

In-text Citations: Method and Uses

Folks/Guys/People:

As per term paper instructions, you are required to use the APA style **in-text** citation method for *citations*—also known sometimes as the “author-date” system. The purpose of this document is to, first, provide you with actual published examples of how *citations*—also known as *references* or *works cited* when full bibliographic information is provided (usually at the end of a document, article, or book)—should appear in the body of your paper *and*, second, to show you the principal uses of citations. Needless to say, every citation must appear in the references sections at the end of your paper in its *full* bibliographic form. Question: What is the difference between a “citation” and a “reference”? I have just given you the answer; reread the above. Note: Below, my own comments are in a different font/color. Do NOT skip the footnotes of the quoted material!

Example 1

In the items 1 through 4, below,

(a) a general statement is referenced by citations without the indication of page numbers. First, because there are no direct quotes involved, and, second, because the statements are, to some extent, “summaries” of the cited works. What this means for the reader is that the entire works or large sections of them (and not specific pages) must be referred to as sources for the statements.

(b) Notice also that in items 1 and 4 the citations appear as part of the sentences while in items 2 and 3 they appear separately from the paragraphs. Why the difference? One refers only to the sentences, while the other refers to the entire paragraphs.

Item 1

The private, four-year liberal arts college is a very uniquely U.S. institutional gloss on the imported traditions of Cambridge and Oxford—especially in terms of the mission of the university and the clientele (**Ben-David, 1992**). ← This citation is part of the sentence but only in a structural sense (see item 4 below by comparison). Notice citation comprises, in this instance, in parenthesis, the source author’s last name, comma, year of publication of the source. In other words, pay super careful attention to punctuation! You will lose points for improper punctuation in citations and in the references or bibliography section of your paper. By the way, in the references (or bibliography) section at the end of *your* paper the full bibliographic information for this citation must appear, listed alphabetically, in this form: Ben-David, Joseph. 1992. *Centers of Learning: Britain, France, Germany, United States*. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction.

Item 2

The apogee of this influence was undoubtedly reached during the presidency at Tuskegee of Robert Russa Moton (from 1915–1935), the successor to Booker T. Washington. Upon the latter’s death, Moton inherited Washington’s mantle and became the steward of Tuskegee and the country’s unofficial consultant on African American affairs. Subscribing to the same philosophy as that of Washington’s, he courted Euro-American liberals with as much fervor as his mentor. Moton, however, as just noted, was, like many other African American intellectuals and notables of his generation, also a firm believer in the concept of the white-man’s burden (or “African redemption.”) Further, believing that the surest path to taking up this burden lay in a combination of Christian evangelism and secular education as conceived at Hampton and Tuskegee, Moton (like such ambassadors of the Tuskegee gospel in Africa as Thomas Jesse Jones, J. E. Kwegyir Aggrey and Charles T. Loram), became an indefatigable champion of the model for all the “benighted” in Africa, and elsewhere. (**Marable, 1982**) ← Citation is NOT part of the sentence,

because it refers to the entire paragraph. That is, if the reader wanted to know where the information in this entire paragraph came from then she/he would consult this source: Marable, 1982.

Item 3

The Eurocentric mythology regarding the rise of Western global hegemony rests on two pillars. First, as was indicated in Chapter 2, that whatever contributions arrived in Europe from elsewhere (be it in the form of scientific ideas, or technology or capital accumulation, etc.) were irrelevant to the rise of Europe because they were of inconsequential magnitude. Second, that the Europeans, being blessed by God (or nature), were always destined for great things because of their inherent intellectual and/or environmental superiority. In other words, the Eurocentric version of history posits the following scenario as valid: imagine that the planet had only comprised the European peninsula populated only by Europeans; the Europe of today (in terms of modernity) would still have emerged, because modernity is an entirely autarkic European invention. This version of history is only possible by means of a mythic construction of a highly distorted and abbreviated European history. Observe that it is a myth in both senses of the word: a patent untruth and as a widely accepted false belief by a culture regarding the history of its own genesis. (Amin, 1989; Blaut, 1993) ← Here the citation is made up of two different sources; therefore, they are separated by a semi-colon.

