Reference guide

**Academic Articles:**


**Books:**


**Articles in Edited Volumes:**


**Law Journals without Author**

In the text of the paper to cite this; According to the Harvard Law Review (2007) it said that ... This is a sentence about something (Harvard Law Review, 2007)

**Magazines:**

Without author:

In the text of the paper. According to People Magazine (1996) it said...... This is a sentence about something (People Magazine, 1996)

**Newspapers:**
Many newspaper articles do not have an author. When no author is named, reference a newspaper article in the following manner:

* In your written paper: (the Australian, April 1, 1998:10)

If there is an author, then simply follow the normal procedure, that is:

* In your written paper: (Smith, 1998)
April 1: 10.

**Websites:**
Websites should be in a footnote (do not put them in the reference section. It should be the link where the article or citation is from.

Website should not be cited if the source is from the website. Example, you do not have to cite jstor. If the newspaper articles is from, let’s say the New York Times, and you got it from their website, you only need to cite the article.

**Court cases:**
In the text court cases should be underlined with the year of the case. For example; *Allen vs. the United States*, 1999.

**General notes:**
1. Difference between a “personal website”, “usable website”, “database websites”?

Personal websites usually contain an individual’s subjective opinion and not facts.

Usable website are from public/government organizations, e.g., Republican (Democratic) National Committees, Thomas (U.S. Congress), Whitehouse, Sierra Club, Civil rights.org, „etc.

When the website is a database for articles (like jstor) cite the article and not the website (hence this will count towards an academic article, magazine or newspaper article)

2. We are using embedded citing. Do not footnote cites rather place them in the text. When citing within the text you should have the author’s last name and year (Williams, 2005). When you are citing more than one author within the text should be (Collier, Ordeshook, Williams, 1988). When you have more than three authors it should be (Collier, et al., 1998)

3. Do not cut and paste references from jstor (or other search engines)...or if you do you need to change it to fit the appropriate format specified. There should be no reference to jstor.

4. Quotes of more than one sentence should be in block quotes (indented).

5. Do not write the “Author of such and such book.” Or a “professor from Michigan State” said


7. For journal articles you should include volume, number is optional. Either 53 (4), or just 53.

8. Example of citing within text:

   This voting rule is used in some aspects of deliberation in the US Senate, the US Supreme court, a majority of the State Supreme Courts, some city councils, the International Court of Justice, the UN
The rule has its roots in Ancient Rome where the voting procedures prescribed sequential voting based on a particular order (often call an oral vote), up until the third quarter of the second century BC in electoral, legislative and judicial assemblies. During an oral vote each voter would voice their preference in turn, where order was determined by seniority, wealth, rank, or by lot (Nicolet, 1980). There are many examples of this in Ancient Rome, one describing Cicero’s account of a Judicial assembly in 44 BC noted:

They did not give their votes all at the same time, but each by their respective centuries [voting groups], when they were called upon by the consuls. And there being 193 centuries, and these distributed into six classes, the class that was first called and gave its vote...If, in the case of the first centuries...97 were of the same opinion, then voting was at an end and the remaining 96 were not called upon to give their vote (Nicolet, 1980, p 260-1).

Our formal setup is not novel. It is part of a burgeoning literature that employs principal-agent techniques to investigate electoral accountability in the presence of informational asymmetries. Theoretical discussions normally take one of two approaches: Barro (1973), Collier et al (1989), Ferejohn (1986) and Austen-Smith and Banks (1991) consider information problems from a moral hazard (hidden actions) perspective; Banks (1990), Cukierman (1991) and Harrington (1993) consider information problems from an adverse selection (hidden types) point of view.