Waiariki Institute of Technology

Guide to Writing

APA Style

(6th Edition)

Section One –Plagiarism

Institutions of higher education encourage students to research widely for information through reading and discussions with other people. However, there are some very important ethical and legal considerations associated with the use of such information. Important considerations are issues of copyright and plagiarism.

What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism occurs when one person uses ideas or exact words from another person's writing or other source and presents these ideas or words as if he/she were the original author. Using information in this manner from books, articles, the Internet, or any another source, including another student's work, is regarded as plagiarism.

Plagiarism is academic dishonesty and is regarded as a very serious offence in tertiary education. Students should familiarise themselves with the Waiariki policy on plagiarism. This is detailed in the relevant section in the *Waiariki Institute of Technology Student Handbook* and in the programme handbook each year. It is essential that students are meticulous about avoiding plagiarism. The policies of higher educational institutions recognise that plagiarism can be deliberate or unintentional. It is always considered a serious misdemeanour. At Waiariki plagiarism is unacceptable academic behaviour. Such action is deemed inappropriate and may result in automatic failure of the assignment or course**. In severe cases of plagiarism, a student could be expelled from a course.**

Forms of plagiarism
Using words or ideas of another author without acknowledgment.

If the words or ideas of another author are used from published or unpublished sources, these must be clearly acknowledged. This applies not only to direct quotes and to paraphrasing, but also includes indirect usage. This is why citations must be in a conventional style such as APA. A curious or sceptical reader must be able to locate the cited material.

Adapted and modified from "Waiariki Guide to Writing APA Style" (April, 2007) and Open Polytechnic "Short Guide to APA Referencing" (2009).

Copying work from another student

A valuable part of learning at tertiary level occurs when an assignment is discussed with friends and colleagues; such discussion is encouraged as it builds learning and professional skills. However, it is essential that the submitted assignment is the work of the stated author (student).

How to avoid plagiarism?

Keeping track of reading sources can help you avoid plagiarism. Here are some strategies to do this:

- keep all drafts of a developing work secure
- use the APA referencing system correctly, in citations and reference list
- record the sources used
- take careful notes
- paraphrase appropriately.

Keep your work secure

While it is a very good idea to discuss assignments with other students, avoid sharing paper or electronic drafts of the work. Maintaining this as a standard, means another person cannot use the work inappropriately; this makes accusation of academic misconduct relating to plagiarism unlikely.

Use the APA referencing system

Use a referencing system to acknowledge sources from which information is found. At Waiariki it is expected that students use the APA referencing system. There are some exceptions but only when specific instruction is provided by a lecturer.

Record the sources used

As you write, get into the habit of including the in-text (author, date) citation with each draft. Before notes are taken from any source, record every relevant detail about the publication. This is called the bibliographic information and is described, for

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each type of publication, below. Keeping a record of one's own reading will assist in retrieving the information.

For a book record:

- author's, (or) authors' name(s)
- year of publication
- *title of book*
- place of publication
- publisher.

For a journal article record:

- author's, (or) authors' name(s)
- year of publication
- title of the article
- *title of the journal*
- volume and/or issue number and page numbers of the article
- DOI/URL (if it's an online journal article).

For a document on the Internet record:

- author's, (or) authors' name(s)
- year of publication
- title of the item
- *title of publication* (if applicable)
- website, for example; http://www.waiariki.ac.nz

Take careful notes

To ensure that your essay or report does not inadvertently plagiarise another researcher's work, it is important to take clearly written notes from your readings. Develop a system to identify where you want direct quotes, where you can paraphrase (put information in your own words) and your additional comments about

the source. Note: minimise direct quotation of another author, it is better to paraphrase the work of others.

Compile a draft reference list as information is gathered. Recording the bibliographic detail of each source is an easy way to build up the reference list.

Paraphrase appropriately

Paraphrasing is the process of putting another person's ideas in writing by a different author. Sometimes students change only a few words so that what they write is still very similar to the original. Even if a student uses an in-text citation to show where the idea came from, a lecturer may decide that this is plagiarism because their wording is too close to the original source.

Note: paraphrasing is preferred to direct quotation.

Section Two – Citations

A citation is a credit or reference to another document or source which identifies reading which has influenced the writer and provides support for the writer's professional arguments. There are many rules for the format and use of such citations in academic writing.

Why cite?

- To acknowledge the borrowing of ideas, phrases, or other material, giving credit to the original owner of the intellectual property
- To avoid intentional or accidental plagiarism
- To enable readers to follow up on sources used or to provide feedback about the quality of the work.

