

"TRUST" helps you make the bust!" - random police chief



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YES! Rush my TRUST Air Freshener at once. I understand that if I am not satisfied, I can return my TRUST for a full refund of the purchase price*.

> *offer not valid in areas with strong community organizing due to lessened product effectiveness

MASS INCARCERATION

I enclose \$3 plus 75c shipping and handling

Send C.O.D, I will pay postman on delivery

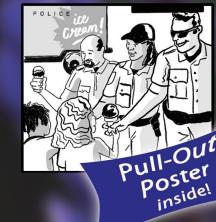
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COMICS & STORIES FOR A POLICE-FREE WORLD

JONAS GOONFACE • MYC DAZZLE • DENNIS MADAMBA • FERRAYA MOLLIE W • RICARDO LEVINS MORALES • MICAH BAZANT • MPD150.COM

COMMUNITY POLICING AND OTHER FAIRY TALES

A COLLECTION OF COMICS & STORIES FOR A POLICE-FREE WORLD, CURATED BY MPD150

INSIDE:

AN ORDINARY DAY . MYC DAZZLE

SWEET TEAMS & S.W.A.T. TEAMS - A HISTORY OF COMMUNITY POLICING • DENNIS MADAMBA

> SPEAKING UP ABOUT STINGS · MOLLIE W & FERRAYA

WHY IS THERE A COP ROAMING THRU OUR HALLS? • JONAS GOONFACE & YOUNG PEOPLE'S ACTION COALITION

PULLOUT POSTER BY MICAH BIZANT

ADDITIONAL ART BY RICARDO LEVINS MORALES

SUPPLEMENTAL WORDS & RESOURCES FROM MPD150

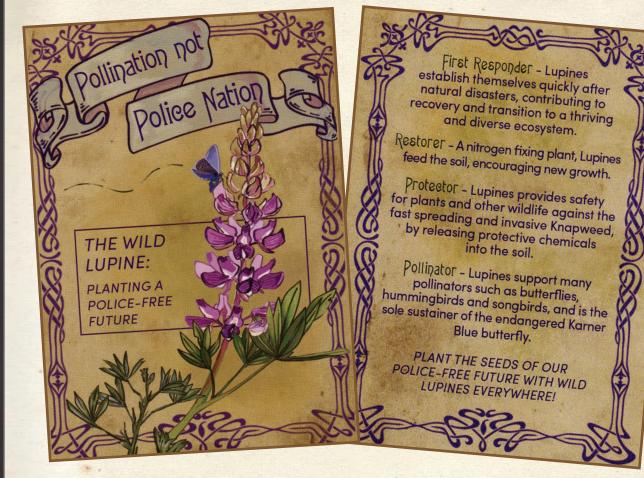
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THE PERENNIAL WILD LUPINE IS THE OFFICIAL POLICE ABOLITION FLOWER OF MINNESOTA.

WITH MANY PRACTICAL AND SYMBOLIC PARALLELS TO THE CULTIVATION OF A POLICE-FREE FUTURE, **WILD LUPINE** IS RECOMMENDED FOR PUBLIC SEEDING IN YARDS, GARDENS, EMPTY LOTS, ROADSIDES AND NEAR POLICE STATIONS AND PRISONS. PLANT THE MESSAGE OF THE POLLI-NATION WE WILL BRING TO LIFE.

FOR DETAILS ON ORDERING AND CULTIVATION VISIT: MPD150.COM

THE WILD LUPINE WAS CHOSEN FOR ITS PROPERTIES AND SYMBOLISM AND AS A NATIVE PLANT IN MINNESOTA. OTHER REGIONS WISHING TO SEED THE FUTURE SHOULD RESEARCH NATIVE PLANT SPECIES FOR THEIR AREA.

Resources

General History of Policing

Our Enemies in Blue by Kristian Williams

Who Do You Serve, Who Do You Protect? Police Violence and Resistance in the United States. A Truthout Collection edited by Maya Schenwar, Joe Macaré, and Alana Yu-lan Price, foreword by Alicia Garza

History of Community Policing

Life During Wartime: Resisting Counterinsurgency edited by William Munger, Lara Messersmith-Glavin, and Kristian Williams

"The Problem with Community Policing - A World Without Police" by the Abolition Research Group - <u>aworldwithoutpolice.org</u>

School Resource Officers (SROs)

Freedom Inc'.s "Police Free Schools" and #PoliceFreeSchools on Instagram

ACLU' s"Cops and no Counselors: How the Lack of School Mental Health Staff Is Harming Students"

