

# Predator Cops, Guilty of Sex Crimes Against Women and Children, Are a Menace to Society

By [John W. Whitehead](#)

Global Research, May 01, 2019

Region: [USA](#)

Theme: [History](#), [Law and Justice](#)

*[“Sexual predation by police officers happens far more often than people in the business are willing to admit.”](#)—Former Seattle police chief Norm Stamper*

How could this be happening right under our noses?

That’s what readers wanted to know after my column went viral about the extent to which [young children are being bought and sold for sex](#) in America.

Where are the police when these children—[some as young as 9 years old](#)—are being raped repeatedly?

For that matter, what is the Trump Administration doing about the fact that [adults purchase children for sex at least 2.5 million times a year](#) in suburbs, cities and towns across this nation?

I’ll tell you what the government is doing: little to nothing.

While America’s children are being menaced by sexual predators, the Trump Administration and its congressional cohorts continue to wage endless wars, run up the national debt, and distract the populace with vitriol and kabuki political theater.

The police are not much better.

In too many instances, the cops are worse.

Indeed, while there are certainly many good cops in this country—and I’ve had the honor of working with a number of them—the bad cops have become symptomatic of a criminal justice system that is deeply rotten through and through.

We can no longer count on police to save us from the worst in our society.

In many cases, rather than being part of the solution, America’s police forces—riddled with corruption, brutality, sexual misconduct and drug abuse—have largely become part of the problem. As the *Philadelphia Inquirer* reports, [“Hundreds of police officers across the country have turned from protectors to predators, using the power of their badge to extort sex.”](#)

Let’s start with sex trafficking.

In a number of cases, victims of sex trafficking report that [police are among those “buying” young girls and women for sex](#).

In other words, as a recent study by the State Commission on the Status of Women and Arizona State University makes clear, "[victims are being exploited by the very people who are supposed to protect them: police officers.](#)"

In New York, seven NYPD cops—three sergeants, two detectives and two officers—were [accused of running brothels that sold 15-minute sexual encounters](#), raking in more than \$2 million over the course of 13 months. Two of the cops, brothers, were charged with holding a bachelor party at one of the brothels where "they got the place for nothing and they used the prostitutes."

In California, a police sergeant—a 16-year veteran of the police force—was arrested for [raping a 16-year-old girl who was being held captive and sold for sex](#) in a home in an upscale neighborhood.

A week-long sting in Florida ended with 277 arrests of individuals accused of sex trafficking, [including doctors, pharmacists and police officers.](#)

Sex trafficking victims in Hawaii described "[cops asking for sexual favors](#) to more coercive situations like I'll let you go if you do X, Y, or Z for me."

One study found that "[over 14 percent of sex workers said that they had been threatened with arrest unless they had sex with a police officer.](#)" In many states, it's actually legal for police to have sex with prostitutes during the course of sting operations.

While the problem of cops engaged in sex trafficking is part of the American police state's seedy underbelly that doesn't get addressed enough, equally alarming is [the number of cops who commit sex crimes](#) against those they encounter as part of their job duties, a largely underreported number given the "blue wall of silence" that shields police misconduct.

Former Seattle police chief **Norm Stamper** describes cases in which [cops fondled prisoners, made false traffic stops of attractive women, traded sexual favors for freedom, had sex with teenagers and raped children.](#)

Young girls are particularly vulnerable to these predators in blue.

Former police officer **Phil Stinson** estimates that [half of the victims of police sex crimes are minors](#) under the age of eighteen.

According to *The Washington Post*, a national study found that [40 percent of reported cases of police sexual misconduct involved teens](#). One young woman was [assaulted during a "ride along"](#) with an officer, who said in a taped confession: "[The badge gets you the p—y and the p—y gets your badge, you know?](#)"

For example, a Pennsylvania police chief and his friend were arrested for allegedly raping a young girl hundreds of times—[orally, vaginally, and anally several times a week](#)—over the course of seven years, starting when she was 4 years old.

In 2017, two NYPD cops were accused of arresting a teenager, handcuffing her, and driving her in an unmarked van to a nearby parking lot, where [they raped her and forced her to perform oral sex on them](#), then dropped her off on a nearby street corner.

