



Baylor School Hedges Library Current Issues in Sports

“Controversy is no stranger to sports: if success is measured by wins and losses, stats and superlatives; then no possible point of contention goes unnoticed. Like politics and cafeteria lunch specials, everything has two 'sides' in sports.



So, if controversy is synonymous with sports, then divisive issues are everywhere and all around. But, some issues transcend locale and cache. It seems like at any given time, several big issues dominate the headlines in sports; some spanning years, rather than news cycles.”



Lee, Amber. “15 Most Divisive Issues in Sports Right Now.” *Bleacher Reports*, 24 Jan. 2015. bleacherreport.com/articles/2339584-15-most-divisive-issues-in-sports-right-now. Accessed 4 November 2016.

Reference Books

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|-----------------|--|
| R 291.03 E56e | The Encyclopedia of religion |
| R 364.03 E56e | Encyclopedia of crime & justice |
| R 364.1 M169m | Outlaws, mobsters & crooks: from the Old West to the Internet |
| R 364.1 S573e | Encyclopedia of American crime |
| R 364.1 S573m | The Mafia encyclopedia |
| R 364.1 S5733 | The encyclopedia of American crime |
| R 364.973 V795v | Violence in America: an encyclopedia |
| R 613.71 E56e | Encyclopedia of sports science |
| R 613.71 O98o | The Oxford dictionary of sports science and medicine |
| R 617.1 G239a | Anybody's sports medicine book: the complete guide to quick recovery from injuries |
| R 617.1 M623s | The sports medicine bible for young athletes |
| R 617.1 S764s | Sports injuries sourcebook |
| R 796 N428e | Encyclopedia of sports in America: a history from foot races to extreme sports |
| R 796.03 E56e | Encyclopedia of world sport: from ancient times to the present |
| R 796.082 E56e | Encyclopedia of women and sport in America |
| R 796.082 E56es | Encyclopedia of women and sports |
| R 796.082 I61i | International encyclopedia of women and sports |
| R 796.092 S434s | The Scribner encyclopedia of American lives. Sports figures |
| R 796.097 H629e | The encyclopedia of North American sports history |
| R 796.32 E545s | ESPN college basketball encyclopedia: the complete history of the men's game |
| R 796.334 A421e | The encyclopedia of American soccer history |

Circulating Collection

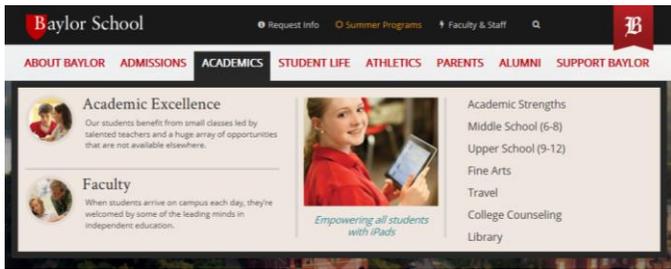
- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 338.4 H946m | Money in sports |
| 362.29 P613p | Performance-enhancing drugs |
| 362.29 W518s | Steroids and other performance-enhancing drugs |
| 500 B985d | Danger |
| 510.793 P119m | The mathematics of games and gambling |
| 531.1 S379n | Newton at the bat: the science in sports |
| 613.7 S666n | Nutrition for sports and exercise |
| 613.8 S587s | Steroids: big muscles, big problems |
| 617.102 R872s | The Sports medicine patient advisor |
| 796 K48g | The games do count: America's best and brightest on the power of sports |
| 796.01 N428s | The stronger women get, the more men love football: sexism and the American culture of sports |

796.01 O94o	Out of bounds: sports, media, and the politics of identity
796.0194 S822s	A sporting chance: sports and gender
796.08 R219l	Ladies first: women athletes who made a difference
796.082 B658l	Let me play: the story of Title IX, the law that changed the future of girls in America
796.087 K15u	Uncommon champions: fifteen athletes who battled back
796.0194 N428a	Are we winning yet?: how women are changing sports and sports are changing women
796.0194 S822s	A sporting chance: sports and gender
796.089 H874p	A level playing field: sports and race
796.342 B864p	The physics and technology of tennis
797.320 H217s	Soul surfer: a true story of faith, family, and fighting to get back on the board

