

# **MLA Styles**

There are many different styles used for academic writing—Chicago, APA, and MLA being the most common. Chicago is used more in Business, APA in the Sciences, and MLA in the Humanities. Since LUJ is traditionally more of a Humanities / Liberal Arts school, we use MLA.

In this handout, I will go over three basic areas of the MLA Style:

- MLA Formatting
- MLA Citation Rules
- MLA Citation Usage

This handout was made before we could acquire the new 9<sup>th</sup> edition of the MLA Manual. We may alter this handout to match any changes in rules.

Here is a list of topics and on what pages they appear:

MLA Formatting Rules List.....	2
MLA Formatting Visual Example.....	3
Basics of Citation .....	4
Basic Citation Ordering.....	5
Citing Authors .....	5
Citing Titles .....	6
Title Capitalization Rules.....	6
Citing Containers .....	7
Citing Other Contributors.....	7
Citing Editions and Versions .....	7
Citing Volumes, Issues, and Other Numbers.....	8
Citing Publishers .....	8
Citing Publication Dates.....	8
Citing Locations (URLs, page numbers, etc.).....	9
Examples of Periodical Citations (Journals, Magazines).....	10
Examples of Periodical Citations (Newspapers).....	11
Examples of Non-Periodical Citations (Books) .....	12
Examples of Web page Citations .....	14
Examples of Citations with Secondary Containers.....	15
Sample Citations (in-text and Works Cited).....	16

# The MLA Format

MLA formatting is very specific. You must use Times New Roman 12pt font, and any work one paragraph or longer requires double spacing (caution: Asian word processors sometimes have line spacing which is too wide). Make sure that you use the following rules in formatting your essay. Visual examples are on the following page.

- ❖ **Margins:** 1" at top, bottom, left and right; ½" for header
- ❖ **Line Spacing:** double-spaced
- ❖ **Alignment:** Left (except for titles, which are centered); do **not** use "Justify"
- ❖ **Indent:** ½" first-line indent for essay paragraphs; ½" hanging indent for citations in works cited list; 1" left indent for long quotes; and no indents for titles and header information

Each essay must have the following:

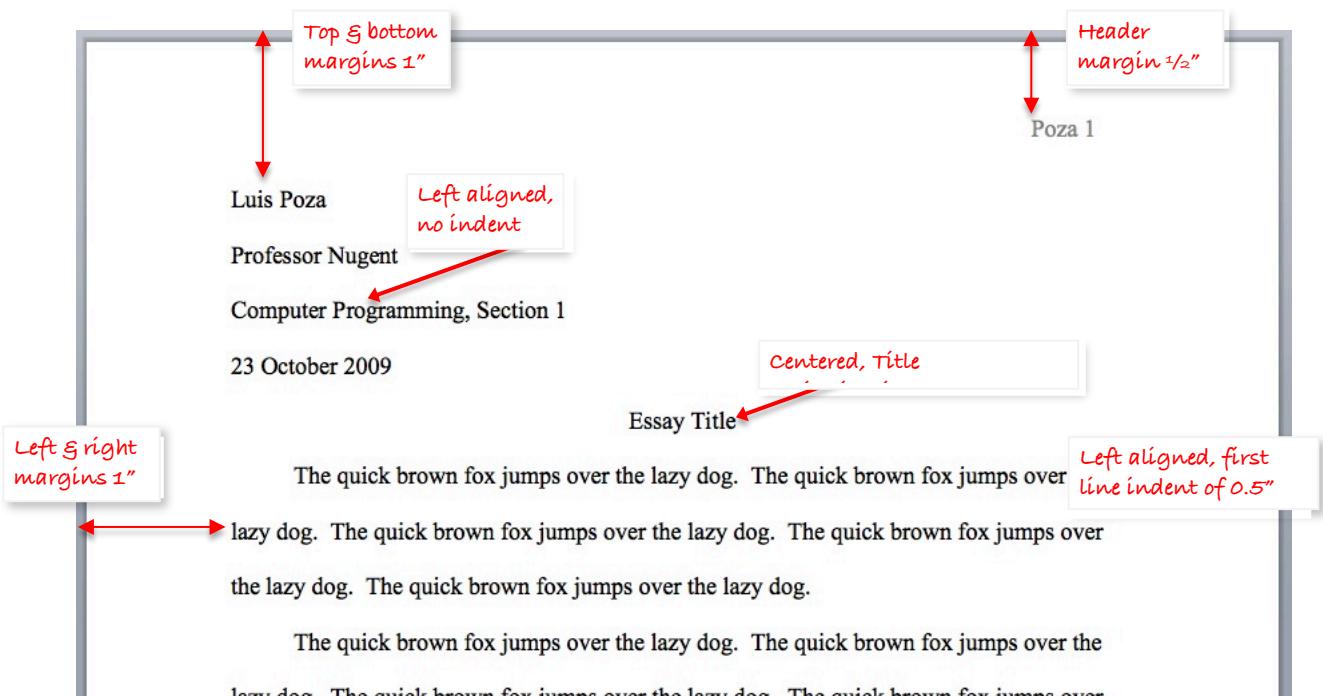
- ❖ **Header:** At right (type two tabs), your family name (capitalized), followed by a space, then the page number (insert the auto-text page number from the toolbar)
- ❖ **First-page Information:** At the top of Page 1, left-aligned, no indent, type: Your full name; the teacher's name; the class title; and the date are usual; some classes may vary
- ❖ **Title:** Titles are centered, using title case (*see section on title case later in this handout*)
- ❖ **Works Cited List:** The Works Cited list must begin at the top of a new page. It is best to use the "Insert" menu, "Break" command, "Page Break" selection. The list must have a title (center alignment), followed by the list of sources (left alignment, ½" hanging indent), in alphabetical order

