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A N T H R O P O L O G I C A L
A S S O C I A T I O N

AAA Style Guide

2009

A large, faint, stylized spiral graphic in a light beige color, mirroring the AAA logo, is positioned in the lower half of the page, serving as a background element.

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Sources consulted: *The Chicago Manual of Style* (15th edition, 2003); *The Handbook of Nonsexist Writing* (New York: Lippincott and Crowell, 1980); *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (11th edition, 2006); *MLA Style Manual* (2nd edition, 1998); and United States Government Printing Office.

I. General Guidelines

AAA uses *The Chicago Manual of Style* (15th edition, 2003) and *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (11th edition, 2006). This guide is an outline of style rules basic to AAA style. Where no rule is present on this list, follow *Chicago*. For spelling, follow *Webster's* first spelling if there is a choice and use American not British spellings. This guide does not apply to newsletters, which frequently deviate from these guidelines in the interest of space and tend to follow many Associated Press style rules.

1. Article Titles and Section Heads

- (a) Do not put endnote callouts on display type such as titles, section heads, or epigraphs. Place them after nearest hard punctuation or at the ends of excerpts. Never use endnotes inside excerpts or after soft punctuation (i.e., commas, em-dashes, in lines of poetry).
- (b) Do not number section heads
- (c) Use the following terms for each separate submission:
 - paper = conference
 - article = journal or newspaper
 - chapter = book
 - essay = essay in journal, book, etc.
 - review = review in journal or newspaper

2. Capitalization

Follow *Webster's* and *Chicago*

- (a) Ethnic, Socioeconomic, and Other Groups (*Chicago* 8.41–8.45)
 - Capitalize these terms as noted (unless author objects): African American, Afro-American, Alaska Native, American Indian, Asian American, Canadian American, Euro-american, Euro-American, Euro-Canadian, European American, European Canadian, First Nation, Hispanic, Indo-European, Jew, Latina, Mesoamerican, Native American, Pacific Islander, Australian and Canadian Aboriginal and Aborigine
 - Lowercase these terms as noted: aboriginal (where not Australian or Canadian); black; highlander, *but* Highlander (where referring to Scottish); indigenous; mestizo; native (as adj. except for specific populations, such as noted above); redneck; white
- (b) Events (*Chicago* 8.81–8.84)
 - Capitalize historical, quasi-historical, political, economic, and cultural events or plans: Battle of the Books, Boston Tea Party, Cold War (20th century, USSR vs. USA), Great Depression, the Holocaust, Industrial Revolution
 - Lowercase: California gold rush, civil rights movement, cold war, depression
- (c) Figures, Tables, and Appendixes (exception to *Chicago*)
 - Capitalize in text if they refer to items within the present work, lowercase if they refer to those in other works:
 - ◊ In Figure 1
 - ◊ As you can see in Table 2
 - ◊ In Johnson's figure 1
 - ◊ Evidence in Johnson's table 1 agrees with my own (Table 2)
- (d) Historical and Cultural Terms (*Chicago* 8.77–8.80)
 - Where capitalized by tradition or to avoid ambiguity, per *Chicago* and *Webster's* use: Middle Ages, Progressive Era, Restoration, Roaring Twenties, Stone Age
 - Lowercase: ancient Greece, nuclear age, romantic period, U.S. colonial period
- (e) Names of Organizations (including committees, associations, conferences; see *Chicago* 8.66–8.76)
 - Capitalize full official names, *but* lowercase "the" preceding a name, even where it is part of the official title: the Baltimore City Council, Bureau of the Census, Census Bureau, Circuit Court of Cook County
 - Lowercase where they become general: the bureau, city council, congressional, council, county court, federal

(f) Names of Places (*Chicago* 8.46–8.63)

- Capitalize geographical and popular names of places: Antarctica, Asia, Atlantic, Back Bay (Boston), Central America, City of Brotherly Love, Foggy Bottom (D.C.), Ivory Coast, North Pole, Orient, the States, Third World (do not hyphenate as adj.), Upper Michigan
- Directions should be capitalized where used as a name but not where used as a direction:
 - ◊ Caribbean Islands; Far East; North India; North Pole; Pacific Islands; the South; South India; South Pacific; the Southwest (n.), *but* southwestern (adj.); the West; Westernize
 - ◊ northern Michigan, the south of France, southeastern, western Samoa, the Western world
- Lowercase: eastern Europe, western Europe, central Europe. *Exceptions*: use Eastern and Western Europe in the context of the political divisions of the Cold War; use Central Europe in the context of the political divisions of World War I

