

How to Cite Other People's Work:

If you use other people's work you will have to acknowledge it clearly. There are several ways to do this and different fields have cultivated different styles. The social sciences and the humanities love footnotes, endnotes and all kinds of notes. Natural scientists frown upon them. This course fulfils the natural science requirement - so you already know one thing to avoid...

Direct citations:

Perfectly acceptable in many fields - generally frowned upon (to say it gently) in many scientific fields. So, here is the rule for this class: **no direct citations in your paper**. Write your own stuff. I know, you learned how to copy things in highschool. It's a valuable skill, especially for secretaries and monks who lived prior to the invention of the printing press. For either job you are in the wrong place.

OK, say you want to use a quote to start off your paper. That's fine as long as it is clearly marked as such (citation marks, italic font etc.).

Citations in the text and list of references:

You have to cite every source you use for your paper. This includes a brief reference (e.g., Jones, 1980, Smith & Jones, 1995a; Smith & Jones, 1995b Jackson et al., 2002) in the text where the source is used and a complete reference (in alphabetical order) at the end of the paper.

If you want to refer to someone's work you could do it like this:
Jackson et al. (2002) analyzed umpteen volcanoes and found ..., while Smith and Jones (1995b) had concluded earlier ...

Remember:

1 author: (Jones, 1980)
2 authors: (Smith and Jones, 1995a)
3 or more authors: (Jackson et al., 2002)
(the et al. stands for "*et alii*", Latin for "*and others*")

You have to follow this style! Do not use footnotes, do not include page numbers, do not spell out the author's first names, make sure the comma separates the author list from the publication year. Note: If you have two references that have the same author(s) and publication year, mark them as shown in the example.

Jackson, M., Smith, P.T. and Meyers, S., On the chemistry of volcanoes, *Volcano Chemistry*, 35, 234-245, 2002.

Jones, M.A., Volcanic gasses, in *Volcanoes*, P. Brown and J. Purple (eds.), p. 112-118, MacMillan Publishing, New York, 1st ed. 1980

Smith, P.T., Jones, M.A., Volcanospotting in the Andes, *Journal of Volcano Studies*, 21, 124-131, 1995a.

Smith, P.T., Jones, M.A., More Volcanoes in the Andes, *Journal of Volcano Studies*, 21, 124-131, 1995b.

Internet resources should be cited by the authors name (last name first), followed by the title of the web site in quotation marks, the title of the complete work in italics (if applicable), the URL, and the date visited (in parenthesis).

In general, you should avoid internet sources for your paper (why ?) and stick to stuff that's in print in peer reviewed journals.

Jones, M.A., "Volcanoes in South America", *Volcano Times Travel Supplement*, Oct. 12th 2002, <http://volcano/archive/12102002/travel/jones.html> (9-10-2003).

The Student Handbook has a section on academic honesty, which is worth reading.

Finally, according to the American Heritage Dictionary (1994):

to cite v. cit•ed, cit•ing	1. To quote as an authority or example. 2. To mention as support, illustration, or proof. ...
to site v. sit•ed, sit•ing	To situate or locate...

So, please, spell it properly.

The American Heritage Dictionary, 3rd ed., Bantam Publishers, New York, pp. 952, 1994