

## ***Girlhood Studies: An Interdisciplinary Journal***

### **SUBMISSION INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS**

Please submit articles, reviews, and other contributions as email attachments (MS Word is preferred, otherwise in rich text format) to Claudia Mitchell, the editor-in-chief, at [girlhood.studies@mcgill.ca](mailto:girlhood.studies@mcgill.ca)

Articles should be between 6000- and 6,500-words including title, abstract, keywords, bio (100 words or divided between or among co-authors), acknowledgements, tables, and notes (if any) and references. (Images count for 200 words each.)

Book reviews should be between 1,500 and 2000 words.

### **COVER PAGE**

The cover page should provide the title of the article, complete contact information for each author (mailing address, phone number, and email), biographical data of approximately 100 words for each author (or divided between or among co-authors) including an [ORCID](#), a total word count, the number of tables and/or figures included, and any acknowledgments. Affiliations and email addresses will be posted online for indexing/abstracting purposes.

### **ABSTRACT/KEYWORDS**

All articles must include an abstract of 125 words and 6 to 8 keywords. The abstract may not be duplicated verbatim in the text and should include the research question or puzzle, identify the data, and give some indication of the findings. Keywords should be drawn from the content and may not duplicate words in the title, and must be listed in alphabetical order, separated by commas. Only proper nouns and proper adjectives should be capitalized. To qualify as a keyword the term must appear at least three times in the body of the article.

### **FORMATTING**

The document must be set at the US letter standard size. The entire document (including notes and references) should be double-spaced with 1-inch (2.5 cm) margins on all sides. A 12-point Times New Roman font is required and should be used for all text, including headings, notes, and references. Any unusual characters or diacritical marks should be flagged by placing the entire word in red type.

### **COPYRIGHT/PERMISSIONS**

Upon acceptance, authors are required to submit copyright agreements and all necessary permission letters for reprinting or modifying copyrighted materials, both textual and graphic. The author is fully responsible for obtaining all permissions and clearing any associated fees to reproduce copyrighted materials.

### **RESEARCH FUNDING**

All research funding (often mentioned in the acknowledgments section) must not conflict with our [embargo period](#) outlined in the journal copyright transfer agreement which is 18 months for this title. Prior to submission to Berghahn, authors need to establish the requirements of their funding, and, if necessary, pursue the [gold OA](#) option for their article to enable full access and permission to use of all materials immediately upon publication without an embargo period.

### **ARTWORK**

For optimal reproduction, figures or photos should be submitted as high-resolution JPGs or TIFFs (300 ppi), or as EPS files with all fonts embedded. All images should be at least 4 x 4 inches at the resolution indicated. Tables should be made and submitted in Microsoft Word or rtf. All figures and tables should be in separate

files and numbered consecutively; only placement indicators and captions (with source/copyright information) should be included in the articles themselves. For more details, please see our [Artwork submission webpage](#).

### PROCESS FOR REFEREEING AND ACCEPTING ARTICLES

*Girlhood Studies* is a refereed journal committed to inclusive citation and scholarly practice. Submissions are considered on the understanding that the article is not currently under consideration for publication elsewhere. Articles are sent for peer review to at least two scholars with relevant experience and expertise. In this process, used by academic journals to ensure that articles submitted for publication are fairly reviewed by experts in the field, the identity of authors and reviewers are hidden from each other. Referees are asked to advise the editor if an article should be published and, if so, with what, if any, recommended changes. The editor responds to the author(s) with a decision and includes the anonymous referees' criticism, comments, and suggestions.

### PUBLICATION

Manuscripts accepted for publication that do not conform to the style guide may be rejected or returned to the author for amendment. The editors also reserve the right to alter usage to conform to the style guide issued by the publisher. Authors cannot supply new materials or request major alterations following the copyediting stage, so need to ensure that all text is final upon acceptance. Contributors of research articles will receive one free copy of the relevant issue should they opt to do so and may purchase additional copies at a reduced price or purchase offprints.

If you have other questions about submitting your manuscript, please refer to Berghahn's [Journal Author FAQs](#) for additional information.

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## STYLE GUIDE

The *Girlhood Studies* style guide is based on *The Chicago Manual of Style* (CMS). Please note that the journal uses US punctuation and spelling, following Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

### I. Punctuation

#### ❖ *Periods*

- No periods should appear at the end of headings or subheadings; after items in lists of tables, plates, or figures; or any other kind of display type.
- Periods should always precede closing double quotation marks.

