

What to Do with Your Reference List

Using the American Political Science Association (APSA) Format

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If you have any corrections or requested additions,
please feel free to contact the author at oforsber@utk.edu.

Thank you.

Disclaimer: This work is fundamentally based on the APSA Style.

American Political Science Association. 2001. *Style Manual for Political Science*.
Revised ed. Washington, DC: American Political Science Association.

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Parenthetical Citations

The American Political Science Association style manual calls for in-text (or parenthetical) citations. The general form of the citation is (Last Name Year: Page). For example, if I am quoting from page 18 of Håvard Hegre's 2000 article in the *Journal of Peace Research*, the parenthetical citation would be (Hegre 2000: 18). If I am not directly quoting him, it would be (Hegre 2000).

If I were to quote from page 313 of Mark Kurlansky's 1999 book entitled *The Basque History of the World*, the citation would be (Kurlansky 1999: 313). Were it not a quote, I would cite it as (Kurlansky 1999).

For works with more than one author, separate by commas and by an 'and.' Thus, (Smith and Forsberg 2005), (Vonesh and Chinchilli 1997: 386), (OECD 1975), and (Crenshaw, Ameen, and Christenson 1997). There are exceptions, however. If there are more than three authors, only mention the first one, followed by 'et al.'. Thus, (Deutsch, et al. 1967), not (Deutsch, Edinger, Macridis, and Merritt 1967). However, if there was a work by Deutsch, Williams, Patterson, and Drake in 1967, the first would be cited as (Deutsch, Edinger, et al. 1967) and the second as (Deutsch, Williams, et al. 1967). This distinguishes between the two references. However, if the Deutsch, Williams, et al. work was published in some year other than 1967 (like 1986), they would be (Deutsch, et al. 1967) and (Deutsch, et al. 1984). Here, there would be no confusion.

Formatting the Reference List

You are not providing a bibliography for your papers when using APSA style. Technically speaking, a bibliography list *all* works about the subject. Here, you create a list of works to which you refer in your paper. You do not include *anything* other than those works to which you refer.

The reference list should begin on a new page at the end of your paper. Title it simply as either “Reference” or “Reference List” (of course without the quotation marks) and ensure that it has the same formatting as do your first-level headings.

Again, this is important, include reference only for works that you have actually cited in your paper. Alphabetize the entries by the author’s last name. If your list includes several works by the same author, arrange them chronologically and repeat the author’s name at the beginning of each reference. Do not alphabetize the authors within a reference. These authors have decided to list themselves in that manner, and you should keep it as such. Thus, “Schmidt, Shelley and Bardes,” not “Bardes, Schmidt, and Shelly,” or “Smith and Forsberg,” not “Forsberg and Smith.”

Finally, double-space all lines, and indent the other lines of each entry. This latter is called a “hanging indent.” It is customary to have a hanging indent of a normal tab length – a half inch.

Journal Article

Ackleson, Jason. 2003. "Directions in Border Security Research." *Social Science Journal* 40(4): 573-81.

The author's name is Jason Ackleson, and his article was published in 2003.

The name of the article is "Directions in Border Security Research." It needs to be in roman face, set off by quotation marks, and ended with a period if it does not already end with some other punctuation mark (! or ?).

The name of the journal is "Social Science Journal". The journal name is to be italicized in the reference list. It also does not end with any punctuation.

Here, the 40 is the volume number, and 4 is the issue number. Only provide the issue number if neither the month nor the season is provided. The month or season are preferred to providing an issue number.

Notice also that for the page numbers, 573-581, the second hundred position is dropped, as it is superfluous. This only happens at the hundred level. Thus, 1135-65 is acceptable, but 1135-165 is not. Also, 635-39 is acceptable, while 635-9 is not. And, 36-39 is acceptable, but 36-9 is not.

Almond, Gabriel Abraham. 1958. "Research Note: A Comparative Study of Interest Groups and the Political Process." *American Political Science Review* 52(March): 270-82.

This includes an issue numbered by the month.

Crandall, Russell. 2001. "Explicit Narcotization: U.S. Policy toward Colombia during the Samper Administration." *Latin American Politics and Society* 43(Autumn): 95-120.

This includes an issue numbered by season.

Farrington, David P. 1998. "Predictors, Causes, and Correlates of Male Youth Violence." *Crime and Justice* 24(): 421-75.

If there is no issue number, place the parentheses, but put nothing in them.

Galam, Serge, and Alain Mauger. 2003. "On Reducing Terrorism Power: A Hint from Physics." *Physica A* 323(May): 695-704.

Crenshaw, Edward M., Ansari Z. Ameen, and Matthew Christenson. 1997. "Population Dynamics and Economic Development: Age-Specific Population Growth Rates and Economic Growth in Developing Countries, 1965 to 1990." *American Sociological Review* 62(December): 974-84.

Multiple authors are added in this manner. Note that only the first author is listed last name first. All authors are separated by commas, with the last author garnering an 'and'.

