

The ~~root of~~ racist <sup>root</sup> sign gun control is very obvious if the Black Codes in the Democrat run states of the South are examined.

Combine that with the enthusiastic reception of Margaret Sengler's Negro Project by the <sup>Democrat</sup> KKK, and it is only logical to look for evidence of her idea <sup>designed</sup> to stop the Republican prosecution of white people after ~~they~~ <sup>Republicans</sup> made lynching a federal crime, Democrat states had refused to prosecute KKK activism and white crime against black people was rampant.

Sengler's <sup>Negro Project</sup> idea was brilliant in a diabolical way - to get blacks to go to prison for killing blacks, nurtured into that behavior by media and government policy. (Schooling + rioting used to train).

I have submitted some papers regarding Sheriff Dillard Baker's call to examine failed

government policy that has created fatherless homes and people who have ~~no~~ experienced highly volatile neighborhoods who <sup>then</sup> turn to crime. David Clarke identifies it as "the left" encouraging crime and anti-police attitudes that create confrontation with police. The Socialist "left" combined with the KKK "right" have been very effective with the Democrat-owned media at blocking news of how citizens with guns thwart criminal behavior and also playing up and actually creating news that purports to show a need for gun control.

An example of this cover-up was the Milwaukee <sup>of</sup> gun owner who stopped a mall shooting by 'concealed carry' training. Just pointing his gun at the gun man caused

The gun man to stop the attack.  
But the Democrat media made very little of that interception. Most people OR don't even know it happened, but have a huge impression that gun violence is rampant + would be helped by gun control. They get this idea by coordinated by Democrat media planning of news reports of gun-free zones where people are caught unprepared to stop a gun man.

We should go the way of Switzerland, which encourages gun training and gun ownership ~~and~~ for its citizens and doesn't even register on the list of nations with gun violence.

America is also very low in gun violence if the Democrat-run cities are excluded from the numbers.

We need to examine Democrat policy that creates gun violence ~~on~~ purpose.

It was only after I joined the NRA and began to receive a monthly magazine with information from an uncensored source, that I began to ~~understand~~ <sup>have</sup> an accurate accounting of how many times individuals are able to reduce damage caused by other individuals committing a crime.

It almost goes w/o saying that not all criminals use guns to attack. Rope was frequently used by the KKK and the minds of people are extremely inventive when it comes to finding ways to kill other people. We do background checks on guns, but ~~people~~ <sup>criminals</sup> use knives, telephone cords, plastic bags, air planes, drugs, choking, cars, hammers, state-sponsored camps and any number of atrocities. A gun is just something we've been taught to hate - though it <sup>often</sup> helps.

The illegal aliens that Democrats have been releasing from federal prisons - people convicted of rape & murder, released into our streets in recent years, should be a policy change we won't accept.

60,000 criminals on our streets for the police to encounter and re-encounter that really should be incarcerated, what we need is to create a border fence ~~of~~ such that we could ~~again~~ control of our streets again.

Obama doesn't pass a background check and yet Democrats voted for him twice. His admin forced gun stores to sell to cartel members who then shot 1000's of people, including several Americans. The Democrat Party has blocked investigation of Fast & Furious,

I have submitted an article by David Clarke, a Milwaukee Sheriff who has correctly identified that if citizens arm and train themselves they are able to reduce crimes against them. In the article he says we should be talking about failed government programs that have spawned ghettos and violent people that require more police intervention. Socialists attack police departments, too, using media.

The racist KKK were created by the Democrats and the direction and media provided by the socialist Party have hurt black people more than any other group of people.

I have also submitted a bibliography for info regarding the racist root of gun control. ~~Democrats Southern~~

Diaspora[show]

Lists[show]

Category: African American

Portal icon African American portal

v t e

In the United States, the Black Codes were laws passed by Southern states in 1865 and 1866, after the Civil War. These laws had the intent and the effect of restricting African Americans' freedom, and of compelling them to work in a labor economy based on low wages or debt.

Since the early 1800s, many laws in both North and South discriminated systematically against free Blacks. In the South, "slave codes" placed significant restrictions on Black Americans who were not themselves slaves. A major purpose of these laws was maintenance of the system of white supremacy that made slavery possible.

These black codes were modeled after the slave codes that were placed before the civil war. These codes not only restricted the lives of many African Americans, but also created a physical separation between blacks and whites that had not existed before the war. Although African Americans were now legally free, this freedom meant nothing with the black codes in law.

With legal prohibitions of slavery ordered by the Emancipation Proclamation, acts of state legislature, and eventually the Thirteenth Amendment, Southern states adopted new laws to regulate Black life. Although these laws had different official titles, they were (and are) commonly known as Black Codes. (The term originated from "negro leaders and the Republican organs" according to Confederate historian[1][2] John S. Reynolds.)[3] The defining feature of the Black Codes was vagrancy law which allowed local authorities to arrest the freedpeople and commit them to involuntary labor.

