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INTRODUCTION

Although all fields of research agree on the need to document sources, they do not all agree on the format. Different subjects prefer certain styles of documentation. The MLA style is widely used in the humanities. The following departments at Woodstock Academy use the MLA style:

English

Art

World Languages

Technology

Physical Education (health classes only)

Social Studies

*Family & Consumer Science
(Foods, Child Development, Fashion,
& Early Childhood Education classes)*

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESEARCH PAPERS

Woodstock Academy

Research Paper Expectations Grid

By Academic Level & Grade

	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
GEN Level	1 page/1 source	2 pages/2 sources	3 pages/3 sources	4 pages/3 sources
SCP Level	2 pages/2 sources	3 pages/3 sources	4 pages/3 sources	5 pages/4 sources
ACP Level	3 pages/3 sources	5 pages/4 sources	7 pages/5 sources	10 pages/5+ sources
AP Level	/	7 pages/4 sources	10 pages/5 sources	10+ pages/5+ sources

The above grid is to be utilized as a guide when teachers assign research papers. Teachers have flexibility within each grade but it is recommended that teachers not surpass the length or source requirements for a grade.

Teachers with classes that contain multiple levels of students in a single grade may determine, based on the class, whether to hold students to the GEN, SCP, or ACP standards.

Teachers with classes that contain multiple levels of students and students in multiple grades may determine, based on the class, whether to hold students to the GEN, SCP, or ACP standards at the grade level of the youngest student in the class.

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY/ PLAGIARISM POLICY

The following policy is part of *Woodstock Academy's Student Handbook* and is included here for educational purposes.

Academic Integrity

Woodstock Academy believes that academic integrity is basic to achievement and character development. We hold students to high standards of honorable conduct. Students will reach their full potential only by being honest with themselves and with others. Woodstock Academy expects students to practice ethical behavior and respect the educational purpose underlying our mission. Students will be made aware of these expectations and instructed in proper writing and research techniques to promote academic integrity and to ensure that ignorance cannot be an excuse for dishonesty. Woodstock Academy will not ignore or condone plagiarism, cheating, or other forms of dishonesty. Anyone who engages in these offenses will be subject to consequences for such behavior.

Academic dishonesty includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1.Plagiarism: "...literary theft...from a Latin word meaning 'kidnapper', ranges from inept paraphrasing to outright theft." (Shaw, Dictionary of Literary Terms).

2. Cheating:

- a. Copying someone else's test responses, homework, class work, project, or other assignment.
- b. Submitting someone else's work as your own.
- c. Submitting the same work more than once without the consent of the teachers.
- d. Using unauthorized resources or technology.
- e. Submitting manufactured information as factual.
- f. Permitting another student to copy or reproduce your work, or otherwise intentionally enable another student to misrepresent work as his or her own.

Disciplinary consequences for violation of academic integrity, plagiarism or cheating:

• First Offense (Level 2) –

- Zero for the assignment.
- Teacher notification of student's parent(s)/guardian(s).
- Notification of Administration by a disciplinary referral.
- After-school detention with Self-Reflection packet to be completed by the student and kept on file.

• Repeat Offenses (cumulative)-

- Zero for the assignment and additional reduction of the quarterly grade ranging from a loss of ten points (one letter grade) to an F for the quarterly marking period, as determined by the Administration with teacher recommendation.
- Teacher notification of student's parent(s)/guardian(s) and school counselor.
- Notification of Administration by a disciplinary referral.
- Suspension of one to five days for a third offense, dependent on the nature of the incident, cooperation of the student or other factors, determined by the
- Self-Reflection packet to be completed by the student during the detention/ suspension and kept on file.

GENERAL FORMAT

Teachers usually ask students to prepare their research papers or projects according to formats that are used in their fields. Before a student begins work on such an assignment, it is important to acquire the guidelines from the teacher or the Bracken Memorial Library web page.

MARGINS

Margins in MLA format should be one inch at the top and bottom and on both sides of each page of the text.

FONT AND FONT SIZE

In the past, it was essential to use Times New Roman 12 when typing a paper. MLA no longer has this requirement. For consistency purposes, however, a student should use only Times New Roman 12 or Calibri 11, whatever his or her teacher prefers.