(g) Titles and Offices (*Chicago* 8.21–8.35)

- Capitalize civil, military, religious, and professional titles only where they immediately precede the name. In formal usage, such as acknowledgments or lists of contributors, capitalize the title following the name: B.A. in anthropology; Judy Jones, Smith Professor Emeritus at Yale University; Professor Jones, associate professor of education studies; a professor emeritus; Henry Trueba, chair of the Department of Education Studies; the chairman of the department
- For academic degrees or titles, capitalize where formal, lowercase where informal: Louis Spindler, Ph.D.; a Master of Science degree from University of Virginia; a master's degree in education

(h) Titles of Works (*Chicago* 8.164–8.177)

- For titles of works in AAA journals, references cited, and notes: change capitalization only. Do not change anything else, even spelling or punctuation (exception to *Chicago*).
- Capitalize first and last words of titles and subtitles in English. For other languages, follow *Chicago*.
- Capitalize both words in a hyphenated compound (exception to *Chicago*)
- Do not capitalize parenthetical translations of titles in references cited

3. Non-English Words and Quotations

(a) Diacritics

- Alert production editor of unusual characters or fonts in advance of submission to verify access to usable fonts

(b) Quotations

- Put non-English sentences and quotations in quotation marks (and do not italicize)

(c) Translations

- Include translations of non-English words in parentheses immediately following (or vice versa, but keep consistent throughout the work)
 - ◊ *ellai* (borders) and *cantippu* (crossroads)
- Include translations of foreign-language quotations either in an endnote or in brackets immediately following the quotation (without italics and without quotation marks)
 - ◊ “Todas somos amigas de desde chiquitas, casi puras vecinas” [We are all friends since we were small, and almost all are neighbors].
- For translation of non-English titles in references, see example #24 in the Reference Examples section

(d) Words

- Italicize non-English words that do not appear in the main section of *Webster's*. Italicize them on first use only, unless used as a term (see 4a below)

4. Italics

(a) Words as Words

- Italicize words used as words (e.g., as terms) in written context; but where the context is solely the spoken word, is used for ironic effect, or is a concept, use quotation marks.
 - ◊ In Smith 1994 the term *subaltern* implies
 - ◊ to keep children on the “right path” academically
 - ◊ Bourdieu, who utilized notions of “cultural capital” and “habitus”
 - ◊ Bourdieu defines *cultural capital* and *habitus* as

(b) Legal Cases (*Chicago* 8.88):

- Use italics for names of legal cases

(c) Publication Names

- Italicize publications used as authors in in-text citations, but leave roman in references cited. See Reference Examples section.

(d) Use of “[sic]” (*Chicago* 11.69)

- Italicize word, not brackets
- Correct obvious typographical errors rather than use [sic]
- Do not italicize: e.g., i.e., or cf.

5. Numbers

(a) Spell out numbers in the following instances

- One through ten
- Numbers at the beginning of a sentence
- Numbers used in the approximate sense
 - ◊ The area comprises roughly two hundred viable sites; *not* 200
 - ◊ About 15 thousand soldiers were killed; *not* 15,000 or fifteen thousand

(b) Age

- 24 years old, 11 months old, a 34-year-old woman, in her thirties

(c) Currency

- Assume dollar designations are in U.S. currency. Otherwise (e.g., Canada) use:
 - ◊ US\$200 (*not* U.S.) and CAN\$200
- Do not use \$ with USD (e.g., \$20 USD), as it is redundant
- Refer to the Government Printing Office for pre-Euro designations, or flag for the production editor

(d) Dates

- ninth century, 20th century; 1960–65; 1960s (*not* 60s); the sixties; October 6, 1966; April 1993 (no comma); C.E. 1200; 1000 B.C.E.; April 18, not April 18th

(e) Fractions

- Hyphenate as both adjective and noun: a two-thirds majority, two-thirds of those present

(f) Inclusive numbers

- Do not elide numbers in a range: 893–897; 1,023–1,045
- Elide year spans (exception to above): 1989–92

(g) “Mid-”

- Hyphenate numbers or numerals: mid-thir-

ties (age), mid-1800s (years)

- Use an en-dash (–), rather than hyphen (-), with an open compound: mid–19th century, mid–Cold War

(h) Numbered items, such as parts of a book, are not capitalized

- chapter 5 (in reviews ch. 5 or chs. 5–7), part 2

(i) Ordinals (nd or rd)

