

The *Federal Sentencing Reporter* Style Guide comprises three parts: (1) a style sheet listing elements of style and format particular to the journal; (2) the “Duke University Press Style Guide,” which offers general rules for DUP journals based on *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 18th ed. (CMS); and (3) an explanation with examples of the author-date citation format reflecting the general DUP approach.

Federal Sentence Reporter Style Sheet

Follow *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation* (18th ed.) for most stylistic issues. Consult *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary* (11th ed.) and *The Chicago Manual of Style* (18th ed.) for all other issues.

FSR strongly prefers that authors use the *Bluebook* approach. However, the Editors want to include a wide array of contributors and recognize that some authors are unfamiliar with the *Bluebook*. As such, *FSR* will accept submissions following the citation approach of *The Chicago Manual of Style* and the author-date with references format in appropriate circumstances.

LIST OF *BLUEBOOK* ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviations accepted as words. ACTH, AIDS, ESP, HIV, IV, IQ, NADP, OK, REM, and any other abbreviations that appear as word entries in *Webster’s* (i.e., that are not labeled *abbr*) do not need explanation in text.

Entities with widely recognized initials. AARP, CBS, CIA, FBI, FCC, FDA, NAACP, and NLRB need not be spelled out and may be used without periods in text, in case names, and as institutional authors. *Exception:* Do not omit the periods when the abbreviations are used as reporter names, in names of codes, or as names of courts of decision.

First occurrence, consistent use. Introduce and explain abbreviations and acronyms separately in the text, the citations, and any graphics, then use them consistently within those areas thereafter.

FSR—OK to use in Editors’ Notes. In articles, spell out the full name in first reference (i.e., *Federal Sentencing Reporter*), then use *FSR* thereafter. Note that at first reference, there is no need to include the acronym in parentheses after the full name. In citations, use the abbreviated name (i.e., FED. SENT. REP.).

In tables and figures. Abbreviations in a table or figure must be explained, either in the title or in a parenthetical note.

State names: For case citations, periodical abbreviations, and legislators’ state affiliations, use standard *Bluebook* state abbreviations:

- People v. Armour, 590 N.W.2d 61 (Mich. 1999)
- *Race and Mythology in Drug Laws*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 20, 2010, at A16

- Katie Britt (R-Ala.), Lindsey Graham (R-S.C.), and Amy Klobuchar (D-Minn.).

Bluebook abbreviations: <https://westerncriminology.org/publications/bluebook-abbreviations/>
 Law journal list: <http://www.commonlii.org/in/journals/NLUDLRS/2011/11.pdf>

CAPITALIZATION

Authors' names. Do not capitalize the names of authors who style their names as all lowercase (e.g., bell hooks), unless the name is the first word in a sentence.

Headings and titles. Capitalize the first word, any word immediately following a colon, and all other words except conjunctions, prepositions, and articles.

Text. Capitalize words referring to the Supreme Court, including *Court*, *Justice*, and *Term*. Capitalize the first word after a colon if what follows is a complete sentence.

CITATIONS

Endnotes. Use endnotes rather than footnotes. Explain the substantive context for any block quotes in the text as well as providing a cite for the source of the quote in endnotes.

Format. Note that when citing notes or graphical materials, numerals come directly after the abbreviation (i.e., n.16, tbl.3, fig.8) but letters do not (i.e., tbl. A, fig. J).

Typeface conventions. Use ordinary roman, italics, and small caps for citations.

Roman: authors of periodical articles; case names (except procedural phrases)

Italics: article titles, introductory signals, explanatory and procedural phrases

Small caps: book authors and book titles, periodical names (including newspapers)

FORMAT

12 point Times New Roman, double-spaced text (except 10 point, double-spaced endnotes)

Headings. In roman boldface type, preceded by a blank line.

Use the following levels:

- I., II., III., IV. (left justified)
- A., B., C. (left indent 0.5")
- 1., 2., 3. (left justified, with text running in)

Each subsection should have more than one heading.

Level number or letter should be separated from the text by one letter space.

All headings that exceed one line should use hanging indents.

For examples of correct heading format, see *FSR* 21.1, pp. 7–12.

Italics. Use for the following:

- Case names and procedural phrases (only in text, not in citations).
- Equations, except for symbols of operation ($a^2 \times b^2 = c^2$)
- Explanatory phrases (*cert. denied*)

- Foreign-language words and phrases (except those commonly used in legal writing: e.g. [except when used as a signal], *gestalt*, i.e., *quid pro quo*, *res judicata*)
- Individual letters (*M* went to location *P* in state *C*; the letter *X*)
- Introductory signals (*See, e.g.*, [note that comma after “e.g.” is not italicized])
- Punctuation contained within italicized material (not punctuation that merely follows it)
- The abbreviation “*id.*”
- Titles of publications, speeches, or articles (in text).
- Words and phrases used as linguistic examples (the word *legal*; the term *child care*)
- Words or phrases used for emphasis.

NUMBERS

Use numerals for percentages (unless the number is at the beginning of a sentence), for age, and for offense levels (e.g., 3-level reduction; offense level of 22).

PUNCTUATION

Hyphen. In general, use hyphens only when needed for clarity.

Follow *Webster’s* for spelling of compound adjectives when they precede the word they modify, but eliminate the hyphens (per *Chicago*) when compounds follow the term they modify (e.g., face-to-face meeting *but* they met face to face).

Most prefixes do not require a hyphen. The following prefixes always require a hyphen: all-, ever-, ex-, great-, half-, much-, self-, still-.

Solidus. Try to avoid in text—use a phrase instead. Do not use for simple comparisons.

Exception: The construction *and/or* is OK. Use judgment.

SPELLING

U.S. English: Note that non-U.S. English spellings are OK only in articles that originate in and discuss the legal systems of other countries (e.g., Australia, Canada, United Kingdom), though our norm will be to standardize to U.S. spellings unless author provides strong justification for alternative spelling. Otherwise, use U.S. English spellings.

SYMBOLS

% OK to use in parenthetical text and graphics; in general, spell it out.

§ (section): Do not use “at” before this symbol. Plural is §§.

¶ (paragraph): Do not use “at” before this symbol. Plural is ¶¶.