Advancement Project's "Police in Schools Are Not the Answer to School Shootings"

Ideas for Action

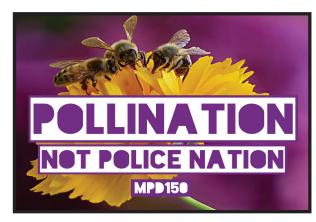
Night Out for Safety and Liberation Discussion Guide & Community Organizing Toolkit - <u>www.nosl.us</u>

Resources Available from MPD150.com

"Building a Police-Free Future: Frequently-Asked Questions", a one-page print-and-fold pocket zine

"Ten Action Ideas for Building a Police-Free Future", a printable 2-page handout

Links to further reading, tools and perspectives on police abolition, including both Minneapolis/Minnesota-specific and general resources



About MPD150

In 2017, to mark the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Minneapolis Police Department, a group of organizers came together with the intention of transforming the way policing, crime and safety are understood in Minneapolis.

MPD150 members conducted a people's performance review of the department including historical research, interviews, and a vision for the future. The resulting report, *Enough is Enough*, explores the past 15 decades of police violence, corruption, and failed reform attempts in Minneapolis and outlines a plan for dismantling the department and building a police-free future.

Check out <u>Enough is Enough</u> at <u>www.mpd150.com</u>. The report is available as PDF, text and audio. The website also includes a wealth of resources, including examples of curriculum that we have used to facilitate conversation about police abolition.

Wouldn't A Police-Free World Create Chaos and Crime?

Police abolition work is not about snapping our fingers and magically defunding every department in the world instantly. Rather, we're talking about a gradual process of strategically reallocating resources, funding, and responsibility away from police and toward community-based models of safety, support, and prevention.

The people who respond to crises in our community should be the people who are best-equipped to deal with those crises. Rather than strangers armed with guns, who very likely do not live in the neighborhoods they're patrolling, we want to create space for more mental health service providers, social workers, victim/survivor advocates, religious leaders, neighbors and friends–all of the people who really make up the fabric of a community–to look out for one another.

But what about armed bank robbers, murderers, and supervillains?

Check out <u>www.mpd150.com/faq</u> for answers to this and other common questions about police abolition.

MPD150'S FIVE ESSENTIAL FINDINGS

1. The police were established to protect the interests of the wealthy and racialized violence has always been part of that mission.

- 2. The police cannot be reformed away from their core function.
 - 3. The police **criminalize dark skin and poverty**, channeling millions of people into the prison system, depriving them of voting and employment rights, and thereby preserving privileged access to housing, jobs, land, credit and education for whites.
 - 4. The police **militarize and escalate** situations that call for social service intervention.
 - 5. There are viable existing and potential alternatives to policing for every area in which police engage.

FUNDRESTORATIVE TU STICE UND SCHOOLS STADIUMS

YPAC (YOUNG PEOPLES ACTION COALITION) HAS BEEN WORKING FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS ON GATHERING INPUT FROM YOUTH ON HOW THEY FEEL ABOUT SROS (SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS) AND ENGAGING STUDENTS FROM ACROSS THE METRO IN DIALOGUE AND ACTION ON THE ISSUE OF COPS IN SCHOOLS. THIS COMIC REFLECTS CONVERSATIONS STUDENTS HAVE HAD WITH THEIR PEERS AND SOME OF THE VIOLENCE AND TENSION THAT HAS RE-SULTED FROM HAVING COPS IN SCHOOLS. IF YOU ARE A MINNEAPOLIS HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENT AND YOU ARE INTERESTED IN OUR WORK, SEND US A MES-SAGE ON INSTAGRAM (YPAC.MN) OR FACEBOOK, OR COME TO A MEETING!

THIS COMIC WAS MADE IN COLLABORATION BETWEEN YPAC, MPD15O, AND COMIC ARTIST JONAS GOONFACE. THE SCRIPT WAS COLLECTIVELY PUT TO-GETHER BY MINNEAPOLIS HIGHSCHOOL STUDENTS AND ABDOULIE CEESAY, A RECENT GRADUATE FROM SOUTHWEST HIGH SCHOOL AND YPAC FACILITATOR. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN SUPPORTING OUR WORK, YOU CAN SEND US DO-NATIONS VIA VENMO @WHYPAAK.

