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Class Prep: Marking Paper Copy in Context

Mark the double-spaced typescript so that it will be printed like the text that follows on the last page. The title is Geneva 12, bold, with 6-point lead between it and the body text. The body text is set in the typeface Arial, flush left, ragged right, in 10-point type, 12-point lead, 26 picas wide. Paragraphs are indented one em.

[Note: I am providing reference text so that you can understand what the finished product should look like. In the future, you will have to rely on careful reading of the instructions and your knowledge of grammar, punctuation, style, and usage.]

BLACK BOYS VIEWED AS OLDER, LESS INNOCENT THAN WHITES,**RESEARCH FINDS**

Black boys as young as ten may not be viewed in the same light of childhood innocence as their white peers, but are instead more likely to be mistaken as older, be perceived as guilty, and face police violence if accused of the crime according to new research published by the American Psychological Association. “Children in most societies are considered to be in a distinct group with characteristics such as innocence and the need for protection. Our research found that black boys can be seen as responsible for their actions at an age when white boys still benefit from the assumption that children are essentially innocent, said author Phillip Atiba Goff, Ph.D., of the University of California, Los Angeles. The study was published online in APA’s *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*®

Researchers tested 176 police officers, mostly-white males, average age 73, in large urban areas, to determine their levels of two distinct types of bias - prejudice and unconscious dehumanization of black people by comparing them to apes. To test for prejudice, researchers had officers complete a widely used psychological questionnaire with statements, such as “It is likely that blacks will bring violence to neighborhoods when they move in”. To

determine officers' dehumanization of blacks, the researchers gave them a psychological task in which they paired blacks and whites with large dogs, such as lions, or with apes.

Researchers reviewed police officers' personnel records to determine use of force while on duty and found that those who dehumanized blacks were more likely to have used force against a black child in custody than officers who did not dehumanize blacks. The study described use of force as take-down or wrist lock; kicking or punching, striking with a blunt object; using a police dog, restraints or hobbling; or using tear gas, electroshock or killing. Only de-humanization and not police officers' prejudice against blacks—conscious or not—was linked to violent encounters with black children in custody, according to the study.

Black Boys Viewed as Older, Less Innocent than Whites, Research Finds

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Researchers tested 176 police officers, mostly white males, average age 37, in large urban areas, to determine their levels of two distinct types of bias—prejudice and unconscious dehumanization of black people by comparing them to apes. To test for prejudice, researchers had officers complete a widely used psychological questionnaire with statements such as “It is likely that blacks will bring violence to neighborhoods when they move in.” To determine officers’ dehumanization of blacks, the researchers gave them a psychological task in which they paired blacks and whites with large cats, such as lions, or with apes. Researchers reviewed police officers’ personnel records to determine use of force while on duty and found that those who dehumanized blacks were more likely to have used force against a black child in custody than officers who did not dehumanize blacks. The study described use of force as takedown or wrist lock; kicking or punching; striking with a blunt object; using a police dog, restraints or hobbling; or using tear gas, electric shock or killing. Only dehumanization and not police officers’ prejudice against blacks—conscious or not—was linked to violent encounters with black children in custody, according to the study.