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1 Background

1.1 Black codes

1.2 Union occupation

1.3 After the War

The Republican Party was the recipient of lynching. Those who rode at night and inspired riots, killed many Republicans.

the word 'slave' expunged, and 'Negro' substituted. The most odious features of slavery were preserved in them.

Conway describes surveying the Louisiana jails and finding large numbers of Black men who had been secretly incarcerated. These included members of the Seventy-Fourth Colored Infantry who had been arrested the day after they were discharged.[19]

The state passed an even harsher version of its code in 1866, outlawing "impudence," "swearing," and other signs of "disobedience."<sup>[60]</sup>

#### Florida[edit]

Of the Black Codes passed in 1866 (after the Northern reaction had become apparent), only Florida's rivaled those of Mississippi and South Carolina in severity.[76] Florida's slaveowners seemed to hold out hope that the institution of slavery would simply be restored.[77] Advised by the Florida governor and attorney general as well as by the Freedmen's Bureau that it could not constitutionally revoke Black people's right to bear arms, the Florida legislature refused to repeal this part of the codes.[48]

The Florida vagrancy law allowed for punishments of up to one year of labor.[78] Children whose parents were convicted of vagrancy could be hired out as apprentices.[79]

These laws applied to any "person of color," which was defined as someone with at least one Negro great-grandparent.[78] White women could not live with men of color.[78] Colored workers could be punished for disrespecting White employers.[60]

Explicit racism in the law was supplemented by racist enforcement discretion (and other inequalities) in the law enforcement and legal systems.[80]

#### Maryland[edit]

In Maryland, a fierce battle began immediately after emancipation (by the Maryland Constitution of 1864) over apprenticeship of young Black people. Former slave owners rushed to apprentice the children of freedpeople; the Freedmen's Bureau and some others tried to stop them. The legislature



stripped Baltimore Judge Hugh Lennox Bond of his position because he cooperated with the Bureau in this matter. Salmon Chase eventually overruled the apprentice laws on the grounds of the Civil Rights Act of 1866.[81]

#### North Carolina[edit]

The Slave Codes of North Carolina, first enacted in 1715 and then reinforced after 1741, sought to limit the movements of the enslaved beyond the physical boundaries of the plantation.[82] North Carolina's Black Code also specified racial differences in punishment only for Blacks convicted of rape.[75]

#### Texas[edit]

The Texas Constitutional Convention met in February 1866, declined to ratify the (already effective) Thirteenth Amendment, provided that Blacks would be "protected in their rights of person and property by appropriate legislation" and guaranteed some degree of rights to testify in court.[83] Texas modeled its laws on South Carolina's.[65]

The legislature defined Negroes as people with at least one African great-grandparent. [84] Negroes could chose their employer, before a deadline. After they had made a contract, they were bound to it. If they quit "without cause of permission" they would lose all of their wages.[85] Workers could be fined \$1 for acts of disobedience or negligence, and 25 cents per hour for missed work.[85] The legislature also created a system of apprenticeship (with corporal punishment) and vagrancy laws.[86] Convict labor could be hired out or used in public works.[87]

Negroes were not allowed to vote, hold office, sit on juries, serve in local militia, carry guns on plantations, homestead, or attend public schools. Interracial marriage was banned.[84][86] Rape sentencing laws stipulated either capital punishment, or life in prison, or a minimum sentence of five years. Even to commentators who favored the codes, this "wide latitude in punishment" seemed to imply a clear "anti-Negro bias." [87]

#### Tennessee[edit]

Tennessee had been occupied by the Union for a long period during the war. As military governor of Tennessee, Andrew Johnson declared a suspension of the slave code in September 1864. However, these laws were still enforced in lower courts.[88] In 1865, Tennessee freedpeople had no legal status

unlawfully assembling themselves together, either in the day or night time, and all white persons so assembling themselves with freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes, or usually associating with freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes, on terms of equality, or living in adultery or fornication with a freed woman, free negro or mulatto, shall be deemed vagrants, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding, in the case of a freedman, free negro, or mulatto, fifty dollars, and a white man two hundred dollars, and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court, the free negro not exceeding ten days, and the white man not exceeding six months.

Whites could avoid the code's penalty by swearing a pauper's oath. In the case of blacks, however: "the duty of the sheriff of the proper county to hire out said freedman, free negro or mulatto, to any person who will, for the shortest period of service, pay said fine or forfeiture and all costs." [56][58] The laws also levied a special tax on blacks (between ages 18 and 60); those who did not pay could be arrested for vagrancy. [56]

Another law allowed the state to take custody of children whose parents could or would not support them; these children would then be "apprenticed" to their former owners. [55][59] Masters could discipline these apprentices with corporal punishment. [55] They could re-capture apprentices who escaped and threaten them with prison if they resisted. [57]

Other laws prevented blacks from buying liquor and carrying weapons; punishment often involved "hiring out" the culprit's labor for no pay. [55]

Mississippi rejected the Thirteenth Amendment on December 5.

