



Lesson 5: Perspectives & Consciousness

How Does My Identity Shape My Experience in America?

Activity 3: Racism & Racial Profiling

How can perspectives dictate the treatment of a race or community?

Objective:

Students examine articles that attack or defend racial profiling. Students compare and contrast past and present forms of racial profiling.

Procedure:

- Divide students into groups of three or more. Provide each group with all four of the following articles, the Racial Profiling worksheet, and excerpts from Lt. General J.L. DeWitt's *Final Report* (located in the Lesson 5 Activity 3 Resources section). Articles include:
 - “Racial Profiling: Justice for All?” by Ajai Bharadwaj
 - “In Support of Racial Profiling” by Rachel Marsden
 - “Racial Profiling: Should it be Used for Aviation Security?” by Richard Bloom
 - “Dubai Ports World: Commercial Racial Profiling” by Ivan Eland
- Students read and discuss the information and then fill out the worksheet as a group.
- Set up a debate activity by assigning half the groups to support and the other half to oppose racial profiling. Provide time for the groups to research their topic and to practice debating the issue. Provide the How Do We Protect Our Liberty? and Constitutional Amendments handouts (located in the Lesson 5 Activity 3 Resources section).
- Groups debate their position on racial profiling to the whole class. Invite students to raise questions and issues. While you mediate, ask for clarification, keep time, ensure that each group has three strong arguments. Keep track of arguments and comments that support, oppose and are impartial by writing them on a chart for the class to see. As a guide, use the debate rules from the Education World website <http://web.archive.org/web/20060503194518/http://w3.tvi.edu/~cgulick/roles.htm>
- Debate Rules**
 - No put downs.
 - You must raise your hand if it's not your time to speak.
 - Teams lose 1 point for each interruption.
 - Teams lose 1 point for whispering while another speaker is talking.
- Times**
 - Opening statements for both sides = 3 minutes each
 - Arguments for both sides = 7 minutes each
 - Rebuttals = 7 minutes each
 - Closing statements for both sides = 3 minutes each

Grade Level: 10 & 11
Time: 4 hours (class)
 1 week (home)
Materials:
 9 Selected Articles
How Do We Protect Our Liberty?
 handout
Constitutional Amendments
 handout
 Internet access
 School or public library access
 Racial Profiling worksheet

Concepts Covered:
Read & summarize multiple articles.
Learn about different points of view.
Use evidence and research to support arguments.
Draw conclusions from multiple perspectives.

CDE Standards:
10th Grade English/Language Reading
 1.1 2.4 2.8 3.8
Writing
 1.5 2.3
Listening & Speaking
 1.1 2.2
History/Social Science
 10.8.6
11th Grade English/Language Arts Reading
 1.3 2.6
Writing
 2.4
History/Social Science
 11.7.5



Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling**

How can perspectives dictate the treatment of a race or community?

Procedure (continued):

- ✓ As a class:
 - Compare and contrast current racial profiling scenarios with the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.*
 - Discuss the variety of uses for racial profiling and review the arguments from the debates.*
 - Discuss how we can right a wrong once it has happened.*

- ✓ Have students read the press release “Lessons Learned and Bridges Built” by the Japanese American National Museum (located in the Lesson 5 Activity 3 Resources section) as an example of how communities can come together and move forward. Discuss the press release and list some local organizations that build bridges in your community.

- ✓ Provide each student with the following articles: *LA Times* articles by Richard Winton and Teresa Watanabe titled “LAPD Defends Muslim Mapping Effort,” “LAPD’s Muslim Mapping Plan Killed” and the letters to the editor (articles located in the Lesson 5 Activity 3 Resources section). Discuss how a community’s outcry stopped the Muslim mapping plan.

- ✓ Discuss people and organizations that currently speak out and challenge authority and compare them to Japanese Americans who spoke out during World War II. Ask the class for examples of people who question security, liberties and laws they believe are unjust today.

- ✓ Conclude the racial profiling lesson by assigning individual projects. Students write a paper on, draw a picture of, or create diary entries for a conscientious objector (present or past). Allow students one week to work on their projects. Encourage students to utilize resources such as the American Civil Liberties Union website at www.aclu.org.



Crowd scene, Ansel Adams, 1942

Assessment:

1. Student involvement in class discussion.
2. Check to see that each group is working cooperatively and evaluate the quality of shared material during the class debate.
3. Individual grades are based on final project.

Extension:

1. Download the Minnesota House of Representatives Research Department’s study titled “Racial Profiling Studies in Law Enforcement: Issues and Methodology”, found at <http://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/raceprof.pdf>. The study briefly describes the central concepts, issues and methodological challenges involved in studying racial profiling in law enforcement.
2. Ask students to find music lyrics that challenge authority, war, human or civil rights. Examples: “Give Peace a Chance” by John Lennon, “Master of War” by Bob Dylan, “The Rape of the World” by Tracy Chapman, “Get Up Stand Up” by Bob Marley, “Redemption Day” by Sheryl Crow, etc.
3. The American Civil Liberties Union website (www.aclu.org) provides other topics for debate such as free speech.
4. Compare & contrast the internment experiences of Japanese Americans and German Americans, during World War II. For resources on German American Internment visit the German American Internee Coalition website www.gaio.info/. This site also offers seventeen lesson plans for teachers.

Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Article I**

Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt was commander for the Western Defense Command which included the West Coast. He established military zones and personally ordered the evacuation of Japanese Americans. Revisit the Executive Order 9066 poster, which was issued in his name. Below is a portion of Lt. Gen. J.L. DeWitt's letter of transmittal to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, June 5, 1943, of his:

Final Report; Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast 1942

1. I transmit herewith my final report on the evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coast.
2. The evacuation was impelled by military necessity. The security of the Pacific Coast continues to require the exclusion of Japanese from the area now prohibited to them and will so continue as long as that military necessity exists. The surprise attack at Pearl Harbor by the enemy crippled a major portion of the Pacific Fleet and exposed the West Coast to an attack which could not have been substantially impeded by defensive fleet operations. More than 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry resided along the coast and were significantly concentrated near many highly sensitive installations essential to the war effort. Intelligence services records reflected the existence of hundreds of Japanese organizations in California, Washington, Oregon and Arizona which, prior to December 7, 1941, were actively engaged in advancing Japanese war aims. These records also disclosed that thousands of American-born Japanese had gone to Japan to receive their education and indoctrination there and had become rabidly pro-Japanese and then had returned to the United States. Emperor-worshipping ceremonies were commonly held and millions of dollars had flowed into the Japanese imperial war chest from the contributions freely made by Japanese here. The continued presence of a large, unassimilated, tightly knit and racial group, bound to an enemy nation by strong ties of race, culture, custom and religion along a frontier vulnerable to attack constituted a menace which had to be dealt with. Their loyalties were unknown and time was of the essence. The evident aspirations of the enemy emboldened by his recent successes made it worse than folly to have left any stone unturned in the building up of our defenses. It is better to have had this protection and not to have needed it than to have needed it and not to have had it – as we have learned to our sorrow.
3. On February 14, 1942, I recommended to the War Department that the military security of the Pacific Coast required the establishment of broad civil control, anti-sabotage and counter-espionage measures, including the evacuation, therefrom of all persons of Japanese ancestry. In recognition of this situation, the President issued Executive Order No. 9066 on February 19, 1942, authorizing the accomplishment of these and any other necessary security measures. By letter dated February 20, 1942, the Secretary of War authorized me to effectuate my recommendations and to exercise all powers which the Executive Order conferred upon him and upon any military commander designated by him. A number of separate and distinct security measures have been instituted under the broad authority thus delegated, and future events may demand the initiation of others. Among the steps taken was the evacuation of Japanese from western Washington and Oregon, California and southern Arizona. Transmitted is the final report of that evacuation

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Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Article I (continued)**

5. There was neither pattern nor precedent for an undertaking of this magnitude and character; and yet over a period of less than ninety operating days, 110,442 persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the West Coast. This compulsory organized mass migration was conducted under complete military supervision. It was effected without major incident in a time of extreme pleasure and severe national stress, consummated at a time when the energies of the military were directed primarily toward the organization and training of an Army of sufficient size and equipment to fight a global war. The task was, nevertheless, completed without any appreciable divergence of military personnel. Comparatively few were used, and there was no interruption in a training program.

6. In the orderly accomplishment of the program, emphasis was placed upon the making of due provision against social and economic dislocation. Agricultural production was not reduced by the evacuation. Over ninety-nine percent of all agricultural acreage in the affected area owned or operated by evacuees was successfully kept in production. Purchasers, lessees, or substitute operators were found who took over the acreage subject to relinquishment. The Los Angeles Herald and Express and the San Diego Union, on February 23, 1943, and the Tacoma News-Tribune, on February 25, 1943, reported increases not only in the value but also in the quantity of farm production in their respective areas.

7. So far as could be foreseen, everything essential was provided to minimize the impact of evacuation upon evacuees, as well as upon economy. Notwithstanding, exclusive of the costs of construction of facilities, the purchase of evacuee motor vehicles, the aggregate of agricultural crop loans made and the purchase of office equipment now in use for other government purposes, the entire cost was \$1.46 per evacuee day for the period of evacuation, Assembly Center residence and transfer operations. This cost includes financial assistance to evacuees who voluntarily migrated from the area before the controlled evacuation phase of the program. It also covers registration and processing costs; storage of evacuee property and all other aspects of the evacuee property protection program. It includes hospitalization and medical care of all evacuees from the date of evacuation; transportation of evacuees and their personal effects from their homes to Assembly Centers; complete care in Assembly Centers, including all subsistence, medical care and nominal compensation for work performed. It also reflects the cost of family allowances and clothing as well as transportation and meals during the transfer from Assembly to Relocation Centers... .

Lt. Gen. J.L. DeWitt to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, June 5, 1943, in U.S. Army, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, *Final Report; Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast 1942*, Washington D.C.: Govt. Printing Office, 1943, pp. vii-x.

Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Article II**

*The Tech Newspaper, Volume 123, Issue 3: Tuesday, February 11, 2003
MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) College newspaper*

Racial Profiling: Justice for All?

by Ajai Bharadwaj

Growing up in an all- white suburb of Milwaukee, the second most racially segregated city in the United States, I always felt a little different because of my ethnicity. In a high school of 800, I was the only Indian. Some of my classmates thought I was an Arab, and used racial slurs of that nature. My friends, however, never treated me any differently. Thinking back, I do recall often driving around the neighborhood at night and noticing that the majority of people pulled over by the cops were not white. It's easy to remember, especially because each time, my friends and I would sarcastically comment, "Oh, they must have been driving while black." Things like that, at some level, made me feel that being colored put me at a disadvantage.

The law enforcement community has been put in the spotlight recently due to such "racial profiling." Racial profiling is generally defined as any police-initiated action (e.g., detainment, arrests, searches) that is solely based on the suspect's race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than their behavior or any information that may lead police to believe they have been engaged in criminal activity. The recent trend has been to use the term "racially based policing," which takes into account policing actions that may involve racial bias coupled with some other factor (such as race and the neighborhood in which the action occurs). This new terminology seems like an attempt to mask the fact that minorities are still being singled out solely based on their race

Racial profiling has been around for quite a long time, no doubt since the times when slavery was legal. In the "melting pot" of America, however, racism has become more than just a black and white issue. In the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks on the World Trade Center, many people have begun to realize that the problem is bigger than they thought, myself included.

