



COPY-EDITING GUIDELINES

GENERAL INFORMATION

The *Journal of Law and Political Economy* is an online-only, peer-reviewed, interdisciplinary journal affiliated with the University of California, Berkeley School of Law and published on the eScholarship Publishing platform of the University of California: <https://escholarship.org/uc/lawandpoliticaleconomy>.

eScholarship Publishing is an open-access publishing platform subsidized by the University of California, managed by the California Digital Library, and offered free of charge to UC-affiliated departments, research units, publishing programs and individual scholars.

The *Journal of Law and Political Economy* will review manuscripts submitted in any generally accepted citation style (including the “Bluebook” law review style), as long as the manuscript includes footnotes or endnotes and a list of references. However, authors must revise accepted manuscripts to conform to the *JLPE* style.

Manuscripts should be no longer than approximately 20,000 words, including abstract, notes, and references. Any submitted manuscript that does not conform to these limits may be returned to the author for editing.

All references cited in a manuscript must be listed in the reference list, and vice versa. Authors are responsible for checking spelling and publication details of references, as well as representing sources accurately. **The *JLPE* editorial staff does not systematically check references for accuracy.**

DEFAULT STYLE GUIDES

JLPE has adopted a modified version of the Chicago Manual of Style’s “author-date” system for citing materials other than primary legal sources (for example, books, journal articles, newspapers, magazines, websites, and blogs). For issues of style not resolved by this guide, including citation types not addressed in this guide (other than citations to primary legal materials), please refer to the Chicago Manual of Style, 17th edition, “author-date system” (online: <http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html>).

For citing primary legal materials (for example, case opinions, statutes, administrative rules, constitutions, and treaties), please refer to the Chicago Manual of Style, 17th edition in the first instance (see, for example, CMOS sections 14.276 through 14.305). When the Chicago Manual of Style does not provide enough detail or clarity, please refer to the Association of Legal Writing Directors (ALWD) Guide to Legal Citation, 6th edition. When neither CMOS nor ALWD provides enough direction, as in the citation of international and foreign primary legal documents, please consult the Guide to Foreign and International Legal Citations prepared by the editors of the *Journal of International Law and Politics* at the NYU School of Law, available online at https://www.law.nyu.edu/sites/default/files/upload_documents/Final_GFILC_pdf.pdf.

For general issues of spelling, punctuation and usage not covered by the Chicago Manual of Style, please refer to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary (online: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>).

MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

All text (including footnotes and references) should be in Garamond, single-spaced with 1-inch margins. Article titles should be in Garamond, 20-point type; the main text should be in Garamond, 12-point type. Author names and affiliations on the title page, and subheadings throughout the manuscript, should be in Garamond, 14-point type. Footnotes should be in Garamond, 10-point type.

The main text and the footnotes (if any) should be full-justified (no ragged edges on the right-hand side). Paragraphs should be separated by one blank line, and new paragraphs should be flush left (no indents). To set off block quotes, leave one blank line at top and bottom between the quote and the main text, and indent the quote with a .5 indent on the left-hand side only, retaining full justification.

The Reference List should be left-justified only. Entries should be flush left and separated from each other by one blank line.

THE TITLE PAGE

The title page of each article should include, left-justified at the top, the name of the author(s) and a short version of their institutional affiliation(s) on a single line. Each author’s name and affiliation should be placed on a separate line in Garamond, 14-point. Following the name of the last author, insert an asterisked footnote. The first sentence of the asterisked footnote should provide correspondence information (generally the preferred email address). Email addresses should not be hyperlinked. The remainder of the asterisked footnote is for the author’s thanks and other notes to

the reader, as well as the author's full professional title and affiliations. In the asterisked footnote, provide the country of affiliated institutions.

Asterisked footnote example: Dewey, Cheatham, and Howe Distinguished Professor, Smith & Wesson School of Law. Please direct correspondence to [author's email address]. The author wishes to thank the ABC Foundation for its generous financial assistance, the anonymous reviewers at the *Journal of Law and Political Economy*, and X, Y, and Z for their able research assistance. All errors remain my own.

On the fourth line below the author's name(s) and affiliation(s), provide the title of the article. The title should be centered and capitalized according to Chicago Manual of Style "headline-style capitalization" rules. Article titles should be in Garamond, 20-point.

