

French Journal of American Studies Publishing Guidelines

This style guide concerns all articles written in English. For articles written in French, please refer to the “Feuille de Style RFEA.”

Publishing norms: MLA

Manuscript should not exceed **35,000 signs** (including spaces). They should be sent to the coordinators of each thematic dossier.

Varia articles (hors thèmes) should be sent to one of the following two addresses, according to the article’s subject or disciplinary field:

- [Carine Lounissi](#) for articles in history, the social sciences, and cinema
- [Xavier Kalck](#) for articles in literature, the arts, and esthetics

On the first page of your manuscript, please indicate the following elements:

- the title of the article, in French and English
- your first and last names
- a short list of key words (5-6) in French and in English
- a summary of around 500 signs (including spaces), in French and in English

Quotations, titles, names and dates must be checked with care even in the article’s first submitted version.

I – PRESENTATION

File type: Word (.doc or .docx)

Article title: bold, font size 14, justified

Section titles: bold, font size 12

Insert a line break before section titles, but not after them.

Body of the article: Times New Roman font, size 12, with 1.5 line spacing.

No first line indent at the beginning of the article (first paragraph).

Do not insert a line between paragraphs.

Footnotes: Times New Roman, size 10, single-spaced.

Illustrations

Illustrations may be included in the article and will appear in black and white. They should be numbered and their location within the article indicated in red square brackets: **[Figure 1]**.

Please do not insert illustrations into the Word document but rather send them in separate files, preferably in JPEG or PDF format, with the best possible resolution.

At the end of the article, please include a full list of illustrations with their complete references in the order of their appearance.

All illustrations must either be free of rights, or written permission to reproduce images must have been obtained beforehand.

TYPOGRAPHY

Body of the article and footnotes

In an article in English, typographical norms must be those of the English language (or American English) for the entirety of the text, except for long indented quotations where the norms applied are those of the language of the quotation (French, for instance).

Apart from these long indented quotations, the general norms are thus: English inverted commas (“...”), no space before double punctuation signs, no spaces around em-dashes. The only exception concerns titles in French, in which capital letters should be used according to French typographical rules (no capital letters except for the first noun in the title).

Works cited

In an article in English, all inverted commas in the works cited must be English (“...”), including for titles in French.

For all other punctuation, the rules used must be those of English (no space before double punctuation signs, no space around em-dashes) except for titles in French, for which the rules of the French language should be applied (no capital letters except for the first noun in the title).

II – BODY OF THE MANUSCRIPT

References in the text

Please indicate references directly in your text, between parentheses, after the quotation, in abridged form (author’s name followed by page number, with no comma).

If several references are given, they should be separated by semi-colons: (Melville 116; Fronstin 86)

The full title and reference should be indicated in the Works Cited at the end of the manuscript. When a text is quoted, always indicate the page number(s), unless none is (are) available, in which case: (n.p.)

- If your manuscript refers to one specific work by an author:

...” (Melville 116) (author and page number)

- If the author has been mentioned in the previous pages but several titles are possible:

...” (*Moby-Dick* 116)

- If it is obvious that you are referring to this title, simply mention the page number:

...” (116)

- If your list of Works Cited contains several publications by the same author, after the author’s name you may add the abridged title of the publication in italics or the date of publication, after a comma. You may also add a page number after the date of publication, with a space and no comma.

...” (Melville, *MD* 116)

...” (Fronstin, 2005)

...” (Gordon, 1996 223-228)

You may also add the chapter reference:

...” (32: 116).

If the list of sources includes several authors with the same name, please add their first names or initials.

If the reference has no known author, simply indicate the abridged title.

Archives and unpublished sources

If the reference is very long (published archive or unpublished collection), it should not be quoted between parentheses but rather as a footnote. The reference may be abridged and will be mentioned in its full form in the list of sources.

Examples:

Theodore Roosevelt to Arthur Hamilton Lee, August 22nd, 1914, Morison, *Letters of Theodore Roosevelt*.

Zinn, TAM 542, box 3, *Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner Archives*.

Testament de Joseph Roper, December 17th, 1790, Record of Wills, Volume 27, 1793-1800, CCPL.