Responses[edit]

General Oliver O. Howard, national head of the Freedmen's Bureau, declared in November 1865 that most of the Mississippi Black Code was invalid. [60]

South Carolina[edit]

The next state to pass Black Codes was South Carolina, which had on November 13 ratified the Thirteenth Amendment—with a qualification that Congress did not have the authority to regulate the legal status of freedmen. Newly elected governor James Lawrence Orr said that blacks must be

Kentucky did not secede from the Union and therefore gained wide leeway from the federal government during Reconstruction.[106] With Delaware, Kentucky did not ratify the Thirteenth Amendment and maintained legally slavery until it was nationally prohibited when the Amendment went into effect in December 1865.[107] After the Thirteenth Amendment took effect, the state was obligated to rewrite its laws.[108]

The result was a set of Black Codes passed in early 1866. These granted a set of rights: to own property, make contracts, and some other innovations.[108] They also included new vagrancy and apprentice laws, which did not mention Blacks explicitly but were clearly directed toward them.[109] The vagrancy law covered loitering, "rambling without a job" and "keeping a disorderly house." [109] City jails filled up; wages dropped below pre-war rates.[110]

The Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky was especially weak and could not mount a significant response.[111] The Bureau attempted to cancel a racially discriminatory apprenticeship law (which stipulated that only White children learn to read) but found itself thwarted by local authorities.[112]

Some legislation also created informal, de facto discrimination against Blacks. A new law against hunting on Sundays, for example, prevented Black workers from hunting on their only day off.[113]

Kentucky law prevented Blacks from testifying against Whites, a restriction which the federal government sought to remedy by providing access to federal courts through the Civil Rights Act of 1866. Kentucky challenged the constitutionality of these courts and prevailed in *Blyew v. United States* (1872).[114] All contracts required the presence of a White witness.[113] Passage of the Fourteenth Amendment did not have a great effect on Kentucky's Black Codes.[115]

#### Reconstruction and Jim Crow[edit]

The Black Codes outraged public opinion in the North because it seemed the South was creating a form of quasi-slavery to negate the results of the war.[116] When the Radical 39th Congress re-convened in December 1865, it was generally furious about the developments that had transpired during Johnson's Presidential Reconstruction. The Black Codes, along with the appointment of prominent Confederates to Congress, signified that the South had been emboldened by Johnson and intended to maintain its old political order.[117] Railing against the Black Codes as returns to slavery in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866, the Fourteenth Amendment, and the Second Freedmen's Bureau Bill.[118]

The Memphis Riots in May 1866 and the New Orleans Riot in July brought additional attention and urgency to the racial tension state-sanctioned racism permeating the South.[118]

After winning large majorities in the 1866 elections, the Republican Congress passed the Reconstruction Acts placing the South under military rule. This arrangement lasted until the military withdrawal arranged by the Compromise of 1877.[45] In some historical periodizations, 1877 marks the beginning of the Jim Crow era.[a]

The 1865–1866 Black Codes were an overt manifestation of the system of white supremacy that continued to dominate the American South.[122] Historians have described this system as the emergent result of a wide variety of laws and practices, conducted on all levels of jurisdiction.[123] Because legal enforcement depended on so many different local codes, which underwent less scrutiny than statewide legislation, historians still lack a complete understanding of their full scope.[124] It is clear, however, that even under military rule, local jurisdictions were able to continue a racist pattern of law enforcement, as long as it took place under a legal regime that was facially race-neutral.[125]

In 1893–1909 every Southern state except Tennessee passed new vagrancy laws.[45] These laws were more severe than those passed in 1865, and used vague terms that granted wide powers to police officers enforcing the law.[126] In wartime, Blacks might be disproportionately subjected to "work or fight" laws, which increased vagrancy penalties for those not in the military.[127] The Supreme Court upheld racially discriminatory state laws and invalidated federal efforts to counteract them; in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) it upheld the constitutionality of racial segregation and introduced the "separate but equal" doctrine.[128]

A general system of legitimized anti-Black violence, as exemplified by the Ku Klux Klan, played a major part in enforcing the practical law of white supremacy. The constant threat of violence against Black people (and White people who sympathized with them) maintained a system of extralegal terror. Although this system is now well known for prohibiting Black suffrage after the Fifteenth Amendment, it also served to enforce coercive labor relations.[129] Fear of random violence provided new support for a paternalistic relationship between plantation owners and their Black workers.[41]

Legacy and interventions[edit]

significance was tempered by the continuity of economic exploitation.[139] The end of legal slavery in the U.S. did not seem to have major effects on the global economy or international relations.[140] Given the pattern of economic continuity; writes economist Pieter Emmer, "the words emancipation and abolition must be regarded with the utmost suspicion."[141]

See also[edit]

40 acres and a mule

Apartheid in South Africa

Code Noir

Digges Amendment

Grandfather clause

Judicial aspects of race in the United States

List of Jim Crow law examples by State

Racial segregation in the United States

Redlining

Reverse Underground Railroad

Wage slavery

Notes[edit]

Jump up ^ "Jim Crow" can refer to a historical period, a discriminatory law specifically promoting racial segregation,[119][120] or a complete social arrangement characterized by segregation and white supremacy.[121]

References[edit]

Jump up ^ James Calvin Hemphill, "John Schreiner Reynolds", Men of Mark in South Carolina: Ideals of American Life Vol. II; Washington, D.C.: Men of Mark Publishing Co., 1908.

