Final paper

We all know that the Constitution isn't true when it comes to racism against Black folk. A lot of people say that the US is now in a "post-race era," but racism has been a big problem for a long time. Every day, in cities and towns across the country, police and civilian security forces detain African American men without any proof of criminal activity because of their race, ethnicity, or nationality. This is clearly illegal, and it goes against the main promise of the US Constitution to protect everyone equally and protect them from being searched or taken without a warrant. It's also important to note that race discrimination doesn't work. It keeps people from interacting with the cops, gets in the way of their work, and makes people lose trust in the people they are supposed to protect and serve.

There is racial discrimination and criminal stereotyping in the U.S. criminal justice system. This paper tries to answer the question, "How does racial discrimination in the U.S. criminal justice system violate the human rights of African-American men?" Another thing that will be talked about is the many studies and data that show the U.S. criminal justice system is unfair to Black folks and that this unfairness is against people's rights. It will also talk about how racial discrimination goes against three parts of the UN Declaration of Human Rights and Amendment 6 of the US Constitution. After that, the history of racism in the US from the Civil War to the civil rights movement will be looked at. Then, violations from more recently are looked into, beginning with the war on drugs and the privatization of jails. And finally, a way to fix the problem of strong bias at every stage, such as trying to change the way police, court officials, and people in general think.

The US court system is notorious for putting a lot of African Americans in jail and making them break the law, but African Americans often don't get justice. In Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it says that everyone "is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection of the law without any discrimination" (UN). This goes against that. Laws do not protect black people as much as they protect white people. There are examples of this violation in the past and in the present. One great example is the Emmett Till case, which took place in 1955. Till was beaten up by a group of white men and shot in the head because he was said to have whistled at a white woman. A white male jury found the people who were accused of killing him not guilty. After a few months, these people admitted what they did, but there was no new trial. (Feb. 9, 2010) Amanda Onion, Missy Sulivan, and Matt Mullen written it. People have thought for hundreds of years that black lives are less important and less valuable than white lives, which leads to this unfair situation. Trayvon Martin is a more current story that shows this. Trayvon Martin, who was 17 years old and not carrying a gun, was shot and killed by George Zimmerman in 2012. When Zimmerman was later found not guilty of the murder, it caused a national uproar and helped start the Black Lives Matter movement. This was written by Karen Grigsby on July 31, 2018. In both of these cases, the jury was made up of only white people, even though they were told they would have friends on the jury as well. There are problems with the criminal justice system that go back to slavery and the Civil War. These cases show how the system doesn't work. African Americans have been pushed to the edges of American society for a long time, even though the country was built on the idea of "freedom and justice for all." The Constitution, which protects everyone's rights and freedoms and makes sure the government can't abuse those rights, is also proof of this. This is why the Bill of Rights was made. It is a set of ten changes that are thought to be basic human rights. All of us know that the American government says everyone will have freedom and justice, but the Bill of Rights was only meant to help white men over 21 who owned land. These rights were meant to be given to every person, but if you look at past, you'll see that African Americans were not given the same basic rights. In 2016, 27% of all people jailed in the US were African American, which was twice their share of the total population. In 2016, crimes in the US were reported to the FBI in a uniform way. Even though black kids only make up 15% of all kids in the U.S., they were arrested 35% of the time that year. (Kang, W., Sladky, A., and Puzzanchera, C. (2017).

Before we can fully look at how biased the criminal justice system is, we need to know what it is and how important it is. Stan Crowder and Brent E. Turvey say that criminal justice is "The criminal justice system is the network of government and private agencies meant to handle criminals who have been charged and convicted." The criminal justice system is made up of several interconnected parts, such as academia, law enforcement, forensic services, the judiciary, and corrections. The exact steps vary from state to state, but the sixth amendment of the US Bill of Rights says that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

A "speedy" hearing is written into the law, but the trial itself often takes years to finish. The New York State Unified Court System says that criminals in New York City wait at least two years before they are brought to justice. During that time, about one-third of them have been freed on bail, while the other two-thirds have not been freed or cannot pay the bail (Besiki Luka Kutateladze, Nancy R. Andiloro, July 2014). They have to wait this long in jail before their case is even brought to the attention of a judge or jury. This process hurts people with low incomes and minorities in an unfair way. A lot of the people who are waiting for their hearing are poor Black folk who can't pay bail. The law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are both broken by this. This number is even worse when you consider that 95% of people who are in jail have never been on trial. 16 This means that about 2 million of the 2.2 million people who are in jail right now have never had the chance to defend themselves in court, and many of them are innocent (Claire Bernish, "Due Process is Dead, 2016).

It's easy to see why the criminal justice system is broken after learning about the past of racism that has become part of American society. Profiling people based on their race shows that racism starts before a crime is committed. About 30% of the people living in the United States are African American, but about 60% of the people in jail are African American. (Sophia Kerby, March 13, 2012). The fact that crime rates are going up in Black communities may help explain some of this imbalance. Only 61% of the higher rate of incarceration among black people can be explained by their higher rate of illegal behavior. So, today, different crime trends can't explain nearly 40% of the differences between racial groups in the number of people in jail. (Marc Maurer, October 1, 2010). Because of this, the differences in incarceration rates between races must be linked to a number of other things. There could be racial bias in the judge, or there could be racial profiling and too many police raids in areas where most of the people are black. Only about 23% of people in New York were African American, but 50% of people who were stopped under the Stop and Frisk Act were Black. (2011) Keith Rushing, June 23. Racist profiling is when police pick out people they think might be guilty of a crime because of their race, culture, gender, or national background. This is what the American Civil Liberties Union calls it.

