

# CVHS English Department

# MLA Documentation

Information curated from the OWL Purdue Online Writing Lab MLA Style Guide  
Updated 2022; MLA 9

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### **Additional MLA information: Owl Purdue Online Writing Lab**

[https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research and citation/mla style/mla style introduction.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/mla_style/mla_style_introduction.html)

### **CVHS Research Database Subscription: JSTOR**

JSTOR is an online database that gives access to journal articles, primary sources, books, and images. JSTOR will help you find scholarly sources for your research.

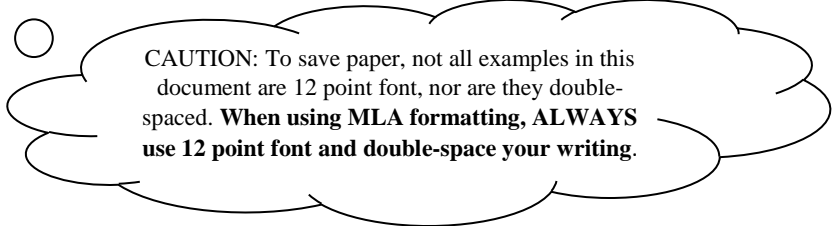
<https://www.jstor.org/>

# MLA Formatting

**Text: Use 12 point, Times New Roman font and double-space (ALWAYS).**

**Structure: Use 1” Margins**

When a cell phone rings in a classroom or at a concert, one might be irritated, but at least one’s life is not endangered.



## Formatting the first page of your paper:

- In the **upper left-hand corner** of the first page, list your name, your instructor's name, the course (with period if requested), and the date (day month year). Again, be sure to use double-spaced text.
- Center the **title**. Do not underline, italicize, or place your title in quotation marks. Write the title in Title Case (standard capitalization). Do not add extra space between the header and the title or the title and the first line of the text. Keep everything double-spaced.
- Create a header in the **upper right-hand corner** that includes your last name, followed by a space with a page number. Number all pages consecutively one-half inch from the top and flush with the right margin. The header should be in 12 point, Time New Roman font. (Note: Your instructor or other readers may ask that you omit the last name/page number header on your first page. Always follow instructor guidelines.)
- Do not make a title page for your paper unless specifically requested or the paper is assigned as a group project.

## First Page

Harry Potter

Mr. Dumbledore

College Prep English, Period 2

10 February 2022

Regulate Use of Cell Phones

When a cell phone goes off in a classroom or at a concert, one might be irritated, but at least one’s life in not endangered.....

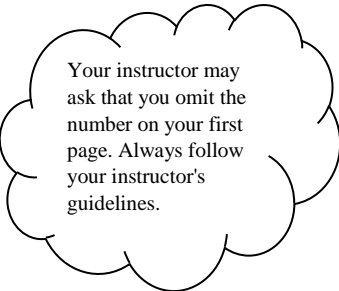
.....

.....

.....

.....

Potter 1



## Last Page: Works Cited

Works Cited

Dean, Cornelia. "Executive on a Mission: Saving the Planet." *The New York Times*, 22 May 2007. [www.nytimes.com/2007/05/22/science/earth/22ander.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2007/05/22/science/earth/22ander.html?_r=0). Accessed 12 May 2016.

Ebert, Roger. Review of *An Inconvenient Truth*, directed by Davis Guggenheim. *rogerebert.com*, 1 June 2006. [www.rogerebert.com/reviews/an-inconvenient-truth-2006](http://www.rogerebert.com/reviews/an-inconvenient-truth-2006). Accessed 15 June 2016.

Gowdy, John. "Avoiding Self-organized Extinction: Toward a Co-evolutionary Economics of Sustainability." *International Journal of ...*

Potter 3

# MLA Parenthetical Citation

## Why do we cite sources?

**Parenthetical citations work together with the Works Cited page** to allow readers to know which sources you consulted in writing your essay, so that they can either verify your interpretation of the sources or use them in their own work. The source information in the parenthetical citation (usually the author's last name) must correspond to the source information on the Works Cited page. More specifically, whatever name, word, or phrase you provide to your readers in the parenthetical citation **must be the first thing that appears on the left-hand margin of the corresponding entry** on the Works Cited page.