\$: Use only with exact sums of money (e.g., \$5.6 million; \$186,000; \$1).

TABLES AND FIGURES

Abbreviations and acronyms. Always provide explanation in tables or figures, even if the abbreviation or acronym has already been introduced in the text. It is important for the reader to be able to understand the abbreviation or acronym with in the table or figure without having to review text.

Table identification. Roman, boldface, centered (i.e., Table 1).

Table title. Roman, boldface, centered under table identification.

|

EDITORIAL CONSISTENCY LIST

A

acknowledgment

Act (*only when referring to a specific act*)

administration (*noun, lower case*)—e.g., the Bush administration; the Obama administration

African American

anti[] (*no hyphen in most cases*)

B

bed space

bid-rigging (*noun*)

Black (when used in reference to the racial group)

C

Catch-22 (*noun*)

Chair (*only when referring to a member of the U.S. Sentencing Commission*)

checkbox

child care

Circuit (*only when used with a circuit number*)

Code (*only when referring to a specific code*)

Commissioner (*only when referring to a member of the U.S. Sentencing Commission*)

congressional (*adj.*)

Constitution (*only when naming any constitution in full or when referring to the U.S. Constitution*)

constitutional (*adj.; e.g., constitutional law, constitutional powers*)

co-researcher

cost-effectiveness (*noun*)

Court (*only when naming any court in full or when referring to the Supreme Court*)

crack cocaine (*noun*)

crack-cocaine guideline

crack-powder disparity

D

data set

D.C. (*adj.*)

D.C. Code

decision maker (*noun*)

decision making (*noun*)

decision-making (*adj.*)

District of Columbia (*noun*)

double-counting

Due Process Clause

E

early-release (*adj.*)

e-mail
extralegal (*adj.*)

F

fact bargaining (*noun*)
fact finder
fact-finding (*noun, adj.*)
fact sheet
fast track (*adj.*)
Federal (*only when the word it modifies is capitalized*)
Federal Sentencing Guidelines
first degree (*adj., no hyphen—as in first degree misdemeanor, first degree felony*)
Framers (constitutional law term for the Founding Fathers)
FY (*OK to use for fiscal year; note that there should be a space between FY and the numerals*)

G

good time credit
Guidelines (*short for United States Sentencing Guidelines; note that upper case Guidelines means the entire Guidelines Manual, including guidelines and policy statements. Lower case guidelines are the rules that make up the guideline range; policy statements occasionally permit but usually prohibit or discourage departures from the guideline range. In general, retain author's capitalization.*)

H

hate-crime (*adj.*)
health care (*noun*)

I

In re
inter-circuit
inter-judge
Internet (*capitalized*)

J

Judge, Justice (*only with a specific name or when referring to a Justice of the Supreme Court*)
just deserts (*noun*)
just-deserts (*adj.*)

K

keyword(s)

L

lifeworld

M

Member of Congress, Member of Parliament

middle-class

Miranda case (or simply *Miranda*)

Miranda v. Arizona (*in text only; not italicized in citations unless part of a sentence*)

Model Penal Code

more or less (*adv.*)

more-or-less (*adj.*)

multi-method

multistage

N

nationwide (*adj.*)

non[] (*no hyphen in most cases*)

noncapital offense

non-enumerated

non-Guideline

non-peer-reviewed

non-proponent

O

overcount (*verb*)

over-incarceration (*noun*)

over-sentence (*verb*)

P

peer review (*noun*)

peer-reviewed (*adj.*)

percent (*in text, unless numbers are coming thick and fast*)

plea bargain (*noun*)

plea bargaining (*noun*)

plea-bargain (*verb*)

policymaker

policy making (*noun*)

policy-making (*prenom. adj.*)

postconviction

post-Guideline

post-offense

postprison

post-release

post-sentence

pre[] (*no hyphen in most cases*)

pre-Guideline

pre-incarceration

pre-release

pre-sentence

price-fixing (*noun*)

pro-punishment

prosocial

R

re[] (*no hyphen in most cases*)

real-offense (*adj.*)

risk taking (*noun*)

risk-taking (*adj.*)

S

scholar in residence (*noun*)

second degree (*adj., no hyphen—as in second degree murder*)

second-guess (*verb*)

shock wave

Sixth Amendment (*adj.*)

State (*only as part of the full title of a state or when referring to a state as a governmental actor or party to litigation*)

Stateside

sub[] (*no hyphen in most cases*)

sub-subcategory

systemwide (*adj.*)

T

tag line

Term (*only when referring to a Term of the Supreme Court*)

third degree (*adj., no hyphen*)

Three Strikes Law

truth-in-sentencing laws

U

UK (*adj.*)

undercount (*verb*)

United Kingdom (*noun*)

United States (*noun*)

U.S. (*adj.*)

W

Web (*in reference to the Internet*)

Web cam

Web site

Western (*adj.; as in Western society*)

White (when used in reference to the racial group)

white-collar

work-product (*noun*)

FORMATTING EXAMPLES

TITLE PAGE:

Compassion and the Public Interest: Wisconsin's New Compassionate Release Legislation

Gregory J. O'Meara

Associate Professor,

Marquette University Law School

HEADINGS:

The Court's silence on these matters gives lower courts very little guidance, and will result in either widely conflicting applications of *Graham* or (more likely) a refusal to take the Court's decision seriously and give it any further application beyond its specific facts.

I. The Good News

Justice Kennedy's majority opinion suggests that at least five justices are now willing to adopt meaningful Eighth Amendment limits on severe prison sentences, and to do so under categorical prohibitions such as those previously applied only to death sentences.

II. The Bad News

Despite the hopeful signs highlighted previously, there is reason to doubt that *Graham* will have many, or even any, of these broader and beneficial effects.

A. Kennedy's Majority Opinion—Less Than Meets the Eye?

The scope of Justice Kennedy's opinion is potentially very narrow (and Justice Roberts's opinion is even narrower).

B. Eighth Amendment Standards May Have Become Even *More* Unclear

Justice Kennedy's extension of death penalty standards to some prison sentences raises many new problems.

1. Death Penalty Standards Versus *Solem* Standards Justice Kennedy’s majority opinion applies standards previously used only in death penalty cases, rather than the standards of *Solem v. Helm*, as modified in the *Harmelin* and *Ewing* plurality opinions.