• Quotations

References between parentheses should be placed before the final punctuation sign for short quotes, but after it for long quotes and quotes introduced by a colon.

- Long quotations:

If the quote exceeds 4 lines, it should be indented (5 spaces), single-spaced, with no quotation marks, in size 11 type.

The references between parentheses should be located below the quote, one line down, aligned on the right margin (single-spaced like the quotation).

After the quote, continue your text by aligning the next line with the left margin (without indent) if your text logically follows the citation. If you are starting a new argument, indent the next line.

- Short quotations

Short quotations are included in the text (“...”) and followed by references between parentheses, before the final punctuation sign.

Place commas and periods before the second quotation mark, not semi-colons (;) and colons (:).

If you have a secondary quote within a longer one, use single quotation marks: “.... ‘...’”.

If you need to cut a quote, do so by using square brackets with an ellipsis (... [...]).

Exemples :

- As Derrida argues, “[...] il n’y a pas d’archive sans pouvoir politique” (Derrida, 2014 59).

- This instability of meaning is the very mark of the archive, as Derrida suggests: “[...] l’archive a lieu au lieu de défaillance originaire et structurelle de ladite mémoire.” (Derrida, 1995 26)

- Creating collections, “archives from the bottom up; grassroots archives; community-centered archives; oppositional archives” (White), is part of an activist approach.

- William James formulates a landmark condemnation of the American fascination with success: “[T]he moral flabbiness born of the exclusive worship of the bitch-goddess SUCCESS. That—with the squalid cash interpretation put on the word success—is our national disease.” (260)

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Is Ahab Ahab? Is it I, God, or who, that lifts this arm? But if the great sun move not of himself; but is as an errand-boy in heaven; nor one single star can revolve but by some invisible power; how then can this one small heart beat; this one small brain think thoughts; unless God does that beating, does that thinking, does that living, and not I.

(Melville 592)

Quelle utopie ? Celle d’une musique du sens ; j’entends par là que dans son état utopique la langue serait élargie, je dirais même *dénaturée*, jusqu’à former un immense tissu sonore dans lequel l’appareil sémantique se trouverait irréalisé ; le signifiant phonique, métrique, vocal, se déploierait dans toute sa somptuosité, sans que jamais un signe s’en détache (viennne *naturaliser* cette pure nappe de jouissance), mais aussi – et c’est là le difficile, sans que le sens soit brutalement congédié, dogmatiquement forclos, bref châtré.

(Barthes 101)

• Footnotes

Please do not use endnotes; use footnotes instead. Do not add too many footnotes, which are meant only to very occasionally provide additional information or to refer to additional publications not mentioned in the text.

Format of footnote references:

Superscript number, no parentheses.

Please avoid footnote references in the middle of a sentence if possible.

In English, the footnote reference comes after the punctuation at the end of a sentence.

III – LIST OF SOURCES

Your list of sources, to be placed at the end of the manuscript, should be named “WORKS CITED”.

Format

Single-spaced, size 12, justified. Line break after each entry.

Alphabetic order by surname, or by title (the first word after an article) if no author is given.

All surnames must be in bold, small capitals, e.g.: **DERRIDA**, Jacques

This list may be divided into various categories, for example “Primary Sources” followed by “Secondary Sources”.

For the bibliographic norms, please follow the examples below:

Books

DERRIDA, Jacques. *Mal d’archive*. Paris: Galilée, 1995.

—. *Trace et archive, image et art*. Bry-sur-Marne: INA éditions, 2014.

MELVILLE, Herman. *Moby-Dick*. Harrison Hayford & Hershel Parker, eds. New York: Norton, 1967.

OTERO, Lydia R. *La Calle: Spatial Conflicts and Urban Renewal in a Southwest City*. Tucson, AZ: U of Arizona P, 2010.

RICHARD, Claude. *Lettres américaines : essais*. Aix-en-Provence: Alinéa, 1987.

STONE, Albert E., ed. *The American Autobiography: A Collection of Critical Essays*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1981.

WIEVIORKA, Michel, ed. *L'empire américain ?* Paris: Balland, 2004.

Journal articles

LEJEUNE, Philippe. "Le Pacte autobiographique (bis)." *Poétique* 56 (1983): 416-434.