**Another purpose of citation is to promote ethical responsibility and academic consistency within a discipline. If you do not cite your sources properly, that is plagiarism.**

## What needs to be cited?

1. **Direct quotes**, both entire sentences and phrases
2. **Paraphrases** (rephrased or summarized material)
3. Words specific or unique to the author's research, theories, or ideas
4. Use of an author's argument or line of thinking
5. Historical, statistical, or scientific facts
6. Articles or studies you refer to within your text

## Parenthetical Citations Must Match Works Cited Entries

Any source information that you provide in-text must correspond to the source information on the Works Cited page. More specifically, **the signal word or phrase used in the in text citation should be the same as the first word/s in the Works Cited page entry**. Additionally, **the signal word or phrase must be consistent** throughout your paper.

## One Source Parenthetical Citation

If you choose not to introduce your author in a sentence, and you are quoting **from only one source throughout your writing**, you do not need to include the author's last name in your parenthetical citation: "\_\_\_\_\_" (page). Your instructor may ask you to include the author's last name. Always follow your instructor's guidelines.

### Example:

Shortly after Japan made it illegal to use a handheld phone while driving, "accidents caused by using the phones dropped by 75 percent" (8).

## Two or More Sources Parenthetical Citation

If you choose not to introduce your author in a sentence and are quoting **from two or more sources throughout your paper**, you must include the author's last name as part of your parenthetical citation:

"direct quotation" (author page).

### Quotation Example:

Shortly after Japan made it illegal to use a handheld phone while driving, "accidents caused by using the phones dropped by 75 percent" (Hughes 8).

**Paraphrase Example:** You can also paraphrase material by summarizing in your own words. Paraphrasing is cited the same way as a quotation, except you will not use quotation marks, as you are not using the author's exact words.

The feminist movement had to occur before the establishment of feminist literature and criticism, as well as women's studies (Smith 170).

### No Author Parenthetical Citation

Follow these guidelines:

- If you are given no author at all, use a shortened title of the work instead of an author name in the parentheses and **punctuate it appropriately** using italics or quotation marks. This abbreviation must be **consistent** throughout your paper.
- Titles longer than a standard noun phrase should be shortened into a noun phrase by excluding articles. For example, To the Lighthouse would be shortened to Lighthouse.
- If the title cannot be easily shortened into a noun phrase, the title should be cut after the first clause, phrase, or punctuation.
- This signal phrase in the parenthetical citation leads the reader directly to the source on the Works Cited page.

("Impact of Global Warming" 6), for an article, for instance, in which the full title of the source is "The Impact of Global Warming in North America."

### Web Source Parenthetical Citation

When creating in-text citations for Internet sources, remember that your citation must reference the source in your Works Cited. Follow these guidelines:

- Include in the parenthetical citation the first item that appears in the Works Cited entry that corresponds to the citation (e.g. author name, article name).
- When the source provides page numbers use: (Author page#). or (Shortened Title page#).
- If **no page numbers are provided**, you do not need to give paragraph numbers or page numbers based on your Web browser's print function: (Author). or (Shortened Title).

### Same Last Name Parenthetical Citation

When using two authors with the same last name, you must indicate the initial of their first name in the parentheses: (B. Smith 170).

### Same Author, Multiple Works Parenthetical Citation

When using more than one work by the same author, the author's name must be accompanied by an appropriately punctuated word/phrase from the title of the source you are referring to: (Smith, "Toward" 170).

### Multiple Authors Parenthetical Citation

- For a source with **two authors**, list the author's last names in the order they appear on the Works Cited page using "and": (Best and Marcus 9).
- For a source with **three or more authors**, list only the first author's last name, and replace the additional names with et al.: (Franck et al. 327).

