



Law Enforcement Charitable Foundation Intelligence Brief



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Remembering Fallen Officers April 2023 to December 2023

Senior Investigator Nicholas Georgeadis	Police Officer Mark Christopher Wagner, II	Sergeant Pedro Torres-Santos	Deputy Sheriff Marylin Anjanette Mayo
Lieutenant Richard Weber	Trooper Jacques F. Rougeau, Jr.	Deputy Sheriff Timothy J. Guyer	Police Officer Darrin McMichael
Captain William J. Gawron, Sr.	Trooper Aaron N. Smith	Police Officer Matthew Hare	Captain John Robert Randolph, III
Police Officer Are'annah M. Preston	Police Officer Carlos Taylor	Police Officer Jonah Oswald	Community Parole Officer Christine Guerin-Sandoval
Deputy Sheriff Kaitie Leising	Sergeant Heather Glenn	Officer Bill Sapolu	Deputy Sheriff Jacob Eric Salrin
Police Officer Robert Shisler	Detective Delberth Phipps, Jr.	Patrolman James M. Sides	Correctional Officer I Robert Danforth Clark
Detective Jacob Arthur Beu	Deputy Sheriff Tyee Michael Browne	Special Agent Patrick Bauer	Deputy Sheriff Tucker Blakely
Port Police Officer Kimberly Sickafoose	Police Officer Jessica Ebbighausen	Officer Bryan Holley	Police Officer Chad Swanson
Sergeant Joshua Lee Clouse	Deputy Sheriff John Durm	Police Officer Anthony Francone	Police Officer Richard Carrero Mendez
Deputy Sheriff Brett Harris	Police Officer Jake Wallin	Sheriff Robert Daniel Rodgers	Lieutenant Milton Resendez
Sergeant Michael Kunovich	Police Officer Anthony Ferguson	Deputy Sheriff Matthew Pierson	Correctional Officer I Kelly Bernard Rolando
Deputy Sheriff Caleb Conley	Sergeant Edwin Maldonado-Garcia	Chief of Police Frank Hayes, Jr.	Sergeant Jon Arden Jensen
Deputy Sheriff Marcus Zeigler	Deputy Sheriff David Bosecker	Governmental Affairs Liaison Michael Elaine Griffin	Detective James Michael (Mike) Lett
Police Officer Horren Randy Tyler	Special Agent Robert C. Castioni, Jr.	Detective Robert Garten	Senior Police Officer Jorge Pastore
Corporal Shawn Kevin Kelly	Lieutenant Michael Wood	Deputy Sheriff II Auston Smith Reudelhuber	Correctional Officer III Jovian Motley
Sergeant Cory Maynard	Deputy Sheriff Alejandro Martinez	Police Officer Kevin M. Cram	Border Patrol Agent Freddy Ortiz
Chief of Police Anthony Rickerson	Sergeant William Cherry	Deputy Sheriff Ryan Clinkunbroomer	
Captain Christopher J. Garrow	Deputy Marshall Barry Giglio	Deputy Sheriff Shannon Eric "Shane" Lang, Sr.	

Names gathered by The Officer Down Memorial Page, Inc.

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Letter From LECF



As a retired police officer, I volunteer for a local organization that supports first responders and provides resources during critical incidents across five counties with a total population of about 570,000. Officer-involved critical incidents have seen an alarming increase since August 2023, prompting widespread concern.

One factor contributing to the rise in officer-involved shootings is the complex nature of police work. Officers often find themselves in high-pressure situations that require split-second decision-making. Using force may be necessary to ensure their safety and the safety of others.

Training and de-escalation tactics play a crucial role in mitigating these situations. Investing in mental-health resources for officers can also contribute to more measured responses in high-stress scenarios.

Technology is both a solution and a concern in officer-involved shootings. For instance, body-worn cameras can provide accountability and transparency, capturing critical moments during interactions between law enforcement and civilians. However, concerns about privacy and data usage linger. Balancing accountability and individual privacy is an ongoing challenge in using technology to address officer-involved shootings.

The ripple effects of an officer-involved critical incident extend far beyond the immediate scene. Beyond the flashing lights and echoing gunfire lies a complex web of emotions, investigations, and personal challenges that reshape the lives of those involved. From the moment the smoke clears, a journey begins — one marked by scrutiny, self-reflection, and the pursuit of healing. Amid the factors mentioned above, we must remember the human element of critical incidents.

One of the immediate consequences is an internal investigation. Departments are tasked with unraveling the incident, examining the decisions made, and ensuring they align with their policies and protocols. This phase can be isolat-

ing for the officer involved, as colleagues become witnesses and a cloud of uncertainty hangs over their professional standing. Police officers understand the importance of the investigation; however, we must again remember the human element. The impact extends beyond the individual officer to their families. Spouses, children, and close relatives grapple with their own emotional responses. Navigating this challenging terrain necessitates robust support systems.

Such incidents often prompt officers to confront their professional identity. Questions of purpose, duty, and their role in society become central themes. Guilt, fear, and self-doubt can penetrate the psyche, challenging even the most resilient individuals. The trauma of taking a life, even in the line of duty, leaves a permanent mark on an officer. Police departments increasingly recognize the importance of mental-health support for officers. Peer-support programs, counseling services, and confidential resources are crucial in aiding officers as they grapple with the emotional aftermath. Colleagues who have experienced similar situations often become an invaluable source of understanding and empathy.

Returning to duty is an important phase in an officer's post-incident journey. The dynamics within the department may have shifted, and the officer may find himself redefining his role within the team. The stigma associated with a critical incident can be a barrier, creating tension between acknowledging the experience and embracing the responsibilities of the job.

The aftermath of an officer-involved critical incident is a journey. It underscores the need for robust support systems, both within and outside law enforcement, to navigate the legal, emotional, and societal aspects of critical incidents. As our culture grapples with differing opinions and expectations of law enforcement, the post-incident journey reminds us of the human elements of public service.

— Matt Harper, Director, LECF, Inc
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I want to help. Please contact me about:

- A grant for a family of an officer in my community killed in the line of duty
- Educational aid through FreedomProject Academy
- A community grant for protective police equipment
- An award for an outstanding officer in my community
- Adding a name to "Memorializing Fallen Officers" list
- A tax-exempt donation to LECF
- A personal endorsement for LECF
- I would like this newsletter sent to me electronically.