Online Databases

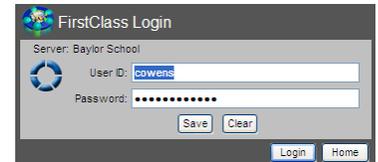
<u>American History</u>	American History - ABC-CLIO -- From the explorers of the Americas to the issues of today's headlines, American History investigates the people, events, and stories of our nation's evolution
<u>Classroom Video on Demand</u>	Classroom Video On Demand is a comprehensive streaming video subscription service for high schools, featuring unlimited access to more than 5,000 educational programs that can be viewed in class, at the library, or from home. Brought to you by Facts On File, in conjunction with Films for the Humanities and Sciences (FFH&S), CVOD is a compilation of FFH&S's best high-school-level video content spanning across all subject areas.
<u>CQ Researcher</u>	CQ Researcher explores a single "hot" issue in the news in depth each week. Topics range from social and teen issues to environment, health, education and science and technology. Available also in print in the bound periodical collection.
<u>Encyclopedia Americana</u>	A standard in school, academic, and public libraries, the Encyclopedia Americana is easy to search online. This database helps middle- to upper-grade students find a wealth of information to assist with homework and research projects.
<u>Encyclopædia Britannica School Edition</u>	Encyclopædia Britannica Online School Edition provides access to three databases: -- <i>Encyclopædia Britannica</i> for high school students and up, -- <i>Comptons</i> by Britannica for middle school students and up and -- <i>Britannica Elementary</i> for elementary students and up.
<u>Facts On File World News Digest</u>	World News Digest brings together the archival record of domestic and international news, unrivaled for its depth, breadth, and accuracy, covers all major political, social, and economic events since November 1940. World News Digest is updated twice weekly and includes a searchable hourly newsfeed.
<u>Issues & Controversies</u>	Issues and Controversies helps researchers understand today's crucial issues by exploring hot topics in politics, government, business, education, and popular culture.
<u>Issues & Controversies in American History</u>	With Issues and Controversies in American History , history comes to life, not as a mere recitation of names and dates, but as a series of turning points where the future hung in the balance and opinions raged on all sides. Each in-depth exploration delivers dynamic, concise, and balanced coverage that provides the background, outcomes, and contemporary points of view for the major topics in every American history curriculum
<u>ProQuest Central K12</u>	ProQuest Central K12 offers a comprehensive publication collection that meets a wide range of research demands. From general reference to advanced subject matter, ProQuest has more than 2,000 periodicals and newspapers. Simply ProQuest and look for articles dealing "ancient civilizations" and Mesopotamia.
<u>ProQuest Historical Newspapers</u>	<i>ProQuest Historical Newspapers</i> delivers the complete run of <i>The New York Times -- 1851-2001</i> , <i>The Wall St. Journal -- 1889-1996</i> , <i>The Washington Post -- 1877-1997</i> , <i>The Christian Science Monitor -- 1908-2000</i> and <i>the Los Angeles Times -- 1881-1990</i> . <i>ProQuest Historical Newspapers™</i> is the definitive newspaper digital archive offering full-text and full-image articles. More current articles may found in <i>ProQuest Central K12</i> .
<u>Salem Health -- Magill's Medical Guide, 7th edition</u>	Salem Health -- Magill's Medical Guide (7th Edition) is a perfect mix of accessibility and depth, providing general readers with an authoritative reference source that helps bridge the gap between medical encyclopedias for professionals and popular self-help guides. It is an up-to-date and easy-to-use compendium of medical information suitable for student research as well as use by general readers, including patients and caregivers.
<u>Salem Press History Databases</u>	Salem Press History Databases at present include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Great Events from History: The Sixties in America, The Ancient World, The Middle Ages, The Renaissance & Early Modern Era, The 17th Century, The 18th Century, The 19th Century, The 20th Century 1901-1940, The 20th Century 1941-1970, The 20th Century 1971-2000, Modern Scandals.</i> • <i>Great Lives from History: Notorious Lives</i> includes biographies of notorious personages, from the merely controversial to extremely negative, from ancient times to the present and worldwide, with emphasis on their roles in historical events or impact on law enforcement or popular culture. • <i>Musicians and Composers</i> provide biographical profiles of important figures in all genres of music.
<u>World Book Encyclopedia</u>	World Book Web online is an expanded version of <i>World Book's</i> print encyclopedias. Without the space constraints of the printed page, <i>World Book</i> has added more pictures, sound clips and more up-to-date information online.
<u>World History: The Modern Era - ABC-CLIO</u>	World History: The Modern Era (covering history from the Renaissance to today) is the latest update of the reference standard of electronic history reference materials for high school and high-level middle school coursework.

Remote Access to Hedges Library Online Databases



You may also access the library page from the Baylor School homepage: (<http://www.baylorschool.org/>) Mouse over ACADEMICS and click on the library link located at the right side of that drop down menu. Once there, select "Online Resources" from the options from the menu on the left side of the page.

Once there, at the top of the center column, click on



Remote access information. You will be prompted for your current First Class account username and password. Once there, click the link "Remote access" again and a pdf file with database information will open. Select desired database and follow directions.

Vetted Web Pages

Ethics in Professional Sports

URL: <http://www.scu.edu/ethics/publications/submitted/pro-sports-ethics.html>

Millions of people in the United States attend professional sports events each year. Even more people watch the Super Bowl on television. Professional sports are entertainment, but professional athletes are also role models. As such, people believe athletes have the responsibility for setting a good example and portraying values supported by the community. Should a professional athlete be celebrated as a hero for his success in sports even if he breaks the law? Is it ever acceptable to cheat? When should a player be allowed back on the field after an injury? What are the moral obligations of professional athletes?

Title IX Built Generation of Better Athletes

URL: <http://www.mprnews.org/story/2012/06/22/social-issue/title-ix-anniversary>

Enacted forty years ago to prevent gender discrimination in schools, Title IX has increased the number of young women playing high school sports by ten times. Better coaching and training facilities have provided better opportunities in sports for girls. Sports like basketball and track were opened up to women, allowing them to develop their athletic talents in a competitive setting. Before Title IX, tomboys played neighborhood sports but any school sports had second-class status. The law requires proportional sports opportunities, but some protest that cash-strapped schools have to cut the budget to boys' sports.

Anabolic Steroids and Sports: Winning at any Cost

URL: <http://www.health.ny.gov/publications/1210/>

Athletes abuse anabolic steroids to build lean muscle mass, promote aggressiveness and increase body weight, hoping to excel in athletic competitions. Get facts from the New York State Department of Health about these powerful prescription drugs that can cause irreversible physical harm and serious side effects. The dangers of improper anabolic steroid use are covered in depth. Learn about the HIV/AIDS risk associated with steroid use and get information about how to end the abuse of anabolic steroids.

Tackle the Concussion Epidemic

URL: <http://www.cnn.com/2011/10/05/opinion/udall-football-concussions/>

One of the problems faced by those concerned about concussions in football is old attitudes about the game building toughness. Tough players traditionally got right back out there after hitting their head, but medical professionals know that multiple concussions can lead to permanent or long-term brain damage. Another problem is young players wear outdated helmets that don't meet today's safety standards. On the other hand, anti-concussion helmets may make overconfident players take too many risks. States are starting to institute laws that require coaches to be trained about concussions.

Individualism and Ethical Decision Making

URL: <http://smallbusiness.chron.com/individualism-ethical-decision-making-56240.html>

In business, promoting individualistic decision-making can work to benefit more than just the individual. Workers are motivated by their selfish inclinations and self-interests. Bosses might encourage workers to outperform other employees. They may find ways to use personal benefits to boost productivity. This theory falls short when employees pursue short-term goals instead of long-term goals. Speculation may lead to unethical decisions. Other approaches to ethical decision-making include utilitarianism and care ethics. The first focuses on team benefits, while the second encourages helping others.

Can Football Finally Tackle Its Injury Problem?

URL: <http://content.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,2027053,00.html>

Rugby players don't wear helmets, but their incidence of concussion is not much higher than football players. The difference is that rugby players are trained to tackle with their arms and avoid head-on collisions. If football players didn't launch themselves head-on at their opponents or grab the opponent's face mask, perhaps there would be fewer concussions. Brain trauma specialists advocate banning head tackles but allowing shoulder strikes. Any attempts to change the level of violence in the sport tend to lead to complaints about the restrictions and fines, but something must be done.