### Citing Indirect Sources Parenthetical Citation

Sometimes you may have to use an indirect source. For such indirect quotations, use "qtd. in" to indicate the source you actually consulted.

For example: Ravitch argues that high schools are pressured to act as "social service centers, and they don't do that well" (qtd. in Weisman 259).

### Multiple Sources Parenthetical Citation

When paraphrasing, you may need to cite multiple sources in the same parenthetical citation. Separate the citations by a semi-colon: (Burke 3; Dewey 21).

### Time-based Media Sources Parenthetical Citation

When creating parenthetical citations for media that has a runtime, such as a movie or podcast, include the range of hours, minutes, and seconds you plan to reference: (Ebert 00:02:15-00:02:35).

### Sources with Non-Standard Labeling Systems

If a source uses a labeling system other than page numbers, such as poetry, precede the citation with the label. The parenthetical for a poem would begin with the word “line”, and then the line number/s. For example, William Blake’s poem “The Tyger” is cited: “In what distant deeps or skies. / Burnt the fire of thine eyes”(lines 5-6).

## MLA Punctuation

Cite your paraphrase and quotations by using the correct punctuation.

### Work Title

- When naming a text, italicize long works (*The Giver*); Note: if you are handwriting, underline long works
- Use quotation marks around short works, such as poems and article titles (“Sympathy”)

### Short Quotations

- Cite the page number in parenthesis after the quotation (and before the period).
- To indicate short quotations (fewer than four typed lines of prose or three lines of verse) in your text, enclose the quotation within double quotation marks.
- Provide the author and specific page citation (in the case of verse, provide line numbers) in the text, and include a complete reference on the Works Cited page.
- Punctuation marks such as periods, commas, and semicolons should appear after the parenthetical citation. Question marks and exclamation points should appear within the quotation marks if they are a part of the quoted passage but after the parenthetical citation if they are a part of your text.

#### Examples:

According to some, dreams express "profound aspects of personality" (Foulkes 184), though others disagree.

According to Foulkes's study, dreams may express "profound aspects of personality" (184).

Is it possible that dreams may express "profound aspects of personality" (Foulkes 184)?

### Quotations within a Quotation

Use single quotation marks to enclose quotes or dialogue within another quotation.

#### Example:

As Atticus disagrees with his sister, “There [is] a faint starchiness in his voice when he [says], ‘Anything fit to say at the table’s fit to say in front of Calpurnia’”(157).

## Making Changes within your Quotation

1. If you omit a word or words from a quotation, you should indicate the deleted word or words by using ellipsis marks, which are three periods ( . . . ) preceded and followed by a space. For example:

In an essay on urban legends, Jan Harold Brunvand notes that “some individuals make a point of learning every recent rumor . . . and in a short time a lively exchange of details occurs” (78).

2. If you add a word or words in a quotation, you should put brackets around the words to indicate that they are not part of the original text. **This is done in order to insert words for clarity and/or to keep your sentence grammatically correct.**

Jan Harold Brunvand, in an essay on urban legends, states: “some individuals [who retell urban legends] make a point of learning every rumor” (78).

## Verse (plays and poems)

In the parenthesis following the quotation, cite verse by divisions (act, scene, cant, book, part) and lines; use periods to separate various parts. Use a forward slash to show where each new line of verse begins (a space should precede and follow the slash).

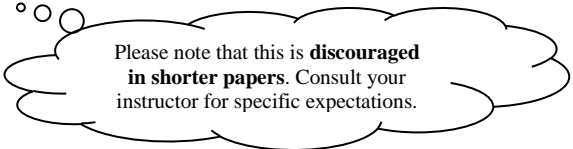
### Examples:

When she learns that Romeo is a Montague, Juliet exclaims, “My only love, sprung from my only hate! / Too early seen unknown, and know too late!” (1.5.138-139).