Here's my email: _____

Name _____ Address _____ Phone _____

Mail to: P.O. Box 1241 • Appleton, WI 54912-1241 or visit www.LECF-Inc.org

LECF2023

Teen Crime Wave Shakes D.C., Fueled by Soft-on-crime Politicians

Is the nation's capital descending into a crime-ridden dystopia? Washington, D.C., now finds itself in the middle of a teenage crime wave, with adolescents engaging in serious crimes such as murder, robbery, and carjackings — all while public officials swat away public concerns.

As *The Washington Free Beacon* notes, more than 63 percent of car robbery arrests this year have involved underage perps.

In one case, a D.C. resident who was only 14 years old was charged with felony murder in July. In another case, a 15-year-old shot Washington Commanders running back Brian Robinson, Jr. and murdered another teenager. But because D.C. law establishes that minors cannot be held in jail beyond their 21st birthday, the killer was sentenced to only six years in prison.

The mother of the slain victim expressed her outrage in remarks to Fox 5, saying: "I think if you're old enough to shoot someone or take someone's car with a gun, you should be able to do life in jail, you should be able to do the time for the crime, 'cause I'm never going to see my son again."

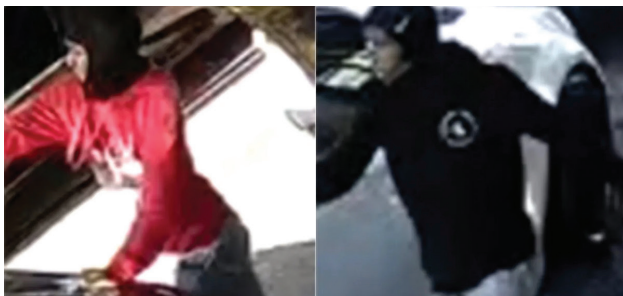
Then there's the case of five teenagers who in late August were arrested after they were caught on video using a stolen vehicle to try to carjack a man. Some of the suspects were released immediately, while others will face lenient sentences. One of the suspects is a 13-year-old girl who had been involved in a series of crimes spanning four days.

"It's very bad for [the] community.... I am scared to go to D.C. [to] work," the victim of the attempted carjacking, a food delivery driver, told Fox 5. "Why this age — why not go to school?"

Despite the public concerns over the rising lawbreaking among the city's youth, D.C. Attorney General Brian Schwalb, a Democrat, has held to his view that criminal justice should focus on rehabilitation, downplaying the situation with remarks such as "kids are kids" who should not "be treated as adults."

Earlier this year, Schwalb opposed the "Get Tough on Crime" bill, which would expand pretrial detention for minors deemed dangerous.

Schwalb's website has a section promoting his vision of "restorative justice," which reads:



Washington Commanders running back Brian Robinson, Jr. was one of the victims of D.C.'s crime wave. Pictured are the two suspects.



Washington, D.C., joins multiple other American cities experiencing crime waves — fueled by soft-on-crime politicians.

Restorative justice is a theory of justice that emphasizes repairing the harm caused by criminal behavior. It is a victim-centered approach to addressing crime and conflict, which provides the victim and the young person who caused harm a chance to opt into a facilitated conversation about what happened, how everyone was affected, and what needs to happen to resolve the matter so that it never happens again.

Restorative justice hails from indigenous practices in Native American, West African, and New Zealand cultures. The theory of restorative justice is built on extensive research and has proven positive outcomes in rigorous studies around the world.

Schwalb's rhetoric is not new, but rather a longtime leftist talking point about rehabilitation and being merciful to lawbreakers — even while such mercy clearly is anything but compassionate to the victims and their loved ones.

The nation's capital is following in the footsteps of other Democrat-run cities. Chicago, once known for its universities, museums, architecture, and strong cultural-academic communities, is now virtually the murder capital of America, with sky-high homicide rates the norm.

San Francisco, likewise once a bastion of art, commerce, science, and high culture, has become a literal dumping ground for homelessness run rampant and serial theft-robbery the authorities are unwilling to address.

And as *The New American* reported in September, San Francisco is the home of piracy's comeback. Thieves and marauders are targeting marinas and boaters along the city's coast, making use of small watercraft.

Anarchy and lawlessness create a breeding ground for the rise of big-government tyranny, which is precisely the end goal the Left wants to achieve. ■

— Luis Miguel



Camp 10-78: Help for Heroes



All photos provided by Mike Wissink

by Mike Wissink

“I feel like we need some space to breathe. Everything is coming at us, and it feels like it is closing in. I just want to be able to turn my brain off.” I cannot tell you how many times my family and I had this conversation over the last three-and-a-half years. After being injured on duty, which forced my retirement, and going through a three-and-a-half-year trial process, we truly understood the crushing pressure on law-enforcement individuals — and their families — who have been involved in critical incidents and/or are injured in the line of duty.

In 2019, I was working as a police officer for the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, when I was assaulted while on duty. The injuries I sustained resulted in my left arm being disabled to the point that I could never return to active duty. As

a result, I was forced to retire in 2021. After being in the police force for over 26 years, I was not ready to retire or go out that way. Between the physical injury, PTSD, pending retirement, and an ongoing attempted-homicide trial, the stress on myself and my family became almost unbearable.

My family and I received a lot of support from my department, fellow officers, the community, non-profits, and many others. All of them were special and helped us through my recovery. I found that talking to other officers who had been involved in critical incidents was incredibly beneficial and healing. We all had similar thoughts and feelings, and it was very helpful to know I was not alone and what I was thinking and feeling was okay. It was also valuable for me to talk about my incident and share what I was going through.

However, my wife, Becky, and I

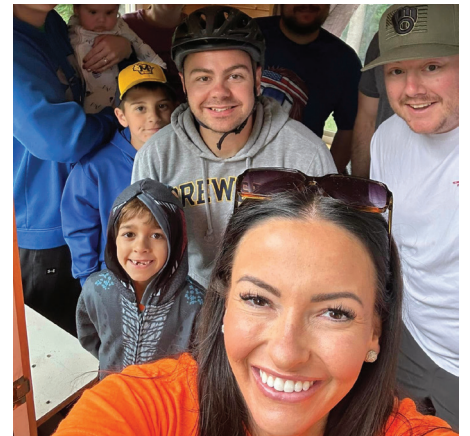
found something was lacking: support for the entire family. When officers are involved in critical incidents or injured in the line of duty, it affects the whole family. Many times, we found ourselves saying we just wanted one day — one day when the phone didn’t ring, when there were no medical appointments or updates on the court case, and when we could just relax and breathe without thinking about what our everyday life was really like. This is where the idea for Camp 10-78 began. Camp 10-78 is an all-inclusive vacation for injured Wisconsin officers and their families. It is hosted at a resort that gives families the opportunity to spend time together outdoors in a private setting.