2. Utilitarian Disproportionality Standards As noted previously, Justice Kennedy’s majority opinion implies that a sentence based on nonretributive (crime-control) punishment purposes can also be grossly disproportionate.

III. Conclusion

Graham is both good news and bad news for those seeking meaningful and clear Eighth Amendment limits on excessive prison sentences.

Notes

¹ *Solem v. Helm*, 463 U.S. 277 (1983).

² See, e.g., Rachel Barkow, *The Court of Life and Death: The Two Tracks of Constitutional Sentencing Law and the Case for Uniformity*, 107 MICH. L. REV. 1145 (2009); Donna H. Lee, *Resuscitating Proportionality in Noncapital Criminal Sentencing*, 40 ARIZ. ST. L.J. 527 (2008); Richard S. Frase, *Excessive Prison Sentences, Punishment Goals, and the Eighth Amendment: “Proportionality” Relative to What?* 89 MINN. L. REV. 571 (2005); Youngjae Lee, *The Constitutional Right Against Excessive Punishment*, 91 VA. L. REV. 677 (2005).

³ Barkow, *supra* note 2.

⁴ *Lockyer v. Andrade*, 538 U.S. 63, 72 (2003).

⁵ See generally Frase, *supra* note 2.

⁶ Those extreme facts included not only the “differents” cited by Justice Kennedy (see text) and the sentencing judge’s decision to impose LWOP despite a more lenient prosecutorial recommendation but also the broad scope of Florida’s burglary-LWOP law.

⁷ *Solem*, 463 U.S. at 294; *Harmelin v. Michigan*, 501 U.S. 957, 994 (1991) (plurality opinion). See generally

Barkow, *supra* note 2.

⁸ Roper v. Simmons, 543 U.S. 551 (2005); Thompson v. Oklahoma, 487 U.S. 815 (1988).

⁹ Kennedy v. Louisiana, 128 S. Ct. 2641 (2008); Coker v. Georgia, 433 U.S. 584 (1977).

¹⁰ *Graham*, 130 S. Ct. at 2026–27.

¹¹ *Id.* at 2032–33.

QUOTATIONS:

Assuming a fit interlocutor for the state’s message of condemnation, however, can life without parole (LWOP) be justified in communicative terms? The answer depends, in part, on the social meaning of LWOP as a form of punishment—what exactly does sentencing a person to LWOP communicate?

Philosopher R.A. Duff has argued that imprisonment sends a very harsh message indeed:

The most salient aspect of imprisonment is that it *excludes* the offender. . . . The message of imprisonment is that the offender has not just damaged or threatened, but has *broken* the normative bonds of community. He has made it impossible for us to live with him in the ordinary community of fellow citizenship unless and until he has undergone this penitential punishment.¹

In Duff’s view, imprisonment is a reasonable response only “to the most serious wrongs, which directly flout the community’s most central or essential values.”² Although Duff cautions that there is no “determinate or fixed” answer to what constitutes the set of most serious crimes warranting imprisonment,³ any crime involving an intent to kill or otherwise to inflict serious

bodily injury would seem a strong candidate. Property or drug crimes less clearly fit the bill, even when perpetrated by recidivists.⁴

Notes

¹ R.A. DUFF, PUNISHMENT, COMMUNICATION, AND COMMUNITY 149–50 (2001).

² *Id.* at 150–51.

³ *Id.* at 151.

⁴ For a discussion of the role of criminal history in communicative forms of retributivism, *see id.* at 167–70.

Duke University Press Journals Style Guide

Duke University Press journals adhere to the rules in this style guide and to *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 18th ed. (CMS). We also follow the European Accessibility Act's guidelines and supply alt text for all illustrations and tag foreign-language words and phrases, which allows a screen reader to know when a shift in the dominant language occurs, making pronunciations more accurate.

ABBREVIATIONS

Corporate, municipal, national, and supranational abbreviations and acronyms appear in full caps. Most initialisms (abbreviations pronounced as strings of letters) are preceded by *the*.

further expansion of NATO's membership

dissent within the AFL-CIO

sexism is rampant at IBM

certain US constituencies

Spell out Latin abbreviations such as *i.e.*, *e.g.*, and *etc.* in the text, though allow abbreviations within parentheses in the text. Allow abbreviations in notes. When used, these abbreviations are set in roman type, not italics. The word *sic*, however, is italicized.

Personal initials have periods and are spaced.

W. E. B. Du Bois; C. D. Wright

ABSTRACTS

Substantial articles should include an abstract of approximately 200 words. Book reviews and short issue introductions do not require abstracts.

Abstracts should be written in the third person ("This article proposes . . ."), not the first person ("I propose . . .").

It is preferable for abstracts to summarize the content and argument of the article, not describe the contents and argument. For example:

The Marxist theory of primitive accumulation explains the rise of the postbellum cotton industry in the southern United States. However, it fails to account for the parallel penetration of railways into the region. Federal subsidies played a significant role in supporting railways, demonstrating the link between a protoglobal industry and federal government, which sought to promote "free labor" and international trade.

not

This article defends the view that the Marxist theory of primitive accumulation explains . . .

CAPITALIZATION. See also SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

See CMS, chap. 8, for general guidance on capitalization.

In Romance and other languages, use diacritics with capital letters.

After a Colon

If the material introduced by a colon consists of a complete sentence, or if it is a quotation or a speech in dialogue, it should begin with a capital letter. Otherwise, it begins with a lowercase letter. See CMS 6.65, 6.67.

Quotations

Silently correct initial capitalization in quotations depending on the relationship of the quotation to the rest of the sentence (see CMS 12.19). For instance:

Smith stated that “we must carefully consider all aspects of the problem.”

but

Smith stated, “We must carefully consider all aspects of the problem.”

A lowercase letter following a period plus an ellipsis should be capitalized if it begins a grammatically complete sentence (CMS 12.62).

The spirit of our American radicalism is destructive. . . . The conservative movement . . . is timid, and merely defensive of property.

Terms

A down (lowercase) style is generally preferred for terms. See CMS, chap. 8, for detailed guidelines on capitalization of terms.