- 22nd, rather than 22d; 23rd, rather than 23d

(j) Quantities (*Chicago* 9.3–9.4; 9.19)

- Use numerals above ten and spell out measurement: 26 millimeters, five miles, 15 kilometers (*not* km); *but* in tables, OK to use 26 mm, 5 gm, 10 mph
- Express round numbers above ten million in numerals + words: 20 million
- 20 percent, *but* in tables, OK to use %
- Use commas in four-digit numbers: 1,409; *but* not page numbers (p. 1409)

(k) Series

- Where dealing with more than one series of quantities, use numerals for one of the series
 - ◊ The first shape had 4 sides, the second had 7 ... and the twelfth had 3
- Where small numbers occur in a group with large numbers, set them all in numerals for consistency

(l) Statistics (*Chicago* 9.20–9.21; 13.5)

- Decimal fractions: use initial zero only if number can equal or exceed 1
 - ◊ 0.3–1.5
 - ◊ according to a Chi-square test yielding a value of 4.2, $p < .05$
 - ◊ Kappa = .33, $p < .05$
- Use N for sample sizes, *but* use n for subgroups of samples

(m) Time

- 2:00 p.m., noon

6. Punctuation(a) Binary distinctions, dichotomies, or equal relationships: use en-dash, *not* solidus or hyphen

- parent–teacher; us–them; mind–body, *not* mind/body or mind/body
- Previously published phrases are excepted: Foucault’s power/knowledge

7. Quotations

- (a) All published quotations must be cited with year and page number(s)
- (1992:7–8)
- (b) Avoid “cited in” where citing quotes within another work. Use the work listed in references cited and adjust the language outside parentheses
- As Johnson notes (Webber 1992)
 - Do not use: (Johnson, cited in Webber 1992)
- (c) Quotations from interviews or conversations that have not been published or aired should be cited in text and include interviewee name, interviewer name, month, day and year of interview (see *Chicago* 17.205)
- (d) Format for block extracts
- If extract takes more than four manuscript lines, make it a block extract
 - Use brackets for citation at the end of a block; put sentence period before citation
 - If italics have been added, specify:
 - ◊ [Smith 1993:22, emphasis added]
 - ◊ Do not use “emphasis in original”
 - If multiple paragraphs occur within a continuous block, the first paragraph should have no indent, but subsequent paragraphs should be marked by indents rather than extra leading
- (e) Change the case of the initial letter of a quote to fit the sentence without using brackets (*Chicago* 11.35)
- (f) When a quotation that is run into the text in the typescript is converted to a block quotation, the quotation marks enclosing it are dropped, and interior quotation marks are changed accordingly (from *Chicago* 11.35):

- The narrator then breaks in: “Imagine Bart’s surprise, dear reader, when Emma turned to him and said, contemptuously, ‘What “promise”?’”

becomes

The narrator then breaks in:

Imagine Bart’s surprise, dear reader, when Emma turned to him and said, contemptuously, “What ‘promise’?”

- (g) Spelling and punctuation corrections
- Leave all spellings and punctuation alone in quotes; use [*sic*] only if necessary, and give an explanation in text if absolutely necessary
- (h) Do not use initial or final ellipses
- (i) Do not use quotes for *yes* or *no* except in direct discourse (*Chicago* 11.44)

8. Running Text

- (a) Abbreviations
- Do not use in narrative text in most cases
 - Ampersands: replace all “&” with “and”
 - In scholarly works:
 - ◊ Only abbreviate in parentheses: (i.e., e.g., etc.)
 - ◊ Spell out in text: that is, for example, et cetera, and so forth
- (b) Articles in titles
- Drop or romanize articles in titles (a, the) from text
 - ◊ In 1998, a *New York Times* op-ed piece indicated
 - ◊ The *Washington Post* article contends
- (c) Avoid gender-related language
- Never use “s/he,” “him/her,” or “his/her.” Use “he or she” or rewrite as plural to avoid.
 - See Casey Miller and Kate Swift’s *The Handbook of Nonsexist Writing* (New York: Lipincott and Crowell, 1980)
- (d) Commas
- Use serial commas
 - Use a comma to separate the clauses of a compound sentence but not a compound subject or a compound predicate unless there are three or more elements
 - Use commas around parenthetical elements
- (e) Dialogue
- Spell out names on first occurrence and then use initials on subsequent occurrences:
 - Ruth Benedict:
 - Franz Boas:
 - RB:
 - FB:
- (f) Lists
- Run lists into text with (1), (2), (3), etc. Do not use (a), (b), (c), etc.