## Japanese-English Word Processing Format Problems

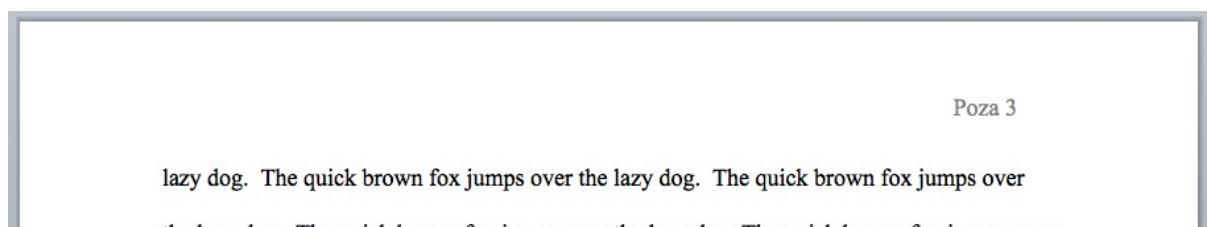
There are differences between the English and Japanese versions of MS Word. In order to make an academic paper in the correct format using the Japanese version of MS Word, you must make the following changes:

- ❖ **Alignment:** Asian-region word processors automatically use the "Justify" alignment. Change this to "Left" when typing an MLA paper
- ❖ **Widows and Orphans:** It is considered bad style for only one line of a larger paragraph to remain on one page, or to extend to another. This is called "Widows and Orphans." This is turned off on many Japanese word processing apps; you must turn it on
- ❖ **Paper Size:** In the U.S., Letter size paper is used; in Japan and elsewhere, A4 size. You can change the paper size in the "Page Setup" dialog box
- ❖ **Grid spacing:** In Microsoft Word, Asian-language spacing is wider than in the U.S. To use correct spacing in the Japanese version, open "Page Setup" by double-clicking on the ruler over the margin; click on the "Document Grid" (文字数と行数) tab; then, under "Grid," select "No Grid" (標準の...). (Each language has different titles.) Then click "Default" to make the change permanent. Your spacing should be acceptable for an MLA paper now