Hegre, Håvard. 2000. "Development and the Liberal Peace: What Does it Take to Be a Trading State?" *Journal of Peace Research* 37(January): 5-30.

When faced with people who use foreign letters in their name, you must reproduce those letters as long as they are roman alphabet-based. Thus, you would write Ångstrom instead of Angstrom and José María Peña instead of Jose Maria Pena, but Aristotle instead of Αριστοτέλης and Osama bin Laden (or Usama bin Laden) instead of بن أسامة لادن.

Magazine Article

Cavallo, Alfred J. 2005. "Oil: Caveat Empty." *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 61(3): 16-18.

Côté, Elizabeth. 2005. "National Dialogue and Guinea's Civil Society Movement." *Democracy at Large* 1(3): 16-17.

Webster, P. J., G. J. Holland, J. A. Curry, and H. R. Chang. 2005. "Changes in Tropical Cyclone Number, Duration, and Intensity in a Warming Environment." *Science* 309(5742): 1844-46.

Notice how close this is to the format of an article reference. It should be the same, as both are examples of periodicals. Unfortunately, however, not all magazines offer volume and issue representation. The same rules apply as above for what you are missing – to a point.

Newspaper Article

Benton, Scott. 1999. "Israelis Last Election." *New York Times* February 12: C7.

The c7 refers to section C, page 7. You may be able to use a simple page number if the sections are not individually numbered.

Teague, Scott. 2005. "Display Offends Some, Reinforces Others' Beliefs." *The Daily Beacon* April 18: 1.

Here, the article starts on the front page. For newspapers, the date of publication is preferred to the volume/issue designation, even though newspapers have them as well.

Books

Schelling, Thomas C. 1960. *The Strategy of Conflict*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

This is simple. The author's name is Thomas C. Schelling. He published the book in 1960. The title of the book is "The Strategy of Conflict." Note that it is in italics and ends in a punctuation mark, either an added period, or the natural mark. It was published in Cambridge, MA by Harvard University Press.

Sederberg, Peter C. 1989. *Terrorist Myths: Illusion, Rhetoric, and Reality*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

This is the same as the previous example.

Steinberg, Jonathan. 1996. *Why Switzerland?* New York: Cambridge University Press.

Here, since everyone knows that New York is in New York, only the city is needed. Other examples of this include London, Los Angeles, Mexico City, and Chicago. When in doubt, add the state.

Przweorski, Adam, and Henry Teune. 1970. *The Logic of Comparative Social Inquiry*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.

Here is an example with two authors. This should be evident by now.

Hobbes, Thomas. 1998 [1651]. *Leviathan*, ed. J.C.A. Gaskin. New York: Oxford University Press.

Here, Hobbes first published this manuscript in 1651, but the edition I used was an edited volume published in 1998. This is only done for "the classics."

Zedong, Mao. 1989 [1961]. *Guerrilla Warfare*, trans. Samuel B. Griffith II. Washington, DC: U.S. Marine Corps.

Here is another example. This includes a translation notation, as Mao did not write in English and I do not read in Cantonese. Note that the comma is not italicized.

Guevara, Ernesto Che. 2004. *Diarios en Motocicleta: Notas de Viaje*. New York: Ocean Press.

Of course, if you actually used the Spanish version, you cite the Spanish version. If you used a version not written with a roman or quasi-roman script, transliterate it into the roman script.

Plato. 2005. *Essential Dialogues of Plato*. Translated by Benjamin Jowett. New York: Barnes & Noble Books.

This is yet another example. This is an alternate way of designating a translation. It is being deprecated in favor of the previous two examples as it is more in line with the notation for edited editions.

OECD. 1972. *OECD Labour Force Statistics 1959-1970 (Statistiques Rétrospectives de l'OCDE 1959-1970)*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

This is an example with a corporate author. Here, there is no specific person taking credit for the work, so it belongs to the corporation (organization). The abbreviation of the organization (author position) is done only for those organizations with long names and for those who are familiar.

American Political Science Association. 2001. *Style Manual for Political Science*. Revised ed. Washington, DC: American Political Science Association.

Here is an example of a corporate author without a well-known abbreviation.

Post, Jerrold M. 2000. "Psychological and Motivational Factors in Terrorist Decision-Making: Implications for CBW Terrorism." In *Toxic Terror: Assessing Terrorist Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons*, ed. Jonathon B. Tucker. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 271-90.

Here, Post wrote a chapter in an edited collection. The chapter is entitled "Psychological and Motivational Factors in Terrorist Decision-Making: Implications for CBW Terrorism," and the book is titled "Toxic Terror: Assessing Terrorist Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons." The editor of the book is Jonathon B. Tucker. Note the position of the punctuation. Also note that the page numbers refer to the page numbers of the chapter in the book. Why are the page numbers not preceded by a colon as per usual? Good question.