Item 4

Note that the concept of Eurocentrism, as Amin (1989) has pointed out, embodies two senses: one signifies values (in the form of racism, bigotry, prejudices, etc.), while the other refers to a presumed empirical reality (embodied in the notion of European exceptionalism or historical priority as constituting a historical actuality). While it is possible that not all Eurocentrists are guilty of subscribing to the concept in both senses in that theoretically one can believe in the empiricism of European exceptionalism without holding any racist prejudices, it is difficult to imagine that the two can be separated in practice because subscription to the first is bound to seduce one into subscription to the other. In other words, to believe in the myth of European exceptionalism and simultaneously believe in the equality and dignity of all human beings does not appear to be a viable project in practice; certainly those from outside the West who interact with Westerners generally, going by anecdotal evidence, see this to be the case. Additionally: it may also be pointed out that Eurocentrism does not refer to a love of things European, but of believing that things European are inherently superior to things elsewhere; for example, to be a lover of European cuisine does not in itself make one a Eurocentric, but on the other hand the belief that European cuisine is superior to that of others, does. ← In this example the citation is grammatically part of the sentence and therefore only the year of publication appears in parenthesis.

Example 2

In item 5, below,

(a) the citation for the quote—from a source by an author called May—appears at the end of the quote, with the page number of course. Notice that the italicization of part of the quote (to indicate emphasis) was not in the original, so the author is telling the reader that he/she has added the emphasis by italicizing it.

(b) Item 1 has a footnote, but it is not a bibliographic footnote, it is an explanatory footnote. However, within this footnote the reader is directed to a number of reference sources (indicated in the same style as in the body of the text).

(c) In the quote from Fidel Castro there is no indication of page number because the source was a transcript of a radio broadcast without its own pagination.

(d) By the way, the reference to Seekings and Natrass, interestingly, also includes an evaluative comment by the author with the words “excellent study.”

Item 5

Heretical this may appear, especially to the denizens of the right wing think tanks funded by U.S. capital that abound in the United States,¹ intensifying economic ties with the United States and other Western economies along conventional or traditional lines

1. Here is a small sampling of the more well-known of these organizations: American Enterprise Institute, Bradley Foundation, Brookings Institution, Cato Institute, Claremont Institute, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Competitive Enterprise Institute, Ethics and Public Policy Center, Free Congress Foundation, Freedom Works, George C. Marshall Institute, Heartland Institute, Heritage Foundation, Hoover Institution, Hudson Institute, Institute for Contemporary Studies, Manhattan

augur more of the same for the vast majority of the South African people: a regime of the rich few (which now include a small group of compradorial blacks—the bureaucratic bourgeoisie in the making) getting richer, and the poor getting even poorer. Consider the current circumstances of the mass of the South African people:

South Africa is an upper-middle-income country with a per capita income similar to that of Botswana, Brazil, Malaysia or Mauritius. Despite this relative wealth, the experience of the majority of South African households is either one of outright poverty, or of continued vulnerability to becoming poor. Furthermore, the distribution of income and wealth in South Africa may be *the most unequal in the world*. (May, 2000, p. 2) (Emphasis added.)

Interestingly, even Fidel Castro was moved to comment on this circumstance during a state-visit to South Africa in September 1998 in an address before the joint session of that country's parliament:

Today there are still two South Africas, which I should not refer to as white and black, those terms should be forever banished if a multiracial and united country is to be built. I rather put it another way: two South Africas, one rich and one poor, one and the other; one where an average family receives two times the income of the other; one in which 13 out of every 1,000 children die before reaching their first year of life; another in which the number of children who die is 57; one in which life expectancy is 73 years, another where it is only 56 years. (From a transcript of the speech prepared by *Radio Reloj*, Havana)

Similarly, in their excellent study **Seekings and Natrass (2005)** draw attention to a very troubling development: that while economic inequality between the races appears to be slowly but steadily declining, economic inequality within each of the different racial groups is rapidly increasing; most especially among the majority of the population (Afro-South Africans).

Example 3

In item 6, below,

(a) the page number for the quote from Hearn (2000) appears separately from this citation because the citation (and the quote itself) is grammatically integrated into the sentence.

(b) Item 6 has three explanatory footnotes (nos. 2, 3, and 4) attached to it, and I want you to examine them carefully. Both footnote nos. 2 and 3 refer to reports but in no. 3 the full title of the report is provided together with the citation. Why the difference? In no. 3 the author wants you to know the title of the report right away (instead of turning to the bibliography at the end of the work) not only because it is summative but also because she/he feels the title lends force to the material. (Notice that the rest of the bibliographic information for the citation is indicated as appearing in the bibliography, hence the form "Human Rights Watch (1998).")

(c) In the same footnote, there is reference to a news story but there is no indication of a bibliographic citation for it. Why? Because the author gives you all the necessary bibliographic information within the footnote. In this work, the author did not provide bibliographic information on references to newspapers, in the bibliographic or "works cited" section of the book—choosing instead to, idiosyncratically, provide it within the text of the work. NOTE: For the term paper you will be writing for me, do not do copy this approach.

