

SLAC TIPS FOR MLA DOCUMENTATION STYLE

When you use the words or original ideas of another person in your writing, you **must** cite the sources. If the exact words of the original source are used, quotation marks are necessary. Although paraphrasing or rewording an original source does not require quotation marks, documentation of the source is still required. Failure to cite sources of information is **PLAGIARISM**.

There are several documentation formats; be sure to use the one your instructor assigns or finds acceptable. This handout explains the MLA format (for Modern Language Association, which developed this style), and is intended for use in lower division and introductory courses. MLA, as with APA formatting, suggests using a single space after end punctuation and colons. However, unlike APA, MLA considers the traditional two spaces after end punctuation and colons to be acceptable. The important thing is to be consistent. If you are in doubt of which to use, ask your instructor. **If your major field requires the MLA format, you should purchase the most recent edition of the MLA manual.**

In the MLA format, "parenthetical documentation" (sometimes called "internal documentation") is used to identify the sources of information you have borrowed (this serves the same purpose as footnotes/endnotes). Parenthetical documentation should be integrated smoothly into the text of your paper, rather than listed separately.

CITING SOURCES INSIDE YOUR PAPER

The general rule calls for you to cite the source, preferably at the end of the sentence in which you refer to it, by enclosing the author's last name and the page reference in parentheses. If the author's name is mentioned, you only need to put the page reference in parentheses at the end of the sentence, but if the context does not clearly identify the author, add the author's last name before the reference:

- Tannen has argued this point (178-85).
- This point has already been argued (Tannen 178-85).

A reference directly after a quotation follows the closing quotation mark:

- In the late Renaissance, Machiavelli contended that human beings were by nature "ungrateful" and "mutable" (1240), and Montaigne thought them "miserable and puny" (1343).

If the quotation, whether of poetry or prose, is set off from the text as a block quotation, type a space after the concluding punctuation mark of the quotation and insert the parenthetical reference:

- John K. Mahon adds a further insight to our understanding of the War of 1812:

Financing the war was very difficult at the time. Baring Brothers, a banking firm of the enemy country, handled routine accounts for the United States overseas, but the firm would take on no loans. The loans were in the end absorbed by wealthy Americans at great hazard—also, as it turned out, at great profit to them. (385)

WORKS CITED

A Works Cited list is a list of all sources that contributed ideas and information to your paper. The heading Works Cited is centered one inch from the top of the page in regular—not bold—12 point font. The list is double-spaced, beginning with the title Works Cited, and arranged in alphabetical order by the authors' last names. Pagination is continuous. For example, if you have a six-page paper, your works-cited page will begin on page seven. Page numbers should appear in the upper right hand corner, half an inch from the top and flush with the right margin. Continue the list on as many pages as necessary. Begin each entry flush with the left margin. Then indent the subsequent line or lines one-half inch (or five spaces) from the left margin. If the source doesn't list an author, arrange the entry by the first word in the title (ignore "A," "An," and "The"). While italicizing titles is acceptable if your instructor approves, in general, the MLA recommends that titles that are italicized in print should be underlined and not italicized.

If you have a type of source not covered by the examples below, ask a SLAC tutor to show you the MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, Sixth Edition.

IMPORTANT NOTE: To save space here, works-cited entries have not been double-spaced.

1. A Book by a Single Author, Basic Entry

Fukuyama, Francis. Our Posthuman Future: Consequences of the Biotechnology Revolution. New York: Farrar, 2002.

2. Two Books by the Same Author

Frye, Northrop. Anatomy of Criticism: Four Essays. Princeton: Princeton UP, 1957.
---. The Double Vision: Language and Meaning in Religion. Toronto: U of Toronto P, 1991.

or if edited by the same author:

---, ed. Sound and Poetry. New York: Columbia UP, 1957.

3. A Book by Two or More Authors

Eggs, Suzanne, and Diane Slade. Analysing Casual Conversation. London: Cassell, 1997.
Marquart, James W., Sheldon Ekland Olson, and Jonathan R. Sorensen. The Rope, the Chair, and the Needle: Capital Punishment in Texas, 1923-1990. Austin: U of Texas P, 1994.