design by Ashley Fairbanks



An Ordinary Day

written and illustrated by @MycDazzle story inspired by Malcolm Jamison

































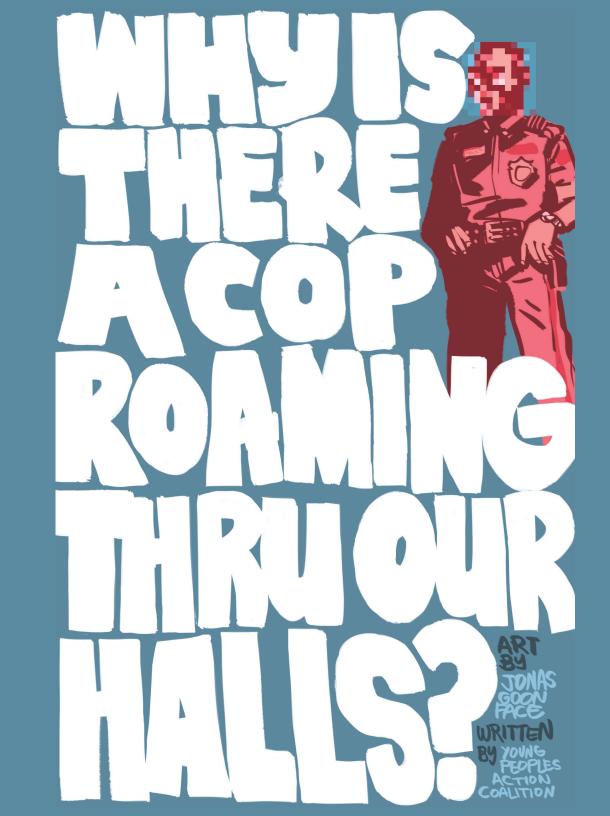




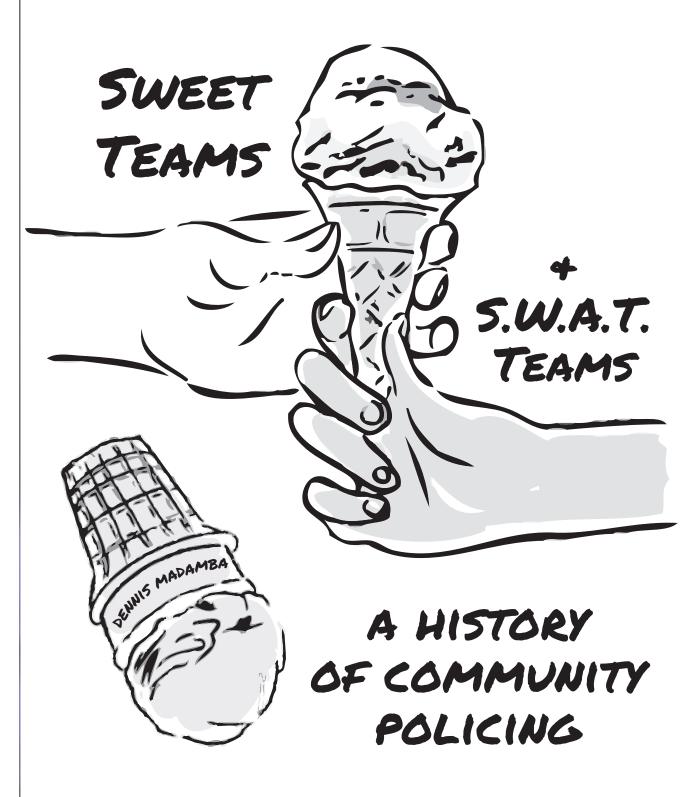
















IT PIPN'T MAKE US VERY POPULAR. BACK IN THE 1960S, WE HAP TO TAKE CARE OF A LOT OF PROTEST MOVEMENTS.



Sixteen of the people in those Minneapolis Police Department marijuana stings had already been convicted and the County Attorney made no effort to expunge the charges.

Cops do not make people safer. In the case of these stings, cops specifically targeted black people on Hennepin Avenue, asking if anyone had any weed. In the case of Jacob Aikens, he was immediately surrounded by four cops after making the sale to an undercover cop.