Titles of Works

For titles in English, capitalize the first and last words and all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, subordinating conjunctions (*if, because, that, etc.*), and prepositions with five or more characters (*about, between, without, etc.*). Lowercase articles (*a, an, the*), coordinating conjunctions, prepositions with four or fewer characters (*on, of, with, etc.*), the *to* in infinitives, and the word *as* in any function. In rare cases, a shorter preposition may be capitalized when paired with a longer preposition (*for* in *For and Against*). See CMS 8.160.

For hyphenated and open compounds in titles in English, capitalize first elements; subsequent elements are capitalized unless they are articles, prepositions with four or fewer characters, or coordinating conjunctions. Subsequent elements attached to prefixes are capitalized. The second element of hyphenated spelled-out numbers or simple fractions should be capitalized. If a compound (other than one with a hyphenated prefix) comes at the end of the title, its final element is always capitalized. See CMS 8.162.

Nineteenth-Century Literature
Avoiding a Run-In
Policies on Re-Creation
Reading the Twenty-Third Psalm
Singing While You Work

When titles contain direct quotations, the title case style described above and in CMS should be imposed.

“We All Live More like Brutes than Humans”: Labor and Capital in the Gold Rush

In capitalizing titles in *any* non-English language, including French, capitalize the first letter of the title and subtitle and all proper nouns. See CMS 11.77 and 11.42 for the treatment of Dutch and German titles, respectively. Diacritical marks on capital letters are retained in all languages.

CONTRIBUTOR’S NOTE

Each contributor’s note includes the author’s name, rank, affiliation, areas of activity or research, and most recent works. Dates of publication, but not publishers’ names, are given for books.

Rebecca Newman is professor of history at the University of Chicago. She is author of *In the Country of the Last Emperor* (1991).

Yingjin Zhang teaches Chinese literature at Indiana University. His book *Configurations of the City in Modern Chinese Literature* is forthcoming.

DATES AND TIMES. See also NUMBERS

For more information, see CMS 9.31–40.

May 1968
May 1, 1968
May 1–3, 1968
on February 8, 1996, at 8:15 a.m. and again at 6:15 p.m.
September–October 1992
from 1967 to 1970
1960s counterculture; sixties [*not* 60s or ’60s] counterculture
the 1980s and 1990s
mid-1970s American culture
the mid-nineteenth century [note hyphen, not en dash]

the late twentieth century; late twentieth-century Kenya

the years 1896–1900, 1900–1905, 1906–9, 1910–18

“The Audacity of His Enterprise: Louis Riel and the Métis Nation That Canada Never Was, 1840–1875” [use full year range in titles of works and headings]

AD 873; the year 640 BC; Herod Antipas (21 BCE–39 CE) [use full caps without periods for era designations]

ca. 1820

EXTRACTS. See also CAPITALIZATION and PUNCTUATION (Ellipses)

Set off quotations that are more than 400 characters (including spaces) in length.

FIGURES AND TABLES

Each figure or table should be referred to either parenthetically (*figure* is abbreviated as *fig.* within parentheses) or in running text at a relevant place in the discussion. Number tables and figures consecutively.

The pressure of the flow repeatedly threatened to break down the walls that had just been created by cooling (fig. 3).

As figure 1 shows, our labor took the form of designing supported experiences for GTAs.

The problem with school attendance in the Bronx (see table 1) is largely the fault of a social system that neglects its children.

Figure Captions

Captions are sentence case and have terminal punctuation. If credit or source information is provided, it should be the last element of the caption.

Figure 1. The author with unidentified friend, 1977.

Figure 2. The author posed for this picture with an unidentified friend in 1977.

Figure 3. Noam Chomsky at a political rally, 1971. Courtesy of John Allan Cameron Archives, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Figure 4. Coal miners in Matewan, West Virginia, April 1920. The miners' strike was depicted in John Sayles's film *Matewan*. Courtesy of Matewan Historical Society.

Figure 5. Winston Roberts, *When Last I Saw* (1893). Oil on canvas, 56 × 48 in. Courtesy of the Campbell Collection, Central State Community College Library, Pleasant, Nebraska.

Figure 6. Harvey Nit, *These. These? Those!* (2011). Mascara on cocktail napkin, 16 × 16 cm. © Harvey Nit.

In addition to a caption, each figure requires *alt text*, a short description of the figure that allows nonsighted persons to access a publication's visual content. See CMS 3.28.

Table Titles

Table titles are sentence case but do *not* have terminal punctuation.

Table 3. Comparative frequency of bicycles, mopeds, and Segways in Amsterdam, Dublin, and Toronto, 2005–15

GRAMMAR

A split infinitive is OK if the text reads better with a split infinitive.

Make a distinction between *that* (restrictive) and *which* (nonrestrictive) but not obsessively (i.e., if making the distinction means that there will be several *thats* in a row, allow a restrictive *which*).

Maintain parallel structure.

Maintain subject-verb agreement and tense consistency.

INCLUSIVE LANGUAGE

Disability and Ableism

See CMS 5.260–62 for guidance on disability-inclusive language and avoiding ableism.

Gendered Language

Avoid sexist language and terms that are gender specific (*chairman*, *mankind*, etc.). Do not use *he* or *she*, or *s/he*, or alternating *he* and *she*. Recast to use gender-neutral alternatives such as plural, singular *they*, or other options listed in CMS 5.265. See CMS 5.255–66 (bias-free language), especially 5.263–66, and 5.51–52 (singular *they*).

However, there may be times when the generic masculine pronoun or gendered language is appropriate or preferred by the author: for example, in discussions of works of philosophy in which the original author used *he*, *him*, *man*, and the like generically, or if the article’s author intentionally uses female pronouns exclusively or uses alternative pronouns such as *ze*.

Themselves may be used if the antecedent is clearly singular.

Racial and Ethnic Terms

Capitalize terms used to identify people of color or of historically marginalized origins (e.g., *Black*, *Indigenous*). As a rule, do not capitalize terms used to identify people outside these groups (e.g., *white*). Do not capitalize *of color* constructions (e.g., *people of color*, *women of color*).

Exceptions are allowed if the author insists or if the text would be, in the editor’s view and with the author’s concurrence, well served by alternative treatment. The list that follows is intended to be illustrative not comprehensive. See CMS 8.39.