What to cite

Cite all contributions made by other writers, or producers of artistic material, whose work you are using. These contributions include:

- a direct quote from a primary or secondary source
- a summary or paraphrase of a source
- facts or data that are borrowed from another source, such as statistics, information or
- ideas, tables, graphs or diagrams.

Do not cite

- 'Common knowledge', opinions, assumptions, or personal ideas
- Minimise citations from personal communications as these sources are difficult to verify.

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In-text citations

When someone's ideas are used, even if the exact words are changed, the source details must be provided. Two important pieces of information about the source, which are always included in the body of the text, are:

- the last name of the author(s)
- the year of publication of the information.

Citations at the end of a sentence must be part of that sentence, place the full stop after the citation.

There are several ways of citing works in text. Here are some examples of citation.

Single author	(Fawcett, 2009)
	Fawcett (2009) discusses ....
Two authors	(Thoreau & Ellis, 2001)
	Thoreau and Ellis (2001) ....
Three to five authors	(Brock, Dodds, Jarvis & Olusoga, 2009) - first citation
	(Brock et al., 2009) - second and subsequent citations
	According to Brock et al. (2009) ....
Six or seven authors	(Bruckman et al., 2010)
Eight or more authors	(Watts et al., 2009)
Edited book	(Reed & Canning, 2010)
Chapter or part of a chapter in an edited book	(Young, 2010)

No author	(Philosophy for children, 2008)
Anonymous	(Anonymous, 2007)
Two publications by the same author in the same year	(Smyth & Ikin, 2009a) (Smyth & Ikin, 2009b)
Secondary source	Miller (as cited in Smith, 2009)
Organisation or company as a author (corporate author)	(Waiariki Institute of Technology [WIT], 2007) (WIT, 2007) - second and subsequent citations
Unpublished paper presented at a meeting/ conference	(Burns, 2006)
Unpublished thesis or dissertation	(Ross, 2005)
Television series	(Miller, 1989)
Film/motion picture	(Redford, 1980)
Pamphlet/ brochure	(Goodwin, 2010)
Dictionary (print)	(Gwynn & Knight, 2008)
Legislation	(Children's Commissioner Act, 2003)
Personal communication (email)	(Smith, personal communication, March 12, 2009)
Course handout/ lecture notes	(Brown, 2004)

Quotations

The words of another person must be copied exactly - word for word - including errors, different spellings and emphasis (including bold type and italics).

If there is an error in the original, use the term [*sic*], in square brackets and italicised (it means "thus" or "just as") to indicate that the mistake is not your own.

Short quotations

To indicate quotations of fewer than 40 words in your text, enclose the quotation within double quotation marks. Do not use italics or bold type and maintain a normal paragraph structure. Provide the author, year, and specific page number in the text, and include a complete reference in the reference list. Examples of the allowed variations in quotation style are provided.

Examples:

Sheafor and Horejsi (2006) believe that "when faced with an especially difficult decision, the social worker should seek consultation and advice from experienced and informed colleagues" (p. 131) and it is suggested that obtaining several viewpoints will enhance decision making.

It is considered that "when faced with an especially difficult decision, the social worker should seek consultation and advice from experienced and informed colleagues" (Sheafor & Horejsi, 2006, p. 131) and it is suggested that obtaining several viewpoints will enhance decision making.

Long quotations

- Place quotations of 40 words or more in a separate block and omit quotation marks.

- Start the quotation on a new line, indented five to seven spaces from the left margin.

- Always use double-line spacing.

- Type the entire quotation on the new margin, and indent the first line of any subsequent paragraph within the quotation five spaces (…..) from the new margin.

- Note the second example of a long quotation, here the author/date/page number/s is placed after the quote's closing punctuation mark in brackets. (author, year, page number/s)

Examples:

[Citation details at beginning of quotation]

Durie (2005) states the point is that a single nation is capable of satisfying the parameters of indigenous development provided that value and recognition are afforded to indigeneity as a distinct reality, and a relationship based on mutual respect and explicit understandings is forged between the state and the aboriginal people. (p. 165)

[Citation details at end of quotation]

Career counselling clients often expect their counselling session to include some form of career assessment. In solution-focused career counselling, assessment needs to be qualitative and clients are the ones who determine the meaning of any "scores". One qualitative assessment instrument is the scaling question, or series of questions. An effective scale can provide the main focus for an entire career counselling interview. (Miller, 2004, p. 24)

Changing quotations

Minor aspects of the primary source may be altered to suit your text, for example:

- The case of the first letter of the quotation can change if it fits the sentence better.

