4 million in damages for violation of their civil rights.

Photo source: http://www.angelfire.com/biz2/thefirstamendment/table_of_contents/page9headwaters.html



1990s: Municipal school districts begin establishing their own law enforcement agencies in response to an increase in school shootings.

Photo source: <https://twitter.com/KRON4HMadyun>



CALIFORNIA 3 STRIKE LAW = 25 TO LIFE

1990s: Passage of “Zero Tolerance” policy, racial profiling laws like Prop 21, “Three Strikes Law” and increasingly extreme enforcement of drug laws support massive growth of PIC. Further criminalization of poverty and of young people of color works to move many of the most economically marginalized into the prison system.

1990s: Racial profiling on the map. Years of research and activism leads to the popularization of the term “racial profiling” to describe police practices targeting people of color. Police departments are forced to see racial profiling as an issue, and in some cases address the issue through policy changes (though not always in practice).

1990s-2000s: “Stop and Frisk” police stops see ongoing rise in New York City. Police stop and frisk Black and Latino New Yorkers at disproportionate rates and the vast majority of these stops result in no convictions.



1992: Rodney King Uprising

Photo source: <http://framework.latimes.com/2012/04/19/photos-from-los-angeles-riots/>



1994: Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. \$8.8 billion over 6 years to local law enforcement for hiring and acquiring technology, hiring civilians to free up officers and implementing new programs. Forms the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). Provides rePhoto sources and training. By 1999 60% of local agencies had a plan to incorporate community policing. Also implements 3 Strikes, Federal Assault Weapons Ban and increases crackdown on gang activity (providing money for gang units/gang enforcement).

Photo source: <http://www.thepeoplesview.net/main/2016/4/8/crime-or-punishment-how-a-1990s-hysteria-forced-a-difficult-choice-on-the-clinton-white-house>



1990s-2000s: “Community Policing” model emerges around the country, encouraging homeowners, business owners, and local police to unify efforts to police the streets. This process is closely tied with urban gentrification, and “in practice certain populations generally get counted among the problems to be solved rather than the community to be involved” (Williams).

Photo source: <https://www.paristexas.gov/index.aspx?NID=342>



1996: Formation of the Oct 22nd Coalition to Stop Police Brutality, Repression and the Criminalization of a Generation. A broad coalition against police repression establishes a yearly day of protest on October 22 which continues to this day.

