



# COPY-EDITING GUIDELINES

## GENERAL INFORMATION

The *Journal of Law and Political Economy* is an online-only, peer-reviewed, interdisciplinary journal 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 12,000 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, 17<sup>th</sup> 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, 17<sup>th</sup> 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, 6<sup>th</sup> 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](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. Subheadings should be in Garamond, 14-point type, and 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 line, and new paragraphs should be flush left (no indents). To set off block quotes, leave one blank line 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. Entries should be flush left and separated from each other by one line.

## THE TITLE PAGE

The title page of each article should include, left-justified at the top, the name of the author(s) and their institutional affiliation(s), including department, 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 your preferred email address). 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.

*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.

Following the author's name(s) and affiliation(s), the title of the article appears four lines down. 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.

Each article should be accompanied by an abstract of no more than 150 words. The word "Abstract" should be in italics and in Garamond, 12-point; the abstract itself should be in ordinary Roman case, also in Garamond, 12-point type.

Each article should also contain 4-7 "keywords" or phrases for search purposes. Two lines below the abstract, "Keywords" should appear italicized and left-justified, followed by a colon and the key words and phrases provided by the author in ordinary Roman type.

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

## HEADINGS

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.

## 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](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.**

*In-text citation examples:*

- (Gompers 1985 [1881])

- (Grazer and Fishman 2015, 12)

*Reference list entries examples (in alphabetical order):*

- Gompers, Samuel. 1985 [1881]. *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.

**Journal articles** (for more examples, see the Chicago Manual of Style, [http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools\\_citationguide/citation-guide-2.html](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, 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.

*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](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](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](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>.

## CITING PRIMARY LEGAL DOCUMENTS

If the manuscript cites only a handful of primary legal materials, citations should be limited to the text, using citation sentences and clauses that include the same information as footnotes would in “Bluebook” style. Do not place primary legal sources into the Reference List.

If the manuscript is very heavy with primary legal references that would make the article difficult to read if placed into the main text, legal citations may be put into footnotes as a law review would do. However, *JLPE* strives to avoid the footnote-dense law review style. Where possible, combine and condense references to legal materials and keep citations in the text, rather than adding a footnote whenever a document is cited.

*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.

*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. 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, 17<sup>th</sup> edition, provides useful general guidance for citing basic primary legal materials. For more specialized materials, CMOS refers to the Association of Legal Writing Directors (ALWD). The ALWD guide 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](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, 17<sup>th</sup> 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.

*Examples:*

- United States v. Christmas, 222 F.3d 141, 145 (4<sup>th</sup> 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, 6<sup>th</sup> edition, at 56.

**US constitutions, statutes and legislative materials** (examples taken from the Chicago Manual of Style, 17<sup>th</sup> edition, section 14.281 and the ALWD Guide to Legal Citation, 6<sup>th</sup> 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, 114<sup>th</sup> 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, 112<sup>th</sup> 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, 17<sup>th</sup> 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, the ALWD Guide to Legal Citation directs copy editors to a 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](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, 17<sup>th</sup> 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.

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### 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: ({}).

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?’”

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## 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.

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.

## PREPARING APPENDIXES, TABLES AND FIGURES

For detailed information on how to prepare appendixes, tables, and figures, please refer to The Chicago Manual of Style, 17<sup>th</sup> 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.

Titles to figures should be placed together on a separate double-spaced page labeled Figure Legends.

Please delete any figure boxes or rules around the figures.

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).