- The punctuation mark at the end of your sentence can change.

- If you want to omit words in a quoted sentence use an ellipsis (… three points) in place of the missing words. Use an extra point (….) if one or more sentences are omitted within the quotation. Do not use the ellipsis (…) at the beginning or end of a quotation unless the quotation begins or ends in mid sentence.

- The use of round brackets (parentheses) should be kept to a minimum. They indicate an author's supplementary remark, or another point such as an abbreviation. However, frequent use of parentheses interrupts the flow of the developing argument

Secondary sources

- A secondary source is a work cited, where one author interprets or explains the work of another author.

- If information from a secondary source significantly supports the current writing, then such material can be used sparingly.

- Using secondary citation is discouraged because the meaning of the original work may differ from the first author's intentions.

- In the reference list at the end of the work only include the reference relating to the work you consulted. Details about the original study cannot be included as this study has not been read.

- In your text, paraphrase the original material and make it clear you did not sight the original.

Examples:

[First example]

Ernst and Young (as cited in Mueller, Rickman, & Wichman-Tou, 2006) identified that service providers for Maori were subject to financial strain.

[Second example]

Former surgeon general Dr. David Satcher considers the youth of society are likely to start life with obesity and face the onerous task of overcoming this risk to avoid major ill health later in life (as cited in Critser, 2003).

Section Three- Reference Sources

Books

Single author	Fawcett, J. (2009). *Evaluating research for evidence-based nursing practice*. Philadelphia, PA: F. A. Davis.
Single author, later edition	Perrin, R. (2009). *Pocket guide to APA style* (3rd ed.). Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.
Two authors	Thoreau, M., & Ellis, J. (2001). *Communication in practice: Skills for the workplace*. Auckland, New Zealand: Pearson Education.
Three to five authors	Brock, A., Dodds, S., Jarvis, P., & Olusoga, Y. (2009). *Perspectives on play: Learning for life*. Essex, England: Pearson Education.
6 or seven authors List all authors in the reference list	Bruckman, P., McNeil, D., Wolf, K., Smith, A., Adams, R., & Liu, S. (2010). *Eating healthy*. Auckland, New Zealand: ABC.
8 or more authors List the first six, then three elipses (…) and finish with the last author	Watts, M., Claridge, S., Bruckman, P., McNeil, D., Wolf, K., Smith, A., ... Liu, S. (2009). *The best value in the industry*. Sydney, Australia: Taylor & Francis.
Author and publisher are the same	Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. (2010). *IV therapy made incredibly easy*. Philadelphia, PA: Author.

Adapted and modified from "Waiariki Guide to Writing APA Style" (April, 2007) and Open Polytechnic "Short Guide to APA Referencing" (2009).

Edited book	Reed, M., & Canning, N. (Eds.). (2010). *Reflective practice in the early years*. Los Angeles, CA: Sage.
Chapter or part of a chapter in an edited book	Young, S. (2010). Playing with song. In C. Cable, L. Miller & G. Goodliff (Eds.), *Working with children in the early years* (pp. 172-180). Abingdon, England: Routledge.
Referencing a specific chapter in author's own book	Tubbs, S. L., & Moss, S. (2000). Person perception. In *Human communication* (8th ed., pp. 31-62). Boston, MA: McGraw Hill.
Electronic book (Ebrary-library subscribed ebooks)	Maran, R. (2005). *Marani illustrated computers guided tour*. Retrieved from Ebrary database.
Google books	Capon, B. (2005). *Botany for gardeners*. Cambridge, England: Timber Press. Available from Google books.
Multiple works by the same author	When citing several sources by the same author, repeat the name completely each time. Alphabetical order takes precedence, with single authors listed before multiple authors. List works by single authors or by the same multiple authors chronologically. If works are published in the same year, arrange them alphabetically by title. (Pocket guide to APA style, 2009, p. 99)

