

Racial profiling



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Research s and the Annotated Bibliography Double –entry research log entry for “ Fact Sheet, Racial Profiling” March 14, Fact Sheet,. " Fact Sheet Racial Profiling." Department of Justice (2003): n. pag. Web. 14 Mar 2011.

http://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/2003/June/racial_profiling_fact_sheet.pdf

Reading Notes -The first paragraphs are quotes from the president and attorney general - Easily read headings are used to divide the paper into a manageable approach -There is no available data, studies or resources supporting any statements made - The paper, states with conviction what can and cannot be done by federal law enforcement -It does end with waivers of action regarding certain issues pertaining to National Security.

Strong Response Notes While the statements were made they seemed vague with no clear indications as to how and based on what information the decisions were made The lack of data is disheartening and shows that this report may be simply a cover page or introduction? The waiver allowed for national security on USA soil contradicts the earlier statements a bit.

Annotated bibliography Fact Sheet,. " Fact Sheet Racial Profiling."

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This report specifically addresses the collected information surrounding racial profiling in the United States Justice System, it was published in 2003. The report begins with two separate quotes one from then President of the United States, George W. Bush which briefly states that racial profiling is wrong and will be ended. The second quote comes from then Attorney General John Ashcroft and states that he is also opposed to racial profiling and that more has been done in the current administration (circa 2001) than has ever been done before in history regarding this. The article itself is laid out with three headings that

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separate the various sections. These headings are defining the problem, taking steps to ban racial profiling and taking steps to balance national security concerns. Each of these sections breaks down into further detail the expected approach with each section what was noticeably missing from this brief were the statistics or studies that supported the various approaches or concerns. The brief specifically stated many things and presented those as facts without regard to potential side effects that may result from instituting protocol. One example is the statement that federal law enforcement officers may not use race or ethnicity to any degree. This can be argued as to broad a protocol given that for the sake of description some may need to have race defined. For the sake of understanding the current federal policies regarding racial profiling this is a beneficial brief to use. In using this brief however, it may be important to further support the argument that a full ban on any use of race by utilizing studies that are not available with this brief. While there is a very good mandate presented with regards to reducing and eventually getting rid of racial profiling as a method of law enforcement there remains the need to show that a full ban is necessary over a more refined approach. It would have further benefited readers to have defined racial profiling so that there was a benchmark available for use to better understand what exactly one is not allowed to do. When approaching the National Security side there is a slight reduction in approach in that some use of racial or ethnic characteristics is permitted based on potential threats as a result of security alerts. Overall, the result was a positive brief which showed the desire of the federal law enforcement's desire to positively change their approach.