

Recommended sources

- **Academic journals** accessed through EBSCO, ProQuest, JSTOR, and other databases available through the school library. Articles accessed from Stanford.edu and Harvard.edu are also welcome.
- The following **news organizations**: ABC News, MSNBC, CNBC, C-SPAN, CNN, CBS News, BBC.co.uk, Sky News, Politico, France 24, the Intercept, Vice, PBS.org, NPR.org, Salon, Slate, Radar, Huffington Post, Al-Jazeera, CBC (Canadian Broadcasting Corp.), ABC (Australian Broadcasting Corp.).
- **Newspapers & Magazines**: New York Times, Los Angeles Times, Boston Globe, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Sun Times, San Francisco Chronicle, Christian Science Monitor, Washington Post, The Guardian UK, The Telegraph UK, Wall Street Journal, Consumer Reports, Business Insider, The Atlantic, The Economist, The New Republic, The Nation, Forbes, Time Magazine, National Geographic, The New Yorker, USA Today, The Advocate, The Smithsonian, Vanity Fair, Mother Jones, Healthline, Discover, National Geographic, Scientific American.
- For **non-profit organizations**, it is required to check the source with me for verification, but organizations such as the American Heart Association, Livestrong, the Humane Society, and the ASPCA are always welcome.
- **Government websites**: Energy.gov, CDC.gov, NASA.gov, EPA.gov, official webpages from the State of California or other official state websites.

STOP THE INSANITY! STOP FAKE NEWS!

Okay, fake news can't really be stopped. Long before Trump popularized the term, "fake news" existed. Only now are people making a conscious effort to recognize it before ingesting its "facts."

So how can we spot "fake news"? It's easy if you follow the tips below:

- **Don't believe everything you read.** A lot of fake news headlines are hyperbolic and over-the-top sensational. These publications want to ensnare readers into their pit of fabrication. Don't let yourself be fooled.
- **Check the author's credentials.** Google their name. What credible, well-known publications have they written for in the past? If there's no name in the by-line and you're unfamiliar with the name of the website, the possibility of the story being fake news is high.
- **Check the website's URL.** If the suffix is old or the design layout looks dated, go elsewhere. Credible news websites don't look like they last

received an upgrade during the time when George W. Bush was president. Or even Barack Obama.

- **If a story seems too good or too horrible to be true,** check other news sites to see if they're reporting the same story. A big story will be covered by almost all news outlets.
- **Check quotes and sources.** A quick Google search will reveal if a person actually stated a quote, or if it was made by someone else. Or, the quote was made up, period.
- **Make sure the headline, story, and images match.** This so-called trick has dwindled a bit since 2016, but is still around.
- Refer to sites such as **Snopes**, **Factcheck.org**, or **Politifact.org** to find out if any claim is true.
- **Remember that websites, social media, and search engines follow your every move.** If you read one story, they'll produce links that will send you links to stories similar what you've liked and read. This can place you in a "reality bubble." It's okay to read a story or opinion piece that offers a different perspective on a story you're interested in because at the end of the day...
- **QUESTION EVERYTHING!** Don't be afraid to have an open mind. We all have the right to seek out the truth. It doesn't just come to us.