This document is an extensive guide to journal style for Health and Human Rights: An International Journal. It includes specific editorial guidelines for our in-house copyeditors and proofreaders, and will also be useful to authors as they prepare manuscripts for submission. These guidelines are based on the journal’s 1994–2006 editorial guidelines but address many new style questions and recommended revisions that were discussed during the online and print development of volume 10, the first issue published under the editorship of Dr. Paul Farmer. The aim for this guide is clarity and consistency.

This guide is open to further correction and emendation. Please address any suggestions to the journal’s editorial office at: hhrjournal@hsph.harvard.edu.

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Health and Human Rights: An International Journal
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Health and Human Rights: An International Journal

Editorial Style Guide

This document provides extensive guidelines on style and formatting that have been developed to address most issues related to the editorial phase of journal layout as they specifically relate to Health and Human Rights: An International Journal. While the development of this style guide was structured conceptually on the latest edition of The Chicago Manual of Style (CMS) as a reference standard, HHR style differs from CMS on many details. For questions not answered here, users should refer to the CMS.

I. GENERAL SPELLING AND USAGE GUIDELINES FOR TEXT

A

abbreviations: In general, do not use abbreviations, but do for names of states in endnotes and for academic degrees (but do not use periods or spaces) — e.g., BA, MA, PhD, JD; US, UN, CT, MA. Do not abbreviate journal names in references; do not use periods for abbreviation of “editors” (eds) or “editor” (ed); do add periods after initials in bibliography (see citation format) — e.g., A. B. Smith.

acknowledgments: Do not spell with an e.

acronyms: 1) If using an acronym, always spell out at first use and put acronym in parentheses; use acronyms, however, only if they are going to be referred to (as stand-alone item) more than once in subsequent text. If clarity invites using the full name again later on in the article, it is fine to use the full name, but don’t define the acronym again. 2) Depending on the context and the item in question, it is sometimes preferable not to use an acronym at all, even if one exists for the organization or concept in question.

ad hoc: Do not italicize.

advisor

age: Hyphenate, as in four-year-old girl; five- to eight-year-old children.

Alma-Ata Declaration: When subsequently referencing, use “the declaration.” If necessary, use full name (with capitalizations) for clarity.

Amazon People’s Resource Initiative (APRI)

American: “US” as adjective is preferable.

American spelling: Do not use British — exception is in direct quotes and in citations of book and article titles. (Common examples: “toward,” not “towards,” “labor,” not “labour,” “organization,” not “organization,” “while,” not “whilst,” etc.).

amicus curiae brief: This should be italicized.

antenatal

anti: Close up in some cases — e.g., antibiotic, antibody; but hyphenate when it helps reader — e.g., anti-discrimination, anti-tuberculosis, anti-abortion.

antiretroviral (ARV) treatment

Article: Capitalize and spell out — e.g., Article 12.2a (for UN covenants and declarations); do not abbreviate in text or endnotes.

author addresses: For articles with more than one author, write: “Please address correspondence to the authors c/o [lead author, address].”

B

bear: Use “borne” for past tense.

biannual
binational
biomedical
bioterrorism
black: For race, use African-American if context applies to US nationals; where “African-American” is not appropriate to context, author may prefer to use “black” or culturally acceptable terms. Do not capitalize; “white” is not capitalized.
block quotes: The punctuation between the text and the block quote will depend on narrative flow; in most cases a colon may be used but where the block quote reads as a natural continuation of the sentence in the preceding text there need not be any punctuation between the text and the start of the block quote. If a quote is more than three lines long, set off and indent.
blood borne
bulleted items: Set flush left and generally do not capitalize first letter of each item. For bulleted lists that may include long text, complete sentences, or occasionally several sentences: 1) if each item on the list completes a sentence that precedes the first bullet, do not capitalize first letter of first word, and punctuate with semicolon between bulleted points; add “and” before the last item, and end bulleted section with final period; 2) if any of the bullet points contains a full sentence, treat each of the bullet points as sentences: capitalize first letter of first word and end each of the bullet points with a period. Where a variant of these guidelines seems to make more sense in an individual situation, consistency should be the final rule. In general, pay particular attention to parallel structure throughout bulleted lists: all items need to be similar in structure — e.g., if one starts with a verb or a noun, all others must conform.