Concussion Resources for Athletes

URL: <http://www.concussiontreatment.com/forathletes.html>

Explore the physical, cognitive, emotional, and maintenance symptoms of a concussion. Nausea, balance problems, sensitivity to light or noise, difficulty remembering or concentrating, irritability, and fatigue can all be signs of a concussion. You might have ringing in your ears or visual problems. Protective equipment, following the rules, and good sportsmanship can help prevent concussions. After a bump to the head, tell the coach or your parents if you have any symptoms. You might not want to miss a game, but it's better than the consequences if you get injured again while you are still healing.

Scouting for the Best Athletes (or Analysts): Character vs. Performance

URL: <http://knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/article.cfm?articleid=1728>

A professional team scouting out new talent doesn't only look at the player's time and scores, but also investigates character issues. On-the-field leadership can be more valuable in a team sport than raw talent. Leaders in sports have certain characteristics besides athletic talent. Leadership skills are even more important for successful coaches. Players need a winning attitude and coaches need motivational skills. Someone who doesn't have a lot of experience could still be a good innovator. Explore how sports leadership skills translate into the world of business.

For Women, Title IX Made the Difference between Watching Sports and Playing Them

URL: <http://minnesota.publicradio.org/display/web/2012/07/17/imsande>

Pre-Title IX girls didn't have a chance to become star athletes. They threw like girls and were only allowed to be spectators or cheerleaders. Those who loved sports had no institutional support to develop their skills. Sports teach both boys and girls things like focus, commitment, leadership, and perseverance. Title IX made sports accessible for girls, although there were still economic and social pressures not applied to boys' sports. Allowing girls to become participants in sports created a new generation of athletes.

How Performance-Enhancing Drugs Work

URL: <http://entertainment.howstuffworks.com/athletic-drug-test.htm/printable>

Athletes are always trying to find new ways to improve their performance and to win at their sport. Unfortunately, this also includes doping. Doping is the use of illegal substances to increase muscle strength, reduce weight, mask pain and even mask other illegal substances within the body. Understanding why athletes choose to go this route is the key to creating supportive programs to stop doping. New and improved methods are now available to drug test athletes and are often required by many sporting venues.

The Top Athletes Looking for an Edge and the Scientists Trying to Stop Them

URL: <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/The-Top-Athletes-Looking-for-an-Edge-and-the-Scientists-Trying-to-Stop-Them-160284335.html>

Performance-enhancing drugs produce frequent scandals in sports. From news stories about professional players and Olympic stars, it might seem like everyone is using drugs. Many of those who are caught using performance-enhancing drugs claim innocence, lying to their friends and teammates. One Olympic gold medalist was furious at a guy on an airplane who assumed any athlete who is fast must be using drugs. It's not true. Some athletes stay clean and rely on hard work and honor to achieve their goals. The downfall of heroes casts suspicion over all athletes.

Anabolic Steroids

URL: <http://www.cesar.umd.edu/cesar/drugs/steroids.asp>

A comprehensive fact sheet from the Center for Substance Abuse Research provides information about anabolic steroids. There are more than 100 varieties that have been developed, but only a limited number are approved and those require a prescription. Look at the history of anabolic steroids from the 1930s to today and learn about methods of use. The two major ways in which steroids can affect the body are explained and physical effects on males and females are listed. Psychological effects, addiction and terminology is also discussed.

Performance Enhancing Anabolic Steroid Use in Women

URL: <http://www.acog.org/Resources%20And%20Publications/Committee%20Opinions/Committee%20on%20Gynecologic%20Practice/Performance%20Enhancing%20Anabolic%20Steroid%20Abuse%20in%20Women.aspx>

The signs of anabolic steroid use in women are listed at the web site of the American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. This document provides information about performance enhancing anabolic steroid abuse in women. Learn about the history of these drugs and why some women chose to use them. Explore the different risk factors of abuse and learn about the various types of substances. The negative physical and psychological effects of anabolic steroid use are explained and treatment is discussed.

SteroidLaw.com

URL: <http://www.steroidlaw.com/>

Androgens are considered a steroid, and as such might be governed by state or federal laws. This web site was created in order to bridge the gap between the muscle world and the justice community. Here you'll find views and information available nowhere else. There is crucial information for lawyers handling anabolic steroid matters. You'll also find a variety of articles of interest to those in the legal, medical and athletic communities and to members of the general public who seek unbiased information about steroids and the law.

Muslim Women and Sport

URL: <http://www.open.edu/openlearn/body-mind/muslim-women-and-sport>

The changing place of sport in the lives of Muslim women is the focus of this article from Open University. Find out the reasons why the inclusion of women's boxing in the 2012 Olympic Games has generated controversy and learn about the interest in the sport in Muslim countries. The article explores some of the tensions and contradictions for Muslim women in sport including traditional notions of gender and concerns about traditional dress while competing. Link to an article about boxing and Muslim women and to a site that supports Muslim women in sports.

Body Composition and Body Mass

URL: <http://btc.montana.edu/olympics/physiology/pb03.html>

For athletes, body composition affects performance. Discover the average body fat percentages for men and women competing in basketball, golf, soccer, swimming, tennis, volleyball, and cross-country skiing. Since it is the fat-free muscle that does the work, body fat typically limits endurance, speed, and movement. However, athletes in three sports benefit from appropriate fat distribution since it contributes to buoyancy, temperature regulation, fuel storage, and shock absorption. Find out why body fat percentage is more important than weight in determining health. Investigate how to calculate your body mass index or evaluate body fat with skinfold measurements.

Body Image

URL: http://brown.edu/Student_Services/Health_Services/Health_Education/nutrition_&_eating_concerns/body_image.php

Going beyond the way we see our physical appearance, body image includes how we think others see us. As many as three-fourths of young women and nearly half the young men surveyed said they thought about their weight or appearance frequently. This obsessive focus on appearance often leads to risky behaviors like extreme dieting, compulsive exercising, or steroid use. Examine the factors that impact body image. Define the differences between a positive, realistic body image and a negative, distorted body image. Analyze why media messages and cultural images are unattainable and unhealthy in real life.

What's the Right Weight for My Height?

