

## DPD Criminals

### 1. Chief of Police William Hart

Hart joined the DPD as an officer in 1952 and over a twenty-four year period, worked his way up the ranks of DPD. In 1976, Hart was appointed to position of Chief of Police, a post he held until February 1991, when he was suspended as a result of a Grand Jury investigation. (See *In re Grand Jury Investigation*, 992 F2d 1266).

Convicted of Embezzlement and tax fraud, after it was discovered that he embezzled funds from a covert operations fund while he was Chief of Police and reported none of the money as income on his tax returns. Hart was sentenced to a ten-year term of imprisonment and ordered to pay restitution in the amount of \$2,347,710.90.

Former police officer Robert Lundini testified he was replacing wiring in the ceiling of Hart's kitchen when an envelope-triple-wrapped in aluminum foil containing \$20,000 in 100 dollar bills fell from the ceiling hitting him in the head. (The Flint Journal, Thursday, March 1992). [Exhibit JJ]

### 2. Sgt. William Rice:

Sgt. Rice rose to the head of the DPD homicide section. Convicted of drug dealing, mortgage fraud and perjury. (Detroit Free Press 11-13-12)

### 3. Sgt. Walter Bates:

Convicted in Federal Court of fifteen counts of bank robbery.

Was suspended from the DPD, mired in debt in large part because of his affinity for gambling. Seeking a way out from debt, he formed a plan; using his knowledge of police practices he robbed banks in ways that minimized his chances of being caught. (*United States v. Bates*, 552 F3d 474 (2009)). (Walter Bates still gets his pension).

### 4. Monica Childs:

Charged with allegedly failing to return a violin to a music store. Charged in state court on September 8, 1998. (Detroit Free Press September 9, 1998).

The implications of criminal actions against DPD Homicide officers extend beyond these officers. These are just a few prominent homicide detectives. Their actions and fellow officers actions are not limited to this. Homicide Detectives bend and twist the law however they see fit to gain a conviction in order to advance their careers. Here is a list of Homicide-officers and their alleged indiscretions:

#### 1. Monica Childs:

Detective Childs perjured herself in *Felton v. Mackee*, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 23851, Newspaper Articles Feb. 27, 1997. And in *Childs v. City of Detroit*, 1997 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12412, Detective Childs reported that her supervisor Joan Ghougoian ordered her to perjure herself to Isaish McKinnon and told department members and an assistant Wayne County Prosecutor about the order. Afterwards Detective Childs was transferred to a less prestigious position in retaliation for her conduct of not playing ball. (If you lie you advance your career, if you don't, you get demoted.)

#### 2. Sgt. Richard Davies:

Sgt. Davies in *People v. Washington*, 99 Mich. App. 330 (1980), ordered the defendant be arrested because he wanted to question defendant and take his fingerprints in connection with a homicide investigation. Sgt. Davies acknowledged at an evidentiary hearing that he did not seek to obtain an arrest warrant because he knew he did not have enough information to secure one.



7. Derryck Thomas:

In *Morris v. City of Detroit*, 211 Fed. Appx. 409, Detective Thomas improperly coerced a 12 year-old boy into a confession.

In *Sykes v. Anderson*, 625 F.3d 294, 322-23, n 17 (6th Cir. 2010) accused of another case of malicious prosecution.

In *People v. Perez-Garcia*, 2012 Mich. App. LEXIS 2192, Detective Thomas threatened to put Perez-Garcia's fiancé in jail and put the baby up for adoption, but if he confessed he would get 1 to 2 years in prison and he never read him his rights.

In *People v. Brown*, 2015 Mich. App. LEXIS 1773, Detective Thomas threatened to bring charges against Browns' mother, filed false affidavits and used improper interrogation techniques.

8. Kurtis Staples:

In *Mathis v. City of Detroit*, 2007 U.S. Dist LEXIS 89, Investigator Staples gathered information which he know or should have known was false and utilized this information to secure the false arrest and imprisonment of Mathis.

