

## CAP Sources

As you answer your research questions and work on addressing your issue, you should keep track of your sources. Before you complete CAP, you will be asked to share the best sources you came across and describe why these sources helped you.

Watch for sources that gave you a different perspective on the issue, policy, or civic actions you planned. Those are usually very valuable sources.

You will be asked to share your **top five sources**. These sources need to be from at least **two of the categories** below.

(Note: The examples below are based on the MLA Style Guide (Modern Language Assoc.) Check with your teacher if you are required to use a different style guide.)

### Interviews

**Face-to-face or phone interviews count. You will need to cite your interview sources like this:**

Houser, Harold. Owner of Houser & Sons Plastics. Telephone interview. 12 Dec. 2013.

Mr. Houser helped me understand that banning plastic bags in Central Heights could cause a loss of jobs. He provided information about the current recycling policies in our city and advised that I speak with Larry Lopez who is in charge the of city recycling program.

Lopez, Larry. Director, Department of Sanitation, Central Heights. In-person interview. 30 Jan. 2014

Mr. Lopez shared that our city is working on a plan to recycle plastic bags, but that funding is a problem. It was important for me to understand all of the costs involved in a simple recycling program, because it made me think to go back and talk to Mr. Houser to see if the plastic company might be willing to help.

### Correspondence

**Letters and emails count. Cite these sources like this:**

Oglebee, Oliver. Police Officer, Central Heights Police Department. Message to our CAP Team. 4 Feb. 2013. E-mail.

Officer Oglebee provided key information about the types of crimes recently committed in our neighborhood. We learned that the crime spike is during the after school hours and that made us start researching if the crimes are being committed by juveniles or adults.

Schmindy, Cindy. Coordinator of Neighborhood Watch Program, Central Heights Eastside Neighborhood. Letter to our CAP team. 30 Jan. 2013. TS

I wrote a letter to Ms. Schmindy asking for the most recent crime statistics for State Street. She wrote me back with the information, plus advised me to speak with Officer Oliver Oglebee who attends their Neighborhood Watch meetings.

(TS means the letter was typed. MS means the letter was handwritten.)

## Articles

**Newspaper, magazine, and website articles count. Cite these sources like this:**

Carr, Mike. "Does Gym Class Help Students Get Better Grades?" *New York Times* 13 July 2013, late ed.: B7+. Print.

Our group doesn't want our school to cut physical education. We found this great article about how some financially struggling school districts have chosen to cut physical education programs to save money. But new studies suggest that being physically fit doesn't just make children healthier; it actually helps them learn more.

Chen, Rey. "Physical Fitness Promotes Learning." *Education Week* 6 May 2013: 94-96. Print.

We wanted to read more about these new studies linking fitness and learning. Through our research we found an article about a study that claims that physical fitness may promote school success. The study found that children who are physically fit absorb and retain new information more effectively than children who are out of shape.

Tyre, Peg. "Physical Fitness the Key to College?" *Healthweek* 19 Mar. 2012. Web. 15 May 2013.

We continued our research on the benefits of physical education at schools, because some issues in studies that link fitness and learning remain unresolved. We found an article on the web that summarized various studies done on students about the links between school sponsored fitness programs and its positive effects on learning.

## Editorial

**Blogs, editorials in newspapers, letters to the editor count. To cite:**

Ascot, Arlene. "Guns in the Hands of Children." The Democracy Blog. Web. 15 Nov. 2013.

The author of this blog is a parent of a child who was injured by gunfire and so she has a strong point of view about banning handguns entirely. She is, however, working on legislation in her state to criminalize parents who do not keep guns in a locked safe where children cannot reach them. This helped me in my CAP project because I was only thinking about guns on the street, not guns at home.

Dorsey, Derrick. Letter. *Central Heights Daily News* 30 Oct. 2013. Print.

This was a letter to the editor written by a local gun store owner. It was valuable to get another perspective on the issue of banning handguns. He suggests that deeper background checks and waiting periods would help keep guns in the hands of responsible owners. He also suggests higher taxes be paid on guns and ammunition.

## Documents

**Policies, laws, photographs, and other documents that were not attached to an article or editorial. Cite:**

“*United States: Traffic Collisions.*” Map. *Google Maps*. Google, 15 November 2012. Web. 15 September 2013.

