
‘WHITE GIRL BLEED A LOT’

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THE RETURN OF RACIAL VIOLENCE TO AMERICA
COLIN FLAHERTY

 **WND Books**

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MESSAGE FROM THE AUTHOR

Throughout this book, you are going to see some odd little symbols that look like they came from a Mayan temple.

These are the most important part of the book!

These symbols will take you to the videos that made this book possible! Because without videos, no one would believe that racial violence is as bad as it is.

Download the **Scan** app on your smartphone for free. Then, open the app, point the camera at the code and you're done! No need to take a photo or press a "scan" button.

*In order to use **Scan**, your device must have a built-in camera. When scanning codes that redirect to online content (such as websites), you will need Internet connectivity.

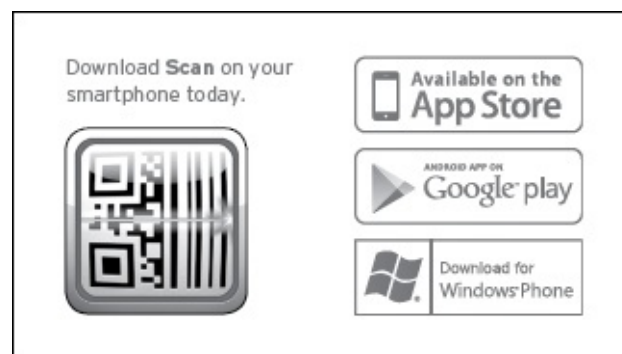


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INTRODUCTION

THERE'S A RIOT GOING ON

Racial violence is exploding across the country. Cops deny it.
Newspapers do too. Thank God for YouTube.

Racial violence is back.

In hundreds of episodes across the country since 2010, groups of black people are roaming the streets of America intimidating, stalking, vandalizing, stealing, shooting, stabbing, raping, and killing. But the local media and public officials are largely silent about the problem. Crime is color blind, says a Milwaukee police chief.¹ Race is not important, a Chicago newspaper editor assures us. That denies the obvious: America is the most race conscious society in the world. We learn that fact every day from black caucuses, black unions, black ministers, black teachers, black music, black art, black poets, black salon owners, black public employees, black names, black police officers, and black media. We learn it in stories written by members of the National Association of Black Journalists.

We talk about everything black except black mob violence and lawlessness. That is taboo. And the result is that few know about it. Fewer still are talking about it. Today it is at epidemic levels in almost every city in the country. More than ninety cities have been under attack. Some cities have suffered dozens of attacks in the last two years alone. The list of cities under attack is long and getting longer:

- Atlantic City
- Birmingham
- Charlotte
- Chicago
- Denver
- Georgetown
- Greensboro
- Kansas City
- Las Vegas
- Los Angeles
- Miami
- Milwaukee
- Mobile
- Nashville
- New York
- Philadelphia
- Portland
- Rochester
- Saratoga Springs

Seattle

Washington, DC

Wilmington

Peoria

Vallejo

Des Moines

Dallas

Rehoboth Beach

Baltimore

Montgomery County, MD

Boston

St. Louis

Brighton Beach

And many more.

Des Moines, Iowa? Yes, at the Iowa State Fair no less, during what the *Des Moines Register* called Beat Whitey Night.²

Peoria, Illinois? Absolutely. As many as nine race riots occurred in 2011 alone right in the heart of Middle America, including “a large-scale illegal fireworks display in a housing complex” that turned into a riot.³

Milwaukee? Yes, on the Fourth of July 2011. After looting a nearby convenience store, a crowd of nearly one hundred blacks set upon some white teens on a picnic. After beating one white woman, a black woman noted “Oh white girl bleed a lot.” At the Milwaukee State Fair, in what was probably the most explicit and public hate crime in years, hundreds of black people roamed the fairgrounds targeting white people for violence.⁴

You didn’t hear about that? Then you probably did not hear about the biggest race riot in America Black Beach Week every Memorial Day in Miami Beach.

You will.

Along with the violence, it is amazing how often the videos feature laughing and mocking that would never make it into a movie script because it is too pathological to believe. Truth is stranger than fiction, because truth does not have to make sense.

In August 2011 on a porch in Wilmington, Delaware, ten black men beat a delivery man unconscious. While they laughed. I was only 200 yards away at the time and would have heard the incident had I not been sitting next to a fan. Two months before, a dozen black people attacked jogger with tear gas at Brandywine River Park. A few weeks later, a mob of twenty black people surrounded a bicyclist, knocked him down, and stole his bike. But since only four people actually put their hands on the cyclist, the local newspaper said only four people were involved. This kind of math happens a lot.

