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School of Law Library
MSC11 6080
1 University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM 87131-0001
Telephone (505) 277-0939
FAX (505) 277-0068

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FINAL EXAMINATION

Instructions

This is an open book exam. You have 4 1/2 hours to finish the exam. Please write legibly. DON'T FORGET TO PUT YOUR EXAM NUMBERS ON THE BLUE BOOKS YOU USE FOR THIS EXAMINATION.

The two questions are each worth 50% of the exam grade.

QUESTION #1:

Attached is a copy of the short form being used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Using the information from the casebook, especially the chapters on "Defining Race" and "Defining Racism," analyze this form answering these questions:

- 1) Does the census process perpetuate the ideology of white supremacy through its use of racial categories?
- 2) Does the census process perpetuate practices associated with U.S. colonialism?
- 3) Does the census process also ameliorate and alleviate the effects of its history of apartheid and racial discrimination in the U.S.?
- 4) Assume that the government can find other ways to apportion Congressional seats and divide resources among the states, are there other reasons that should persuade people of color and others with a concern about racial justice to participate in the census process?

QUESTION #2:

Attached is an article from the NY Times about a comprehensive study that has determined empirically that juveniles of color are treated more harshly by every aspect of the criminal justice system than are white youths.

Assume that you have been hired to initiate a series of small classes with high school students from families that have recently immigrated from Latin American, Asia and Africa. These students know little of the history of the US or the Southwest, or about Race or the Law, and yet they are particularly vulnerable to

the overt bigotry as well as subtle marginalizing by teachers, store clerks, police, etc. In other words, they are among the persons in this society most exposed to the consequences of various forms of racism.

Using the casebook material plus the data and information from the NY Times article, describe how you would proceed to prepare for the first of these sessions. Be specific about what you would want to impart about the criminal justice system, race and racism. How do you take advantage of their own "local" knowledge—their understanding of popular culture, their experience with police bureaucracies (*la migra*, military forces, schools, etc.) and their survival and resistance skills?



This is the official form for all the people at this address. It is quick and easy, and your answers are protected by law. Complete the Census and help your community get what it needs — today and in the future!

Start Here

Please use a black or blue pen.

1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2000?

Number of people

INCLUDE in this number:

- foster children, roomers, or housemates
- people staying here on April 1, 2000 who have no other permanent place to stay
- people living here most of the time while working, even if they have another place to live

DO NOT INCLUDE in this number:

- college students living away while attending college
- people in a correctional facility, nursing home, or mental hospital on April 1, 2000
- Armed Forces personnel living somewhere else
- people who live or stay at another place most of the time

2. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home — Mark ONE box.

- Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?
- Rented for cash rent?
- Occupied without payment of cash rent?

3. Please answer the following questions for each person living in this house, apartment, or mobile home. Start with the name of one of the people living here who owns, is buying, or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If there is no such person, start with any adult living or staying here. We will refer to this person as Person 1.

What is this person's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

4. What is Person 1's telephone number? We may call this person if we don't understand an answer.

Area Code + Number

5. What is Person 1's sex? Mark ONE box.

- Male Female

6. What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth?

Age on April 1, 2000

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 7 and 8.**

7. Is Person 1 Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark the "No" box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- No**, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano Yes, Cuban
- Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.* ↗

8. What is Person 1's race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↗
- Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian
- Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro
- Filipino Vietnamese Samoan
- Other Asian — *Print race.* ↗ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↗
- Some other race — *Print race.* ↗

→ **If more people live here, continue with Person 2.**

RACIAL DISPARITIES SEEN AS PERVASIVE IN JUVENILE JUSTICE

A SNOWBALLING EFFECT

Study Finds Minority Youths Are Treated More Harshly Throughout the Process

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

Black and Hispanic youths are treated more severely than white teenagers charged with comparable crimes at every step of the juvenile justice system, according to a comprehensive report released yesterday that was sponsored by the Justice Department and six of the nation's leading foundations.

The report found that minority youths are more likely than their white counterparts to be arrested, held in jail, sent to juvenile or adult court for trial, convicted and given longer prison terms, leading to a situation in which the impact is magnified with each additional step into the juvenile justice system.

In some cases, the disparities are stunning. Among young people who have not been sent to a juvenile prison before, blacks are more than six times as likely as whites to be sentenced by juvenile courts to prison. For those young people charged with a violent crime who have not been in juvenile prison previously, black teenagers are nine times more likely than whites to be sentenced to juvenile prison. For those charged with drug offenses, black youths are 48 times more likely than whites to be sentenced to juvenile prison.

Similarly, white youths charged with violent offenses are incarcerated for an average of 193 days after trial, but blacks are incarcerated an average of 254 days and Hispanics are incarcerated an average of 305 days.