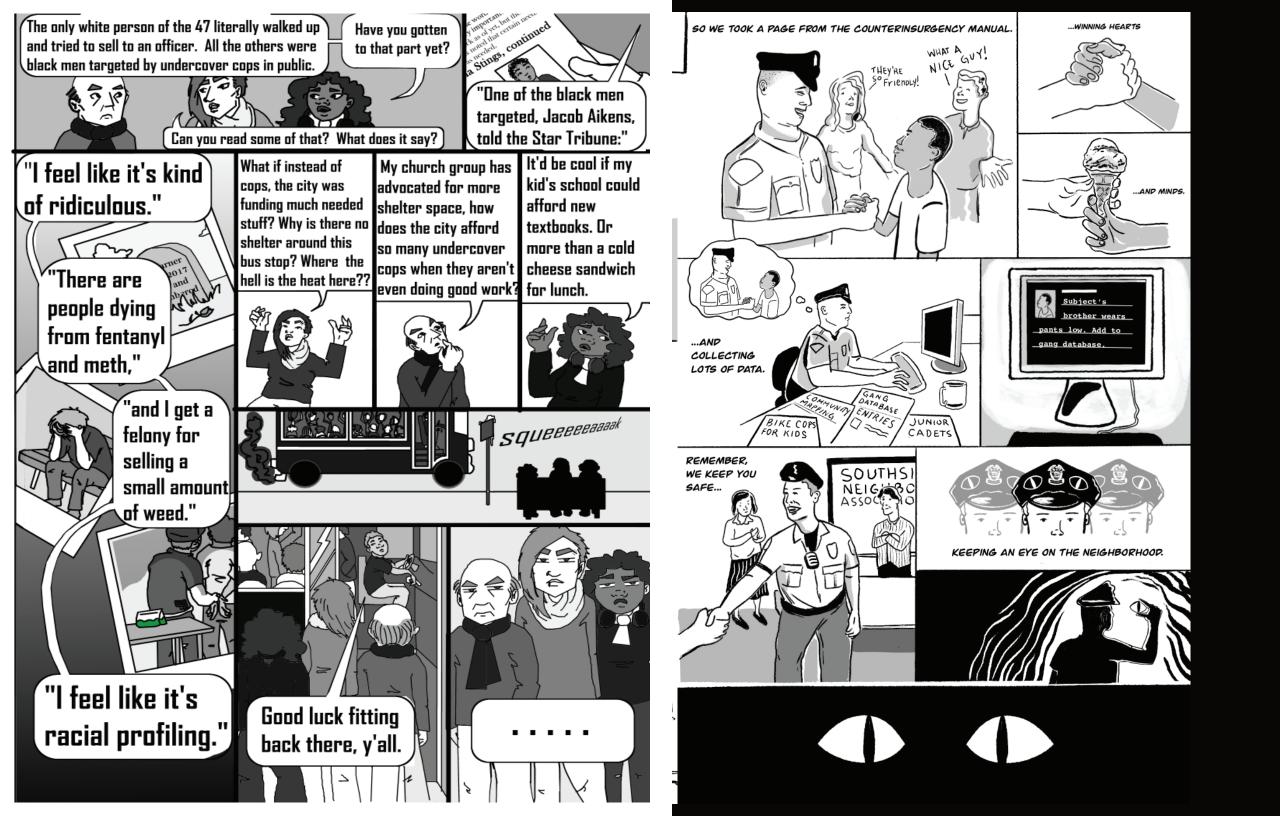
At this same time in June of 2018, the City of Minneapolis released a report detailing instances in which MPD pressured Emergency Medical Services to sedate patients. Cops caught on bodycam were referring to the sedative, Ketamine, as "the good stuff." One officer, after EMS double-dosed a patient, exclaimed jokingly, "he just hit the k-hole."

This report stated that when EMS and the police co-respond, cops quickly begin calling the shots on the scene, demanding that EMS enact abusive practices such as forcibly sedating patients with a drug that's also used as a date rape drug and a horse tranquilizer.

Imagine a world where there are no cops pressuring EMS. Where medics facilitate patient-driven decisions.

These same communities targeted with forcible sedation also hold sacred, ancestral knowledge about healing the body. There are so many possibilities in a police-free future.

> Minneapolis Police Dept to Racially Targeted Cannabis S







ON COMMUNITY POLICING: WHOSE COMMUNITY?

MPD150

What it is

When police are in the news for something bad, whether that's brutality, profiling, or other kinds of misconduct, we often hear calls for more "community policing." The image of the cop walking his beat, knowing the names of the people in the neighborhood, and becoming a trusted member of the community-this is an attractive story for a lot of people. But it's also full of holes.