I have been detained at airport security checkpoints numerous times since Sept. 11, including three times during one trip in early 2002. Just because my skin is brown and I have black hair, why should it automatically be assumed that I am much more likely to be an international terrorist? Prior to Sept. 11, I had never been detained at a security checkpoint in my life.

Turban-wearing Sikhs have been especially discriminated against since the attacks. Does the simple fact that someone wears a turban and has a beard make that person automatically more likely to be a terrorist? No.

Even more outrageous are the stories we hear about people being removed from airplanes. In June 2002, the American Civil Liberties Union filed five lawsuits against four major airlines whose pilots removed people from their flights based on race or ethnicity. In one case, a man (a U.S. citizen) sitting in the first class section of the plane noticed an elderly woman glaring at him and several other passengers. He then allegedly heard the woman tell the captain, "Those brown-skinned men are behaving suspiciously." Minutes later, he and two other men were removed from the plane and put on a later flight.

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Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Article II (continued)**

In all the cases, the men were of Middle Eastern or Asian descent, and all had passed rigorous security checks and were cleared to board. They were only taken off the plane because someone felt “uncomfortable” with them on board. Most of the terrorists in recent year who have acted out against this country have been non-minorities. And yet, would the woman on the plane have felt as “uncomfortable” if a John Walker Lindh, Timothy McVeigh, or a Ted Kaczynski had sat next to her on the plane? The fact is that anyone can be a terrorist.

Isn't it better to be safe than sorry, you ask? To quote ACLU National Staff Attorney Reginald Shuford, “Absolutely. All of us want to be safe. But...what happened to these men had nothing to do with safety and everything to do with bias.”

Isn't it a little unpatriotic to complain about a minor inconvenience such as this, given the legitimate need to combat terrorism? According to Shuford, “There is nothing patriotic about discrimination, nor is there any honor in suffering it in silence. To the contrary, allowing it to go on unchallenged seriously undermines fundamental American values that we fought so hard to achieve.”

Racial profiling threatens to undermine the very fabric of American society today by providing a means through which racism is allowed to continue in this country. Where does one draw the line between “racial profiling” and racism? Don't you find it interesting that the term “racial profiling” does not have an immediately negative connotation like “racism” does? Getting past the politically correct terminology and putting it bluntly, racial profiling is simply racism in the name of security. Profiling people via ethnicity-based stereotypes and generalizations is the same as being a racist and judging someone on their color. I, for one, am sick of walking into a convenience store and being quietly watched as I walk up and down the aisles.

Racial profiling, racism, and other forms of prejudice all stem from a fear of the unknown. The only way to combat prejudice is to face it head on. Every person in the world lives in their own unique little sphere of existence, and very few of us make the effort to venture outside of it. I implore everyone to explore the unknown. Get to know a black man, a white girl, someone from the Middle East, someone from China, an Indian, a Hispanic person. Leave your little cave behind and see the world through the eyes of others -- you might be surprised at what you will see.

http://www-tech.mit.edu/V123/N3/racial_profiling.3f.html

Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Article III**

Ms. Marsden is a political columnist, political and media strategist and radio/TV personality.

In Support of Racial Profiling by Rachel Marsden

The ejection from a jetliner of an Arab-American member of US President Bush's Secret Service detail has re-ignited the ethnic profiling debate, and has sent the reality-challenged proponents of political correctness into a tailspin.

Agent Walied Shatner is crying racial discrimination because the pilot of the commercial airliner had the audacity to question Shatner's credentials when he strutted aboard the aircraft carrying a gun. I guess Shatner feels that the world would be a much better place if the pilot would have simply welcomed him and his sidearm aboard, tossed him a little bag of peanuts, and focused on getting that plane full of people up in the air as soon as possible.

Shatner, and others, should realize that racial profiling is now an absolute necessity--a sort of "suspect identification." Let's face it--there are plenty of justifiable reasons to place Arabs and Muslims under more intense scrutiny.

Muslim extremists have been responsible for countless acts of terrorism against Americans (and the West in general): the September 11th attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon; the bombing of the USS Cole in Yemen in 2000; the bombings of US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998; the hijacking of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland in 1988; the 1983 bombing of the US Embassy in Beirut; the bombing of Marine barracks in Beirut; the hostage taking at the US Embassy in Tehran during the Carter administration. The list goes on.

Add all this to the fact that five of the seven countries listed by the US as sponsors of terrorism are Arab and/or Muslim (Iran, Iraq, Libya, Sudan and Syria).

Sure everyone has a right to privacy, but that right should never outweigh the right to life. If limiting one's freedom is reasonably necessary to prevent harm to others, then so be it. We're in an era when Muslim extremist fruitcakes are slamming large commercial planes into buildings full of civilians and boarding airliners with bombs stuffed in their Reeboks. No one should have a problem with taking the time to answer a few questions, or to have their bags checked a little more thoroughly. Tolerance works both ways.

So why not subject every single passenger, regardless of religion or ethnic background, to the same extensive searches and security measures? Well, this just isn't effective. It's the same reason why police don't target 80-year old grandmothers in drug trafficking investigations.

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Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Article III (continued)**

Some might argue that Tim McVeigh (who bombed the Oklahoma City federal building) wouldn't have been screened out through this kind of racial profiling; however, the difference is that, unlike Muslim extremists, McVeigh only had perhaps a few dozen people who were equally fervent about his cause. Yossef Bodansky, in his seminal work *Bin Laden: The Man Who Declared War on America*, noted the existence of a "solid, capable Islamic terrorist infrastructure in the West, capable of operating both at home and overseas" that does not rely upon specific instructions from Bin Laden. Clearly the threat to the Western world by Muslim extremists is far more widespread and imminent than the odd attack by a few redneck rebels.