Our group came across a map of the United States on the web that showed the amount of Traffic collisions in the U.S. However, the map didn’t quite show the whole picture. We didn’t know what the contributing factors were that led to the collisions: was it vehicle design, speed of operation, road design, road environment, driver skill and/or impairment, or driver behavior?

Lang, Dora. *Don’t Drink & Drive*. 2012. Prints and Photographs Div., Lib. of Cong. *Dora Lang: Photographer of Safety*. Web. 9 May 2013.

In continuing our research we found a horrible picture of a deadly collision that was the result of drunk driving. Our group decided to tackle the issue of drunk driving in our community.

Michigan Dept. of State Police v. Sitz. 496 US 444. Supreme Court of the US. 1990. *Supreme Court Collection*. Legal Information Inst., Cornell U Law School, n.d. Web. 3 Aug. 2013.

We want our city to use sobriety checkpoints to cut down on drunk driving. Most states allow for sobriety checkpoints by making exceptions to normal civil protections. The U.S. Supreme Court, in *Michigan Dept. of State Police v. Sitz*, has found sobriety checkpoints to be constitutionally permitted. However, our state has found that the use of sobriety checkpoints violates our state’s constitution and has outlawed them.

## Video

**Videos include newscasts, videos housed on a website, movies, etc. Cite:**

“Local Police Teach Parents and Kids About Cyberbullying.” *Central Heights 9 News*. KTBW. 13 Apr. 2014. Television.

This local news story lead me to go talk to the officers in the story about the work they are doing in schools to stop cyberbullying.

*Suffering in Silence: Cyberbullying and Childre*. Dir. Doug Bell. 2012. Trojan, 2012. DVD.

Our group narrowed down the issue of bullying to a specific form of bullying, cyberbullying. We rented a documentary on cyberbullying. The film examined the rise in cell phone and online harassment among today’s youth. Today’s generation is born into a world of social media with the power of instant, permanent – many times devastating – and anonymous mass communication. We all know that there are many benefits to using social media, however, the film exposed the rise of cyberbullying and how it has caused emotional, social, psychological, and tragic physical destruction to many children and young adults.

“Cyberbullying.” Narr. Haley Gore. *Ninety Minutes*. CBS. WCBS, New York, 10 Dec. 2012. Television.

Our group could not believe some of the statistics and claims made in the film, *Suffering in Silence*, we watched on cyberbullying. We wanted to see more evidence that would support or maybe disagree with the claims made by director of the film about most students dealing with online threats in silence. We then watched a T.V. program on the issue of cyberbullying that suggested that suicides became more common as the use of social media expanded.

## Books

### Cite:

Croddy, Marshall, Bill Hayes, et al. *Criminal Justice in America*. 5<sup>th</sup> ed. Los Angeles: Constitutional Rights Foundation, 2012. Print.

We want to address the issue of crime in our neighborhood. In our criminal justice class we are reading about criminal law and procedure. As we read our text book, *Criminal Justice in America*, a couple of sections stood out: gang violence and corrections (punishment). Our teacher told us about a gang ordinance in Chicago and mentioned we would do a CAP lesson on this controversial city ordinance.

Garcia, Damon. *Crime Solutions: Juveniles*. Columbus: Ohio State UP, 2010. Print.

Our group continued our research on crime, and we discovered some alarming statistics. We read that in 2008, an estimated 60% of children in the United States were exposed to violence, crime, or abuse in their homes, schools, and communities. We also, in the same book, found that violent crimes committed by juveniles peak during after school hours – with about 30% of the violent crimes committed between 3 and 7pm.

Stevens, Sid, ed. *After-School Programs Reduce Juvenile Crime Statistics*. Washington DC: National Institute of Juvenile Justice, 2003. Print.

After reading the statistics involving youth and crime, our group initially wanted the city to pass a policy aimed at curtailing youth loitering. However, after our teacher completed the CAP lesson on Chicago's Gang Congregation Ordinance, we learned that it violated due process and was a restriction on personal liberties. As a result, our group moved away from wanting a punitive policy to advocating for preventative policy. We want to prevent youth crime by passing a policy that mandates our city and school to offer numerous after-school activities.

## Surveys you Conducted

Tardy Policy Survey. Conducted by CAP team members \_\_\_\_\_. 5 May 2014.

My CAP team conducted a survey with 250 students about our school's current tardy policy and we gave them three different ideas for improving the policy. This was valuable in that we took the idea that received the most votes to the principal.

Perhaps you have another type of source?