4. An Anthology or Compilation

Lopate, Phillip, ed. The Art of the Personal Essay: An Anthology from the Classical Era to the Present. New York: Anchor-Doubleday, 1994.
Spafford, Peter, comp. and ed. Interference: The Story of Czechoslovakia in the Words of Its Writers. Cheltenham: New Clarion, 1992.

5. A Work in an Anthology

Allende, Isabel. "Toad's Mouth." Trans. Margaret Sayers Peden. A Hammock beneath the Mangoes: Stories from Latin America. Ed. Thomas Colchie. New York: Plume, 1992. 83-88.

6. Two or More Works in an Anthology (Cross-Referencing)

Include the anthology itself in your list of works cited and list each selection by its author and title, followed by a cross-reference to the anthology.

Agee, James. "Knoxville: Summer of 1915." Oates and Atwan 171-75.

Atwan, Robert. Foreward. Oates and Atwan x-xvi.

Kingston, Maxine Hong. "No Name Woman." Oates and Atwan 383-94.

Oates, Joyce Carol, and Robert Atwan, eds. The Best American Essays of the Century. Boston: Houghton, 2000.

Rodriguez, Richard. "Aria: A Memoir of a Bilingual Childhood." Oates and Atwan 447-66.

Walker, Alice. "Looking for Zora." Oates and Atwan 395-411.

7. Article in a Scholarly Journal with Continuous Pagination, Basic Entry

Trumpener, Katie. "Memories Carved in Granite: Great War Memorials and Everyday Life." PMLA 115 (2000): 1096-103.

8. An Article in a Scholarly Journal that Pages Each Issue Separately

Barthelme, Frederick. "Architecture." Kansas Quarterly 13.3-4 (1981): 77-80.

9. Article in a Magazine

Mehta, Pratap Bhanu. "Exploding Myths." New Republic 6 June 1998: 17-19.

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

10. Article in a Newspaper

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

For nationally published newspapers, you do not need to add the city of publication:

Harris, Nicole. "Airports in the Throes of Change." Wall Street Journal 27 Mar. 2002: B1+.

11. Film or Video Recording

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

12. Pamphlet

Washington, DC. New York: Trip Builder, 2000.

13. An Article in a Reference Book

Mohanty, Jitendra M. "Indian Philosophy." The New Encyclopaedia Britannica: Macropaedia. 15th ed. 1987.

14. An Edition

Crane, Stephen. The Red Badge of Courage: An Episode of the American Civil War. 1895. Ed. Fredson Bowers. Charlottesville: UP of Virginia, 1975.

MLA DOCUMENTATION OF ELECTRONIC SOURCES

An electronic source may require two or more publication dates because an electronic source is easily changed and can differ from a past or future version. Typically, a citation for an online text contains the date assigned the document as well as the date of retrieval. Also, if the online text was originally print, it may be necessary to give the print publication date (if provided), along with the electronic publication date and access date.

Because it provides the best way to locate electronic documents, the **URL** or **Uniform Resource Locator** (the network address) should be included among the works cited. Be as accurate as possible in supplying not only URLs but also other identifying information (e.g., author's name, work's title), since this provides an alternate means of searching for material. Enclose URLs in angle brackets, and break a URL between lines only after a slash. Give the address, including the access-mode identifier (http, ftp, gopher, telnet, news) and, after the first single slash, any relevant path and file names: <http://www.txstate.edu/slac/>.

Determining the **accuracy** of your information is most important when using the Internet. The web page should list the publishing institution and author and provide a contact address. An article's author is not usually the Webmaster, so when a Webmaster appears as a site author, you might have reached a less reliable information source. Also, assess whether the work's sources are indicated because that allows you to verify information. The works an author cites should also give some sense of that author's knowledge and provide hints of possible bias. Check the author's credentials and see that the page has a **preferred domain** such as .edu, .gov, .org, or .net (though these domain names do not guarantee reliable material). The page and its links should be **current** and **updated**. The page should be **objective** and advertisements should be minimal. **Higher quality web pages can usually be viewed without too much special software and usually don't charge access fees.** Such pages often present an option for text only, or frames, or give a suggested browser. **Consult your instructor if you are uncertain about information.**

The Texas State Alkek Library provides a list of web sites by topic on its homepage at <http://www.library.txstate.edu/ref/subj-sites/index.asp>, or you can find such a list on Yahoo. One of these subject lists can provide links to stable sites that have been checked for content and prevent you from wasting time doing a keyword search. Like information from the web, information from e-mail, which the MLA allows you to use, may be untrue. Verify e-mail sources (make a telephone call, for example), and cite them on your works-cited page. Cite all sources of information to avoid plagiarism.