Two lines below the title, an abstract of no more than 150 words should be provided. The word "Abstract" should be in italics at the left margin in Garamond, 12-point, followed by a colon and the text of the abstract. The abstract text should be in ordinary Roman case in Garamond, 12-point type.

Two lines below the abstract, each article should list 4-7 "keywords" or phrases for search purposes. The word "Keywords" should be in italics at the left margin in Garamond, 12-point, followed by a colon and the key words and phrases provided by the author. Keywords or phrases should be separated by commas, not semicolons. All should be in Garamond, 12-point type, ordinary Roman case.

The text of the article should begin on the fourth line below the keywords line.

HEADINGS AND SECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT

Introductions and Conclusions should be treated as Level 1 headings. For headings and subheadings use this system:

Level 1: .5 tab, Roman Numeral, .5 tab, Title Case, Bold

Level 2: .5 tab, Capital Letter, .5 tab, Title Case, Italics

Level 3: .5 tab, Arabic Number, .5 tab, Title Case, Underline

Level 4: .5 tab, Lowercase Letter, .5 tab, Title Case

Level 5: .5 tab, Small Roman Numeral in parentheses, .5 tab, Sentence Case.

Headings and subheadings should be in Garamond, 14-point type.

Capitalize prepositions of five letters or longer in headings ("1. Running Through the Clover").

Use "Part" to refer to Level 1 divisions of the manuscript ("Part I"), but it is fine to refer to "this section" and the like in passing. Cross-references to numbered sub-parts take the form "Part III-A."

Ornamental breaks (“***”) are permissible; the asterisks should be separated by one blank line above and below.

EXAMPLES OF AUTHOR-DATE SOURCE CITATION

In the body of the manuscript, rather than putting book references in footnotes, indicate last name of author and publication year in parentheses within the text. Provide full bibliographic information in a reference list at the end of the manuscript.

Books (for more examples, see the Chicago Manual of Style, http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-2.html). **NOTE: *JLPE* departs from the Chicago Manual of Style in not requiring a physical location indication for publishers, as many publishers today are multinational.**

When the cited publication date of a book is much later in time than the original publication date, provide both dates, with the original publication date listed first. In text citations, the original publication date should appear in square brackets; in the Reference List, the original publication date should be put in parentheses.

In-text citation examples:

- (Gompers [1881] 1985)
- (Grazer and Fishman 2015, 12)

Reference list entries examples (in alphabetical order):

- Gompers, Samuel. (1881) 1985. *The Making of a Union Leader, 1850-86*. Vol. 1 of *The Samuel Gompers Papers*, edited by Stuart B. Kaufman. University of Illinois Press.
- Grazer, Brian, and Charles Fishman. 2015. *A Curious Mind: The Secret to a Bigger Life*. Simon & Schuster.

Translation information for a citation to a book should appear in a separate sentence.

Reference list example:

Weber, Max. (1905) 1958. *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. Translated by Talcott Parsons. Scribner.

Journal articles (for more examples, see the Chicago Manual of Style, http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-2.html). In the body of the manuscript, rather than putting journal article references in footnotes, indicate last name of the author(s), the publication year, and specific page numbers (“pincites”) as appropriate in parentheses within the text. Provide full bibliographic information (including the page range for the entire article)

in a reference list at the end of the manuscript. **NOTE: *JLPE* departs from the Chicago Manual of Style in not requiring issue numbers for journal articles; the volume and first page numbers are sufficient.**

For articles consulted online, it is recommended (although not necessary) to include a URL or the name of the database in the reference list entry. Many journal articles now have a DOI (Digital Object Identifier). A DOI forms a permanent URL that begins <https://doi.org/>. This URL is preferable to the URL that appears in your browser's address bar. Where possible, if an article is easily accessed online, provide the DOI. Hyperlinks, underlining, and text colors should be deleted from the DOI.

In-text citation examples:

- (Keng, Lin, and Orazem 2017, 9–10)
- (Satterfield 2016, 170)

Reference List entries examples (in alphabetical order):

- Keng, Shao-Hsun, Chun-Hung Lin, and Peter F. Orazem. 2017. "Expanding College Access in Taiwan, 1978–2014: Effects on Graduate Quality and Income Inequality." 11 *Journal of Human Capital* 1. <https://doi.org/10.1086/690235>.
- Satterfield, Susan. 2016. "Livy and the *Pax Deum*." 111 *Classical Philology* 165.

