AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (APSA)
STYLE MANUAL

CITATIONS

General Principles

Citations are brief notes on any sources that are quoted or paraphrased in the text of your paper. Citations are set off by parentheses and appear before the ending punctuation mark of any text quoted or paraphrased. Citations are designed to provide an immediate source information without interrupting the flow of the narrative. The three components given in a citation can be used to quickly locate the cited work's full reference in the paper's bibliography.

Three Components of Citations with Examples

1. The *last* name of the author(s) or editor(s);
   a. If the work is edited instead of authored, include the abbreviation ed. or eds. after the editor(s) name(s).
   <div align="center">

   (Crotty ed. 1991, 359-78)
   </div>
   b. If there are two or three authors or editors, cite all last names each time.
   <div align="center">

   (Goodin and Klingemann eds. 1996, 25-31)
   </div>
   c. If there are four or more authors, the abbreviated Latin phrase et al. ("and others") should follow the first author's name, even in the first reference.
   <div align="center">

   (Angel et al. 1986, 101-03)
   </div>
   d. If more than one work is cited, arrange the citations in alphabetical order and separate them with semicolons.
   <div align="center">

   (Confucius 1951, 32; Gurdjieff 1950, 644; Wanisaburo 1926a, 59-67)
   </div>

2. Followed by the year of publication, with only a blank space in between the author(s) and year;
   a. If more than one work included in your bibliography is by the same author and was published in the same year, add lowercase letters to the dates of publication in both the citations and the bibliographic references.
   <div align="center">

   (Almond 1960a, 34-37; Almond 1960b, 378)
   </div>
   b. If the work is forthcoming, use the abbreviation n.d. for "no date."
   <div align="center">

   (Lowery n.d., 43-47)
   </div>

3. *Usually* followed by page or chapter numbers, preceded by a comma and blank space; note that no abbreviations for p. or pp. are given.
   <div align="center">

   (Lowery 1993, 121-22)
   </div>
   a. If chapter number(s) are given, use the abbreviation chap. or chaps.
   <div align="center">

   (Lowery 1993, chap. 7)
   </div>
   b. If the citation is to the work as a whole, no page or chapter numbers are given.
   <div align="center">

   (Lowery 1993)
   </div>

REFERENCES

General Principles

References provide complete source information to aid further research. Include no reference that is not actually cited in your paper. All references in your paper's bibliography should be listed alphabetically by author or editor's last name. When there are several works by the same author or editor, place them in chronological order, with the earliest publication first, repeating the name of the author or editor with each new entry.

Single-space within references and double-space between. Place a *hanging indent* code at the beginning of each reference so that the second and following lines in each reference are indented. To insert a hanging indent code in

- MS-WORD, use the *CTRL + T* keys
- WordPerfect, use the *CTRL + F7* keys

Four Components of References

1. The author or editor's *full* name(s).
2. The publication year.
3. The title(s) [Use headline capitalization.]
   a. For *books*, give both the main title and subtitle in italics, separated by a colon.
   b. For *journal articles*, give the *article* title first in quotation marks, followed by the *journal* title in italics.
4. The facts of publication followed by a period.
   a. For *books*:
      i. The city and state or country of publication, separated by a comma and followed by a colon. [Use the two-letter postal abbreviation for the state or country.]
      ii. The publisher's name.
   b. For *journal articles*:
      i. The volume number followed by a colon.
      ii. The starting and ending page numbers separated by a hyphen.

Examples of Book References

One author

> **Kessel, John H. 1968. *The Goldwater Coalition: Republican Strategies in 1964*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.**

Two or three authors   [The surname comes first for the initial author only, and a comma separates the names.]

> **Sorauf, Frank, and Paul Allen Beck. 1988. *Party Politics in America*. 6th ed. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.**

Four or more authors

> **Campbell, Angus et al. 1964. *The American Voter: An Abridgement*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.**

Edited collection as a whole

> **Ball, Terence, James Farr, and Russell L. Hanson, eds. 1988. *Political Innovation and Conceptual Change*. New York: Cambridge University Press.**

One chapter in an edited collection   [The chapter title is in quotation marks.]

> **Hermann, Margaret G. 1984. "Personality and Foreign Policy Decision Making: A Study of Fifty-Three Heads of Government." In *Foreign Policy Decision Makind*, eds. Donald A. Sylvan and Steve Chan. New York: Praeger.**

Examples of Journal Article References

Journals with continuous pagination for each volume [most scholarly journals]

> **Aldrich, John H. 1980. "A Dynamic Model of Presidential Nomination Campaigns." *American Political Science Review* 74:651-69.**

Journals in which pagination begins anew with each issue [few scholarly journals, more common in magazines]

> **Brofenbrenner, Martin. 1985. "Early American Leaders: Institutional and Critical Traditions." *American Economic Review* 75(6):13-27.**