"Community policing" is a police strategy meant to counter community suspicion and hostility caused by police racism, violence, and harassment. It arose alongside the increased impoverishment of black, brown and poor communities as the "friendly face" of racialized mass incarceration. It is a strategy to calm the outrage of communities facing structural injustice while suppressing efforts to challenge that injustice. It's about optics, not meaningful policy.

Community policing is designed to create positive relationships between the police and people in the community. These "positive relationships," however, don't change the material conditions of the community, or affect the deeply-rooted racism at the core of so many police departments. What they really do is provide the police with detailed information about the community, develop a cadre of community leaders who can be tapped when police actions spark public anger, and create a political support base for the police. This relationship-building is paired with an increasing reliance on military-style SWAT teams, surprise raids, and anonymous tips.

"Patrol officers form a bond of trust with local residents who get to know them as more than a uniform. The police work with local groups, businesses, churches, and the like to address the concerns and problems of the neighborhood. Pacification is simply

speaking up about about

Mollie W & Ferraya



...(continued)

gentler, kinder image, communities subject to police violence often demand community policing in the hope of getting some relief from police violence.

The result (and the main goal) is a steady **inflow of information** to the police. Counterinsurgency/community policing relies on centralized databases and mapping out the "human terrain" of the community. The "information sharing" between police and community flows in only one direction. Human sources are supplemented with sophisticated surveillance technology, public security cameras and social media stalking.

The "problem-solving" aspect of community policing leads to a concentration of social service functions added to police duties, functions that would be better served by community-rooted organizations that do not have the repressive social control mission of the police. The mission of police has, from the beginning, involved defending privileged white access to resources and opportunities, and the protection of the holders of wealth against the demands of the poor.

The soft methods of community policing are introduced alongside **paramilitary SWAT teams.** These rapid response police squads are separate from the friendly neighborhood cops so when they break down doors and terrorize people (often based on anonymous tips), the officer friendlies are on hand to reassure their community contacts and smooth things over.

Community policing does not replace **racial profiling and street harassment**; it enables them by recruiting community leaders to defend the police based on personal relationships with individual cops. These personal interactions promote the message "see, all cops aren't bad" and divert attention from a systemic understanding of the police role.

Broken windows policing-in which people are pursued for very minor infractions on the theory that it will prevent bigger crimes-can overlap with community policing by sending the message that it pays to stay on the good side of the cops through cooperation so as not to get the "suspect" treatment. This police tactic is often employed to make life uncomfortable for "undesirables" when a neighborhood is being gentrified.

"The research shows that community policing does not empower communities in meaningful ways. It expands police power, but does nothing to reduce the burden of overpolicing on people of color and the poor. It is time to invest in communities instead."

an expansion of this concept to include greater development and security assistance."

 excerpt from the RAND corporation's "War By Other Means" report on counterinsurgency study, 2006

How it started

Community policing was born in response to the urban uprisings and protest movements sweeping the country in the mid-1960s. Violent police and FBI repression successfully destroyed the most militant organizations of the time, but at great cost to their legitimacy in the eyes of large segments of the population. Police looked to military "counterinsurgency" and "pacification" methods for answers.

They began to add helicopters, body armor, sophisticated weaponry, and advanced surveillance ability to the police arsenal. This steadily expanded in the 1970s and was widely embraced by the police establishment in the 1980s, a time when the threat was not from organized rebellion but from deep resentment of an economic environment of massive upward distribution of wealth from poor, black and brown communities to the rich (called "restructuring" in the language of politicians). Instead of just targeting oppositional organizations, the police focus shifted to controlling entire communities. They also identified the need to "re-brand" as a trusted community partner.

"The predominant ways of utilizing police and law enforcement within a COIN [counterinsurgency] strategy... consist of the adoption of the community-policing approach supported by offensive policing actions such as paramilitary operations, counter-guerrilla patrolling... and raids."

> excerpt from "Policing and Law Enforcement in COIN: The Thick Blue Line" (Joint Special Operations University Report, 2009)

How it works

Community policing is about developing **personal relationships** with cops-via police/youth sports and social activities, cops on bikes, visible acts of charity, precinct open houses and "officer friendly" visits to classrooms. Additionally, the police cultivate neighborhood watch and block club networks, and build relationships with neighborhood (usually homeowner) organizations, attending their meetings, listening to their concerns, and providing safety trainings that rely on police involvement.

The image they seek to promote is one of police as **community friends**, promoting safety and connection, reducing crime and practicing "soft" problem-solving. Because of the

Sa T WATCH **BHGHB** 0 WE MAKE -NOO COMM **BOG** SAFER