Aborigine, Aboriginal

BIPOC [Black, Indigenous, and People of Color]

Black, Blackness, anti-Black, anti-Blackness

Brown

First Nations

Indigenous, Indigeneity

Native

white, whiteness

A distinction may be made between this usage (which is usually capitalized) and the use of these terms in other senses, such as, generally, “originating in a particular place” (which would not be capitalized).

Indigenous peoples (referring to more than one group); the Indigenous peoples of the Caribbean; Indigenous cultures; Indigenous people; an Indigenous person (*but* peoples and cultures that are indigenous to the Americas)

INITIALS. See ABBREVIATIONS

KEYWORDS. See also ABSTRACTS

Articles that include an abstract should also include three to five keywords or key phrases. Keywords should be lowercase (except for names or titles that would otherwise be capitalized) and separated by commas. Full names should be used for people included as keywords

Keywords negative affect, self-portrait, Del LaGrace Volcano, intersex, Polaroid photography

NOTES. See also the section on documentation below.

Callouts for footnotes or endnotes are not permitted in article titles, in heads, at the ends of epigraphs, or in figure captions.

Wherever possible, place note callouts at the end of a sentence, or at least at the end of a clause.

Each table has its own set of notes numbered separately from the article’s list of notes. See the journal’s style sheet for guidance on the format used for callouts (e.g., lowercase letters, numerals, or symbols). See also CMS 3.80.

NUMBERS. See also DATES AND TIMES

Cardinal and ordinal whole numbers from one to ninety-nine (and such numbers followed by *hundred, thousand, million, billion, etc.*), most numbers at the beginning of a sentence, and common fractions are spelled out. Common fractions are hyphenated as well. See CMS, chap. 9.

no fewer than six of the eight victims

One hundred eighty-seven people were put to death there during the twenty-third century BC.

attendance was about ninety thousand
at least two-thirds of the electorate
there were two million ballots cast
the population will top between 27.5 and 28 billion

Years as digits may start a sentence, although it may be better to reword.

1937 was marked, among other things, by the publication of the eleventh edition of Bartlett's
Familiar Quotations.

or, better,

The year 1937 . . .

Numbers applicable to the same category, however, are treated alike in the same context.

no fewer than 6 of the 113 victims

Almost twice as many people voted Republican in the 115th precinct as in the 23rd.

Numbers that express decimal quantities, dollar amounts, and percentages are written as figures.

an average of 2.6 years

now estimated at 1.1 billion inhabitants

more than \$56, or 8 percent of the petty cash

a decline of \$0.30 per share

Inclusive page numbers are given as follows (per CMS 9.63):

1–2, 3–11, 74–75, 100–103, 104–9, 112–15, 414–532, 505–16, 600–612, 1499–1501

Roman numerals are used in the pagination of preliminary matter in books, in family names and the names of monarchs and other leaders in a succession, in the names of world wars, in legal instruments, and in the titles of certain sequels.

On page iii Bentsen sets out his agenda.

Neither John D. Rockefeller IV, Elizabeth II, nor John Paul II was born before World War I.

Yet Title XII was meant to rectify not only inequities but iniquities.

Most critics consider *The Godfather, Part II* a better movie than *Jaws 2*. [Follow the usage in the original work, per CMS 9.45.]

Arabic numerals are used for the parts of books.

In part 2, chapter 2, of volume 11 of the *Collected Works*, our assumptions are overturned.

POSSESSIVES

The possessive of nouns ending with the letter *s* are formed by adding an apostrophe and an *s* (CMS 7.17).

Burns's poetry

Camus's novels

Descartes's philosophy

Euripides's plays

Jesus's name

PUNCTUATION

En and Em Dashes

See CMS 6.79–100. Use real en and em dashes to indicate en and em dashes in the manuscript.

115–36

post–Civil War era

The United States' hegemony—that is, its domination of other nations—is increasing.

Ali–Frazier bouts

Watson–Crick model

Russia–Finland border

Ellipses. See also CAPITALIZATION (Quotations)

Three dots indicate an ellipsis within a sentence or fragment; a period plus three dots indicates an ellipsis between grammatically complete sentences, even when the end of the first sentence in the original source has been omitted. In general, ellipses are not used at the start of a quotation (whether it begins with a grammatically complete sentence or not) or at the end of a quotation (if it ends with a grammatically complete sentence), unless the ellipses serve a definite purpose. See CMS 12.59–69 for more detailed guidelines on the use of ellipses.

Hyphens. See SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

QUOTATIONS. See EXTRACTS

SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

Follow the online *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (<https://www.merriam-webster.com>) and *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* for spelling. If more than one spelling is provided in the dictionary, follow the first form given (e.g., *judgment*, not *judgement*; *focused*, not *focussed*).

For further guidance regarding the hyphenation of compound words, see CMS 7.96.

Common foreign terms are set in roman type. (Common foreign terms are defined as those with main entries and not classified as “foreign term” in *Webster’s*.) Non-English words and phrases that would be familiar to a particular author, narrator, or speaker do not necessarily require italics even if they might be unfamiliar to readers.

Prefixes are hyphenated before numerals and proper nouns. Otherwise, prefixes are generally not hyphenated before words; refer to *Webster’s* for guidance. Temporary compound adjectives are hyphenated before the noun to avoid ambiguity but are left open after the noun. Non-English phrases used as modifiers are open in any position, unless hyphenated in the original.

Put neologisms within quotation marks at first use.

When a word or phrase is not used functionally but is referred to as the word or phrase itself, it is italicized. This should be limited to metatextual or linguistic discussions of the terms (as in the first two examples) and should not be used for discussions of the underlying concepts (as in the third example). See CMS 7.66.

The word *hermeneutics* is the most overused term in recent monographs.

The term *lyricism* was misused in Smith’s book review.

In the twentieth century, socialism acquired many meanings.

TABLES. See FIGURES AND TABLES and NOTES

TRANSLATIONS. See also the section on documentation below.

Non-English Titles with English Translation

When an original non-English title and its translation appear together in the text, both are styled as published titles (regardless of whether the translation has been published, contra CMS 11.11). The second-listed title is enclosed within parentheses. Both have title capitalization appropriate to the language.