- Use pairs of parentheses, not singles
- (g) Spaces between initials
- T. S. Eliot, H. L. Mencken
- (h) Spelling
- Use the first spelling in *Webster's* unless otherwise noted

9. Tables, Figures, and Appendixes

- (a) Table and figure widths depend on the size of the journal. Ensure that all text and figures are sized to fit within the margin limitations of submitting journal or contact your journal's production editor at Wiley-Blackwell for verification.
- (b) Every table and figure should have a callout in running text:
- This year's annual meeting survey showed a sharp increase in caffeine consumption [Place Table 1 here].
- (c) Place appendixes at the end of the article, after references cited

10. Text Citations and References Cited

- (a) All references must be cited in author–date form; all author–date citations must be referenced
- (b) Alphabetization
- References with the same author and date should be placed in alphabetical order, by title
- (c) Citations
- Place text citations as near the author's name as possible, *except* place quotation citations *after* the quote
 - Use colon, no space, between year and page number (exception to *Chicago*)
 - ◊ Waterman 1990:3–7
 - Use “et al.” in text citations of three or more authors, but use all names in references cited
 - Use full first names where possible for authors and editors (*but* do not force if author goes by initials)
 - Where citing an author, put the year in parentheses, but where citing a work, leave the year (and page numbers, if applicable) in the running text
 - ◊ Author: Smith (1990) eloquently describes the material.

- ◊ Work: Smith 1990 contains an analysis of the material.
- (d) Do not use *ibid.* for repeated references
- (e) Notes
- Where citing a *note* or *notes*, use
 - ◊ (Boulifa 1990:10 n. 12, 24 nn. 12–13)
- (f) Works in production or near publication
- Text citations: in press; n.d.
 - References cited: In press; N.d.
- (g) Reprinted material
- Where citing reprinted material, use date from work used in text citations and insert all dates in references cited list
 - ◊ Text citations: (Webber 1994)
 - ◊ References cited: Webber 1994[1849]
- (h) States (*Chicago* 15.29; 17.100)
- Spell out state names in text
 - Do not use state name with city of publication in references unless the city is obscure or there are several with the same name
 - Where state name is used in notes, references cited, tables, or addresses, use two-letter postal code abbreviations (e.g., AL, TX, DC)
- (i) Translations
- In references where the author also is the translator use: Victor Hugo, ed. and trans.
- (j) Volumes
- If a volume is the only one referenced in the article, then include its number in references cited and omit its number from the text citation
 - Cite a specific volume of a referenced work by inserting the volume number after the year
 - ◊ (Waterman 1990, vol. 2:3–7)
- (k) Multiple places of publication
- Where there are two places of publication for a reference, use only the first. ♦

II. Orthography

- Acronyms: do not spell out common acronyms: AFL-CIO; CIA; FBI; HIV/AIDS; HMO; IMF; NASA; NATO; NGO; UNESCO; UNICEF; USAID; WHO; WTO
- America or American: For clarity use the noun *United States* and the adjective *U.S.* unless a wider region is intended
- and/or: never use
- anti-inflammatory
- archaeology; exception is AAA's section Archeology Division
- Arctic (n.), arctic (adj.)
- audio-recorded, audio-recording, audiovisual
- basketmakers (artisans), Basket Maker (cultural period)
- besides
- bride-price (per *Webster's*)
- bridewealth (per *Webster's*)
- ca. (circa, per *Chicago*)
- Classic Maya
- cross-gender
- coresident, coworker
- database
- de-emphasize
- early-century, late-century
- e-mail, Internet, online, website
- fax
- field notes, fieldwork, fieldworker
- full-time, part-time (hyphenate in any position as adj.)
- health care systems; *but* federal and state health-care systems (hyphenate only for clarity)
- a historical study (*not* an historical study), a hotel
- Letters as shapes: Leave normal font—that is, do not use with sans serif typeface—in cases such as U-shaped, L-shaped
- lifespan, lifestyle, lifeworld
- Ligatures: Do not use except in an Old English language piece
- m.y.a. (million years ago), B.P. (before the present, calibrated), b.p. (before the present, uncalibrated)
- nation-making, nation-building (exception to *Chicago*)
- the Netherlands; but The Hague (per *Webster's*)
- non-kin (hyphenate to avoid confusion)
- participant-observation
- rain forest (per *Webster's*)
- re-create (create again)
- semi-independent, semi-indirect (use hyphens for double vowels, except as in *Webster's*)
- September 11; September 11, 2001; 9/11 (*not* September 11th or September 11th, 2001)
- Split infinitives (*Chicago* 5.106)
 - ◊ Although from about 1850 to 1925 many grammarians stated otherwise, it is now widely acknowledged that adverbs sometimes justifiably separate the “to” from the principal verb {they expect to more than double their income next year}.
- sub-Saharan
- toward (*not* towards)
- Teotihuacan (Nahuatl, without accent on last a; Spanish, with accent)
- underway (adj.); under way (adv.)
- unselfconscious
- worldview ◆

III. Reference Examples

1. Single-Author Book

Castles, Stephen
1990 *Here for Good*. London: Pluto Press.