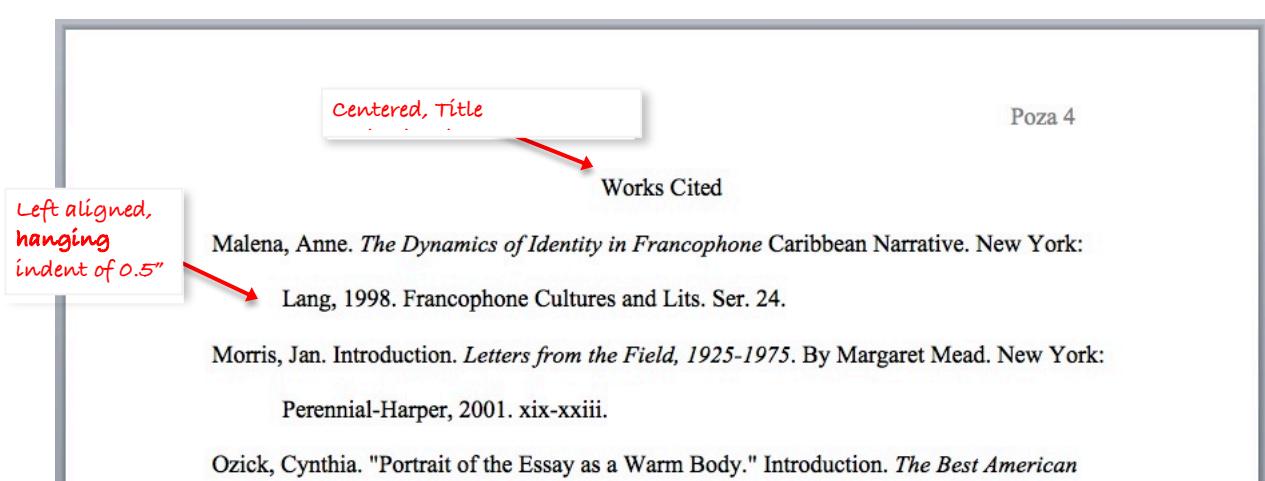
First page:



Successive pages of essay:



Works Cited List page:



# MLA Citation

In this class, you must use basic MLA citations when you borrow material from an outside source. **Incorrect citation will not be accepted.** Incorrect MLA citation is considered equal to plagiarism, so this is very important!

You must give a citation **every time** specific information is used from any outside source. It does not matter if you quote directly or paraphrase—you must always cite borrowed material! Information considered to be well-known does not need to be cited; for example, that America has 50 states, and that Donald Trump was elected president are so well-known that you don't need a citation. But if you have to look something up, then generally you must cite it. If you are ever unsure, then **ask your instructor.**

## Basics of Citation

MLA citation consists of two parts: the **in-text citation**, and the **works-cited listing**. These two items work together. Both are required; if one is missing, then your citation is incomplete and will not be accepted.

- The **in-text citation** shows the location of the borrowed information
- The **works-cited listing** gives detailed information on the source

Details about the in-text citation:

- It appears in parentheses, and so is often called a “parenthetical citation”;
- It usually appears at the end of a sentence before the final punctuation;
- It requires an identifying name, usually the last name of the author. This is used to find the item in the works cited list;
- If an author's last name is not available, then the initial phrase of the title is used, without the initial article (e.g., “The Black Hills of South Dakota” would be written as “Black Hills”);
- If a page number is available, it comes after the identifying name.

Details about the works-cited listing:

- The list always begins at the top of a new page; use a “page break” to do this;
- The title “Works Cited” is centered at the top of the page;
- Each citation listing is one paragraph;
- The list is in alphabetical order; if there is no author and the source's title comes first, ignore (but do not omit) quotation marks and initial articles (*A*, *An*, or *The*).
- Citation listings are always given a hanging indent (the first line of each new paragraph is normal, and the other lines are indented by ½-inch). The reason is so the identifying name is easy to see;
- Each citation listing must begin with the same identifying name which is in the in-text citation.

