

AMICUS CURIAE—GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSIONS

Amicus Curiae (friend of the court) is the official journal of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies. It seeks to promote legal research and scholarship which is relevant to and supportive of the administration of justice and the practice of law. Academia has much to offer the practice and development of law, and legal practitioners have much to contribute to the advancement of scholarship. *Amicus Curiae* welcomes the submission of manuscripts from scholars, including postgraduate students, legal professionals and all those interested in sharing their views and raising and exploring issues, on all aspects of law and legal development, especially (but not only) those of a topical nature.

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[A] SUBMISSIONS AND SCHEDULE

Authors are expected to send their submission to the Academic Editors of *Amicus Curiae* in Word format via: marieselwood@btinternet.com & amicus.curiae@sas.ac.uk

The editors welcome submission at any time. The final submission and publication dates for each issue are as follows:

Submissions:

Winter issue: 1 December

Spring issue: 1 April

Autumn issue: 1 August

Publication

Winter issue: 1 March

Spring issue: 1 July

Autumn issue: 1 November

[B] CATEGORIES OF PUBLICATION ACCEPTED

Articles:

These should be between 5,000 and 8,000 words long, including footnotes and references. They will be externally reviewed.

Longer submissions will also be considered. Proposals for Special Issues should be submitted to the Academic Editor at the email addresses above.

Others (Notes, Case Notes, Book Reviews & Obituaries):

Footnotes and references are not necessarily required for Notes, Case Notes, Book Reviews and Obituaries, but authors should follow the Articles style if they wish to include footnotes and references.

Notes: These should be between 2,000 and 4,000 words.

Visual Law: Contributions should be between 2,000 and 4,000 words. Visual law aims to provide legal analyses of media (including films, videos, photography, paintings, drawings, and so on).

Case Notes: These should be between 2,000 and 4,000 words.

Book Reviews: These should be no longer than 2000 words.

Obituaries: These should be no longer than 2000 words.

In any submission, it would be helpful if the author(s) could indicate the ***total number of words*** in the text, footnotes and lists of references, legislation and cases.

[C] OPENING PAGE—ESSAY TITLE, AUTHOR NAME & AFFILIATION, ABSTRACT, KEYWORDS, & NOTE OF APPRECIATION

At the top of the opening page, the author should provide the title of the Article, name of author and institutional affiliation (but not institutional position), as above.

This is followed by the Abstract and identification of keywords.

Example:

ESSAY TITLE: WHY DID THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMP? SOME PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

JOAN S. GULLIVER

Faculty of Law, University of the South Pole

JAMES W. FLINTOFF

School of Law, University of the South Pole

Abstract

Approximately 100 words, the purpose of which is to give the reader a quick, but good, sense of your project before reading the entire article.

Keywords

For example ... jurisdiction; characterization; torture; doctrine; public policy.

Author's Note

The '**author's note**' which includes any acknowledgments and thanks that the author thinks necessary, should be **inserted as footnote 1** at the bottom of the first page. For example:

¹ The author wishes to thank [funding agency] for financial support, Joan Knightly and Joseph Bloggs for their comments on an earlier draft of this essay, Jane Dickens for excellent research assistance, and Mary Black and Martin White for their supportive editorial assistance. All remaining errors are my responsibility.

Authors are reminded that they should use this opportunity to acknowledge all sources of funding and research assistance.

Contributor Profile

For authors of Articles and Notes, a self-penned bio-note of not more than 100 words if possible, will be included at the end of the contribution, before the list of references, including contact information for the author or leading author. In this way, personal details on the first page can be kept to a minimum.

[D] HEADINGS

Unless it is absolutely necessary, there should be no more than three heading levels.

They are all single-spaced and as follows ...

HEADING LEVEL ONE [CENTRED, CAPS, POINT 16, GEORGIA] WITH A LETTER IN SQUARE BRACKETS DENOTING SECTION

[A] INTRODUCTION [F] CONCLUSIONS

Please note that Heading Level One is lettered, so that the main text of most Articles contributed will begin ...