Jump up ^ Kermit L. Hall, "Political Power and Constitutional Legitimacy: The South Carolina Ku Klux Klan Trials"; Emory Law Journal 33, Fall 1984.

Jump up ^ John S. Reynolds, Reconstruction in South Carolina; Columbia, SC: State Co., 1905; p. 27.

Jump up ^ Stewart, "Black Codes and Broken Windows" (1998), pp. 2257–2258.

There is much more  
about Democrat  
suppression of black  
people and Republicans,  
5000 lynched —  
3000 black  
2000 white,  
all Republican

Jump up ^ Palmer, Vernon Valentine (April 2006). "The Customs of Slavery: The War Without Arms". *American Journal of Legal History* 2 (48): 177.

Jump up ^ Forehand, "Striking Resemblance" (1996), p. 6.

Jump up ^ Griffin, Rebecca J (April 2004). "'Goin' Back Over There to See That Girl': Competing Social Spaces in the Lives of the Enslaved in Antebellum North Carolina". *Slavery & Abolition* 25 (1): 108.

^ Jump up to: a b Forte, "Spiritual Equality" (1998), p. 579–580.

Jump up ^ Painter, *Creating Black Americans* (2005), pp. 79–81.

Jump up ^ Forehand, "Striking Resemblance" (1996), p. 7.

^ Jump up to: a b c Ranney, *In the Wake of Slavery* (2006), p. 15. "All Southern states imposed at least minimal limits on slave punishment, for example, by making murder or life-threatening injury of slaves a crime, and a few states allowed slaves a limited right of self-defense."

Jump up ^ Palmer, Vernon Valentine (April 2006). "The Customs of Slavery: The War Without Arms". *American Journal of Legal History* 2 (48): 185.

Jump up ^ "The Legal Map of Interracial Relations 1662–1967". Retrieved 2010-01-19.

Jump up ^ [<http://www.reference.com/browse/black+codes> "black codes"]. *www.reference.com*. Retrieved 2014-12-02.

Jump up ^ Bridges, Roger D. *The Illinois Black Codes*. <http://www.lib.niu.edu/1996/ih329602.html>

Jump up ^ Ranney, *In the Wake of Slavery* (2006), p. 17. "Between 1795 and 1810, Maryland enacted vagrancy laws similar to Delaware's; required free blacks to obtain certificates of good character from local officials in order to sell products or keep hunting equipment; and allowed its courts to apprentice children of destitute or unfit black parents to white masters."

^ Jump up to: a b DuBois, *Black Reconstruction* (1935), p. 564.

Jump up ^ Forehand, "Striking Resemblance" (1996), p. Abstract.

^ Jump up to: a b c DuBois, *Black Reconstruction* (1935), p. 178.

Jump up ^ Thomas W. Knox, *Camp-Fire and Cotton-Field: Southern Adventure in Time of War: Life with the Union Armies, and Residence on a Louisiana Plantation*, New York: Blelock & Co., 1865; p. 317. Quoted in Daniel, "Metamorphosis of Slavery" (1979), pp. 89–90.

Jump up ^ Forehand, "Striking Resemblance" (1996), pp. 20–24.

Jump up ^ Forehand, "Striking Resemblance" (1996), p. 25.

Jump up ^ WPA documents reproduced at North Carolina Slave Narratives; quoted in Forehand, "Striking Resemblance" (1996), p. 120.

^ Jump up to: a b c Forte, "Spiritual Equality" (1998), p. 589–590. "Much more troublesome was the Union's treatment of the freed slaves in Louisiana and the South as a whole. The Union military authorities in the South approved a plan of apprenticeship for the freed black, a policy that Lincoln seemed to accept, at least as an interim measure 'conforming substantially to the most approved plans of gradual emancipation.'"

^ Jump up to: a b Belz, *A New Birth of Freedom* (2000), pp. 45–46.

Jump up ^ Forehand, "Striking Resemblance" (1996), pp. 28–29.

Jump up ^ Belz, *A New Birth of Freedom* (2000), pp. 52–53.

Jump up ^ Wilson, *Black Codes* (1965), p. 57. "In a nutshell, the sum of army and Freedmen's Bureau policies was: protect the Negroes from violence and actual enslavement, but keep as many as possible on the plantations and compel them to work. Both agencies preserved 'white man's rule,' and though both of them did, as George Bently said of the Freedmen's Bureau, 'maintain a fairly strong guard against any form of reenslavement of the Negroes', their interest in the welfare and happiness of the freedmen did not, as a whole, extend far beyond that safeguard in 1865 and 1866. It is also as true of one as of the other that its policies, in the main, were 'those that planters and other businessmen desired.'"

Jump up ^ Wilson, *Black Codes* (1965), p. 58–59.