## Basic Citation Ordering

Most citations follow a similar pattern, in which information is presented in a specific order. The order of citation of information, in short, is generally:

- Author's name.
- Title of source.
- Title of container,
- Other contributors,
- Version,
- Number,
- Publisher,
- Publication date,
- Location.

This order is true for all citation types, but **not every type of information is required in every citation**. Different source types require different sets of information. If an expected point is not available (e.g. author), leave it blank.

The general rule in citations is to ensure that you have given enough information and detail so your teacher can, without much trouble, track down the exact location of the source you used.

To summarize best, we'll first go over the individual parts, and then look at examples of citations for specific source types.

### 1. Author's Name

In the case of one author, the name is listed with family name first followed by a comma, then the first name, and then the middle name or initial; follow the form given in the publication unless there is a specific reason to do otherwise. For example:

Smith, John C.

In the case of Asian names used in non-English-speaking countries, if the name is written with the family name first, then use it that way in the citation **without a comma**.

If there are two authors, then give the first name as shown above, and then give the second name in normal order after a comma and the word "and":

Smith, John C., and Mary S. Jones.

The reason why the first person's name is reversed is so that the name used in the in-text citation (the author's family name) is the same as the first word appearing in the hanging indent of the works cited list. This makes the name easier to find.

Smith, John C., and Sa

Human Mind. C

Susan Carl. The D...

The second name is not used to locate the work's cited list, and does not hang out on the left, so the family name does not need to be reversed. Only the first author's name is reversed.

The names should be listed in the same order as given in the publication.

If there are three or more names, then only give the first author's name, followed by "et al" ("and others"):

Smith, John C., **et al.**

A period ends the listing of name(s).

If a name has a title or suffix (Sir, Dame, Dr., Ph.D., etc.) it is not used in the citation. For example, if the author is **Dr. Samuel Johnson**, then the name would appear as:

Johnson, Samuel.

If the author has a generational suffix (Sr., Jr., III, IV), it is included after the first and middle names, after a comma:

Rust, Arthur George, Jr.

## 2. Title of Source

This is the title of the work you are citing. If it is a complete work (a book or movie, for example), then give the name in italics.

<i>Pride and Prejudice.</i>	(book title)
<i>The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers</i>	(movie title)
<i>The Dark Side of the Moon</i>	(music album)
<i>WandaVision</i>	(television series)

If it is *part* of a larger work (an article in a magazine or web site, a song in an album, a TV episode from a TV series, etc.), then the title is in quotation marks:

“Why Rural America Voted for Trump.”	(article title in a periodical/website)
“Press Enter”	(story in a fiction anthology)
“Ob-La-Di, Ob-La-Da”	(song on a music album)
“Glorious Purpose”	(episode of a television show)

### Title Capitalization Rules

Capitalization uses the following rules:

1. The first letter of a title and subtitle are capitalized;
2. **Articles, Prepositions, Coordinating Conjunctions**, and the "to" in infinitives are not capitalized unless they start a title or subtitle;
3. All other words are capitalized.

Ignore title capitalization in the source; use these rules instead, even if the source capitalizes differently.

See title examples above and throughout this document for examples.

### **3. Title of Container**

If the title of the source is part of a larger work, then the larger work is listed after the smaller source, in italics, using the same rules of capitalization as the source:

*The New York Times,*  
*CNN,*  
*The Big Bang Theory,*

Note that these titles are followed by commas, not periods.

Containers can come in other containers; if an excerpt from a book is listed in another book, for example, then the original book is the **first container**, and the collection of excerpts is the larger, **second container**. A TV series is the first container, but may be found in an online streaming service such as Netflix, which would be the **second container**. More commonly for LUJ students, you might find an article in an online scholarly database such as *JSTOR* or *ProQuest*; in such a case, the periodical would be the **first container**, and then the online database would be the **second container**.

See later in this handout for examples of more container information in the case of journals, TV shows, and collections of works.