[A] INTRODUCTION

Heading Level Two [Flush left, Bold, Point 14, Bookman Old Style]

Heading Level Three [Flush Left, Italics, Bold, Point 12, Bookman Old Style]

HEADING LEVEL FOUR [FLUSH LEFT, SMALL CAPS, POINT 11, PALATINO LINOTYPE]

[E] STYLE FOR IN-TEXT CITATIONS, SPELLING AND OTHER FORMATTING ISSUES

Articles (& other submissions to the *Amicus Curiae* that wish to use footnotes and/or references)

For Articles, contributors are asked to follow the *Chicago Manual of Style* (17th Edition, 2017, Chapter 15) **author-date** in text citation system as adapted here for use in legal studies.

In this system, following a direct quotation or an indirect reference to source material the author's name, the date of publication and (where necessary) the page number(s) should be given in parenthesis. For example:

(Smith and Yang 2004: 51).

Footnotes

One of the main advantages of the author-date system is the limited number of footnotes that are needed. Another advantage is that it is familiar to most social science scholars, thereby encouraging interdisciplinarity.

Footnotes are used for additional information that is too long or complicated to include easily in the main text. They should be brief, focused and used sparingly, as in-text citations are the primary method of citing source material in the main body of the contribution. Footnotes are single spaced. In the text of your paper, **place footnote cues after, not before, the nearest punctuation**, and use a superscript Arabic numeral to indicate a note.

For example ... Smith spoke to Jones.¹

At the bottom of the page, place the same superscript numeral and the text of the note. Number the notes consecutively throughout the paper.

In-text citation:

Surname Year, or Surname(s) Year, page number or equivalent.

Where possible, these are placed at the end of the sentence:

“the quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog” (Smith & Yang 2004: 51).

The legislation is drafted in terms that are recognizable to consumers (Lampelle & Ors 2000; Hunter 2011).

Reference list entries:

A full reference to the source should be provided in a references section at the end of the Article. For further details on references, see section F below.

For the above example, the entry would be:

Smith, John & Susan J P Yang. "New Regulations on Animal Welfare: More Rules but Less Law." In *Issues in Animal Welfare: Current Legislation and Future Perspectives*, edited by Adam Jones, 301-335. Malden MA: Headwall Publishing, 2019.

In addition ...

Cases: in-text citation

Cases should be cited in the text in a short form. Where relevant identify the pages/passages to which specific reference is made (described as "pinpointing") by pinpointing the page or para, such as for page 123 in the following citation:

... in *Smith v Hart* (2018: 123).

OR

... as judicial opinion has indicated, this is provided for in the 2018 revised Commercial Law (*Jones v Durata* 2019: para 34).

Statutes and other normative documents of a similar nature: in-text citation

Statutes and other normative documents of a similar nature should be cited in the text as follows:

Under the Employment Disputes Regulations 2018 ...

As noted above, all **Articles** should be submitted together with an **Abstract** of no more than 100 words in length, identifying the subject matter of the Article and giving a synopsis of the main contents and distinctive contribution of the article.

Following this, 5-10 key words should be listed.

All authors whose submissions as **Articles** or **Notes** or **Visual Law** are accepted for publication should also provide a **short biography**, including preferred email address, of no more than 100 words in length. This should be placed at the end of the Article, just before the list of references.

Line spacing

The **line spacing** in the main text of the Article is **1.5**

The line spacing in the footnotes, references, legislation and cases of the Article is **1**.

Spelling & dashes

Follow **Oxford English spelling**. If in doubt, consult the latest version of the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary (SOED)*. Use “z” spelling throughout—but “analyse” rather than “analyze”, and follow copy in quotations, book titles, articles, and so on. Anglicize all American spelling (other than in quotations, book titles, articles, and so on).

Where dashes are used, please use the emdash—like this.

Setting off long quotations

Quoted text may be either run in to the surrounding text and enclosed in quotation marks, “like this”, or set off as a block quotation, or extract. Block quotations are not enclosed in quotation marks, and always start a new line. As a general rule, they should be 40 words or more. They are further distinguished from the surrounding text by being indented from the left, and using single spacing. Authors preparing block quotations in their submissions should thus indent them from the left margin, use single space and start on a new line. Authors must make clear for the reader whether the text which follows a long quotation is part of the same paragraph of the quotation, or not. If the text continues the same paragraph, it is flush left. If not, and a new paragraph starts, then add one line space and first line indent.

