
AMICUS CURIAE—GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSIONS

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[A] SUBMISSIONS

Authors are expected to send their submission to the *Amicus Curiae* in Word format via email: mp@soas.ac.uk & amicus.curiae@sas.ac.uk.

[B] CATEGORIES OF PUBLICATION ACCEPTED

Articles

These should be between 5,000 and 8,000 words long, including footnotes, references, legislation and cases cited. They will be externally reviewed. Longer submissions will very likely be considered. Double blind external review may be requested by the author(s). Proposals for Special Issues should be submitted to the Academic Editor at email: michael.palmer@sas.ac.uk & mp@soas.ac.uk.

Others (Notes, Case Notes, Book Reviews and 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.

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

Book reviews: These should be no longer than 2,000 words.

Obituaries: These should be no longer than 2,000 words.

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

[C] OPENING PAGE—ESSAY TITLE, AUTHOR NAME & AFFILIATION, ABSTRACT, KEY WORDS & 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) (see page 4 below).

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.

Contributor Profile

For authors of articles and notes, a self-penned bio-note of not more than 100 words if possible will be placed at the end of the article or note, 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, 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 Harvard **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 this system is the limited number of footnotes that are needed. 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 and Yang 2004: 51).

References entry

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

For the above example, the entry would be:

Smith, John, & Susan JP Yang (2019) ‘New Regulations on Animal Welfare: More Rules but Less Law’ in A Jones (ed) *Issues in Animal Welfare: Current Legislation and Future Perspectives* Malden MA: Headwall Publishing.

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: 456).

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** are accepted for publication should also submit a **short biography**, including preferred email address, of no more than 100 words in length.

Line spacing

The **line spacing** in the main text of the article is **1.5**.

The **line spacing** in the footnotes, references, cases and references sections 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

When you quote 40 or more words, set off the quotation by indenting it clearly from the left margin. Use single-space. 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 within a quoted sentence, 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.

Single quotation marks are to be used. Double quotation marks are only 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 or at the end of quotations.

Emphasis

Use italics rather than underlining for emphasis. If emphasis is added to quoted text, please indicate that this has been done: for example (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; 2003-2005.

[F] FINAL LISTING—REFERENCES

References

References are placed in alphabetical order at the end of the article, and the citations are listed alphabetically according to surname of the authors.

These are followed by two sections:

Cases

Legislation, Regulations and Rules

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

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 English translation in square brackets.

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

Journal & Magazine Articles

Last Name, First Name (year) 'Title of Article' volume number *Journal Title* page numbers of article. (Give month or issue number only if each is **separately** paginated.)

Examples:

Bradney, A (2004) 'University Law Schools and the Legal Profession: The Academic Legal Profession – Academic or Legal' 1(2) *European Journal of Legal Education* 1-14.

Brill, Steven, & James Lyons (1986) 'The Not-So-Simple Crisis' *American Lawyer* (May 1986) 12-15.

Butler, William E (2016) 'Some Reflections on Comparative International Law' 11(1) *Journal of Comparative Law* 52-58.

Cole, Daniel H (2001) "An Unqualified Human Good": E P Thompson and the Rule of Law' 28 *Journal of Law and Society* 117-203.

de Graaf, Francisca (2015) 'Dworkin's Constructive Interpretation as a Method of Legal Research' (2015) *Law and Method* 1-15.

Fourie, Andria N (2015) 'Expounding the Place of Legal Doctrinal Methods in Legal-Interdisciplinary Research' 8 *Erasmus Law Review* 95-110.

Fuller, Lon (1978) 'The Forms and Limits of Adjudication' 92 *Harvard Law Review* 353-409.

Lee, Chulwoo (2016) 'The Judicialization of Politics in South Korea' 11(2) *Journal of Comparative Law* 100-113.

Morgan, Jonathan (2014) 'Strict Liability for Police Nonfeasance – The Kinghan Report on the Riot (Damages) Act 1886' 77 *Modern Law Review* 434-459.

Mulcahy, Linda (2007) 'Architects of Justice: The Politics of Courthouse Design' 16 *Social and Legal Studies* 383-403.

Books

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

The paragraph style ('special' in Word) is 'Hanging'.

Examples:

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

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

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

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

Chapter in Edited Volume

Last Name, First Name (year) 'Chapter Title' in editor's First Initial editor's Last Name (ed) *Volume Title* City, State: Publisher.

Examples:

Glazer, Nathan (1979) 'The Judiciary and Social Policy' in L Theberge (ed), *The Judiciary in a Democratic Society* Lexington MA: Lexington Books.

Edelman, Lauren B, & Stephen Patterson (1999) 'Symbols and Substance in Organizational Response to Civil Rights Law' in K Leicht (ed) *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility* vol 17 Greenwich CT: JAI Press.

Kahn-Freund, Otto (1949) 'Introduction' to Karl Renner *The Institutions of Private Law and their Social Functions* London: Routledge.

Palmer, Michael (2012) 'China: Bringing the Law Back In' in E Sutherland (ed) *The Future of Family and Child Law* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Law, David S (2012) 'Constitutions' in P Cane & H Kritzer (eds), *The Oxford Handbook of Empirical Legal Research* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Not in English

Provide translation in square brackets after title.

