

The logo features a central dark blue circle containing the text 'UIC' in white. This circle is surrounded by a yellow ring, which is further enclosed by a red ring. From the center, a yellow line extends upwards and to the right, and a red line extends downwards and to the right. The background is a solid light blue color.

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#DefundThePolice

May 30, 2020

Enough is enough.

Our pain, our cries, and our need to be seen and heard resonate throughout this entire country.

We demand acknowledgment and accountability for the devaluation and dehumanization of Black life at the hands of the police.

We call for radical, sustainable solutions that affirm the prosperity of Black lives.

George Floyd's violent death was a breaking point — an all too familiar reminder that, for Black people, law enforcement doesn't protect or save our lives. **They often threaten and take them.**

Right now, Minneapolis and cities across our country are on fire, and our people are hurting — the violence against Black bodies felt in the ongoing mass disobedience, all while we grapple with a pandemic that is disproportionately affecting, infecting, and killing us.

We call for an end to the systemic racism that allows this culture of corruption to go unchecked and our lives to be taken.

We call for a national defunding of police. We demand investment in our communities and the resources to ensure Black people not only survive, but thrive. If you're with us, add your name to the petition right now and help us spread the word.

M4BL



INVEST-DIVEST

#FUNDBLACKFUTURES



Carceral Care Work

the provision of social services to expand the criminalization of communities of color, while appearing to rein in past practices of governmental overreaching, racial profiling, and coercive policing.

carceral care work ties care work – education, mental health care, social work – to prisons and policing



WHAT IS CVE?

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) is a federal anti-terrorism framework that claims to prevent people from becoming terrorists by mobilizing community resources.⁷ Through police partnerships with community members like mental health professionals, librarians, and imams, CVE programs purportedly protect individuals from terrorist radicalization—becoming terrorists—and intervene when individuals express interest in radical violence. Guided by flawed scientific studies on the

radicalization process that position communities as co-producers of national security, CVE efforts range from policing social media content to subjecting individuals to psychotherapy. The majority of these programs rely on community members to identify and report individuals perceived to be vulnerable to or in the process of radicalizing. As we will see, these programs are informed by disproven research and burden communities with policing their own children as terrorist threats.

CHECK ALL THOSE THAT APPLY!



HAVE YOU EVER...

- * BEEN OUTRAGED BY US OR WESTERN FOREIGN POLICY?
- * BECOME INVOLVED IN SOCIAL ACTIVISM OR COMMUNITY ISSUES?
- * TRAVELED TO A COUNTRY WHERE YOU BELONGED TO THE MAJORITY RELIGIOUS GROUP?
- * GROWN FACIAL HAIR?
- * EXPERIENCED A DESIRE FOR POLITICAL OR MORAL CHANGE?
- * BEEN AT A TRANSITIONAL TIME IN YOUR LIFE?

IF YOU CHECKED ONE OR MORE BOXES, CONGRATULATIONS! YOU HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED BY THE US GOVERNMENT AS A POTENTIAL VIOLENT EXTREMIST!

UNCLASSIFIED



OFFICE OF PARTNER ENGAGEMENT
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN SCHOOLS

JANUARY 2016



Table I: Terrorism Indicators Identified by Government Agencies and Programs

Date	Source	Indicators
2006	FBI ⁹²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation from former life; • Wearing traditional Muslim attire, growing facial hair; • Frequent attendance at mosque or prayer group; • Travel to a Muslim country; • Increased activity in a pro-Muslim social group or political cause.
2007	New York City Police Department ⁹³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving up cigarettes, drinking, gambling, urban hip-hop gangster clothes; • Wearing traditional Islamic clothing, growing a beard; • Involvement in social activism and community issues; • Reading religious scripture; • Showing unusual maturity and seriousness.
2011	Los Angeles Police Department ⁹⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong need to join a social group, psychiatric disorders; • Pattern of violent behavior; • Outrage over U.S. or western foreign policy; • Perceived glory of fighting for a cause; • Interest in adventure and action.
2014	National Counterterrorism Center ⁹⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceived economic stress; • Sense of being unjustly treated; • Low trust in institutions and law enforcement; • Expressions of hopelessness and futility; • Lack of access to healthcare and social services; • Isolation from friends, family, community; • Personal ties to other violent extremists; • Concerns about anti-Muslim discrimination;