C
Caesarean section
Cairo Conference: International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)
capitalization: 1) For article titles, main headings, and subheadings, capitalize only the first word and proper nouns. If there is a colon in the subheading, capitalize the first word after the colon. 2) Within the text, after a colon, follow capitalization guide in CMS 15, 6.64 — usually lower-case. If a colon is followed by two or more questions, the first word of each question should be capitalized. 3) For endnotes, follow sentence style — that is, use capital letter for first word only (except for proper nouns) — for titles of articles, chapters, reports, and books. Follow title case — that is, capitalize all major words — for titles of journals and newspapers. 4) In titles in endnotes, capitalize first word after colon or exclamation point if a subtitle is used. Generally, standardize French/Spanish titles that contain periods to conform with HHR style by replacing periods with colons. If period must be kept, capitalize first word that follows it.
capacity-building
CARE USA
cell phone
centerpiece
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Central Europe
cf: Do not italicize; capitalize at beginning of sentence. Means “see by way of comparison.” Do not use if “see” alone, or “see also” is meant. In general, do not use, or limit use to notes only.
chair or chairperson: Do not use “chairman.”
charter: Capitalize when referring to UN, etc. — e.g., UN Charter.
children’s
citation numbers: Citation numbers must always be at the end of sentences. Each sentence should have only one citation number associated with it. Citation numbers are always sequential.
co- : Hyphenate all words that begin with “co-“ — e.g., “co-author.”
Cold War-era war plans

Colon: A colon may be used to introduce statement, extract, or speech in dialogue, but do not use to introduce list that follows an introductory statement — e.g., “Care must be taken to 1) use series commas and 2) use colons properly. Furthermore, 1) note what follows numbers in a series, 2) decide how many elements will follow the statement, and 3) add colons and commas as needed.” (exception: see “capitalization”).

Colons with quotation marks: colons should be placed after the closing quotation marks (see CMS 6.9)

Coloureds: This is the correct spelling for the South African racial group (term also used in other parts of Southern Africa).

Commas, special consideration: 1) Do not add comma or any other punctuation mark after title of a publication if the title ends in a question mark — e.g., D. Kennedy, “The international human rights movement: Part of the problem?” Harvard Human Rights Journal 15 (2002), p. 101. 2) In a series, use commas before final item — e.g., HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

Commercial sex workers: Delete ‘commercial’. Use sex workers, sex work, or sale of sexual services.

Commission: Use lower case when general reference; capitalize when specific.

Communism: Use lower case generally but capitalize for specific reference — same with “democracy”: Communist Party/Democratic Party.

Community-based organizations (CBOs)

Community health worker (CHW): Always spell out on first use; acceptable alternative to “village health worker.”

Conventions and covenants: Use lower case when referred to generally.

Counseling: Use one l.

Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCMs)

Covenants: Always capitalize when referring to ICESCR and ICCPR.

Crackdown

Cross-section

Currencies: Do not use spaces — e.g., US$1, FF1 (French francs), $4 million.

Cut-off

D

Data: “data” is the plural form of “datum,” so the correct usage is “data are/were” rather than “data is/was”

Dates: 1) Use American style, with comma between day and year — e.g., June 16, 2005. Do not use comma between only month and year — e.g., September 2005; comma should follow year in introductory phrases — e.g., “In January 1999, the UN . . . . 2) Within endnotes, if no date is available, indicate as “n.d.” for “no date.” 3) Within endnotes, include a date for cross-references only when referring to a previous publication by an author who has more than one publication cited in one note — that is, to distinguish one publication from another by the same author within one note — e.g., Farmer (2005, see note 4) if and only if Farmer has more than one publication in note 4. Otherwise, do not use date — e.g., Farmer (see note 6).

