

Who Is An Indian? Race, Place, and the Politics of Indigeneity in the Americas

Citation and Reference Formatting

The publisher, UTP, limits choices with respect to the formatting of references, one of the key ones being that derived from the *Publication Manual of the Psychological Association*. Contrary to what had been said at the seminar, we will need to use APA format for references. Please find below concrete examples to follow when formatting your references. APA format can sometimes demand rather meticulous attention to detail. We will be using **parenthetical citations** within the text, followed by a **references** list at the end of each chapter.

ABBREVIATIONS – Here are approved abbreviations for use in reference lists:

chap. for chapter	ed. for edition
Rev. ed. for revised edition	2nd ed. for second edition
Ed. (Eds) for Editor (Editors)	Trans. for Translated by
n.d. for no date	p. (pp.) for page (pages)
Vol. for Volume (as in Vol. 3)	vols. for volumes (as in 10 vols.)
No. for Number	Pt. for Part
Suppl. for Supplement	Tech. Rep. for Technical Report

Citation Formatting

To refer to a source by one author within the main body of your text:

(Collins, 1994, p. 54)

Note that a comma separates the surname from the year, and the year from the page number. "p." needs to be inserted before the page number itself, or "pp." for a range of pages.

To refer to a source by two authors within the main body of your text:

(Collins & Read, 1990)

Note that "&" appears within the brackets.

However, when incorporating the surnames of the authors into an actual sentence, "&" is replaced by "and", for example:

In a recent study by Collins and Read (1990), previous estimates were revised to show...

To refer to two or more sources within the same parentheses:

Several studies (Dorow & O'Neal, 1979; Mullaney, 1978; Talpers, 1981)

To refer to a source authored by more than two persons:

Williams, Jones, Smith, Bradner, and Terrington (1983) found...
[first citation]

Williams et al. (1983) found...
[subsequent citations]

Other forms of parenthetical citation within the main body of your text:

Author and Date Cited in Text (No Parenthetical Citation Necessary)

In a 1989 article, Gould explores some of Darwin's most effective metaphors.

Author Not Cited in Text

As metaphors for the workings of nature, Darwin used the tangled bank, the tree of life, and the face of nature (Gould, 1989).

Author Cited in Text

Gould (1989) attributes Darwin's success to his gift for making the appropriate metaphor.

Direct Quotation with Name of Author

Gould (1989) explains that Darwin used the metaphor of the tree of life "to express the other form of interconnectedness—genealogical rather than ecological—and to illustrate both success and failure in the history of life" (p. 14).

Direct Quotation without Name of Author

Darwin used the metaphor of the tree of life "to express the other form of interconnectedness—genealogical rather than ecological" (Gould, 1989, p. 14).

Blockquotes

Smith (1982) found the following:

The "placebo effect," which had been verified in previous studies,

disappeared when behaviors were studied in this manner. Furthermore, the behaviors, were never exhibited again [*italics added*], even when reel [*sic*] drugs were administered. Earlier studies (e. g., Abdullah, 1984; Fox, 1979) were clearly premature in attributing the results to a placebo effect. (p. 276)

Note that the left side has been indented by five spaces. (The text should have been double spaced, as with everything else in the chapter.) The page number did not have to appear at the very end of the quote, it could have appeared at the start--i.e., Smith (1982, p. 276). The point of showing that here is that, unlike with some other conventions, the *final period of the sentence in a blockquote comes before the citation*, and the brackets remain curved.

To cite corporate authors, institutions as authors, or groups of authors:

First Text Citation:

(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 1981)

Subsequent text citation:

(NIMH, 1981)

If abbreviation would not be readily understandable, spell out the name each time it occurs as below, where SMU alone would not be distinctive enough.

Every text citation example:

(St. Mary's University, 1987)

Reference Formatting

BOOKS

A BOOK BY A SINGLE AUTHOR:

Nagel, P. C. (1992). *The Lees of Virginia: Seven generations of an American family*. New York: Oxford University Press.

BOOK, GROUP AUTHOR (GOVERNMENT AGENCY) AS PUBLISHER:

Mitchell, T. R., & Larson, J. R., Jr. (1987). *People in organizations: An introduction to organizational behavior* (3rd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

BOOK BY TWO AUTHORS:

Strunk, W., Jr., & White, E. B. (1983). *The elements of style* (4th ed.). New York: Macmillan.

A BOOK BY THREE OR MORE AUTHORS:

Dyal, J. A., Corning, W. C., & Willows, D. M. (2975). *Reading in psychology: The search for alternatives* (3rd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

BOOK, NO AUTHOR OR EDITOR:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary (10th ed.). (1993). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

Place the title in the author position.