WALKER, Kyle and Helga **LEITNER**. "The Variegated Landscape of Local Immigration Policies in the United States." *Urban Geography* 2.32 (2011): 156-178.

Book chapters

BUELL, Lawrence. "Moby-Dick as Sacred Text." *New Essays on Moby-Dick*. Ed. Richard H. Brodhead. Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1986. 53-72.

JEHLEN, Myra. "The Novel and the Middle Class in America." *Ideology and Classic American Literature*. Eds. Sacvan Bercovitch & Myra Jehlen. Cambridge : Cambridge UP, 1986. 125-144.

MOISAND, Jeanne. "1868-1898 : les guerres d'indépendance cubaines." *Histoire du monde au XIX^e siècle*. Eds. Pierre Singaravélou & Sylvain Venyare. Paris: Fayard, 2017. 315-318.

Translations

BUTLER, Judith. *Trouble dans le genre : le féminisme et la subversion de l'identité*. Cynthia Kraus, trad. Paris: La Découverte, 2005.

Film and television

The General (Le Mécano de la Générale). Dir. Buster Keaton. United Artists (Prod: Joseph M. Schenck), 1926.

Cars 2. Dir. John Lasseter & Brad Lewis. Walt Disney Pictures, Pixar Animation Studios, 2011.

Six Feet Under. Created by Alan Ball. HBO, 2001-2005. DVD, HBO, 2006.

Online sources

OBAMA, Barack H. "Presidential Proclamation—Establishment of the Bears Ears National Monument." *The White House. Office of the Press Secretary*. 28 Dec. 2016. <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2016/12/28/proclamation-establishment-bears-ears-national-monument>. Accessed May 4 2020.

Works of art

WEST, Benjamin. *Colonel Guy Johnson and Karonghyontye (Captain David Hill)*, 1776. Oil on canvas. 202 x 138cm. National Gallery of Art, Washington DC.

Remarks on these examples:

- in the list of works cited, surnames appear in small capitals and in bold type; order as follows: last name, first name (then first name, last name for any following authors)
- a single place of publication must be provided; apart from cities which are very often used (New York, Oxford, Cambridge, etc.) please mention the state by using its abbreviation: MA, OR, TX, etc. (no spaces, no periods)
- remove the periods between the letters of an acronym or abbreviation
- simplify the name of the publisher, especially for university presses (e.g.: Cambridge UP; U of Georgia P)
- colons (:) are preceded by a space in French titles, but not in English titles.
- French quotation marks are followed and preceded by a space (« guillemet »), unlike English quotation marks (“quote”).
- for page numbers (416-434), no space before and after the short dash, no “p.”, no shortening of numbers.
- in the case of multiple editions, indicate the original publication date immediately after the title.
- for references available on the internet, the URL and date of consultation must be provided at the end of the reference.
- when several entries are by the same author, replace the name with an em-dash.

IV ADDITIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL REMARKS

• Titles of works in English

All nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs are capitalized.

No spaces before double punctuation marks.

• Titles of works in French

The definite article preceding the name of the work is only italicized and capitalized if it is indisputably part of the title and is not modified (translated or contracted).

Double titles: the definite article preceding the second part (introduced by “or” or a colon) loses the capital letter, but the other words retain it (e.g. *Moby-Dick ou la Baleine blanche*).

• Italics

Use italics for titles of books, journals and newspapers, as well as for films and television programs, names of ships, foreign words, and exceptionally, for words you wish to accentuate.

The names of associations or organizations should be in roman type.

• Numbers

Except for specific dates (e.g. 1878), numbers should be written in full where possible, e.g.: the nineteenth century, the Eighteenth Amendment.

• Punctuation (a reminder)

In English: no space before ; ? ! and no space before or after a dash or em dash.

In French, however, all these signs are preceded and followed by a space. The French long dash is the en-dash: – (demi-cadratin)

- **Acronyms**

Do not add periods between the various letters of acronyms or abbreviations (for example, use NAACP, FBI, MLA, MIT...)

- **Accented capitals**

In French quotations, accents must be kept maintained on uppercase letters (À, É, È, etc.).