Periodicals

Journal article, one author, volume and issue number provided.	Wilensky, G. (2006). Consumer-driven death plans: Early evidence and potential impact on hospitals. *Health Affairs, 25*(1), 174-185.
Journal article, no issue number	Kukutai, T., & Callister, P. (2009). A "main" ethnic group? Ethnic self-prioritisation among New Zealand youth. *Social Policy of New Zealand, 36*, 16-31.
Journal article, no volume/issue number, only month	Ombler, K. (2010, October/November). Concert pays dividends. *TRAVELinc,* 35.
Two publications by the same author in the same year (in alphabetical order by title)	Smyth, N., & Ikin, M. (2009a). Aria design: Hapene-made in New Zealand. *Journal of Best Practice in Applied and Maori/Indigenous Vocational Training* (1), 183-102. Smyth, N., & Ikin, M. (2009b). Tuccaro inc: To be the best, to focus on what we do well, and to do it better. *Journal of Best Practice in Applied and Maori/Indigenous Vocational Training* (1), 103-124.
Daily or weekly newspaper article (give full date, p. before page number). Single page article p. multiple pages pp.	Churchouse, N. (2007, May 28). More to Maori tourism than just hangi and haka. *The Press*, p. B7.
Newspaper article, no author - title moves to author place	Clueless men let side down. (2010, November 4). *The New Zealand Herald,* p. A3.

Online journal article, full publishing details provided with **_no_** DOI (digital object identifier) *Subscribed*	Ingram, R. (2005). Top of the eco-tree. *Australian Gourmet Traveller, 5*(1), 56. Retrieved from Hospitality & Tourism Complete database.
Online article **_with_** DOI (digital object identifier) *Subscribed*	Smith, S. (2006). Spelling in adults: The combined influences of language skills and reading experience. *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, *35*(5), 447-470. doi: 10.1007/s10936-006-9024-9 **Note:** DOIs are a stable retrieval link for online articles, so no other retrieval information is necessary.

Online material

Web page (give title and web address of specific page)	Guy, N. (2010, July 29). *Speech to Forest and Rural Fires Association Annual Conference.* Retrieved from http://www.beehive.govt.nz/speech/speech+forest+and+rural+fires+association+annual+conference
Web page with no author When there is no author for a web page, the title moves to the first position of the reference entry:	New child vaccine gets funding boost. (2001). Retrieved from http://news.ninemsn.com.au/health/story_13178.asp Cite in text the first few words of the reference list entry (usually the title) and the year. Use double quotation marks around the title or abbreviated title: ("New Child Vaccine," 2001).
Chapter/section/part in an internet document	O'Malley, P. (n.d.). *In praise of secrecy: The ethical foundations of public relations* (Part 1). Retrieved

Adapted and modified from "Waiariki Guide to Writing APA Style" (April, 2007) and Open Polytechnic "Short Guide to APA Referencing" (2009).

	from
	http://www.aboutpublicrelations.net/ucomalleya.htm
Article on a Wikipedia	Prime Minister of New Zealand. (2010, October 31). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_New_Zealand
Reference in online encyclopaedia	Paul Cézanne. (2010). In *Encyclopaedia Britannica online*. Retrieved from http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/103971/Paul-Cezanne
Online dictionary	Holistic medicine. (1989). In *Oxford English dictionary* (2nd ed.). Retrieved from http://dictionary.oed.com/cgi/entry/50107167?single=1&query_type=word&queryword=holistic&first=1&max_to_show=10
Blog: include the title of the message and the URL. Titles for items in online communities (e.g., blogs, newsgroups, forums) are **not** italicised. If the author's name is not available, provide the screen name.	Francis Bacon painting from Iran. (2005, June 1). Art News Blog [Web log post]. Retrieved from http://www.artnewsblog.com/2005/06/francis-bacon-painting-from-iran.htm
Video File/Blog Post. If the author's name is not available, provide the screen name.	Apple. (2010, January 29). Apple announces iPad: Part 1 of 4 [Video file]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tw8tljgZ30A&feature=&p=AE1B4D3C59D4D020&index=0&playnext=1

Adapted and modified from "Waiariki Guide to Writing APA Style" (April, 2007) and Open Polytechnic "Short Guide to APA Referencing" (2009).