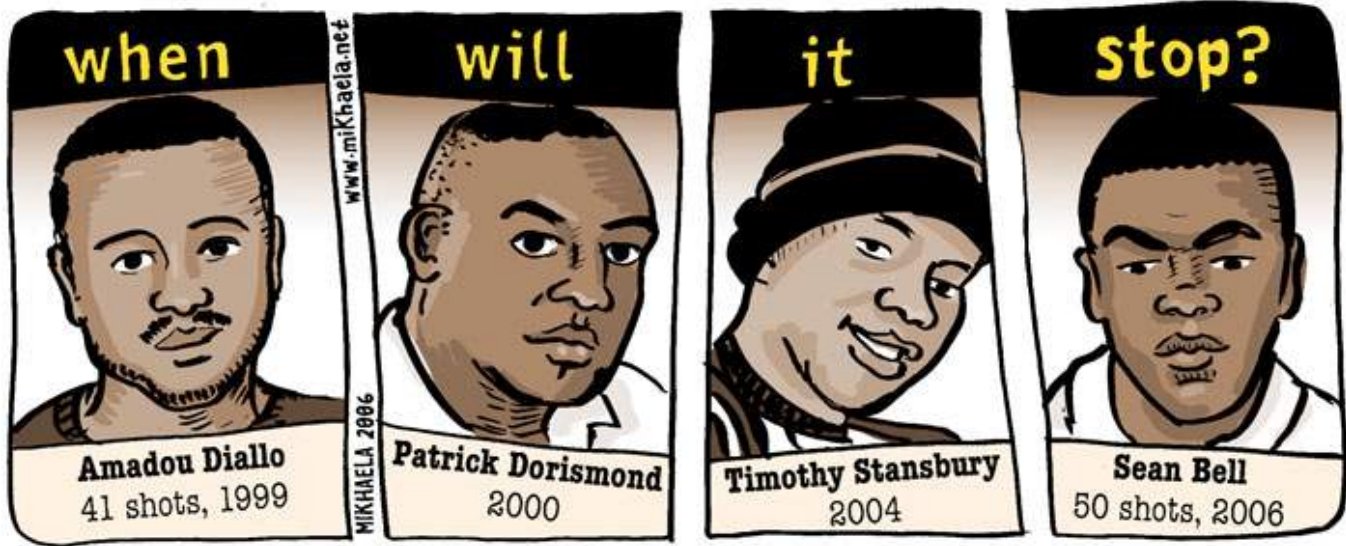


1997: Institution of Multi-Agency Gang Enforcement Consortium forms in Fresno.

Photo source: <http://www.insidecdcr.ca.gov/2015/07/avenal-pleasant-valley-prison-staff-help-police-target-illegal-guns/>



1998-2000: Rampart/ CRASH (Community RePhoto sources Against Street Hoodlums) anti-gang unit in LA scandal. More than 70 police officers in the CRASH unit were implicated in misconduct, making it one of the most widespread cases of documented police misconduct in United States history. The convicted offenses include unprovoked shootings, unprovoked beatings, planting of evidence, framing of suspects, stealing and dealing narcotics, bank robbery, perjury, and covering up evidence of these activities. Some officers also found to have close ties to Crips gang and to have murdered hip-hop artist Notorious B.I.G.



1999: Thousands protest police violence including high profile case of Abner Louima and Amadou Diallo in NYC.

Photo source: <http://images.mikhaela.net/cgi-bin/showpic.cgi?picdir=toons&picname=fiftyshots.jpg>



1999: WTO Protests in Seattle. Over 40,000 protesters take to the streets to criticize the World Trade Organization and global imperialism; the ensuing police riot leads to several days of violence against protestors that is publicized around the world.

Photo source: <http://www.narconews.com/Issue34/article1097.html>



2001 and 2006: USA Patriot Act expands federal law enforcement authority, especially around surveillance. Homeland security grants programs funnels more money to local police departments. Terror enhancement.

Photo source: <https://evolution-of-the-swat-team.wikispaces.com/>



2001 and 2006: USA Patriot Act expands federal law enforcement authority, especially around surveillance. Homeland security grants programs funnel more money to local police departments. Terror enhancements are used to trump up charges.

Photo source: <http://dailycaller.com/2015/03/24/house-revives-bill-to-completely-repeal-the-patriot-act-dismantle-nsa-spying/>



September 11, 2001 - present: The Patriot Act and post-9/11 policies target Arab and Muslim communities, increasing surveillance and profiling and using informants to track religious, political and community groups.

Photo source: <http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2014/09/11/13-years-after-9-11-anti-muslim-bigotry-is-worse-than-ever.html>