"The implications of these disparities are very serious," said Mark Soler, the president of the Youth Law Center, a research and advocacy group in Washington who also is the leader of the coalition of civil rights and youth advocacy organizations that organized the research project.

"These disparities accumulate,

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Racial Disparities Are Pervasive in Justice System, Report Says

Continued From Page A1

And they make it hard for members of the minority community to complete their education, get jobs and be good husbands and fathers," Mr. Soler said.

The report, "And Justice for Some," does not address why such sharp racial imbalances exist. But Mr. Soler suggested that the cause may not so much in overt discrimination as in "the stereotypes that the opinion makers at each point of the system rely on." A judge looking at a young person, Mr. Soler said, may be influenced by the defendant's baggy jeans or the fact that he does not have a father.

In the past, when studies have found racial disparities in the number of adult black or Hispanic prison inmates, critics have asserted that the cause was simply that members of minorities committed a disproportionate number of crimes. That may be true, Mr. Soler said, but it does not account for the extreme disparities found in the report, nor for disparities at each stage of the juvenile justice process.

"When you look at this data, it is undeniable that race is a factor," Mr. Soler said.

The report, the most thorough of its kind, is based on national and state data initially compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, a Justice Department agency; the Census Bureau and the National Center for Juvenile Justice, the research arm of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The report was written by Eileen Poe-Yamagata and Michael A. Jones, senior re-

searchers with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, in San Francisco.

An unusual feature of the report is that its costs were underwritten by the Justice Department and several leading foundations: the Ford Foundation; the MacArthur Foundation; the Rockefeller Foundation; the Walter Johnson Foundation; the Annie E. Casey Foundation, which specializes in issues relating to young people; and the Center on Crime, Communities and Culture of George Soros's Open Society Institute.

Hugh B. Price, the president of the National Urban League, said that "this report leaves no doubt that we are faced with a very serious national civil rights issue, virtually making our system juvenile injustice."

For minority youths, severe treatment is seen as likely.

Mr. Soler and the coalition that put the report together want Congress to give the Justice Department at least \$100 million to reduce racial disparities and require states to spend a quarter of their federal juvenile justice grants on the issue.

A spokesman for Representative Bill McCollum, the Florida Republican who is the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee

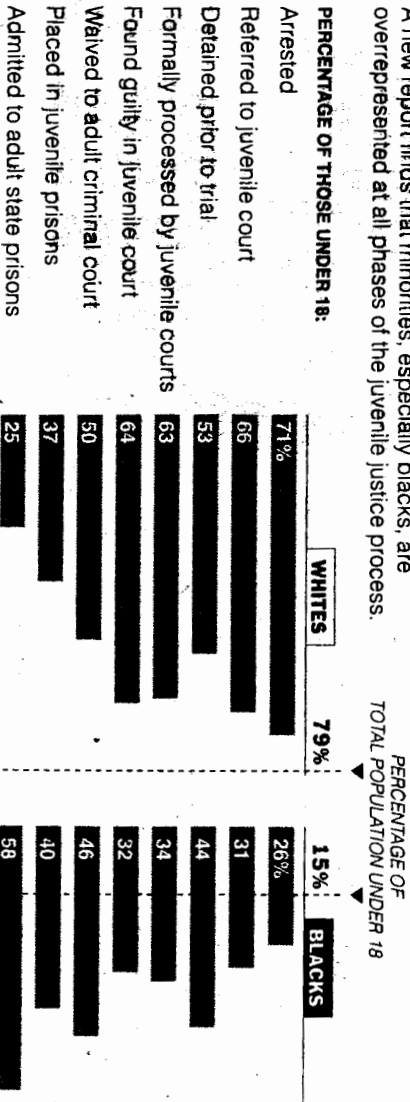
on Crime, said he would have no comment because he had not seen the report. Mr. McCollum sponsored a bill last year that would have increased the number of juveniles tried in adult court.

Nationally, the report found that blacks under the age of 18 make up 15 percent of their age group, but 26 percent of those young people arrested, 31 percent of those sent to juvenile court, 44 percent of those detained in juvenile jails and 32 percent of those found guilty of being a delinquent. Similarly, young blacks account for 46 percent of all juveniles tried in adult criminal courts, 40 percent of those sent to juvenile prisons and 58 percent of all juveniles confined in adult prisons.

FINDINGS

For Black Youths, Disparities In Justice System

A new report finds that minorities, especially blacks, are overrepresented at all phases of the juvenile justice process.



Source: "And Justice for Some" report, prepared by National Council on Crime and Delinquency researchers for the Building Blocks for Youth project.