CITING ELECTRONIC SOURCES INSIDE YOUR PAPER

Electronic sources (and some other nonprint sources) cannot usually be cited by page number. Cite such works in their entirety and often by title. If your source uses paragraph numbers rather than page numbers, give the relevant number(s) preceded by the abbreviation par. or pars. If the author's name begins such a citation, place a comma after the name. If another kind of section is numbered in the source (e.g., screens), either write out the word for the section or use a standard abbreviation. When a source has no page numbers or any other kind of reference numbers, no number can be given parenthetically and the work must be cited in its entirety as follows:

- William J. Mitchell's City of Bits discusses architecture and urban life in the context of the digital telecommunications revolution.

Part of an Electronic Source

- Beethoven has been called the "first politically motivated composer," for he was "caught up in the whole ferment of ideas that came out of the French Revolution" (Gardiner, screens 2-3).
- "The debut of Julius Caesar," according to Sohmer, "proclaimed Shakespeare's Globe a theater of courage and ideas, a place where an audience must observe with the inner eye, listen with the inner ear" (par. 44).

Citing a Work Listed by Title

- In fresco painting, "the pigments are completely fused with a damp plaster ground to become an integral part of the wall surface" ("Fresco Painting").
- Milton's description of the moon at "her highest noon" signifies the "place of the moon at midnight" ("Noon," def. 4b).

LISTS OF WORKS CITED AND INTERNET SOURCES

On your works-cited pages, integrate your electronic citations alphabetically with the hardcopy entries by authors' names and, when those are not available, by title. If you have a type of source not covered by the examples below, ask a SLAC tutor to show you the MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, Sixth Edition.

IMPORTANT NOTE: To save space here, works-cited **entries have not been double-spaced.**

1. Internet Site, Basic Entry

Zeki, Semir. "Artistic Creativity and the Brain." Science 6 July 2001: 51-52. Science Magazine. 2002. Amer. Assn. for the Advancement of Science. 24 Sept. 2002 <http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/293/5527/51>.

Ideally, the URL of the exact document you consulted should be given. If, however, the URL is so long and complicated that reproducing it would invite transcription errors, give instead the URL of the site's search page. Once there, the reader can access the document by keying in other publication facts recorded in the citation (e.g., the author's name, title).

If an Internet site does not assign a specific URL to each document and if citing a search page is not appropriate, give the URL of the site's home page. If a reader can proceed from the home page to the document by clicking on a sequence of links, follow the URL with the word Path and a colon, and then specify the sequence of links. Use semicolons to separate the names of the links (ex. Path: Abstracts; K-O.).

2. An Entire Internet Site: Scholarly Project, Information Database, Journal, or Professional or Personal Site

a. A Complete Scholarly Project, Information Database

The typical entry for one of these consists of the following:

- Title of the project or database (underlined or italicized according to your instructor's preference)
- Name of the editor of the project or database (if given)
- Electronic publication information, including version number (if relevant and not part of the title), date of electronic publication or of the latest update, and name of any sponsoring institution or organization
- Date of access and network address

NOTE: If you cannot find some of this information, cite what is available.

Encyclopaedia Britannica Online. 2002. Encyclopaedia Britannica. 15 May 2002
<<http://www.britannica.com/>>.

Thomas: Legislative Information on the Internet. 19 June 2001. Lib. of Congress, Washington. 18 May 2000 <<http://thomas.loc.gov/>>.

b. A Document within a Scholarly Project or Information Database

To cite a short work within a project or database, begin the citation with the author's name and, in quotation marks, the work's title. If no author is given, begin the citation with the material's title, in quotation marks. Continue with the relevant information for the project or database, the date of access, and the URL. Be sure to give the URL of the work or document rather than that of the project or database if they are different.