I read *Mi nombre es Roberto* (*My Name Is Roberto*) in 1989.

I read *My Name Is Roberto* (*Mi nombre es Roberto*) in 1989.

Rubén Darío’s poem “Azul” (“Blue”) is one of my favorites.

Rubén Darío’s poem “Blue” (“Azul”) is one of my favorites.

URLs. See also the section on documentation below.

Use complete URLs when they appear in articles (notes, references, and main text). Include the protocol (*https://* or *http://*) and trailing slash (if it is part of the URL). DOIs appearing in notes and reference lists are presented as complete URLs (see the first example below for format). See CMS 13.9 for advice on shortening excessively long URLs.

<https://doi.org/10.1215/00982601-9467191>

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/us/covid-cases.html>

<https://georgianpapers.com/research-funding/transcription/>

DOCUMENTATION: AUTHOR-DATE CITATIONS

This journal uses **author-date citations in the text** with a corresponding reference list of works cited at the end of the article.

Notes may also include material that cannot be conveniently presented in the text, such as discursive adjuncts and additional sources of information. Any material necessary for understanding the argument set forth in the article should appear in the text.

The notations f. (ff.), *ibid.*, *op. cit.*, and *loc. cit.* are not used, nor are *eadem*, *idem*, *infra*, *passim*, and *supra*. Commonly used abbreviations include *cf.*, *ed.* (*eds.*), *e.g.*, *esp.*, *et al.*, *etc.*, *fig.* (*figs.*), *fol.* (*fols.*), *i.e.*, *n.* (*nn.*), *p.* (*pp.*), *pt.* (*pts.*), *ser.*, *trans.*, *vol.* (*vols.*). Latin abbreviations are not italicized. Note that in *et al.*, *et* is a whole word (meaning “and”) and therefore is not followed by a period. In references to poetry, where the abbreviation “l.” or “ll.” might be mistaken for a numeral, the word “line” or “lines” is spelled out.

The reference list at the end of the article contains only works cited. References are arranged alphabetically by author, then chronologically in ascending order. For multiple references by the same author, the author’s name is repeated; 3-em dashes are not used. In titles of works, serial commas are added, ampersands are spelled out, and numbers are spelled out. URLs, including for DOIs, use “https://” to ensure that links work online (CMS 13.6). For additional guidelines concerning the treatment of titles, see CAPITALIZATION in the Duke University Press Journals Style Guide.

Note: Following the new guidance in *The Chicago Manual*, 18th ed., places of publication are not included (list only the publisher) and page ranges aren’t included for book chapters.

Sample Reference List Items

BOOK

- Langford, Gerald. 1971. *Faulkner’s Revision of “Absalom, Absalom!”: A Collation of the Manuscript and the Published Book*. University of Texas Press. [A book title within a book title is quoted and italicized (CMS 13.96). A main title ending in an exclamation point or a question mark is followed by a colon only if the question mark or exclamation point appears within quotation marks (CMS 13.98).]
- Smith, John. 2011. *All Tongue-Tied and Nowhere to Go; or, How to Save Face When They Put You on the Spot*. Slippery Slopes. [Treatment of double titles, contra the preferred form in CMS 8.169]

E-BOOK

- Begley, Adam. 2014. *Updike*. Harper. Kindle. [CMS 14.58]
- Doubtfire, Brenda. 2016. *Yeah, Right: Skepticism in the Fake News Era*. Says Who. iBooks.

CHAPTER

Dollimore, Jonathan. 1985. "Transgression and Surveillance in *Measure for Measure*." In *Political Shakespeare: New Essays in Cultural Materialism*, edited by Jonathan Dollimore and Alan Sinfield. Cornell University Press.

Weinstein, Donald. 1989. "*The Art of Dying Well* and Popular Piety in the Preaching and Thought of Girolamo Savonarola." In Tetel et al. 1989. [A shortened form is used for chapters from collections that are also included in the reference list.]

PREFATORY MATTER

Brown, Marshall. 1995. Preface to *The Uses of Literary History*, edited by Marshall Brown. Duke University Press.

EDITED WORK

Navarre, Marguerite de. 1967. *L'heptaméron*. Edited by Michel François. Garnier.

Tetel, Marcel, Ronald G. Witt, and Rona Goffen, eds. 1989. *Life and Death in Fifteenth-Century Florence*. Duke University Press.

REPRINT

Williams, Theodore. (1905) 1974. *The Art of Porcelain During the Late Ming Dynasty*. Grove. [For reprint editions, the date of first publication may be supplied parenthetically, followed by the date of the reprint (CMS 14.16). Both dates appear in the corresponding citation.]

TRANSLATION

Valéry, Paul. 1958. *The Art of Poetry*. Translated by Denise Folliot. Pantheon.

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE WORK CITED IN ENGLISH

Ayzland, Reuven. 1954. *From Our Springtime* (in Yiddish). Inzl.

Dachuan, Sun. 1991. *Jiujiu jiu yici* (*One Last Cup of Wine*). Zhang Laoshi Chubanshe. [This form is recommended for works in languages relatively unfamiliar to the journal's expected readership. The translated title uses italics and headline capitalization (contra CMS 11.8)—in other words, it is treated as if it named a published translation even if it does not.]

MULTIVOLUME WORK

Foucault, Michel. 1990. *An Introduction*. Vol. 1 of *The History of Sexuality*. Translated by Robert Hurley. 3 vols. Penguin.

Hooker, Joseph. 1977–82. *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*. Edited by Georges Edelen, W. Speed Hill, P. G. Stanwood, and John E. Booty. 4 vols. Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. [If there are six editors or fewer, all are listed by name; if more than six, the first is listed by name, followed by "et al." (CMS 13.78).]

MULTIAUTHOR WORK

[If there are six authors or fewer, all are listed by name; if more than six, the first is listed by name, followed by “et al.” (CMS 13.78).]

[Two to six authors]

Dewey, Alfred, John Cheatham, and Elias Howe. 2003. *Principles of Commerce During the Early Industrial Revolution*. Steamer.

Gustafson, Albert K., Jonas Edwards, Ezra Best, and Nathan Wise. 1985. *If I Were a Rich Man: Comparative Studies of Urban and Rural Poverty*. Fore and Aft.