#### ❖ *Commas*

- The series comma should appear before the words "and" and "or," in lists of three or more items such as, for example, red, white, and blue.
- Do not use a comma with a parenthetical dash or before the opening parenthesis of a parenthetical statement. The dash itself indicates a sufficient pause.
  - The Howard Project—originally rather a speculative venture—crystallized in 1932.
  - He wrote a letter (not the first one) to his solicitor.
- Unless the quoted text is a direct object, a comma (or a colon) introduces opening quotation marks.
  - The marching band began to play "The Star-Spangled Banner."
  - Finley said, "I mailed your letter yesterday."

❖ *Colons*

- When a colon introduces an element or a series of elements illustrating or amplifying what has preceded it, the first word after the colon is lowercase (unless it is a proper noun or adjective). Use semi-colons to separate the items.
  - The study involves three food types: cereals; fruits and vegetables; and fats.
- When a colon introduces two or more sentences, a speech in dialogue, a quotation, or the beginning of a speech or formal communication, the first word after the colon is capitalized.
  - Julian Duguid, author of *Green Hell* (1931), starts his book: “When a man yields to the urge of Ismael.”
  - The steps are as follows: first, make grooves for the seeds; second, sprinkle the seeds; third, push the earth back over the grooves; fourth, water generously.

❖ *Question marks*

- A question mark is used at the end of a direct question. “Is it worth the risk?”
- An indirect question never takes a question mark.
  - He wondered whether it was worth the risk.
- A question mark is placed inside quotation marks, parentheses, or brackets when part of the quoted material.
  - The judge asked, “Has the defendant committed a prior offense?”
  - What did she mean when she said, “I’m here for a while”?

❖ *Exclamation points*

- Exclamation points are used to mark an outcry or an emphatic or ironic comment. Unless part of quoted text, the use of exclamation points in this journal is highly discouraged.
- An exclamation point should be placed inside quotation marks, parentheses, or brackets only when it is part of the quoted material.
  - The farmer’s angry reply—“The land agents have not responded to my request!”—surprised us all.

❖ *Parentheses and brackets*

- When a complete sentence is within parentheses and is not enclosed within another sentence, the terminal punctuation stays within the parentheses.
  - The prisoner’s execution was delayed. (The decision had already been made.)
- Use brackets for changing the capitalization of the first word of quoted text.
  - This interpretation aligns with Bastin’s findings (2002): “[B]reaking a coconut is both a standard devotional act ... and ... a sublimated form of self-sacrifice” (68).

❖ *Dashes*

- The two common forms of dashes are the em dash and the en dash, with the em dash (the longer of the two) being more frequently used in running text.
- In the main text, the em dash signifies a break or pause in the commentary, emphasizes or explains a term or point, sets off parenthetical information, or separates a subject from a pronoun.
  - The influence of three impressionists—Degas, Monet, and Sisley—is evident in her work.

- The en dash is commonly used to indicate ranges. In this function, it signifies “up to and including” or “through.” If the word “from” precedes the first element of the range, use “to” instead of an en dash. If “between” precedes the first element, use “and” rather than an en dash.
  - from Monday to Thursday *not* from Monday–Thursday
  - between Monday and Thursday *not* between Monday–Thursday
  - Use an en dash in page ranges in the text and in References. 129–173; vi–xii

❖ *Ellipses points*

- Ellipses points are used to indicate the omission of text from quoted passages.
- Three points with a space on either side is used to signify omitted text in all circumstances.
  - “The members of the movement . . . include strong groups of Christians.”

## II. Hyphenation

- Compound words formed with prefixes are generally closed: neoliberal, counterclockwise, postmodern, interfaith, extramural and so on.
- Exceptions are based on sense and usage. A hyphen should be used:
  - before a capitalized word or numeral: sub-Saharan, pre-1950, mid-July
  - before a compound term: non-self-sustaining
  - to separate repeated letters or syllables that may appear awkward or be misread: anti-intellectual, extra-alkaline, re-creation, shell-like, critico-theoretical
- In a title, the word following a hyphenated prefix that cannot stand on its own is lowercase (unless it is a proper noun or adjective). Use “Anti-intellectual Pursuits” rather than “Anti-Intellectual Pursuits.”