Long quotations are best introduced by an informative sentence, usually followed by a colon. Quotation marks are unnecessary because the indented format tells readers that the passage is taken from the source. The quotation should be given as is—that is, without any change to the case of the initial letter.

Example:

Tamanaha has pointed to a limitation in accounts of the rule of law which locate the roots of this ideal in classical Greece:

Many accounts of the rule of law identify its origins passages from Plato and Aristotle. Though this is not incorrect, a caveat must be kept in mind. For half of a millennium, known as the Dark Ages, Greek thought was almost entirely lost to the West, until rediscovered and given new life in the high Middle Ages by religious scholars. The rule of law as a continuous tradition took root more than a thousand years after the heyday of Athens. Greek ideas with respect to the rule of law are therefore best understood as exemplary models, inspiration, and authority for later periods. Many of the problems the Greeks, Plato and Aristotle in particular, grappled with so insightfully are timeless problems; hence their timeless relevance and appeal (2002: 7).

An extract from legislation

An extract from legislation should be treated as a long quotation.

Embedding short quotations

In order to indicate an omission, an ellipsis (three full stops) with a space preceding them should be used: It is noted that “contract law is intrinsically capitalist ... but has been used in communist societies.” Four full stops, preceded and followed by a single space, are inserted when more than one sentence, within a quotation, has been omitted.

Double quotation marks are to be used. Single quotation marks are mainly to be used within a quotation.

The quotation should be given as is—that is, without any change to the case of the initial letter.

So, a quotation from inside a sentence reads: According to Jones “empirical legal studies is a field which needs radical rethinking.”

And a quotation which starts with the beginning of a sentence reads as follows: According to Smith: “There are numerous ways of approaching comparative law methodology.”

If there is an ellipsis in the original quotation, follow that style. Do not use ellipses at the beginning and at the end of quotations.

Occasional adjustments to the original may be made in square brackets. This device should be used sparingly, however.

Mr. Johnson has resolutely avoided the issue, saying he won't play the game of rumourmongering, even though he has “learned from [his] mistakes.”

Emphasis

Use italics rather than underlining for emphasis. If emphasis is added to quoted text, please indicate to the reader that this has been done: *for example* (My emphasis added).

However, do not overuse emphasis. It is better if possible, to use a more effective sentence structure to convey emphasis. If italics are used in order to emphasize a point, please ensure that you italicize only one or two words. Please do not, for emphasis, italicize an entire sentence or a whole passage.

If you choose to emphasize parts of a quotation, add at the end of the passages (My emphasis added). If the emphasis is in the original quotation, add in brackets (Emphasis in the original).

Numbers & Dates

In the main body of text, spell out numbers and ordinals from one to ten inclusive, unless they are to do with sections or articles and so on (for example, “section 2.1 of article 3(a) of the draft convention”). **Eleven onwards, use digits. However, in footnotes, digits are used for the sake of brevity**. So, “18 chapters” would be presented as such, but “four chapters” would be as such unless in a footnote, in which case it would be “4 chapters”. If the number is inexact, it is spelt out (for example, “around fifty or so people voted against the proposal”; “54 people voted against the proposal”). Always use digits for percentages. Consecutive numbers, that is, page numbers: 1-10; 136-137; 2345-2346; 2345-2401. Dates: 30 March 1995; 1980s; 1980s and 1990s; 19th century; 2003-05.

[F] FINAL LISTINGS

References are placed in alphabetical order at the end of the Article under the section heading:

References

The citations are listed alphabetically according to the surnames of the authors.

These are followed by two sections where necessary:

Legislation, Regulations and Rules

Note: The title of an item of legislation is not italicized.

Cases

NOTE: The paragraph style (“Special” in Word) used in the listings is “Hanging”.

References

Use alphabetical order.

For items with two authors, separate the authors with an ampersand (&) rather than the word “and”. The second author should be listed by first name, middle initial, last name. For items with three or more authors, list only the first author, followed by “& Ors”.

Give journal titles in full, that is, without abbreviation. Give page ranges in full. Where a citation is in a foreign language, please include an English translation in square brackets.