URL: http://kidshealth.org/teen/food_fitness/dieting/weight_height.html

Although it seems simple, determining a healthy weight for you takes into consideration a lot of factors. Just because you are the same height and age as someone else, doesn't necessarily mean you should weigh the same. That's why there is a weight range for a particular height. What's really important is how much of your weight is body fat, bone, and muscle. Find out how growth spurts, heredity, and athletic activity affect your body mass index. If you think you weigh too much or too little, talk to your doctor and develop a healthy plan.

Self Image/Media Influences

URL: <http://www.justsayyes.org/topics/self-image-media-influences/>

The media has more such an impact on a girl's self image that most are more concerned with their physical appearance than they are their health. This article examines the reasons for this negative influence and the serious impact the media can have. The distortion of self image is discussed and you will learn about the media's influence. Information on anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa is provided along with facts and statistics related to this information.

Amateurs and Professionals

URL: http://www.teachpe.com/gcse_society/amateurs_pros.php

A simple definition of professional and amateur athletes is that professionals get paid and amateurs just play because they like the sport. Historically, professional athletes were lower class athletes who competed for money. Amateur athletes were often from the upper class as they were the only ones who had time to just play for fun. Sponsorships and celebrity endorsements allow professional athletes to earn money beyond their sports contract. Amateur athletes may also benefit from sponsorships and scholarships that provide money for expenses and time to train.

The Business of Sports

URL: <http://knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/article.cfm?articleid=1024>

Investigate how sports fit into the framework of a business model. An automobile company is concerned with selling the most cars for the most profit, and not in cooperating with other auto companies. In sports, competitors have to cooperate to draw the biggest audience possible. However, teams follow a competitive-cooperative business model as they still each compete to win the game. Amateur sports emerged as a way for those setting up the contests to reap profits while reducing labor costs. Since sports are also entertainment, that shapes the business model. Professional athletes unionized.

How Collective Bargaining Agreements Work

URL: <http://money.howstuffworks.com/collective-bargaining-agreement3.htm/printable>

Contract negotiations in movies and sports may involve unions and lockouts. Recent headlines tell of public workers who may lose their collective bargaining power. The history of labor relations has at times been deadly. Collective bargaining allows workers to organize and negotiate wages, hours, and working conditions without going to court. Unionized workers only picket and strike when negotiations fail. Collective bargaining agreements cover procedures and arbitration for termination, disciplinary action, seniority, benefits, and promotion.

Sports Officials Find Their Decisions, Actions Challenged in Court

URL: <http://www.sportsbusinessjournal.com/article/58964>

If you watch sports on television, you may have seen athletic games where the official was involved in a collision with a player. Both the professional players and the officials can get hurt: It's the nature of the games. However, some of these sports accidents involving officials have been serious. This sports journal article provides one example. Find out what happened and learn about the legal aspects regarding law suits in these types of accidents.

Special Olympics World Games

URL: http://www.abilitymagazine.com/special_olympics.html

The 2003 Special Olympics World Games were held in Dublin Ireland. This was the first time these games were held outside of the United States. Athletes with mental disabilities from around the world came together to compete in several different sporting events. This article describes the opening ceremonies and the activities that took place. You will find a bit about the history of the Special Olympics and the World Games, the sports these athletes participate in and the famous people involved in this movement.

Special Olympics

URL: <http://www.specialolympics.org/>

This site will give you all the information you need to become acquainted with the Special Olympics. This organization gives opportunities to people with mental handicaps. It can give them a sense of self and accomplishment. The initiative section gives information on how this organization is targeting schools and youth without mental handicaps to become involved to promote a greater understanding. This is an interesting web site to check out if you are interested in helping or just want to learn more about the organization.

Extreme Sports: What's the Appeal?

URL: <http://www.webmd.com/fitness-exercise/features/extreme-sports-whats-appeal?print=true>

Explain the appeal of extreme sports. Why do people feel compelled to push themselves to the edge? Jumping out of airplanes, climbing, Mt. Everest, skiing down a mountain alone after being dropped off by a helicopter, or completing the grueling Ironman triathlon are a few of the conquests that extreme athletes take on. Identity, accomplishment, respect, and the adrenaline rush may drive them to endure the agony and danger of reaching their goal. Extreme athletes like the heightened sense of being alive and the appeal of pushing themselves further each time.

Amateurs and Professionals

URL: http://www.teachpe.com/gcse_society/amateurs_pros.php

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The Pete Rose Controversy

URL: <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=1265784>

This National Public Radio (NPR) web page provides detailed information about the Pete Rose gambling scandal and various viewpoints pertaining to his eligibility for the Baseball Hall of Fame. Images of Rose's All-Star baseball card as well as a signed All-Star game baseball are provided. Links to many Quick Time sound files are provided. Sound files include The late Baseball Commissioner Bart Giamatti explains the decision to ban Rose in 1989 and Rose reacts to being banned from baseball in 1989. Links to other related NPR stories are provided.

Fig Fact-Sheet Four: Hooliganism

URL: <http://www.liv.ac.uk/footballindustry/hooligan.html>

A term coined by the media, football hooliganism refers to violence and disorder by football fans. Riots among the crowd at football matches date back to the early 1800s and peaked in the 1970s. In some cases, the media has sensationalized or exaggerated the level of violence with war analogies and violent images. Football fan violence has moved away from the stadiums and is less likely to involve typical fans, police, or media coverage. Progressive policing tactics have been shown to be more effective than confrontational tactics in dealing with football hooliganism at the World Cup.

The Return of the English Disease?

URL: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/6532989.stm

The English disease of fan hooliganism showed up at matches in Rome and Seville, as some fans ended up in the hospital and the riot police were called in. Rival fans began throwing things at one another at one game, and making gestures after a controversial penalty call at another. Some people think the Italian and Spanish police overreacted, and should adopt practices more like those used by the British police. Hitting unruly fans over the head with a baton or confining all visiting fans in the stadium for 90 minutes after the game may be taking things too far.

Hillsborough: A Fateful Day of Change

URL: http://espnfc.com/columns/story/_/id/635507/rewind-to-1989--hillsborough---a-fateful-day?cc=5901

The worst disaster in British soccer history occurred in Sheffield in April 1989. This article looks closely at the events that contributed to the loss of 96 lives as an overflow crowd crushed many fans. It also discusses the official report of Lord Justice Taylor, which laid most of the blame on the police. However, the article also provides insightful background notes on prior events that should have served as ample warning to soccer league organizers that such a tragedy could occur if they did not update their stadiums and show greater concern for the welfare of their fans.