(d) Still on footnote no. 3, the author does not provide any citations for the part appearing in the third paragraph (dealing with the U.S. and the Bush (Jr.) Administration). Why? Because the author assumes that given the currency and media ubiquity of the news material that is being referenced he/she feels it would be redundant to provide specific citations to it. I suspect that there is also some degree of scholarly authority being invoked here to mitigate the absence of citations. (Note: you are NOT permitted to emulate this strategy; you must provide citations for all material where usually expected.)

Item 6

One of the most alarming symptoms of this increase in poverty is not only the extraordinarily high levels of crime, but the relentless economic impoverishment of women (against the backdrop of a horrendous escalation in sexual violence perpetrated

Institute, National Bureau of Economic Research, National Center for Policy Analysis, Rand Corporation, and Reason Foundation. For information on their nefarious antidemocratic politics and work (even when narrowly defined in terms of capitalist democracy) visit their websites by using a search engine. A progressive organization that helps to shed light on right wing bodies like these is the People for the American Way. A visit to their website (www.pfaw.org), dear reader, is greatly recommended. Lowndes (2008), Gitlin (2007), and a slightly dated but still relevant work by Diamond (1995), who all provide valuable insights into the corruption of U.S. democracy by the steadily cancer-like spread of right wing ideologies in the U.S. body politic, should also be consulted. ← This footnote at the bottom of this page is a continuation of the footnote for item no. 5 on the preceding page.

on them).² And at the same time, one must not overlook the growth of a virulent form of xenophobia (that involves beatings, stabbings, and even burning victims alive) targeted against Africans who have migrated, legally or illegally, into South Africa in the post-apartheid era from other African countries—including from neighboring countries where once, most ironically, South African exiles themselves had found refuge.³

In an even more ominous finding, **Hearn (2000)** warns that the role of the myriad of NGOs domiciled in the West that descended on South Africa after 1994 to help build civil society (in the likeness, of course, of civil society in the West) has had a pernicious and dangerous consequence for democracy in that country: the emphasis on procedural democracy has “facilitated a newly legitimized South African state to preside over the same intensely exploitative economic system, but this time unchallenged” (p. 828). The foregoing should also make this point clear: true democracy rests comprises both procedural and corporeal (or substantive) democracy; that is, one without the other renders true democracy hollow.⁴

Example 4

In item 7, below,

(a) the author did not have access to the original speech; instead, the citation refers to another source in which the speech was reprinted. Again, notice how there is no indication of any further bibliographic information for the citation because of the way newspapers are idiosyncratically referenced in this particular work (within the text instead of in the references section at the end of the book).

(b) Notice also that the author cites someone who the author assumes most readers of this work know; hence the important but small bit of biographic information telling us that this someone passed away recently.

(c) A very important function of citations, in addition to the well-known function of providing references, is to provide a brief discussion of material in a sentence or two and then direct the reader to consult other sources if she/he wants to pursue the matter further. The third paragraph provides a good example of this where the reader is asked to consult a bunch of indicated sources if she/he wishes to know more about the topic being discussed.

Item 7

Yes, it is true that in Southern Africa at least (and this holds true elsewhere too), the “socialist experiment” never really got off the ground given the internal and external forces arraigned against it. As the late Joe Slovo reminded us:

2. As if this is not enough, the burdens faced by black women in South Africa is being compounded by HIV/AIDS and the unequal access to services to deal with this scourge. See, for example, **Bentley (2004)** and the extensive report by Amnesty International (2008) for more on this triple burden that black South African women face in PASA.

3. See the report by **Human Rights Watch (1998)** titled “*Prohibited Persons’ Abuse of Undocumented Migrants, Asylum-Seekers, and Refugees in South Africa*.” The problem, most sadly, has grown even worse since that report was published. For example, reporting in the *International Herald Tribune* dated May 19, 2008 (the news story is titled “Anti-Immigrant Violence Spreads in Johannesburg”), Barry Bearak writes:

Johannesburg: Violence against immigrants, like some windswept fire, spread across one neighborhood after another here in one of South Africa’s main cities this weekend, and the police said the mayhem left at least 12 people dead—beaten my mobs, shot, stabbed or burned alive. . . . The latest outbreak of xenophobia began a week ago in the historic township of Alexandra. . . . Newspaper editorials have called the outbursts a matter of using immigrants as scapegoats for South Africa’s problems. The official unemployment rate is 23 percent. Food prices have risen sharply. The crime rate is among the highest in the world. . . . Mobs of South Africans shout: “Who are you? Where are you from?” as they maraud through the narrow streets they share with immigrants. They order people from their homes, steal their belongings and put padlocks on the houses. . . . Many victims are legal residents with all the proper immigration documents. Some are being assaulted by neighbors they have known for years.