There are racial differences in the criminal justice system in cities across the United States. For example, when our team looked at traffic and pedestrian stops in Oakland, California, we found a consistent pattern of racial differences. We found that 60% of police stops were of African Americans, even though they only make up 28% of the population of Oakland. Once stopped, African Americans were much more likely to be handcuffed, searched, and arrested (Hetey, Monin, Maitreyi, & Eberhardt, 2016).

The Federal Justice Department polled 80,000 people about traffic jams in 2005 and found that "minority drivers were three times as likely to have their vehicles searched during traffic stops as white drivers." The differences in jailing rates can then be partly explained by the different ways police work. Black people are pulled over and questioned by police more often, so it makes sense that there are more Black people in jail. "Our team used footage from officers' body-worn cameras to create computational linguistic methods to look at how respectful the language police officers used with Black and White people in Oakland during traffic stops was." The way police talked to Black people was less polite than how they talked to White people, even when we took into account things like the race of the officer, the seriousness of the offense, where the stop happened, and what happened during the stop (Voigt et al., 2017). Laws can't be passed that will force people to change their behavior and mental attitudes. Education and maybe touch theory are the only things that can make this better. touch theory says that putting two groups that don't get along in regular touch can help them understand each other better and lower their stress. So, putting police officers in the Black neighborhood to build trust and respect between them is important. This might lower the number of cases of racial harassment.

Even though the United States is built on the idea that everyone should have freedom and justice, African American men still face a lot of unfair treatment. There are still racists in the world, despite what many people think. The whole court system needs to be changed to try to fix these violations of human rights. To start, as we already said, this needs to involve trying to change the way police, court officials, and people in general think. At the moment, there is a lot of mistrust and disrespect between people of color and police officers. To make this different, both sides must work together and be able to talk to each other without violence or accusations. A few people call them "community-based police." Many university surveys across the country looked at how well community policing works and found that it works better than official police work in 27 of the 65 comparisons (Martin Maximino, March 11, 2015). This means that crime is 5% to 10% more likely to go down.

Another effective reform tactic is to hold police officers and other leaders accountable for misconduct and institutionalized racism. Recently, there has been a series of deadly police shootings targeting African Americans. In these cases, despite the overwhelming evidence of opposition, white police officers are usually acquitted on all charges. This can create a society where law enforcement authorities often feel that they are beyond the law. This leads to increased police shootings and tensions between minorities and law enforcement officers. Officials convicted of shooting unarmed civilians must be held liable for their actions. They must be kept below the same standards as other populations. These staff also need better training. Shooting is the final result, and officer training must reflect this. Black and white neighborhoods should be monitored at the same speed to reduce inequality. All these steps can be taken before a crime occurs. This is expected to reduce the crime rate at first.

However, certain measures must be taken after the crime itself has been committed. First, criminal, and nonviolent crime decisions should be reduced. In addition, the accusations must be equal across races. Skin color should not affect the length of imprisonment and measures should be taken to prevent this from affecting the length of imprisonment. All this can be achieved by providing more universal training for sitting judges and ensuring that all judges across the country are kept to the same standards. Prompt disciplinary action is required if a judge or judiciary is found to violate any of these criteria. This may mean dismissing the judge or simply providing further training. When a person goes into jail, he or she must be given more opportunities to reform their behavior. Addiction counselors need to be available to people engaged in drug crime. In prisons, prisoners should be given more opportunities to change their behavior and get help. But when a person leaves prison, change doesn't stop. We also need to change the prejudices that prevent former criminals from getting a job. I think this is the main reason criminals repeat crimes. There is no incentive to stop criminal activity, as it is difficult to return to society once you leave prison. There are many stigmas in the world of work about hiring ex-criminals, which leads to a disproportionately high level of unemployment.

There has been a lot of progress in race relations in the US over the years, but more needs to be done. The problems we have now can be traced back hundreds of years of oppression of all minorities, especially black people. This is especially clear in the fact that there are too few African Americans in US prisons compared to white Americans. But I believe America can change. Adding these ideas to the criminal justice system will help reduce racism and continue to improve racial relations.

We need to fix the whole justice system if we want to restore these human rights. But that can't happen if police, judges, and the public don't work together to end the racial bias in our justice system. Victims of injustice in our justice system should also be freed. Finally, I believe everyone should be responsible for their actions. The cases of the many African American men who have died without being given justice should be looked at again and sentences should be given.

The unfair treatment and discrimination of African Americans is one of the biggest problems in American society right now. This is especially true in the criminal justice system, where racial bias is common and can make people doubt whether or not our criminal justice system is fair, effective, and just. For the criminal justice system to be seen as fair, the public needs to support it and work with it. Knowing that there is racial bias or unfair differences between races makes people less confident in the system, which impacts the results of the public.

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