9. Walter Bates:

In *United States v. Bates*, 552 F.3d 472 (2009), Investigator Walter Bates turned criminal and started robbing banks.

In *Mathis v. City of Detroit*, 2007 U.S. Dist LEXIS 86084, Investigator Bates gathered information which he knew or should have known was false and utilized this information to secure the false arrest and imprisonment of Mathis.

In *Hill v. Warren*, 2006, U.S. Dist LEXIS 44231, Investigator Bates used coercion and threats against a witness to get him to testify favorably for the DPD. The witness later recanted.

In *Green v. Renico*, 2012 U.S. Dist LEXIS 89917, Investigator Bates wrote down the statement that he wanted Green to sign.

In *Richardson v. Renico*, 2007 U.S. Dist LEXIS 41017, Investigator Bates switched out Richard's statement and wrote one that implicated Richards and tried to have him sign it.

10. Investigator Barbara Simon:

In *McDaniels v. Prelesnik*, 2015 U.S. Dist LEXIS 6894, Investigator Simon is accused of perjury and threatening McDaniels.

In *Nathaniel v. City of Detroit*, 2011 U.S. Dist LEXIS 34746, Investigator Simon induced a false confession out of Nathaniel, who was illegally arrested, the only thing that saved Nathaniel was the DNA test proved he did not commit the crime.

In *Cato v. Prelesnik*, 2012 U.S. Dist LEXIS 100407, Investigator Simon told Cato that he could go home if he made a statement, but denied him access to an attorney.



15. Investigator Joann Ghougian:

In *Simpson v. Laffer*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 168551, Investigator Ghougian perjured herself by presenting a false statement she claimed was made by Simpson.

Investigator Ghougian ordered Monica Childs to perjure herself at a suppression hearing in connection with the confession of two murder suspects. Childs was transferred to a less prestigious position in retaliation for her conduct. See *Childs v. City of Detroit*, 1997 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12412.

In *Felton v. McKee*, 208 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 23851, Investigator Monica Childs accused her superiors of asking her to perjure herself in an unrelated criminal trial and as a result of the pressure from her superiors, she testified falsely during a 1996 suppression hearing in another case. Seven Newspaper articles dating back to February 27, 1997, covers these events. According to newspaper accounts, on January 10, 1997, Officer Childs informed her superiors that Inspector Joan Ghougian asked her to lie about how confessions were obtained from two suspects in the slaying of James White, an eleven-year-old boy. Childs purportedly told her superiors that Ghougian obtained the confessions by making illegal promises to suspects. Ghougian then asked Childs to omit Ghougian's role in obtaining the confessions.

16. Investigator Val Knight:

In *Brown v. Burt*, 65 Fed. Appx. 939, Investigator Knight lied to get a search warrant.

In *Brown v. Jamrog*, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 22804 (2011), Investigator Knight threatened and denied food to Brown and threatened to lock his girlfriend up.

17. Investigator Terrill Shaw:

In *McPherson v. Woods*, 506 Fed. Appx. 379 (2012), Investigator Shaw denied McPherson's right to counsel.

In *People v. Knight*, 2015 Mich. App. LEXIS 1806, it was revealed that Investigator Shaw has a pattern of illegal arrests and coercing confessions.

18. Investigator Joann Miller (she is always at the hospital)

In *People v. McCoy*, 2004 Mich. App. LEXIS 2276 (2004), Investigator Miller did not present Rogers with a Right's Form before questioning him.

19. Investigator Harvey:

In *People v. Ried*, 2002 Mich. App. LEXIS 296, Investigator Harvey used a jailhouse informant to convict Ried.

20. Investigator Robert Ennis:

In *People v. Garrett*, 2009 Mich. App. LEXIS 1766, Investigator Ennis used a jailhouse informant to convict Garrett.