And what has been the response of the ANC-GSA to this violent xenophobia? As of this writing, a lukewarm condemnation of it, but certainly not the kind of unequivocal and forthright effort to not only diffuse the xenophobia but also provide some type of meaningful redress to its victims. Of course, it goes without saying that this kind of scapegoating of foreigners (even if most of them, in this instance, are blacks) takes the pressure off the ANC petit bourgeois elite to do something concrete about the burgeoning chasm between the rich and the poor—though on the other hand large scale violence of any sort does not augur well for their much cherished “investor confidence.” One ought to also mention here that scapegoating of foreigners during difficult times is not a pastime of only post-apartheid South Africa: compare the racially-motivated political assault in the United States during the 2008 presidential election season on immigrants (legal or illegal) who are, in effect, being blamed (thanks to right wing demagogues) for almost all the ills that the country is facing—which in truth have been engendered by an administration obsessed with subverting the democratic social contract in favor of buttressing the fortunes of an obscenely avaricious transnational corporate capital gone rampant (vide, for instance, the greed that led to the collapse of companies such as Enron in 2001, the predatory subprime mortgage meltdown in 2007, and the mind-boggling inflated salaries of corporate CEOs, including even those accused of wrongdoing). To give just one example: Bush (Jr.) vetoed a legislative effort in late 2007 to expand health insurance coverage for children (against the backdrop of the absence of health insurance for more than forty million adult U.S. Americans), even while in the same breadth requesting Congress to provide additional funds for the administration’s ongoing Iraq war adventure—much of which will end up in the pockets of U.S.-based corporate transnationals and corporatized mercenaries.

4. For more on the nature of what constitutes true (versus pseudo) democracy—which is the subtext here—see also chapter 8 (pp. 173–94) of **Saul (2005)**, and **Green (1985)**. ← Notice that in the case of one citation specific pages are provided while that is not so for the other. The reason should be obvious.

The opponents of socialism are very vocal about what they call the failure of socialism in Africa. (They conveniently ignore the fact that most of the countries which tried to create conditions for the building of socialism faced unending civil war, aggression and externally-inspired banditry; a situation in which it is hardly possible to build any kind of stable social formation—capitalist or socialist.) But they say little, if anything, about Africa's real failure; the failures of capitalism. Over 90% of our continent's people live out their wretched and repressed lives in stagnating and declining capitalist-oriented economies. International capital, to whom most of these countries are mortgaged, virtually regards cheap bread, free education and full employment as economic crimes. . . . (From extracts reprinted in *Africa News* 33, no. 3 [February 26, 1990], p. 4, p. 11) ← Because this is a newspaper source, the author provides additional bibliographic information (in brackets) to make it easier for the reader to locate this particular edition of the newspaper.

While capitalism has achieved the status of religion in the Occident, and there is no shortage of converts as millions clamor to join it in countries recently freed from the shackles of Stalinism (Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, East Germany, and so on)—and even the rhetorically Communist China is firmly atop the bandwagon—we must be reminded that the development of capitalism at the global level has also meant unprecedented suffering for vast populations in the world via colonialism of yesteryear, and the neoimperialism of today.

Interestingly, given the dominance of U.S. capital in the global arena, some have even suggested that globalization should be seen as nothing more than a project of a post-cold war revived U.S. imperialism. This view has been articulated (though not in so many words), for instance, by no less a personage than that cold war hawk, Henry Kissinger. (See his speech titled “Globalization and World Order” that he delivered at Trinity College in Dublin on October 12, 1999, and reproduced in its entirety in the *Irish Independent* in the following day's issue, in which in the course of criticizing the conventional wisdom on globalization he states: “The basic challenge is that what is called globalization is really another name for the dominant role of the United States.”) For more on globalization, see this basket of sources: **Allen (2001), Amin (2004), Appelbaum and Robinson (2005), Balakrishnan (2003), Bello (2001), Berberoglu (2004), Edelman and Haugerud (2005), Harrison (2005), Harvey (2003), Hopkins (2002), Magdoff (2004), Stiglitz (2002), and Wall (2005)**. To bring a heavy dose of reality to what globalization can also mean in practice to people of the PQD ecumene see also **Hiatt (2007)**. ← Why so many citations in this paragraph, you may wonder? As explained above, what author is doing here is to avoid a long digression into globalization because the chapter to which this paragraph belongs is not about globalization per se, yet at the same time acknowledging that the topic is of sufficient relevance to merit at least some guidance for the reader on accessing additional sources on the topic. Notice also that the last citation (Hiatt [2007]) is annotated, meaning it is accompanied by a comment (in this case it tells us what the citation is about).

So, folks, although the primary purpose of producing this document has been to provide you with examples of how sources should be cited in the text of your paper, I hope it will also introduce you to the different uses to which citations can be put.

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