## III. Capitalization

- Article titles should be bold with headline-style capitalization. The subheadings in the articles should also use headline-style capitalization and should be styled bold for main headings (A heads), bold italic for subheadings (B heads), and italic for third level headings (C heads).

❖ *Publication titles*

- Use initial capitals for article and book titles.
- Capitalize the first word following a colon or question mark in a title.
  - Arnall, Elaine. 2019. “Being a Girl Who Gets into Trouble: Narratives of Girlhood.” *Girlhood Studies: An Interdisciplinary Journal* 12:2: 82–97.
  - Ramphele, Mamphela. 2008. *Laying Ghosts to Rest: Dilemmas of the Transformation in South Africa*. Cape Town: Tafelberg.

❖ *Geographical*

- Use initial capitals for North, South, East, and West when designating political usage: South Africa, Eastern Europe, the South (US), the Midwest (US).
- Use lowercase when a simple geographical distinction is intended: the south of Scotland, southern Indiana, western winds.

❖ *Institutions*

- The names of institutions and organizations are proper nouns and should therefore be capitalized and styled roman (with no quotation marks). Such institutions include

the United Nations, Oxfam, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

- the state but Washington State
- the church but the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of England
- Parliament but parliamentary behavior, parliamentarians
- If given in the original language, names of foreign institutions and businesses are capitalized according to the usage of the country concerned and are not italicized (unless transliterated). If translated, such names are capitalized according to English usage.
  - He is a member of the Société d'entraide des membres de l'ordre national de la Légion d'honneur (Mutual Aid Society for Members of the National Order of the Legion of Honor).

❖ *Periods/eras*

- Descriptive names for periods are usually in lowercase, except for proper names: ancient Greece, the baroque period, the Victorian era, the antebellum period, imperial Rome.
- Some names of periods are capitalized by tradition or to avoid ambiguity: the Augustan Age, the Enlightenment, the Jazz Age, the Middle Ages, the Old Regime, the Progressive Era.

❖ *Political*

- When referring to Western civilization, it is usual to capitalize “West” and “Western.” However, some prefer not to capitalize western as a statement that indicates disagreement with its hegemonic status. Such a decision may be indicated in an endnote. The verb form “westernize” and “westernization,” however, are lowercase.
- Use capitals for political parties: Communist Party, Democratic Party, Nazi Party.
- Economic or political systems in general are lowercase: fascism, capitalism, social democracy, socialism, communism.
- In adjectival form, proper nouns are not hyphenated: World War II policy.

❖ *Titles*

- King John but the English king John
- the foreign secretary but Secretary of State Seward
- Sir Humphrey, Lord North but the duke of Buccleuch, the bishop of York

❖ *Ethnicity*

- Normally, capitalize African American, Afro-American, Alaska Native, American Indian, Asian American, Canadian American, Black, Euramerican, Euro-American, Euro-Canadian, European American, European Canadian, Hispanic, Indigenous, Indo-European, Jew/Jewish, Latina, Mesoamerican, Native, Native American, Pacific Islander, Aboriginal and Aborigine
- Use lowercase for the following terms:
  - highlander but Highlander when referring to Scottish Highlander, mestizo, redneck, white

**IV. Possessives**

- The general rule is that the possessive of most singular nouns is formed by adding an apostrophe and an “s” and the possessive of most plural nouns is formed by adding an

apostrophe.

- The sailor's skiff capsized.
- The mockingbirds' plaintive calls resounded throughout the dusk.
- The general rule covers most proper nouns, including names ending in "s," "x," or "z," in both their singular and plural forms, as well as letters, numbers, and punctuation marks.
  - Marx's theories
  - Strauss's Vienna
  - the Lincolns' marriage
  - FDR's legacy
  - 1999's heaviest snowfall
- Exceptions
  - If a noun ends in an "eez" sound, such as Socrates, or an unpronounced "s," such as Camus, the possessive is formed by simply adding an apostrophe.
    - Socrates' students
    - François' efforts
    - Camus' books
  - When neither an "s" nor an apostrophe alone looks right or when any ambiguity might arise, avoid the possessive and use "of" instead.