In referring to book and article titles, please use headline style, in which the first and last words of title and subtitle and **all** other **major words** are capitalized.

Books

Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book*. City (and abbreviated State or Country name if this seems helpful): Publisher, Year.

Examples:

Bell, Derrick A. *Silent Covenants: Brown v Board of Education and the Unfulfilled Hopes for Racial Reform*. Oxford & New York: Oxford University Press, 2006.

Black, Donald, ed. *Towards a General Theory of Social Control* vol 2. Orlando FL: Academic Press, 1984.

Calibres, Guido. *The Costs of Accidents: A Legal and Economic Analysis*. New Haven CT: Yale University Press, 1970.

Coleman, Jules L. *The Practice of Principle: In Defence of a Pragmatist Approach to Legal Theory*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001.

Coleman, Jules L. *Markets, Morals, and the Law*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002.

Coleman, Jules L. *Risks and Wrongs*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002.

Damaška, Mirjan R. *The Faces of Justice and State Authority*. New Haven CT & London: Yale University Press, 1986.

Fletcher, George P. *Rethinking Criminal Law*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Foster, Nicholas H & Ors, eds. *Interdisciplinary Study and Comparative Law*. London: Wildy, Simmonds & Hill, 2016.

Fu, Hualing & Michael Palmer, eds. *Mediation in Contemporary China: Continuity and Change*. London: Wildy, Simmonds & Hill, 2017.

Hopt, Klaus J & Felix Steffek, eds. *Mediation: Principles and Regulation in Comparative Perspective*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013.

Jones, William C. *The Great Qing Code*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994.

Lerner, Melvin J. *Belief in a Just World*. New York: Plenum, 1980.

Malinowski, Bronislaw. *Crime and Custom in Savage Society*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co, 1926.

Minow, Martha & Nancy L Rosenblum. *Breaking the Cycles of Hatred: Memory, Law, and Repair*. Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press, 2009.

Mulcahy, Linda. *Legal Architecture: Justice, Due Process and the Place of Law*. Abingdon: Routledge, 2010.

Roberts, Anthea & Ors, eds. *Comparative International Law*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018.

Shea, Stuart. *Wrigley Field: The Long Life and Contentious Times of the Friendly Confines*. Chicago IL: University of Chicago Press, 2014.

Shearing, Clifford D & Philip C Stenning, eds. *Private Policing*. Beverly Hills CA: Sage Publications, 1987.

Journal & Magazine Articles

Citations of journals typically include the volume and issue number and date of publication. The volume number follows the italicized journal title and with no intervening punctuation. In the references list, the page range for an article is included, and page numbers are preceded by a colon. Authors should record the full information for the issue, including if they so wish the issue number, even if a journal is paginated consecutively across a volume or if the month or season appears with the year.

Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Journal Title* Volume Number (year): page range.

Examples:

Coleman, Jules L. "The Mixed Conception of Corrective Justice." *Iowa Law Review* 77 (1991): 427–444.

Lorenzen, Ernest G. "Causa and Consideration in the Law of Contracts." *Yale Law Journal* 28 (1919): 621–246.

Marotta-Wurgler, Florencia & Robert Taylor. "Set in Stone? Change and Innovation in Consumer Standard-Form Contracts." *New York University Law Review* 88 (2013): 240–285.

Marotta-Wurgler, Florencia. "Are 'Pay Now, Terms Later' Contracts Worse for Buyers?" *Journal of Legal Studies* 38 (2009): 309–343.

Morris, Herbert. "Persons and Punishment." *Monist* 52 (1968): 475–501.

Mullenix, Linda S. "Gaming the System: Protecting Consumers from Unconscionable Contractual Forum-Selection and Arbitration Clauses." *Hastings Law Journal* 66 (2015): 719–760.

MacCormack, G. "Coercion and Suicide in Traditional Chinese Law: Evolution of the Statutory Rules." *Journal of Comparative Law* 13(2) (2018): 217–260.

Perry, Stephen. "The Moral Foundations of Tort Law." *Iowa Law Review* 77 (1992) 449–511.

Rao, Chaitra, Shweta Soni & Nandini Chatterjee Singh. "The Case of the Neglected Alphasyllabary: Orthographic Processing in Devanagari." *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* 35(5) (2012): 302–303.

