The citation style explained in this handout follows the specification of the “APA style”. You must follow it for all written assignments. For more information on formatting bibliographic entries and documenting sources in the APA style, see chapter 7 of The Random House Handbook.

**Bibliography format**

**A book by a single author:**


Note that you can add any additional relevant information (like the original publication date of a book) in brackets after the main entry.

**A book by more than one author:**


**Articles appearing in books:**


**Articles appearing in a journal with continuous pagination:**


**Articles appearing in a magazine with separate pagination for each issue:**


**Works by the an author published in the same year:**

Distinguish works published in the same year by the same author by placing a lower-case letter after the date, starting with “a”.


**Anonymous authors:**

Cite works without an identified author as “Anonymous,” unless you can supply the author’s name, which should be placed in brackets.

Examples:


**Movies**

Provide the name of the director, the year, the title and the production company.


**Material from the internet**

Provide the author and title of the website, the year of its latest revision (or the current year if that information is unavailable) the URL and the date you retrieved the information. The author could be an individual, but it’s more likely to be a corporate author. (If you can’t identify an author for a source, you probably shouldn’t use it). For example:


Parenthetical References

Provide parenthetical references in your text where appropriate. Obviously, you must cite all direct quotations. But you also must acknowledge information and opinions you only paraphrase, and the source of ideas or interpretations that are not your own.

Any work noted in a reference must also appear in the bibliography. The rules for citation of books and articles are straightforward:

(President’s Council 2003).
(Paul 1995, 42).
(Watson 2003, 403-5).
(Singh 1999, 45-6, 48).

In the case of a long and unwieldy corporate author, you can provide an abbreviation in the parenthetical reference as long as you note the abbreviation in brackets in the bibliography. For example:


(OSU 2006).

Format

A separate title page should include the following information: the paper’s title; your name; the course number; the assignment; the date. Each page should numbered, but do not include your name on the interior pages. (I fold back the cover in order to read papers anonymously).

Double-space and use a 12-point font. Set left and right margins at 1.25”, and top and bottom at 1”. The typical page should contain approximately 275 words.
The Promise and Perils of James Watson's Crusade Against "Genetic Injustice"

Jane Q. Spartan
LBS 133
Paper on DNA: Pandora’s Box

January 24th, 2008
Watson argues strongly against the notion that humans have no right to interfere with nature. He grounds his opinion on an understanding of the evolutionary process. "The nature out there isn't the product of great design," he insists. "No one's written a book. It's just evolution happening and this evolution depends on random changes in the genetic messages which make some organism better able to survive than others not that able" (Glover 2003). This deliberately echoes the definition of evolution by natural selection first elaborated publicly by Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace in the nineteenth century (Paul 1995, 6, 27-8). Watson's evolutionary moral vision thoroughly rejects any concept of teleology or theology. He has a "straightforward answer" to those who accuse geneticists of playing god: "if we don't play god, who will?" (Glover 2003).

Not all scientists share Watson's atheism, of course. Francis Collins, who succeeded Watson as director of the Human Genome Project, openly expresses his religious faith, which he sees as entirely compatible with his scientific work (Watson 2003, 184; Collins 2006). The apparent con-
Bibliography