Stirnimann, Victor-Pierre. 2002. "The Terror and the Temple." In *Jungian Reflections on September 11*, ed. Luigi Zoja and Donald Williams. New York: Verlag, 87-109.

Here is a second example. In this case, there are two editors for the book.

Sutton, Michael. 2002. *Bear in Mind These Dead... An Index of Deaths from the Conflict in Ireland, 1969-1993*. Revised ed. Belfast: Beyond the Pale Publications.

If the book you use is a second edition or a revised edition, here is how you signify it. Oh, Belfast also is one of those cities that does not need a country designation.

Dissertation or Thesis

Flanagan, Judith Ann. 2004. "Special Event Communication in the Age of Terrorism."
Ph.D. Dissertation. University of Tennessee.

Liedtke, Christoph J. 1990. "Counterterrorism: Tracing the Consequences of a Flawed
Strategy, an Anatomy of the Decision Making Process to Bomb Libya." M.A.
Thesis. University of Tennessee.

There is an option of abbreviating 'Dissertation' to 'diss.' I recommend against it.

Also note that the title is in quotation marks and roman face.

Paper Presented at a Conference or Meeting

Forsberg, Ole J. 2005. "Ethnonational Terrorism: An Empirical Theory of Indicators at the State Level, 1985-2000." Presented at the Global International Studies Conference, Istanbul, Turkey.

Forsberg, Ole J. 2005. "Political Parties and Terrorism: Another Reason Democracies Are More Prone to Domestic Terrorism." Presented at the annual International Studies Association – South Conference, Miami, Florida.

Note that everything is in roman face.

Government-type Sources

Legal reference (Court Case)

Marbury v. Madison. 1803. 1 Cranch 137.

Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod v. FCC. 1998. 141 F.3d 344, 349.

Hearing

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. 1985. Famine in Africa. 99th Cong., 1st sess., January 17.

Same information as for a Congressional report or document, except the date replaces the report or document number.

Presidential proclamations and executive orders

Reagan, Ronald. 1984. Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, Proclamation 5142. Federal Register, vol. 49, no. 2, p. 341.

The p. is used here to distinguish the page number from the volume and issue numbers.

Treaties

U.S. Department of State. 1963. Nuclear Weapons Test Ban, August 5. TIAS no. 5433. U.S. Treaties and Other International Agreements, vol. 14, pt. 3.

“TIAS” indicates the treaty series.

Internet-based Sources

You only use these modifications if there is no hard copy available for your source. Thus, newspaper articles gotten online are cited as if you got them from the original newspaper.

The only things you cite as being Internet-based are those that either differ significantly (in terms of content) from their hard copy-based counterparts or those that have no hard copy-based counterparts.

Phillips, Rebecca. 2004. "What's on the Collection Plate?" *Beliefnet*. May 4. http://www.beliefnet.com/features/tithing_chart.html (March 22, 2005).

The first date (May 4) is the posting date. This is not always available, but you should spend time looking for it. Often, it is hidden in the Page Information headers and can be retrieved by looking at "Page Info" on your browser. It may also be available by looking at the "Page Source" towards the top.

The IRL is written out in full, including the protocol used to access it (http in this case).

The date in parentheses is the date that I last accessed the webpage.

Solana, Javier (Madariaga). 2005. "Plenary: The Way Ahead." *Club de Madrid*. March 10. <http://www.clubmadrid.org/cmadrid/index.php?id=564> (June 1, 2005).

Another example with all of the parts available.

TerrorismFiles.org. 2003. "Terrorist Organizations: al-Qa'ida." *Terrorism Files (Nabou)*. http://www.terrorismfiles.org/organisations/al_qaida.html (November 28, 2003).

This is an example where there is a corporate author for the webpage. Reference it as you would a normal corporate author. The webpage IRL acts as the publication information. Also, in this example, I could not locate the posting date.

Haven, Paul, and Katherine Shader. 2005. "Ethnic Rifts Tearing at al-Qaida." *Yahoo News* (The Associated Press). http://news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/ap/20050511/ap_on_re_as/al_qaida_ethnic_rift_8. (May 11, 2005).

Here, the IRL is longer than a line. So the question is, Where to break it? There are three rules available to allow you to get the spacing to work out to be neat and tidy. First, break it before common punctuation marks (period, comma, question mark, exclamation point), otherwise they may get confused as normal punctuation. Second, break it after URI-specific marks (/, :, /, @, &). Third, break it at the normal break points for words.

NEVER use hyphens when you break a long URI.

Indirect Sources

Rogow, Arnold. 1957. "Comment on Smith and Apter: or, Whatever Happened to the Great Issues?" *American Political Science Review* 51(September): 772. Quoted in David M. Ricci. 1984. *The Tragedy of Political Science: Politics, Scholarship, and Democracy*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 19.

There should be no surprises here. Write the original reference first, the referrer second, and tie them together with "Quoted in." The 772 is the page number of the original reference, and the 19 is the page number of where the later book cites the original.