Cullen concludes, “Of all the things that happened there / That's all I remember” (11-12).

## Long Quotations

When you are quoting **prose** that takes more than **four lines** or **verse** that takes more than **three lines**, indent each line of the quotation ½ inch and keep it double-spaced. Do not use quotation marks. Your parenthetical citation should come **after** the closing punctuation mark. When citing two or more paragraphs, use the same format, even if the passage from the paragraphs is less than four lines. Indent the first line of each quoted paragraph an extra quarter inch. See OWL Purdue Online Writing Lab for examples.



Please note that this is **discouraged in shorter papers**. Consult your instructor for specific expectations.

# MLA Works Cited Page Format

According to MLA style, you must have a Works Cited page at the end of your research paper. All entries in the Works Cited page must correspond to the works parenthetically cited in your main text.

## Basic Rules

- Begin your Works Cited page on *a separated page* at the end of your research paper. It should have the same margins and last name, page number header as the rest of the paper.

- Label the page Works Cited (**Do NOT** italicize, underline, put in quotation marks, change the font, use bold or make any other changes to the words Works Cited) and center the words Works Cited at the top of the page.
- Double-space all citations, but do not skip spaces between entries.
- Indent the second and subsequent lines of citations by 0.5 inches to create a hanging indent.
- Write sources alphabetically. If author is unknown, alphabetize by the title, ignoring any *A*, *An* or *The*.
- Write the date [day month year]. You may abbreviate any month except for May, June, or July.
- For online sources, you should include a location to show readers where you found the source. Many scholarly databases use a DOI (digital object identifier). Use a DOI in your citation if you can; otherwise use a URL. Delete “http://” from URLs. The DOI or URL is usually the last element in a citation and should be followed by a period.
- All works cited entries end with a period.

### Other Specific Rules

#### Two or More Authors Works Cited Citation

- If **two authors** write a text, use the last name, first name format for the first author, follow with a “**and**”; then state the second author’s first name and last name.
- If there **are three or more authors**, list only the first author followed by the phrase “**et al.**” (Latin for “and others”) in place of the subsequent authors’ names. (Note: There is a period after “al” in “et al.”)

#### Two or More Works by the Same Author

If you have **two or more works by the same author**, list the works alphabetically by title. Provide the author’s name in last name, first name format for the first entry only. For each subsequent entry by the same author, **use three hyphens and a period.**

Palmer, William J. *Dickens and New Historicism*. St. Martin’s, 1997.

---. *The Films of the Eighties: A social History*. Southern Illinois UP, 1993.

#### Annotated Bibliography

For annotated bibliographies, annotations should be appended at the end of a source/entry with one-inch indentations from where the entry begins.

Annotations may be written as concise phrases or complete sentences, generally not exceeding one paragraph in length.

## Creating MLA Works Cited Entries

Use the following list of core elements. They are the information that MLA suggests including in each Works Cited entry. Elements should be in the following order and should be followed by the punctuation mark shown below.

1. **Author.**
2. **Title of source.**
3. **Title of container,**
4. **Contributors,**
5. **Version,**
6. **Number,**
7. **Publisher,**
8. **Publication date,**
9. **Location.**

*\*Elements 3-9 will be repeated if there is a second container.*

Next, put the relevant data together in the same order to have a viable Works Cited entry. **If any element is not provided, do not include it in the citation.**

**Author. Title of source. Title of container, Contributors, Version, Number, Publisher, Publication date, Location.**

### Author

Author names are written with the last name first, then the first name, and then the middle name or middle initial when needed:

Burke, Kenneth

Levy, David M.

Wallace, David Foster

*Do not* list titles (Dr., Sir, Saint, etc.) or degrees (PhD, MA, DDS, etc.) with names. A book listing an author named "John Bigbrain, PhD" appears simply as "Bigbrain, John." Do, however, include suffixes like "Jr." or "II." Putting it all together, a work by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. would be cited as "King, Martin Luther, Jr." Here the suffix following the first or middle name and a comma.