Since the early 1990's the trend in terrorism has been toward directly targeting civilians. The end of the Cold War, the creation of new states, and the leaving of certain states in unstable or anarchic conditions gave impetus to the rise of a new set of Muslim extremists whose ideology or motivations call for indiscriminate targeting. In this climate, suspect identification is not only fair, but necessary.

Everybody's profiling now anyway. Even those who oppose ethnic profiling and are preoccupied with civility and political correctness still automatically racially profile their fellow passengers when they're sitting in a pressurized tin can hurtling through the sky at 600 miles per hour, 35,000 feet above the ground. At least if we know that it's being done before the plane gets in the air, people of all ethnic groups can feel safer.

<http://www.rachelmarsden.com/columns/profiling.html>

Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Article IV**

Richard Bloom is an associate professor of clinical and political psychology and chairman of the security program for the science, technology and globalization degree program.

Racial Profiling: Should it be Used for Aviation Security?

by Richard Bloom

Recently, many politicians, activists, media representatives, concerned citizens, and some security experts have attacked the use of racial profiling as a tool to prevent, minimize, and manage security problems. These opponents are often misguided, misinformed, and at times flat-out wrong.

Racial profiling is the identification of racial factors, such as skin color, hair texture, facial structure, physical attire, spoken language, accent, surname, and travel history, which experts and statistics have associated with a specific behavior, such as an act of aviation terrorism.

Once an association is developed, the relevant characteristics are used to predict the possibility of the behavior and become part of an operational procedure. For example, individuals displaying these characteristics in an airport check-in line may be subject to more and/or different screening than others. Rarely, if ever, do racial factors alone comprise a profile.

Opponents of racial profiling attack the practice for several reasons.

Problems of definition

Some say racial factors cannot be useful in confronting aviation terrorism, because race as a valid concept does not exist and is often confused with ethnicity.

Scholars do disagree about what constitutes race, and some even interchange race and ethnicity. However, if a human characteristic can be used to predict a specific behavior, such as aviation terrorism, the difficulty in naming it does not matter.

Problems of value

Some opponents insist the use of racial factors as predictors of behavior is illegal, immoral, or unethical, and that racial profiling is no more than blatant stereotyping.

Even if racial profiling can be used to prevent, minimize, or manage aviation terrorism, strong arguments can be made for and against its legality. This calls for an ongoing dialogue in society.

The ongoing discourse on the morality and ethics of racial profiling ultimately depends on whether one uses criteria of means, ends, or a combination of both. In other words, answers depend on philosophical and religious determinations of whether ends justify means in situations such as aviation terrorism, and whether certain means, such as racial profiling, can never be justified by ends.

Stereotyping denotes the use of membership in a group to make inaccurate judgments about an individual. If racial profiling continues to lead to accurate predictions about incipient aviation terrorism, stereotyping, by definition, is not occurring.

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Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Article IV (continued)****Problems of accuracy**

Some claim racial profiling just doesn't work. They maintain that using racial factors offers no accuracy, unacceptable accuracy, or unacceptable errors in predicting aviation terrorism.

It is true that racial profiling is not 100 percent accurate when used to prevent, minimize, and manage aviation terrorism, but neither does it approach zero percent accuracy. Sophisticated opponents and supporters argue over the combinations of true positives, true negatives, false positives, and false negatives that result through the use of a specific racial profile or a number of profiles in aviation terrorism situations.

New methods to assess the accuracy of racial profiles are being developed, but these still cannot handle the complexities of data collected from different profiles and aviation terrorism situations. Meanwhile, what levels of accuracy or failure are acceptable until better evaluation methods are developed? This is a public policy question that depends largely on answers to the problems of value described above.

Problems of implementation

Some opponents assert racial profiling engenders mistreatment and abusive security screening incidents, and that people identified as security risks are inevitably harassed.

At times, racial profiling has engendered abuse, as have other types of profiling. But if problems of value and accuracy are addressed, safeguards can be put in place to minimize abuses. And if opponents can prove empirically that the practice causes an unusual frequency or intensity of mistreatment, safeguards can be improved.

Problems of evaluation

Some complain no ongoing system is in place to track the success and failure of racial profiling, and that feedback is nonexistent, inaccurate, or untimely. Even if racial profiling starts out as accurate, they say, it soon drifts into huge error and actually ensures the growth of aviation terrorism.

Many profiling systems, including those using racial factors, have neglected the collection of ongoing feedback and subsequent modifications. Assuming adequate answers have been developed for problems of value, accuracy, and implementation, one can correct this shortfall through the myriad of methodologies developed by social scientists. Opponents draw our attention to several important concerns about racial profiling. But when these problems are addressed according to society's values and scientific accuracy, racial profiling is an appropriate tool in the fight against aviation terrorism.

Yet why has racial profiling generated so much furor? One answer lies in the ongoing ugliness of racial politics in the United States and other countries. Another is the all-too-frequent incompetent and corrupt use of racial profiling. Both have led to a full-court press on a tool that can be effective in preventing and adjudicating aviation terrorism and security problems. Aviation leaders must resist this offensive, remain sensitive to legitimate concerns, and contribute to the safety of us all.

For more information on racial profiling and other security topics, access the International Bulletin of Political Psychology (IBPP), a weekly international journal, at <http://security.pr.erau.edu>.

*Article provided by Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University
<http://www.erau.edu/er/newsmedia/leader/fall1999/perspec.html>*

Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling**

Article V

February 21, 2006

Dubai Ports World: Commercial Racial Profiling

by Ivan Eland

Some members of Congress, exhibiting post-9/11 jingoism and paranoia, are pressuring the Bush administration to reconsider its decision to allow Dubai Ports World, an Arab company, to take over operations at six U.S. ports. The approval should stand.

