



John of Gaunt, High Sheriff of Lancashire from 1362 to 1371

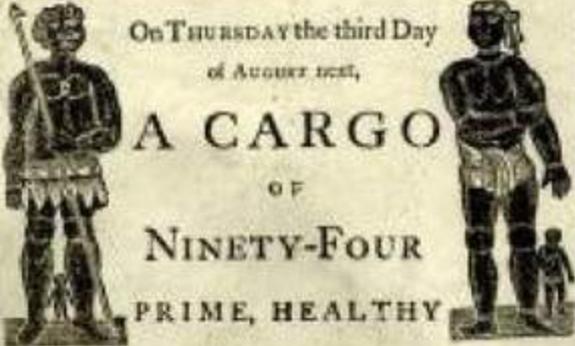
1100s: Origins of the “Shire Reeve” or Sheriff in England.

Charlestown, July 24th, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY the third Day
of AUGUST next,

A CARGO
OF
NINETY-FOUR
PRIME, HEALTHY



NEGROES,

CONSISTING OF
Thirty-nine MEN, Fifteen BOYS,
Twenty-four WOMEN, and
Sixteen GIRLS.

JUST ARRIVED,
In the Brigantine DEMBIA, *Francis Bare*, Master, from SIERRA-
LEON, by
DAVID & JOHN DEAS.

1600s-1700s: Establishment of trans-Atlantic slave trade; use of force and control of bodies institutionalized into economic systems of the Americas.



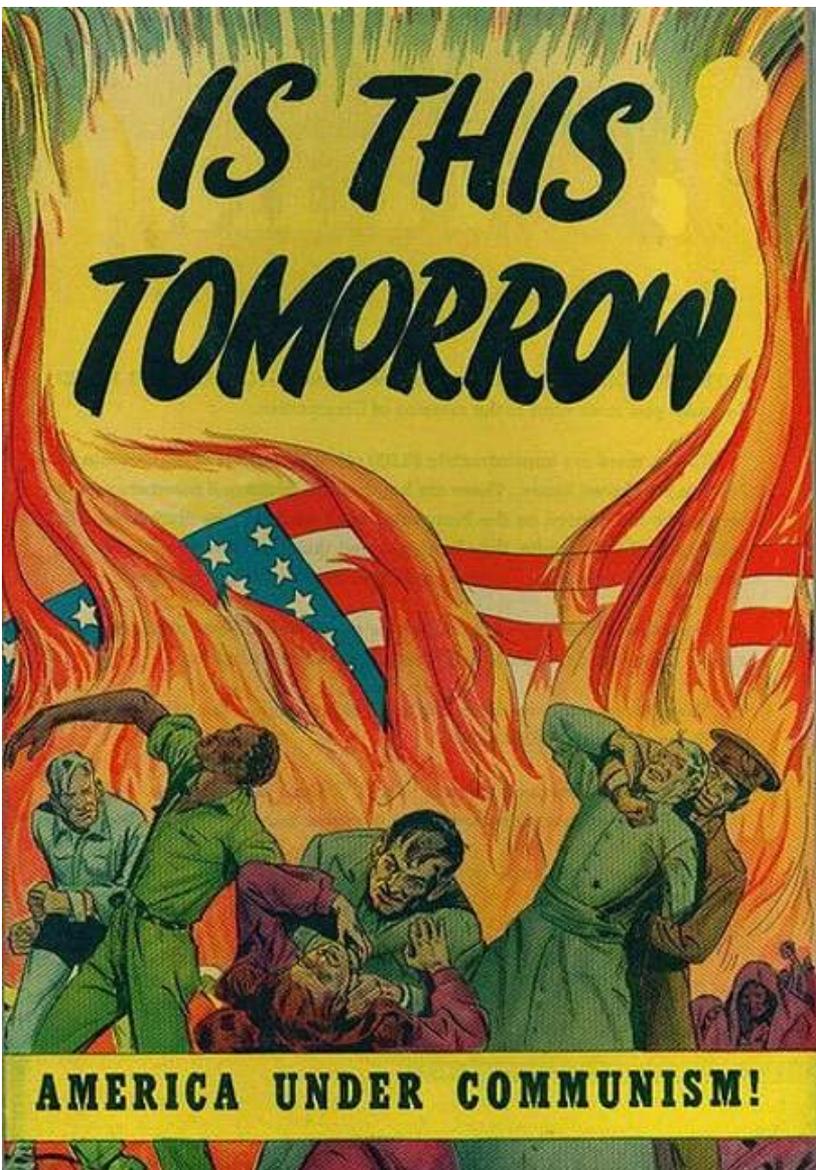
KKK members, 1870

1860s-70s: Reconstruction and a rapid gain of political power by Blacks in the south is met with extreme legal and extralegal backlash, including violent vigilante and militia action against Black people attempting to vote or run for office. Southern “law enforcement” is often indistinguishable from white supremacist vigilante groups.