A few weeks after that incident, ten black people attacked a minister. He was left dazed and confused, not just by the attack but also since his church had done so much to promote racial harmony. A year later, a black mob attacked another delivery driver. It was three doors down from my house and right in front of the homes of two police officers.

That is just a glimpse at the racial violence in one small town.

Almost as astonishing as the widespread racial violence is the willingness of people in authority

and the media to deny it, ignore it, explain it away, condone it, and even fib about it.

I know that's a big accusation, but I'll back it up.

In Chicago, after weeks of racial violence and weeks of the newspapers refusing to mention the crime was exclusively black mobs rampaging through the downtown, the superintendent of the police said he figured out who was to blame for gun violence: Sarah Palin. A year later he blamed the "pilgrims."

Yes, that is what he said, and I explain more in [chapter 8](#).

Congressman Bobby Rush said black violence in Chicago was routine and the only reason anyone was paying attention to it was because it was black on white violence. This is a theme heard in Rochester, Washington, D.C., and dozens of other places. "What's the big deal? This has been happening a long time in black neighborhoods."⁶

SCAN ME!

VIDEO: Bobby Rush on Black Violence



Congressman Rush is probably right, which means this problem is hundreds of times worse than we think. In the Milwaukee July 4th incident, the police refused to take reports or make arrests. For all intents and purposes, it would never have existed if not for some of the victims coming forward and demanding action.

Many do not.

In Philadelphia, Asian students in the public schools had endured years of racial abuse at the hands of black students. The solution the school superintendent came up with was to give the Asian students a pamphlet on how not to antagonize black students.

According to *The New York Times*, the 2010 riots on the streets of South Philly had "no racial component" and were "nothing much," said the mayor at first. Then events forced him to acknowledge the obvious: groups of black people were taking racial violence to a new level.⁷

A dangerous level with greater frequency.

It's not just the media that is reluctant to connect the dots of the racial element behind the violence. Even many victims do not like to talk about the race of their attackers. Some are flat out afraid. Violent crime will do that to you. In Philadelphia, one victim—mentioned later—said talking about the race of her attackers was "creepy." Her friends say pointing it out is "racist." In Milwaukee, another victim said it would be too divisive. In Springfield, Illinois, football fans accused a mom of being racist after she demanded justice for her son after he was almost killed at a party thrown by a black fraternity and attended by members of the football team.⁸

The denial is deep, so is the intimidation from those who do not wish anyone to talk about this topic. Gawker.com blamed the Drudge Report for bringing the epidemic of racial violence to our attention, saying the stories were "run-of-the-mill summer crime stories that happen to involve black

people.”⁹

Deniers always say the same thing: One, it does not exist. Two, here is why it does exist. Psychiatrists tell us we are only as sick as our secrets. Race is our biggest secret. It is a sickness we can end.

Police, media, and even victims may be unwilling to talk about racial violence, but the Internet—YouTube and Twitter specifically—tell the truth.

I first started reading about the racial crime and violence epidemic on Drudge while researching the topic for a talk radio show my brother and I host on WDEL in Wilmington, Delaware.

One story led to five, which led to twenty-five, which led to 125, and on and on. My writing has won more than fifty awards and has appeared in more than one thousand media outlets around the globe, including *The New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Washington Post*, *Boston Globe*, and *Miami Herald*.

Writing about race and crime is not new territory for me. I used to be a ghostwriter for the first black chair of the US Commission on Civil Rights. I wrote a story that got a black person out of prison after he was unjustly convicted of trying to kill his white girlfriend. That was a big deal for NPR, the *Los Angeles Times* and others. I wrote several stories about fake hate crimes, and how the perpetrator suckered the daily papers into writing them. Today I write about racial violence and its denial for World Net Daily. Over the years I have found that writing about race can be treacherous, so here are my rules: no stereotypes, no generalizations, no explanations, and no apologies. Also, no causes or solutions. Just the facts.

As I started to unravel the threads of the attacks I read about on Drudge, it became clear right away that this was happening all over the country and had been for at least a year or two. It was also clear that newspapers were underreporting it—when they reported it at all.

But whenever I showed the YouTube videos or news accounts to a reporter, they would always say race had nothing to do with it. This denial was so widespread that I knew there was enough information for more than just a magazine article, so I published the first edition of this book in 2011. That opened the flood gates. Since then I have been gathering more examples of black mob violence from all over the country. Cities big and small. Places where you might expect it, and places where it came as a total surprise. Places like Peoria, Indianapolis, Charlotte, Gainseville, Springfield, and dozens of other unlikely cities both big and small.