PAPER

Use only white, 8 ½” by 11” paper of good quality. Print on only one side of the paper.

SPACING

The entire paper should be double spaced. Do not single space anything in the paper.

HEADER/PAGE NUMBERS

All pages should have a running head that consists of the student’s last name followed by a space and the page number that is flush with the right margin. See sample on page 7.

TITLE PAGE

The title page information should still be at the top of the first page of the paper. This information should be placed one inch from the top of the page beginning at the left margin. See sample on page 7.

TITLE

The title of the paper should be centered on the line right after the title page information. Do not underline, italicize, or bold the title, and do not change the size of the font. See sample on page 7.

TEXT OF THE PAPER

The beginning of the paper immediately follows the title. All of the paragraphs in the paper should be indented. See sample on page 7.

Jamie Carpenter

Mr. Morin

ACP 20th Century

22 May 2009

The “Coolest” President

Calvin Coolidge served as vice president of the United States from 1921-1923. When President Warren G. Harding died in 1923, Coolidge was immediately sworn into office as president and completed Harding’s term. Coolidge was then elected president in 1924 and served until 1928, only one official term (DeGregorio 452-53; McCoy 419). Had Coolidge served a second full term, his true greatness as an American president might now be realized by all. Coolidge’s positive legacy is evidenced in his foreign and domestic policy achievements, as well as in his ability to handle controversy.

WORKS CITED PAGE

The Works Cited page is at the end of the paper. It should be a separate numbered page or pages. Center the title, Works Cited, an inch from the top of the page. These pages should also be double spaced like the rest of the paper. Begin each entry at the left margin. If an entry runs more than one line, indent each additional line one half inch from the left margin. Your sources should be listed in alphabetical order. It should look like this:

Carpenter 5

Works Cited

Coolidge, Calvin. "Calvin Coolidge Inaugural Address." *Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of the United States*. Bartleby.com, 4 Mar. 1925. Web. 23 May 2009. <<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres47.html>>.

DeGregorio, William A. *The Complete Book of Presidents From George Washington to George W. Bush*. New York: Barnes & Noble Books, 2004. Print.

Healy, Diana Dixon. *America's Vice-Presidents Our First Forty-three Vice-Presidents and How They Got to Be Number Two*. New York: Antheneum, 1984. Print.

McCoy, Donald R. "Coolidge, Calvin." *American National Biography*. Eds. John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes. 24 vols. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999. Print.

The New York Times. "Unusual Political Career of Calvin Coolidge, Never Defeated for an Office." Obituary. *The New York Times On the Web* 6 Jan. 1933. Web. 23 May 2009. <<http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/bday/0704.html>>.

"30, Calvin Coolidge 1923-1929." *About the White House · Presidents*. The White House, n.d. 23 May 2009. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/about/presidents/calvincoolidge/>>.

Special Note: If a teacher requires you to annotate the entries on a Works Cited page, the title of the page should read:

Annotated List of Works Cited

An example of an annotated Works Cited entry would look like this:

Waite, Linda J., Frances Koberg Goldscheider, and Christina Witsberger. "Nonfamily Living and the Erosion of Traditional Family Orientations Among Young Adults." *American Sociological Review* 51.4 (1986): 541-554. Print.

The authors, researchers at the Rand Corporation and Brown University, use data from hypothesis that nonfamily living by young adults alters their attitudes, values, plans, and expectations, moving them away from their belief in traditional sex roles. They find their hypothesis strongly supported in young females, while the effects were fewer in studies of young males. Increasing the time away from parents before marrying increased individualism, self-sufficiency, and changes in attitudes about families. In contrast, an earlier study by Williams cited below shows no significant gender differences in sex role attitudes as a result of nonfamily living.

Taken from: <http://www.library.cornell.edu/olinuris/ref/research/skill28.htm#sample>

SAMPLE WORKS CITED ENTRIES-PRINT SOURCES

BOOK SOURCES

Important components of a book entry:

1. *Name of author, editor, translator*
2. *Title of book (italicized)*
3. *Edition used (if given)*
4. *Number of the volume used (if given)*
5. *City of publication, name of publisher, year of publication*
6. *Type of publication (example: Print)*
7. *Additional information (if given)*

BOOK: NO AUTHOR/ANONYMOUS AUTHOR

The Holy Bible. Wheaton: Crossway-Good News, 2003. Print. Eng. Standard Vers.