Alphabetize books with no author or editor by the first significant word in the title (Merriam in this case).

In text, use a few words of the title, or the whole title if it is short, in place of an author name in the citation: (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 1993).

EDITED BOOK:

Gibbs, J. T., & Huang, L. N. (Eds.). (1991). *Children of color: Psychological interventions with minority youth*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Note. For a book with just one author and an editor as well, list the editor in parentheses after the title, as a translator is treated.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF A BOOK:

Laplace, P.S. (1951). *A philosophical essay on probabilities* (F.W. Truscott & F. L. Emory, Trans.). New York: Dover. (Original work published 1814)

If the English translation of a non-English work is used as the source, cite the English translation: Give the English title without brackets.

In text, cite the original publication date and the date of the translation: (Laplace, 1814/1951).

AN ARTICLE OR CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK:

Bell, D. (1979). The social framework of the information society. In Michael L. Dertouzoos & Joel Moses (Eds.), *The computer age: A twenty-year view* (pp. 163-211). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

AN ARTICLE IN AN EDITED BOOK BY THE SAME AUTHOR:

Weaver, R. (1953). The rhetoric of social science. In Weaver, Richard, *Ethics of rhetoric* (pp. 186-210). South Bend, IN: Gateway Editions.

Note: In this case, the name of the editor, when it is the same as the author of the chapter, is ordered differently than in other cases--so here it is "Weaver, Richard" whereas normally it would have been "Richard Weaver (Ed.)." Note also that "(Ed.)" has been dropped for this particular case.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OR DICTIONARY:

Sadie, S. (Ed.). (1980) *The new Grove dictionary of music and musicians* (6th ed., Vols. 1-20). London: Macmillan.

For major reference works with a large editorial board, you may list the name of the lead editor, followed by et al.

ARTICLES

JOURNAL ARTICLE, ONE AUTHOR:

Mellers, B. A. (2000). Choice and the relative pleasure of consequences. *Psychological Bulletin*, 126, 910-924.

Note: on the journal title as italicized, and more than that, every word in the journal title begins with a capital. The number above--126--is a *volume* number.

JOURNAL ARTICLE, TWO AUTHORS, JOURNAL PAGINATED BY ISSUE:

Klimoski, R., & Palmer, S. (1993). The ADA and the hiring process in organizations. *Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research*, 45(2), 10-36.

DAILY NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, NO AUTHOR:

New drug appears to sharply cut risk of death from heart failure. (1993, July 15). *The Washington Post*, p. A12.

Alphabetize works with no author by the first significant word in the title.

In text, use a short title for the parenthetical citation: ("New Drug," 1993).

MAGAZINE ARTICLE:

Kandel, E. R., & Squire, L. R. (2000, November 10). Neuroscience: Breaking down scientific barriers to the study of brain and mind. *Science*, 290, 1113-1120.

Give the date shown on the publication—month for monthlies or month and day for weeklies.

Give the volume number.

CITATION OF A WORK DISCUSSED IN A SECONDARY SOURCE:

Give the secondary source in the reference list: in text, name the original work, and give a citation for the secondary source. For example, if Seidenberg and McClelland's work is cited in Coltheart et al. and you did not read the work cited, list the Coltheart et al. reference in the References. In the text, use the following citation:

Text citation:

Seidenberg and McClelland's study (as cited in Coltheart, Curtis, Atkins, & Haller, 1993)

Reference list entry

Coltheart, M., Curtis, B., Atkins, P., & Haller, M. (1993). Models of Reading aloud: Dual-route and parallel-distributed-processing approaches. *Psychological Review*, 100, 589-608.

OTHER SOURCES

ABSTRACT AS ORIGINAL SOURCE:

Woolf, N. J., Young, S. L., Fanselow, M. S., & Butcher, L. L. (1991). MAP-2 expression in cholinceptive pyramidal cells of rodent cortex and hippocampus is altered by Pavlovian con-dent cortex and hippocampus is altered by Pavlovian conditioning [Abstract]. *Society for Neuroscience Abstracts*, 17, 480.

Place the description Abstract in brackets between the abstract title and the period.

BROCHURE:

Research and Training Center on Independent Living. (1993). *Guidelines for reporting and writing about people with disabilities* (4th ed.) [Brochure]. Lawrence, KS: Author.

Format references to brochures in the same way as those to entire books.

In brackets, identify the publication as a brochure.

COMPUTER SOFTWARE:

Miller, M. E. (1993). The Interactive Tester (Version 4.0) [Computer software]. Westminster, CA: Psytek Services.