Since then, I have compiled notes, gathered more accounts, and included QR codes to make the links easier to find. There are a lot of source URLs to pictures and videos that don't just tell you about the events, they show you the actual events. If you are reading the e-book, just click on the video link throughout or the links to the articles in the endnotes. If you are reading the print book and don't have a smart phone, you can see all the links at WND.com. I'll also keep current links posted at WhiteGirlBleedaLot.com, because these links have a way of disappearing.

A lot of people buy this book for themselves and for their recalcitrant brother-in-law or co-worker who simply deny this is happening. I am grateful for all the support and Facebook friends, and for all the news tips, tweets and retweets, letters to reporters, and calls to talk radio. They made a big difference. I hope new readers will join the fight.

Most newspapers do not report on black mob violence. But the pictures tell the real story. So do the eyewitness accounts on the Internet. A reporter for a major daily paper in St. Louis defended his paper's refusal to make any connection between race and violent crime by saying “everyone already knows who did it, anyway.”

Here we verify, not guess. While I rely on local news for facts about the attacks, for the racial

identity of the attackers, most of the time I look at the pictures from the paper, YouTube, the Internet and good old fashioned reporting.

In talking about racial crime and violence on our talk radio show, my brother and I have learned many people want to deny it, then explain it away. Underneath the denials and explanations are the crimes. That is what this book is about.

We are going to look at many stories of racial violence across this country from roughly 2009 to the present to show how widespread, violent, and detached these rioters are. We'll look at the facts of the riots, the lawlessness, and the deniers. Then you can come to your own conclusions. Or even ideas about causes and solutions. But the facts of the violence must come first.

Let's start in Philly.

THE PHILADELPHIA SYNDROME

If a liberal reporter gets beat up in a race riot, did it really happen?
“It’s not our fault you can’t fight.”

Emily Guendelsberger had nothing to fear from black mob violence in Philadelphia. Despite the new reports of dozens of violent events in her neighborhood during 2009 and 2010, she dismissed it. It’s just not cool to notice the race of the attackers, so like the media and public officials, she pretended she didn’t.

Guendelsberger was an editor at *Onion Magazine*, a lifestyle guide for the hopelessly hip complete with gratuitous shots at Sarah Palin. Guendelsberger and her reporter buddies were the good guys, just out for an evening of fun in the urban core of South Philadelphia. And if the chance for racial violence was present, the adrenaline added a bit of spice.

In 2010 Guendelsberger wrote a column for the *Philadelphia Daily News* about why using the term “flash mob” to describe the large groups of black people organizing on Twitter belied a fundamental misunderstanding of what was happening.

Unprecedented racial violence? Nothing to worry about. Losing the term “flash mob” to another meaning? Now “them’s some fightin’ words.”

In the two years prior to the night Guendelsberger and her band of urban pioneers were attacked, Philadelphia had seen dozens of episodes of racial mob violence. As I write this, the local news just finished a story on three black people who had been convicted of racial violence. The reporter said Philly had seen five cases of mob violence in the last year.

SCAN ME!

VIDEO: Minimalizing the Violence



I’m not sure how he’s defining “mob violence” because by my count there are many more than five episodes in Philadelphia. Many share the same characteristics: punching, stealing cell phones, laughing at the victims, sending text messages on stolen phones, fighting, and assaulting police officers. And what do the public officials and press do? Minimize, marginalize, deny, and even condone the behavior.¹

Even so, in June of 2011, Guendelsberger and her friends were quite surprised when their nonviolent liberal intentions did nothing but encourage a crowd of more than a thousand black people to assault her. One of the rioters told another victim that night, “it’s not our fault you can’t fight.”²

The initial newspaper accounts say it was only forty people. That’s a mob in itself, but the reporter never mentioned that these were just an offshoot of the thousands of black people who had swarmed

the upscale bars, restaurants, and shops in South Philadelphia with mayhem on their minds. They were running through the streets, assaulting people in restaurants, stealing phones and purses, and pulling people off bicycles. It was violent-very violent. And race was never mentioned.

Not one of the thousands cared enough to call the police or to help Guendelsberger and her friends when they were herded into an alley and beaten and robbed. The thugs were laughing the entire time. And no one came forward to identify the assailants.

“Stitches for snitches” is the urban omertà--the code of silence.

Guendelsberger was beaten up pretty badly. She suffered from a severely broken leg among other injuries. But she wasn't hurt badly enough to get the picture. She told anyone who would listen that the attack was not racially motivated because, although all the assailants were black, her boyfriend was brown. Since he was beaten up too, but not as badly as she was, that supposedly proved her point that race had nothing to do with the attack. Anyone who thought differently was “racist” and “creepy” she said.

