



William Bratton has been called a “supercop” by some. And while this is likely meant as a compliment, it is also a completely accurate way to describe the unparalleled devastation his influence on policing has had on communities of color and poor communities across the globe.

WHERE HAS BRATTON DONE HIS WORK?

Police Commissioner Boston Police Department, 1993-1994 • Commissioner, New York Police Department, 1994-1996 • Chief of Police, Los Angeles Police Department, 2002-2009 • Consultant with international security firm Altegrity Risk International • Consulting police departments internationally 2009-2010 • Chairman, Kroll, security and risk management consulting firm, 2010-2012

BRATTON IS ONE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF MODERN DAY ZERO TOLERANCE POLICING

- Advocates for escalating force in conjunction with zero tolerance for quality of life infractions
- Relies heavily on the controversial Compstat crime tracking system which has been used to manipulate data to justify repressive police strategies
- Favors gang injunctions, curfews, anti-loitering ordinances, stop-and-frisk, aggressive ticketing and harassment as policing tools which disproportionately target young people, people of color, and poor people
- Recommends breaking up policing jurisdictions and de-centralizing police chain of command—“taking the handcuffs off the cops.” This has resulted in higher incidences of police harassment, violence, and other misconduct.

WHAT IS ZERO TOLERANCE POLICING?

Zero tolerance policing, also sometimes called disorder policing or suppression policing, refers to a policy of aggressively enforcing minor quality of life infractions such as public drunkenness, littering, or begging through sweeps, ticketing, and arrests quickly and harshly with little or no consideration of circumstances or context.

- Zero tolerance policing relies on racial profiling. Stop-and-frisk, gang injunctions, and sweeps all rely heavily on cops making assessments about who they identify as nuisances. All of these practices target people of color substantially more than white people—resulting in higher ticket, arrest, conviction, and imprisonment rates for people of color.
- Stop-and-frisk not only relies on racial profiling, but has also resulted in complaints against cops for harassment, brutality, and other misconduct skyrocketing. In early January 2013, a federal judge found that stop-and-frisk violated fourth amendment protection against unreasonable search and seizure.
- Gang injunctions destabilize neighborhoods, compromise people’s civil liberties, give police overly-broad authority to label people as gang members, and have no proven track record of stopping the kinds of harm they claim to.

THEY SAY, “GET BACK!” WE SAY, “FIGHT BACK!”
OAKLAND, LET’S STAND TOGETHER AGAINST POLICE REPRESSION!

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