[Seven or more authors]

Moss, A. J., et al. “Prophylactic Implantation of a Defibrillator in Patients with Myocardial Infarction and Reduced Ejection Fraction.” *New England Journal of Medicine* 346, no. 12: 877–83.

ANONYMOUS WORK. See also UNSIGNED ARTICLE

A True and Sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation Begun in Virginia, of the Degrees Which It Hath Received, and Means by Which It Hath Been Advanced. 1610. London. [The title appears in place of the author; “Anonymous” or “Anon.” is not used. For purposes of alphabetization an initial article is ignored (CMS 13.81). For books published before 1900, the city of publication is often of greater interest than the publisher and can be listed instead (CMS 14.31).]

UNDATED WORK

Kloman, Harry. n.d. “Introduction.” The Gore Vidal Index.
<https://www.pitt.edu/~kloman/vidalframe.html> (accessed July 27, 2003). [Access dates are of limited value to readers (see CMS 13.15) but may be used for undated sources that may change without notice. “Last modified” dates, if available, may be used (CMS 13.16).]
Sales, Robert. n.d. *Victory at Sea: Being a True Account of the Recent Destruction of an Infamous Foreign Fleet*. Dublin. [Note that the “n” in “n.d.” is not capitalized (CMS 14.44).]

REFERENCE WORK

13. *Oxford English Dictionary*, 3rd ed., “self,” A.1.a; *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*, Academic ed., “Arturo Toscanini,” <https://academic.eb.com/EBchecked/topic/600338/Arturo-Toscanini>. [Reference works do not appear in the reference list (CMS 14.130–32).]

JOURNAL ARTICLE, PRINT

Meban, David. 2008. “Temple Building, *Primus* Language, and the Proem to Virgil’s Third *Georgic*.” *Classical Philology* 103, no. 2: 150–74. [Journal published in volumes; the month or season is not required. As a courtesy to readers who consult articles online, issue numbers should be given if available.]

Wood, Ellen Meiksins. 1988. “Capitalism and Human Emancipation.” *New Left Review*, no. 167: 1–20. [Journal published only in issues.]

JOURNAL ARTICLE, ONLINE

Esposito, Joseph J. 2010. "Stage Five Book Publishing." *Journal of Electronic Publishing* 13, no. 2. <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/t/text/text-id?c=jep;view=text;rgn=main;idno=3336451.0013.204>.

Jovanovic, Boyan, and Peter L. Rousseau. 2008. "Specific Capital and Technological Variety." *Journal of Human Capital* 2, no. 2: 129–52. <https://doi.org/10.1086/590066>. [If the author has provided a DOI rather than a URL, use the DOI in URL form, as indicated here. See CMS 13.7.]

[CMS 13.6: "Book and journal publishers may retain URLs in citations of sources that would be difficult to locate without one but URLs are not required in citations of journal articles, books, and other formally published sources that would be easy to find online from a title and other basic details alone."]

REVIEW

Jameson, Fredric. 1991. "The Historian as Body-Snatcher." Review of *Learning to Curse: Essays in Early Modern Culture*, by Stephen J. Greenblatt. *Times Literary Supplement*, January 18, 7. [Page numbers are not needed in citations of or references to newspapers (CMS 14.89) but may be included in citations of or references to supplements and other special sections, which are treated as magazines (CMS 14.95).]

SPECIAL ISSUE, and ARTICLE IN SPECIAL ISSUE

Ferguson, Margaret, and Marshall Brown, eds. 2004. "Feminism in Time." Special issue, *MLQ* 65, no. 1.

Mandell, Laura. 2004. "The First Women (Psycho)analysts; or, The Friends of Feminist History." In "Feminism in Time," edited by Margaret Ferguson and Marshall Brown. Special issue, *MLQ* 65, no. 1: 69–92. [CMS 14.77]

MAGAZINE ARTICLE

Franzen, Jonathan. 2003. "The Listener." *New Yorker*, October 6, 84–99.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, PRINT

DeParle, Jason. 1993. "Whither on Welfare: Even Though They Please Moynihan, Clinton's Actions Are Far from Bold." *New York Times*, February 3. [No page number is required (CMS 14.89).]

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, ONLINE

Associated Press. 2003. "Jackson Arrested at Yale after Protest Backing Strike." *Washington Post*, September 2. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A12012-2003Sep1.html>.

UNSIGNED ARTICLE

Cinéma. 1968. "Loin du Vietnam." January.

DISSERTATION

Jones, Jennifer M. 1991. “‘The Taste for Fashion and Frivolity’: Gender, Clothing, and the Commercial Culture of the Old Regime.” PhD diss., Princeton University.

PAPER OR PRESENTATION

Poovey, Mary. 1996. “Between Political Arithmetic and Political Economy.” Paper presented at the conference “Regimes of Description,” Stanford University, Stanford, CA, January 12.

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION OR INTERVIEW

Noah Fence (pers. comm., April 1, 2014) speculated on the pitfalls of having a play on words for a name. [References to such communications as emails or private messages shared on social media often can be run in to the text, without need of note or reference (CMS 14.111).]

24. Jacques Petits Fours (provost, Upper Midwestern University), interview by author, Ames, IA, February 20, 1995. [Interviews or other personal communications in which more information than the date is pertinent may appear in a note (CMS 14.111).]

REPORTS AND THE LIKE

[Reports and other freestanding publications can usually be treated as books (CMS 14.117).]

International Atomic Energy Agency. n.d. *Nuclear Safety, Security, and Safeguards in Ukraine, February 2022–February 2023*. <https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/23/02/nuclear-safety-security-and-safeguards-in-ukraine-feb-2023.pdf>.

Starbucks. 2022. *Starbucks Fiscal 2021 Annual Report*. <https://investor.starbucks.com/financial-data/annual-reports/>.

SOCIAL MEDIA CONTENT

[Citations of social media content may contain such elements as the author of the post; the title, or the text, of the post; the type of post (e.g., the service and/or a brief description); the date; and a URL. Contra CMS 14.106, such citations have corresponding references.]

The Chicago Manual of Style. 2015. “Is the world ready for singular they? We thought so back in 1993.” Facebook, April 17.