Congressman Peter T. King (R-NY), Chairman of the House Homeland Security Committee and, more importantly, a Congressman from an area near two of the ports that will be operated by Dubai Ports World, expressed this xenophobic view about Dubai's acquisition of the British company that is currently operating the ports: "In the post-9/11 world, there should have been a presumption against this company."

Why? Because two of the 9/11 hijackers happened to be from the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the country in which the company is based. Yet the British company, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was allowed to operate the ports in New York, New Jersey, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Miami, and New Orleans despite Richard Reid's (the infamous "shoe bomber") British citizenship. And American companies are permitted to operate some U.S. ports despite the fact that Timothy McVeigh, Jose Padilla, and other U.S. citizens are convicted or accused terrorists. For that matter, how do we know that even an American company running the ports would be immune from terrorist infiltration?

In fact, since two of the 9/11 hijackers were from the UAE, Dubai Ports World might even have a stronger interest in operating safe and secure ports than companies from other nations. Dubai has a worldwide presence, an extensive history of operating ports, and a reputation to uphold. If a terrorist incident occurred in one of its ports, the company would probably lose more business worldwide than a non-Arabic company would under the same circumstances.

The company should be evaluated on its qualifications to operate the ports, not on McCarthy-like litmus tests for Arabs or the UAE. Besides, although Dubai Ports World will operate the ports, U.S. federal and local authorities will remain in charge of security.

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Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Article V (continued)**

Members of Congress such as Congressman King and New York Senator Charles E. Schumer certainly get points with their New York constituents for defending the nation against the onslaught by “Arab terrorists,” and perhaps trying to protect U.S. companies from foreign competition as well.

But if Arab companies truly cannot be trusted to operate U.S. ports, then shouldn't they be banned from all involvement with U.S. airports, farming, electrical generation, water works, nuclear power plants, chemical, biomedical, and pharmaceutical production, and tunnel, bridge, stadium, and skyscraper construction? Extending this flawed logic further, perhaps even airlines from Arab countries should be banned from landing at U.S. airports because they might be used in terrorism or bring terrorists into the United States—in spite of the fact that the planes used on 9/11 were U.S. airliners.

After 9/11, U.S. authorities incarcerated and questioned people based on their Arabic nationalities and Islamic religion. The vast majority of them had no connection to terrorism or the 9/11 attacks. This was widely perceived to have been an overreaction. Yet more than four years after 9/11, this racial and ethnic profiling has now moved from individuals to businesses. The Bush administration was right to insist that no security threat emanated from a routine business purchase of a British firm by an Arab company. The politicians should quit posturing and move on to more important issues.

Provided by Antiwar.com
<http://www.antiwar.com/eland/?articleid=8582>

Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Article VI**

Los Angeles, CA Press Release: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE - October 11, 2001

PRESS CONTACTS: Cynthia Wornham - ckomai@janm.org - 310-479-9929 Allison Kido

Lessons Learned and Bridges Built

Town Hall Meeting on Ethnic Tensions, U.S. Security and Civil Liberties to be Hosted By KPCC 89.3fm and the Japanese American National Museum

Despite the positive reports in the media about Angelenos embracing their Arab-American and Muslim neighbors, there has also been a rise in hate crimes aimed at these and other related groups since the September 11 terrorist attack. In collaboration with the Japanese American National Museum, KPCC 89.3 FM will broadcast live a Town Hall Meeting to discuss these and other related issues on Thursday, Oct. 11 from 7 to 9 p.m., hosted by Kitty Felde on "Talk of the City." The Town Hall Meeting will be re-broadcast on Friday, Oct. 12 from 1 to 2 p.m. The event is open to the public free of charge.

The Town Hall Meeting will feature guests from a variety of backgrounds within the Los Angeles area including Dr. Maher Hathout from the Muslim Public Affairs Council and FBI special agent Matthew McLaughlin. Assistant Sheriff Larry Walde, who oversees Los Angeles field operations, including the racial profiling task force, will also participate along with members of the task force.

Participants will examine the racial tensions within the Japanese American community in Los Angeles during World War II. Voices of community leaders who built bridges between the Korean and African American communities after the 1992 civil unrest will also be heard. In addition, the FBI and ACLU will discuss how citizens can balance the need for security with civil liberties. Questions the meeting may raise include: What lessons have we learned? What mistakes should we avoid?

KPCC and the Japanese American National Museum view the Town Hall Meeting as an opportunity to build bridges--not only between the Arab-American and Muslim communities and the rest of Southern California--but also among the other diverse communities of Los Angeles.

The Town Hall Meeting will be held at the Japanese American National Museum, located at 369 E. First Street, in the Little Tokyo district of Downtown. There are limited spaces available to attend the event and RSVPs are necessary. Call 213-625-0414, ext. 2233.

Information courtesy of the Japanese American National Museum, <http://www.janm.org/press/release/11>

Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Article VII***November 10, 2007***LAPD Defends Muslim Mapping Effort****By Richard Winton, Teresa Watanabe and Greg Krikorian
Los Angeles Times Staff Writers**

The LAPD's plan to map Muslim communities in an effort to identify potential hotbeds of extremism departs from the way law enforcement has dealt with local anti-terrorism since 9/11 and prompted widespread skepticism Friday.

In a document reviewed Friday by The Times, the LAPD's Los Angeles Police Department's counter-terrorism bureau proposed using U.S. census data and other demographic information to pinpoint various Muslim communities and then reach out to them through social service agencies.

LAPD officials said that it is crucial for them to gain a better understanding of isolated parts of the Muslim community. Those groups can potentially breed violent extremism, the LAPD said in its plan. "This is not . . . targeting or profiling," Police Chief William J. Bratton said Friday in defending the program. "It is an effort to understand communities," he said.