### Title of source

Punctuate in italics or quotation marks depending on the source type.



## Title of container

The container is the textual thing that “contains” the source. The title of the container is **usually italicized** and followed by a comma, since the information that follows next describes the container.

There may be instances where a source has two containers. For example, a chapter is contained in a book or an article is contained in a journal, which could be contained in a database. In such a case, the journal issue information is Container 1, and the database information is container 2. Think of smaller buckets fitting into larger buckets.

Apps and databases should be cited only when they are containers of the particular works you are citing, such as when they are the platforms of publication of the works in their entirety, and not an intermediary that redirects your access to a source published somewhere else, such as another platform.

## Contributors

In addition to the author, there may be other contributors to the source who should be credited, such as editors, illustrators, translators, etc. If their contributions are relevant to your research, or necessary to identify the source, include their names in your documentation. For example:

Foucault, Michel. *Madness and Civilization: A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason*. **Translated by Richard Howard**, Vintage-Random House, 1988.

## Version

If a source is listed as an edition or version of a work, include it in your citation.

*The Bible*. Authorized **King James Version**, Oxford UP, 1998.

Crowley, Sharon, and Debra Hawhee. *Ancient Rhetorics for Contemporary Students*. **3rd ed.**, Pearson, 2004.

## Number

If a source is part of a numbered sequence, such as a multi-volume book, or journal with both volume and issue numbers, those numbers must be listed in your citation.

“94 Meetings.” *Parks and Recreation*, created by Greg Daniels and Michael Schur, performance by Amy Poehler, **season 2, episode 21**, Deedle-Dee Productions and Universal Media Studios, 2010.

## Publisher

The publisher produces or distributes the source to the public.

Daniels, Greg and Michael Schur, creators. *Parks and Recreation*. **Deedle-Dee Productions and Universal Media Studios**, 2015.

**NOTE:** You **do NOT** need to include the publisher’s name for periodicals, works published by their author or editor, a website whose title is the same as its publisher

### Publication date

Include the publication date information provided. (Day Month Year. **or** Year.)

### Location

Be as specific as possible in identifying a work's location. The location of an online work should include a **URL**. Articles in journals and databases, such as JSTOR, can have a **DOI** (digital object identifier) to ensure that the source is locatable, even if the URL changes. If your source is listed with a DOI, use that instead of a URL.

Dean, Cornelia. "Executive on a Mission: Saving the Planet." *The New York Times*, 22 May 2007,  
[www.nytimes.com/2007/05/22/science/earth/22ander.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2007/05/22/science/earth/22ander.html?_r=0).  
 Accessed 12 May 2016.

### Date of access

When you cite an online source, the *MLA Handbook* recommends including a date of access on which you accessed the material, since an online work may change or move at any time.

Bernstein, Mark. "10 Tips on Writing the Living Web." *A List Apart: For People Who Make Websites*, 16 Aug. 2002,  
[alistapart.com/article/writeliving](http://alistapart.com/article/writeliving). Accessed 4 May 2009.

## MLA Works Cited Entries for Online and Other Unique Sources

### Best Practices for Online Sources

- Because online information can change or disappear, it is always a good idea to **keep personal copies** of important electronic information whenever possible.
- It is also wise to keep a record of when you first consult with each online source. MLA uses the phrase, "**Accessed**" to denote which date you accessed the web page when available or necessary. It is encouraged especially when there is no copyright date listed on a website.
- Include a **URL** or web address to help readers locate your sources. MLA only requires the www. address, so **eliminate all https://** when citing URLs.
- MLA encourages the use of citing containers such as YouTube, JSTOR, Spotify, or Netflix in order to easily access and verify sources.
- Many scholarly journal articles found in databases include a DOI (digital object identifier). If a DOI is available, cite the DOI number instead of the URL.