#### V. Dates

- Dates should be set day/month/year with no comma between the elements (for example, 26 January 1988).
- The abbreviations CE (Common era) and BCE (before the Common era) are preferred to the now outdated AD and BC.
- Decades should be treated as follows: 1930s not 1930's, 30s, or thirties, not 30's.
- A solidus (slant line) can be used to indicate a range of two consecutive years, such as a financial or academic year covering more than one calendar year: 1998/1999. However, the en dash can also indicate the range: 1998–99.
- When prepositions are involved, use "from 1924 to 1928" not "from 1924–1928," and "between 1924 and 1928" not "between 1924–1928." The phrase "18 September to 19 January" is preferred over "18 September–19 January."
- Centuries should be spelled out rather than using numerals: "sixteenth century" not "16th century."
- In the adjective form, the word "century" is hyphenated: "sixteenth-century literature."

#### VI. Currency

- In a list, write:
  - £6.00 and £0.25 not £6 and 25p
  - \$6.00 (US) and \$0.25 (US) not \$6 and 25c
- The term "euro" should be styled lowercase unless beginning a sentence or in a title. The symbol for the euro (€) should be treated like the US dollar sign (\$): €40 = 40 euros = 40 euro (in EU usage).

#### VII. Time

- Numerals are used (with zeros for even hours) when exact times are emphasized. The abbreviations AM and PM will be set as small caps and do not need periods.
  - The first train leaves at 6:13 AM and the second at 6:30 AM.
  - He caught the 9:13 flight.
  - The meeting will be held on 2 April 2006 at 10:30 AM (EST).

- Other usages include the following: noon (do not use 12:00 PM); midnight (do not use 12:00 AM); a five-minute break; five minutes' start (no hyphen)

#### VIII. Numbers and Measurements

- In general, use words for numbers less than 10 and numerals for all other numbers.
- If a mix of numbers has at least one numeral, they all should be styled as numerals.
  - 10 lions, 3 elephants, 2 giraffes, 16 monkeys
- Do not use a number as the first words in a sentence.
  - "The year 1968 was ..." rather than "1968 was ..."
- Always hyphenate fractions: one-fifth, two-thirds, three-quarters.
- Write out ordinals: first rather than 1st; twenty-ninth rather than 29th. Do not use superscript ordinals.
- Use a comma in thousands and larger numerals: 6,580.
- Numerals, not words, must be used before abbreviations: 5 kg, 6 km.
- Numerals are always used in percentages. Avoid starting a sentence with a number.
  - Of the group, 40 percent tested positive rather than Forty percent of the group tested positive ...
- The word "percent" should always be spelled out in the main text (% may be used in tables).
  - They made up 3 percent of the group.
- ❖ *Series*
  - When dealing with more than one series of quantities, use numerals for one of the series and words for the other.
  - The first shape had 4 sides, the second had 7, and the twelfth had 3.
  - When small numbers occur in a series with large numbers, set them all as numerals.

#### IX. Abbreviations and Contractions

- Note that "cf" is not a synonym of "see." It means "compare with."
- Avoid contractions such as "it's" or "hadn't." In most circumstances, it is preferable to write out such phrases ("it is" and "had not," etc.).
- We do not use e.g., i.e., etc., viz., idem, or passim
- Provide parenthetical abbreviations after first mention as long as the term appears at least three times in the body of the article, e.g., Rapid eye movement (REM).
- Some abbreviations drop the period, including those in the international system of measurement.
  - Mme, Mlle, m, mm, kg
- A period is required after "ed.," eds.," "vol.," "seq.," and "no."
- Note that "et al." is followed by a period.
- Postal abbreviations are used for the names of US states in reference list entries. Note that a comma precedes the state abbreviation: Cambridge, MA; Evanston, IL; Albany, NY; Lanham, MD.
- Acronyms should be spelled out on first use, followed by the acronym in parentheses.
- Do not use periods with acronyms (unless they end a sentence): UN, EU, NATO, AFL-CIO
- Plural forms of abbreviations and acronyms do not take an apostrophe except in certain instances when the meaning might otherwise be confusing.
  - NGOs but x's, SOS's, e.m.f.'s

#### X. Foreign Languages

- Italicize isolated non-English words that do not appear roman in the main section of a standard US dictionary. The word should be italicized on every use.

