

Sample CCII Annotated Bibliography Entry

Bibliography entries are presented in alphabetical order. If there is no author for the source, the title of the work replaces the author'(s) name(s).

Freeman, E. (2008, September 30). Why Does Monsanto Patent Seeds? Part 1. Retrieved March 21, 2015, from <http://www.monsanto.com/newsviews/pages/why-does-monsanto-patent-seeds.aspx>.

Notice how the entry is formatted—this is called a hanging indent.

The summary is also paragraph indented to match the hanging indent.

The second paragraph is the evaluation portion of the summary.

The evaluation focuses on credibility and usability of the source, and can/should address the most relevant elements, such as ethos, pathos, logos, content, evidence and/or bias (highlighted text).

This online article is from the online Monsanto Newsroom site and is one of five on a series on Monsanto's practice of patenting GMS seeds. The overall purpose is to explain and support Monsanto's practice of patenting their GM seeds and their right to taking farmers who violate patent agreements to court. **Freeman first points** out that "Agricultural companies such as Monsanto are able to patent seed trait technology because it is considered intellectual property, and intellectual property rights are protected in the U.S;" **And then explains** that GM seeds are considered intellectual property because they man made and have higher value than naturally occurring seeds. As to argument that patents hurt farmers, **Freeman quotes** Scott Baucum, Monsanto trait stewardship lead, who points out that the added value to farmers for these more expensive seeds is that they reduce the costs of irrigation, pesticides and fertilizers. Baucum is also quoted saying that Monsanto reinvests \$1 of every \$10 of patent fees into R&D and all money from lawsuits against farmers goes to scholarships.

There are several problems **with the credibility of this article**. First and foremost it is written by an employee of Monsanto, the source material comes from another Monsanto employee, and it is published by Monsanto. Second, **there is no evidence to support the claims made**; readers are expected to take Monsanto at its word. Finally, there could be **ethical implications for this article** if it was intended to be used by others as a press release from the Monsanto "newsroom" a not a publicity piece published by Monsanto simply to promote their own practices. Still, while this article is **extremely biased it does provide Monsanto's position in the GM debate first-hand**.

It is important to indicate where you actually found an article. If it is from a restricted database, then name the database or provide the DOI number. Or provide the URL if a website (Retrieved from).

Identify the type of text and an overall introduction (gist).

The highlighted phrases are attributions—they connect the ideas to the author's. Summaries require a constant use of these.

Attributions are best when they use verbs that capture authorial action.

Try to represent the order or structure of how the information is presented. Note the "first" and "then."