"Fresco Painting." Encyclopaedia Britannica Online. 2002. Encyclopaedia Britannica. 8 May 2002 <<http://search.eb.com/>>.

"This Day in Technology History: August 20." History Channel.com. 2002. History Channel. 14 May 2002 <<http://historychannel.com/>>.

c. A Professional or Personal Site

To document an online professional or personal site, begin with the creator's name (if given and relevant), reversed for alphabetizing and followed by a period. Continue with the site's title (underlined or italicized) or, if there is no title, with a description such as *Home page* (neither underlined/italicized nor in quotation marks); the institution or organization associated with the site; the date of access; and the network address.

Lancashire, Ian. Home page. 28 Mar. 2002. 15 May 2002
<<http://www.chass.utoronto.ca:8080/~ian/>>.

Microbiology and Immunology. Dept. home page. Stanford U School of Medicine. 4 Oct. 2002
<<http://cmgm.stanford.edu/micro/>>.

3. An Online Book

a. An Online Book Available Independently

The entry typically consists of the following:

- Author's name (if given). If only an editor, a compiler, or a translator is identified, cite that person's name, followed by the appropriate abbreviation (ed., comp., trans.)
- Title of the work (underlined or italicized as instructor prefers)
- Name of the editor, compiler, translator (if relevant)

- Publication information. If the online version of the text has not been published before, give the electronic publication date and the name of any sponsoring institution or organizations. State the publication facts about the original print version if given (e.g., city of publication, name of publisher, year of publication). Add in brackets relevant information not stated in the source.
- Date of access and network address
NOTE: If you cannot find this information, cite what is available.

Douglass, Frederick. Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave, Written by Himself. Boston, 1845. 30 Jan. 1997 <gopher://gopher.vt.edu:10010/02/73/1>.

b. An Online Book within a Scholarly Project

Give the five items listed above, as relevant, but after the information about the printed book, follow with the project's publication information. End with the URL of the book, not of the project, if they differ.

Keats, John. Poetical Works. 1884. Bartleby.com Great Books Online. Ed. Steven van Leeuwen. 2002. 5 May 2002 <<http://www.bartleby.com/126/>>.

c. A Part of an Online Book

Place the title or name of the part of the book between the author's name and the book's title. If the part is a work like a poem or an essay, place its title in quotation marks. If the part is a standard division of the book, such as an introduction, do not place the title in quotation marks or italicize/underline it. Give the URL of the specific part instead of that of the book if they differ.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. "Self-Reliance." Essays: First Series. 1841. 12 Feb. 1997 <[fft://ftp.books.com/ebooks/NonFiction/Philosophy/Emerson/history.txt](http://ftp.books.com/ebooks/NonFiction/Philosophy/Emerson/history.txt)>.

d. An Online Government Publication

Begin with the facts given for printed government works in the MLA. In brief, if the author of a gov. doc. is not listed, cite as author the government body that issued it. In citing the Congressional Record (Cong. Rec.), give only the date and page numbers after Cong. Rec. In citing other congressional documents, include the number and session of Congress, the house, and the type (bill, resolution, or document) and publication number. Follow with the usual publication information: place, publisher, and date.

United States. Dept. of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Law Enforcement and Juvenile Crime. By Howard N. Snyder. Dec. 2001. 29 June 2002 <<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/191031.pdf>>.

4. An Article in an Online Periodical

Periodical publications online include scholarly journals, newspapers, and magazines. Works within such publications include reviews, articles, editorials, and letters to the editor. The typical entry for an online periodical consists of the following:

- Author's name (if given)
- Title of work or material (if any; a review or letter to the editor may be untitled), in quotation marks
- Name of the periodical (underlined or italicized as your instructor prefers)

- Volume number, issue number, or other identifying number
 - Date of publication
 - The number range or total number of pages, paragraphs, or other sections, if they are numbered
 - Date of access and network address (URL)
- NOTE: Cite what is available if you cannot find some of this information.**

a. An Article in a Scholarly Journal

Dane, Gabrielle. "Reading Ophelia's Madness." Exemplaria 10.2 (1998). 22 June 2002
<<http://web.english.ufl.edu/english/exemplaria/danefram.htm>>.