White youth raid a home in a Black neighborhood and throw its contents onto the street.

1919: Chicago Race Riot. The riot began after a white man threw rocks at Black people on a segregated Southside beach. Black WWI veterans were active in protesting police violence.



1940s-1950s: McCarthyism and the Red Scare. Anti-Soviet sentiment and a government-produced fear of nuclear war and Communism are rallied as a justification for blacklisting and surveillance of anyone who is a suspected Communist—a precursor to “anti-terrorism” policy today.

1950: Schools begin creating their own security forces to crack down on property destruction and vandalism.



Ernesto Miranda

1966: Miranda v Arizona

Photo source: <http://archive.azcentral.com/php-bin/commphotos/show.php?colid=24986#1>



Fred Hampton

1969: Murder of Fred Hampton in Chicago. FBI works with Chicago police to commit premeditated murder of BPP leader Fred Hampton in his house on the South side.

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



After the rebellion, young people gather outside the boarded-up Inn.

1969: Stonewall Rebellion. Queer and trans people, including activists Marsha P. Johnson and Sylvia Rivera, fight back against a raid at the Stonewall Inn. In 1960s NYC, police routinely raided queer establishments, arresting trans and gender-nonconforming clientele. The rebellion sparked increased organizing for queer liberation.

GAY ACTIVIST

Vol. 6, No. 1

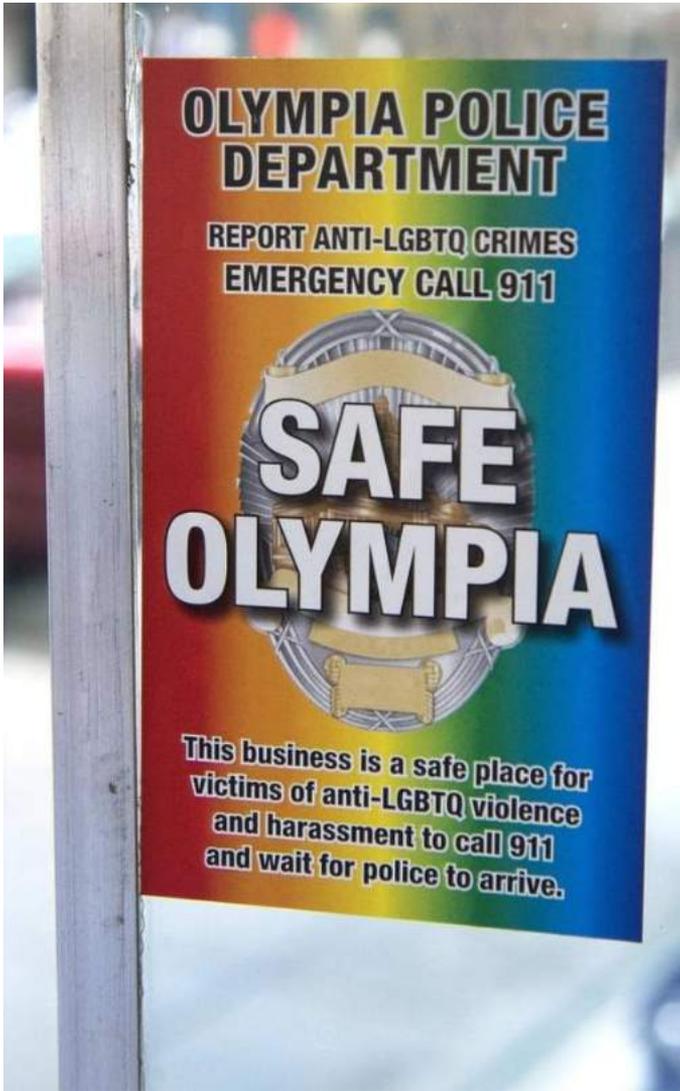