2. Coauthored Book

Bonacich, Edna, and John Modell
1975 *The Economic Basis of Ethnic Solidarity: Small Business in the Japanese American Community*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

3. Author, with Others (cite first author in text citations)

Bonacich, Edna, with Mark Smith and Kathy Hunt
1999 *The Economic Basis of Ethnic Solidarity: Small Business in the Japanese American Community*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

4. Multiple References in the Same Year (alphabetize by title)

Gallimore, Ronald
1983a *A Christmas Feast*. New York: Oxford University Press.
1983b *Holiday Gatherings in the Pacific Northwest*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

5. Work Accepted for Publication

Spindler, George
In press *In Pursuit of a Dream: The Experience of Central Americans Recently Arrived in the United States*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

6. Work Submitted for Publication or Unpublished Work

Smith, John
N.d. *Education and Reproduction among Turkish Families in Sydney*. Unpublished MS, Department of Education, University of Sydney.

7. Materials in Archives

Egmont Manuscripts
N.d. Phillips Collection. University of Georgia Library, Athens.

Davidson, William A.
N.d. "On several occasions she would even join in our discussions." Untitled paper, John P. Gillin Papers: Box 10.1. Peabody Museum Archives, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

Ambasamudram Taluk
1879 Settlement Register, Tirunleveli District. Archived material, Madras Archives, Chennai (Madras), Tamilnadu, India.

8. Chapter in Book with Editor(s)

Rohlen, Thomas P.
1993 *Education: Policies and Prospects*. In *Koreans in Japan: Ethnic Conflicts and Accommodation*. Cameron Lee and George De Vos, eds. Pp. 182–222. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Price, T. Douglas
1984 *Issues in Paleolithic and Mesolithic Research*. In *Hunting and Animal Exploitation in the Later Paleolithic and Mesolithic of Eurasia*. Gail Larsen Peterkin, Harvey M. Bricker, and Paul Mellars, eds. Pp. 241–244. *Archeological Papers of the American Anthropological Association*, 4. Arlington, VA: American Anthropological Association.

9. Editor as Author

Diskin, Martin, ed.
1970 *Trouble in Our Backyard: Central America in the Eighties*. New York: Pantheon Books.

10. Article in Journal

Moll, Luis C.
2000 *Writing as Communication: Creating Strate-*

gic Learning Environments for Students. *Theory into Practice* 25(3):202–208.

11. Article in Journal, Special or Theme Issue

Heriot, M. Jean

1996 Fetal Rights versus the Female Body: Contested Domains. Theme issue, “The Social Production of Authoritative Knowledge in Pregnancy and Childbirth,” *Medical Anthropology Quarterly* 10(2):176–194.

Heriot, M. Jean, ed.

1996 The Social Production of Authoritative Knowledge in Pregnancy and Childbirth. Theme issue, *Medical Anthropology Quarterly* 10(2).

12. Book in Series

Singh, Balwant

1994 Independence and Democracy in Burma, 1945–1952: The Turbulent Years. *Michigan Papers on South and Southeast Asia*, 40. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

13. One Volume in Multivolume Work

Clutton-Brock, Juliet, and Caroline Grigson, eds.

1986 *Animals and Archaeology*, vol. 1: Hunters and Their Prey. BAR International Series, 163. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports.

1998 *The Practice of Everyday Life*, vol. 2: Living and Cooking. Rev. edition. Luce Giard, ed. Timothy J. Tomasik, trans. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

14. Review

Trueba, Henry T.

1999 *Review of Beyond Language: Social and Cultural Factors in Schooling Language Minority Students*. *Anthropology and Education Quarterly* 17(2):255–259.

Barret, Rusty

2001 *Review of Handbook of Language and Ethnic Identity*. In *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology* 12(2). Electronic document accessed December 3, 2002.

