

Editorial standards for contributors

1. Footnotes are composed in roman, in a smaller size than that used in the text.

2. Footnotes are numbered with superscript Arabic numerals.

In the text, footnote references are followed, not preceded, by punctuation marks, with the exception of the exclamation mark and the question mark, which precede the footnote reference number.

E.g.:

‘Come già scriveva Savigny¹, la questione...’. However: ‘Savigny sostiene questa tesi?’²

3. A printed work is quoted by giving in order, separated by commas:

- a) the dotted name (or the full name if there is a possibility of misunderstanding) and surname of the **author in small capitals** (if there is more than one author, their dotted names and surnames, given in the order in which they appear on the title page of the volume or in the title of the essay, will be separated by commas);
- b) the full precise title of the work, including the subtitle;
- c) the place of publication (written in the language of the cited text);
- d) the publisher;
- d) the year(s) of publication;
- e) indication of the number of the edition, if any, exponent of the year of publication;
- f) indication of volume, tome and page, if any.

E.g.:

P. SYLOS LABINI, *Saggio sulle classi sociali*, Roma-Bari, Laterza, 1975⁵, p. VI ff., 168 ff.; pp. 183-185, pp. 189-191.

G. MOSCA, *La classe politica* (1896), a cura e con un'introduzione di N. Bobbio, Bari, Laterza, 1966.

4. If the writing has appeared in a periodical, after the title in italics the following are cited, separated by commas:

- a) the title of the periodical itself in roman, between guillemets, preceded by ‘in’;
- b) the number of the year or volume in Roman numerals, the year of publication, the Arabic numeral for the issue, if any, and the pages.

E.g.:

U. ROMAGNOLI, *Il diritto sindacale corporativo e i suoi interpreti*, in «Storia contemporanea», I (1970), 1, pp. 113 -120.

5. Collective works are cited by giving the name of the editor(s) immediately after the title.

E.g.:

Storia dell'agricoltura italiana in età contemporanea, a cura di P. Bevilacqua, 3 voll., Venezia, Marsilio, 1989-1991.

P. COSTA, *Il problema del potere costituente in Italia fra Risorgimento e Repubblica*, in *Un secolo per la Costituzione (1848-1948). Concetti e parole nello svolgersi del lessico costituzionale italiano*, Atti del Convegno, Firenze, 11 novembre 2012, a cura di F. Bambi, Firenze, Accademia della Crusca, 2012, pp. 109-137.

The name(s) of the editor(s) should not be in small capitals.

A title without indication of author or editor is understood as referring to a collective work without an editor.

E.g.:

Atti del IX congresso internazionale di studi sull'alto Medioevo, Spoleto, 27 settembre - 2 ottobre 1982, Spoleto, Centro italiano di studi sull'alto Medioevo, 1983.

When citing an essay included in a collection by the same author, 'Id.' must always be added to indicate that it is not a collective work.

E.g.:

N. BOBBIO, *Pareto e il diritto naturale*, in Id., *Saggi sulla scienza politica in Italia* (1969), nuova ed., Roma-Bari, Laterza, 1996, pp. 133-157.

6. Regarding references to works already cited in previous notes.

Works already cited above will be referred to in the following ways:

a) When the citation is repeated in sequence and all the elements of the citation remain unchanged, with '*Ibid.*' (in italics), without any other indication.

b) When the citation is repeated in sequence, but at least one element of the quotation changes, with '*Ibid.*' followed by the changed elements. Obviously it is not possible to use '*Ibid.*' if more than one text is cited in the preceding note. Where '*ibid.*' is not at the beginning of the note or after a full stop, it will be lower case.

E.g.:

¹ I. KANT, *Critica della ragion pura*, a cura di G. Colli, Milano, Bompiani, 1987, pp. 13-17.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 67-89.

³ *Ibid.*

c) When the citation is not repeated in sequence, mentioning only the surname of the author, abbreviating the title of the work (always in the same way), followed by a comma, and adding the abbreviation 'cit.' (in roman).

E.g.:

⁴ G.W.F. HEGEL, *Enciclopedia delle scienze filosofiche in compendio*, trad. it. di B. Croce, Bari, Laterza, 1967³, pp. 40-78.

⁵ V.I. LENIN, *Quaderni filosofici*, a cura di L. Colletti, Milano, Feltrinelli, 1958, pp. xx-xxv.

⁶ HEGEL, *Enciclopedia*, cit., pp. 34-56.

⁷ LENIN, *Quaderni*, cit., p. 5.

The acronyms ‘op. cit.’, ‘op. ult. cit.’, ‘loc. cit.’ etc. will not be used under any circumstances.

Quotations from works both in Italian and in other languages should be composed in roman, enclosed in guillemets «***» [attention: not <<***>>; nor “***”]. *Nested* quotations should be indicated with inverted commas ‘***’. Possible omissions should be indicated with three dots in square brackets [...]; square brackets should also be used to indicate possible interpolations.

Longer quotations should be set off in a block, in a smaller font size and without quotation marks.

E.g.:

In pagine d’altro tipo, più legate alla materia professionale e al diritto, il timbro è diverso, meno evocativo e leggero, ma certo non privo di brillantezza:

M’è accaduto qualcosa che non capita tutti i giorni: leggere un libro giuridico tutto d’un fiato, con crescente consenso ed anche con crescente gratitudine dalla prima all’ultima pagina (...)¹.

Svelo subito il titolo e l’autore del volume: *La certezza del diritto*, pubblicato da Flavio Lopez de Oñate nel 1942, e che Calamandrei recensisce nello stesso anno sulla «Rivista di diritto commerciale» (...).

¹ P. CALAMANDREI, *La certezza del diritto e la responsabilità della dottrina*, in F. LOPEZ DE OÑATE, *La certezza del diritto*, a cura di G. Astuti, Milano, Giuffrè, 1968, p. 169.