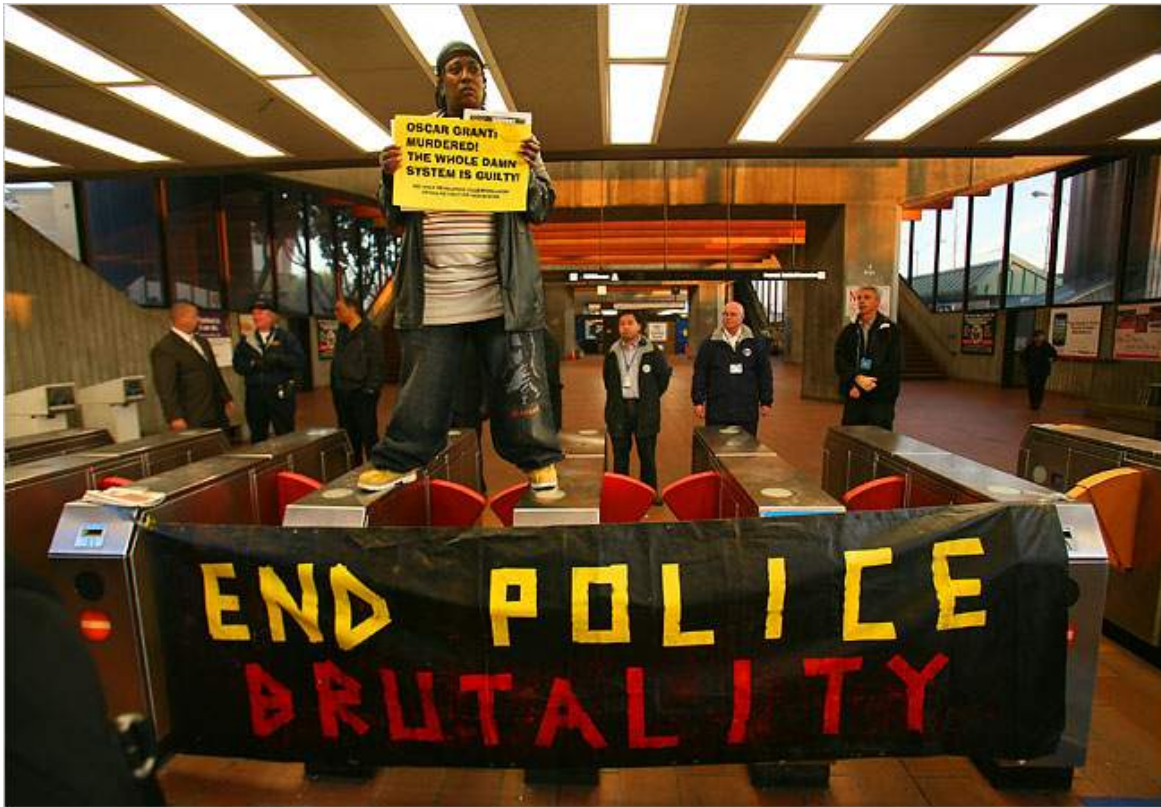
2003: Oakland Riders acquitted of misconduct involving kidnapping, beating, and planting drugs on people who were then either charged and did time or paid fines on those drug charges.

Photo source: <http://www.sfchronicle.com/crime/article/Oakland-hires-Chicago-lawyer-to-head-internal-6515479.php>



2009: Tasers first deployed to police.

Photo source: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/law-and-order/12052287/Stun-guns-100-times-more-powerful-than-Tasers-used-by-gangs-in-robberies.html>



Jan 7 and Jan 14, 2009: Oscar Grant uprisings in Oakland.

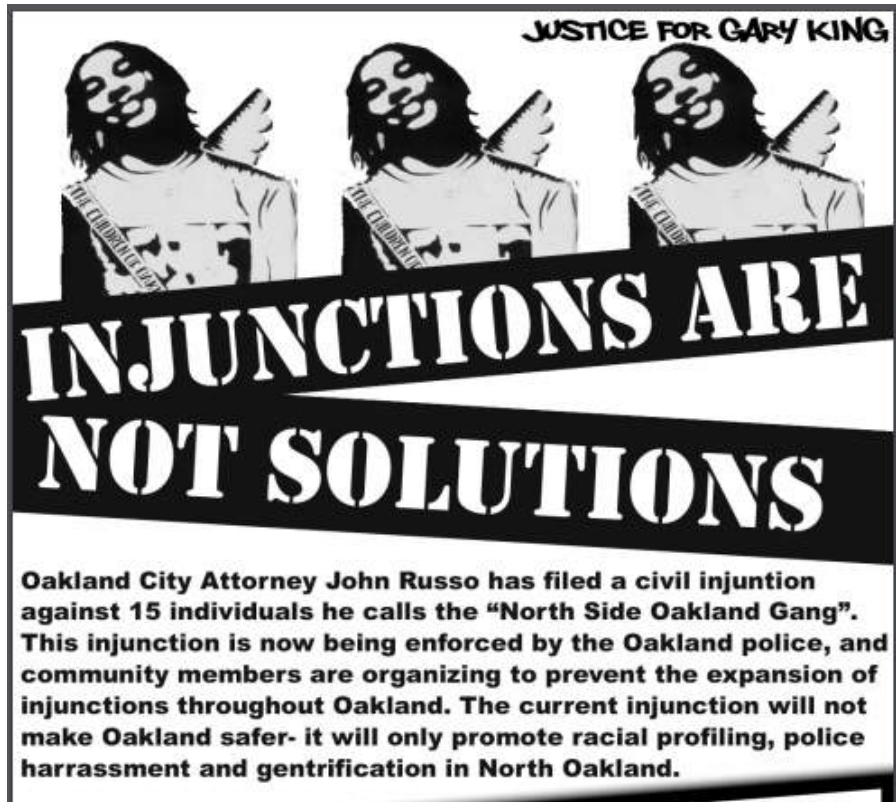
Photo source: http://www.nytimes.com/2009/01/09/us/09oakland.html?_r=0



A gathering outside of the courtroom.