Decision making: Do not hyphenate as an unmodified noun (“The team responsible for decision making”) but do hyphenate if it is used as one term modified by an adjective (“fast decision-making”), when it is used as an adjective (“decision-making body”), or when describing a person’s role (“decision-maker”). Note that this differs from journal style on “policymaking” due to considerations of best clarity in most cases

Defining terms: Put word in quotation marks on first use.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): note the correct official name includes the word “the”.

Developed (e.g., countries): Do not use; substitute “industrialized,” “resource-rich,” and “affluent.” The use of “rich” v. “poor” is acceptable.

Developing (e.g., countries): Usage is OK.

De facto and de jure: Do not italicize as this is common usage.
Directly Observed Treatment (DOT)
Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course (DOTS)
Down syndrome
drug-resistant TB
drug-susceptible
duty-bearers

E
Eastern Europe
e.g. (meaning, “for example”): Do not abbreviate; spell out and follow with comma, even within parenthetical usage — for example: (for example, when referring to the “governing bodies” of WHO, use lower-case letters).

ellipsis: Use “CMS sets” — three dots with a space on either side of the three; add a fourth dot if the preceding phrase is the end of a full sentence. When four periods are used, the initial period should be a “true” period and follow immediately after the last letter of the final word (other punctuation here may be used, e.g. a comma or question mark). The standard ellipsis character (…) is easiest for layout search and replace. In the Word file for four periods: add a period at the end as usual, then add the 3 dots which Word automatically converts into ellipses.

email: Do not hyphenate.

em dashes: Use for emphasis and to set off phrases; close up spaces before and after.
en dashes: Use between inclusive numbers such as dates, times, page numbers, etc. Do not add space before and after: 1972–1978.
endnotes: The FXB Center uses endnotes, not footnotes. Note that endnotes are for citation purposes only and must not contain contextual material. Authors will be asked to remove substantive notes into the body of the paper.

endnote numbers: Citation numbers must always be placed at the end of sentences, not in the middle. Each sentence can have only one citation number associated with it. Citation numbers are always sequential. If there are several endnotes in each sentence, combine into one endnote and place under one citation number.

et al.: This means “and others”; do not use comma before it. 1) In first full reference: use “et al.” only if there are more than 3 authors (name first three, then add “et al.” as “et al.” implies 2 or more); 2) In repeat citations where full reference has already been given, if there are only 1 or 2 authors, list all; if there are more than 2, list as first author “et al.” followed by “(see note [number]).” Include year only if it would otherwise be confusing (see “dates,” above, #3).

etc.: Do not use. Spell out “and so forth,” or initiate sequence with “, including,” or “such as.”


evidence-based reports
ex gratia: Use italics.


extrajudicial

F
fall out: As verb, use “fall out”; as noun, “fallout.”
FY1999: Close up.

female genital cutting (FGC)
female genital mutilation (FGM)
fieldworker
First World War
follow up: As verb, use “follow up”; as adjective, “follow-up” (e.g., strategies).

foreignness
foreign words: Do not use quotation marks if italicized — e.g., write either “doble discurso” (double discourse) or doble discurso; italicize foreign words when not in common usage. See also below, “translated articles and related; quoting foreign language material.”

former Soviet Union
François-Xavier Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights: Refer to it as either “the FXB Center,” or “the Center”; for programs within the Center, always spell out at first mention and supply standard abbreviations if applicable.

Frendeskreis Indianerhilfe/Fundacion Alemana Ayuda a los Nativos (FAAN) fueled
fulfill
fulfillment: Use two l’s.