But the effort sparked an outcry from civil libertarians and some Muslim activists, who compared the program to religious profiling.

Others noted that the effort faces enormous practical difficulties. The U.S. Census Bureau is barred by law from asking people for their religious affiliation. As a result, there is no scientific data on the size of the nation's Muslim population, let alone its location, with estimates of the population nationwide ranging from about 1.4 million adults in a Pew Research Center study this year to the 7 million or more claimed by some community organizations.

Census data on ancestry also would not yield accurate Muslim estimates, because significant numbers of ethnic Iranians are Jewish and many ethnic Lebanese, Palestinians and Syrians are Christians.

"It's not realistic to think you are going to be able to find out where all the Muslims are," said Salam Al-Marayati, executive director of the Muslim Public Affairs Council.

Hussam Ayloush of the Council on American-Islamic Relations in Anaheim said the LAPD project seemed based on the European experience of isolated and often-distressed Muslim enclaves -- a model that doesn't apply to the United States, where the Muslim population is far more dispersed.

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Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Article VII (continued)-pg. 2**

American Muslims differ from their European co-religionists in several other respects. A Pew survey of 1,050 adult American Muslims nationwide found them to be "largely assimilated, happy with their lives and moderate." Although two-thirds are immigrants, most respondents said Muslims should integrate into U.S. society rather than isolate themselves.

The survey found striking differences between American Muslims and their European counterparts, with more in the U.S. rejecting extremism and supporting coexistence with Israel. Only 2% of American Muslims were low-income, compared with rates of 18% and higher in the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Spain.

The LAPD's proposal differs substantially from the way federal counter-terrorism authorities have dealt with Southern California's Muslim community.

Stung by decades of controversy over its monitoring of antiwar and civil rights groups, the FBI has been wary of post-9/11 initiatives that would draw criticism that its anti-terrorism efforts are based on racial profiling of Muslims.

As a result, its counter-terrorism efforts have been largely driven by informants, intelligence reports or specific incidents that direct attention to a particular group or community.

"We learned our lesson early on," one retired FBI counter-terrorism official said Friday.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, questioned the logic of the mapping program, reasoning that the wholesale plotting of Muslim communities -- rather than zeroing in on suspected extremists -- could drain counter-terrorism resources and alienate Muslim residents at a time when they are crucial to law enforcement efforts.

Al-Marayati and others who gathered for Friday prayer at the Islamic Center of Southern California questioned the premise of the mapping project. There were no clearly defined Muslim neighborhoods in Southern California, he said.

Some neighborhoods are known for large Middle Eastern populations, but often their residents are not Muslim. Beverly Hills, for example, has a sizable and well-known Iranian population, but many of them are Persian Jews.

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Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Article VII (continued)-pg. 3**

Mosque member Omar Ricci, offspring of a Pakistani Muslim mother and Italian American Catholic father, said he has more Armenian Christian neighbors than Muslims on his street in Glendale.

Maher Hathout, an Egyptian native and retired physician, who is a spokesman for the Islamic Center, said his neighborhood in Arcadia is an ethnic and religious polyglot; he said he was more familiar with his Christian next-door neighbor than the Muslims who live a few doors away. The mosque is on Vermont Avenue in Koreatown.

The backlash against the program was intense enough Friday that LAPD's planned partner in the project, USC's National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events, said it was carefully studying whether to join the endeavor.

"I realize that there are many concerns with a potential mapping project related to profiling, privacy and civil liberties," center Director Detlof von Winterfeldt said in a statement.

But LAPD leaders stood behind the proposal.

Hoping to defuse the controversy, Bratton said Friday that the LAPD's plan is in its early stages and extended an invitation to meet with critics to hear their suggestions on how to advance what he described as a "community engagement effort."

In outlining the program last week before a congressional committee, Deputy Police Chief Michael P. Downing, who heads the counter-terrorism operation, said the department's plan was designed to minimize the radicalization of Muslims in Los Angeles. Instead of relying on experts, he said, the mapping would produce a "richer picture" of the community and guide future strategies.

"While this project will lay out geographic locations of many different Muslim populations around Los Angeles, we also intend to take a deeper look at their history, demographics, language, culture, ethnic breakdown, socio-economic status and social interactions," he said. "It is also our hope to identify communities, within the larger Muslim community which may be susceptible to violent ideologically based extremism and then use a full spectrum approach guided by intelligence-led strategy."

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Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling**

Article VII (continued)-pg. 4

On Friday, Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa defended the LAPD's efforts.

"Chief Downing has good intentions here," said Villaraigosa, who added that he had only learned of the new program through newspaper articles and at a short briefing.

But some Muslims fear that the police intervention in their communities could have the opposite effect from what officials intended.

"Anytime the administration talks about attacking Iran, anytime they start to float ideas like these, we are pushed more toward extremism," Mohammed Abdul Aleem, 49, of Culver City said. "Every time our president opens his mouth, there are more people joining Al Qaeda."

To Aleem, the LAPD's plan to map out the city's Muslim community will do nothing more than "fuel the fire."

"It's making it harder and harder for the moderate Muslims," he said.

Times staff writer Jean-Paul Renaud contributed to this report.

Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling**

Article VIII

*November 15, 2007***LAPD's Muslim Mapping Plan Killed****By Richard Winton and Teresa Watanabe
Los Angeles Times Staff Writers**

The LAPD on Wednesday abruptly scrapped a program to map the city's Muslim population, a major retreat for a department that said the system was needed to identify potential hotbeds of extremism.

The reversal comes after a week of protests from Muslim groups and civil libertarians, who equated the mapping with religious profiling. Others questioned whether it was possible for the LAPD to accurately map the city's far-flung Muslim community.