BOOK: SINGLE AUTHOR/EDITOR/CORPORATE AUTHOR

Spacks, Patricia Meyer. *Privacy: Concealing the Eighteenth-Century Self*. Chicago: U of Chicago P, 2003. Print.

Shell, Marc, ed. *American Babel: Literature of the United States from Abnaki to Zuni*. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 2002. Print.

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. *Campus Life: In Search of Community*. Princeton: Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1990. Print.

BOOK: MULTIPLE AUTHORS OR EDITORS

Booth, Wayne C., Gregory G. Colomb, and Joseph M. Williams. *The Craft of Research*. 2nd ed. Chicago: U of Chicago P, 2003. Print.

Tannen, Deborah, and Roy O. Freedle, eds. *Linguistics in Context: Connecting Observation and Understanding*. Norwood: Ablex, 1988. Print.

With more than three authors or editors follow this sample:

Quirk, Randolph, et al. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London: Longman, 1985. Print.

ANTHOLOGY/BOOK WITH AN AUTHOR AND EDITOR

Hansberry, Lorraine. *A Raisin in the Sun. Black Theater: A Twentieth-Century Collection of the Work of Its Best Playwrights*. Ed. Lindsay Patterson. New York: Dodd, 1971. 221-76. Print.

BOOK IN A NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Eco, Umberto. *Il nome della rosa*. Milano: Bompiani, 1980. Print.

ILLUSTRATED BOOK/GRAPHIC NOVEL/COMIC BOOK

Denslow, W.W., illus. *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. By L. Frank Baum. Introd. Regina Barreca. New York: Signet-Penguin, 2006. Print.

Spiegelman, Art. *Maus: A Survivor's Tale*. 2 vols. New York: Pantheon-Random, 1986-91. Print.

BROCHURE/PAMPHLET/GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION

Evans, Grose. *French Painting of the Nineteenth Century in the National Gallery of Art*. Washington: Natl. Gallery of Art, 1980. Print.

United States Dept. of Labor. *Child Care: A Workforce Issue*. Washington: GPO, 1988. Print.

ARTICLE IN A REFERENCE BOOK (ENCYCLOPEDIA)

“Japan.” *The Encyclopedia Americana*. 2004 ed. Print.

Mohanty, Jitendra N. “Indian Philosophy.” *The New Encyclopedia Britannica: Macropaedia*.
15th ed. 1987. Print.

PERIODICAL SOURCES

Important components of periodical sources:

1. *Name of author*
2. *Title of article (in quotation marks)*
3. *Name of periodical (italicized)*
4. *Series number or name (if given)*
5. *Volume number (if given)*
6. *Issue number (if given)*
7. *Date of publication*
8. *Page numbers*
9. *Type of publication*
10. *Additional informational*

SCHOLARLY JOURNAL

Barthelme, Frederick. “Architecture.” *Kansas Quarterly* 13.3-4 (1981): 77-80. Print.

Stein, Karen. “Margaret Atwood’s Modest Proposal: *The Handmaid’s Tale*.” *Canadian Literature* 148 (1996): 57-73. Print.

Striner, Richard. “Political Newtonism: The Cosmic Model of Politics in Europe and America.”
William and Mary Quarterly 3rd ser. 52.4 (1995): 583-608. Print.

MAGAZINE

McEvoy, Dermot. “Little Books, Big Success.” *Publishers Weekly* 30 Oct. 2006: 26-28. Print.

PERIODICAL(NEWSPAPER)/EDITORIAL/LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Rosenberg, Geanne. "Electronic Discovery Proves an Effective Legal Weapon." *The New York Times* 31 Mar. 1997, late ed.: D5. Print.

Zuckerman, Mortimer B. "Are Order and Liberty at Odds?" Editorial. *US News and World Report* 5 Aug. 1996: 64. Print.

Carlos, Sabarimuthu. Letter. *PMLA* 119.3 (2204): 555. Print.

