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Sociology of Urban Poverty

Prof. Covert

**Annotated Bibliography**

Hicks, Jonathan P. (2013). *As stop-and-frisk trial ends, a view of two worlds of New York emerges.* New York Amsterdam News, p14-14.

In this article the main idea portrayed by the author is that there are two opposing viewpoints on the stop-and-frisk policy. One by the inhabitants of New York City, more specifically the “minority” population, who see it as a structure solely based on targeting individuals of “color”, and the other being the mayor and police officials defending it as being a benefit to the city. The article contained testimonial viewpoints from both parties listed to support their arguments. A victim described his encounters and the distraught it brought upon him and his feeling of being “targeted” for no reason was expressed. The police officials argued that their policy is not intended at specifically targeting by race or color but by suspicion.

This article is a secondary source, reporting on events from a land-mark case. The author addresses the community problem from a structural perspective, displaying information from both parties mentioned in an unbiased manner. The intended use of this source in my paper is to support some of my arguments of why the stop-and-frisk policy is a negative one. It will be a secondary source because it contains a few points that will be relevant to some of my arguments.

Sullum, Jacob. (2013). *When policing Becomes Harassment*. Reason, p8-8.

This article is one in which the author discusses the reliability of the stop-and-frisk policy pertaining to its outcomes. The author is saying that the policy is not aimed at just preventing crime but it is also focused on randomly stopping and detaining Blacks and Latinos for no apparent reason other than their race. The author includes examples from an individual victim of the policy who felt that it was wrong and also dates back to a Supreme Court case which relates to such practices as being Unconstitutional. The author addresses the community problem in a structural perspective that provided testimonial information as well as statistical data to accommodate his arguments.

This is a secondary source that is recapping and analyzing past events to more interpret its data to discuss a main point. My intended use of this source will be to compare and contrast its statistics and examples of victims’ recollection of stop-and-frisk encounters to support my thesis and arguments. It will be a primary reference because it consists of very relevant and useful statistical data as well as legal standpoints on the stop-and-frisk policy.

Bailey, Ronald. (2013). *Watched Cops Are Polite Cops*. Reason, p22-23.

In this article the author’s main point is claiming that police officers who are being observed behave in a more professional manner as opposed to their sometimes “unconstitutional” procedures. The author includes statistical data from a study which shows that police officers of a twelve month study who were instructed to wear cameras resulted in a massive decrease in police complaints as well as use of force by police officers. This is a secondary source that recalls information from a past study to provide analysis.

The author addresses the community problem from personal perspective. He provides statistical data from a study, included some personal opinions and suggestions. My intended use of this resource is to use the study as an argument of my opposing of the stop-and-frisk policy. Another intended use is to refer to the statistics it provided for comparing. It will also be a primary reference because it has very relevant and interesting examples relating to my thesis as well as referrals the constitutional guidelines for police detainment.

National Review. *Stop-And-Frisk Is Fair*. Retrieved September 2, 2013 from <http://www.nationalreview.com>

In this article source the author’s main idea is that the police department’s stop-and-frisk policy is an effect technique as it relates to reducing crime and that it does not claim the accusations of racially profiling the individuals it targets. The author supports their argument by adding that in high crime areas the sought out criminals are predominantly black or Hispanic. It is also added that many of the crimes committed in these areas have high percentages of the criminals also being of black or Hispanic descent. This is a primary source covering and analyzing recent events of the mentioned topic.

The author addresses the community issue from a personal perspective through means of providing personal insight and opinions through their analysis of the issues. My intended use for this article will be to provide points from the other party supporting the policy of which my research is opposing. It will be a secondary source because it is only going to be used for one or two points for support.

Toobin, Jeffrey. (2013). *Rights And Wrongs*. New Yorker, p36-43

In this article the general or main idea covers the historical background of the stop and frisk policy and its early challenges in the court system versus individuals and groups targeted by it. It also provides some details on Judge Shira Scheindlin, and her prior experience dealing with and ruling cases related to the current stop and frisk controversies. This article appears to be a secondary source, reflecting on the policy events from the past that share very relevant significant similarities to its current battle in court and with society, more specific residents of New York City. This article source will make a good reference to show how long this policy and its practices have been going on.