Thank you for your response. At the White House Countering Violent Extremism summit in February 2015, Courtney Kiernat, the former executive director of External Partnerships for Minneapolis Public Schools announced a “youth worker intervention model” exclusively for the “Somali community.” According to Kiernat: “Well-trained community representatives working in the school systems will help spot identity issues and disaffection...Our intervention model will bring trained youth workers together with parents and mental health professionals to address identity issues and disaffection at school, root causes of radicalization.” (See here: <https://www.c-span.org/video/?324398-102/white-house-summit-countering-violent-extremism>).

When we say that we're trying to identify who is susceptible to violence before they commit anything, who is it that's deciding who those people are that are susceptible? Is it the same police who decide to shoot Black people who are selling a cigarette or a young Black child who has a toy gun in a park? 'Cause if you're working with those same institutions, I don't trust that they are able to identify who is susceptible to violence when time and time again we have said that these theories have been debunked (participant observation, August 20, 2017).

Those targeted by terror groups and those who are self radicalized come from a variety of religious and ethnic backgrounds; this is especially true in Colorado and the Denver Metro Area where youth and young adults from all backgrounds are potentially at risk for radicalization. What those who are most at risk for radicalization have in common is not the color of their skin or their religious or ethnic background, rather, the most at-risk population is one who is disenfranchised and not integrated into their communities. For this reason, The Denver Police Department (DPD) is requesting funding to plan and develop a Countering Violent Extremism program aimed at integrating the at-risk population in the Denver Metro area into city life. Utilizing a multi-pronged approach, DPD will focus on officer training, school-based mentoring, and refugee/immigrant outreach.

community-led identification and intervention strategies. The role of the program coordinator will be to conduct community outreach to target communities including: faith communities, Black Lives Matter, diverse communities, refugee communities, and LGBTQ communities, among others, facing disenfranchisement by society.

In another case, a young Afghan male had withdrawn from family and friends and had failed to attend school for several months. Crossroads staff, called in by one of the MCM partner agencies that learned of the program through a cultural competency training, conducted two home visits and by the second visit were able to speak with the young man and ascertain that he was severely homesick and needed help adjusting to his life in the US. Mentoring and care continues for both clients through the resources available via the MCM, as well as two other young clients referred to the program, who also suffer from acculturation related stress, feelings of alienation and have economic stressors in their family that suggest they *may be* at risk of violent extremism.

2012 Arizona Revised Statutes

Title 46 Welfare

46-140.01 Verifying applicants for public benefits; violation; classification; citizen suits

Universal Citation: AZ Rev Stat § 46-140.01 (through 2nd Reg Sess. 50th Leg. 2012)

46-140.01. Verifying applicants for public benefits; violation; classification; citizen suits

(Caution: 1998 Prop. 105 applies.)

A. An agency of this state and all of its political subdivisions, including local governments, that are responsible for the administration of state and local public benefits that are not federally mandated shall do all of the following:

1. Verify the identity of each applicant for those benefits and verify that the applicant is eligible for benefits as prescribed by this section.
2. Provide any other employee of this state or any of its political subdivisions with information to verify the immigration status of any applicant for those benefits and assist the employee in obtaining that information from federal immigration authorities.
3. Refuse to accept any identification card issued by the state or any political subdivision of this state, including a driver license, to establish identity or determine eligibility for those benefits unless the issuing authority has verified the immigration status of the applicant.
4. Require all employees of the state and its political subdivisions to make a written report to federal immigration authorities for any violation of federal immigration law by any applicant for benefits and that is discovered by the employee.

B. Failure to report discovered violations of federal immigration law by an employee is a class 2 misdemeanor. If that employee's supervisor knew of the failure to report and failed to direct the employee to make the report, the supervisor is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.







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