TELEVISION BROADCAST/FILM OR VIDEO/PERFORMANCE/ADVERTISEMENT

Wadey, Maggie, adapt. "The Buccaneers." By Edith Wharton. Perf. Mira Sorvino, Alison Elliott, and Carla Gugino. 3 episodes. *Masterpiece Theatre*. Introd. Russell Baker. PBS. WGBH, Boston, 27 Apr.-11 May 1997. Television.

It's a Wonderful Life. Dir. Frank Capra. Perf. James Stewart, Donna Reed, Lionel Barrymore, and Thomas Mitchell. RKO, 1946. Film.

It's a Wonderful Life. Dir. Frank Capra. Perf. James Stewart, Donna Reed, Lionel Barrymore, and Thomas Mitchell. 1946. Republic, 2001. DVD.

Hamlet. By William Shakespeare. Dir. John Gielgud. Perf. Richard Burton. Shubert Theatre, Boston. 4 Mar. 1964. Performance.

Air Canada. Advertisement. CNN. 1 Apr. 1997. Television.

SOUND RECORDING/RADIO BROADCAST/MUSICAL SCORE/SPEECH

Holiday, Billie, perf. "God Bless the Child." Rec. 9 May 1941. *The Essence of Billie Holiday*. Columbia, 1991. CD.

Welles, Orson, dir. "The War of the Worlds." By H. G. Wells. Adapt. Howard Koch.

Mercury Theatre on the Air. CBS Radio. WCBS, New York, 30 Oct. 1938. Radio.

Donizetti, Gaetano. *Don Pasquale: An Opera in Three Acts with Italian-English Text*. 1842.

New York: Belwin, 1969. Print. Kalmus Vocal Scores.

Matuozzi, Robert. "Archive Trauma." Archive Trouble. MLA Annual Convention. Hyatt

Regency, Chicago. 29 Dec. 2007. Address.

WORK OF VISUAL ART/MAP OR CHART

Rembrandt Harmensz van Rijn. *Artistotle with a Bust of Homer*. 1653. Oil on canvas.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Michigan. Map. Chicago: Rand, 2000. Print.

INTERVIEW

Blackmun, Harry. Interview by Ted Koppel and Nina Totenberg. *Nightline*. ABC. WABC, New

York. 5 Apr. 1994. Television.

Pei, I.M. Personal interview. 22 July 1993.

Reed, Ishmael. Telephone interview. 10 Dec. 2007.

SAMPLE WORKS CITED ENTRIES-ONLINE SOURCES

ONLINE SOURCES

Important components of online sources:

1. *Name of author or editor*
2. *Title of article (in quotation marks)*
3. *Title of website (in italics)*
4. *Version number (includes revisions, posting dates, volumes, or issue numbers)*
5. *Publisher information (includes publisher name & publishing date)*
6. *Page numbers*
7. *Access Date*
8. *URL*

ONLINE PAGE OF A WEBSITE

“Child Labor in America 1908-1912: Photographs of Louis Hine.” *The History Place*, 1998.

Web. 30 Aug. 2009. <<http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/childlabor/>>.

ONLINE BOOKS

Whitman, Walt. Preface. *Leaves of Grass*. By Whitman. Brooklyn, 1855. Iii-xii. *The Walt*

Whitman Archive. Web. 21 July 2009. <<http://www.whitmanarchive.org/published/LG/1855/whole.html>>.

ONLINE REFERENCE BOOKS

“de Kooning, Willem.” *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2007.

Web. 21 July 2009. <<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/153632/>

Willem-de-Kooning>.

ONLINE JOURNALS/SUBSCRIPTION DATABASES

Weinstein, Stuart L., Lori A. Dolan, Jack C. Y. Cheng, Aina Danielsson, and Jose

A. Morcuende. “Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis.” *The Lancet* 371.9623 (2008): 1527-

1537. Platinum Periodicals, ProQuest. Web. 22 July 2009. <[http://proquest.umi.com/](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=1&did=1476121271&SrchMode=1&sid=1&Fmt=4&VInst=PROD&VTy)

pqdweb?index=1&did=1476121271&SrchMode=1&sid=1&Fmt=4&VInst=PROD&VTy
pe=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1248268415&clientId=29227>.