MUSIC RECORDING:

General form:

Writer, A. (Date of copyright). Title of song [Recorded by artist if different from writer]. On *Title of album* [Medium of recording: CD, record, cassette, etc.]. Location: Label. (Recording date if different from copyright date)

Recording:

Shocked, M. (1992). Over the waterfall. On *Arkansas traveler* [CD]. New York: PolyGram Music.

TECHNICAL AND RESEARCH REPORTS:

Mazzeo, J., Druesne, B., Raffeld, P. C., Checketts, K. T., & Muhlstein, A. (1991). *Comparability of computer and paper-and-pencil scores for two CLEP general examinations* (CollegeBoard Rep. No. 91-5). Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service.

REPORT AVAILABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE (GPO), GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE AS GROUP AUTHOR:

National Institute of Mental Health. (1990). *Clinical training in serious mental illness* (DHHS Publication No. ADM 90-1679). Washington, DC: U. S. Government Printing Office.

Government documents available from GPO should show GPO as the publisher.

PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS AND SYMPOSIA:

Published proceedings, published contribution to a symposium, article or chapter in an edited book

Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (1991). A motivational approach to self: Integration in personality. In R. Dienstbier (Ed.), *Nebraska Symposium on Motivation: Vol. 38. Perspectives on motivation* (pp. 237-288). Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.

Capitalize the name of the symposium, which is a proper noun.

If the name of the state, province, or country is included in the name of the university, do not repeat the state, province, or country in the publisher location.

DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS AND MASTER'S THESES, OBTAINED ON UNIVERSITY MICROFILM:

Bower, D. L. (1993). Employee assistant programs supervisory referrals: Characteristics of referring and nonreferring supervisors. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 54 (01), 534B. (UMI No. 9315947)

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION:

May be letters, memos, some electronic communications, personal interviews, telephone conversations, and the like.

Not included in reference list, cite PERSONAL COMMUNICATION in TEXT ONLY.

T. K. Lutes (personal communication, April 18, 2001)

(V. G. Nguyen, personal communication, September 28, 1998)

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT:

Jones, Paul. (1989). What is the Internet? Academic Computing Services, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Available: Email: pjones@samba.acs.unc.edu.

ONLINE SOURCES:

Electronic copy of a journal article, three to five authors, retrieved from database

Borman, W. C., Hanson, M. A., Oppler, S. H., Pulakos, E. D., & White, L. A. (1993). Role of early supervisory experience in supervisor performance. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 78, 443-449. Retrieved October 23, 2000, from PsycARTICLES database.

Electronic copy of an abstract obtained from a secondary database

Fournier, M., de Ridder, D., & Bensing, J. (1999). Optimism and adaptation to multiple sclerosis: What does optimism mean? *Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 22, 303-326. Abstract retrieved October 23, 2000, from PsychINFO database.

Daily newspaper article, electronic version available by search

Hilts, P. J. (1999, February 16). In forecasting their emotions, most people flunk out. *New York Times*. Retrieved November 21, 2000, from <http://www.nytimes.com/>

Abstract on CD-ROM

Meyer, A.S., & Bock, K. (1992). The tip-of-the tongue phenomenon. [CD-ROM]. *Memory & Cognition*, 20, 715-726. Abstract from: SilverPlatter File: PsycLIT Item: 80-16351

Electronic Subscription Databases

Digital Equipment Corp. (1994 October 4---filing date). Annual report to stockholders. Retrieved September 30, 1997 from LEXIS-NEXIS Academic Universe (Category: Company Financial Information)
<http://web.lexis-nexis.com/universe>

Website with a known author

Forte, M.C. (2007). *Santa Rosa Carib Community*. Retrieved August 21, 2007, from <http://www.kacike.org/srcc/>

Website without a known author

The Hacker's Blog (2007). Retrieved August 21, 2007, from <http://www.inventedURL.com>

Note: within the main body of your text, you can refer to the above site in the following manner, as an example: "One online report asserted that these events never transpired (*The Hacker's Blog*, 2007)." Or, as another example: "According to a report I read on *The Hacker's Blog* (2007)."

Note also: if citing an essay or specific part of a website which has its own URL and its own identifiable title, use either of the above formats, depending on whether the author is known. However, pay attention to how the source may seem to want itself to be cited—as one concrete example, the following is a blog, but derives from a newsletter format, so this might be an option:

Assing, T. (2007). Popular myths about Caribbean history. *The CAC Review*. Retrieved August 21, 2007, from <http://cacreview.blogspot.com/2007/08/popular-myths-about-caribbean-history.html>