Sports: When Winning Is the Only Thing, Can Violence Be Far Away?

URL: <http://www.peace.ca/sports.htm>

This article explores the issue of violence in sports, especially as it relates to youth sports. The author talks about some of the causes and reasons behind this occurrence, and some of the problems that can lead to violence in sports. Sections of the article include Athletes as Role Models, What Sports is About, and recommendations for lowering violence in sports. The end of the article is a chart of Fair Play Code statements. These positive statements encourage good sportsmanship for players, parents, and coaches.

Land of the Free, Home of the Oppressed

URL: <http://backstoryradio.org/2016/09/12/land-of-the-free-home-of-the-oppressed/>

American's national anthem, The Star-Spangled Banner, has seen some controversy in its time. Today, only the first verse is sung, but the song has four verses. Critics interpret the third verse as racist. When composer Francis Scott Key referred to a battalion of slaves that fought alongside the British in 1812, some believe his intent was derision. The blog post includes an interview with Jefferson Morley, former editor of The Washington Post, who gives his insight into the anthem, and how people have reacted to it through the years.

- **Giving credit where credit is due:** If you don't give credit when you use other's thoughts and information that is plagiarism. At Baylor: Plagiarism >> Violation of Honor Code >> Honor Council >> If found guilty >> Final Warning and penalties >> Guilty of 2nd offense >> Possible dismissal from Baylor >>> **Not good** ☹

The Core Elements of MLA

You will not need to use all elements for every citation.

Author. (Last Name, First Name MI.)

Title of Source. (*Title of Book/Book Chapter/Article/Webpage*)

Title of Container, (Book/Encyclopedia/Periodical/Website)

Other Contributors, (directed by/edited by/translated by)

Version, (Edition)

Number, (Volume, Issue, Season)

Publisher, (Name of Publisher)

Publication Date, (Day Month Year/Month Year/Year)

Location. (Page Numbers/DOI/Web Address/Physical Location)

***Title of Container #2,** (*Name of Library Database/Online Video Service*)

***Location #2.** (Web Address of Library Database/Online Video Service)

Date accessed. (Day Month Year web site retrieved)

***Add information about additional containers as needed to fully document your source.**

Understanding Containers

When the source being documented forms a part of a larger whole, then the larger whole can be thought of as a **container**. The title of the container is **italicized**, followed by a comma, since the information that comes next describes the container. A source may have two containers such as a magazine article found in a database. The article is found in the original journal and in the database. A given resource might have both a primary and a secondary container, depending on how that resource is housed and accessed. For example, a magazine article is a **source**. The magazine in which that article is found is the **primary container**. The database in which the journal is found is the **secondary container**. If a database is the producer and publisher of original content, then the database functions as the primary (and only) container, but most of the time databases are secondary containers.

Below is the general format for any citation -- whether it be print or digital. If the information is present, include it. If the information is missing, omit that component:

Author. Title. *Title of container* (self-contained if book), other contributors (translators or editors), version (edition), number (vol. and/or no.), publisher, publication date, location (pages, paragraphs URL or DOI). *2nd container's title*, other contributors, version, number, publisher, publication date, location, date of access (if applicable).

Remember -- the following sample citations are single-spaced to conserve space -- your entire paper including the "Works Cited" page should be double-spaced Times New Roman 12 point font.

BOOKS AND EBOOKS

Elements of the citation for a book with one author:

Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Book*. Publisher, year.

Example for a book with one author:

① Hitt, James E. ② *It Never Rains after Three O'Clock: A History of the Baylor School, 1893-1968*. ③ Baylor Press, ④ 1971.

Example of two author book - MLA p. 21:

① Doris, Michael, and Louise Erdrich. ② *The Crown of Columbus*. ③ HarperCollins, ④ 1999.

Example of 2-3 authors or editors:

① Posamentier, Alfred S., Daniel Jaye, and Stephen Krulik. ② *Exemplary Practices for Secondary Math Teachers*. ③ Assn. for Supervision and Curriculum Development, ④ 2007.

KEY: ❶ author ❷ title of source ❸ publisher ❹ publication date

Elements of the citation for a specialized reference book or chapter/section in an anthology:

❶ Author Last name, Author First name. ❷ "Section Used." ❸ *Title of Reference Book or Anthology*, ❹ edited by Name of editor(s), ❺ edition, ❻ vol. number, ❼ name of publisher, ❽ year of publication, ❾ p (or pp.) page numbers.

Example of a citation for a specialized reference book or chapter/section in an anthology:

❶ Simmons, Edwin H. ❷ "The Spanish-American War." ❸ *Dictionary of American History*, ❹ edited by Stanley I. Kutler, ❺ 3rd. edition, ❻ vol. 7, ❼ Thomson, ❽ 2003, ❾ pp. 485-7.

KEY: ❶ author ❷ title of source (article) ❸ title of container 1 (collection) ❹ other contributors (editor)* ❺ edition ❻ number ❼ publisher ❽ publication date ❾ location (page numbers)

Note: If the article appears on a single page, use "p." only and the page number. If the article is multiple pages, use "pp." and the page range.

GENERAL WEB PAGES

❶ Womack, Todd. ❷ *Spanish-American War in Georgia*, ❸ Wiregrass Historical Society, ❹ 12 Aug. 2005, ❺ www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/spanish-american-war-georgia. ❻ Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ❶ author ❷ title of container 1 (website) ❸ publisher (or sponsor of site), ❹ publication date ❺ location (url) ❻ Accessed day month year.

❶ Womack, Todd. ❷ "Training Camps." ❸ *Spanish-American War in Georgia*, ❹ Wiregrass Historical Society, ❺ 12 Aug. 2005, ❻ www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/spanish-american-war-georgia. ❼ Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ❶ author ❷ title of article or section ❸ title of website ❹ publisher (or sponsor of site), ❺ publication date ❻ location (url) ❼ Accessed day month year.

Note: If only using a portion or section of the webpage, place quotes around the title.