“10-78” is the Wisconsin police radio code for “Officer Needs Assistance.” That’s what we wanted to give them and their families. We wanted to provide a stress-free week — some time to take



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Applications due January 31, 2024



a breath, relax, and have fun with their families. Camp 10-78 also gives officers and families the opportunity to be with others in similar situations and the time to share their stories and find camaraderie and healing with each other.

We knew we wanted to do something to help others in the same situation as us, but we also knew we couldn't bite off more than we could chew given our circumstances. So, we approached the Wisconsin Injured Law Enforcement Officers Resource Council (WILEORC) and asked it to partner with us. Cyndi Scollin, treasurer of WILEORC, has been part of the planning process from the beginning. "When Mike and Becky approached us about the idea of holding Camp 10-78, we immediately knew this was something we wanted to support. Being even a small part of the healing process for these families is something we are very proud of," Cyndi said.

With the help of WILEORC, we successfully ran our first Camp 10-78 in June 2023. Ten injured officers and their families attended, and had a fun and relaxing week. Those interested in attending had to apply. Upon arriving at camp on their first day, campers were shown their luxury accommodations. Our first meal together concluded with the option of sharing their stories with one another. Wayne Blanchard (Walworth County Sheriff's Department) was injured on duty in 2021; he and his wife attended the camp. Blanchard said, "Camp 10-78 was very relaxing and emotional at the same time. It was great to be around other officers, spouses, and families who have been going through the same struggles that can come with the job in law enforcement. I believe it was also a great benefit to the spouses and families by showing that what they and their officers were going through was a normal reac-

tion to an abnormal event. There was no pressure to do or say anything, but as officers and spouses started to open up, the others did as well. This made us realize that not being okay is okay, and we can all move forward from a tragic event."

After a week full of fun activities including fishing, wildlife viewing, swimming, biking, arts and crafts, live music, and many campfires, we knew this was something we wanted to continue as an annual event. Many campers told us how impactful the week was for them. Ronie Molitor (Trempealeau County Sheriff's Department), who was injured in 2019, told us, "I don't know if I can put into words how fortunate I am that I stumbled upon the ad for Camp 10-78 last year. I was hesitant to submit my application but did so figuring I wouldn't make the cut anyway. My husband couldn't make it at the last minute, so it was just my 13-year-old





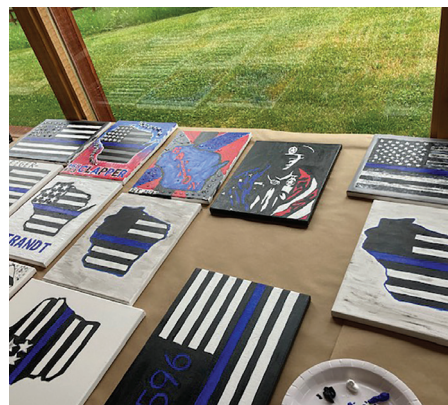
son and me. It was so relaxing, and the accommodation was amazing! Mike and Becky went out of their way to make sure we had a relaxing time with just enough activities to provide a great balance. I'm not a very social person but loved every minute of that week. Hearing everyone's stories the first night really provided a connection that carried on the entire week and beyond, and even my son felt the connections."

Cyndi Scollin of WILEORC stated, "It was special to see all the families arriving at Camp 10-78, not really having any idea what the week would hold for them. It was even more special to hear the testimonies when the week was over, of how much the week meant to them."

We are grateful that WILEORC is again willing to partner with us to provide a camp in 2024. Applications

and information about how to donate can be found on our Facebook page ("Camp 10-78") or WILEORC's website (wileorc.org).

Our mission is to continue to help officers who have sacrificed so much find some peace and healing. We knew we had met our goal after the 2023 camp when we received a card in the mail from the family of Officer Marcus Clapper (Fond du Lac Police Department), who was injured in 2022. In the card, Marcus' wife, Brooke, wrote, "This past year and a half since Marcus' incident has been a roller coaster of emotions. It was the hardest year of my life, but because of programs like Camp 10-78, Marcus is finding his happiness again. On the way home, Marcus commented, 'That was the first week since my incident that I could just breathe again.'" ■





NYC Democrats Call Out DA Alvin Bragg Over His Non-enforcement of Laws



AP Images

Manhattan District Attorney Alvin Bragg has refused to enforce laws against shoplifting. As a result, crime is soaring — and New Yorkers are beginning to speak out.

by Bob Adelman

The third self-defense death in as many months finally has awakened some New York City Democrats from their slumber. City Councilwoman Kamillah Hanks, a black Democrat from Staten Island, said, “Failure to enforce and mitigate shoplifting as a crime only leads to it becoming a more pervasive problem.” Truer words were never spoken. When there are no consequences for bad behavior, bad behavior continues and increases.

At 12:30 a.m. on July 6, Charles Brito, a serial shoplifter with 16 prior arrests who nevertheless remained free, decided to hit a midtown CVS again. When CVS employee Scotty Enoe confronted Brito (who had two inches and 40 pounds on

the diminutive Enoe), the thug struck the worker in the face. Enoe defended himself and in the following melee killed Brito.

Instead of being lauded as a hero, Enoe is now facing two counts: murder and illegally possessing a weapon.

That’s how the law works in New York City.

Democrats lauded District Attorney Alvin Bragg’s Day One Memo, issued on January 3, 2022. But the consequences are now being felt, and Bragg’s chickens are coming home to roost. From his Day One Memo:

Not prosecuting minor offenses that have no impact on public safety — This will not only make us safer by not further destabilizing their lives, it

will also free up prosecutorial resources to focus on violent crime....

Reduce Pretrial Detention — Particularly given the ongoing crisis at Rikers, and drastic rise in deaths in custody, we must reserve pretrial detention for very serious cases. The data show that the overwhelming majority of those released pretrial do not commit a violent crime while at liberty. The data also shows that incarceration in and of itself causes recidivism, so unnecessary incarceration makes us less safe.

In Bragg’s upside-down world, letting petty criminals back out on the streets somehow makes those streets safer.