b. An Article in a Newspaper or on a Newswire

Achenbach, Joel. "America's River." Washington Post 5 May 2002. 20 May 2002
<<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A13425-2202May1.html>>.

c. An Article in a Magazine

Brooks, David. "The Culture of Martyrdom." Atlantic Online June 2002. 24 Sept. 2002
<<http://www.theatlantic.com/issues/2002/06/brooks.htm>>.

d. A Review

Ebert, Roger. Rev. of Memento, dir. Christopher Nolan. Chicago Sun-Times Online 13 Apr. 2001. 18 May 2002 <http://www.suntimes.com/ebert/ebert_reviews/2001/04/041302.html>.

e. An Abstract

Nastali, Dan, and Phil Boardman. "Searching for Arthur: Literary Highways, Electronic Byways, and Cultural Back Roads." Arthuriana 11.4 (2001): 108-22. Abstract. 1 Oct. 2002 <<http://www.smu.edu/arthuriana>>. Path: Abstracts; K-O.

f. An Anonymous Article

"Senior Fitness." USNews.com 27 May 2002. 20 May 2002 <<http://www.usnews.com/usnews/issue/020527/bixtech/27home.b.htm>>.

g. An Editorial

"Keeping College Doors Open." Editorial. Christian Science Monitor: CSMonitor.com 16 May 2002. 20 May 2002 <<http://www.csmonitor.com/2002/0516/p08s03-comv.html>>.

5. A Publication on CD-ROM, Diskette, or Magnetic Tape

Citations are similar to those of print sources, but have some important differences.

Publication medium must be stated in order to differentiate the source, which frequently varies from its possible print or online counterpart.

Vendor's name. The persons or groups responsible for the information on CD-ROM, diskette, or magnetic tape often choose to lease the data to vendors (e.g., Information Access, UMI-ProQuest) for distribution. State the vendor's name on the works-cited list, if it is given, because the information provider may have leased other electronic versions of the data, versions that may not be identical.

Publication dates. Since many databases on CD-ROM, diskette, or magnetic tape are updated, your works-cited-list entry needs the date of the document used, as indicated in the source, as well as the publication date (or most recent updating) of the database.

a. A Nonperiodical Publication on CD-ROM, Diskette, or Magnetic Tape

Cite a nonperiodical publication on CD-ROM, diskette, or magnetic tape as you would a book, but add the medium of publication. Since the information provider and the publisher are usually the same for such publications, no vendor's name appears, and only one publication date is given. The works-cited-list entry consists of the following:

- Author's name. If only an editor, compiler, or translator is identified, cite that person's name, followed by the appropriate abbreviation (ed., comp., trans.)
- Title of publication (underlined or italicized as instructor prefers)
- Name of the editor, compiler, or translator (if relevant)
- Publication medium (CD-ROM, Diskette, or Magnetic tape)
- Edition, release, or version (if relevant)
- Place of publication
- Name of the publisher
- Date of publication

NOTE: If you cannot find this information, cite what is available.

Encyclopaedia of Islam. CD-ROM. Leiden: Brill, 1999.

If publication information for a printed source or printed analogue is indicated, begin the citation with that information.

Aristotle. The Complete Works of Aristotle: The Revised Oxford Translation. Ed. Jonathan Barnes. 2 vols. Princeton: Princeton UP, 1984. CD-ROM. Clayton: IntelLex, 1994.

If you are citing only part of the work, state which part. If the source supplies page numbers, paragraph numbers, screen numbers, or other kinds of section numbers, state their total if the numbering starts over with each part, but state the range of the numbers in the part if a single numbering encompasses all the parts.

Coleridge, Samuel Taylor. "Dejection: An Ode." The Complete Poetical Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Ed. Ernest Hartley Coleridge. Vol. 1. Oxford: Clarendon, 1912. 362-68. English Poetry Full-Text Database. CD-Rom. Rel. 2. Cambridge, Eng.: Chadwyck-Healey, 1993.

b. Material from a Periodically Published Database

- Author's name (if given)
- Publication information for the printed source or printed analogue (including title and date of print publication)
- Title of the database (underlined/italics)
- Publication medium (CD-ROM)
- Name of the vendor (if relevant)
- Electronic publication date.