Example of journal articles accessed from online databases:

Example of article from the ProQuest Central database:

❶ Winner, Cherie. ❷ "Groundwater: Our Hidden Endangered Resource." ❸ *Current Health* 2, ❹ vol. 22, no. 5, ❺ Jan. 1996, ❻ p.28. ❼ *ProQuest Central*, ❽ search.proquest.com/docview/211684894/45B4A7BC9A954059PQ/1?accountid=8515. ❾ Accessed 20 September 2016.

KEY: ❶ author ❷ title of source (article) ❸ title of container 1 (periodical) ❹ volume and issue number ❺ publication date ❻ location (pg. numbers) ❼ title of container 2 (database) ❽ location (url) ❾ Accessed day month year

Example of article from the CQ Researcher database:

❶ Billitteri, Thomas. ❷ "Preventing Bullying." ❸ *CQ Researcher*, ❹ 10 Dec. 2010, ❺ pp. 73-96. ❻ *CQ Researcher*, ❼ library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/cqresrr2010121000. ❽ Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ❶ author ❷ title of source (article) ❸ title of container 1 (periodical) ❹ publication date ❺ location (pg. numbers) ❻ title of container 2 (database) ❼ location (url) ❽ Accessed day month year

Example of article from the Issues and Controversies database (SOURCE WITH NO AUTHOR IN A CONTAINER):

❶ "Capping Executive Pay." ❷ *Issues and Controversies*, ❸ InfoBase Learning, ❹ 24 Apr. 2009, ❺ icof.infobaselearning.com/recordurl.aspx?ID=1821. ❻ Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ❶ title of source ❷ title of container 1 (website) ❸ publisher ❹ publication date ❺ location (url) ❻ Accessed day month year.

Note: The publisher's name, InfoBase Learning, is significantly different from the name of the database, *Issues and Controversies*. Therefore, the publisher's name is listed.

Example of article from the JSTOR database:

❶ Carlstrom, Oscar E. ❷ "The Spanish-American War." ❸ *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, ❹ vol. 16, no. 1/2, ❺ Apr. - Jul. 1923, ❻ pp. 104-110., ❼ JSTOR, ❽ www.jstor.org/stable/40187096. ❾ Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ❶ author ❷ title of source (article) ❸ title of container 1 (periodical) ❹ volume and issue number ❺ publication date ❻ location (pg. numbers) ❼ title of container 2 (database) ❽ location (url) ❾ Accessed day month year

COMMON WEB BASED CITATIONS

Citing an Email:

❶ Batt, Jack. ❷ "Spirit Week Research." ❸ Received by Carl Owens, ❹ 19 September 2016.

KEY: ❶ author ❷ use subject line as title ❸ recipient of email ❹ date of email

Note: When you cite an email in your list of works cited, use the subject of the message as the title. The title should be capitalized and in quotation marks.

Citing a Tweet:

① @baylorschool. ② “Baylor Boys Region Golf Champs; Bates is Girls' Medalist.” ③ *Twitter*, ④ 20 Sept. 2016, 9:17 a.m., ⑤ www.baylorschool.org/news/detail.aspx?pageaction=ViewSinglePublic&LinkID=17666&ModuleID=55.

KEY: ① author ② title of Tweet ③ title of service ④ day month year, time ⑤ location (url)

Note: The full text of the tweet should be your title -- enclose the text in quotation marks.

Citing a Video from Classroom Video on Demand:

“The Spanish-American War Begins.” *The Spanish-American War: A Conflict in Progress*. Café Productions, 1998. *Classroom Video on Demand*, cvod.infobase.com/PortalPlaylists.aspx?wID=95299&xtid=8335&loid=35966. Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: title of the segment ② title of source ③ publisher ④ publication date (release date) ⑤ title of container (website) ⑥ location (url) ⑦ accessed day month year

Citing a Video from YouTube:

① Anderson, Chris. ② *TED's Secret to Great Public Speaking*. ③ TED Talks, ④ 16 Apr. 2016. ⑤ *YouTube*, ⑥ www.youtube.com/watch?v=-FOCpMAww28. ⑦ Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ① author ② title of source ③ publisher ④ publication date (release date) ⑤ title of container (website) ⑥ location (url) ⑦ accessed day month year

BE AWARE THAT SOME DATABASE VENDORS DO A BETTER JOB OF PROPERLY CITING ARTICLES THAN OTHERS.

ABC-CLIO does a relatively good job of citing articles -- but states -- “Although every effort has been made to adhere to MLA rules, minor discrepancies may occur.”

ANNOTATED WORKS CITED GUIDELINES

What is an Annotated Works Cited or Annotated Bibliography?

An annotated works cited or bibliography is a essentially a listing of citations to books, articles, and documents. Each citation is followed by a brief (usually about 100 - 150 words) descriptive and evaluative paragraph, the annotation. The purpose of the annotation is to inform the reader of the relevance, accuracy, and quality of the sources cited -- in short -- you are asked to comment on and/or explain why each source cited is useful.

First, you locate the information (books, periodicals, and documents) that may contain useful information and ideas on your topic and briefly examine/review those works that provide a variety of perspectives on your topic.

Second, you cite the book, article, or document using the MLA style.

Third, write a concise annotation that summarizes the central theme and scope of the book or article.

This annotation should answer three main questions:

- **WHO** -- who wrote it; why is that person an authority or provide background of the author; or the group that sponsored it.
- **WHAT** -- what did it say; did it provide information or mis-information; compare or contrast this work with another you have cited -- does it agree or disagree.
- **WHY** -- explain why you think it is a good addition to your research. Also, comment on the intended audience -- who was the intended audience and most importantly why was it written.

Example for an article available from the ProQuest Direct database

Van Biema, David. “Missionaries Under Cover.” *Time*, vol. 161, no.26, 30 June 2003, pp. 36-45. *ProQuest Central K-12*, search.proquest.com/docview/212826207/7DB9FC3A7F594E30PQ/1?accountid=8515. Accessed 29 August 2016.

The article discusses the “current evangelical wave” and presents a variety of methods and attitudes dealing with the work of this new brand of missionaries. It illustrates how both believers in Judaism and Islam are possible targets to these new evangelists. Also, it provides a general understanding of this missionary movement and of the goals and dangers expected in achieving those goals. The article also presents a historical background to this current missionary wave and to past efforts elsewhere.

David Van Biema is a staff writer for *Time* magazine. This article is just one of many covering primarily topics dealing with the Middle East and/or religion. This article is the “cover story” for this issue of *Time* magazine and is written for the general public.