Online journal article, full publishing details provided: **_no_** DOI _(**Non-**Subscribed)_	Harris, J. (2003). In praise of unprincipled ethics. _Journal of Medical Ethics, 29_, 303-306. Retrieved from http://jme.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/29/5/303?
Document retrieved from the internet: **_with_** DOI _(**Non-**Subscribed)_	Pacini-Ketchabaw, V. (2007). Child care and multiculturalism: A site of governance marked by flexibility and openness. _Contemporary Issues in Early Childhood, 8_(3), 222-232. doi: 10.2304/ciec.2007.8.3.222.
E-books, if only available digitally or hard to find in print _(**Non-**Subscribed)_	Beasley, G. F., Yeates, B., & Romedy, R. (1973). _Glossary of terms: Forest Products Mill._ Retrieved from http://www.eric.ed.gov/PDFS/ED090397.pdf
Google images: Go to indicated website and reference	Rotorua geyser. [Image]. (2006). Retrieved from http://image06.webshots.com/6/6/85/22/82868522Z PhUkX_fs.jpg

Conference papers, proceedings, theses

Unpublished paper presented at a meeting/conference	Burns, C. (2006, December). _Quality management and business excellence_. Paper presented at the meeting of the World Quality Congress, Wellington, New Zealand.
Conference paper abstract retrieved online	Liu, S. (2005, May). _Defending against business crisis with the help of intelligent agent-based early warning solutions._ Paper presented at the 7th International Conference in Enterprise Information Systems,

Adapted and modified from "Waiariki Guide to Writing APA Style" (April, 2007) and Open Polytechnic "Short Guide to APA Referencing" (2009).

	Miami, FL. Abstract retrieved from http://www.iceis.org/iceis2005/abstracts_2005.htm
Unpublished thesis or dissertation	Ross, C. (2005). *Integrating voices: A grounded theory of women's learning in community* (Unpublished master's thesis). Massey University, Wellington, New Zealand.
Thesis or dissertation retrieved from an online database	Lutz, H. (2008). *Coping with autism during childhood and adulthood: Mothers' journeys towards adaptation.* Retrieved from Proquest Dissertations and Theses database. (UMI No. AAT 3305387)

Other formats

Television series *In the author position, identify the primary contributors (i.e. the director or producer or both) but not the presenters.*	Miller, R. (Director). (1989). *The mind* [Television series]. New York, NY: WNET.
Film	Redford, R. (Director). (1980). *Ordinary people* [Motion picture]. United States: Paramount Pictures.
Brochure, pamphlet, video recording etc.	Cassidy, E. (1998). Over the rainbow. On S*ongbird* [CD No. G2-10045]. Washington, DC: Blix Street Records. Goodwin, J. (2010). *Smoking* [Pamphlet]. Wellington, New Zealand: Ministry of

	Health.
Secondary source (work discussed in something you have read; you have not seen the original)	Miller, R. (2009). Politics in education. In P. Smith (Ed.), *Education and government* (pp. 41-56). Auckland, New Zealand: ABC.
Dictionary entry (print)	Gwynn, M., & Knight, A. (Eds.). (2008). *Oxford study dictionary & thesaurus* (3rd ed.). Melbourne, Australia: Oxford University Press.
Legislation	Children's Commissioner Act 2003, S.N.Z. No. 121. (2003).

Personal communication (conversation, email) Give the citation in your text but do not include in the reference list as the data is not retrievable.	(T. Smith, personal communication, February 18, 2004).
Course handout/lecture notes	Brown, P. (2004). *Lecture 3: MKTG200-04B* [Powerpoint slides]. Retrieved from Moodle.

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Section Four – Reference List & Bibliography

What is a bibliography?

A bibliography is a list of information resources consulted as a part of wider research on the topic but not cited within the paper. The bibliography is not part of the reference list and is not routinely submitted with academic work.

What is a reference list?

A reference list only includes materials specifically referred to, cited, in the text. Each reference in the list must provide enough information for the reader to identify and retrieve the source. It is very important that there is a complete match between the in-text citations and the reference list. Every source cited as a reference in the text must appear in the reference list and, likewise, the reference list contains only those sources cited within the text. The reference list must be formatted as outlined below.

How to Set Out the Reference List

- The reference list should be started on a new page, the single word "References" should be typed and centred as a heading.
- Entries are arranged alphabetically by the author's last name.
- If the author is a corporate body, alphabetise by the first significant word of the full official name.
- If there is more than one author of a publication or other source use the first listed author in that publication. Do not rearrange the order in which the authors are originally listed.
- If there are multiple references with the same first author but different second or third authors, arrange the references alphabetically according to surname of the second author and so on.

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- If you have several references by one author, place in order from earliest published to the most recent. If several have the same date, arrange them alphabetically by publication title.

- Where an author has several publications with the same date of publication arrange them according to the first significant word in the title. Show these are separate publications by adding a, b, c, and so on, after the date of publication; for example (2004a).

- Single author references come before multiple author references including the same author.

