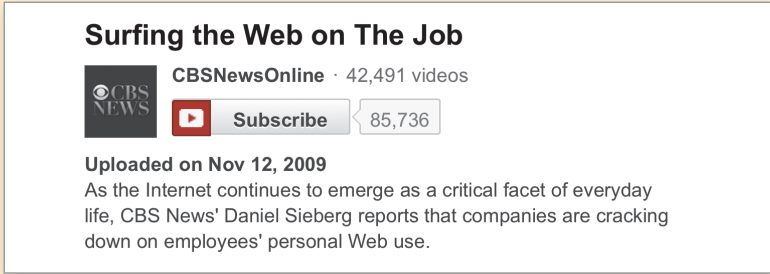


How to answer the basic question “Who is the author?”

PROBLEM: Sometimes when you need to cite a source, it’s not clear who the author is. This is especially true for sources on the Web or other nonprint sources, which may have been created by one person and uploaded by a different person or an organization. Whom do you cite as the author in such a case? How do you determine who *is* the author?

EXAMPLE: The video “Surfing the Web on the Job” (see below) was uploaded to YouTube by CBSNewsOnline. Is the person or organization who uploads the video the author of the video? Not necessarily.

Surfing the Web on The Job



Uploaded on Nov 12, 2009
As the Internet continues to emerge as a critical facet of everyday life, CBS News' Daniel Sieberg reports that companies are cracking down on employees' personal Web use.

STRATEGY: After you view or listen to the source a few times, ask yourself whether you can tell who is chiefly responsible for creating the content in the source. It could be an organization. It could be an identifiable individual. This video consists entirely of reporting by Daniel Sieberg, so in this case the author is Sieberg.

CITATION: To cite the source, you would use the basic MLA guidelines for a video found on the Web (item 55).

author:
last name first title of video Web site
title update
date
Sieberg, Daniel. “Surfing the Web on the Job.” *YouTube*, 12 Nov. 2009,

URL
www.youtube.com/watch?v=1wLhNwY-enY.

If you want to include the person or organization who uploaded the video, you can add it as supplementary information.

author:
last name first title of video Web site
title supplementary information
Sieberg, Daniel. “Surfing the Web on the Job.” *YouTube*, uploaded by CBSNewsOnline,

update date URL
12 Nov. 2009, www.youtube.com/watch?v=1wLhNwY-enY.