His memo continues:



AP Images

Instead of prosecuting shoplifters and other criminals, District Attorney Alvin Bragg is going after citizens such as Daniel Penny (center) who act in self-defense,

Queens Democrat Robert Holden said, “We have to start doing something about this retail theft because it’s out of control.” The reason it’s out of control: thefts in New York State (not just New York City) are charged as misdemeanors if the value of the items stolen is less than \$1,000. This automatically makes these crimes “ineligible for pre-trial detention” — i.e., you’re free to go while waiting for trial.

A grand jury dropped Bragg’s manslaughter charges against Jordan Williams, a 20-year-old subway rider who killed an ex-convict who was threatening him and his girlfriend while riding the subway on June 12.

The third case is against former Marine Daniel Penny, who was charged by Bragg with manslaughter over the death of another thug riding the subway on May 1.

The *New York Post* editorialized Friday about Bragg’s unwillingness to charge the miscreants, while instead charging their victims:

The memo instructs ADAs to make a common-sense difference between two very different types of cases: a person holding a knife to someone’s neck, and someone who, usually struggling with substance use or mental health issues, shoplifts and makes a minimal threat to a store employee while leaving. We will not treat these cases equally....

“Certain low-level misdemeanors” will not be prosecuted:

We will not prosecute certain low-level misdemeanors that will not impact public safety, unless they are part of a larger felony case. These include: marijuana, fare evasion, some trespass cases, driving with 1 or 2 license suspensions, noncriminal offenses such as traffic infractions, resisting arrest for any non-criminal offense, prostitution, and obstructing governmental administration.

What about serial shoplifters like Brito?

We will establish a taskforce to work with mom-and-pop business owners, cure violence providers, community leaders, advocates and law enforcement to develop community-solutions and support services to this serious issue.

A security guard at a Duane Reade Pharmacy close to the CVS store where Enoe defended himself told the *New York Post* that he witnesses up to 10 shoplifters pilfering and stealing *every day*: “That’s a lot. They don’t care if I’m here. They just come in and take stuff because they know we’re not allowed to do [anything].”

A store clerk who works next door to the CVS told the *Post*:

Sometimes there are times where people want to be extra obnoxious and they want to do it anyways in front of our faces. So it’s like, what can we do? Go ahead and hit him? Stab him?

We can’t do anything really. That’s tough and then if you call the cops they come much later.

This is the fruit of progressives’ years-long “justice reform” effort: two more lives destroyed.

They’ve obliterated the ability of judges to set bail, even for truly dangerous defendants.

With “Less Is More,” they’ve given paroled crooks a free pass to stay on the streets.

Prosecutors can no longer do their jobs, thanks to insane discovery requirements.

And in the city, limits on qualified immunity have hamstrung cops with the threat of lawsuits.

And progressives also elected Manhattan DA Alvin Bragg, who’s dedicated to keeping the accused *out* of jail (unless their “crime” is confronting a criminal)....

So serial shoplifting — often by mentally ill homeless — is now endemic. ■

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Three Ways to Improve Agency Retention by Making Mental Health a Priority



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by Courtney Levin

It's no secret that working in law enforcement has become increasingly difficult in the last several years. Between the stress of the pandemic and the public's growing distrust of police officers, people aren't exactly lining up to join their local police department.

Unfortunately, officers have had it tough for decades. It's stressful to be thrust into scenarios where your life is in danger. Being routinely exposed to traumatic situations such as car accidents, homicides, and domestic vio-

lence can quickly take a toll on an officer's mental health.

According to the National Alliance on Mental Illness, nearly one in four officers have had thoughts of suicide at one point, and those in law enforcement report higher rates of PTSD, depression, and anxiety than the general public.

Further compounding this issue is the stigma around receiving help for mental-health concerns. A 2020 study on the prevalence of mental-health struggles among officers in the Dallas Police Department found that 26 percent of participants screened positive

for a mental illness, yet only 17 percent of those individuals sought out mental-health services.

This alone is a significant problem within law enforcement, but now, mental-health issues are being exacerbated by a nationwide decline in officer retention.

A study conducted by the Police Executive Research Forum found that when comparing hiring practices in 2020-21 to 2019-20, agencies experienced a five-percent decrease in hiring, an 18-percent increase in resignations, and a 45-percent increase in retirement.

This leads to a lack of adequate



staffing, which often results in officers working longer shifts and taking on more responsibility within their department. This added stress takes a toll on an officer's mental health, leading to burnout and resignation, and creates a seemingly never-ending cycle.

Supporting Your Officers

Agencies struggling with retention frequently turn to new recruiting methods to address staffing issues. However, it's necessary to realize that keeping your officers is more important than attracting applicants only to have them resign a few years into their careers.

Departments that promote a positive culture around mental health may find that the prevention and treatment of burnout, PTSD, and other mental-health struggles goes a long way toward both attracting and retaining officers.

Here are three ways your department

can make mental health a priority and simultaneously improve officer retention:

1. Lead by Example

In any profession, leaders need to follow through with the messages they communicate to their team. When it comes to the mental health of law-enforcement officers, normalizing mental-health issues can truly save an officer's life.

The acceptance of mental-health struggles must be modeled from the top down, and can be accomplished through a multifaceted approach. First, those in command should be willing to share their own mental-health struggles with others in the agency. While this vulnerability can feel scary at first, there's nothing more powerful to someone dealing with PTSD or depression than to hear they aren't alone.

Remember, mental-health issues are common within the law-enforcement community, and regular discussions to help remove stigmas and normalize these periods of struggle should happen regularly. You don't need to hold formal meetings to shift the culture of your department, as informal conversations can provide the safety needed for officers to open up.

When it's apparent that your department supports officers in times of need, attracting applicants will become easier. Those already on the force will feel empowered to put their all into their work, knowing they have others looking out for their mental health.

2. Take a Collaborative Approach

The ability for officers to speak with those in leadership about their mental-health concerns is a huge step toward eliminating any stigmas present in your



Adobe Stock / Peter



department. However, those in administration can't be the only ones available to support officers when they need to talk.

Many departments have implemented peer support groups to encourage conversations about traumatic events or simply talk about feelings of being overwhelmed. To complement peer encouragement, agencies can also establish an employee assistance program. This type of confidential counseling service can provide valuable feedback about mental-health concerns from a more neutral perspective.

Officers are sometimes hesitant to share their mental-health struggles in a peer setting for fear of being seen as weak. To help eliminate this concern, Congress passed the Confidentiality Opportunities for Peer Support Counseling Act in 2021. It ensures best practices will be established for peer-

support programs and keeps information shared during these sessions confidential.