<https://www.facebook.com/ChicagoManual/posts/10152906193679151>.

O’Brien, Conan (@ConanOBrien). 2015. “In honor of Earth Day, I’m recycling my tweets.”

Twitter, April 22. <https://twitter.com/ConanOBrien/status/590940792967016448>. [CMS 14.106: “Note that Twitter content posted before the company’s 2023 rebranding as X need not be updated to refer to the new name (though that information may be added parenthetically).”]

Souza, Pete (@petesouza). 2016. “President Obama bids farewell to President Xi of China at the conclusion of the Nuclear Security Summit.” Instagram photo, April 1.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/BDrmfXTtNCt>.

WEBSITES (OTHER THAN ONLINE PUBLICATIONS)

[Include as much of the following information as possible: author of the content, title of the page (if there is one), title or owner of the site, URL, and date of publication or last modified date. The titles of websites and blogs generally use title case. Titles of publication-like websites should be italic (CMS 14.103). Online sources that resemble periodicals or formally published works (e.g., reports, white papers, etc.) should be included in the reference list and follow the format for those types of materials. Brief mention of a website in general may appear in running text or notes only.]

Gaspar, Maria, and James Gordon Williams. 2023. "Force of Things: In Conversation with Artist Maria Gaspar and Live Performance by James Gordon Williams." El Museo del Barrio, June 21. <https://www.elmuseo.org/event/in-conversation-with-artist-maria-gaspar/>.

Poetry Foundation. n.d. "Robert Frost." <https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poets/robert-frost>. [Access dates are not required for sources that are not likely to change without notice (see CMS 13.15).]

Author-Date Citations

This system uses in-text citations—usually enclosed in parentheses and comprising the author's surname (with first initial if ambiguous), the date, and the pages cited—and a reference list at the end of the article contains the complete bibliographic information of the works cited. See the sample references immediately above. For multiple references by the same author, the author's name is repeated; 3-em dashes are not used. Note that in the author-date system, works published in the same year by the same author must be labeled "a," "b," and so on for clarity.

The witnesses had been, one observer surmised, tampered with (Northrup 1957: 3). [The date and page number are separated by a colon, not a comma (contra CMS 13.106).]

As Sylvia Molloy (1991: 43) observes, "The previous letter, marked by subservience, waived Manzano's rights to the text by 'giving' it to del Monte; the second letter, marked instead by resistance, has Manzano keep the text for himself." [The date and page number appear immediately after the author, not at the end of the sentence, if he or she is named in the sentence (CMS 13.119).]

25. Wert (1984: 115–17) insists that his predecessors' conclusions were the merest speculation (see M. McLain 1981; P. McLain 1981). [No note should consist solely of an author-date citation, but discursive notes may contain author-date citations.]

If more than one work by the same author is cited, the author's name is not repeated.

(Wilson 1963, 1974)
(Miller 1978: 267; 1994)

For works by more than two authors, only the surname of the first author is used, followed by et al.

not (Cobb, Hornsby, and Smith 1982) *but* (Cobb et al. 1982)

If there is no author, use the shortened title or publication title in the author position in the reference.

(*New Yorker* 1974)

If there is no date, n.d. is used.

(McGarry, n.d.)

If the work is meant, rather than the author, the parentheses are omitted.

Medwick 1924 remains the standard reference.

If the citation is to a reprint edition, the original date of publication should be cited first, in brackets within a parenthetical citation and in parentheses not within a parenthetical citation (e.g., in a note). See CMS 14.16.

(Williams [1905] 1974: 41)

1. For a more in-depth discussion of this point, see Williams (1905) 1974.

To refer again to the most recently cited source, a page number is used.

The sperm whale, Beale (1839: 46) concluded in *The Natural History of the Sperm Whale*, is “remarkably timid, and is readily alarmed by the approach of a whale boat.” Beale noted that “it is difficult to conceive any object in nature calculated to cause alarm to this leviathan” (46).

When one volume of a multivolume work is cited, the volume number is indicated after the date.

(Koufax 1973, 1:223)

To cite an unnumbered note, the abbreviation n or nn follows the page number without an intervening space. With numbered notes, the note number or numbers follow the abbreviation without intervening period or space (CMS 14.56).

(Javitch 2010: 385n; Adams 2009: 5n10, 8nn20–21)

Personal communications, such as telephone conversations, email messages, and nonarchived letters, are identified as “pers. comm.” and dated in the text but are not included in the reference list.

Wilson (pers. comm., March 13, 2007) proved the hypothesis false.

When “emphasis added,” “my translation,” and the like are used, they come after a quotation:

According to Brodsky (1990: 257), “Marcus Aurelius was one of the *greatest* men who ever lived” (emphasis added). [Emphasis in quoted material is assumed to match the original source unless otherwise stated; omit notes such as “original emphasis.”]

When an author’s name doesn’t appear in the text, it’s best to have the citation before the final mark of punctuation:

Many scholars and poets believe that Marcus Aurelius was one of the greatest men in history (see, e.g., Brodsky 1990: 257; Patterson 1996: 112).

If the journal follows the author-date system, make sure to differentiate between authors and works. For example: “In Smith 1980, there is . . .” or “Smith (1980) argues that there is . . .”

Citing Works Whose Authors Have Changed Names

Sometimes, a cited author’s affirmed name differs from the name on the work cited. In these cases, use the author’s affirmed name when discussing their published work in the text of an article or book. We also recommend using the affirmed name in citations:

Text/note discussion As {Affirmed name} wrote, “Quote from cited author.”

Bibliographical citation {Affirmed name: Last, First}. 1995. *Title: Subtitle*. Duke University Press.

However, if it is known that a cited author would like citations to their work to use the name on the publication, use the published name in the citation instead:

Text/note discussion As {Affirmed name} wrote, “Quote from cited author.”

Bibliographical citation {Name on publication: Last, First}. 1995. *Title: Subtitle*. Duke University Press.

In cases where the author deems it appropriate to include both names in a reference list item, we recommend listing the affirmed name first, followed in brackets by the name under which the work was originally published:

{Affirmed name: Last, First} [Name on publication]. 1995. *Title: Subtitle*. Duke University Press.