ONLINE MAGAZINES

Green, Joshua. “The Rove Presidency.” *The Atlantic.com*. Atlantic Monthly Group, Sept. 2007.

Web. 21 July 2009. <<http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/200709/karl-rove>>.

ONLINE PERIODICALS (NEWSPAPERS)

“The Scientists Speak.” Editorial. *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 20 Nov. 2007.

Web. 21 July 2009. <<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/11/20/opinion/20tue1.html>>.

ONLINE COMMUNICATIONS (EMAILS/BLOGS)

Boyle, Anthony T. “Re: Utopia.” Message to Daniel J. Cahill. 21 June 1997. E-mail.

PARAPHRASING

When writing a research paper, most of the text should be written in your own words. That does not mean, however, that you do not have to give credit to the original sources that you consulted to learn the information needed to write the paper. Internal citations are required for all paraphrased information in the text, except your prior knowledge of the subject or universally known information about the subject. Failure to internally cite paraphrased information is a form of plagiarism because you have failed to give credit to someone else's ideas.

QUOTATIONS

Quoting accurately is critical. Quotations must be incorporated into clear, grammatically correct sentences. Quotations should be used sparingly in any paper; most of the paper should contain information paraphrased in your own words. Quotations can be complete or partial. When including a quotation in a paper, follow the guidelines below.

Prose

If a prose quotation runs no more than four lines, put it in quotation marks and include it in the body of the text.

“It was the best of times, it was the worst of times,” wrote Charles Dickens about the eighteenth century.

You do not always need to quote complete sentences.

For Charles Dickens, the eighteenth century was both “the best of times” and “the worst of times.”

You may put a quotation at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence. You can also divide it using your own words.

Joseph Conrad writes of the company manager in *Heart of Darkness*, “He was obeyed, yet he inspired neither love nor fear, nor even respect.” OR “He was obeyed,” writes Joseph Conrad of the company manager in *Heart of Darkness*, “yet he inspired neither love nor fear, nor even respect.”

If a quotation ending a sentence requires a citation, place the period after the reference.

For Charles Dickens, the eighteenth century was both “the best of times” and “the worst of times” (35).

If a quotation is more than four lines, set it off from the text by beginning a new line, indenting one inch from the left margin, and typing it double-spaced without adding quotation marks. A colon usually introduces a quotation like this.

At the conclusion of *Lord of the Flies*, Ralph and the other boys realize the horror of their actions:

The tears began to flow and sobs shook him. He gave himself up to them now for the first time on the island; great, shuddering spasms of grief that seemed to wrench his whole body. His voice rose under the black smoke before the burning wreckage of the island; and infected by that emotion, the other little boys began to shake and sob too. (186)

If you need to quote two or more paragraphs, indent the first line of each paragraph an additional quarter inch.

Ellipsis

If you quote only a word or a phrase in a paper, it will be obvious that you left out some of the original sentence. For example:

In his inaugural address, John F. Kennedy spoke of a “new frontier.”

If you leave out a sentence or more, you must create an ellipsis. For example:

In surveying various responses to plagues in the Middle Ages, Barbara W. Tuchman writes, “Medical thinking ... stressed air as the communicator of disease, ignoring sanitation or visible carriers” (101-02).

OR

In surveying various responses to plagues in the Middle Ages, Barbara W. Tuchman writes, “Medical thinking, trapped in the theory of astral influences, stressed air as the communicator of disease....”

OR

In surveying various responses to plagues in the Middle Ages, Barbara W. Tuchman writes, “Medical thinking, trapped in the theory of astral influences, stressed air as the communicator of disease....” (101-02).

OR

In discussing the historical relation between politics and the press, William L. Rivers notes:

Presidential control reached its zenith under Andrew Jackson, the extent of whose attention to the press even before he became a candidate is suggested by the fact that he subscribed to twenty newspapers....For a time, the *United States Telegraph* and the *Washington Globe* were almost equally favored as party organs, and there were fifty-seven journalists on the government payroll. (7)

INTERNAL CITATIONS (PARENTHETICAL DOCUMENTATION)

In MLA format, an internal citation contains just enough information to allow the reader to find a source on the Works Cited page. An internal citation generally consists of an author's last name and a page number. This information should be placed within parentheses, and the punctuation should follow the citation. A typical citation looks like this:

(Marcuse 197).