Book chapters (examples taken from the Chicago Manual of Style, http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-2.html). Do not provide the full page range in the Reference List; provide only the first page number of the chapter.

In-text citation example:

- (Thoreau 2016, 177–78)

Reference list example:

- Thoreau, Henry David. 2016. "Walking." In *The Making of the American Essay*, edited by John D'Agata, 167. Graywolf Press.

Newspapers. Newspaper references should be included in the Reference List. If a newspaper article does not have a byline, the newspaper itself should be treated as the author.

In-text citation examples:

- (Buckley and Mozur 2019)
- (*New York Times* 1976)

Reference list examples:

- Buckley, Chris and Paul Mozur. 2019. “How China Uses High-Tech Surveillance to Subdue Minorities.” *The New York Times*, May 22, 2019. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/22/world/asia/china-surveillance-xinjiang.html>.
- *New York Times*. 1976. “‘Welfare Queen’ Becomes Issue in Reagan Campaign.” *The New York Times*, February 15, 1976.

Miscellaneous online content (examples taken from the Chicago Manual of Style, http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-2.html). It is permissible for an author simply to describe web pages and other website content in the text (“As of May 1, 2017, Yale’s home page listed . . .”). If a more formal citation is needed, follow the examples below.

Reference list examples:

- Bouman, Katie. 2016. “How to Take a Picture of a Black Hole.” Filmed November 2016 at TEDxBeaconStreet, Brookline, MA. Video, 12:51. https://www.ted.com/talks/katie_bouman_what_does_a_black_hole_look_like.
- Google. 2017. “Privacy Policy.” Privacy & Terms. <https://www.google.com/policies/privacy/>.
- Germano, William. 2014. “Futurist Shock.” *Lingua Franca* (blog), *Chronicle of Higher Education*. February 15, 2017. <http://www.chronicle.com/blogs/linguafranca/2017/02/15/futurist-shock>.
- Yale University. n.d. “About Yale: Yale Facts.” <https://www.yale.edu/about-yale/yale-facts>.

For citations to blogs, always add “blog” in parentheses after the name of the online publication if it’s not already clear from the rest of the citation that the source is a blog.

CITING PRIMARY LEGAL DOCUMENTS

In general, primary legal sources should be cited in the manner prescribed by the Association of Legal Writing Directors (ALWD). Note that this creates some anomalies: for example, the abbreviation for “United States” takes periods in legal citations (“600 U.S. ___”), but not in the main text (“Poverty rates in the US dropped dramatically during the COVID-19 pandemic.”).

When citing primary legal materials, place citations less than one footnote line long in the text; if the citation is longer than one footnote line, place it in a footnote. However, if there are subsequent in-text “*ibid.*” citations, or subsequent short-form citations to the same source, the first full citation should be placed in the text regardless of its length. Do not place primary legal sources into the Reference List.

JLPE strives to avoid the footnote-dense law review style. Where possible, combine and condense references, including references to legal materials. When a source is quoted, however, a citation including the page number of the quoted material (a “pin cite”) is required. If the source is unpaginated, use “n.p.” (not paginated).

JLPE eschews the elaborate and ornate signal rules prescribed by the “Bluebook.” Eliminate italicized law review-style signals such as “see, e.g.,” “but see,” “compare,” “c.f.,” “see generally,” and so on wherever possible, unless their use in ordinary Roman type clarifies the meaning for a reader without a JD. Where a primary legal source is cited in the text more than twice in a row, “*ibid.*” (not capitalized and in ordinary Roman type) may be used instead of a fuller cite, but a short-form citation is preferable. If “*ibid.*” is used in text, it should be lower case and enclosed in parentheses, rather than forming its own sentence.

JLPE also eschews the reference-heavy style of legal writing, which tends to demand a source for all empirical assertions and requires a citation for each assertion made by a particular source. The use of “pin cites” is discouraged except for direct quotations. The use of “string cites” (citations to multiple sources to support a single point) is also discouraged. Parentheticals summarizing the point being made by cited sources are discouraged except when their use would clarify the meaning for a general reader.

The Chicago Manual of Style, 17th edition, provides useful general guidance for citing basic primary legal materials. For more specialized materials, CMOS defers to the Association of Legal Writing Directors (ALWD). The ALWD guide (currently in its sixth edition) provides a citation method that in most situations is compatible with the Bluebook, while also providing clear explanations and many examples, charts, and sidebars.