G
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM): This can also be referred to as “the Global Fund” after the full name has been spelled out.
Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (GNP+)
Global South
Grand Rounds

H
harm reduction program
the Hague: “the” is lowercase.
health care: Open in all cases: do not hyphenate as adjective.
helminthes
Hepatitis A
hermaphrodite: Do not use; use “intersex” instead.
high-risk behavior
HIV: HIV-positive women; people living with HIV/AIDS; note that the phrase “affected by HIV/AIDS” refers to social/environmental influences on non-infected persons who live in high-prevalence communities or countries.
HIV prevention efforts
homosexual/s: Do not use; see entry on “sexuality” for recommended alternative terms.
HM Government: stands for “Her/His Majesty” (UK government publication); like “DC” do not use periods between initials.
human rights: Do not hyphenate as adjective.
human rights: This is generally used as plural noun.
human rights-based approaches (HRBAs)
human rights-holders: Do not use “human right-holders.”
hyphenation: Hyphenate all words that begin with “co-“ (e.g., co-author); also, four-year-old girl; five-to eight-year-old children; also one-and-a-half times the national average.

I
i.e. (meaning, “that is”): Do not abbreviate — spell out and follow with comma.
illegal immigrant: Do not use; substitute “undocumented immigrant.”
indigenous peoples
information, education and communication (IEC); May be capitalized, as Information, Education and Communication Programmes.
injection drug use (IDU): Can keep if the author uses this term.
inter alia (meaning, “among other things”): Use italics.
inter-agency: Retain hyphens in words with inter-prefixes if it helps readability.
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
International Community of Women with HIV/AIDS (ICW)
International Reproductive Rights Research Action Group (IRRRAG)
internet: Do not capitalize.
intravenous drug use (IDU): use this term unless the author strongly prefers “injecting drug use”
in vitro fertilization: Do not italicize.
italics: Never use both italics and quotations together; use one or the other and be consistent in usage throughout the document.

J
journal: When referring to the Health and Human Rights journal, do not capitalize the j. The preferred formal title includes a colon: Health and Human Rights: An International Journal.
Jr.: follow with a period; do not set off with commas, e.g., John Smith Jr.
judgment: Do not use e.
juvenile prostitution: can use this (when juvenile is expressly written) but do not use “prostitution” alone (replace with “sex work”)

K
Kolkata
Kazakhstan
kilometers: State: “8,000 square kilometers,” but “10–50 km.”

L
letters: Letters referred to as letters should be set in italics rather than quotation marks — e.g., the letter l.
locus standi: Use italics; in law, the meaning is “place to stand,” “the right to bring an action.”
long-term

M
Magna Carta: Do not use italics.
mega: Hyphenate generally as a prefix — e.g., “mega-corporations.”
men who have sex with men (MSM): See entry on “sexuality.”
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
mixed-methods study
mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)
Ms.: Do not use “Miss.”
multi-country studies
multidrug
multidrug resistant: As adjective, note: “multidrug-resistant parasite.” Also, multidrug-resistant TB (MDRTB).
multisectoral
Myanmar: Do not use; use “Burma.”