### **4. Other Contributors**

If your writing focuses on people *aside from the main authors* who significantly contributed to making the overall work, they can be added at this point. This would include editors and translators especially, but also directors, performers, or illustrators, as well as others. For example:

edited by Joseph Jones,  
translated by Juanita Garcia,  
directed by George Lucas,  
performance by Harrison Ford,

This information ends with a comma.

### **5. Version**

The version can include editions of a book (numbered editions, or editions with names such as final, international, or abridged), the director's cut of a film, or any other variation from previous versions of source material. The word "edition" is always spelled as "ed." If it is a plain first edition, then you do not need to add edition information in your citation. However, if it is a specific type of first edition, such as the "first international edition," then it is not the original, and you need to mention the edition.

8th ed.,  
International ed.,  
widescreen 25th anniversary ed.,  
King James version,

This information ends with a comma.

## **6. Number**

If there is a volume, journal, issue, or other number which describes the number of the work in a larger set of works, the number should be noted:

vol. 42,  
no. 73,  
season 6, episode 12,

Only specific kinds of citations require this information; note each citation type.

This information ends with a comma.

## **7. Publisher**

The publisher is the organization primarily or immediately responsible for publishing the work. This includes publishers of books, journals, and web sites, but also production companies, film studios, etc.

- Omit Initial articles.
- Omit any descriptive and non-distinctive words such as *studio, house, publishers, press*, etc.
- Omit any business suffixes, such as *Company, Corp., LLC, Inc.*, etc. unless they are an integral part of the publisher's name and identity.

One noticeable exception is *UP* or the letters *U* and *P* (e.g., *U of ~ P*), as this refers to a university press, which means the work is likely more scholarly.

Oxford UP,  
U. of California P.,

*Oxford University Press*  
*University of California Press*

This information ends with a comma.

## **8. Publication Date**

You must include the date of publication which is most closely connected to the source you are citing. Do not cite the original publication date if your source is an edition with any changes. Also, do not cite the date of *printing*, as that is not the publication date. Books and films commonly use only years, but if there is a periodical with daily, weekly, monthly, or other publication dates, then a more specific date must be noted.

If you use months, then give a three-letter abbreviation ending in a period, except for May, June, or July. If there is a date, then list the date, the month, then the year. For example:

2011,  
Dec. 2011,  
11 Mar. 2011,

This ends with a comma, or with a period if it is the final part of the citation.

## 9. Location

In this case, location does *not* refer to the city or address of a publisher, but instead it notes the location of the cited material within a medium—for example, page numbers in a book, a time range within a recording, or a URL on the World Wide Web. It can refer to a physical location if it is a stage performance, lecture, or other live event, and the location is relevant.

Note that a single page number begins with **p.** but a range of pages begins with **pp.**; in addition, the numbers in a range are separated by a hyphen, and the second number may exclude the identical hundreds- or tens-number.

p. 107.  
pp. 103-117.  
pp. 235-51.  
pp. 183-5.

disc 2.

Notice that web URLs should *not* include the http:// or https:// prefixes. The www. prefix is also usually omitted,

[nytimes.com/2021/06/14/us/politics/democracy-in-peril.html](http://nytimes.com/2021/06/14/us/politics/democracy-in-peril.html).  
[nyti.ms/2jaWm4m](http://nyti.ms/2jaWm4m).

This information ends with a period.

Note: in the case of URLs, you can add shortened versions so long as they are permanent (follow the share  icon on many pages). Web sites like **bit.ly** can be used *if* your teacher allows it. Your teacher may instruct you to include longer URLs or not to include any URL at all; ask to be sure.

## Common Citation Types

### 1. Periodical (Journals, Magazines, Newspapers)

A basic citation looks like this:

Author's name. "Title of the Article." *Periodical Name*, publication information.

---

For scholarly journals, publication information includes (1) the volume number, (2) the issue number, (3) the year of publication, and (4) the page numbers of the entire article. If a common abbreviation for a journal is given (e.g., "Aust N Z J Psychiatry" for the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, you may use it.

Wheelis, Mark. "Investigating Disease Outbreaks Under a Protocol to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention." *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, vol. 6, no. 6, 2000, pp. 595-600.