- While short phrases in a non-English language can be italicized, longer phrases or sentences in a non-English language should be styled roman with quotation marks.
- If given in the original language, names of foreign institutions and businesses are capitalized according to the usage of the country concerned and are not italicized (unless transliterated). If translated, such names are capitalized according to English usage.
  - He is a member of the Société d'entraide des membres de l'ordre national de la Légion d'honneur (Mutual Aid Society for Members of the National Order of the Legion of Honor).
- In the proofreading stage, check all foreign words for spelling and for correct end-of-line breaks.
  
- ❖ *Diacritical marks*
  - Unusual characters or diacritical marks must be flagged (by placing the entire word in red type) and checked during the proofreading stage.
  
- ❖ *Translations*
  - When foreign italicized words are followed by a translation, the translation should be in roman type within parentheses and should not use quotation marks: Schwester (sister).
  - Words frequently used in scholarly discourse (e.g., Sonderweg or Führer) need not be italicized or translated, but less commonly used words and phrases should be.
  - Some Greek, Latin, and French words (e.g., catharsis, habeas corpus, croissant) have become familiar in English and should not be italicized.
  - Include translations of foreign-language quotations either in an endnote or in parentheses immediately following the quotation (in roman type and without quotation marks).
    - “Todas somos amigas de desde chiquitas, casi puras vecinas” (We are all friends since we were small, and almost all are neighbors).
  - When a foreign-language title is included in an English-language context, a period between the title and subtitle should be changed to a colon, and guillemets (sideways double chevrons « and ») should be changed to quotation marks. No other marks of punctuation should be changed.
    - Bougarel, Xavier, and Nathalie Clayer, eds. 2001. Le nouvel Islam balkanique: Les musulmans acteurs du post-communisme (1990–2000). Paris: Maisonneuve and Larose.

## XI. Italics/Bold

- Note: Do not use bold for emphasis. Bold type should be used only for titles and headings.
- Do not underline words that are meant to be italicized. Instead, change the affected text to italics.
- Use italics for the following:
  - titles of published books (though not the Koran, the Bible, or the books of the Bible), periodicals, long (or epic) poems, plays, films, operas, record albums, television and radio programs that are ongoing series, and names of ships (HMS Valiant, SS Oriana)
- The following do not use italics:
  - titles of articles, chapters, short poems, or stories (use roman type and quotation marks instead)
  - the possessive or plural “s” following an italicized word: “the Discovery’s home port”

- commonly used Latin and non-English words found in a standard US collegiate dictionary: *a priori*, *corpus*, *raison d'être*, (an exception is the word “sic,” which is always italicized and appears in brackets within quoted text)
- names of political parties, institutions, governmental agencies, even when they are in a foreign language (set them in roman type instead)
- Use italics for emphasis sparingly. It is usually possible to make your point without special emphasis.

## XII. Quotations

- Double quotation marks should be used for in-text quotations, direct speech, and publication titles. They may be used to indicate a contested word like “slut,” for example, but only at first use of the term. In all cases, a period or a comma precedes the closing double quotation mark.
- Quotations of about eight manuscript lines or longer, poetry extracts that are longer than two lines, and quotations with more than one paragraph should be indented as block extracts and separated from the main text by a paragraph return above and below the extract.
- Text extracts should not be set within quotation marks.
- A period should precede a parenthetical citation that comes at the end of the block extract, and no period should follow it.
  - The departing colonial power should exercise its influence to prolong negotiations until a generally acceptable solution is reached. (Clunies Ross, cited in Harris et al. 1999: 6)
- When the term “so-called” is used, the following word or phrase is not set within quotation marks. If the use of quotation marks is desired, then “so-called” should be deleted.
  - the so-called liberator of the world
  - or
  - the “liberator of the world”
- Single quotation marks
  - Single quotation marks should be used for quotations within quotations (inner quotes).
    - He remarked, “This charge of ‘fraudulent conversion’ will never stick.”
- Brackets and capitalization of text quotations
  - Any change in capitalization must be indicated by brackets.
    - However, she added that “[m]issionaries should not insist on Bible reading.