In city after city the media and officials—and sometimes victims too—ignore, minimize, and even condone the racial element of the violence. Several commentors to an online article about the incident at the defunct AV Club website wondered why Guendelsberger could not acknowledge the racial component of the mob. They were met with scorn: “Unless you're pointing that out to show how the whites have oppressed blacks, acknowledging that fact is racist.”

Philadelphia liberals, meet the Stockholm Syndrome.

Philadelphia Mayor Michael Nutter called Guendelsberger to thank her for calming any potential racial animosity that could have resulted from her attack. This was the same Mayor who had recently declared that an outbreak of racial violence was nothing to worry about and was really the fault of bad reporting. The police chief had backed up the mayor, and the district attorney said a high school diploma is the best anti-crime tool. Just one year and a few dozen attacks earlier, the mayor and his crew had assured the people of Philadelphia that the flash mob crimes would stop because, uh ... they said they were going to stop them.³

In 2010 Nutter told *The New York Times* the violence had “no racial component.” The official part line was that, yes, young people were committing these random acts of violence. But as for race? Nobody knew nuttin' 'bout nuttin', see?⁴

YouTube videos showed thousands of black people roaming the streets of Philadelphia committing acts of vandalism, looting, and violence. But not a word from the press about the racial component of these crimes. There were lots of video cameras. Local affiliates had plenty of video footage, but no one had the nerve to say what the video screamed: all the attackers and looters were black. Even Al Jazeera had a story: “Flash mobs can be quite effective when multiple people turn up in one place to attract attention to a just cause. ... They can, however, be terrifying when they're violent and unnecessary, as we have seen in “the City of Brotherly Love.”⁵

SCAN ME!

VIDEO: Flash Mob in Philly



Then came the testimonials from other victims.

Police had claimed that none of the injuries imposed by the mob was serious. Turns out they had not even checked. Ronnie Polaneczky, columnist for the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, checked. She found John, a maintenance mechanic, had suffered severe brain injury and facial fractures after he was pulled from a bike and beaten.⁶

SCAN ME!

VIDEO: Macy's Flash Rob



The stories are legion.

February 2010. More than 100 black people broke into fights and caused destruction at a Macy's department store a few blocks from city hall.

March 17, 2010. Dozens of black people fight in a clothing store while onlookers laugh and cheer.

Spring 2010. Police break up a black flash mob in the Tioga-Nicetown section of Philly. Kids were bored and acting stupid, said the reporter. The video tells another story.

July 4, 2010. Hundreds of black people storm the streets of South Philadelphia beating, looting, destroying.⁸

SCAN ME!

VIDEO: Tioga-Nicetown Mob



June 2011. The same weekend Guendelsberger and her pals ran into “nothing much,” more than forty black people in a Philly suburb descended on a Sears and ransacked it in broad daylight.

Afterwards, the police chief said he feared for the safety—of the rioters.

July 2011. Stop me if you've heard this before—hundreds of black people created an “astonishing amount of violence at downtown Philadelphia restaurants, hotels, and bars.”⁹

July 4, 2011. Ten black people assault and stab a student from LaSalle University and his dog. The student is still alive, though many people do not know how. The dog probably saved him.¹⁰

Summer 2011. Jeremy Schenkel recounted the attack on him to CBS3 Eyewitness News. He said the kids were laughing as they beat and kicked him, cheering each other on. “Almost like an admiring group that was following them, just kind of ragging on people, and one of those guys said, ‘It’s not our fault you can’t fight,’” Schenkel recalls.¹¹

There are so many stories and so many videos that some started setting them to rap music.

SCAN ME!

VIDEO: Ode to Crime



This list goes on and on, and none of the reporters seemed to notice the race of the criminals. It was so glaring that hundreds of readers commented online and wanted to know why the newspapers repeatedly refused to identify the race of the attackers. Many of the comments were removed for being racist.

People knew two things were important in all these stories: 1) Large groups of black people were systematically assaulting residents in their town. 2) The media was too heavily invested in *not* talking about the fact that the gangs of violent criminals were entirely black.

A few days after the June 2011 attack on Guendelsberger, news anchors on the local Fox affiliate weighed in. A black TV anchor worried about the “destructive tone” of the comments from people who observed that all the people in these riots were black. She said it was “sad” that people did not recognize the true nature of the violence: young people were to blame, not black people. The guest, a black radio talk show host, said the riots were not racial, and then tried to justify them because the state legislature cut money for job training and increased money for prisons. He said it was not right to blame an entire group for the acts of a few bad people. “When an African American commits a crime,” he said, “society is looking to define race. When Lochner shot [Congresswoman] Giffords, nobody said ‘what is wrong with white men?’ This isn’t a black or white issue; they need things to do.”