Williams, Linda. "Of Kisses and Ellipses: The Long Adolescence of American Movies." *Critical Inquiry*, vol. 32, no. 2, 2006, pp. 288-340.

Singh, Ajeet B. "What's the Psychiatrist's Role in the COVID-19 Outbreak?" *Aust N Z J Psychiatry*, vol. 54, no. 7, 2020, pp. 759.

---

For popular magazines, you do not include volume and issue numbers even if they are available. Publication information includes (1) The date of publication, and (2) the page range. If a page range is not given, use the information available (e.g., the first page only).

Weintraub, Dermot, and Laura Cohen. "A Thousand-Year Plan for Nuclear Waste." *Business Week*, 6 May 2002, pp. 94-96.

McCormack, John. "It's Not the Flu." *National Review*, 18 May 2020, p. 17.

Sullum, Jacob. "The Case against Biden: Joe Biden's Politics of Panic." *Reason*, Nov. 2020, pp. 26-31.

---

For newspapers, publication information includes (1) the city name, in square brackets, if the newspaper is local and the city is not in the newspaper title; (2) the date of publication; (3) the edition (if there is one); and (4) the section/page numbers. The + plus sign is used if you know the story begins on one page and is continued on others. If that is not clear, then just use the initial page number (usually a section letter and page number).

Alaton, Salem. "So, Did They Live Happily Ever After?" *Globe and Mail* [Toronto], 27 Dec. 1997, p. D1+.

Bowman, Lee. "Bills Target Lake Erie Mussels." *Sun-Sentinel* [Fort Lauderdale], 7 Mar. 1990, p. A4.

Meier, Barry. "Energy Drinks Promise Edge, but Experts Say Proof Is Scant." *New York Times*, 1 Jan. 2013, p. 11.

---

There are variations, such as multiple or corporate authors, or supplementary information. However, the above information is usual.

## 2. Non-Periodical Print (esp. Book)

A basic citation looks like this:

Author's name. *Title of Publication*. Version, Publisher, Year of Publication.

In actual citations, this will look like:

Kaku, Michio. *Hyperspace*. Doubleday, 1995.

Campbell, Kurt M., and Michael E. O'Hanlon. *Hard Power: The New Politics of National Security*. Perseus, 2006.

Victoria, Brian Daizen. *Zen at War*. 2nd ed., Rowman, 2006.

Euripides. *The Trojan Women. Ten Plays*. Translated by Paul Roche, New American Library, 1998, pp. 457-512.

Sadie, Stanley, editor. *The Grove Book of Authors*. Revised by Laura Macy, 2nd ed., Oxford UP, 2006.

Pevear, Richard, and Larissa Volokhonsky, translators. *Crime and Punishment*. By Feodor Dostoevsky, Vintage eBooks, 1993.

Notice that the last two examples cite the editor (of an anthology which has no single author) and translators (in cases where the translation is focused on).

For books, there are a number of additional points that might change the citation. These must be added one by one. For example, the book you are citing may be a translation, in which case the translator's name may need to be added, or it may be a numbered edition, in which case you would add the edition information.

Publishers' names can be confusing, because there are often "imprints," or divisions/parts of publishing companies. Look for the primary publisher, and **do not add the name of the imprint to the citation**. Imprints are often noted as being "a division of", or a registered trademark of a publisher. You will commonly see, "A(n) [imprint name] Book, Published by [actual publisher]."

Publication dates can also be confusing, as there will usually be a date for the original publication, dates for subsequent copyright renewals, dates for different editions, dates for various printings of one edition, and even dates for incorporated work (for example, illustrations). **Find the publication year which is most closely associated with the specific edition you are citing**.