N
naïve
names: Within text, always include first names at first mention; use only last names in subsequent mention. An exception to the latter may be made if the name starts a new paragraph or section.
nation-state
nationwide
nd: Do not use superscript — e.g., 2nd, and do not use superscript for “th” or “rd,” etc.
neoliberal
non: Close up in most cases — e.g., noncompliant, nongovernmental, nonprofit, nonrecognition.
Exceptions: hyphenate if not in dictionary or if it helps with readability — e.g., non-criminals, non-disabled, non-payment, non-reproductive, non-response. Do hyphenate non-discrimination. Do hyphenate when the phrase is part of a fixed-text legal statement (such as “non-commercial” in the journal’s Creative Commons copyright statement).
numbered lists in text: Use numbers in parentheses in lists as follows: “1) point one and 2) point two”; “1) point one, 2) point two, and 3) point three.” Limit use of numbers to short lists; if text refers to serial list that is longer (e.g., paragraph-length), adjust use of numbers in a manner that enables the flow of the narrative to remain as smooth as possible — e.g., by spelling out numbers.
numbers: 1) Spell out if less than 10; otherwise use numerals. The exception is the use of numbers at the beginning of sentences — always spell out: “Twenty-seven out of the 259 members were absent.” Use “20th century” rather than twentieth century, unless at the beginning of a sentence. Another exception: when numbers are within a sentence, adjust for consistency in prose, and do not mix — e.g., “three out of ten,” or “3 out of 10,” but not “three out of 10” [but “Three out of 10 is ok when “Three” begins the sentence]. 2) When referring to large numbers, generally use numerals rather than spell out — e.g., “1.5 million,” rather than “one and a half million.” 3) When referring to fractions, spell out and hyphenate — e.g., “one-third,” “three-quarters.” 4) Reference numbers within the text should always be placed at the end of a sentence, not in the middle. 5) All numerals (except years, e.g., 1999) with four (or more) digits should contain a comma between the hundreds and thousands place, e.g., 1,234.
O
offense: Use this American spelling unless in direct quote where British spelling (offence) appears.
Ombuds Office (with caps): Use this instead of “Ombudsman.” When referring to such offices in the plural, do not capitalize “office” — as in the following excerpt: “Some are formal and mandated to hold the government to account in terms of its legal obligations (for example, courts, Ombuds offices, and human rights commissions).”
ongoing
online
open access: Never hyphenate, even if used as an adjective — e.g., “open access periodical.”
Organization of African Unity (OAU)
Organization of American States (OAS)
overall
over-reporting
P
“p.” v. “pp.”: Use "p." when referring to single page numbers in endnotes — e.g., "p. 23"; "pp." precedes multiple pages — e.g., "pp. 23–25."
page numbers in endnotes: These should be inclusive (1031–1038), not shortened (1031–38). Also see above. If un-numbered document is hyperlinked, there is no need to provide page numbers, since the reader can do a word search online.
para: Spell out in text but okay to abbreviate in endnotes — e.g., para. 3; paras. 34–37.
peer-reviewed journal: Hyphenate as an adjective.
PEPFAR: President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (president is US president).
per capita: common English usage; do not italicize.
percentages: Use symbols in our journal and in scientific, technical text — e.g., 5% — but may want to spell out in proposals, annual reports — e.g., “5 percent.”

periods: A period should follow a URL at the end of a sentence or reference.

per se: common term so do not italicize

policymaking: use as single word for both adjective and noun; however: policy maker (do not hyphenate); note that this differs from journal style on “decision making” due to considerations of best clarity in most cases.

poor: It is acceptable journal style to use this word as an adjective for “people” and “country”; may wish to replace with other phrases such as “developing country,” “those with scant resources,” etc.

post-infection
Preamble: Use an initial capital letter for covenants, etc. — e.g., “the Covenant.”

pre-test counseling

prima facie: Use italics; means “at first sight; before closer inspection”: They had, prima facie, a legitimate complaint. A prima facie case is one that, at first glance, presents sufficient evidence for the plaintiff to win.

Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness (MI Principles)
priority setting: no hyphen unless used as an adjective
pro bono: Do not italicize.

problematic
programmatic
promiscuity: Do not use; substitute “high levels of sexual activity.”

prostitutes: Do not use; substitute “sex workers.” However, can talk of juvenile prostitution.

psycho—: Close up — e.g., “psychosocial.”

publicly (not publically)


Q


quotations, including block quotations (extracts): 1) Introduce block quotations with a colon, unless phrased as [According to John Surlap, “The issue is a matter of great urgency.”]. Otherwise, generally use a comma to introduce quotations within text. 2) Use block quotation — indent the quotation — if a) the meaning is “self-contained”— that is, the quotation can stand alone as is and is still meaningful and b) the quotation is quite long (HHR does not set an exact minimum line number). However, if the quotation depends heavily on the immediate context for full meaning AND it is short, it should remain in quotation marks within the paragraph.

quotations marks: Never use both quotation marks and italics together; use one or the other and be consistent throughout document. Do not use quotation marks for longer quotations that are indented.

quotations followed by a colon or semicolon: colons and semicolons should be placed after the closing quotation marks (see CMS 6.9)

quotations with commas: See CMS 15, 6.52–6.55.