## XIII. Bias/Parochialisms

- Never use a feminine article to refer to ships, countries and so on. Use “it” and “its” rather than “she” or “her.”
- If possible, avoid gender-specific language in contexts in which it is not necessary. The use of neutral pronouns is preferred whenever feasible.
  - humankind instead of mankind; spokesperson instead of spokesman; fisher or fish harvester instead of fisherman, police officer instead of policeman or policewoman.
- Authors should not assume that all readers share their social and humanistic experiences, background, and worldview. Making generalizations that imply such a shared experience should be avoided.
- (See above re the use of western rather than Western.)

## GENERAL

Use first person active voice and ascribe agency to yourself as author. “In this article, I/we suggest that ...” rather than “This article looks at ...”

## CITATION SYSTEM

Please do not use an automatic reference generator. These can interfere with the typesetting process and cause production delays.

The *Girlhood Studies* style guide is based on The Chicago Manual of Style (CMS). Please note that the journal uses US punctuation and spelling, following Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

*Girlhood Studies* follows the in-text **author-date system**, with full documentation in the reference list.

Please note that translations of all non-English titles in the reference list are required for indexing/abstracting purposes (see the translated title examples provided below).

### Author-Date Examples

(Pickett and White 1985; Smith 1987)

Jones's research (1977, 1979a, 1979b) indicates that ...

(Kant n.d.; McGinnis forthcoming)

**Single Author with many sources:** (Smith 1993: 63; 1998: 124–169; 2001: 104)

**Three or More Authors:** (Jones et al. 2001)

**Authors with the Same Last Name:** (D. Smith 1981; G. Smith 1999)

- Two or more sources in a parenthetical note should be listed alphabetically.
- In the first non-parenthetical mention of an author in the main text the first and last name must be given. For example, In *Reinventing Ourselves as Teachers: Beyond Nostalgia*, Claudia Mitchell and Sandra Weber (1999) "suggest ways to investigate and reinvent teacher identity and practice" (2).
- ❖ *Notes*
  - Discursive notes should be placed as endnotes (using Word's automatic endnote function, not manual insertions), kept short and to a minimum.
  - Note numbers should not be placed on article titles, section headings, epigraphs, or the author's name. The note number should be moved to a pertinent place in the main text.
  - URLs should not be located in the main text when used in a bibliographical sense. URLs should be relocated to endnotes or the reference list
- ❖ *Reference list*

Do not place the reference list in the notes section of documents. The reference list should be placed after the main text of the article. The typesetter will move it to its proper placement.

  - Every author mentioned in the reference list must be cited in the main text or notes, and every author cited in the main text and notes must be listed in the reference list.
  - If they are available, the authors' first names must be given in full. Occasionally authors insist on having only their initials used, in which case this is permissible.
  - For two or more listings under an author's name, list the oldest publication first, followed by the next most recent publications in chronological order. Include the author's name for all entries; do not replace the name with an em dash.
- ❖ *States*
  - In references, tables, or addresses, use postal abbreviations for states and follow the city with a comma (e.g., Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press).
  - Do not list states or countries in the reference list when the city is a well-known publishing

- center (London, Paris, New York, Chicago), or when the publisher's name includes the state (e.g., Berkeley: University of California Press).
- Cambridge as a publication city is understood to be Cambridge in the United Kingdom, so it is not necessary to add "UK." When referring to Cambridge in the US, use "Cambridge, MA."

## REFERENCE LIST EXAMPLES

### Book with one author/editor

Dreyfuss, Henry. (1955) 2003. *Designing for People*. New York: Allworth Press.

Prose, Francine. 2009. *Anne Frank: The Book, the Life, the Afterlife*. New York: Harper Collins.

### Book with two or more authors/editors (use comma to separate)

Lü, Xiaobo, and Elizabeth J. Perry, eds. 1997. *Danwei: The Changing Chinese Workplace in Historical and Comparative Perspective*. New York: M. E. Sharpe.

### Chapter or other part of a book

Immel, Andrea. 2009. "Children's Books and School-Books." In *The Cambridge History of the Book in Britain, vol. 5, 1695–1830*, ed. Michael F. Suarez S. J. and Michael Turner, 736–749. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

### Journal article (always include the doi formulated as <https://doi.org>)

Reid-Walsh, Jacqueline, and Claudia Mitchell. 2000. "'Just a Doll'? 'Liberating' Accounts of Barbie-Play." *Review of Education, Pedagogy, and Cultural Studies* 22 (2): 175–190.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/1071441000220205>

### Translations

Frevert, Ute. 1989. *Women in German History: From Bourgeois Emancipation to Sexual Liberation*. Trans. Stuart McKinnon-Evans. Oxford: Berg.