No matter what combination of resources your agency uses for mental-health support, officers should be encouraged to use these programs as needed. By taking a proactive approach and learning how to cope with stress before it becomes a chronic concern, officers have a better chance of building the resiliency needed to remain on the force.

3. Know How to Respond to Trauma

Being a police officer is often described as mostly mundane with bursts of extreme stress. In some instances, these stressful situations are traumatic and leave officers in a position of needing ongoing mental help.

While mandatory counseling and peer support can be beneficial after a

traumatic event, some officers find that specialized treatment programs provide the assistance they need to be able to return to work. These organizations, such as Caron Treatment Center, can also help with ongoing mental-health illnesses.

Officers need to know they aren't alone when it comes to mental-health struggles, as depression, burnout, and PTSD are normal given the situations law-enforcement personnel are regularly exposed to.

No officer is exempt from mental-health issues, whether they've been on the force for two years or 20. Ultimately, it's up to each agency to put programs in place that will foster a positive attitude toward mental health and assist officers when they need it most. ■

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UN REPORT ACCUSES U.S. POLICE of “Systemic Racism,” Proposes Radical Measures



iStock / Getty Images Plus / alxpri

by *Peter Rykowski*

The United Nations has published a report accusing local law enforcement in the United States of “systemic racism,” and recommending multiple radical and unconstitutional measures in response.

On September 26, the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in the Context of Law Enforcement, a subsidiary of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, published a report examining law enforcement in the United States. The Expert Mechanism’s members visited the United States — specifically the District of Columbia, Atlanta, Los Angeles, Chicago, Minne-

apolis, and New York City — from April 24 to May 5.

Not surprisingly for the United Nations, the report comprehensively attacks American law enforcement. It claims that “systemic racism against Africans and people of African descent exists in the United States,” including “in the context of law enforcement and the criminal justice system.” The report rejects the view that abuses in law enforcement are “the result of isolated actions of a small number of rogue police officers,” instead claiming that “abusive behaviour of some individual police officers is part of a broader and menacing pattern.” It also goes out of its way to claim such racism “is deeply affected ... by intersectionality, that is, in combina-

tion with several other identities, including sex, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, nationality, migration status, disability, religion, socioeconomic and other status.”

The report alleges multiple supposed systemic problems with American law enforcement, including racial profiling, excessive use of force, incarceration, and “police-related killings of Africans and People of African Descent.” It also attacks several federal and state policies not directly related to local law enforcement, including capital punishment and federal immigration enforcement.

The report makes 30 policy recommendations to help “dismantle this legacy of slavery.” These recommendations include:



Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement (EMLER)

On 16 December 2021, the President of the Human Rights Council appointed Justice Yvonne Mokgoro; Dr. Tracie Keese and Professor Juan Méndez to serve as experts on the Expert Mechanism.

EMLER is a United Nations mechanism created in 2021 by the Human Rights Council to specifically focus on the “promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and of people of African descent against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers through transformative change for racial justice and equality.” (see UN Resolution 47/21.

EMLER was created after the killing of George Floyd in the United States. UNARC advocates from across the globe pushed for a specific mechanism to deal with the killing of Black people at the hands of law enforcement as well as the root causes of such oppression. The “George Floyd” resolution created EMLER and the same coalition of organizations that organized for its creation (UNARC), now coordinates civil society participation in the mechanism globally.

EMLER exists, “in order to further transformative change for racial justice and equality in the context of law enforcement globally, especially where relating to the legacies of colonialism and the Transatlantic slave trade in enslaved Africans, to investigate Governments’ responses to peaceful anti-racism protests and all violations of international human rights law and to contribute to accountability and redress for victims.” (Resolution 47/21)

EMLER is a hybrid mechanism which is a cross between a UN Special Procedure and UN Commission-of-Inquiry and its mandate lasts for three years.

136. Adopt a national strategy, including with national legislation, to reduce to the maximum possible the number of killings by law enforcement. Gradually withdraw all armed officers from routine traffic enforcement and remove their authority to stop cars only for minor traffic violations. Instead, consider putting in place civilian traffic response units. Prioritize unarmed civilian first responder programs to mental health crises.

138. Create an effective nationwide record system of individuals under investigation or found criminally or administrative[ly] guilty for police misconduct, with a view to preventing these individuals from being rehired by other law enforcement agencies].

140. Adopt an immigration system with a human rights-based approach and address systemic racism within the ranks of immigration authorities.

145. Guarantee the victims’ right to reparations, covering restitution, compensation, rehabilitation and

satisfaction, including addressing the actual effects of the doctrine of qualified immunity in cases pursuing civil damages for serious police violence. Improve civilian and criminal oversight mechanisms to law enforcement and provide them with compelling power and the allocation of appropriate resources.

147. Firmly address the issues of systemic racism and white supremacy ideology inside law enforcement agencies, including against Black law enforcement officers.

152. Abolish the death penalty.

158. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT), and consequently establish one or several National Preventive Mechanisms.

159. Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, to streamline ongoing implementation of existing recommendations including those in this report.

Notably, many of these recommendations involve unconstitutionally expanding federal control over local police, surrendering U.S. sovereignty to the United Nations, and implementing Marxist cultural and social policies. For example, the report’s call for “civilian and criminal oversight mechanisms to law enforcement” (aka civilian review boards) endorses a scheme invented by the Communist Party to gain control over local police.

Despite the report’s ideologically motivated attacks on U.S. law enforcement and its radical and unconstitutional recommendations, it appears that American officials accepted and cooperated with the UN’s Expert Mechanism. The report stated that the federal government “accept[ed] its request to visit the country,” and that “representatives of federal, state and local authorities” met and “genuine[ly] cooperat[ed]” with its members.

An examination of the Expert Mechanism’s “experts” — Yvonne Mokgoro, Tracie L. Keese, and Juan E. Méndez — reveals their leftist and globalist leanings. Mokgoro, a former justice of the Constitutional Court of South Africa, is a former advisory board member of George



Justice Yvonne Mokgoro

South Africa



Dr. Tracie L. Keesee

United States of America



Juan E. Mendez

Argentina

Soros' Open Society Justice Initiative. Among other positions, Keesee served as deputy commissioner of equity and inclusion for the New York City Police Department and currently works for the Center for Policing Equity, a leftist organization that promotes the "systemic

racism" narrative. Finally, Méndez is an Argentine professor who has served in multiple UN-related positions.

The Expert Mechanism's report is only the latest UN attack on American law enforcement and — more broadly — national sovereignty. The international

body has consistently accused the United States and its justice system of inherent racism, and has attempted to gain increased power — on the road to one-world government — at the expense of the sovereignty of its member states.