However, for citing non-US and international primary legal materials, the ALWD guide directs copy editors to an even more specialized and detailed source: the Guide to Foreign and International Legal Citations, prepared by the editors of the *Journal of International Law and Politics* at the NYU School of Law. See ALWD rule 19.5. The NYU guide is available online at https://www.law.nyu.edu/sites/default/files/upload_documents/Final_GFILC_pdf.pdf.

Below are some simple examples of primary legal citations. For more complex citation questions, please consult the resources noted above.

US judicial decisions (examples taken from the Chicago Manual of Style, 17th edition, section 14.276). Full citations include the volume number (Arabic), abbreviated name of the reporter(s), the ordinal series number of the reporter (if applicable), the abbreviated name of the court (if not indicated by the reporter) and the date together in parentheses, and other relevant information. Note that under the ALWD guide, case names are italicized if they appear in text, but not italicized when they appear in a note.

Examples (in text):

- *United States v. Christmas*, 222 F.3d 141, 145 (4th Cir. 2000)
- *Profit Sharing Plan v. Mbank Dallas, N.A.*, 683 F.Supp. 592 (N.D. Tex. 1988).

- *Christmas*, 222 F.3d at 145. The court also noted that under *United States v. Sokolow*, 490 U.S. 1, 7 (1989), police may briefly detain a person without probable cause if the officer believes criminal activity “may be afoot.” *Christmas*, 222 F.3d at 143; see also *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968).

For a handy “fast format” list providing more examples, see the ALWD Guide to Legal Citation, 6th edition, at 56.

A forthcoming United States Supreme Court opinion can be cited as follows in a short citation if printed pagination is not yet available: “600 U.S., at ___ (slip op., at 23–49)”

US constitutions, statutes and legislative materials (examples taken from the Chicago Manual of Style, 17th edition, section 14.281 and the ALWD Guide to Legal Citation, 6th edition, section 15.5).

Examples:

- U.S. Const. art. I, § 4, cl. 2.
- Ark. Const. of 1868, art. III, § 2 (superseded 1874).
- Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2012).
- Homeland Security Act of 2002, 6 U.S.C. § 101 (2012).
- Safe and Accurate Food Labeling Act of 2015, H.R. 1599, 114th Cong. (2015).
- *Missed by the Recovery: Solving the Long-Term Unemployment Crisis for Older Workers*: Hearing on S. 2189 Before the S. Spec. Comm. On Aging, 112th Cong. 9 (2012).

For more examples, please see the ALWD Guide to Legal Citation at 101 (constitutions), 105 (statutory codes and session laws), and 120 (legislation and other legislative materials).

International primary legal materials (examples taken from the Chicago Manual of Style, 17th edition, sections 14.290 and 14.305, and the ALWD Guide to Legal Citation, chapter 19). A citation to a bilateral treaty, convention, or agreement takes this general form: (Title) (Pinpoint reference, if any) (Signatory parties) (Exact date) (Treaty source). A citation to a multilateral treaty, convention, or agreement takes this general form: (Title) (Pinpoint reference, if any) (Exact date) (Treaty source(s)).

Examples:

- Agreement to Improve International Tax Compliance and to Implement the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, Lat.-U.S., June 24, 2014, T.I.A.S. No. 14-1215 (entered into force Dec. 14, 2014).
- Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, U.S.-U.K.-U.S.S.R., Aug. 5, 1963, 14 U.S.T. 1313.
- Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Transportation by Air, Oct. 12, 1929, 49 Stat. 3000 (hereinafter Warsaw Convention).

- UN Security Council, Resolution 2222, Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, S/RES/2222, ¶ 5 (May 27, 2015), <http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/2015.shtml>.
- UN General Assembly, Resolution 67/18, Education for Democracy, A/RES/resolutions/2015.shtml.

For more examples, please see the Guide to Foreign and International Legal Citations, prepared by the editors of the *Journal of International Law and Politics* at the NYU School of Law. See ALWD rule 19.5. The NYU guide is available online at https://www.law.nyu.edu/sites/default/files/upload_documents/Final_GFILC_pdf.pdf.