In-Text Citation (Formerly Parenthetical Documentation) Examples:

According to MLA, the author's last name and a page reference are enough to identify the source and the specific location from which you obtained material. As shown in the following example:

REMEMBER: Given the author’s last name, your readers can find the complete publication information for the source in the alphabetically arranged list of works cited that follows the text of your paper.

In-Text Material Type	In-Text Citation Example	Comment/Notes	Citation
Author's name in text	According to Naomi Baron, reading is "just half of literacy. The other half is writing" (194). One might suggest that reading is never complete without writing.	You only need to indicate page numbers, since the author's name appears in the text.	Baron, Naomi S. "Redefining Reading: The Impact of Digital Communication Media." <i>PMLA</i> , vol. 128, no.1, Jan. 2013, pp. 193-200.
Author's name in "in-text" reference	Reading is "just half of literacy. The other half is writing" (Baron 194).	Author's name and page numbers are placed at the end of the attributed text.	
Two authors' names in "in-text" reference	The dataset includes information on the entire population of children who have dropped out of North Carolina's public schools (Stearns and Glennie 37).	To avoid interrupting the flow of your writing, place the parenthetical reference where a pause would naturally occur (preferably at the end of a sentence), as near as possible to the material documented. The in-text reference precedes the punctuation mark that concludes the sentence, clause, or phrase containing the borrowed material.	Stearns, Elizabeth, and Elizabeth J. Glennie. "When and Why Dropouts Leave High School. <i>Youth Society</i> , 2006, vol. 38: pp. 29-57, yas.sagepub.com/content/38/1/29. Accessed 3 October 2016.
Quotation found in indirect or "secondhand" source	Samuel Johnson admitted that Edmund Burke was an "extraordinary man" (qtd. in Boswell vol. 2: 450).	If only an indirect source is available (only an indirect source is available--for example, someone's published account of another's spoken remarks), put the abbreviation qtd. in [which means "quoted in"] before the indirect source you cite in your in-text reference.	Boswell, James. <i>The Life of Johnson</i> . Ed. George Birkbeck Hill and L.F. Powell. 6 vols. Clarendon, 1934-50.
In-text Citations for Sources with No Known Author or Organization as Author	<i>Reading at Risk: A Survey of Literacy in America</i> notes that despite an apparent decline in reading during the sample period, "the number of people doing creative writing – of any genre, not exclusively literary works – increased substantially between 1982 and 2002" (3).	Include the first 2-3 key words from the title and the page number in parentheses.	<i>Reading at Risk: A Survey of Literacy in America</i> , National Endowment for the Arts, 2004, www.arts.gov/sites/default/files/ReadingAtRisk.pdf. Accessed 3 October 2016.
	The nine grades of mandarins were "distinguished by the color of the button on the hats of office" ("Mandarin").	In this example, there are no page numbers to include.	"Mandarin." <i>The Encyclopedia Americana</i> . 1993 ed.

NOTE: Some sources, especially those on the Internet, do not give page numbers. The general rule is to give a section number if it is given; otherwise simply don't use anything other than the author's name or title if no author is given.

NOTE: Periods should always follow the parenthetical citation. They should NEVER go within the quotation. Only exclamation points (!) and question marks (?) should be included in the quote.

Baylor School Hedges Library 8th ed. MLA Format for Text Pages

According to the 8th edition of the MLA Handbook, there are specific requirements and/or recommendations for the format of a research paper. If there are questions check with your teacher, otherwise the following MLA recommendations are the most common for printing or typing, margins, spacing, etc.