A difficult part of making citations is finding and adding all necessary details like this. Here is a list of some of the details you may have to find and add:

- Anthology or compilation
- Two or more authors (see 2nd example above)
- A corporate author (e.g., the MLA manual)
- A reference book (e.g., dictionary or encyclopedia)
- A translation
- A graphic novel
- A republished book (e.g., paperback, reprint, or edition; see 3rd example above)
- A book not published in English

### 3. Web Source (original; not in print or elsewhere)

A basic citation looks like this (note the formatting; font color is used to show parts):

Author's name. "Title of Article." *Title of Web Site*, Publisher (if different from title of web site), Date of Publication, URL. Date of access.

The URL **should not include** http:// or https:// or any other similar precursor.

The date of access is optional, but should normally be included, especially if (1) the page changes or is edited often, or (2) there is no date of publication given on the site.

In an actual citation, this might look like:

Connelly, Marjorie. "A View That Changes with Age." *The New York Times*, 12 Apr. 2005, [nyti.ms/2gfs4Pw](http://nyti.ms/2gfs4Pw). Accessed 18 Mar. 2020.

Legget, Theo. "Europe Pilots to Be Psychologically Screened." *BBC*, 27 Mar. 2015, [www.bbc.com/news/business-33564111](http://www.bbc.com/news/business-33564111). Accessed 31 Jan. 2019.

If an author's name is not given, simply omit the author's name:

"Audit and Assurance." *Chartered Professional Accountants Canada*, 2016, [www.cpacanada.ca/en/business-and-accounting-resources/audit-and-assurance](http://www.cpacanada.ca/en/business-and-accounting-resources/audit-and-assurance). Accessed 6 July 2016.

**The URL is considered standard** but optional; a teacher may ask for it not to be used. Any address marked as a "Permalink" is preferred, as that suggests the page URL will not change over time. Full URLs are acceptable although are often extremely long. **The date of access** is optional, but **you should probably use it** just to be complete.

One way to shorten long URLs is to exclude the "Get" code that is sometimes included in them. At some point in the URL, you may see a question mark (?) followed by extra text, often a confusing jumble of short abbreviations and code; often this is code added to the URL to carry data (such as settings, search criteria, and preferences) from one page to another. If you see a question mark in the URL, delete the question mark and everything following it. Then try using the shortened URL and see if the page loads as expected. If it does, then use the shortened version.

[abcnews.go.com/Entertainment/wireStory/columnist-nat-hentoff-dies-91-44630817?cid=clicksource\\_4380645\\_5\\_heads\\_posts\\_headlines\\_hed](http://abcnews.go.com/Entertainment/wireStory/columnist-nat-hentoff-dies-91-44630817?cid=clicksource_4380645_5_heads_posts_headlines_hed)

[abcnews.go.com/Entertainment/wireStory/columnist-nat-hentoff-dies-91-44630817](http://abcnews.go.com/Entertainment/wireStory/columnist-nat-hentoff-dies-91-44630817)

A teacher *may* allow the use of shortened links, as available through services like bit.ly.

#### **4. Secondary Container (e.g., Periodical in an Online Database)**

A "container" would be the name of a periodical that contains an article, or the name of a TV Series that contains episodes of that series. Containers are typed in *italics*.

Sometimes, containers are inside other containers. For example, a **magazine article** might be found inside an **online database**; both are containers. A TV Series, such as *Stranger Things*, may be contained in a video streaming service, such as *Hulu* or *Netflix*. One container is inside the other.

In such cases, the **full citation** is first given, and then the citation for the **secondary container** is given after that.

This is important for LUJ students, as the online databases (ProQuest, EBSCO) are often used for periodical articles.

This is a section which asks you to take a regular Print citation model and **add citation information** showing where you found it.

In this case, take a Periodical citation, and add:

1. Title of database (italicized)
2. URL
3. Date of access (optional, but usually expected)

A basic citation looks like this (note formatting such as quotes and italics; font color is used to show parts):

**Author's name.** "Title of the Article." *Periodical Name*, publication information, *Title of Secondary Container*, Location. Date of Access.

In an actual citation, this will look like:

**Goldman, Anne.** "Questions of Transport: Reading Primo Levy Reading Dante." *The Georgia Review*, vol. 64, no. 1, 2010, pp. 69-88, *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/41403188. Accessed 10 Apr. 2019.

