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“ The Rise in Violent Crimes Against Minority Institutions”

Written Testimony

The Title, Rise in Violence Against Minority Institutions, is incredibly vague, and I believe the term is vague intentionally. So that the uninformed amongst us can be manipulated by the evil ones who fetishize over the perceived victimization of minorities for personal and professional gain. It is a sport to some, to create a false reality that minorities are under attack in America by the preverbal “White Man”, so that they can become the savior of the mess they’ve concocted in the first place. This type of behavior yields popularity, influence, and for some unlimited votes.

Hearings like this, in my opinion, are not created to find solutions. They are created to push a particular agenda and perceptions that are conducive for those in power. If the words, Racism, white supremacy, white privilege, systemic racism, and Covid are brought up in this hearing as primary causes of the Rise in Violence Against Minority institutions, absent the attack on police, defunding the police, Hoaxes, counterproductive progressive policies, and degenerate aspects of “Minority” culture, then we all should realize this is headed nowhere. The issues we are discussing today will be the same ones 100 years from now.

The term “Minority” and the term “Institutions” are both subjective. Minorities can also consist of Whites, who represent the majority in this country, but are minorities in particular communities and institutions. For example, white students attending HBCUs are minorities. Are Whites in this situation included in the term minorities? What about Whites who own businesses in majority black and Hispanic communities? Are their institutions considered minority institutions? Of course not. The question is, why not? Institutions are also very dynamic in their varying definitions as well. The nuclear family is an institution, just like any other brick and mortar institution presented in this hearing. Will Families count as institutions? Probably not. Why? The family is under violent attack. Families are tremendously affected by the rise in crime across our inner cities. For example, when a man murders another man, that is a violent attack on the family. One man does life in prison while the other ceases to exist. Both men are a part of an attack that we have seen play out all too often in minority communities. The act of this type of murderous violence is due to many factors that I will address in this statement, that many in this committee refuse to acknowledge and in some cases are culpable in.

There are reasons and solutions to the varying causes of, “The Rise in Violence Against Minority Institutions. One reason is the rise in Hoax culture within minority communities and activism. The second consist of the Effects of failed progressive policies, i.e. Anti-police rhetoric/Defunding the police, and bail reform/no cash bail. The solutions are very simple. We need to have honest conversations and place blame where it is most reasonably applicable. Then we can begin to seek change.

Are the “Threats” against HBCUs racist and coming from non-minorities?. Racist and Hate crime Hoax perpetrated by minorities are on the rise, which skew the reality of actual violence against minority institutions. According to a study done by Wilfred Reilly a political science professor at Kentucky State University, “This Phenomenon of fake hate crimes did not appear to be small-scale or regionally based”. Mr. Reilly’s test sample of approximately 346 hate crimes

found that less than one third of them were genuine. Mr. Reilly also found over 400 fabricated hate crimes reported to police between 2012 and 2017. His conclusion was that faked or fabricated hate crimes occur a lot more than people believe. Although Mr. Reilly's study was of all hate crime accusations, not those limited to minorities alone. We do know that most hate crimes are reported by minorities, and there is no evidence to suggest in Mr. Reilly's finding that minorities are somehow reporting less than typical false hate crimes. There are innumerable examples of fake racial hate crimes. For instance, a Black student at the University at Buffalo who claimed there were signs put up that read, "Black only" and "White Only" on the bathrooms, later admitted he was the one who actually posted them. A black student from Wisconsin – Parkside reported death threats and a noose hanging from a door, who also later confessed he made it all up. I have dozens of these scenarios that could be added to the testimony.

Defunding the police and anti-police rhetoric has destroyed policing in communities that need them the most. Crime rates have skyrocketed in many inner cities across the country. Many want to blame it on the pandemic, but crime is primarily associated with the opportunities to commit those crimes. Police have been cut, demoralized and in many cases have withdrawn from proactively patrolling inner city communities, which has caused criminals to become emboldened.

Based on my training and experience as a Law enforcement officer, I have discovered that crime and violence are actions of opportunity more so than necessity. Necessity will cause someone in desperate need of money or employment to vigorously search for employment or create value as an entrepreneur. If the opportunity presents itself to take the easy way out, by stealing from others, or to take the life of another in the commission of theft, a desperate person will pursue it. If, there are opportunities to collaborate with others to do smash and grabs to make extra money, instead of working long hours, one might take that opportunity. Necessity doesn't always breed crime, opportunities do. This conclusion is present year around in many poor inner cities around America, like the one I grew up in.

It is important to note that not every person in the poor minority community commits crimes. Why not? They are all minorities, right? They are all living in the same city, with the same amounts of violence and opportunities or lack thereof. The answer that I have discovered is that as more opportunities to commit crimes rise with no punitive actions against it, the more people of that community will take advantage of it. The least amount of opportunities there are to commit crimes, the least amount of people are going to choose that route. Unfortunately, the effect of this behavior happens disproportionately in the inner-city communities and against minority businesses.

Bail reform has also negatively affected crime and law enforcement officers' ability to deal with it. Individuals who are perpetuating horrific acts of violence which affect minority institutions are let out on the streets to do it all over again. For example the looters, arsonists and violent criminals we've seen thrive in the BLM riots, are not being held accountable in any effective

way. They are out, sometimes within the same day, and return to commit crimes. This can also be applied to the proliferation of smash and grab. Until we start holding people accountable, we will continually see an increase in the attack on black businesses, families, and institutions.

The way we move forward is to take an honest look at the culture in these communities, and have genuine introspective conversations that will truly hold them accountable for the ways their actions are negatively affecting their own communities. We also need to have a reckoning with the way we treat law enforcement, the way we handle the prosecution of crimes, and hoaxes.

This is not about white privilege, systemic racism or the pandemic.

Brandon Tatum Short Bio

Brandon Tatum, a former Tucson Police Officer, co-founder of BLEXIT, and author of *Beaten Black and Blue: Being a Black Cop in an America Under Siege*, has become one of the most prolific speakers and exciting personalities on social media after making a Facebook Video that got over 70 million views.

Brandon was also an All-American high school football player out of Fort Worth, Texas and was featured in the US-Army All-American Game. Brandon accepted a full athletic scholarship from the University of Arizona in 2005. Brandon played at Arizona for 5 years and entered the NFL Draft in 2010. God had other plans for Brandon, and he joined the Tucson Police Department a year later.

Brandon served 6 years with the Tucson Police Department. During his tenure, Brandon became a SWAT operator, field training officer, general instructor, and a Public Information Officer.