It’s classic: they didn’t do it. Here’s why they did it.

They went on to blame young people some more, and despite overwhelming video evidence, despite the fact that everyone arrested was black, despite every bit of evidence to the contrary, they repeated that it was not about race.

Why couldn’t we see that?

MAYOR NUTTER HAS A EUREKA MOMENT

One month later, Philadelphia's black mayor, Michael Nutter, changed the game. After years of denying and deflecting and condoning, Nutter took to the pulpit of his boyhood church and mentioned the "R" word: Race. In a Sunday speech in July 2011, the mayor admitted his city had a problem with violent *black* people:

You have damaged your own race.

Take those God darn hoodies down, especially in the summer. Pull your pants up and buy a belt 'cause no one wants to see your underwear or the crack of your butt. Nobody.

If you walk into somebody's office with your hair uncombed and a pick in the back, and your shoes untied, and your pants half down, tattoos up and down your arms and on your neck, and you wonder why somebody won't hire you? They don't hire you 'cause you look like you're crazy.¹²

The head of Philadelphia's chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, J. Whyatt Monde-sire, said it "took courage" for Mr. Nutter to deliver the message. "These are a majority African-American youths and they need to be called on it," Mr. Mondesire said.

The black Web site TheGrio.com said "Nutter just seemed so disgusted that he just had to, as he put it, talk about things black people think but won't say."¹³

After years of joining with the mayor in ignoring organized racial violence, the *Philadelphia Inquirer* congratulated the mayor for moving "quickly against mayhem mobs."¹⁴

After Mayor Nutter got religion, so did Guendelsberger: "I am afraid of young, black men now. It's very annoying because there are a lot of young, black men in Philadelphia. I honestly just wish I could go back to how I was before," she said.¹⁵

No folks. To quote the master comic: I am not making this up.

All the kids needed, said the mayor and his crew, was a place to go, something to do. In the big Democrat-controlled cities, such as Philadelphia and Chicago, Democrats have been singing that song since 1964. I guess they hope one of these days they'll get it right.

How about bowling? So the Mayor organized a "Teen Night" at a bowling alley for the kids, which was going well until someone got stabbed in a fight after the bowling.¹⁶

And of course the attacks continued.

On July 29, 2011, a man in hospital scrubs was walking down the street at 2 p.m. Coming towards him were seven black students from Mastery Charter School in Philadelphia. Oprah gave the school \$5 million. Not as a reward. The Oprah dollars came before the attacks so that the black children could have shiny new computers and nice uniforms, which they were wearing during the attack. As the man passed the students, they turned and pummeled him. It was all caught on tape from two surveillance cameras. Maybe we'll see this on the Oprah Network.¹⁷

SCAN ME!

VIDEO: Mastery Charter School Mob Team



At the time, Fox News bragged “this video, which you will only see on Fox,” was a big deal. Fox took it down, but kudos to LiveLink.com for having the foresight to capture the original Fox report.

In 2009 a year before this racial mob violence started making news, other cases of racial violence were going on at Philadelphia schools. The schools were bending over backwards to overlook it. It got so bad that it took a Department of Justice investigation to make them stop denying it.

In September 2011 two white kids in the Philadelphia community of Port Richmond may or may not have laughed at a black person who may or may not have fallen off a bike. It’s unclear what happened to trigger the event, but what we do know is that a crowd of about forty black people chased the two boys into a nearby house. The *Inquirer* described what happened next:

Inside his house, LaVelle, 37, called to his wife, Kim, 30, to go to their bedroom with their twin 13-month-old boys, Mark and Mason, and to call police. He also ordered his two other sons, 11 and 17, and his nephew, 7, to stay upstairs.

With the two teens hiding in the house, LaVelle, 5 feet 10, 220 pounds, a well-known sports-league organizer and coach in the community, went outside to try to calm the angry mob.

They were standing on his steps. One shouted, ““Something’s going to happen now!”” LaVelle recalled in an interview Friday at his house. LaVelle got nervous and went back inside, locking his door with a deadbolt.

But the attackers pounded on his front windows and kicked his wooden door so hard, it flew open and some of them entered his house.

“The first guy hits me with a pipe. The second guy knocks me in the face. All I’m hearing is my wife and kids screaming,” said LaVelle, who feared that the next time they saw him, he would be in a casket.

He said that he was able to push the attackers out the door, but then a third man—who had a gun—tried to extend his arm. LaVelle grabbed onto the gunman’s lower arm and shoulder so he couldn’t raise the weapon.¹⁸

The Port Richmond police arrived, wrote a report, and left. Two hours later, the mob returned and threatened the occupants, trying to intimidate them not to testify in court. And this was just one of a rash of mob attacks on individual homes. In Kansas City the exact same thing was about to happen until the homeowner pulled out a rifle. The crowd went elsewhere to wreak havoc.