^ Jump up to: a b Daniel, "Metamorphosis of Slavery" (1979), p. 96. "The yearly contract was one of the most important elements in the landlord's control over labor—not what the contract stated explicitly, but what it implied and how it was executed. The pattern emerged immediately after the war. With encouragement from the Freedmen's Bureau, blacks signed up for a year's work, and the vigilant eyes of federal officials noted that many contracts resembled slavery."

Jump up ^ Wormser, *The Rise and Fall of Jim Crow* (2003), p. 11.

Jump up ^ Richardson, "Florida Black Codes" (1969), p. 370.

Jump up ^ Wilson, *Black Codes* (1965), pp. 54–55. "The larger problem, however, was labor for agriculture, the mainstay of the southern economy. Increasingly the freedmen, whose work day was from sunrise to sunset, refused to work more than a half day, if at all, on Saturday. [...] The greatest loss to the labor force resulted from the decision of growing numbers of Negro women to devote their time to their homes and children."

Jump up ^ Emmer, "The Price of Freedom" (1992), pp. 35–36.

Jump up ^ Cohen, *At Freedom's Edge* (1991), p. 16–17.

Jump up ^ Cohen, *At Freedom's Edge* (1991), p. 14.

Jump up ^ Emmer, "The Price of Freedom" (1992), p. 29.

Jump up ^ Wilson, *Black Codes* (1965), p. 53. "Most southern towns were not very large and the influx of even a few hundred undoubtedly gave witnesses a false impression of the size of the movement. [...] Nonetheless impressions of southerners had great importance because they encouraged the belief that special laws—Black Codes—were necessary. This opinion was expressed by the Tallahassee Semi-Weekly Floridian, January 9, 1866: 'To live in town . . . is now the general desire on the part of the freedmen . . . a good vagrant system cannot too soon be put in operation.'"

^ Jump up to: a b c d Stewart, "Black Codes and Broken Windows" (1998), pp. 2259–2260.

Jump up ^ Griffin, Rebecca J (April 2004). "'Goin' Back Over There to See That Girl': Competing Social Spaces in the Lives of the Enslaved in Antebellum North Carolina". *Slavery & Abolition* 1 (25): 99.

^ Jump up to: a b c Daniel, "Metamorphosis of Slavery" (1979), p. 91. "Freedmen, however, did not cooperate with the plans to reenslave them. Immediately, planters and whites in general were struck by the change in attitude among freedmen. Deference largely disappeared, respect for whites dwindled, and even the more patient whites found it difficult to work with free blacks. Paternalism no longer worked, and whites came to hate freedmen, projecting on blacks the defeat in battle, economic ruin and the occupation by Union troops. [...] Yet a kind of paternalism emerged once again during the violence of Radical Reconstruction, during the rides of the Ku Klux Klan. Planters, sizing up the situation, gave tenants on their plantations protection in exchange for regular work and a general compliance with the new order."

Jump up ^ Wilson, *Black Codes* (1965), p. 63.

Jump up ^ Richardson, "Florida Black Codes" (1969), pp. 371–372. "The convention responded with a special ordinance providing for a vagrancy law until the legislature could take action. Any able-bodied person who was 'wandering or strolling about or leading an idle, profligate, or immoral course of life' could be arrested upon complaint of any citizen before a justice of peace or circuit court judge. Penalties included imprisonment, fine, or being sold to the highest bidder for as much as twelve months."

^ Jump up to: a b Wormser, *The Rise and Fall of Jim Crow* (2003), p. 8.

^ Jump up to: a b c d Stewart, "Black Codes and Broken Windows" (1998), p. 2261.

Jump up ^ Cohen, *At Freedom's Edge* (1991), p. 33. "Of the nine states that adopted vagrancy laws in 1865 – 1866, all except North Carolina provided for the hiring-out of vagrants. These same states also enacted convict laws allowing for the hiring-out of other country prisoners who could not pay their fines and costs. In addition, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia made it legal for county authorities to put prisoners to work on public projects such as roads and bridges."

Jump up ^ Forehand, "Striking Resemblance" (1996), p. 59–60.



^ Jump up to: a b Richardson, "Florida Black Codes" (1969), p. 373.

^ Jump up to: a b DuBois, Black Reconstruction (1935), p. 172.

Jump up ^ Wilson, Black Codes (1965), p. 56. "Mississippi quickly passed one law providing for the immediate organization of volunteer militia companies and another outlawing possession of weapons by Negroes. The militia proceeded to disarm the Negroes in such a brutal fashion as to cause much criticism. Alabama Negroes were disarmed by similar methods with like results."

Jump up ^ Samuel W. McCall, Thaddeus Stevens; Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., 1899; pp. 253–254. Quoted in DuBois, Black Reconstruction (1935), p. 179.

Jump up ^ Forehand, "Striking Resemblance" (1996), p. 14.

Jump up ^ Ranney, In the Wake of Slavery (2006), p. 51. "Generally, Restoration legislatures tried to preserve as many prewar restrictions as possible while making at least a slight bow to Northern public opinion."

Jump up ^ Ranney, In the Wake of Slavery (2006), p. 51.