If the author's name is mentioned in the text, only the page number is necessary in the citation. It looks like this:

(197).

CITING AN ENTIRE WORK, INCLUDING A WORK WITH NO PAGE NUMBERS

Gilbert and Gubar broke new ground on the subject.

The utilitarianism of the Victorians “attempted to reduce decision-making about human actions to a ‘felicific calculus’” (Everett).

CITING PART OF A WORK

The cluster of literacy in the anthology by Lauter and his coeditors is a resource for teaching the place of oral cultures in postbellum America (155-66).

Winters's mumbling performs a “labor of disarticulation” (Litvak 167).

CITING VOLUME AND PAGE NUMBERS OF A MULTIVOLUME WORK

Between 1945 and 1972, the political-party system in the United States underwent profound changes (Schlesinger, vol. 4).

Wellek admits in the middle of his multivolume history of modern literary criticism, “An evolutionary history of criticism must fail. I have come to this resigned conclusion”

(5: xxii).

CITING A WORK LISTED BY TITLE

A *The New York Times* editorial called Ralph Ellison “a writer of universal reach” (“Death”).

Even *Sixty Minutes* launched an attack on modern art in a segment entitled “Yes...but Is It Art?”

CITING A WORK BY A CORPORATE AUTHOR

According to a study sponsored by the National Research Council, the population of China around 1990 was increasing by more than fifteen million annually (15).

By 1992 it was apparent that the American health care system, though impressive in many ways, needed “to be fixed and perhaps radically modified” (Public Agenda Foundation 4).

CITING TWO OR MORE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR(S)

In *The Age of Voltaire*, the Durants portray eighteenth-century England as a minor force in the world of music and art (214-48).

To Will and Ariel Durant, creative men and women make “history forgivable by enriching our heritage and our lives” (*Dual Autobiography* 406).

CITING INDIRECT SOURCES

Samuel Johnson admitted that Edmund Burke was an “extraordinary man” (qtd. in Boswell 2: 450).

CITING COMMON LITERATURE

Poem

In “Marching Song,” Nesbit declares, “Our arms and hearts are strong for all who suffer wrong...” (line 11).

Shakespeare

Shakespeare's Hamlet seems resolute when he asserts, "The play's the thing / Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king" (2.2.633-34).

Bible

In one of the most vivid prophetic visions in the Bible, Ezekiel saw "what seemed to be for living creatures," each with the faces of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle (*New Jerusalem Bible*, Ezek. 1.5-10)

CITING MORE THAN ONE WORK IN A SINGLE PARENTHETICAL REFERENCE

(Kaku 42; Stafford)

(Natl. Research Council 25-35; "U.S.'s Paulson")

(Rabkin, Greenberg, and Olander vii; Boyle 96-125)

(Gilbert and Gubar, *Madwoman* 1-25; Murphy 39-52)

(Gilbert and Gubar, *Norton Anthology*; Manning)

(Lauter et al., vol. B; Crane)

SAMPLE PAPER IN MLA FORMAT

Carpenter 1

Jamie Carpenter

Mr. Morin

ACP 20th Century

22 May 2009

The “Coolest” President

Calvin Coolidge served as vice president of the United States from 1921-1923. When President Warren G. Harding died in 1923, Coolidge was immediately sworn into office as president and completed Harding’s term. Coolidge was then elected president in 1924 and served until 1928, only one official term (DeGregorio 452-53; McCoy 419). Had Coolidge served a second full term, his true greatness as an American president might now be realized by all. Coolidge’s positive legacy is evidenced in his foreign and domestic policy achievements, as well as in his ability to handle controversy.