Guimard, P & A Florin (2007) '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?] 19 *Approche Neuropsychologique des Apprentissages chez l'Enfant* 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 (1990) 'Next to Last Words from Slats' *Chicago Tribune* 9 September 1990 Section 1, p. 3.

Lacey, Nicola (2019) 'John Gardner Obituary' *The Guardian* 22 July 2019 (Last modified on 20 August 2019) <https://www.theguardian.com/law/2019/jul/22/john-gardner-obituary>

Online Journals

Last Name, First Name (year) 'Title of Article' volume number Journal article number, paragraph number [if available] (Month day), web address [url].

Example:

Fourie, Andria N (2015) 'Expounding the Place of Legal Doctrinal Methods in Legal-Interdisciplinary Research' 8 *Erasmus Law Review* 95-110 available at http://www.erasmuslawreview.nl/tijdschrift/ELR/2015/3/ELR-D-15-003_003.

Web pages

Please provide hyperlinks where appropriate and check their accuracy before submission.

For online sources other than periodicals, include as much of the following as can be identified:

Author of the content by Last name, First Name, year in parentheses (if the web page has a 'posted date') 'Title of the page' Title or Owner of the Site web address [url]

Examples:

Jones, Marion (2000) 'What to Expect in Law School' Nearby University Law School <http://www.nearbylaw.edu/prospective>.

Smith, John (nd) 'Rules for Submitting your Application' Southpole University Law School <http://www.southpole.edu/admissions>.

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

Federation of American Scientists (2001) 'Resolution comparison: Reading license plates and headlines' <http://www.fas.org/irp/imint/resolve5.htm>.

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] (year) *Title of Work*. Place of Publication: publication office.

Examples:

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

International Law Commission (2019) '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.

Ministry of Justice (2019) 'Report on Foxes Jumping over Lazy Dogs'.

United Nations (1998) '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.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (1995) '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.

Conference or Meeting Papers

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

Examples:

Burstein, Paul (1987) 'Race, Religion, Sex and National Origin: Barriers to Mobility' Presented at Conference on Longitudinal Research on Trial Courts, Harvard Law School 9 August 1987.

Ahmed, Mukarrum (2016) '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 (year) 'Title of Paper' Unpublished Paper, Author's Institution, Location, Place, date if available.

Example:

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

Working Papers

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

Examples:

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

Atkinson, AB, & Stephen P Jenkins (2019) '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 dissertation
Department of Sociology, University of the South Pole.

Materials not Dealt with Above

Provide sufficient information to enable others to locate your sources.

Consult *Chicago Manual of Style* (16th edn, 2010).

[G] FINAL LISTING—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 numbers in square brackets at the end of the citation. 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 [42], [45]

Bunt v Tilley [2006] EWHC 407 (QB), [2006] 3 All ER 336 [1]-[37]

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

If citing a particular judge:

Arcscott v The Coal Authority [2004] EWCA Civ 892, [2005] Env LR 6 [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

[H] FINAL LISTING—LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS AND 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 if necessary.

Examples:

Accident Compensation Act 1972 (NZ)

1976 Standard Terms Act [*Gesetz über Allgemeine Geschäftsbedingungen*] (FRG)

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

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.

[I] ADVICE FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Submissions to *Amicus Curiae* are required to meet the literary standards of leading English-language law and social science journals. This is a matter of professional responsibility. If an article is accepted for publication in the *Amicus Curiae*, it is the author's obligation to ensure that all in-text citations are in the author–date style, that the citations and other aspects of presentation conform in all respects to the *Amicus Curiae*'s style guide, and that the rigorous literary standards of a leading English-language law journal are met. It is also the author's responsibility to ensure that publication information for each entry is complete and correct. The *Amicus Curiae* editors will check the format of your references, but will not check the accuracy of titles, the spelling of authors' names, or the availability of cited materials with website addresses.

Amicus Curiae seeks to adhere to the guidelines on journal publishing provided by Oxford University Press: see [Core Practices](#).

If in doubt about a style issue, please be guided in the first instance by the advice contained in the *Chicago Manual of Style* (16th edn, 2010) and do also contact one or both of us (Michael Palmer: email michael.palmer@sas.ac.uk; and Marie Selwood: email: marieselwood@btinternet.com) with your query.

Authors, particularly those whose first language is not English, may wish to have their English-language manuscripts checked by a native speaker before submission. This is optional. However, it might assist the editor and any reviewers to understand fully the academic content of the paper. There are many third-party services specializing in language editing and it is suggested that authors contact such services as appropriate. Of course, recourse to such services is entirely voluntary and at the author's own expense. Nor does it guarantee that the manuscript will be accepted for publication.

Reference and cross-references should be checked carefully before the work is submitted for publication.

The editorial team and publishers of the *Amicus Curiae* reserve the right to make minor changes to the submitted article where they consider this to be necessary or helpful to the clarity of the article. They will do their best to ensure that this is in full agreement with the author.

Authors should submit the final, definitive, version of their manuscript fully copyedited and ready for publication.

The Amicus Curiae editors assume that each submitted manuscript has not been published somewhere else and that it is not currently being considered for publication elsewhere.

This document was last revised on 11 August 2022.