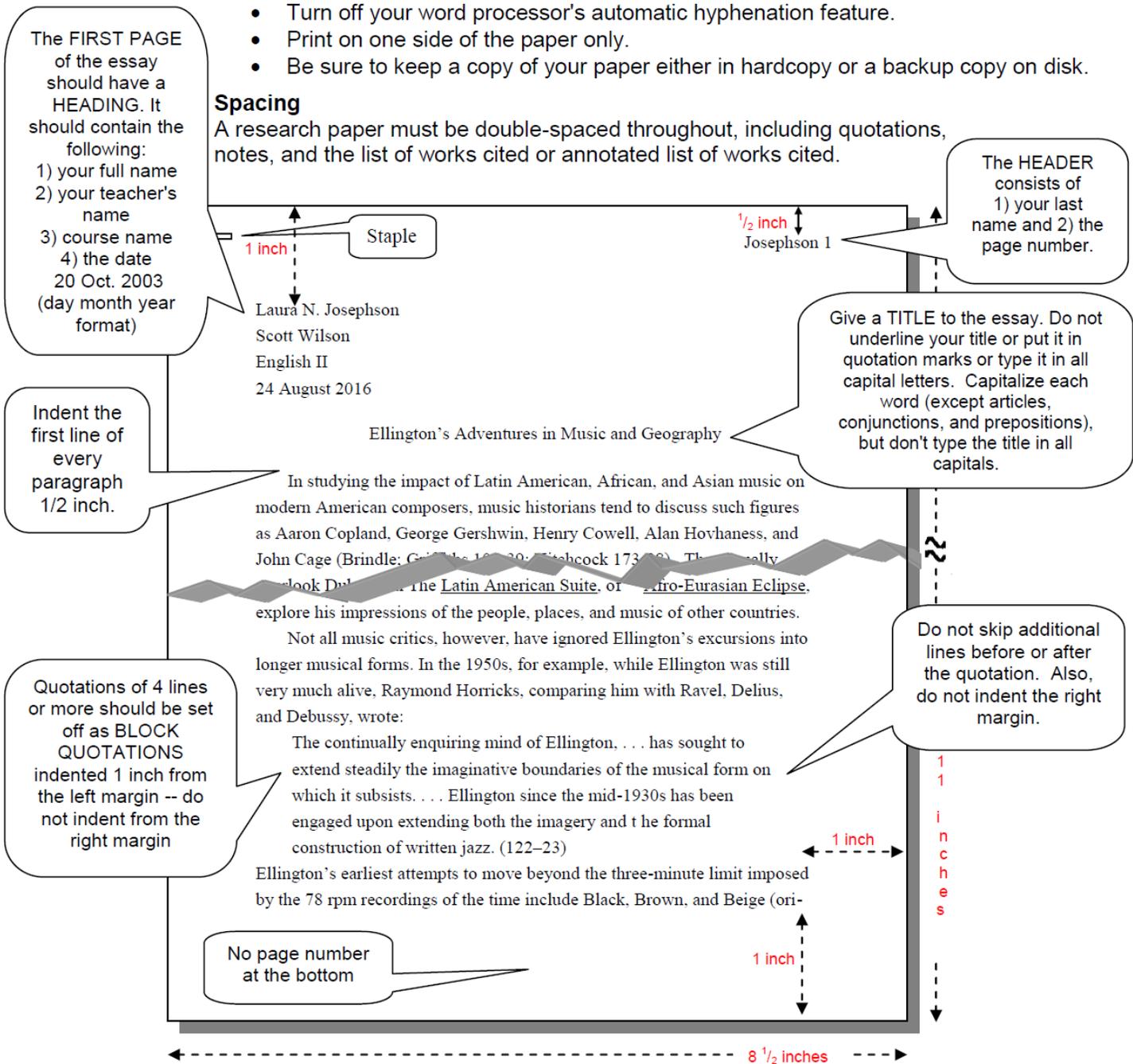
Printing or Typing

If you composed your paper on a computer, be aware of the following guidelines:

- EVERYTHING in your essay should be DOUBLE-SPACED. Everything including the heading, the title, the text, block quotations, and Works Cited page.
- Choose a standard, easily readable typeface (e.g., Times New Roman) and type size (e.g., 12 point)
 - Do not justify the lines of your paper at the right margin.
 - Turn off your word processor's automatic hyphenation feature.
 - Print on one side of the paper only.
 - Be sure to keep a copy of your paper either in hardcopy or a backup copy on disk.

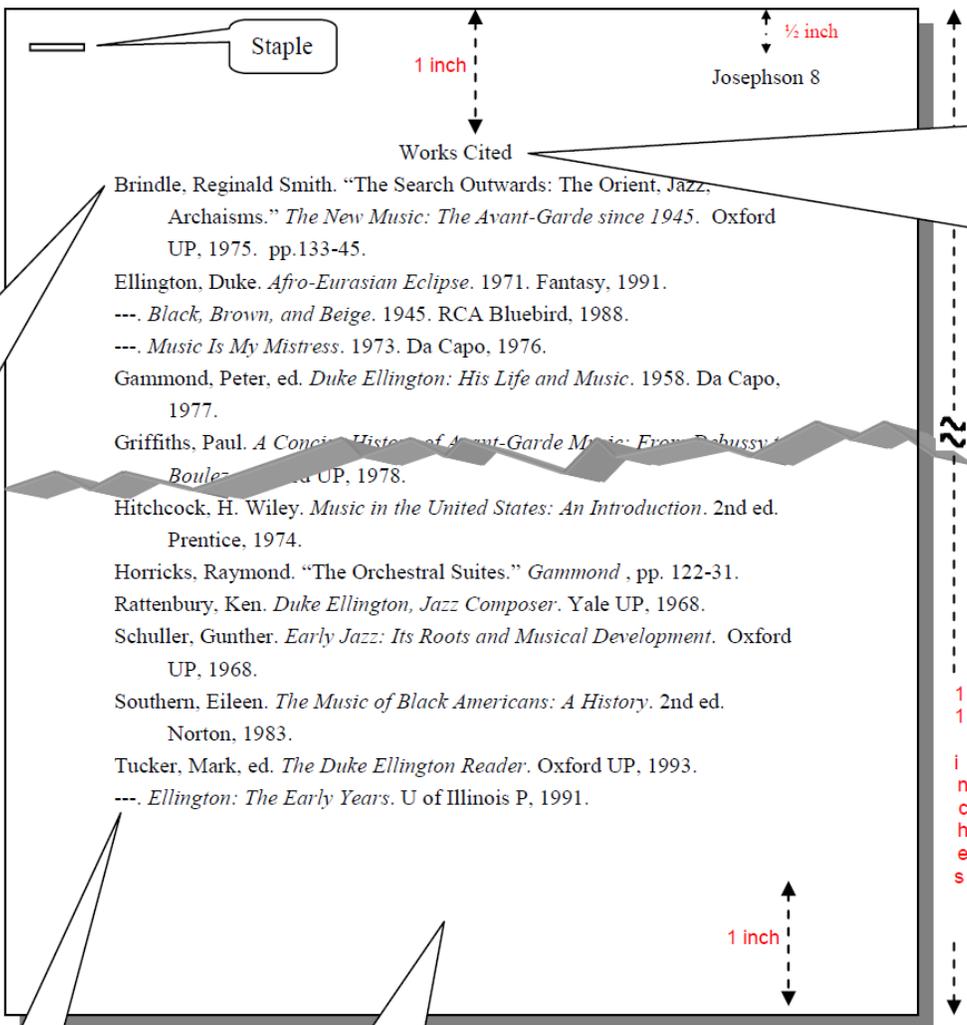
Spacing

A research paper must be double-spaced throughout, including quotations, notes, and the list of works cited or annotated list of works cited.



Like EVERYTHING else in your essay, your Works Cited should be typed in upper and lower case and DOUBLE SPACED. DO NOT SKIP lines after "Works Cited" or between citations.

MLA Format for Works Cited



"Works Cited" should be centered 1 inch from the top of the 1st page of the bibliography. On all other bibliography pages, begin typing entries here.

The first line of each entry in your list should be flush left. Subsequent lines should be indented one-half inch. This is known as a hanging indent.

If you have cited more than one work by a particular author, order them alphabetically by title, and use three hyphens in place of the author's name for every entry after the first.

No page number at the bottom

Elements of a citation

Authors' names are inverted (last name first); if a work has more than one author, invert only the first author's name, follow it with a comma, then continue listing the rest of the authors. Putting people's names in alphabetical order is done on a letter-by-letter basis. Ignore articles of speech: a, an, and the when alphabetizing citations.

Brindle, Reginald Smith. "The Search Outwards: The Orient, Jazz, Archaisms." *The New Music: The Avant-Garde since 1945*. Oxford UP, 1975, pp. 133-45.

The title of the article or book chapter is in quotations.

The title of the book is *italicized*

Publisher

Year of publication

Page numbers of the entire article or chapter.