### Page on a Website

For an individual page on a Web site, list the author or alias if known, followed by an indication of the specific page or article being referenced. Usually, the title of the page or article appears in a header at the top of the page. Follow this with the information covered above for entire Web sites. If the publisher is the same as the website name, only list it once.

“Athlete's Foot - Topic Overview.” *WebMD*, 25 Sept. 2014,  
www.webmd.com/skin-problems-and-treatments/tc/athletes-foot-topic-overview.

### Article from an Online Database (or other electronic subscriptions service)

Cite online databases (e.g. LexisNexis, ProQuest, JSTOR) and other subscription services as containers. Thus, provide the title of the database italicized before the DOI or URL. If a DOI is not provided, use the URL instead. Provide the date of access if you wish.

Langhamer, Claire. “Love and Courtship in Mid-Twentieth-Century England.” *Historical Journal*, vol. 50, no. 1, 2007, pp. 173-96. *ProQuest*,  
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0018246X06005966. Accessed 27 May 2009.

### Image (including a painting, sculpture, or photograph)

Provide the artist's name, the work of art italicized, the date of creation, the institution and city where the work is housed. Follow this initial entry with the name of the Website in italics, and the date of access. If the work cited is available on the web only, then provide the name of the artist, the title of the work, and then follow the citation format for a website. If the work is posted via a username, use that username for the author.

Goya, Francisco. *The Family of Charles IV*. 1800. Museo Nacional del Prado, Madrid. Museo Nacional del Prado, www.museodelprado.es/en/the-collection/art-work/the-family-of-carlos-iv/f47898fc-aa1c-48f6-a779-71759e417e74. Accessed 22 May 2006.

Adams, Clifton R. “People Relax Beside a Swimming Pool at a Country Estate Near Phoenix, Arizona, 1928.” Found, National Geographic Creative, 2 June 2016, natgeofound.tumblr.com/.

### A YouTube Video

Video and audio sources need to be documented using the same basic guidelines for citing print sources in MLA style. Include as much descriptive information as necessary to help readers understand the type and nature of the source you are citing. If the author's name is the same as the uploader, only cite the author once. If the author is different from the uploader, cite the author's name before the title.

McGonigal, Jane. “Gaming and Productivity.” *YouTube*, uploaded by Big Think, 3 July 2012, www.youtube.com/watch?v=mkdzy9bWW3E.

## Interviews

List the interview by the full name of the interviewee. Cite the remainder of the entry as you would with other sources. Note: If the interview from which you quote does not feature a title, add the descriptor *Interview* by (unformatted) after the interviewee's name and before the interviewer's name.

Zinkievich, Craig. **Interview by** Gareth Von Kallenbach. *Skewed & Reviewed*, 27 Apr. 2009, [www.arcgames.com/en/games/star-trek-online/news/detail/1056940-skewed-%2526-reviewed-interviews-craig](http://www.arcgames.com/en/games/star-trek-online/news/detail/1056940-skewed-%2526-reviewed-interviews-craig). Accessed 15 May 2009.

## Personal Interviews

Personal interviews refer to those interviews that you conduct yourself. List the interview by the name of the interviewee. Include the descriptor Personal interview and the date of the interview.

Smith, Jane. **Personal interview**. 19 May 2014.

## Speeches, Lectures, or Other Oral Presentations

Start with speaker's name. Then, give the title of the speech (if any) in quotation marks. Follow with the title of the particular conference or meeting and then the name of the organization. Name the venue and its city (if the name of the city is not listed in the venue's name). Use the descriptor that appropriately expresses the type of presentation (e.g., Address, Lecture, Reading, Keynote Speech, Guest Lecture, Conference Presentation).

Stein, Bob. "Reading and Writing in the Digital Era." *Discovering Digital Dimensions, Computers and Writing Conference*, 23 May 2003, Union Club Hotel, West Lafayette, IN. Keynote Address.