The report provides yet another reason why the United States must get out of the United Nations. Rather than remain a member of — and provide billions of dollars in funding to — an organization that regularly attacks the United States and its system of government, American leaders must restore U.S. sovereignty and defend what the Founding Fathers worked to establish. And it's up to ordinary citizens — through building an educated electorate — to ensure that our leaders uncompromisingly defend our Republic and God-given freedoms. ■

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"Greater love has no one than this, that someone lay down his life for his friends."

John 15:13

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Foreign Cops in United States?

Illinois Law Makes Noncitizens Police Officers

by Selwyn Duke

Interesting fact: Under the Mexican constitution, a naturalized citizen may never, ever be a police officer, even if he’s lived and paid taxes in the nation for decades. Yet under a new law passed by the Illinois General Assembly, a Mexican — or any other foreigner — could enter the United States illegally, receive some kind of unwarranted amnesty, and then become a cop. What’s more, policies allowing such are *already a reality* in certain parts of our country.

Welcome to the third millennium, where citizenship means a lot — most everywhere but the United States.

On July 9, ABC 20 reported that a “bill sent to Governor JB Pritzker’s desk would allow noncitizen immigrants to become law enforcers in Illi-

nois.” (Pritzker signed the bill into law on July 28.)

“House Bill 3751 permits anyone who is not a U.S. citizen but is legally authorized to work in the country under federal law to apply to become a police officer or a sheriff’s deputy.”

“The Democrat-dominated Illinois House and Senate passed the bill, leaving Pritzker with the power to either sign it into law or veto it,” *The Stock Dork* (TSD) adds. “The weight of this choice is immense, as it could significantly impact the state’s law enforcement landscape.”

TSD further informs that this “move is seen by some as an inclusive step towards creating a more diverse and representative police force.” Well, yes, for sure, making cops of alien interlopers certainly has that effect.

And including on a police force rap-

ists, murderers, pedophiles, and open Nazis and Marxists would make it more inclusive and diverse still.

Among the law’s critics is the Illinois Fraternal Order of Police, which issued a statement opposing H.B. 3751.

“What message does this legislation send when it allows people who do not have legal status to become the enforcers of our laws?” the organization wrote. “This is a potential crisis of confidence in law enforcement at a time when our officers need all the public confidence they can get.”

This assessment certainly is accurate if the comments associated with TSD’s article at MSN.com are any indication. A sampling:

“What nation does this?!” exclaimed poster Lucy Leon. “Insane to give outsiders more than you give citizens!!!”

A flabbergasted Paul Kracht wrote,



AP Images

“[You’re] going to allow non citizens the powers of arrest over citizens?” This is a “total disgrace,” he added.

One “Giga Shadow” struck a defiant note, writing that absolutely “under no circumstances should any citizen submit to any non-citizen who tries to arrest them in their own country.”

And Laura Surran pithily lamented, “Guess California craziness is contagious after all.”

This last comment references a Golden State law, which took effect January 1, stating “that anyone who can legally work in the state under federal law, can be a police officer, regardless of citizenship,” as CBS 8 related early this year.

Allowing such is more widespread than people may suppose. According to the Law Enforcement Immigration Task Force, Colorado, Vermont, West Virginia, Louisiana, and Maine are among the states/jurisdictions allowing noncitizens to become cops. This said, these states have merely failed to legislate in this area (the issue perhaps never came up), and thus allow localities to devise their own relevant policies. California’s

and Illinois’ laws actually compel all their jurisdictions to adopt the foreign-interloper standard.

One argument for noncitizen police many people find persuasive is that if immigrants have been honorably discharged from the U.S. military (not a requirement under Illinois’ law), they should be eligible to be cops. Yet “in some respects, that puts the cart before the horse,” wrote *The New American’s* Warren Mass in 2015. “Many have doubted the wisdom of having non-citizens serve in our military as well, since the national loyalty of someone who has not yet achieved citizenship can be questionable.”

Yet this does have historical precedent. During the Roman Empire’s *waning* days, it increasingly hired foreigners to serve as troops. The Western Roman Empire would later collapse, in A.D. 476, never having regained its former glory.

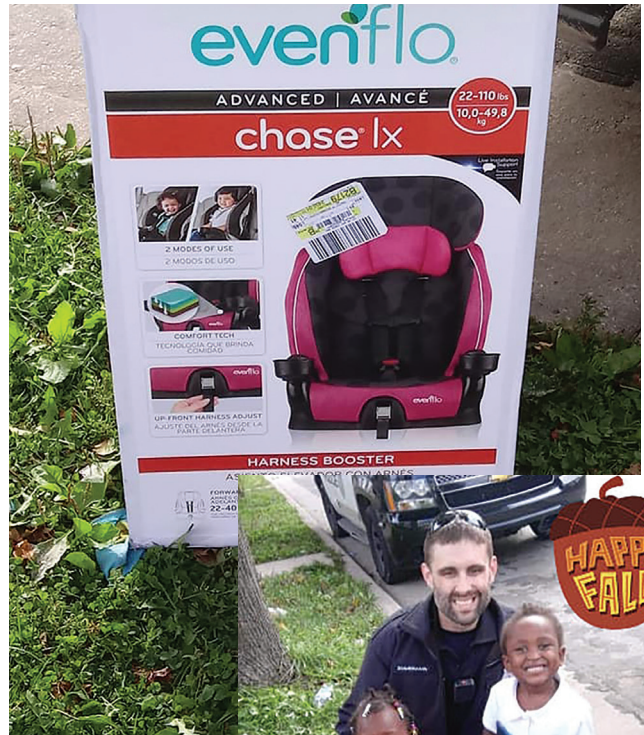
In reality, the Illinois law may, in part, be driven by recruitment imperatives. As MSN commenter Mara Alexander theorized, “Citizens don’t want these jobs because they’re not getting the backing of authorities.”

For certain is that with authorities having entertained Black Lives Matter-like schemes to “abolish the police” and having demonized cops, used them as scapegoats, and unfairly imprisoned them, morale has diminished and many officers have left service. But is filling the ranks with foreigners wise?

Many immigrants today hail from nations in which police corruption is common, where taking bribes and even shaking down citizens may not be unusual. And because people don’t suddenly become a *tabula rasa* upon stepping on American *terra firma* but instead bring their “values” with them, this is perhaps just one good reason to disallow noncitizens from police work.