^ Jump up to: a b c d Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer, A History of the United States since the Civil War (1917) 1:128–129. "Negroes must make annual contracts for their labor in writing; if they should run away from their tasks, they forfeited their wages for the year. Whenever it was required of them they must present licenses (in a town from the mayor; elsewhere from a member of the board of police of the beat) citing their places of residence and authorizing them to work. Fugitives from labor were to be arrested and carried back to their employers. Five dollars a head and mileage would be allowed such negro catchers. It was made a misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment, to persuade a freedman to leave his employer, or to feed the runaway. Minors were to be apprenticed, if males until they were twenty-one, if females until eighteen years of age. Such corporal punishment as a father would administer to a child might be inflicted upon apprentices by their masters. Vagrants were to be fined heavily, and if they could not pay the sum, they were to be hired out to service until the claim was satisfied. Negroes must not carry knives or firearms unless they were licensed so to do. It was an offence, to be punished by a fine of \$50 and imprisonment for thirty days, to give or sell intoxicating liquors to a negro. When negroes could not pay the fines and costs after legal proceedings, they were to be hired at public outcry by the sheriff to the lowest bidder...."

# The Negro Project The Washington Times

January 27, 2015

social upheaval designed to create high levels of  
→ Black on Black crime ←

## David Clarke, Wisconsin sheriff, slams NAACP as 'political propaganda entity for the left'

By Cheryl K. Chumley

Controlled by Democrats

Sheriff David Clarke, Milwaukee County's tough-talking, outspoken law enforcement official, called the NAACP an irrelevant "propaganda" tool for the political left and said it was frequently the "behavior of black men," not racial injustice, that was the cause of much police-community consternation nowadays.

He made the comments during an interview on "Fox & Friends" about the recent St. Paul police shooting of a black suspect who reportedly pointed a gun at police as he fled their grip. Police shot and killed the man, and the NAACP, in response, called for an investigation, saying officers ought to have questioned and interviewed the suspect - despite his show of armed aggression - rather than shot him.

Socialist upheaval

Sheriff Clarke called the shooting "a good shoot," a "justifiable shooting," and explained how the man who was shot and killed by police was actually reported to be stalking and making death threats to his former girlfriend. He then issued a sharp rebuke to the NAACP for its response.

"This once proud organization that was a force for good" hasn't conducted any worthwhile campaigns since 1964, over the Civil Rights Act, he said during the broadcast. "[It's now] nothing more than a political propaganda entity for the left."

Sheriff Clarke also said that blacks in America ought to look at their own behaviors, rather than simply faulting and crying racism whenever they face police actions. He added: The absence of fathers in black families' homes was fueling the crime rates seen in minority communities.

"The behavior is what we should be talking about," he said. "The number one cause of this is father-absent homes."

Democrat policies have created the problem like planned by Sanger & the KKK

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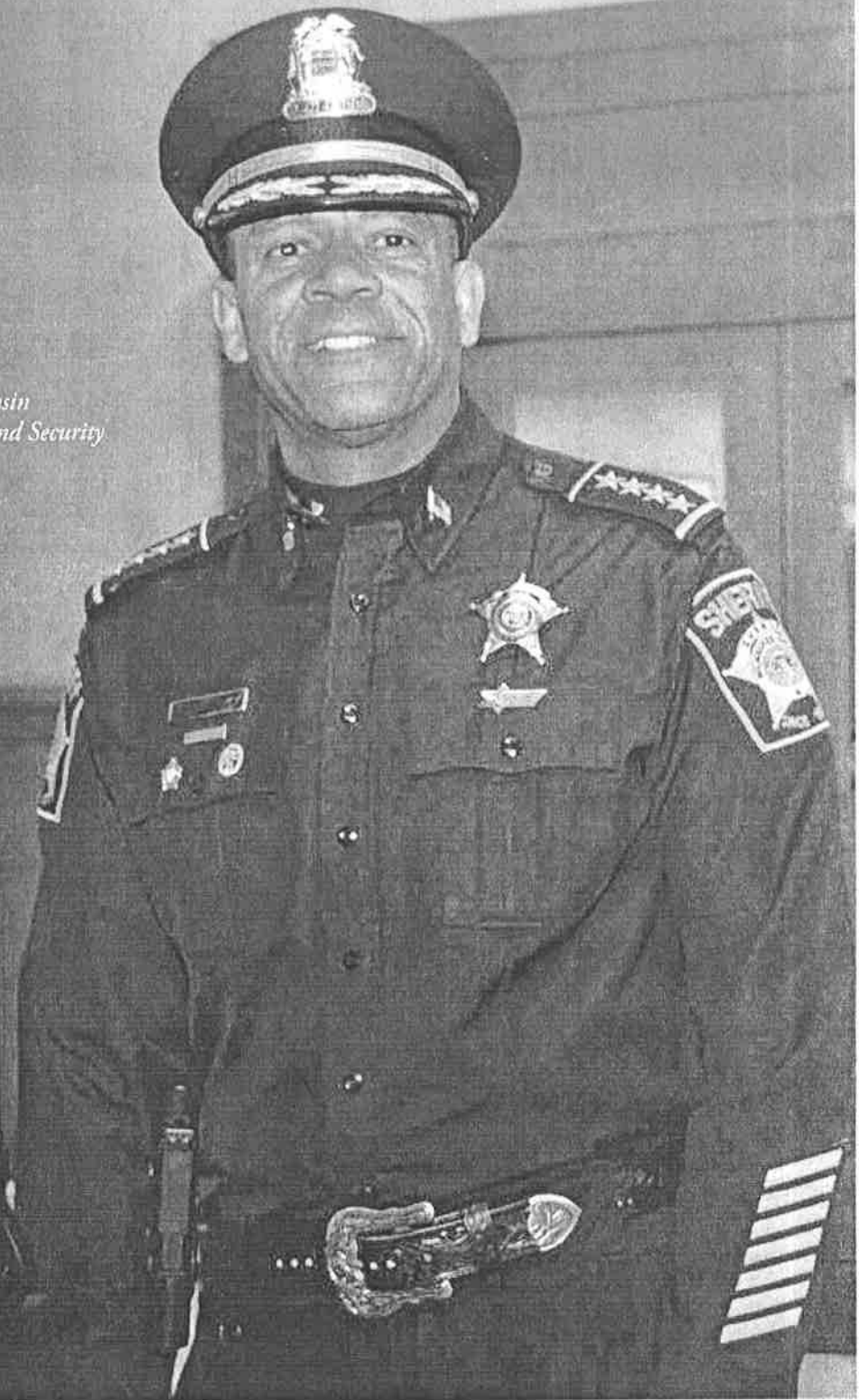