July 10th, 2010: Mehserle convicted of involuntary manslaughter.

Photo source: <http://www.californiabeat.org/2010/11/05/raucous-mehserle-sentencing-prot est-ends-with-march-arrests>



June 2010: North Oakland temporary Gang Injunction takes effect.

Photo source: <https://stoptheinjunction.wordpress.com/research/>



2010: Jon Burge convicted in Chicago for lying under oath about police torture cases.

Photo source: http://chicagotorture.org/images/2012/03/08/headlines_02.gif



March 2011: Secure Communities, a program of Homeland Security that uses partnerships among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies including shared databases to more effectively deport immigrants by giving ICE access to fingerprints taken at local jails, expands to over 1200 jurisdictions.

Photo source:http://static.guim.co.uk/sys-images/Guardian/Pix/red/blue_pics/2011/08/29/immigrationprotest_460x276.jpg



2011: New Orleans police convicted in Danziger bridge trial. Five current and former New Orleans Police Officers are convicted of civil rights violations for the brutal murders of civilians attempting to escape New Orleans via the Danziger bridge during Hurricane Katrina in 2005. The U.S. Justice Department also targets New Orleans for widespread brutality, corruption, and discrimination.



May 17th, 2011: STIC wins significant victory by stopping additional injunctions until an independent review is done of the ones in place and getting all “does” removed from injunctions.

June 2011: John Russo, City Attorney, is forced out of Oakland.



June 24, 2011: Preliminary Fruitvale Gang Injunction issued.

Photo source: <http://www.oaklandcityattorney.org/notable/Nortenos%20injunction.html>



July 22, 2011: Largest gang injunction ever is issued by the LA County DA, covering 16 square miles of the San Gabriel Valley

Photo source: <http://www.youth4justice.org/self-defense-legal-rights/getting-off-a-gang-injunction>



August 8, 2011: Carlitos Nava is killed in Deep East Oakland. Prompts City Council to try to ram through more gang injunctions, a near 24 hour youth curfew and a loitering ordinance.

Photo source: <http://www.eastbayexpress.com/oakland/the-carlos-nava-case-may-be-in-trouble/Content?oid=3474982>



Oct 5, 2011: Hundreds turn out to City Hall and defeat these measures.

Photo source: oaklandnorth.net/2011/10/05/city-council-defers-voting-on-proposed-public-safety-items-at-contentious-meeting/

