The format guidelines included in this document should be closely followed by authors. For all aspects not addressed in this document, the JCSL follows the reference system established in the Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation.

(1) PRESENTATION

- Keep formatting minimal; use margins as defined by default;
- Preferably use Times New Roman font, size 12, with double spaced lines;
- Do not use special templates;
- Use full stops in abbreviations and acronyms; No space between initials (e.g. Mr. J.B. Smith, U.S.A.);
- Dates: write August 19, 2013; the 2000s or 1960s;
- Use italics for foreign (non-English) words, and for Latin words and phrases.

QUOTATIONS/EXTRACTS must be an exact reproduction of the original in both spelling and punctuation even if this conflicts with the style in the rest of the book. Use double quotation marks for quotes under 50 words (e.g. “The only true wisdom is in knowing you know nothing”). For extracts exceeding 50 words in length material should be indented from the left margin, with space above and below and quotation marks omitted. Use single quotation marks for a quote within a quote (e.g. “The so-called ‘facultad solutoria alternativa’ left Daniel On very confused.”).

(2) STYLE AND LAYOUT

All articles should adhere to the following style and layout when dividing the article into sections, subsections, sub-subsections, etc. Note the distinction in style between common text and case names.

Example:

I. VICES OF CONSENT (centered, small caps, italicized case names)
A. Fraud (left margin, italicized, except case names)
1. The Material Element (one tab indent, italicized, except case names)
a. Fraudulent Conduct: The Rule of Smith v. Jones (one tab indent, italicized, except case names)

(3) REFERENCES

- References are provided in footnotes (do NOT use endnotes)
- Separate citations with a semi-colon ;
- For the format of the footnotes see the examples below.

(4) CITATIONS

Note that elements identified in the green type may not be applicable to every instance of a particular source citation.

Books

AUTHOR FIRST NAME, AUTHOR LAST NAME, Vol.# BOOK TITLE page(s) (edition, editor, translator, publisher year).

Examples:

Book Reviews

Author First Name, Author Last Name, Review Title, Vol.# ABBREV. JOURN. TITLE page, pincite (year) (book review).

Example:


Shorter Works (Essays, Articles, etc.) in a Collection

Author First Name, Author Last Name, Title of the Work in/to Vol.# BOOK TITLE page(s) (edition, editor(s), translator, publisher year).

Examples:


Journal Pieces (Articles, Essays, Notes, etc.)

Author First Name, Author Last Name, Article/Essay Title, Vol.# ABBREV. JOURN. TITLE page, pincite page (year).

Examples:

- Donald Slater, Would Chocolate by any other Name Taste as Sweet?, 4 GERMAN L.J. 571 (2003).
- Donald Slater, Would Chocolate by any other Name Taste as Sweet?, 4 GERMAN L.J. 571, 577-81 (2003).

Newspapers & Non-Academic Periodicals

Hardcopy: Author First Name, Author Last Name, Article/Op-Ed Title, PERIODICAL TITLE, date, at page#.
Online: Author First Name, Author Last Name, Article/Op-Ed Title, PERIODICAL TITLE (date), web address, last visit.

Examples:


Cases

Cite according to the regular citation format used in the Jurisdiction where the case comes from.
For U.S. cases, always follow the Bluebook rules.

Examples:

- Donkey v. Shrek, 85 So. 2d 304 (La. 1999).

Legislation

Legislation should always be cited according to the citation rules within the originating jurisdiction.