Months later, another victim, Anna Taylor, was identified for the first time. She was badly beaten in a Philadelphia race riot and may never fully recover.

The blow that Taylor absorbed was so powerful that she lost a front tooth and its root, and the roots of nearby teeth still may die, her dentist told her. The punch also split her upper lip so severely that much of it was hanging from her face and she was unable to speak.

Taylor’s mother, Peggy, a Germantown social worker, said her daughter needed so many stitches inside and outside her mouth at Hahnemann University Hospital after the assault that “we just couldn’t count them.”

The mob took over South Street that warm Saturday night, the first of spring, as though popping up from nowhere, witnesses said. It seemed to be following the patterns of three similar mobs that had quickly assembled in Center City on March 3, Feb. 16, and Dec. 18.

“They had smiles on their faces as they scared people at random,” Assistant District Attorney Angel Flores said in an interview with *The Inquirer* a week after the March 20 attacks. “They thought that assaulting others was a form of enjoyment.”

Indeed, the young man who hit Taylor was laughing as he punched her and said, “Bam, there’s another one,” according to Taylor. “It was frightening.”¹⁹

In Atlantic City on July 4, 2011, hundreds of black people were milling around Bally’s Casino on the boardwalk near midnight. Soon there were fights and pandemonium, “people running for their lives as a man shoots onto the Boardwalk just hours after Atlantic City’s Fourth of July celebration ended.” And of course the whole thing was caught on video, including the shooting.²⁰

Philadelphia TV reporter Steve Keeley of Fox 29 got so impatient with the bumbling of the ineffectual prosecutor, he demanded he stop using “psycho babble” and start talking about the

criminals in a way people can understand.

JUST BLOWIN' OFF SOME STEAM

After reviewing thousands of videos with more than five hundred episodes of racial violence, I thought at some point I would lose my capacity to be surprised.

Then came Temple University.

In just a bit you will read about an event that just might be crazier than the episode that gave this book its name. Until then, here is a little background. Temple University is a Philadelphia school that like Columbia and the University of Southern California, is located in a high crime, urban neighborhood. (*Urban?* Now they have me using euphemisms.) So the people who run Temple University decided they needed to do something about violent mobs. Naturally, they contacted their medical school because it's a public health thing. After lots of deliberation, they decided to hire community activists from the neighborhood—people with “street cred.”

Imbued with street cred, they go around and talk to the leaders of the violent flash mobs in Philadelphia and convince them to stop beating, looting, stealing, vandalizing, and all that.

They spent \$500,000 to hire three outreach workers. One of them was a twenty-six-year old guy named Brandon Jones. “Brandon Jones knows the streets of South Philadelphia, and he understands what his young clients are going through in their daily lives. He can relate,” wrote Pearl Stewart in *Diverse*. She went on to write—and here's the kicker—“Jones says he understands the high energy level of youths and the need ‘to blow off some steam.’”²¹

Here is what kind of terrible person I am: I would not have believed the above quote if someone told me, if I read *about* it, or if I heard *about* it on TV or radio.

I would only believe it if I read it myself. You can check out the article yourself.

SCAN ME!

ARTICLE: Just Blowin' Off Some Steam



After Nutter delivered his stinging rebuke of massive black violence in Philadelphia, it is tempting to say all was well. It did seem better. At least for a while.

In February 2013, *Philadelphia Magazine* wrote a story about how white people are afraid of black violence, even afraid to speak about it. Nutter went ballistic. Gone were the conciliatory words and calls for personal responsibility. Nutter asked the city's Human Relations Commission to investigate the bad man who wrote the article.²²

SCAN ME!

VIDEO: Black People Assualting People



Then three weeks later it happened again. Two hundred black people on the streets of downtown Philly, fighting, rampaging.

Which, of course, is where we started.

This book is about predators and victims. But some people fight back. We'll talk about them too.

THE KNOCKOUT GAME, ST. LOUIS STYLE

“White boy in’ the wrong place at the right time. Soon as the car door open up he mine”

Ready to play the Knockout Game?

The rules are pretty simple: Find a white guy—alone is important. Make sure he looks defenseless. Punch him in the face as hard as you can. Don’t stop until your arms get tired or he gets knocked out. Or worse. If he goes down, you win. It’s called the Polar Bear Game in Illinois, but we’ll get into that later. Versions of these games exist across the country, but the St. Louis version is the most popular. You can play anywhere, but a “vibrant and culturally mixed” district is probably best.