THE REFERENCE LIST

Four lines below the last line of the article’s conclusion, the word “References” should appear, left-justified, in all caps, in Garamond 14-point. Whereas the main text of the article should be full justified, the Reference List should be left-justified only.

Only sources referenced in the text should be placed in the Reference List.

As noted above, *JLPE* generally follows the “author-date” system of citation set out in the Chicago Manual of Style, 17th edition. However, we have modified this system somewhat.

- In the Reference List, book references should not include location information for the publisher.
- In the Reference List, journal references should only include the volume number and first page number.
- In the Reference List, book chapter citations should only include the first page number rather than the full page range.
- Citations to primary legal materials (cases, statutes, administrative regulations, and the like) should appear in the text or notes where they are cited, and *not* included in the Reference List.
- Citations to newspapers and to websites should appear in the Reference List (but see CMOS rule 15.52, permitting social media content to be cited in the text only).
- For websites and electronically-accessed media, do not provide “accessed on” dates, unless the date accessed is important to the author’s argument (for example, if the claim is that material was retracted or changed in an important way, or if the information fluctuates meaningfully over time).
- For multiple works by the same author, do not use a 3-em dash in the Reference List; instead, include the author’s name for each work cited.

Where possible, use DOI numbers for journal articles accessed electronically. Copy editors may insert these numbers if the author has not provided them. DOI numbers should be free of hypertext links (that is, they should appear in black, not blue), and should not be underlined.

Although our general rule for the Reference List is to spell out rather than abbreviating words in a journal title, commonly recognized abbreviations may be used, such as UCLA for the University of California, Los Angeles and NYU for New York University.

Examples:

- *UCLA Law Review*
- *Temple Journal of Science, Technology and Environmental Law* (not *Temple J. Sci. Tech. & Env't'l. L.*)

STYLE

In general, use US punctuation and spelling.

PUNCTUATION

When choosing between the word “and” and an ampersand, default to using the word “and” (for example, in a text citation: Wynken, Blynken, and Nod 2016). However, if a source document uses an ampersand, use the ampersand (for example, the Duke University journal *Law & Contemporary Problems*).

Use the Oxford comma.

Follow the Chicago Manual of Style’s guidelines on hyphens and the two types of dashes (see sections 6.75—6.94).

To indicate elisions in a quoted text, use ellipses with a space between the dots, thus: . . .

Hyphens are not necessary following an adverb: “frequently asked questions,” not “frequently-asked questions.”

Do not hyphenate familiar compounds, including “ongoing” and “longstanding.” Compounds that are neologisms or uncommon, however, should be hyphenated: “Euro-heteropatriarchy,” not “Euroheteropatriarchy.”

Nested parentheses in a citation to primary legal sources should follow the ALWD practice: (()). Otherwise, order parentheses in this way: ({}). An exception: keep regular parentheses around a parenthetical citation, even when the usual rule would put the citation in square brackets.

Example:

(This is not meant to be facetious. Weeks relies heavily on the philosophy of hope, and especially on the ontology of the “not yet” set forth in Ernest Bloch’s *The Principle of Hope* (Weeks 2011, 186–87).

When quoting, use double quotation marks with closing punctuation inside marks, and use single quotation marks for quotes within quotes.

Example: When approached for comment, Carter said, “I was just minding my own business when this guy came up to me and said, ‘Do you have the time?’”

In-text legal citations may be enclosed in parentheses when they appear at the same point in the text as a traditional parenthetical citation.

Example:

Attacks on women are common, including femicide and deprivation of the right to abortion (Gago 2023), 56, 78, 231–32; *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, 597 U.S. ___ (2002)).

When a title in a citation includes a comma or period placed outside a closing quotation mark, move it inside the closing quotation mark to reflect US style.

Example: “The New-‘Bond-Age,’ Climate Crisis and the Case for Climate Reparations.”

not

“The New Bond-*Age*, Climate Crisis and the Case for Climate Reparations.”

When a parenthetical citation includes multiple sources by the same author, separate the years with semicolons rather than commas (to avoid confusion with page numbers, which are separated from years with commas).

Example: (Brophy 2001; 2006)

When a book title includes a subtitle consisting only of a date range, separate it from the main title with a comma instead of a colon.

Example:

Buhle, Mari Jo. 1983. *Women and American Socialism, 1870–1920*. University of Illinois Press.

not

Buhle, Mari Jo. 1983. *Women and American Socialism: 1870–1920*. University of Illinois Press.

MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES

“Data” may be used either as a mass noun or as a plural noun, depending on the author’s choice (but the usage should be consistent throughout the manuscript).

In general, the author need only provide a pin cite (specific page number) when language is directly quoted from the source. Material accessed online that is not paginated does not require a pin cite. In such a situation, insert “n.p.” for “not paginated” in a text citation where the page number would ordinarily appear.

Unless the author has a compelling reason for doing otherwise, the word Black should be capitalized when used to indicate racial identity, but the word white used in the same context should appear in lower case. The word Indigenous should be capitalized when used to indicate a political identity.

Per CMOS, spell out numerals 0 through 100.

Per CMOS, spell out large round numbers.

Quotation marks or italics are appropriate for the first use of a term of art not likely to be familiar to the reader. For emphasis, use italics (not underlining or bold type).

Refer to the disease that became a pandemic in 2020 as COVID-19.

Epigraphs should be right-justified; the quotation itself should be italicized without quotation marks, and the source should appear in Roman type preceded by an em dash.

When referring to specific intellectual movements, capitalize terms such as Law and Political Economy, Law and Economics, and Critical Race Theory. Do not capitalize such terms in their generic context.

Example 1: The Law and Political Economy movement, which emerged in the years 2017-20, sought to supplant Law and Economics while building on Critical Legal Studies and Critical Race Theory.

Example 2: Karl Polanyi's best-known work, *The Great Transformation*, is known for its sociological approach to law and economics.

When referring in a text citation to multiple sources, the author has discretion over the order of the sources listed.

Do not underline URLs or DOI numbers; eliminate all hypertext links.

“Ibid.” may be used (lower case and in parentheses) the first time that a single source is repeated in succession. After the first “ibid.” reference in a series of consecutive citations to the same source, page numbers alone may be used if the citations include pin cites.

Example:

The toehold for Balkin's ensuing three-book corpus is Michelman's remark that the liberal citizen's interpretive charity entails “moral optimism” (Balkin 2011a, 41). Balkin reads this as stipulating confidence “in the possibility that, in the long run, the system can be moved closer to the ideals of democracy, fairness, and justice, and that the system will move in that direction” (ibid. at 41). Judgments about the legitimacy of the constitutional order are essentially temporal; they “look[] backward to the past and forward to the future” (44). This brings Balkin to the most fundamental thesis of his project: “Legitimacy rests in part on faith in the future” (44).

For bulleted lists, use closed circular bullet points, unless there is some reason for a different format. Indent 0.25 for the bullet and 0.5 for the beginning of the text. There is no need for a period at the end of each bullet point if the points are short.

Avoid unnecessary Latin in text. For example, avoid “supra” and “infra” when possible. Use “for example” rather than “e.g.” Use “that is” or “in other words” rather than “i.e.”

Do not elide the last two digits in a year range.

Example: “the 2016–2017 encampment,” not “the 2016–17 encampment”

APPENDIXES, TABLES AND FIGURES

For detailed information on how to prepare appendixes, tables, and figures, please refer to *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th edition.

APPENDIXES

Footnotes in appendixes should be numbered consecutively with those in the rest of the text.

Numbering of equations, tables, and figures in appendixes should begin again with 1 (Equation A1, Table A1, Figure A1, and so on, for Appendix A; Equation B1, Table B1, Figure B1, and so on, for Appendix B).

TABLES

Each table must be mentioned in the text in order of its appearance. All tables, including those in appendixes, must be mentioned in the text.

No more than one table should appear on a page. All elements of tables, including the notes, must be double spaced; tables may run more than one page.

Tables should have brief titles. All explanatory material should be provided in notes at the bottom of the table.

Identify all quantities, units of measurement, and abbreviations for all entries.

Sources should be identified in full at the bottom of the table. Do not give cross-references to footnotes elsewhere in the article.

Significance levels are denoted in separate notes as follows: + $P < .10$; * $P < .05$; ** $P < .01$.

FIGURES

Each figure must be mentioned in the text in order of its appearance. All figures, including those in appendixes, must be mentioned in the text.

If practicable, please delete any figure boxes or rules around the figures.

If practicable, please match the figure font to the manuscript font if there is any lettering or text in the figure (for a better match to the text of the article).