Rheinstein, M. "Comparative Law and Conflict of Laws in Germany." *University of Chicago Law Review* 2 (1935): 232–269.

Rosenberry, Katharine. "Organizational Barriers to Creativity in Law Schools and the Legal Profession." *California Western Law Review* 41(2) (2005): 423–457.

Chapter in Edited Volume

Last Name, First Name. "Chapter Title." In *Volume Title*, edited by editor's First Initial or Name, editor's Last Name, page range. City, State: Publisher, Year.

Examples:

Thoreau, Henry David. "Walking." In *The Making of the American Essay*, edited by John D'Agata, 167–195. Minneapolis: Graywolf Press, 2016.

Dewell, Robert B. "Construal Transformations: Internal and External Viewpoints in Interpreting Containment." In *Lexical and Syntactical Constructions and the Construction of Meaning*, edited by Marjolijn Verspoor & Ors, 17–32. Amsterdam: Benjamins, 1997.

Garcia Marquez, Gabriel. *Love in the Time of Cholera*. Translated by Edith Grossman. London: Cape, 1988.

Gould, Glenn. "Streisand as Schwarzkopf." In *The Glenn Gould Reader*, edited by Tim Page, 308–311. New York: Vintage Books, 1984.

Kahn-Freund, Otto. "Introduction". In *The Institutions of Private Law and their Social Functions*, edited by Karl Renner, 1–43. London: Routledge, 1949.

Kimel, Dori. "Personal Autonomy and Change of Mind in Promise and in Contract." In *Philosophical Foundations of Contract Law*, edited by Gregory Klass & Ors, 96–115. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014.

Mackor, Anne Ruth. "What Can Neuroscience Say about Responsibility?" In *Neuroscience and Legal Responsibility*, edited by Nicole A Vincent, 53–84. New York: Oxford University Press, 2013.

Morse, Stephen J. "Lost in Translation? An Essay on Law and Neuroscience." In *Law and Neuroscience*, Current Legal Issues 13, edited by Michael Freeman, 529–562. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011.

Palmer, Michael. "China: Bringing the Law Back In." In *The Future of Family and Child Law*, edited by Elaine E Sutherland, 112–143. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012.

Perry, Stephen. "Responsibility for Outcomes, Risk, and the Law of Torts." In *Philosophy and the Law of Torts*, edited by Gerald Postema, 72–130. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001.

Not in English

Provide translation in square brackets after title.

Guimard, P & A Florin. "Les évaluations des enseignants en grande section de maternelle sont-elles prédictives des difficultés de lecture au cours préparatoire?"

[Are Teacher Ratings in Kindergarten Predictive of Reading Difficulties in First Grade?]. *Approche Neuropsychologique des Apprentissages chez l'Enfant* 19 (2007): 5-17.

Newspaper Articles

List the authors for those newspaper articles with a byline (that is, the article gives the name of the writer of the article) that has been cited in the text, by the author's name.

Examples:

Royko, Mike. "Next to Last Words from Slats" *Chicago Tribune*, 9 September 1990 Section 1, p 3.

Lacey, Nicola. "John Gardner Obituary." *The Guardian*, 22 July 2019.
<https://www.theguardian.com/law/2019/jul/22/john-gardner-obituary>

Online Books

For books consulted online, include a URL or the name of the database in the reference list entry. For other types of e-books, name the format. If no fixed page numbers are available, cite a section title or a chapter or other number in the text, if any (or simply omit).

Examples:

Austen, Jane. *Pride and Prejudice*. New York: Penguin Classics, 2007. Kindle.

Borel, Brooke. *The Chicago Guide to Fact-Checking*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2016. ProQuest Ebrary.

Kurland, Philip B & Ralph Lerner, eds. *The Founders' Constitution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>

Melville, Herman. *Moby-Dick; or, The Whale*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1851.
<http://mel.hofstra.edu/moby-dick-the-whale-proofs.html>

Online Newspapers and Journals

Although in the author-date citation in the text it is appropriate to indicate page number(s), this is not necessary in the list of references.