In fact, replicating Mexico’s “natural born” requirement for such positions might be prudent (though it may not pass legal muster). After all, do you really want to be arrested by someone with a badge and a gun — and a foreign accent? ■

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Facebook / Milwaukee P.D.

Officers Helping Those in Need

by Kris Hauser

Our law-enforcement officers are often taken for granted — or worse, demonized. Yet, every day they wake up, get dressed, eat, say goodbye to their loved ones, and go out into the world to protect and serve their communities. They lay their life on the line for us.

They have a job to do, and they do it. However, many police officers not only do their job, but go above and beyond what is “expected” of them.

Amid all the turmoil in the world, it is both vital and refreshing to share positive stories. These men and women took that extra step to help a fellow citizen. One never knows what someone is going

through. A simple act of kindness could be the difference between life and death, happiness and sadness, or safety and danger. Amid the negativity surrounding our men and women in blue, it is with great pride that we share the following inspirational stories.

Officer Zimmermann

The following story is an example of going above and beyond the call of duty. It is a story of selflessness, compassion, and helping another human being.

In 2019, Officer Kevin Zimmermann of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, pulled over a car for registration issues. As he walked toward the vehicle to speak with the driver, he noticed two little girls standing in

the car excitedly waving at him. He approached the driver, Andrella “Lashae” Jackson, and asked her why the girls were not in car seats as the law requires. Ms. Jackson told Officer Zimmermann that she could not afford them. She was using the little money she had to buy winter coats and boots for her little girls. Wisconsin winters can be brutal, and she decided to use her money to buy her girls warm clothes over car seats.

Officer Zimmermann did not give Ms. Jackson a ticket. Instead, he bought both girls car seats. Officer Zimmermann said he has kids of his own, and has seen too many horrific car accidents where a child was not in a car seat. He wanted the little girls to be safe. “It’s always in the back



of my head what those scenes look like,” he said. “I really wanted to help her out.”

Officer Zimmermann said he had wanted to do a good deed like this for some time, but “all the stars aligned” that day. He received a call from dispatch; he was needed at a nearby Walmart for a different situation. Before he left, he asked Ms. Jackson for her telephone number. When he arrived at Walmart, the situation had been resolved, and he proceeded to the car-seat section of the store.

To purchase the right car seats, Officer Zimmermann called Ms. Jackson to find out how much the girls weighed. When he reached Ms. Jackson, he told her, “I want to do something for you and your kids, but I need your kids’ weights.”

Before Officer Zimmermann went to Ms. Jackson’s house to deliver the car seats, he stopped at the police station to get stickers and books for the girls. When he arrived at the house with the surprise gifts, Ms. Jackson was shocked. She was very appreciative of his kind gesture.

Officer Zimmermann showed Ms. Jackson how to buckle in the girls the proper way so they would be safe. He also helped her fill out the registration card in case of any recalls on the car seats. They all posed for a picture, then Officer Zimmermann headed back to the station. Ms. Jackson and her daughters were thankful for the help. She posted on Facebook that “My girls couldn’t stop thanking him, and it made them smile.... We appreciate it a lot.” The post had over 1,000 likes. Officer Zimmermann had no idea the story would go viral.

He said his parents taught him “to always do the right thing when no one is looking. That’s kind of always been my philosophy. I don’t care about the PR.”

Officer Zimmermann noted that officers in District 5, where he is stationed, buy food and toys for children all the time, but haven’t received the kind of praise he’s gotten.

This act of kindness by Officer Zimmermann received national attention. The Milwaukee Police Department commended him “for going the extra mile and going above and beyond your call of duty.” National media outlets picked up Jackson’s



Tyrone is greeted by Micky and Minnie Mouse in New York City.

Facebook / NYPD

story, along with local TV stations in other states including Colorado, Montana, and New York.

Who doesn’t love a feel-good story? The need to share more such stories is great. It brings law-enforcement officials and communities together. If the media reported the positive stories more often, it would make a significant and positive impact on how police officers are perceived. Such stories demonstrate they are human just like the rest of us.

Commenters on Facebook loved the inspiring story. One woman commented, “With all the bad news it’s refreshing to hear something positive.”

Another commenter wrote, “Now this is protecting and serving. So glad your babies got some goodies and you got peace of mind knowing they are riding more safely.”

Officer Zimmermann’s act of kindness was inspiring, noted a commenter. “Thank you [Officer] Zimmermann for your kindness and generosity to this family. Your gift has produced many smiles and warmed many hearts.”

Police officers don’t just save lives; they perform acts of kindness that can make a huge impact, not only in the com-

munities they serve, but everywhere. They do this every day. Most officers don’t get the praise they deserve, but that’s not why they do it. They perform these acts out of the goodness of their hearts, and are passionate about doing so.

An act of kindness — whether big or small — can positively influence many people. A selfless act or gesture could have a domino or pay-it-forward effect, reaching many people.

Tyrone

Many children dream of one day visiting Disney World. In 2016, this dream came true for 7-year-old Tyrone Lowe of New York City thanks to several officers who went above and beyond to show him that there is hope.

Tyrone had been through an exceedingly traumatic incident. His father murdered his mother, and then took his own life. Tyrone witnessed this tragedy. It is hard enough for an adult to comprehend this, much less a 7-year-old child.

The 49th Precinct of the New York Police Department (NYPD), located in the Bronx, is where Tyrone received this special surprise. Mickey and Minnie Mouse were there to greet him. Trumpets played



and lights flashed as everyone watched to see this little boy's reaction. Mickey and Minnie told Tyrone that he would be going to Disney World. He was beyond excited. Seeing Tyrone smile and laugh was pure delight for the officers.

Police officers in the 49th Precinct raised money over an eight-month period. They also asked officers elsewhere in the Bronx to donate \$1 per officer. NYPD Community Affairs Officer David Lepore said, "To know that he still has a sparkle in his eye and that smile on his face, there's nothing better to see." The officers saw Tyrone as a bright and charismatic little boy. They knew he deserved better.

It was a major community effort. Police officers did everything from holding fundraisers and raffles to recycling cans and asking for donations. Officers and their communities coming together made it possible to give a little boy something positive in his life.

Additionally, \$5,000 was placed in a college fund — "The Tyrone Lowe Scholarship Fund" — for Tyrone's future.

After receiving his gifts, Tyrone could not contain his excitement. "They're great. They're awesome. Thank you. I love you. Thank you for all the stuff you gave to me," Tyrone said with a great big smile. "I'm so proud of you guys. Can I just say that I love you all?"