Los Angeles Police Department Deputy Chief Michael P. Downing said Wednesday that in the wake of the protests, officials would drop the mapping aspect of the plan but continue their efforts to reach out to the Muslim community. Downing and other police officials plan to outline the new strategy to Muslim American activists at a meeting today.

The decision met with praise from some activists, who said they would welcome greater involvement by the LAPD in their communities as long as mapping was off the table.

"Muslim Americans were very disturbed and concerned about the ramifications of the plan and having their privacy invaded," said Salam Al-Marayati, executive director of the Muslim Public Affairs Council. "Downing's statement that he's pulling the plan says the LAPD is very open to positive community engagement, input and participation. It's the first step to very healthy dialogue between Muslim Americans and the city of Los Angeles."

The LAPD has not provided details about how it planned to build the Muslim database. But in a document reviewed by The Times last week, the department's counter-terrorism bureau proposed using U.S. census data and other demographic information to pinpoint Muslim communities and then reach out to them through social service agencies.

Originally, the LAPD planned to partner with USC's National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events in building the mapping program. But after details of the effort were made public last week, USC officials said they were carefully studying whether to join the endeavor and stressed that no deal had been made.

During Oct. 30 testimony before Congress, Downing described the plan as an attempt to "mitigate radicalization."

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Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Article VIII (continued-pg. 2)**

Downing and other law enforcement officials said police agencies around the world are dealing with radical Muslim groups that are isolated from the larger community, creating potential breeding grounds for terrorism. He cited terror cells in Europe as well as the case of some Muslim extremists in New Jersey arrested in May for allegedly planning to bomb Ft. Dix.

But in a statement, Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa said that "while I believe the department's efforts to reach out to the Muslim communities were well intentioned, the mapping proposal has created a level of fear and apprehension that made it counterproductive."

Beyond the issue of "religious profiling," some critics said it would be impossible for the LAPD to create an accurate map of where Muslims live.

The Census Bureau is barred by law from asking people for their religious affiliation. As a result, there is no scientific data on the size of the nation's Muslim population, let alone its location, with estimates of totals ranging from about 1.4 million adults in a Pew Research Center study this year to the 7 million or more claimed by some community organizations. Census data on ancestry would also fail to yield accurate Muslim estimates, because large numbers of people with Iranian backgrounds are Jewish and many people with Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian roots are Christian.

Some critics said the LAPD plan seemed based on the European experience of isolated and often-distressed Muslim enclaves, a model they said doesn't apply to the United States, where the Muslim population is far more dispersed.

Ramona Ripston, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, said Wednesday that the LAPD's reversal "shows what community outrage can do. . . . We are going to be watchful that they don't try again to bring this mapping plan forward with another name."

The ACLU on Wednesday filed a public records request for details of the mapping project.

Downing and other LAPD officials have stressed for days that the mapping program was not a form of profiling or targeting but rather a way to better understand the Muslim community.

But until Wednesday, the department had stood by the effort and insisted that critics would accept the idea once officials could provide details.

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Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Article VIII (continued-pg. 3)**

Al-Marayati said he sent a letter to Downing on Monday telling him the plan should be withdrawn before the LAPD's scheduled meeting today with Muslim American leaders. Then on Wednesday, Al-Marayati said Downing called him to say the LAPD was putting the plan aside. "Unfortunately, I think there's been damage to the relationship in terms of trust," Al-Marayati said. "But we feel we can repair that."

Mary Grady, the LAPD's public information director, said Wednesday that it made sense to remove the mapping element from the plan. "The whole purpose of this initiative was to bring together the department with the Muslim community" she said. "The word 'mapping' gave the impression it was about profiling when it was not."

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Times staff writer Steve Hymon contributed to this report.

Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Article IX***November 13, 2007***Letters to the Editor**

In response to the November 10, 2007 Los Angeles Times
article *LAPD Defends Muslim Mapping*

Letter 1

I realize that "anti-terrorism" is all the rage now in government-expansion circles, but will someone please explain to me why the L.A. Police Department is involved in anti-terrorism efforts to the extent that it has an expensive, full-time staff out mapping Muslim communities and "helping [weave] these enclaves into the fabric of the larger society"? Until the LAPD eliminates the homicides, burglaries, rapes and other crimes actually within its jurisdiction, shouldn't it leave what sounds suspiciously like intelligence gathering and social work to others?

*Margaret Manning
Los Angeles, CA*

Letter 2

In 1982, at the height of Irish Republican Army terrorist bombings in England, I returned to visit my birthplace, London. Raised in L.A., I was oblivious to these events. My red hair and blue eyes were the only reason I was refused service in London's restaurants and pubs, and searched every time I entered a museum. As I was getting on the tube (subway), a man hit me in the back of my head. I was equally stunned by the onlookers' apathy as I lay on the platform. The city's harassment of Americans of Arabic or Persian origin promotes hatred and violence against these innocent citizens.

*Edith Ashworth-Cohen
La Mirada, CA*

Letter 3

I find it amusing that your article goes on about how Muslims shouldn't be profiled in the LAPD mapping program because they're not as radical as European Muslims and they're just blending in here. Then, at the end, Mohammed Abdul Aleem says that when President Bush talks about attacking Iran, "we are pushed more toward extremism. Every time our president opens his mouth, there are more people joining Al Qaeda." The president is not attacking Iran. This man sounds like a Muslim making threats to America when they don't like what we're doing to protect ourselves from another attack. How soon can the mapping program start?

Lee Ryan

Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling**

Handout- Supreme Court

How Do We Protect Our Liberty? Racial Profiling & the Supreme Court

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066 giving the United States military the authority to exclude Japanese Americans and others from living along the West Coast. While most complied without much protest, many Japanese Americans felt that internment was illegal and violated basic civil liberties that all Americans are guaranteed under the Constitution. Some, like Gordon Hirabayashi, Fred Korematsu, Minoru Yasui and Mitsuye Endo challenged the legality of Japanese American internment all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Supreme Court cases touched off an intense debate. Which is more important during wartime; maintaining civil liberties or maintaining national security? Today there is still an intense debate between those who favor maintaining civil liberties and those who favor security measures that violate individual civil liberties in hopes of preventing threats to national security. As Americans can we have both liberty and security? Does the Constitution apply all the time or only when it is convenient?