March 1977

25¢

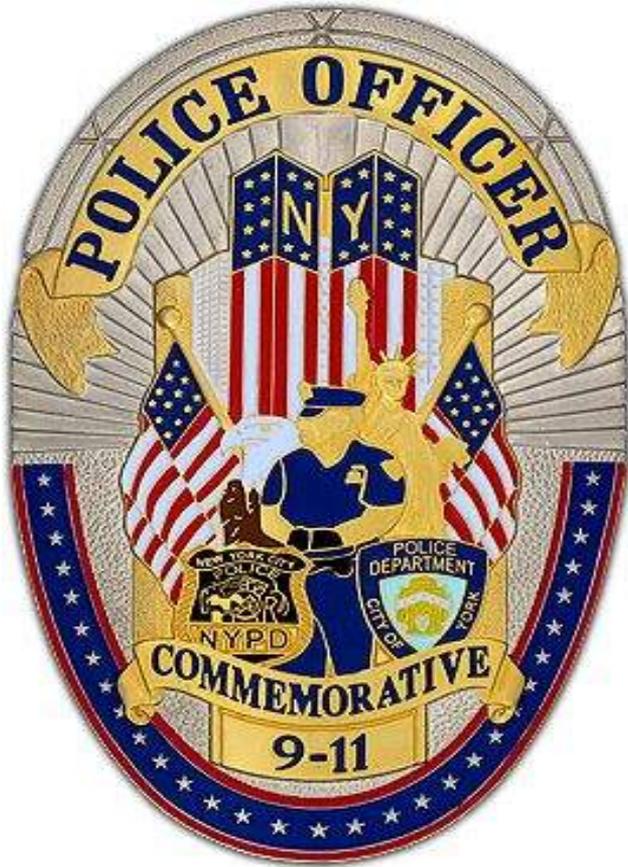
FBI ADMITS SPYING ON GAA



1970s: Radical Black Power movement and other groups such as the Young Lords and the Gay Liberation Front are routinely infiltrated and criminalized by police and FBI. These movements are eventually torn apart in the process, forcing activists into either more mainstream politics and tactics, or permanent incarceration and marginalization.



1990s: Passage of hate crimes laws brings LGBT movements into the business of advocating for heavier policing and stricter sentencing, creating a widening divide in the movement between those who are routinely victims of policing and incarceration and those who are not.



2001: 9-11 changes face of policing and surveillance.

Photo source: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/422564377510918444/>



Terrain Dandridge, Patrese Johnson, Renata Hill, three of the NJ7

August 18, 2006: Seven Black, lesbian and gender nonconforming women from New Jersey are targets of a man's sexual and homophobic harassment and violent physical assault in New York City. When they act in self-defense, they are prosecuted and given criminal records and/or up to 11 years in prison time./

Photo source: <http://www.radioproject.org/2008/12/born-in-flames-case-of-the-new-jersey-7/>



Jan 1, 2009: Oscar Grant killed by BART officer Johannes Mehserle.

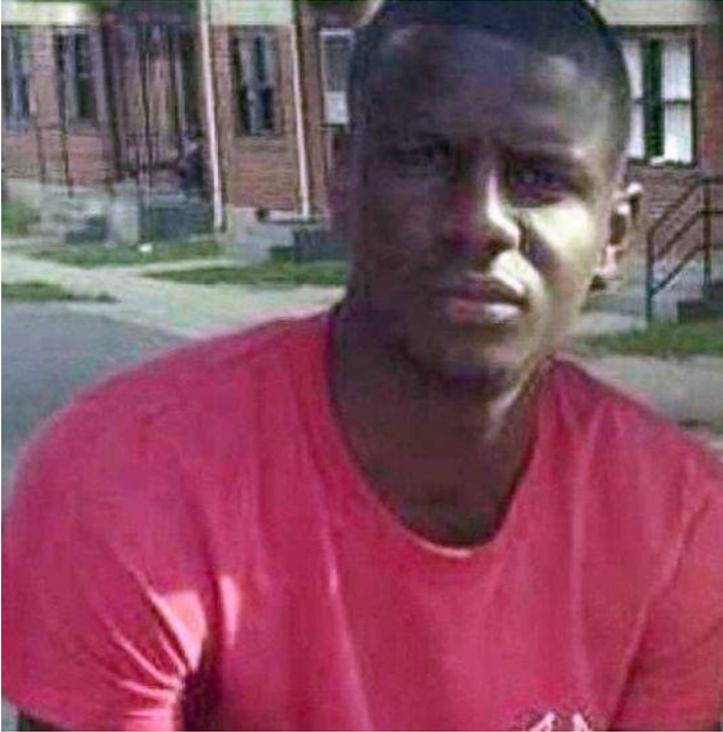
Photo source: <http://nojusticenobart.blogspot.com/2009/01/put-up-poster.html>