15. Report

Kamehameha Schools

1977 Results of the Minimum Objective System, 1975–1976. Technical Report, 77. Honolulu: Kamehameha Schools, Kamehameha Elementary Education Program.

16. Ph.D. Dissertation or M.A. Thesis

D’Amato, John

1989 “We Cool, Tha’s Why”: A Study of Personhood and Place in a Class of Hawaiian Second Graders. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Education, University of Hawai’i.

17. Paper

Shimahara, Nobuo K.

1998 Mobility and Education of Buraku: The Case of a Japanese Minority. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Chicago, November 18.

Poveda, David

2000 Paths to Participation in Classroom Conversations. Paper presented at the 7th International Pragmatics Conference, Budapest, July 9–14.

18. Reprint or Translation

van Gennep, Arnold

1960[1908] *The Rites of Passage*. Michaela Vizedom and Mari Caffee, trans. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Bakhtin, Mikhail

1981 *The Dialogic Imagination*. Caryl Emerson and Michael Holquist, trans. Austin: University of Texas Press.

19. Subsequent or Revised Edition

Gallimore, Ronald

1960 Qualitative Methods in Research on Teaching. In *Handbook of Research on Teaching*. 3rd edition. Margaret C. Wittrock, ed. Pp. 119–162. New York: Macmillan.

Gallimore, Ronald

1962[1960] Qualitative Methods in Research on Teaching. In *Handbook of Research on Teaching*. Rev. edition. Margaret C. Wittrock, ed. Pp. 119–162. New York: Macmillan.

20. Article in Newspaper or Popular Magazine

Reinhold, Robert
2000 Illegal Aliens Hoping to Claim Their Dreams.
New York Times, November 3: A1, A10.

Editorial
1992 Washington Post, February 14: B2.

Talk of the Town
2000 New Yorker, April 10: 31.

New York Times
2002 In Texas, Ad Heats Up Race for Governor. July
30.

21. Personal Communication (including e-mail, listserv, and newsgroup messages and unpub- lished interviews)

Should be cited in text citations, with specific date,
but not in references cited:

Horace Smith claims (letter to author, July 12, 1993)

22. Court Case (*Chicago* 17.283–17.287)

Should be cited in text citations but not in references
cited:

(*Doe v. U. Mich.*, 721 F. Supplement 852 [1989])

23. Electronic/Online Sources (*Chicago* 17.4–17.15)

Specific conventions exist for citing different types
of online sources. See *Chicago* for guidance on cit-
ing online books (17.47, 17.142–17.147), journals
(17.180–17.181), magazines (17.187), newspapers
(17.198), informally published materials (17.234–
17.237), reference works (17.239), multimedia
(17.270), CDs and DVDs (17.271), public documents
(17.357) and databases (17.357–17.359). In addition
to the information typically included in citations,
each electronic resource reference should also in-
clude a URL and date accessed. Where there is no
author per se, the owner of a referenced website may
be listed (see *Chicago* 17.237). To cite personal com-
munications completed via electronic media, see ex-
ample #21 in this section.

American Anthropological Association
2000[1992] Planning for the Future: Current Long-
Range Plan for the American Anthropological
Association accessed January 18, 2001.

American Anthropological Association
N.d. About AAA. American Anthropological Asso-
ciation accessed June 29, 2009.

24. Non-English Publications with Title Translation (*Chicago* 17.65)

Pirumova, N. M.
1977 Zemskoe liberal'noe dvizhenie: Sotsial'nye ko-
rni i evoliutsiia do nachala XX veka [The zemstvo
liberal movement: Its social roots and evolution to
the beginning of the twentieth century]. Moscow:
Izdatel'stvo "Nauka."

25. Audiovisual Recordings and Multime- dia (including published or broad- cast interviews)

Carvajal, Carmela, and David C. Kim, dirs.
1998 High School Parody. 120 min. Paramount Pic-
tures. Hollywood.

High School Parody
1998 Carmela Carvajal and David C. Kim, dirs. 120
min. Paramount Pictures. Hollywood.

Bush, George W.
2007 Interview by Jim Lehrer. The NewsHour with
Jim Lehrer. PBS, January 16.

Shakur, Tupac
1997 I Wonder if Heaven Got a Ghetto. From R
U Still Down? (remember me). New York: Inter-
scope Records.

26. Authors of Forewords, Afterwords, or Introductions

Comaroff, Jean, and John Comaroff
1993 Introduction. *In* Modernity and Its Malcon-
tents: Ritual and Power in Postcolonial Africa.
Jean Comaroff and John Comaroff, eds. Pp. xi–
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