Examples:

Manjoo, Farhad. 2017. "Snap Makes a Bet on the Cultural Supremacy of the Camera." *New York Times* 8 March 2017.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/08/technology/snap-makes-a-bet-on-the-cultural-supremacy-of-the-camera.html>

Mead, Rebecca. 2017. "The Prophet of Dystopia." *New Yorker* 17 April 2017.

Pai, Tanya. 2017. "The Squishy, Sugary History of Peeps." *Vox* 11 April 2017.
<http://www.vox.com/culture/2017/4/11/15209084/peeps-easter>

Pegoraro, Rob. 2007. "Apple's iPhone Is Sleek, Smart and Simple." *Washington Post* 5 July 2007. LexisNexis Academic.

Webpages

Please provide hyperlinks in all cases and check their accuracy before submission.

It is often sufficient simply to describe webpages and other website content in the text ("As of 1 May 2017, Yale's home page listed . . ."). If a more formal citation is needed, it may be styled like the examples below. For a source that does not list a date of publication or revision, use nd (for "no date") in place of the year and include an access date.

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/>

Yale University. n.d. "About Yale: Yale Facts." Accessed 1 May 2017.
<https://www.yale.edu/about-yale/yale-facts>

In-text citations for the above:

(Bouman, 2016)

(Google, 2017)

(Yale University, nd)

If no person or group is given as author, the owner of the site may stand in for author:

When citing an entire website, it is sufficient just to give the address of the site in the text: 'The BBC (<http://www.bbc.co.uk>) ...'

The link will be embedded when your article is published: '[The BBC](#) ...'.

Government or Organization Reports & Documents

If no person is given as author, refer to by agency or department.

Institute/Department/Agency/Author [higher institution first if needed for identification]. *Title of Work*. Place of Publication: Publication Office, year.

Examples:

Committee on Chinese Law and Custom in Hong Kong. "Chinese Law and Custom in Hong Kong: Report of a Committee Appointed by the Governor in October, 1948." Hong Kong: Hong Kong Government Printer, 1953.

International Law Commission. "Report of the International Law Commission of its 70th Session." 30 April-1 June and 2 July-10 August 2018. UN Doc A/54/10, Geneva: General Assembly Official Records, 2018.

United Nations. "Final Act of the UN Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court." 17 July 1998 UN Doc A/CONF.183/10, 1998.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Compilation and Analysis of Legal Norms, Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons." 5 December 1995 UN Doc E/CN.4/1996/52/Add.2, 1998.

Conference or Meeting Papers

Last Name, First Name. "Title of Paper." Presented at Event, Place, date if available, year.

Examples:

Burstein, Paul. "Race, Religion, Sex and National Origin: Barriers to Mobility." Paper presented at Conference on Longitudinal Research on Trial Courts, Harvard Law School, 9 August 1987.

Ahmed, Mukarrum. "Brexit and English Jurisdiction Agreements: The Post-Referendum Legal Landscape." Presented at the Conference on Changes and Challenges in Cross-Border Litigation – A Post-Referendum View from the UK, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, London, 7 October 2016.

Unpublished Papers

Last Name, First Name. "Title of Paper." Unpublished Paper, Author's Institution, Location, Place, date if available, year.

Example:

Richardson, David. "Lawyers and Doctors." Unpublished Paper, Institute for Legal Research, Birmingham, 7 October 1987.

Working Papers

Last Name, First Name. "Title of Paper." Organization and Working Paper Series (including number if applicable), location of organization, date.

Examples:

Sarat, Austin & William L F Felstiner. "Legal Realism in Lawyer-Client Communications." American Bar Foundation Working Paper Series Paper No 8723, Chicago IL, 1986.

Atkinson, A B & Stephen P Jenkins. "A Different Perspective on the Evolution of UK Income Inequality." London School of Economics Department of Social Policy Working Paper Series Paper 01-19, London, January 2019.

Dissertations

Last Name, First Name (year) "Title of Dissertation" Degree Level, Department or Field, University.

Example:

Smith, James (2010) "The Legal Profession in China" PhD diss, Department of Sociology, University of the South Pole.

Personal Communication

Personal communications, including email and text messages and direct messages sent through social media, are usually cited in the text only; they are rarely included in a reference list.