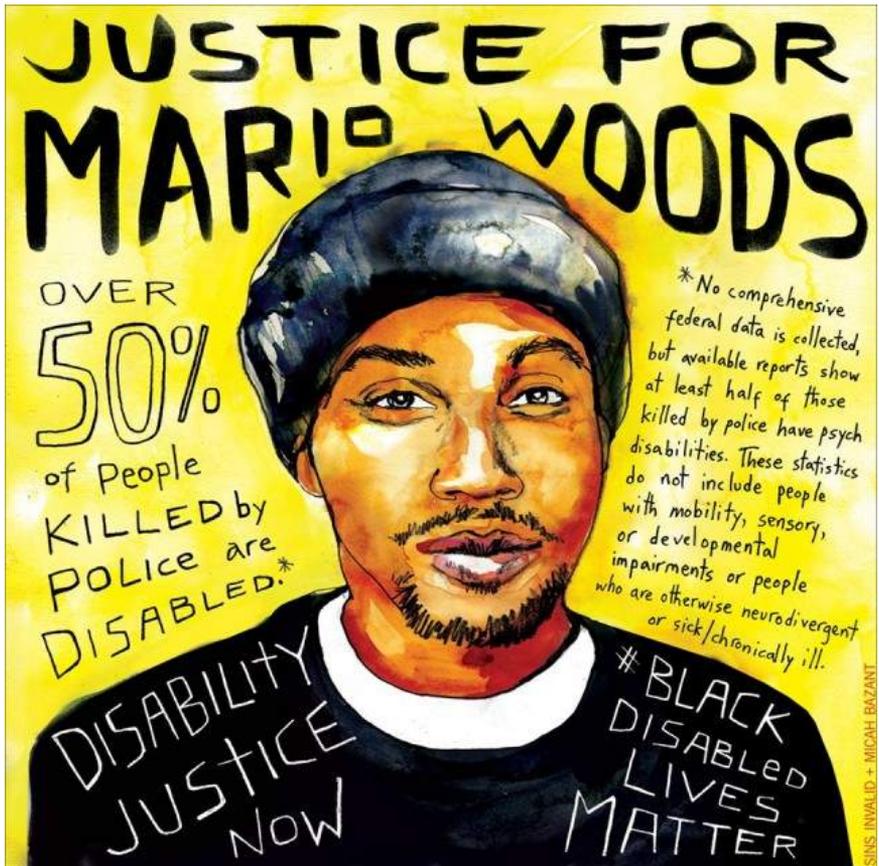
2010: Passage of Arizona’s SB-1070 is the first in a rash of draconian anti-immigrant laws that task local police with immigration enforcement and formalize racial profiling by police and, in Alabama, even by school officials. The events lead to the strengthening of black/brown coalitions against policing and racial profiling.



June 2011: CeCe McDonald, a Black trans woman, fights back when she and friends are assaulted and verbally harassed with racist and transphobic slurs outside a Minneapolis bar. In June 2012, McDonald is sentenced to 41 months, 19 of which which she is forced to serve in a men's facility, before being released under supervision in January 2014.



April 12, 2015: Freddie Carlos Gray, Jr. was arrested by Baltimore Police. While being transported in a police van, Gray fell into a coma; seven days later, he died as a result of injuries to his spinal cord. Gray's death led to protests in Baltimore and across the nation. Unlike many police killings, the six officers involved face various charges including manslaughter and false imprisonment.



December 2, 2015: 26-year-old Mario Woods is killed by San Francisco police. The five officers involved sprayed pepper spray, fired beanbag rounds and eventually fired 15 rounds at Woods. The Woods case is among many that demonstrate the need for mental health crisis response to be by medical and mental health workers and not cops. Woods' murder is also indicative of the systemic racism in the SFPD and in San Francisco as a whole, which has seen its Black population dwindle to 6% in recent years.



January 18, 2016: 25 protesters from Anti Police Terror Project and black.seed groups shut down the Bay Bridge as part of 96 Hours of Direct Action to reclaim Dr. Martin Luther King Jr's radical legacy. The action was a show of resistance to a system that continues to oppress Black, Queer, Brown, Indigenous and other marginalized people throughout the Bay Area.

Photo source: <http://sfpsmom.com/what-mlk-legacy-really-looks-like/>