## Podcasts

Begin with the title of the episode in quotation marks. Provide the name of the series in italics. Then follow with MLA format per usual.

"Best of Not My Job Musicians." *Wait Wait...Don't Tell Me!* from NPR, 4 June 2016, [www.npr.org/podcasts/344098539/wait-wait-don-t-tell-me](http://www.npr.org/podcasts/344098539/wait-wait-don-t-tell-me).

## Films or Movies

List films by their title. Include the name of the director, the film studio or distributor, and the release year. If relevant, list performer names after the director's name.

*Speed Racer*. Directed by Lana Wachowski and Lilly Wachowski, performances by Emile Hirsch, Nicholas Elia, Susan Sarandon, Ariel Winter, and John Goodman, Warner Brothers, 2008.

Lucas, George, director. *Star Wars Episode IV: A New Hope*. Twentieth Century Fox, 1977.

### Netflix, Hulu, Google Play

Generally, when citing a specific episode, follow the format below.

“94 Meetings.” *Parks and Recreation*, season 2, episode 21, NBC, 29 Apr. 2010. *Netflix*, [www.netflix.com/watch/70152031](http://www.netflix.com/watch/70152031).

### A Tweet

Begin with the user's Twitter handle in place of the author's name. Next, place the tweet in its entirety in quotations, inserting a period after the tweet within the quotations. Include the date and time of posting, using the reader's time zone; separate the date and time with a comma and end with a period. Include the date accessed if you deem necessary.

@tombrokaw. “SC demonstrated why all the debates are the engines of this campaign.” *Twitter*, 22 Jan. 2012, 3:06 a.m., [twitter.com/tombrokaw/status/160996868971704320](https://twitter.com/tombrokaw/status/160996868971704320).

### Comment on a Website or Article

List the username as the author. Use the phrase, *Comment on*, before the title. Use quotation marks around the article title. Name the publisher, date, time (listed on near the comment), and the URL.

Not Omniscient Enough. *Comment on* “Flight Attendant Tells Passenger to ‘Shut Up’ After Argument Over Pasta.” ABC News, 9 Jun 2016, 4:00 p.m., [abcnews.go.com/US/flight-attendant-tells-passenger-shut-argument-pasta/story?id=39704050](http://abcnews.go.com/US/flight-attendant-tells-passenger-shut-argument-pasta/story?id=39704050).

## Works Cited

- Dean, Cornelia. "Executive on a Mission: Saving the Planet." *The New York Times*, 22 May 2007, [www.nytimes.com/2007/05/22/science/earth/22ander.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2007/05/22/science/earth/22ander.html?_r=0). Accessed 29 May 2019.
- Ebert, Roger. Review of *An Inconvenient Truth*, directed by Davis Guggenheim. *Ebert Digital LLC*, 1 June 2006, [www.rogerebert.com/reviews/an-inconvenient-truth-2006](http://www.rogerebert.com/reviews/an-inconvenient-truth-2006). Accessed 15 June 2019.
- Gowdy, John. "Avoiding Self-Organized Extinction: Toward a Co-Evolutionary Economics of Sustainability." *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology*, vol. 14, no. 1, 2007, pp. 27-36.
- Harris, Rob, and Andrew C. Revkin. "Clinton on Climate Change." *The New York Times*, 17 May 2007, [www.nytimes.com/video/world/americas/1194817109438/clinton-on-climate-change.html](http://www.nytimes.com/video/world/americas/1194817109438/clinton-on-climate-change.html). Accessed 29 July 2016.
- An Inconvenient Truth*. Directed by Davis Guggenheim, Paramount, 2006.
- Leroux, Marcel. *Global Warming: Myth or Reality?: The Erring Ways of Climatology*. Springer, 2005.
- Milken, Michael, et al. "On Global Warming and Financial Imbalances." *New Perspectives Quarterly*, vol. 23, no. 4, 2006, p. 63.
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