- If the first word in an entry is *a, an* or *the*, the entry should be arranged by the first significant word.

- Double-line spacing for all entries in the reference list

- Personal communications are not listed in the reference list, because of the difficulty in verifying the sources.

- Second and subsequent lines of each reference must be indented, use the "hanging paragraph" command in *Microsoft Word*

  1. mark required text

  2. go to format (on formatting bar)

  3. select paragraph

  4. select indents and spacing

  5. select special

  6. select hanging from the three choices available

  7. click OK

A sample reference list follows.

References

Apple. (2010, January 29). Apple announces iPad: Part 1 of 4 [Video file]. Retrieved

from

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tw8tljgZ30A&feature=&p=AE1B4D3C5

9D4D020&index=0&playnext=1

Beasley, G. F., Yeates, B., & Romedy, R. (1973). *Glossary of terms: Forest Products

Mill.* Retrieved from http://www.eric.ed.gov/PDFS/ED090397.pdf

Brock, A., Dodds, S., Jarvis, P., & Olusoga, Y. (2009). *Perspectives on play:

Learning for life*. Essex, England: Pearson Education.

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healthy*. Auckland, New Zealand: ABC.

Burns, C. (2006, December). *Quality management and business excellence*. Paper

presented at the meeting of the World Quality Congress, Wellington, New

Zealand.

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Washington, DC: Blix Street Records.

Children's Commissioner Act 2003, S.N.Z. No. 121. (2003).

Churchouse, N. (2007, May 28). More to Maori tourism than just hangi and haka.

    The Press, p. B7.

Clueless men let side down. (2010, November 4). *The New Zealand Herald,* p. A3.

 Fawcett, J. (2009). *Evaluating research for evidence-based nursing practice.*

     Philadelphia, PA: F. A. Davis.

Francis Bacon painting from Iran. (2005, June 1). Art News Blog [Web log post].

    Retrieved from http://www.artnewsblog.com/2005/06/francis-bacon-painting-

    from-iran.htm

Goodwin, J. (2010). *Smoking* [Pamphlet]. Wellington, New Zealand: Ministry of

    Health.

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    Conference. Retrieved from

    http://www.beehive.govt.nz/speech/speech+forest+and+rural+fires+associati

    on+annual+conference

Gwynn, M., & Knight, A. (Eds.). (2008). *Oxford study dictionary & thesaurus* (3rd

    ed.). Melbourne, Australia: Oxford University Press.

Harris, J. (2003). In praise of unprincipled ethics. *Journal of Medical Ethics, 29*, 303-

    306. Retrieved from http://jme.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/29/5/303?

Holistic medicine. (1989). In *Oxford English dictionary* (2nd ed.). Retrieved from

    http://dictionary.oed.com/cgi/entry/50107167?single=1&query_type=word&

    queryword=holistic&first=1&max_to_show=10

Ingram, R. (2005). Top of the eco-tree. *Australian Gourmet Traveller, 5*(1), 56.

Retrieved from Hospitality & Tourism Complete database.

Kukutai, T., & Callister, P. (2009). A "main" ethnic group? Ethnic self-prioritisation

among New Zealand youth. *Social Policy of New Zealand, 36*, 16-31.

Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. (2010). *IV therapy made incredibly easy*.

Philadelphia, PA: Author.

Liu, S. (2005, May). *Defending against business crisis with the help of intelligent

agent-based early warning solutions.* Paper presented at the 7th International

Conference in Enterprise Information Systems, Miami, FL. Abstract retrieved

from http://www.iceis.org/iceis2005/abstracts_2005.htm

Lutz, H. (2008). *Coping with autism during childhood and adulthood: Mothers'

journeys towards adaptation.* Retrieved from Proquest Dissertations and

Theses database. (UMI No. AAT 3305387)

Maran, R. (2005). *Marani illustrated computers guided tour*. Retrieved from Ebrary

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(pp. 41-56). Auckland, New Zealand: ABC.

Miller, R. (Director). (1989). *The mind* [Television series]. New York, NY: WNET.

New child vaccine gets funding boost. (2001). Retrieved from

http://news.ninemsn.com.au/health/story_13178.asp

O'Malley, P. (n.d.). *In praise of secrecy: The ethical foundations of public relations*

(Part 1). Retrieved from http://www.aboutpublicrelations.net/ucomalleya.htm

Ombler, K. (2010, October/November). Concert pays dividends. *TRAVELinc,* 35.

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Glossary

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