The *New York Times* reports that “a sheriff’s deputy in San Antonio was [charged with sexually assaulting the 4-year-old daughter of an undocumented Guatemalan woman and threatening to have her deported if she reported the abuse.](#)”

One young girl, J.E., was [kidnapped by a Border Patrol agent when she was 14 years old](#), taken to his apartment and raped.

“In the apartment, there were two beds on top of the other, children’s bunk beds, and ropes there, too. They were shoelaces. For my wrists and my feet. My mind was blank,” recalls J.E. “I was trying to understand everything. I didn’t know what to do. My feet were tied up. I would look at him and he had a gun. And that frightened me. I asked him why, and he answered me that he was doing this to me because I was the prettiest one of the three.”

Two teenage girls accused [a Customs and Border Protection officer of forcing them to strip, fondling them](#), then trying to get them to stop crying by offering chocolates, potato chips and a blanket. The government settled the case for \$125,000.

Mind you, this is the same government that has been separating immigrant children from their parents and locking them up in detention centers, where they are easy prey for sexual predators. So far, the government has [received more than 4500 complaints about sexual abuse at those child detention facilities](#).

This is also the same government that “lost” almost 1500 migrant children. Who knows how many of those children [ended up in the hands of traffickers](#)?

The police state’s sexual assaults of children are sickening enough, but when you add sex crimes against grown women into the mix, the picture becomes even more sordid.

According to *The Washington Post*, “research on ‘police sexual misconduct’—a term used to describe actions from sexual harassment and extortion to forcible rape by officers—overwhelmingly concludes that [it is a systemic problem](#).”

Investigative journalist **Andrea Ritchie** has tracked [national patterns of sexual violence by police officers during traffic stops](#), in addition to heightened risk from minor offenses, drug arrests and police interactions with teenagers.

Victims of domestic abuse, women of color, transgender women, women who use drugs or alcohol, and women involved in the sex trade are [particularly vulnerable to sexual assault by police](#).

One Oklahoma City police officer [allegedly sexually assaulted at least seven women while on duty over the course of four months](#), including a 57-year-old grandmother who says she was forced to give the cop oral sex after he pulled her over.

A Philadelphia state trooper, eventually [convicted of assaulting six women and teenagers](#), once visited the hospital bedside of a pregnant woman who had attempted suicide, and groped her breasts and masturbated.

These aren’t isolated incidents.

According to [research](#) from Bowling Green State University, [police officers in the U.S. were](#)

[charged with more than 400 rapes over a 9-year period](#). During that same time period, 600 police officers were arrested for forcible fondling; 219 were charged with forcible sodomy; 186 were arrested for statutory rape; 58 for sexual assault with an object; and 98 with indecent exposure.

Sexual assault is believed to be the [second-most reported form of misconduct against police officers](#) after the use of excessive force, making up more than 9% of all complaints.

Even so, these crimes are believed to be largely underreported so much so that sex crimes may in fact be the number one form of misconduct among police officers.

So why are the numbers underreported?

“The women are terrified. Who are they going to call? [It’s the police who are abusing them](#),” said Penny Harrington, the former police chief of Portland, Ore.

One Philadelphia cop threatened to arrest a teenager for carjacking unless she had sex with him.

“[He had all the power. I had no choice](#),” testified the girl. “Who was I? He had his badge.”

This is the danger of a police state that invests its henchmen with so much power that they don’t even need to use handcuffs or a gun to get what they want.

Making matters worse, most police departments do little to identify the offenders, and even less to stop them.

“Unlike other types of police misconduct, [the abuse of police power to coerce sex is little addressed in training, and rarely tracked by police disciplinary systems](#),” conclude **Nancy Phillips** and **Craig R. McCoy** writing for the Philadelphia Inquirer. “This official neglect makes it easier for predators to escape punishment and find new victims.”

Unfortunately, this is a problem that is hiding in plain sight, covered up by government agencies that are failing in their constitutional duties to serve and protect “we the people.”