Over the last two years, the number of Knockout Game attacks has ranged from twenty (if you believe the police) to one hundred (if you believe people actually playing and watching the game). Or even more, if you believe a local judge.

And that is just in St. Louis.

In October 2011 fifty-one-year-old Matt Quain was on his way home from a local grocery store, ready to celebrate a Cardinals’ victory in the World Series when he was attacked by a mob of black people. They left him with a broken jaw, black eye, and stitches in his face. St. Louis Mayor Francis Slay came across Quain in the gutter, unconscious:

The group walked in front of the mayor’s car, across Grand. Slay noted how relaxed they looked. He glanced back at the library. He saw a man face down in the street, motionless, feet inches from the curb, blood pooling on the pavement. ... They looked like little kids, he thought. They laughed and held aloft cellphones like they were snapping pictures.¹

Seven black people were arrested for the attack. Police held a meeting at Roosevelt High School and begged the kids to please stop the Knockout Game. Two weeks later, a fifty-four-year-old man was beaten repeatedly. Two of the people arrested had been at the meeting.²

The Quain trial was supposed to begin in January. Instead, the district attorney dropped the charges because a thirteen-year-old witness did not show up for the trial. Mayor Slay said it was a case of witness tampering. “My strong guess is that she was intimidated, threatened not to testify which is why she did not show up,” Slay said to the *Post-Dispatch*. “The case fell apart and the second-degree assault charges were dropped, followed by cheers and high-fives among the defendants.”³

There was also plenty of jubilation on Facebook, which the *Post-Dispatch* reported. This included a dispatch from a black person known as the Knockout King, because he was universally acclaimed to be the master of this athletic art form:

FREE ALL MY TKO GUYS

Despite the otherwise excellent coverage, at no time did the *Post-Dispatch* ever include a description of the race of the attackers. The paper even disabled the comments section of news stories associated with this and other Knockout attacks, because readers were demanding to know details.

Flash forward to 2013. One of the accused attackers in the Quain Knockout Game was shot dead trying to break into a St. Louis home during an attempted burglary. Demetrius Murphy will not be playing the Knockout Game anymore. Ever.

Murphy’s grandfather, Paul Furst, told KSDK that Murphy was mentally challenged and did not

deserve to die:⁴

I believe this is another one of the Trayvon Martin stories where people are getting so gun happy they shoot just on impulse now. I could understand if he was a threat. But on the property, he was not a threat.

Murphy was fifteen years old.

The Knockout Game is also popular with Asian immigrants. As victims.

In April 2011, two elderly Vietnamese immigrants were attacked. Seventy-two-year-old Hoang Nguyen and his fifty-nine-year-old wife, Yen Nguyen, were “walking in an alley behind the 3800 block of Spring Avenue [when] two males and two females approached the couple, who were on their way home from a Vietnamese market. Nguyen was punched in the head and kicked in the abdomen. He died at a hospital. His wife suffered an eye socket fracture when she was punched in the face. Ele Levell Murphy was arrested for the attack and told police the attack was part of the “Knockout Game.”⁵

In 2012 the attacks started again. In May a man who was too scared to allow police to release his name was beaten by a group of up to a dozen black people. “The thirty-year-old male victim was walking on the sidewalk ... when a group of teens approached. [Edward] Townsend punched the man. Police said it appeared to be another example of the Knockout Game and arrested Townsend. He was convicted in March 2013 and sentenced to one year in prison. He was the only member of the gang to be charged.”⁶

In the early morning in March 2012, an unconscious Pete Kruchowski was found in the middle of the street, near his bike (which showed little sign of damage). Kruchowski sustained skull fractures, broken bones, a punctured lung, and bruises. Some people believe he was a victim of the Knockout Game even though police said it was just a bike accident. Umar Lee is a St. Louis writer, activist, and boxing coach. In his video blog and in an interview, he says police ignore many Knockout Game assaults because they make the city look bad. Almost all of the perpetrators are black and the victims are not, he says. But the boxing coach knows why:

If you raise your children to be victims, they’ll be victims as adult. Who do they attack? The elderly, the poor at the bus stops, immigrants, weak yuppies, the Woody Allen crowd, pencil neck geeks on their iPhones. Why? Because they won’t fight back. They’re looking for an easy victim. The root of the problem, in my opinion, father’s not raising their children.⁷

SCAN ME!

VIDEO: Umar Lee on the Knockout Game



St. Louis police and others say the attacks have been happening in waves since 2006. In 2009 in Columbia, Missouri, security video shows a group of nine black people stalking a man into a parking garage. They hit him, knock him down, kick him, then run away. Soon, however, they returned, picked him up, hit him some more, and kicked him again.