R

re-emergence: Hyphenate “re” compounds for words beginning with “e” (but note: “preeminent”).

reference numbers: Always place outside end-of-sentence punctuation.
reframeight to health: do not hyphenate when used as an adjective ("right to health framework")

rights-based approaches

rights-holders

right wing and left wing: Capitalize “the Left,” the “Far Right,” and the “radical Right,” but not “left-wingers,” “on the left,” or “members of the right wing.”

rivers: Capitalize as: Amazon River and Amazon River basin, but Marañon and Amazon rivers.

S
safer sex
scale up: do not hyphenate as verb, but do as adjective — e.g., “scale-up activities.”

2nd International Conference on Health and Human Rights: Do not spell out “2nd.”

Second World War
Secretary-General
see, for example: Use commas after “see” and “for example.” “See also” should be followed by comma, as well as “see generally.”

self-determination
self-selected

semicolon: place after closing quotations marks (see CMS 6.9)

semi-nomadic: Hyphenate most “semi” compounds.

serial comma (“a, b, and c”): Always use comma before final item in a series.

seroprevalance/seropositive: do not hyphenate; close up.

service-provider initiated testing

sexuality: Avoid the use of the term “homosexual/s”; instead, choose one of the following for better accuracy: “sexual minorities”; “lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) persons”; “lesbian and gay persons”; “men who have sex with men (MSM).” Use “transgender” instead of “transgendered” — i.e., “transgender persons.” “Lesbian,” “gay,” “bisexual,” and “transgender” should be used as adjectives, not nouns; thus, "Many gay and lesbian individuals were disheartened over the passage of Proposition 8 in California" would be correct, while "Many gays and lesbians were disheartened over the passage of Proposition 8 in California" would be incorrect.

sexual preference: Do not use; use “sexual orientation” instead.

sex workers: Us this instead of “prostitutes.”

socio-cultural

socioeconomic

socio-legal

so-called: Do not use quotation marks after “so-called” — e.g., “so-called multi-drug treatment.”

sodomy: Do not use. Preferred: “oral and anal sex”

Southeast Asia

spacing: 1) Always include a space between author’s initials in references and elsewhere (A. B. Smith, never A.B. Smith). 2) Use only one space between sentences. 3) Colons, semicolons, and question marks should also be followed by a single space only. Copy editors: search for double spaces before submitting final article.

Special Rapporteurs: capitalize but use sentence case for the text that follows describing the mandate of the particular rapporteur (e.g., Special Rapporteur on the right to food). Rapporteurs whose mandate titles are quite long may be abbreviated within the text but please spell out the full title in the first reference note that follows and provide the appropriate url, if applicable. For example, text may say, “Paul Hunt, the Special Rapporteur on the right to health…” but the reference note should spell out his full title, “Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.” For more details, see citation notes below for United Nations documents, subsection (d). Information on UN-related websites and hints for standard citation formats is also available at http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/special/index.htm.
Sr.: follow with a period; do not set off with commas, e.g., John Smith Sr.

Standard Rules on Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (StRE)

state: Use lowercase, except in “States parties” (see following).

States parties (to covenants): Capitalize “States” but not “parties.”

sub: Close up — e.g., subsurface. Exception: sub-Saharan Africa.

Supplement: In notes, use “Suppl.” (capitalized, followed by a period) to indicate that a paper is from a supplement. For example, “AIDS Education and Prevention 14/5 Suppl. B (2002), pp. 114–123.”

Sudan: Use Sudan, not “the Sudan.”

super-annuated

superscript: Do not use in text; use standard size font instead — e.g., 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc.

