

LEGAL LINES

(Continued from Page 7) been involved with drugs). Furthermore, the police did not know which apartment the defendant had come from, how long he had been there or even whether he lived in the building.

As soon as the defendant saw the police, he abruptly changed direction. Based on just these two facts — presence in

what police typically call "an area of high-crime activity" and avoidance of the police — the defendant was stopped and searched.

In its decision, the U.S. Supreme Court addressed only the issue of whether to create the "plain feel" exception; the court did not address the circumstances surrounding the search itself.

Both the Minnesota Court of Appeals and the state Supreme Court, however, did take this into consideration.

Like any courts around the country in other cases, they found that the police may stop and frisk a potential suspect based purely on a person's presence in a crime-prone location and on observed avoidance of

the police. The U.S. Supreme Court has considered separately the issues of location and evasion but has never dealt with both issues in one case. In cases involving location, such as *Brown v. Texas*, 443 U.S. 47 (1979), it had said that the simple fact of being in a place where a crime often occurs is not enough to allow police to stop and frisk.

Similarly, unless people are being detained or arrested, they have a constitutional right to walk away from police, even while officers ask question, as in *U.S. v. Mendenhall*, 446 U.S. 544 (1980). But when both factors are combined — a high-crime location and walking away from the police — courts around the country have given the police the power to stop citizens who are not engaged in any observable wrongdoing.

Given the socioeconomic realities of American society, the

result is that the police, in these cases, stop and frisk a lopsidedly high number of racial and ethnic minority-group members.

The signal characteristic of the American city in the late 20th century is racial segregation. Inner-city neighborhoods — the very same areas often labeled "high-crime" by police in stop-and-frisk cases — are home to a disproportionate number of blacks and Hispanics.

The root causes of this segregation include economic disparities and illegal discrimination.

What is more, as a result of this segregation, African Americans and Hispanics are much more likely to work in these de facto segregated areas.

This means that citizens who have never been in any way involved with illegality or crime are at heightened risk of stop-and-frisk searches because they have been channeled into high-

crime areas by socioeconomic pressures.

Members of minority groups are also much more likely to have reasons to avoid contact with the police.

Ask almost any black man and he can tell a story or two about how he or other people he knows have been stopped and embarrassed by the police without justification. It is not hard to understand that a pattern of avoidance would develop.

With racially biased treatment in the justice system under scrutiny as never before, the law in these cases needs change. Any stop and frisk should be deemed legally unjustifiable if based only on a high-crime location and the avoidance of the police.

Something clearly indicative of criminal behavior also must be present. The Supreme Court has an obligation to instruct lower courts that anything less violates constitutional standards.

OVERWEIGHT

(Continued from Page 15) about their weight," he said. "This may help a teenager from thinking, 'Well my parents are heavy, so I guess I'll be heavy too.'"

Teenagers can learn to be aware of what they eat while following a well-balanced diet and regular exercise program. However, parents should help teens adopt a healthy lifestyle

as soon as possible.

"The older the child, the harder it is to change behavior," Foreyt said. "Teaching children good eating habits while they're still young is the best policy."

Foreyt recommends that parents practice what they preach. "Be a role model," he said. "If children see their parents eating fruits and vegetables,

they will eat them, too."

Parents can also encourage "couch potato" teenagers to engage in some form of physical activity.

"Teens should consider getting involved in a team sport or exercise instead of sitting at home snacking in front of the television," Foreyt said. "Practicing good exercise habits can help them feel better about their appearance and maintain a fitness plan for life."

JANET JACKSON

(Continued from Page 13) Single/Female, for her smash single "That's The Way Love Goes"; Best R&B Music Video for "If"; and R&B Song Of The Year for "That's The Way Love

SCHOLAR

(Continued from Page 9) available in new paperback editions as well. Each book retails for \$9.95 and may be purchased at local bookstores. Individuals ordering directly from the publisher should include \$3.00 shipping and handling for the first book and \$.50 for each additional book. Organizations may be eligible for discounts on quantity purchases.

For further information, review copies, or discount information contact Kathryn Conrad at 314/882-0180.

Goes." Her numerous award nominations, touring success, and multi-platinum album sales come as JACKSON celebrates the 20th anniversary of her entertainment career. In 1974, 7-year-old JANET joined her celebrated brothers onstage during a television appearance. 20 years later, her career has blossomed and JACKSON has earned superstar status in her own right. The award nominations and exciting upcoming events of 1994 provide a wonderful testimony to the first 20 years of JANET'S remarkable career.

For further information, contact Fran Curtis at Rogers & Cowan (212) 779-3500, or Tony Johnson at the Virgin Records Press Office in New York.

MONEY MANAGEMENT

(Continued from Page 7) tributions to the IRS with canceled checks or receipts from the charity (For charitable contributions of \$250 or more that you make in 1994, you'll need written proof from the charity). To support noncash contributions, you should have a receipt or statement from the recipient organization indicating its name, location, and description of the property donated. You should also have a record of the fair market value on the date the property was donated as well as the amount you paid for the property.

Medical expenses — Medical expenses that exceed 7.5 percent of your adjusted gross income (AGI) are deductible. To determine if you met this threshold, review all canceled checks, receipts and medical reimbursements for medical items and treatments.

Miscellaneous expenses — Review your checkbook and credit card statements for miscellaneous expenses, such as amounts paid for uniforms and tools required for a job, union dues, unreimbursed employee business expenses, as well as job-hunting costs. An accurate record of when such expenses were incurred and when they were paid, along with canceled checks and receipts, will help substantiate your claim. Although the deduction for miscellaneous expenses is limited, you may still qualify for it.

CPAs urge you to remember that appropriate documentation is the best way to verify tax claims if the IRS decides to audit your return.

Money Management is a public service announcement on personal finance prepared and distributed by certified public accountants. Nevada Society of Certified Public Accountants, 5250 Neil Road, Suite 205, Reno, Nevada 89502.

BUYING OR SELLING...

You'll find it in the Classifieds!

Classified advertising means convenient buying and selling at reasonable prices. One phone call places an ad and another finds anything from a car to job!

The Las Vegas Sentinel-Voice
Call 383-4030 today, sell tomorrow!

call our classified department 383-4030

Shop the classifieds. Sell with the classifieds.

ZERO IN ON YOUR MARKET WITH THE CLASSIFIEDS!