There are four significant Supreme Court Cases that centered around Japanese American internment. You can find out more about these cases by visiting these websites: www.janm.org, www.densho.org, www.landmarkcases.org or visit your local library.

Hirabayashi v. United States Gordon Hirabayashi was a student at the University of Washington in Seattle when internment took effect. Hirabayashi intentionally violated the military curfew and turned himself in to the police in order to bring his case to court. Hirabayashi argued that since he had done nothing wrong, the military order was unconstitutional. In 1944, the Supreme Court upheld Hirabayashi's conviction for violating the military order and ruled that the military has the authority to set curfews and remove people from their homes during wartime. In 1987, Hirabayashi's conviction was overturned by U.S. District Court in Seattle and the Federal Appeals Court.

Korematsu v. United States Fred Korematsu violated the order to report to an internment camp because he did not want to be separated from his Italian American girlfriend. Like Hirabayashi, Korematsu argued that since he was a loyal American citizen, the government had no right to put him in an internment camp. In 1944, the Supreme Court again ruled that the military did have the authority to remove all Japanese Americans from the West Coast regardless of loyalty. In 1983, the *Korematsu v. United States* decision was overturned by a *writ of coram nobis* by a federal district court of Northern California.

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Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling****Handout- Supreme Court (continued)**

Yasui v. United States Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, Minoru Yasui quit his job at the Japanese Consulate in Chicago, returned to his home in Oregon, and attempted to report for duty as a reserve Army officer. After being declared an “enemy alien” by the Army, Yasui was ordered to an internment camp along with his family. Yasui refused to obey the order, arguing that racially based internment was illegal. After being convicted of disobeying the military order, Yasui appealed his case to the Supreme Court. In 1944 the Supreme Court ruled (as a companion case to *Hirabayashi*) that the military had the authority to intern people based on race. Yasui’s conviction was overturned in 1986 by the Oregon Federal District Court.

Ex parte Endo Mitsuye Endo was removed from her home in Sacramento, California and taken to the Tule Lake War Relocation Center. She filed a petition of a *writ of habeas corpus* and her case went all the way to the Supreme Court. A *writ of habeas corpus* occurs when someone is put in jail without a trial. Endo argued that internment was illegal because no one was charged with a crime or given a trial. In 1944, the Supreme Court ruled that while the military had the authority to remove people during war, loyal American citizens could not be kept in internment camps. This decision forced the government to begin closing the camps in early 1945.

Even today, the United State Supreme Court continues to rule on important cases involving racial profiling. A few more recent Supreme Court decisions include:

United States v. Martinez-Fuerte (1976) (Consolidated cases) At a permanent checkpoint on the U.S.-Mexican border, the U.S. Border Patrol regularly stops and questions vehicle occupants because the occupants appear to be of Mexican ancestry. This practice was challenged in several cases as a violation of the 14th Amendment. The Supreme Court ruled that suspicion and detainment based on race alone was a reasonable and acceptable practice at the U.S.-Mexican border.

Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (1978) Allen Bakke challenged the University of California, Davis Medical School because the admission criteria were based on a quota system. Under the quota system, Bakke, who was white, was denied admission while minority applicants with lower grades and test scores were admitted in order to obtain a predetermined racial quota in the student population. The Supreme Court ruled that while race can be used as one of many factors in college admission, the application of racial quotas is illegal.

Rasul v. Bush (2004) Following U.S. military engagement in Afghanistan, captured Taliban, Al Qaeda and others were detained by the U.S. military at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The prisoners were declared “Unlawful Enemy Combatants” and denied legal counsel and trials. They were not told how long they would be kept in prison. Although many were captured while fighting U.S. forces, others were turned in to U.S. forces in exchange for cash rewards. The Bush administration and military authorities argued that the prisoners were terrorists and not U.S. citizens and therefore not entitled to the protections afforded to U.S. citizens under the Constitution such as the right to a trial and due process. Furthermore, since the prisoners were kept in Cuba, the administration argued that U.S. laws did not apply. The Supreme Court ruled that anyone held prisoner by the United States was entitled to challenge their imprisonment by trial even if they are not citizens of the United States.



Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling**

Racial Profiling Worksheet

Read Lt. General J.L DeWitt's *Final Report*, Articles II-V and answer the following questions as a group.

1. Define racism and racial profiling. What is the difference?

2. Summarize the main points of the articles. Do the articles support or oppose racial profiling? Underline the areas in the articles that support or oppose racial profiling.

3. Are there contrary points of view evaluated in the articles? If so, what are they?

4. Is racial profiling legal if:
 - a. Someone looks or acts suspicious on an airplane?
 - b. If someone seems to match the description of a wanted terrorist?
 - c. If community safety concerns outweigh individual rights?

5. How does racial profiling protect or benefit people? How can racial profiling abuse or mistreat people? How do the articles address this?

6. Is it legal to racially profile in the United States? Conduct your own research on the internet, in your school or public library, focusing on the 4th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

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Handout

Activity 3: **Racism & Racial Profiling**

U.S. Constitutional Amendments

Does racial profiling violate any of the following amendments?

2nd Amendment Yes ___ No ___

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

4th Amendment Yes ___ No ___

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

5th Amendment Yes ___ No ___

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

6th Amendment Yes ___ No ___

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

10th Amendment Yes ___ No ___

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

14th Amendment Yes ___ No ___

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.