T

task force

Thai AIDS Treatment Action Group (TTAG)

th: Do not use as superscript for this or “nd,” etc.


The AIDS Support Organization (TASO) [in Uganda]

titles: 1) Do not use periods with MD, PhD, etc., but do for Mr., Dr., etc. 2) Use a comma after title in prose — e.g., “Joe Saturn, MD, is a director.” 3) Do not use commas around Jr. or Sr., so “John Smith Jr. says” should be used and not “John Smith, Jr., says.” Cite the name first and then title — e.g., “John Smith, Director of the Program on Health and Human Rights, was instrumental in...” 4) Do not use formal civil or other titles in text — e.g., “Prof. John Martin.” Instead use “John Martin” (and if necessary, follow with “professor of law at xx...) Generally write out titles such as “professor,” and “president,” if describing a person’s function (following capitalization guidelines in CMS 15, 15.11–15.20), but these may occasionally be abbreviated before name within the references — e.g., Msgr. Jimenez v. the Right Reverend Monsignor Jimenez. 5) If the official title is not capitalized in its original (foreign) language, capitalize it according to English-language conventions as in examples.

totaled: Use one l.

transgender: Never use “transgendered”— e.g., a transgendered person. Use “transgender” instead: “transgender person.”

traveler: Use one l.

Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) (South Africa)

tuberculosis (TB)

U

Ukraine: Do not use “the Ukraine.”

underserved/underreported

UNICEF: In general, this does not need to be spelled out, as is the case with WHO.

United Nations (UN): Do not use periods.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): As in this instance, retain British spelling if actual name is spelled that way.

United Nations General Assembly Special Session’s five-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD+5)

URLs: Use Roman type — e.g., http://www.hsph.harvard.edu. Use “http://” and “Available at” followed by URL and period at the end. It is not necessary to state date of access. Link and underline URLs. A URL must be provided for an online-only publication and is optional if the full print citation is included. The provided URL must open directly to the indicated document.

United States (US): Do not use periods or space between letters.
US$1.00: Do not use spaces, but use them to separate the number from “million,” etc. — e.g., US$64 million.
US dollars
USA: Do not use periods.

V
vis-à-vis: Do not italicize.
vs.: Do not italicize unless in title of legal case; should be consistent use of “v.” for cases.
village health workers (VHW) — It is preferable not to use this acronym. May substitute with “community health workers” if appropriate.
voluntary counseling and testing (VCT)

W
water borne
web: Capitalization is not necessary if used alone and meaning is obvious due to common usage, e.g., "It is posted on the web." In case of potential confusion, edit content (e.g., using website or internet).
website: Spell as one word and do not capitalize.
well-being
western Europe
the West: Western world: Capitalize when referring to region; same for the South, East, and North.
whilst: Use “while” instead.
widows: single lines of text that proofreaders note at the bottom of columns in final design documents are acceptable in the references, but should be adjusted in the body of the text to include at least 2 lines.
women’s and girls’ rights
World Health Organization (WHO): Do not use “the WHO.”
WHO’s 3 by 5 Initiative
World Wide Web
worldwide (but: World Wide Web)
wrongdoing

Y
year-old: Hyphenate as: “20-year-old.”
yes: Do not use quotation marks around “yes” or “no” — e.g., “The answer is yes.”
II. AUTHOR NAMES AND AFFILIATIONS FOR ARTICLES

Basic structure:

Names of author/s, their degrees, and their titles at corresponding department(s) and institution(s) to which the work should be attributed. Due to space limitations, authors with multiple institutional affiliations should list only one (or at most, two). For articles with multiple authors, the bio section may be further abbreviated to fit journal space.

Name, mailing address, and email address of the author responsible for correspondence about the manuscript (this author may or may not be the "guarantor" for the integrity of the study as a whole); do not list telephone and fax numbers unless author strongly prefers.