That thin blue line of knee-jerk adulation and absolute loyalty to police above and beyond what the law requires—[a line frequently pushed by President Trump](#)—is creating a menace to society that cannot be ignored.

An [investigative report into police misconduct](#) illustrates the pervasiveness of the problem when police go rogue. According to *USA Today*:

At least 85,000 law enforcement officers across the USA have been investigated or disciplined for misconduct over the past decade... [Officers have beaten members of the public, planted evidence and used their badges to harass women. They have lied, stolen, dealt drugs, driven drunk and abused their spouses](#). Despite their role as public servants, the men and women who swear an oath to keep communities safe can generally avoid public scrutiny for

their misdeeds. The records of their misconduct are filed away, rarely seen by anyone outside their departments. Police unions and their political allies have worked to put special protections in place ensuring some records are shielded from public view, or even destroyed. Obtained from thousands of state agencies, prosecutors, police departments and sheriffs, the records [detail at least 200,000 incidents of alleged misconduct](#), much of it previously unreported... They include 22,924 investigations of officers using excessive force, 3,145 allegations of rape, child molestation and other sexual misconduct and 2,307 cases of domestic violence by officers.

As researcher **Jonathan Blanks** notes,

“The system is rigged to protect police officers from outside accountability. [The worst cops are going to get the most protection.](#)”

Hyped up on the power of the badge and their weaponry, protected from charges of wrongdoing by police unions and government agencies, and empowered by rapidly advancing tools—technological and otherwise—that make it all too easy to identify, track and take advantage of vulnerable members of society, predators on the nation’s police forces are growing in number.

“It can start with [a police officer punching a woman’s license plate into a police computer](#) - not to see whether a car is stolen, but to check out her picture,” warns investigative journalists Nancy Phillips and Craig R. McCoy. “If they are not caught, or left unpunished, the abusers tend to keep going, and get worse, experts say.”

So where does this leave us?

The courts, by allowing the government’s desire for unregulated, unaccountable, expansive power to trump justice and the rule of law, have turned away from this menace. Politicians, eager for the support of the powerful police unions, have turned away from this menace. Religious leaders who should know better but instead have silenced their moral conscience in order to cozy up to political power have turned away from this menace.

Distracted by political theater, divided by politics, disenfranchised by a legislative and judicial system that renders us powerless in the face of the police state’s many abuses, “we the people” have also turned a blind eye to this menace.

We must stop turning away from this menace in our midst.

For starters, police should not be expected—or allowed—to police themselves.

Misconduct by local police has become a national problem. Therefore, the response to this national problem must start at the local level.

This is no longer a matter of a few bad apples.

The entire system has become corrupted and must be reformed.

Greater oversight is needed, yes, but also greater accountability and more significant

consequences for assaults.

Andrea Ritchie's piece in *The Washington Post* provides [some practical suggestions for reform](#) ranging from small steps to structural changes (greater surveillance of police movements, heightened scrutiny of police interactions and traffic stops, and more civilian oversight boards), but as she acknowledges, these efforts still don't strike at the root of the problem: a criminal justice system that protects abusers and encourages abuse.

It's difficult to say whether modern-day policing with its deep-seated corruption, immunity from accountability, and authoritarian approach to law enforcement attracts this kind of deviant behavior or cultivates it, but empowering police to view themselves as the best, or even the only, solution to the public's problems, while failing to hold them accountable for misconduct, will only deepen the policing crisis that grows deadlier and more menacing by the day.

\*

Note to readers: please click the share buttons below. Forward this article to your email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

*This article was originally published on the author's website: [The Rutherford Institute](#).*

*Constitutional attorney and author **John W. Whitehead** is founder and president of [The Rutherford Institute](#). His new book [Battlefield America: The War on the American People](#) is available at [www.amazon.com](#). Whitehead can be contacted at [johnw@rutherford.org](mailto:johnw@rutherford.org).*

*Featured image is from Good Times Santa Cruz*

The original source of this article is Global Research  
Copyright © [John W. Whitehead](#), Global Research, 2019

---

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [John W. Whitehead](#)

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)

[www.globalresearch.ca](#) contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)