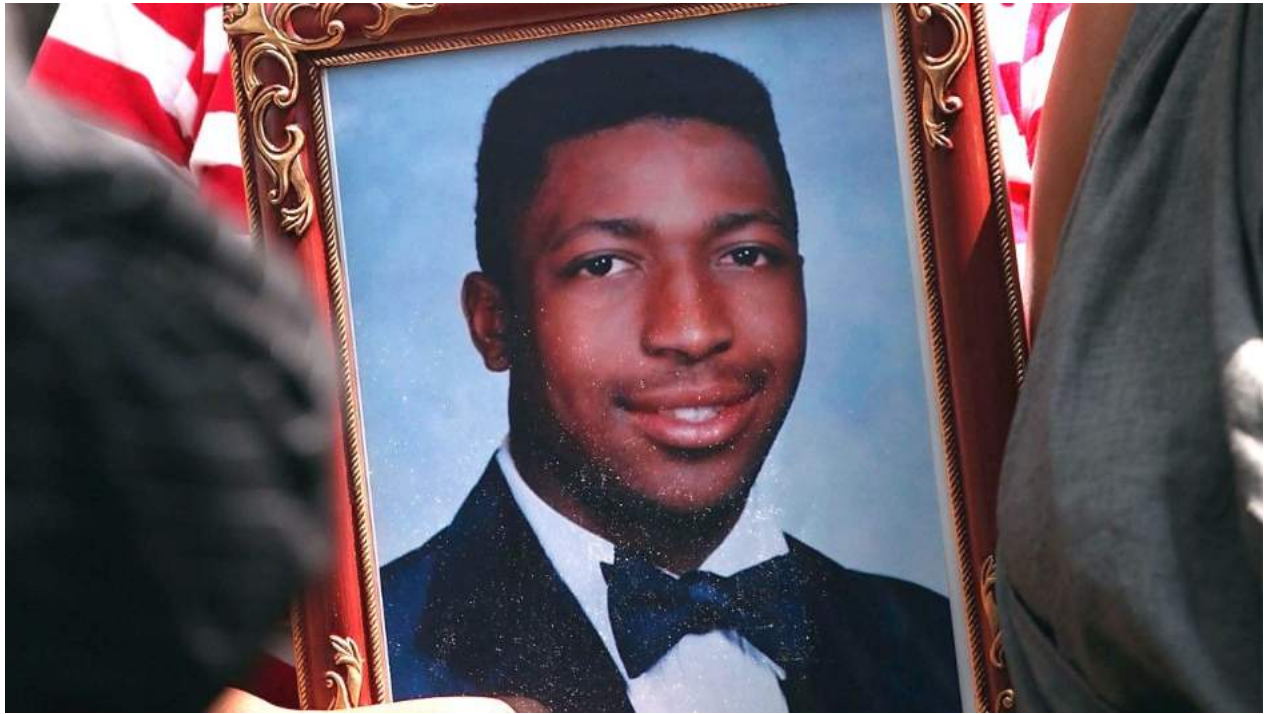


October 25th, 2011: Oakland police and police from at least 10 other departments attack Occupy Oakland protesters after shutting down the camp using tear gas, rubber bullets, flash/bang grenades and bean bags.

Photo source: <http://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/Police-tear-gas-Occupy-Oakland-protesters-2325544.php#photo-1831358>



March 21, 2014: Alex Nieto, a 28 year old City College student and security guard, was gunned down by San Francisco police while in Bernal Hill Park in a neighborhood where he had lived all of his life. Alex's death sparked a wave of discussion about the possible role of gentrification on the police department's response, as Alex was Latino in a neighborhood quickly undergoing gentrification.



July 17, 2014: Eric Garner is killed by officer Daniel Pantaleo in Staten Island, NY after being put in a choke hold. On December 3, 2014 a grand jury decided not to indict Pantaleo.

Photo source: <http://www.centrictv.com/news-views/centric-news/articles/2015/07/17/eric-garner-is-resting-in-unmarked-unnoticed-grave.html>



August 9, 2014: Michael Brown, an 18 year old unarmed black man was shot by white officer Darren Wilson in Ferguson, MO. On November 24, 2014, it was declared that the St. Louis County grand jury had decided not to indict Wilson.



November 20, 2014: Akai Gurley was killed in the stairwell of Brooklyn’s Pink Houses projects, whose residents are regularly surveilled by police on “vertical patrols.” Rookie officer Peter Liang and his partner were on such a patrol when Liang was startled by the sound of Gurley and his girlfriend entering the poorly lit stairwell. Finger already on the trigger, Liang fired a shot which ricocheted and struck Gurley in the chest. The 28-year-old died after his girlfriend, not Liang, attempted CPR. On April 19, 2016, Liang received a conviction of manslaughter and sentence of 5 years of probation and 800 hours of community service.

Photo source: <http://www.africanglobe.net/headlines/thug-cop-convicted-murdering-akai-gurley/>



November 2014-January 2015: Protests against the killings of Michael Brown and Eric Garner and ongoing police violence against black communities erupt around the country and last for months.

Photo source: www.popularresistance.org/no-federal-prosecution-expected-in-michael-brown-killing/



November 28, 2014: Blackout Collective members shut down West Oakland BART on Black Friday 2014 in support of Mike Brown and in memory of Oscar Grant (who was executed on a BART platform by BART police) and all the others who have been gunned by down by police. All charges were dropped against the Black Friday 14 in December 2015.