NOTE: If you cannot find this information, cite what is available.

Krach, Peg. "Myth and Facts about Alcohol Abuse in the Elderly." Nursing Feb. 1998: 25+. Abstract. Periodical Abstracts Ondisc. CD-ROM. UMI-ProQuest. Feb. 1998.

6. A Work in More Than One Publication Medium

If the work you are citing is published in various media (e.g., a CD-ROM and a diskette), specify all the media that constitute the publication or cite only the media you used.

Lancashire, Ian, et al. Using TACT with Electronic Texts: A Guide to Text-Analysis Computing Tools. Book, CD-ROM. Vers. 2.1. New York: MLA, 1996.

or

Mann, Thomas. Tonio Kröger. Ed. Barry Joe. Using TACT with Electronic Texts: A guide to Text-Analysis Computing Tools. By Ian Lancashire et al. CD-ROM. Vers. 2.1. New York: MLA, 1996.

7. A Work from an Online Service

Two common types of online services are those to which users often subscribe (e.g., America Online) and those to which libraries subscribe (e.g., InfoTrac). If the service provides a URL for accessed material, include it or, if the URL is impractically long and complicated, the URL of the site's search page. If you retrieve the material by entering a keyword or similar designation, complete the citation by typing Keyword and the word itself following the name of the service and the date of access.

"Table Tennis." Compton's Encyclopedia Online. Vers. 2.0. 1997. America Online. 4 July 1998.
Keyword: Compton's.

If instead of entering a keyword, you follow a series of topic labels, write the word Path and specify the topic sequence followed to obtain the material. Use semicolons to separate topics.

"Cloning." BioTech's Life and Science Dictionary. 30 June 1998. Indiana U. America Online. 4 July 1998. Path: Research and Learning; Science; Biology; Biotechnology Dictionary.

8. Other Electronic Sources

In general, to document other electronic sources, follow the recommendations on citing miscellaneous print and nonprint sources, modifying guidelines as appropriate.

a. A Television or Radio Program

"The Threat of Commercial Fishing." Earth Matters. CNN. 18 Jan. 1998. Transcript. Broadcast News. CD-ROM. Primary Source Media. Jan. 1998. 22 screens.

b. Film or Film Clip

Kurosawa, Akira, dir. Throne of Blood. 1957. Macbeth. By William Shakespeare. Ed. A. R. Braunmiller. CD-ROM. New York: Voyager, 1994.

c. A Painting, Sculpture, or Photograph

Holbein, Hans. The Ambassadors. 1553. Microsoft Art Gallery: The Collection of the National Gallery, London. CD-ROM. Redmond: Microsoft, 1994.

d. An Interview

Ackroyd, Peter. Interview. Bold Type. Nov. 2001. 25 June 2002 <<http://www.randomhouse.com/boldtype/1101/ackroyd/interview.html>>.

e. An E-Mail Communication

To cite, give the name of the writer; the title of the message (if any), taken from the subject line and enclosed in quotation marks; a description of the message that includes the recipient; and the date of the message.

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

f. An Online Posting

Following the author's name, the posting's title (in quotation marks), as given in the subject line, a designation "Online posting," the date the material was posted, the forum's name (if known), and the date of access, list, in angle brackets, the online address of the list's Internet site or, if no Internet site is known, the e-mail address of the list's moderator or supervisor. Whenever feasible, cite an archival version of the posting, so that your readers can more easily consult your source.

Merrian, Joanne. "Spinoff: Monsterpiece Theatre." Online posting. 30 Apr. 1994. Shaksper: The Global Electronic Shakespeare Conf. 23 Sept. 2002 <<http://www.shaksper.net/archives/1994/0308.html>>.

To cite a posting to a World Wide Web forum, begin with the author's name and the title of the posting (if there is one), in quotation marks, followed by the description Online posting, the date when the material was posted, the forum's name, the date of access, and, in angle brackets, the network address.

Valentine, Mike Banks. Online posting. 16 May 2002. Online Privacy. 30 May 2002 <<http://forums.nytimes.com/webin.WebX?50@f2b9a?7>>.