Tyrone and his aunt, Annadelle Williams, who Tyrone was living with, went to Disney World for a week.

Thank you to all the police officers who put this together. They truly went above and beyond. Thank you for the time, effort, patience, and love you put into making this happen for a little boy who had witnessed something that no one — especially a child — should have to see.

Officer Kaufman

Dementia is a debilitating disease. It is frightening for both the person who has it and their loved ones. Dementia often is the beginning stage of Alzheimer's, and both have devastating effects. Patience, kindness, and compassion are needed to help those with this disease. For the caretaker and family, it can be trying, sad, and ugly.

I volunteered in the memory ward of a



Officer David Kaufman walks with June, an elderly woman suffering from dementia.

Photos courtesy of Boulder Police Department

nursing home. Although I was apprehensive, I found it a very fulfilling experience. I saw all the different stages of this horrible disease, and I would say compassion is what these people need most.

In 2021, David Kaufman, a police officer in Boulder, Colorado, showed kindness and compassion when dealing with a woman suffering from dementia.

The woman's husband called the police to report that his wife, June, who suffers from dementia, was missing. The 78-year-old woman was wearing a tracker, so she was easily located.

Officer Kaufman approached the woman, who refused his assistance. He walked with her for "quite a long time." When the woman got tired, she accepted a ride home from him. The encounter was caught on a body cam one of the officers was wearing.

In the body-cam video, one can hear an officer say, "June does not want to stop, so I think we're just going to walk with her." Officer Kaufman and seven others,

including a mental-health specialist, spent almost an hour walking with and getting to know her.

Officer Kaufman's father also suffers from dementia, so this call was very personal to him. "I have an 81-year-old father who suffers from dementia, and I'm aware of what could be happening at any moment and how tenuous it is," he told Fox 31. "It was definitely personal to me to get that person back to her husband."

Others in the community praised Officer Kaufman for his compassion in dealing with June and helping get her back home.

Thank you, Officer Kaufman, for your gentle and compassionate heart.

Police officers and law-enforcement officials do good deeds such as these every day. We just don't hear about them all the time. If we did, the world would look differently at our men and women in blue — the good they do far outweighs the bad. Thank you to all the officers who go out of their way for their fellow human beings. ■



Diy13/iStock/Getty Images Plus

FEDS BUST PROSTITUTION RING

That Catered to Wealthy, Powerful in Mass. and Va.

by R. Cort Kirkwood

Federal prosecutors in Massachusetts have charged three Asian men in connection with running a network of brothels in the Bay State and eastern Virginia.

Operating since July 2020, the men used two websites to solicit clients under the guise of offering nude Asian models for professional photography sessions. The charges, filed by the U.S. Department of Justice, were made in early November 2023.

The “models” serviced the clients at high-end apartments that, in Boston, rented for almost \$4,000 a month. Price for a turn between the sheets: up to \$600 an hour.

Beyond that though, U.S. Attorney Joshua Levy said, the prostitution ring catered to wealthy, powerful men.

The Ring

The investigating FBI agent’s affidavit in support of his criminal complaint describes a sex operation run by James Lee, 68, of Torrance, California; Han Lee, 41, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Junmyung Lee, 30, of Dedham, Massachusetts.

Authorities collared the three suspects on November 8.

“From at least July 2020, the co-conspirators ... have operated an interstate prostitution network with multiple brothels in greater Boston and eastern Virginia,” the affidavit says:

The targets advertise their prostitution network primarily on two websites.... Both websites advertise appointments with Asian women in either greater Boston ... or eastern Virginia.... Al-

though [the Boston website] claims “it is expressly not a site that in any way solicits, encourages, nor sanctions any sexual activity” and [the Virginia website] claims “[t]his site does not promote prostitution nor is this advertisement or any content therein an offer for prostitution,” both sites do in fact promote and advertise prostitution. Several women have been advertised on more than one of the above-described websites, as they traveled from city to city within the prostitution network.

Prospective johns were required to complete a form on the website. The Boston website required names, email addresses, phone numbers, and employers. That raises the obvious question of who would be stupid enough to



AP Images

Joshua Levy, acting U.S. attorney for Massachusetts, departs federal court in Worcester, Massachusetts. Levy is prosecuting three men for allegedly running a network of brothels with wealthy and prominent clients in Massachusetts and Washington, D.C.

provide a pimp with his personal information, including where he works.

The Virginia website noted clients needed “to fill out a verification form as a first-time customer and are instructed to contact one of two phone numbers listed on the website. After their information is verified, the clients can book appointments. Further communication about the appointments — e.g., time, duration, location, and other logistics — generally occurs via text message exchanges with telephone numbers provided on or associated with the websites.”

The agent interviewed some 20 johns during his multiyear investigation. They described meeting for sex at a “a specific apartment as directed by text messages from the phone number tied to the website they visited.”

Once at the brothel, the johns received a text message with a menu of women and services available.

And those johns were not, the affidavit alleges, down-and-out losers. They were the high and mighty, the rich and powerful, and, in some cases, those with high-level government jobs. So, some could have been a major national security risk:

[They paid] \$350 to upwards of \$600 per hour depending on the different services, [which] suggests that customers are paying a premium price compared to standard rates for commercial sex being offered in the area. Throughout the course of our investigation, and as detailed below, agents have identified several customers through surveillance, phone records, customer interviews, and other investigative methods. These customers spanned a wide array of different professional disciplines. Some of these professional disciplines included, but are not limited to, politicians, pharmaceutical executives, doctors, military officers, government contractors that possess security clearances, professors, lawyers, business executives, technology company executives, scientists, accountants, retail employees, and students.

“Pick a profession, they’re probably represented in this case,” Levy told reporters when he unveiled the charges.

When prosecutors will release the names of those johns is unknown.

The rent for at least one of the apartments was \$3,664 a month. And some of the clients were stupid enough to pay a monthly “membership fee.”

The men are charged with inducing and/or coercing the women to travel for prostitution.

They could land in prison for 20 years and pay up to \$250,000 in fines.

Though news accounts didn’t discuss the immigration status of the suspects, federal prosecutors typically disclose whether a defendant is an illegal alien or noncitizen.

Second Asian-run Operation

A lengthy prison sentence is unlikely, though.

In 2020, a number of Korean brothel operators were convicted of the same crime. They too used brothels and websites.

The toughest penalty was 20 months with two years of supervised release, while another received a year of home confinement. ■

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