### Translated titles

Bernet, Moshe. 2009. *A Nation Like Any Nation: Toward the Establishment of an Israeli Republic*. [In Hebrew.] Jerusalem: Carmel.

Toiviainen, Sakari. 2009. Kadonnutta paratiisia etsimässä: Markku Lehmuskallion ja Anastasia Lapsuin elokuvat [Searching for paradise lost: The films of Markku Lehmuskallio and Anastasia Lapsui]. Helsinki: Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seura.

### Article in a newspaper or magazine

Frostrup, Mariella. 2007. "Girl Power? Don't Make Me Laugh." *The Guardian*, 23 December.

### Article in a newspaper or magazine when the name of the author is unknown

"Teenage Mothers Left to Fend for Themselves." 2021. *The Independent Daily*, 22 September.

### Encyclopedia (author)

Smith, John. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 8th ed., s.v. "Internet." 20 vols. Chicago: *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 2009.

### Encyclopedia (no author)

*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 8th ed., s.v. "Internet." Chicago: *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 2009.

**Paper presented at a meeting or conference**

Szebehely, Marta. 2007. "Carework in Scandinavia: Organisational Trends and Everyday Realities." Paper presented at the 5th Annual ESPAnet Conference, Vienna, 20–22 September.

**Media Interview**

Downey, Robert, Jr. Interview by Graham Norton. *The Graham Norton Show*. BBC America, 14 December 2009.

**Print Interview**

Oates, Joyce Carol. "The Terms of the Experiment: An Interview with Joyce Carol Oates." Interview by Catherine Lasota. *Electric Lit.*, 23 January 2016.

**Report**

Christoplos, Ian, Simon Anderson, Margaret Arnold, Victor Galaz, Merylyn Hedger, Richard J. T. Klein, and Katell Le Goulven. 2009. *The Human Dimension of Climate Adaptation: The Importance of Local and Institutional Issues*. Report to the Commission on Climate Change and Development, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Stockholm.

**Thesis, dissertation, or unpublished manuscript**

Pike, Kirsten M. 2009. "Girls Gone Liberated? Feminism and Femininity in Preteen Girls' Media, 1968–1980." PhD diss., Northwestern University.

**Archive materials**

Individual items in archives are usually best cited in endnotes and may be cited according to the conventions of the particular archive or kind of material being cited. A collection as a whole may be cited in the reference list.

Dedyk, Claudia. 1933. Linguistics Memos, Rossiskii Gosudarsvenyi Isoricheskii Arkhiv [RGIA], fond 1129, opis 1, delo 491, 11 February, 74–83, 116–119. Russian State Historical Archives, St. Petersburg.

Egmont Manuscripts. n.d. Phillips Collection. University of Georgia Library, Athens.

**Organization as authoring agent**

Surgeon General's Scientific Advisory Committee on Television and Social Behavior. 1972. *Television and Growing Up: The Impact of Television Violence*. Report to the Surgeon General. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health.

**Websites and blogs**

Access dates are required only when no date of publication or revision can be determined from the source.

Peterson, Latoya. 2010. "Nicki Minaj and the Issue of Female MCs." *Jezebel*, 24 February. <http://jezebel.com/5478800/nicki-minaj-and-the-issue-of-female-mcs>

WHO (World Health Organisation). 2000. "Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade—Notification—Mexico—Tequila." <http://docsonline.eto.org/TBT/Notif.00/168> (accessed 9 April 2000).

**Online video**

Rubinstein, Arthur. 2011. "Rachmaninoff Piano Concerto No. 2, Op. 18, I Moderato." Video, 10:16. Uploaded 8 November.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Vv0Sy9FJrc&list=PLDB11C4F39E09047F>.

### **Song**

The Bobbettes. 1957. "Mr. Lee." A-side. Atlantic. 45rpm single.

Abigail Martin. 1982. "I Will Win." Track 4 on *Abigail Again*. Festival, CD.

Where appropriate, a filmography may be included at the end of the reference list.

### **Film**

Besson, Luc, dir. 1994. Leon: *The Professional*. USA

### **TV series**

Kripke, Eric. 2012–2014. *Revolution*. USA.

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