21. Investigator Joann Kinney:

In *Moore v. City of Detroit*, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 68815 (2002), Investigator Kinney told the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Justice Department in her deposition that the DPD had a policy and practice of detaining witnesses.

As you can see the DPD homicide division has been accused and found guilty of a lot of Civil violations and if you pay close attention from 1-26, their practices all sound similar... even if they are years apart. Most of the procedures they use are in house practices that have been handed down and taught from generation to generation within the DPD homicide division.

I foresee that the DPD is probably going to say that these are just allegations and they are coming from criminals. They were allegations when they came from: Payton, Watkins, Ricks, Ahmed, Slater, Siggers and Sanford, until years later they were proven to be true.

How is it that within a year's time at least 5 innocent men have been released from prison? All 5 cases were intentionally mishandled by DPD homicide. This should be a 5 stage alarm. Where there is smoke there is fire and in this case a blazing fire. The potential for this fire was seen by the Federal Government who took over DPD homicide because of blatant U.S. Constitutional violations. This take over was followed by Consent Decrees issued to the DPD homicide division.

#### Here are the Consent Decrees Issued:

1. *United States v. City of Detroit*, No. 03-72258, R 731: Federal Consent Decree found that the DPD was engaged in a pattern or practice of arresting individuals without warrants. See *Cain v. Carroll*, 2017 U.S. App. LEXIS 19626. (And they will say they never arrested anyone without a warrant.)
2. *United States v. City of Detroit*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5535: The DPD consent to the entry of two Consent Judgments with the Department of Justice: (1) The unlawful levels of force in achieving arrest and detentions, and (2) providing unconstitutional or otherwise unlawful living conditions. See *Lewis v. City of Detroit*, 234 FDR 157. (They will say they don't use force achieving arrest and detention like defendants say.)
3. *Strong v. Burt*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 168995: Consent Decree, pursuant to which the DPD is suppose to audio tape or videotape all confessions. This often is not done, "because of equipment or personnel problems." (What problems could they have (the entire police force) with turning on a videotape or audio tape recorder besides eliminating all of those so-called confessions they claim were obtained legally.)

Most of the things the Defendants allege against the DPD homicide, the Federal Government proved to be true.

4. DPD Firearms Unit Preliminary Audit finding as of September 23, 2008: Preliminary Audit Findings; During this review, the DPD firearms unit scored only 42% compliance with the essential criteria. All the essential criteria within the ASCLD/LAB (America Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Boards) legacy program are used to determine the effectiveness of a laboratory's quality system. If the quality system is failing in one forensic discipline, it is highly likely to be an indicator of a systemic problem that affects other disciplines as well...

...Of the 33 adjudicated cases from the Wayne County Prosecutor's Office that we reanalyzed, 3 exhibited Class I inconsistencies. In total, this equates to approximately 10% of the completed firearms cases having significant errors. On average, the DPD firearms unit analyzes 1,800 cases per year. If this 10% error rate holds, the negative impact on the judicial system would be substantial with strong likelihood of wrongful convictions and a valid concern about numerous appeals. [See Exhibit M]

Last but not least, the Consent Decree concerning the PPP of the DPD homicide division. The DPD homicide has a policy, Volume III Chapter 9, Section 1, General Procedures, DPD Initial Response 1) Detain all witnesses [See Exhibit N]. This PPP has been illegally enforced for over 40 years. DPD homicide is notorious for arresting loved ones, friends of the accused and even threatening to take their children away in order to get cooperation out of a witness and in most cases charges the witness as if him/her committed the crime. The Federal Government in a Consent Decree found this to be unconstitutional.

their belief that what they were doing was not against the law. It was business as usual.

Times are changing, if you or a loved one is or has been incarcerated wrongfully by the DPD homicide division, contact the Conviction Integrity Unit at:

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Conviction Integrity Unit  
Frank Murphy Hall of Justice  
1441 St. Antoine  
Detroit, Michigan 48226  
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