**Evaluation Game Annotated Bibliography**

**Rules**

1. Examine each source (citation, annotation and link to source below.)
2. Vote each source in usefulness 1 (most useful) to 4 (least useful). (Put number in basket representing source.)
3. Be prepared to share your reasoning for your choice.
4. Be prepared to identify most important criteria for ranking usefulness

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Source** | **Citation Source Title** | **Rank (1-4)** |
| **A.** | International Migration |  |
| **B.** | Progressive |  |
| **C.** | Journal of Bible & Theology |  |
| **D.**  | Urban Affairs Review |  |

**Assignment**: You are in English Composition I and will be writing an ethical argument regarding sanctuary cities. Included in the ideas that you may consider would be the theology of refugees and sanctuary, development of community, defiance of laws, civil resistance, community safety, value and contribution of undocumented immigrants to society, and individual versus community “good.” You have been given annotations for 4 sources (A-D). Please rank them by their “most usefulness” to this assignment with 1 being the most useful and 4 being the least useful.

**Questions to consider:**

What makes a source useful?

Why is one source more useful than another? (criteria)

What were your ranking criteria?

**Source A.**

**Citation:**

Bauder, Harald. "Sanctuary Cities: Policies and Practices in International Perspective." International Migration, vol. 55, no. 2, Apr. 2017, pp. 174-187. EBSCOhost, doi:10.1111/imig.12308

**Annotation:**

**Sanctuary** **cities** in the USA, UK, and Canada aim to accommodate illegalized migrants and refugees in their communities. The concept of the '**sanctuary** **city**,' however, is highly ambiguous: it refers to a variety of different policies and practices, and focuses on variable populations in different national contexts. In this article, the international literature is examined to show how urban **sanctuary** policies and practices differ between national contexts and assess whether there are common features of **sanctuary** **cities**. Legal, discursive, identity-formative, and scalar aspects of urban **sanctuary** policies and practices are uncovered.. These aspects assemble in ways that differ between countries. The article concludes by raising important practical and theoretical questions about urban **sanctuary**.

**Source B.**

**Citation:**

Leon, Joshua K. "Sanctuary Cities in an Age of Resistance." Progressive, vol. 81, no. 3, Mar. 2017, pp. 13-17. EBSCOhost Academic SearchComplete

**Annotation:**

The article talks about the protests happening in the U.S. **sanctuary** **cities** against the immigrant proposals given by the president Donald Trump. Topics discussed include migrants day march held in Manhattan's Dag Hammarskjold Plaza in December, unresolved status of immigrants under Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), and local governments making policy limiting cooperation with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

**Source C.**

**Citation:**

Beck, Chad Thomas. "Sanctuary for Immigrants and Refugees in Our Legal and Ethical Wilderness." Interpretation: A Journal of Bible & Theology, vol. 72, no. 2, Apr. 2018, pp. 132-145. EBSCOhost, doi:10.1177/0020964317749541.

**Annotation**

Examining the “**cities** of refuge” in Numbers 35:9–28 and other key passages in the Torah, this essay argues that the social ethics in these passages point towards mercy and **sanctuary** for immigrants and refugees facing deportation. Ethical injunctions in the Hebrew Bible to welcome the resident alien and modern **sanctuary** movements are analyzed in relation to contemporary immigration issues. Like the wilderness generation of Numbers, immigrants and citizens wrestle with legal and ethical dilemmas that highlight the relevance of pivotal biblical texts for communities and churches.

**Source D.**

**Citation:**

Gonzalez, Benjamin, Loren Collingwood,and Stephen Omar El-Khatib. “The Politics of Refuge: Sanctuary Cities, Crime, and Undocumented Immigration.” *Urban Affairs Review*. May 7, 2017 <https://doi-org.libproxy.unm.edu/10.1177/1078087417704974>

**Annotation**

This article assesses the claim that sanctuary cities—defined as cities that expressly forbid city officials or police departments from inquiring into an individual’s immigration status—are associated with post hoc increases in crime. We employ a causal inference matching strategy to compare similarly situated cities where key variables are the same across the cities except the sanctuary status of the city. We find no statistically discernible difference in violent crime, rape, or property crime rates across the cities. Our

findings provide evidence that sanctuary policies have no effect on crime rates, despite narratives to the contrary. The potential benefits of sanctuary cities, such as better incorporation of the undocumented community and cooperation with police, thus have little cost for the cities in question in terms of crime