In the wake of World War I, the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928 was nothing but honorable in its intentions. This foreign policy achievement made Coolidge personally proud (The New York Times 4). Under the terms of this agreement, fifteen countries, including the United States, agreed to never again choose war as a way to resolve international problems (DeGregorio 458). William A. DeGregorio, author of *The Complete Book of U.S. Presidents From George Washington to George W. Bush*, remarks, “Eventually another 47 nations joined the pact, virtually the entire civilized world ... (458). Unfortunately, Germany broke the treaty when World War II erupted. In Calvin Coolidge’s 1925 inaugural address, he described the United

States as a representative of peace in the world, part of an international brotherhood (2). Prior to the Kellogg-Briand Pact, America joined the World Court in 1926 at Coolidge's request of Congress (McCoy 420). This is another important peace-keeping body in the world. In the decades that followed Coolidge's presidency, the United States has been drawn into or initiated numerous military conflicts around the world, which Coolidge certainly would have viewed with dismay. Not only was Coolidge a man of integrity on the international front, but his domestic policies were also meant to help the American people.

Coolidge's greatest domestic policy achievement was the economic prosperity America saw during the Roaring Twenties. Journalist H.L. Mencken suggested in 1933 that Coolidge's administration may have helped to bring on the Great Depression (qtd. in DeGregorio 460). That is, however, similar to blaming George H.W. Bush for the current economic crisis in America. In fact, Franklin Delano Roosevelt said of Coolidge's successor, Herbert Hoover, "I accuse the present administration of being the greatest spending administration in peacetime in all our history ... and has failed to anticipate the dire needs of and the reduced earning power of the people" (qtd. in DeGregorio 476). Coolidge, on the other hand, was quite frugal. He believed that government should be efficient and concerned with reducing debt and cutting taxes. Coolidge also encouraged the development of business (McCoy 420). When Coolidge was elected, he said to the American people that the "rewards of industry belong to those who earn them" (5). He was a man with a modest background. His father was a storekeeper, and as a young boy, Coolidge was expected to work hard (DeGregorio 449). He certainly would not have encouraged the type of financial recklessness that led to the Great Depression. In 1981,

President Ronald Reagan noted that during Coolidge's time in office, it was one of America's greatest periods of growth and prosperity (460). His integrity, clearly exhibited in both his foreign and domestic endeavors, is also evident in how he handled a major scandal that erupted after Harding died and Coolidge took office.

Coolidge handled the Tea Pot Dome scandal with the type of grace that few American presidents in history have exhibited. Oil developers had bribed Harding's interior secretary, Albert Fall, so that petroleum reserves could be exploited. Some members of the press and politicians suggested that Harding's cabinet was involved, and that included Coolidge (McCoy 419). In response, Coolidge appointed both a Republican and a Democrat to deal with the scandal. As a result, Fall was convicted of bribery and one of the oil developers for contempt of court. The scandal is believed to have taken a toll on Harding's health (Healy 157). It might very well have brought Coolidge to his political knees. However, his management of this inherited crisis resulted in the belief that Coolidge was, according to *The New York Times*, "a man of high integrity, insisting on honesty in government, and that the scandals which had been ventilated could reflect no discredit on his administration, since they had happened before his accession to the Presidency" (7). Indeed Coolidge lived up to his reputation, and his legacy is extremely positive as a result.

Coolidge was a truly rare type of president, a man of unusual ethics, and that is the legacy he earned. According to The White House's official website, one of Coolidge's Democratic admirers, Alfred E. Smith, believed that Coolidge restored respect for the presidency at an extremely dark time in American history (1). This can be likened to what some feel Ronald

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Reagan accomplished after Jimmy Carter left office. When Coolidge died, *The New York Times* compared him to George Washington in that he retired before the nation tired of him (1).

Coolidge regarded the presidency as true public service, and he had a lifetime of experience in politics to help him make the carefully considered decisions for which he was known (The New York Times 3). He was a family man and sympathetic to the average American (McCoy 419).

In recent years, the scandals that have erupted during the Clinton and Bush administrations have proven that not all presidents possess the same sense of integrity and respect for the office that the public expects. Back in 1984, when Diana Dixon Healy wrote her book *America's Vice-Presidents Our First Forty-Three Vice –Presidents and How They Got to Be Number Two*, she said of Coolidge, “Calvin Coolidge remains today pretty much what he appears to have set out to be when alive: an enigma” (153). This statement is inaccurate; Coolidge is not an enigma at all. Quite the contrary. Calvin Coolidge was an honorable statesman in both foreign and domestic affairs, and his sense of integrity showed throughout his tenure in office.

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