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Why do Democrats continue to receive the Margaret Sanger Awards?

# The Wrong War

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MAGAZINE  
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Before August 2014, not many people could have located tiny Ferguson, Missouri on a map, nor could they have told you that it was a suburb of St. Louis. That all changed the moment that a white Ferguson police officer, named Darren Wilson, had an interaction with one of its citizens, named Mike Brown, who is black. Since then, Ferguson, Wilson and Brown have become almost legendary household names.

A feeding frenzy of media outlets, race provocateurs, prominent politicians, anarchists and every other group sensing a self-serving opportunity to exploit the unfortunate incident to advance their agenda converged on Ferguson. What followed were weeks of violence and attacks on the entire police profession. Unfortunately, race is, has been, and always will be an explosive issue in America. What is not needed in these

volatile situations is to have people in high profile positions pour fuel on an already smoldering fire. America did not witness its finest hour when war had been declared on the American police officer.

Some of what occurred in the aftermath of the police use of force in Ferguson was expected from people like perpetual grievance peddler Al Sharpton and anarchists from the Occupy Movement. Some of the anti-police rhetoric, however, surprisingly came from high profile politicians.

What I have seen is a hostility toward local law enforcement officers and agencies by persons in high positions of authority. I learned a lot about the animosity that President Obama has for law enforcement early on when he said police acted *stupidly* in questioning Professor Henry Louis Gates Jr. in the incident where Cambridge police responded to a burglary in progress. The police respectfully questioned Gates, who is black, to determine that he was, in fact, the homeowner. That is good police work, not racism.

Obama didn't stop there, however. He nominated Debo Adebile to be Assistant Attorney General to head the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice. Adebile inserted himself into the case of confessed cop killer Mumia Abu-Jamal, who was already represented by counsel at the time. In a *Wall*

*Street Journal* column (Feb 2014) by US Senator Pat Toomey and Philadelphia District Attorney R. Seth Williams, they opined that it was one thing to provide legal representation and quite another to seize on a case and turn it into a political platform from which to launch an extreme attack on the justice system. They continued that when an attorney chooses that course, it is appropriate to ask whether he should be singled out for a high-level national position in, of all things, law enforcement.

At a Major County Sheriffs meeting in Washington, D.C. in 2014, sheriffs made it clear to guest speaker Attorney General Eric Holder that they opposed the nomination of Adebile to head the Civil Rights Division, to which Holder replied, "I hear your concern." Nearly every law enforcement group in America opposed Adebile's nomination to the USDOJ. Obama forwarded the name nonetheless. That, to me, meant they don't care what we in law enforcement think.

To be clear, President Barack Obama, Attorney General Eric Holder - the nation's top law enforcement officer, and New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio, did not cause the violence that occurred following the Ferguson grand jury decision that Officer Wilson acted reasonably in defending his life. But these three did provide a pathway for unjustified cop bashing and cop hating leading to calls to kill police officers. Instead of



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calling for calm, these influential voices piled on. They called for completely transforming American policing in a one-size-fits-all model.

In one interview, President Obama said that our nation's police "are poorly trained and have a fear of people who do not look like them." I reject that notion out of hand. In the aftermath of the rioting in Ferguson, the President said that we need to *understand them*, instead of immediately condemning the violence and telling rioters that they need to find a more socially acceptable way to deal with their frustration. There was an opportunity for the President to remind the public of their obligation to comply with a police officer's lawful commands and deal with any complaints later through proper process. Instead, race politics trumped responsibility.