In-text citation

(Sam Gomez, Facebook message to author, 1 August 2017)

Materials not Dealt with Above

Provide sufficient information to enable others to locate your sources.

Consult *Chicago Manual of Style* (17th edn, 2017).

Legislation, Regulations & Rules

In the legislation section towards the end of the document we expect you to list statutes and other legislative normative documents in the following style (which in general terms follows OSCOLA style) and including those details that enable the reader to locate the legislation.

Act of Supremacy 1558

Again, pinpointing will ordinarily not be necessary in the legislation list, as the pinpointing will have been done in the in-text citation, but if it is required then:

Human Rights Act 1998, s 15(1)(b)

Penalties for Disorderly Behaviour (Amendment of Minimum Age) Order 2004, SI 2004/3166, para 1(1)

EU legislation

Consolidated Version of the Treaty on European Union [2008] OJ C115/13

Council Regulation (EC) 139/2004 on the control of concentrations between undertakings (EC Merger Regulation) [2004] OJ L24/1

Legislation from Other Jurisdictions

In general, cite legislation from other jurisdictions as it is cited in its own jurisdiction, but without any full stops in abbreviations. Give the jurisdiction in brackets.

Examples:

Accident Compensation Act 1972 (NZ)

1976 Standard Terms Act (Gesetz zur Regelung des Rechts der Allgemeinen Geschäftsbedingungen) (AGB-Gesetz) (FRG)

loi n° 75-1349 du 31 décembre 1975 relative à l'emploi de la langue française (France)

A fuller description is to be found in Chapter 2 of: [OSCOLA: Oxford University—Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities](#), Fourth Edition, Faculty of Law, University of Oxford.

Cases

In the cases section towards the end of the document we expect you to list cases in the following style (which in general terms follows OSCOLA style) and including those details that enable the reader to locate the case.

Cases

Give the party names, followed by the neutral citation, followed by the *Law Reports* citation (eg AC, Ch, QB). If there is no neutral citation, give the *Law Reports* citation followed by the court in brackets. If the case is not reported in the *Law Reports*, cite the All ER or the WLR, or failing that a specialist report.

Examples:

Corr v IBC Vehicles Ltd [2008] UKHL 13, [2008] 1 AC 884

R (Roberts) v Parole Board [2004] EWCA Civ 1031, [2005] QB 410

Page v Smith [1996] AC 155 (HL)

Pinpointing will not ordinarily be required in the references section at the end of the document, but if pinpointing is considered necessary, then please give paragraph number(s): 'para 29'. If the judgment has no paragraph numbers, provide the page number pinpoint after the court.

Examples:

Callery v Gray [2001] EWCA Civ 1117, [2001] 1 WLR 2112, paras 42 & 45

Bunt v Tilley [2006] EWHC 407 (QB), [2006] 3 All ER 336, paras 1 & 19

R v Leeds County Court, ex p Morris [1990] QB 523 (QB) 530-531, para 31

If citing a particular judge:

Arscott v The Coal Authority [2004] EWCA Civ 892, [2005] Env LR 6, para 27 (Laws LJ)

Cases from Other Jurisdictions

Cite cases from other jurisdictions as they are cited in their own jurisdiction, but with minimal punctuation. If the name of the law report series cited does not itself indicate the court, and the identity of the court is not obvious from the context, you should also give this in either full or short form in brackets at the end of the citation. When citing a decision of the highest court of a US state, the abbreviation of the name of the state suffices.

EU cases

Case C-176/03 *Commission v Council* [2005] ECR I-7879

European Court of Human Rights

Omojudi v UK (2009) 51 EHRR 10 *Osman v UK* ECHR 1998–VIII 3124

Balogh v Hungary App no 47940/99 (ECHR, 20 July 2004)

Simpson v UK (1989) 64 DR 188

US cases

Henningsen v Bloomfield Motors Inc 161 A 2d 69 (NJ 1960)

Roe v Wade 410 US 113, 163–64 (1973)

Waltons Stores (Interstate) Ltd v Maher (1988) 164 CLR 387 BGH NJW 1992, 1659

Cass civ (1) 21 January 2003, D 2003, 693

CA Colmar 25 January 1963, Gaz Pal 1963.I.277

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