As with web sites, the date of access is optional, but recommended. Ask your teacher.

If a **DOI** is available, it is better than a URL, as it will stay the same even if the URL changes. An example of a DOI in a citation would be:

**Alonso, Alvaro, and Julio A. Camargo.** "Toxicity of Nitrite to Three Species of Freshwater Invertebrates." *Environmental Toxicology*, vol. 21, no. 1, 3 Feb. 2006, pp. 90-94. *Wiley Online Library*, doi:10.1002/tox.20155. Accessed 26 May 2009.

## What Citations Should Look Like

Even with the previous explanation, many students still have trouble producing correct citations. It is important to note:

1. You must always have an in-text (parenthetical) citation marking the borrowed information (the same source might be cited more than one time in different places in the essay);
2. Every citation in the text must match with a works-cited listing;
3. Every works-cited listing must have at least one in-text citation to match it;
4. Every matched citation/listing must begin with the same name.

Take the sample given below as an example of how an in-text citation and a works-cited listing might appear in an academic essay.

we “see” a face on the Martian landscape (“Unmasking”). As useful as these tricks can be, they sometimes do us wrong. Even a very rational and science-minded person can hear his parents’ voices clearly, years after their deaths (Sagan 104). Much worse, the brain can create pain that is not there; people who have lost their arms in accidents report terrible pain in hands which no longer exist, pain they cannot relieve. The pain is so great that some people even contemplate suicide because of it (Ramachandran and Blakeslee 22). Instead of relaying the real world to us

Ramachandran, V.S., and Sandra Blakeslee. *Phantoms of the Brain: Probing the Mysteries of*

*the Human Mind*. Quill, 1999.

Sagan, Carl. *The Demon-Haunted World: Science as a Candle in the Dark*. Random, 1997.

“Unmasking the Face on Mars.” *NASA Science*, 5 Sep. 2019, science.nasa.gov/science-

news/science-at-nasa/2001/ast24may\_1/.m

These are examples of book and web page citations; if it is a book or periodical, **a page number is required** after the author’s name inside the in-text citation.

If you have any questions or thoughts about how to cite information in your essay, then do not hesitate to **ask your teacher!!** It is a very important issue, and you must not make mistakes!

## SAMPLE PARAGRAPH WITH IN-TEXT CITATIONS, WITH WORKS CITED LIST

The mind is a strange and wonderful thing. We think of it as being rational and literal, a machine that shows us exactly what our senses take in. The reality, however, is that our minds fool us on a regular basis. That is not a design flaw, though: the brain plays tricks on us in order to function properly. The brain will create information which does not exist. For example, when I was a child, I burned a spot on the retina of my right eye, creating a blind spot there. However, I rarely see it, because my brain pays attention to the information from my left eye and “fills in” the blind spot in my right eye. Similarly, you might *think* that you saw a person’s face clearly as you glanced out the window, but in reality you only saw a blur. Your brain created the face from the insufficient information your eyes sent. This is similar to how we “see” a face on the Martian landscape (Phillips). As useful as these tricks can be, they sometimes do us wrong. Even a very rational and science-minded person can hear his parents’ voices clearly, years after their deaths (Sagan 104). Much worse, the brain can create pain that is not there; people who have lost their arms in accidents report terrible pain in hands which no longer exist, pain they cannot relieve. The pain is so great that some people even contemplate suicide because of it (Ramachandran and Blakeslee 22). Instead of relaying the real world to us in an accurate way, our brains in fact distort the information we sense greatly.

---

### Works Cited

- Phillips, Tony. “Unmasking the Face on Mars.” *NASA Science*, 5 Sep. 2019, [science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2001/ast24may\\_1/](https://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2001/ast24may_1/).
- Ramachandran, V.S., and Sandra Blakeslee. *Phantoms of the Brain: Probing the Mysteries of the Human Mind*. Quill, 1999.
- Sagan, Carl. *The Demon-Haunted World: Science as a Candle in the Dark*. Random, 1997.