Holder even invoked the name of Emmett Till into the Ferguson discussion. Till was a 14-year-old black kid visiting family in Mississippi when he was kidnapped at night at gunpoint by two white men after he was accused of flirting with a white woman. Till was later found dead floating in a river. That was not even a police-related case, nor was it police use of force. Additionally, Holder said, "We're going to end racial

profiling in this country once and for all." No instance of racial profiling was even alleged in the Brown or Garner cases. He made a blanket statement insinuating that police officers and agencies engage in unlawful, systematic targeting of minority citizens simply because of the color of their skin.

New York City Mayor de Blasio talked of fearing for the safety of his son should he come into contact with police, even though the statistical reality is that his son faces far greater threats from New York City gang violence than by police use of force. He pledged change, but did not indicate what that change is going to be or look like. He has indicted an entire police department as racist, and with a broad brush has trashed the pride, character, and integrity of New York's finest, the same officers who protect him and his family on a daily basis. Are cops perfect? No, far from it. But they put on their uniform and go out every day to protect their community from crime and violence. There is real meaning to the term 'the thin blue line.' If not us, then who? Certainly not USDOJ or White House officials living in ivory towers far removed from life in an American ghetto or the complexity of policing in those environments.

President Obama, Holder and de Blasio could have shut this anarchist cop-hatred movement down. Instead of extoling the virtue of our communities' finest in unambiguous terms - virtues like courage, honesty, service, sacrifice, honor and character - they decided to score a few cheap political points with select constituencies on the backs of the American police officer. What made this worse was that the police had no such platform to defend themselves against this slander, and charges that were false, dangerous and unjustified. This whole movement of cop-bashing is built on lies, myths and distortion, and Obama, Holder and de Blasio know it.

They have caused irrevocable damage to professional policing and undermined the trust that minority residents need to have in their police officers. Some of the best police work has been the result of self-initiated policing where cops probe based on reasonable suspicion. That may decline, and the loser will be minority residents living in high crime areas. They demand aggressive, lawful, reasonable, fair and assertive policing. Obama, Holder and de Blasio have created a tipping point with the psyche of our officers who are beginning to wonder if this work is even worth it anymore. That's how damaging this irresponsible and inflammatory rhetoric is.

Holder doesn't have one shred of evidence that law enforcement officers engage in systemic, widespread or institutional racist practices. Not one credible study proves the emotional belief that white police officers use an inordinate amount of deadly force against black males or force in general. In fact, every study I have read indicates the opposite. Use of deadly force, when compared against the amount of police/citizen interaction, is so rare that it is not worthy of a national discussion. More white males are killed in police deadly force incidents than black males according to research by Dr. Richard Johnson in a University of Toledo study, and it isn't even close. In the period he examined (January 1, 2009 - December 31, 2012) 61% of males killed by police were white compared to 32% black.



President Obama, Holder and de Blasio ought to go to the National Law Enforcement Memorial in Washington, D.C. and stand in front of that wall that has the inscription of 20,000 law enforcement officers who were killed in the line of duty. Maybe then they will begin to understand. When any law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty, every cop in America feels it personally as a little bit of us dies with them. I attended the wake of NYPD Officer Wenjian Liu and met his family. Obama sent White House officials to the funeral of Mike Brown, and Holder met with the family of Brown, where evidence supports that Brown had just strong-armed a convenience store clerk and was attacking a police officer, attempting at one point to disarm him. That says a lot.

President Obama, Holder and de Blasio have benefited politically by throwing our nation's finest under the bus in front of certain demographics, like they did post-Ferguson and Staten Island, New York. I refuse to let them have it both ways.

Every person killed by a police officer deserves a thorough and transparent investigation and review. Facts and evidence should be applied to the rule of law standard to make a determination of what happened and what should be done, if anything, not by the emotional and impassioned plea of a mob.

The grand jury in Ferguson got it right. Darren Wilson acted

reasonably under the law. Although the grand jury decision in Staten Island raised some eyebrows for some observers (not me), it is not evidence that our system of justice is broken. It is imperfect, not broken. Imperfection is part of the human condition.

Author and scholar Thomas Sowell, in a thought-provoking piece on the rule of law said, *If people who are told that they are under arrest, and who refuse to come with the police, cannot be forcibly taken into custody, then we do NOT have the rule of law, when the law itself is downgraded to suggestions that no one has the power to enforce.*

If we need to have a national discussion, let it begin with a review of the failed government policies that have spawned the American ghetto where more assertive, aggressive policing is required to protect its overwhelming number of law-abiding people. Leave oversight of the police to local oversight processes.

The mission statement of the United States Department of Justice reads, in part: *To ensure public safety against threats foreign and domestic; to provide federal leadership in controlling and preventing crime; to seek just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior.* My hope is that the next Attorney General of the United States DOJ sees local law enforcement as an ally and not an adversary in pursuit of a safer America. ☺

**OF COURSE I DON'T MIND HANDCUFFS, OFFICER.**  
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