SCAN ME!

VIDEO: Comin' Back for More



The Riverfront Times found a friend of the game players who said the number of players was more than twenty:

“Based on our intelligence, we believe it’s an isolated group of maybe five to nine kids,” said Police Chief Daniel Isom.

Local teens say it’s far more popular than that.

“I’d say maybe ten to fifteen percent of kids play Knockout King,” Aaron Davis, who’s eighteen and lives in south city, adding that he never took part. “It’s not a whole school, but it’s a nice percentage.”

Some former participants maintain Davis’ estimate is too low.

“Everybody plays,” says eighteen-year-old Brandon Demond, a former participant who provided only his first and middle names for publication.

“It’s a game for groups of teens to see who can hit a person the hardest,” explains Brandon, who’s standing with a group of friends on Grand Boulevard as a police officer listens nearby. “It’s a bunch of stupid-ass little dudes in a group, like we are now. See this dude walkin’ up behind me?” — Brandon gestures to a longhaired man walking toward him on the sidewalk —

“We could just knock him out right now.”⁸

St. Louis seems to be the most popular place for the game, but it is not the only place. Attorney and writer John Bennett says the game is also played in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Illinois, where it’s called Polar Bear Hunting.

COLLEGE CAMPUS FUN

College campuses are popular places for racial violence. Montee Ball, Heisman finalist in 2011, was on the other end of the violence spectrum: A victim.

Ball has not been the same player since five black men attacked him in August 2012, sending him to the emergency room with head injuries. In 2012, the Wisconsin Badgers were ranked twelfth in the AP college football poll. Ball had been a 2011 first-team All-American running back for Wisconsin and was a pre-season favorite for the Heisman Trophy. Wisconsin was a team to watch and Ball was one of the stars. At least he was before he was knocked to the ground and surrounded by men who were kicking him in the head. Ball had just left a campus hangout and if his girlfriend had not thrown herself over him to protect his head, it could have been worse, said Ball’s mother.⁹

The once-mighty Ball started the season as, at best, an ordinary running back. “I wasn’t doing too well earlier on in the season,” he told reporters after a victory over Purdue. “And things weren’t really going my way.” After an early season loss to Oregon it was clear that prospects for Ball—and his twelfth-ranked team—would have to be lowered. The Top 25 quickly became a distant memory for Badger fans.¹⁰

Two months after the attack, sportswriters wondered if Ball was ever going to get his groove back. At least one reporter figured it out, in part anyway: “Could Ball still be feeling some lingering effect from an off-the-field physical altercation that occurred in early August?”¹¹

An altercation? It was an assault. It is amazing how often reporters cannot figure out the difference

Either way, CBS Sports observed: “Montee Ball’s Heisman campaign is on life support.”

Badgers fans were hopeful that Ball’s big game against Purdue was a sign he was back. It wasn’t.

Ball’s Heisman chances may have died, but at least he lived. Another college football player, far from Heisman glory, was not so lucky.

In 2012 about thirty miles from Pittsburgh, a mob of black people attacked Washington and Jefferson College running back Timothy McNerney. He died.

“We don’t have a very detailed description other than that there were several males, and that the majority of them if not all of them are black males,” said Detective Dan Staneck of the Washington police.¹²

Black mob violence is a new component of life at college campuses around the country.

In June 2012 in Grand Rapids, five black men, including a fourteen-year-old, “broke into a home ... near the Grand Valley State University Pew Campus, hitting victims over the head with a weapon, tying them up, and then repeatedly raping a woman.”¹³

Next stop on the college black mob violence tour is Richmond, Virginia. The Virginia Commonwealth University was the site of several assaults and even a murder over three months in the first half of 2012.

SCAN ME!

VIDEO: Cigarette Bandits



In August 2012 a crowd of fifteen to twenty black people were seen cruising through the streets of Richmond near the VCU campus. Within five minutes, the mob attacked and robbed at least two people in two separate episodes. “They punched a man, then went up to a VCU student and punched him two times before stealing cigarettes.”¹⁴

In September “black males of an unknown age” were responsible for what the CBS affiliate called “Sunday assault near VCU campus, the latest of several.”¹⁵ Several days later, a group of black men, one carrying a pistol, confronted a VCU student outside of a fraternity party.¹⁶

In October VCU campus officials issued an alert after six armed robberies were reported in or near the campus within one hour. All the suspects were black. Local print and electronic media identified them as such.

On October 6 four black men robbed and killed a man a few blocks off campus in a student neighborhood.¹⁷

On October 8 three black men robbed a VCU professor on campus.¹⁸

University officials even issued a warning: It can be assumed that conditions continue to exist that

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