Examples:

Judith Sohmen, MD, MPH, MSc, is Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Department of Internal Medicine and Department of Family and Social Medicine at Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, USA.

Raul Fernandez, MD, PhD, is Professor of Psychiatry in the Department of Health Behavior and Health Education at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, NC, USA, and research and policy consultant for Ipas Central America, Managua, Nicaragua.

Please address correspondence to the authors c/o Judith Sohmen, Department of Internal Medicine, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, New York, USA 02335, email: jsohmen@dimm.edu.
III. DOCUMENTATION

General

The Center uses endnotes, not footnotes, for citations. Endnote numbers within the text should be placed at the end of the sentence, rather than within the sentence. Each sentence may include only one. Combine into this note all relevant reference material from the sentence.

Example:

I situate open access publishing within a broader movement that has emerged in the digital era to create a public “knowledge commons,” which can play a crucial role in supporting an informed citizenry in its efforts to promote human rights.  

Style

For titles within endnotes, follow sentence style — that is, use capital letter for first word only (except for proper nouns) — for titles of articles, chapters, reports, and books. Follow title case — that is, capitalize all major words — for titles of journals and newspapers.

Example:


In titles in endnotes, capitalize first word after colon or exclamation point if a subtitle is used. Generally, standardize French/Spanish titles that contain periods to conform with HHR style by replacing periods with colons. If period must be kept, capitalize first word that follows it. English translations of foreign language titles should be enclosed in parentheses and quotation marks should be used:


Book, first citation, one author

Basic structure:

Author’s first initial  
Author’s last name (followed by “ed” or “eds” in parentheses if it is an edited work) followed by comma  
Title of book in italics (use sentence case, not title case)  
Mention of 2nd (3rd, etc) edition, separated from title by a comma; do not italicize  
Within parentheses, place of publication (forward slash to separate multiple places of publication [mindful that the journal may need to insert a space following the slash to facilitate final layout]), colon, name of publisher, comma, year of
publication, followed by final parenthesis and a period (full stop) or comma and page numbers, using p. or pp.

Examples:


**Book, multiple authors**

*Note: Author names should appear in the same order as they appear in the original publication.*


*Note: Use “et al.”:

1) in first full reference only, if there are more than 4 authors (list first three, then add “et al.” since “et al.” implies 2 or more);
2) for repeat citations where full reference has already been given. If there are only 1 or 2 authors, list these; if there are more than 2, list as first author “et al.” followed by “(see note [number]).” Include year only if it would otherwise be confusing.*


Kim et al. (2007, see note 15). [Use year only if a preceding note contains more than one publication by the same author.]

**Book, subsequent mention**

*Use “Ibid.” if the citation immediately follows same citation:*

Ibid., p. 2189.

If citation is the same as one that does not immediately precede it, use 1) the last name of the author or the name of the organization and 2) (see note [number]):

Willinsky (see note 4).

London (2007, see note 14). [Include year if more than one preceding reference with same author.]


Chapter from a book


Journal articles, first citation

Basic structure:

Name of author followed by comma
Within quotation marks, title of chapter, in sentence case, followed by comma, end quotation marks
Name of journal, in full (no abbreviations), italicized
Number of journal / issue followed by year in parentheses, followed by either period or comma and page numbers. Use “Suppl” to indicate that an article is from a supplement.

Examples:


**Journal articles, subsequent mention**

*Use same guidelines as for books:*

*Use “Ibid.” if the citation immediately follows same citation:*

Ibid., p. 29.


*If the citation is the same as one that does not immediately precede it, use 1) the last name of the author or the name of the organization and 2) (see note x):*

See, for example, Copelon (see note 24), pp. 116–152.

Eaton (2005, see note 12).


**General citation of an edited book or compilation**


**Reports**
**Use same guidelines as for books:**


**If a report is credited to an organization rather than an individual:**


**Contribution to a series**

**Basic structure:**

Author’s first initial  
Author’s last name, followed by comma  
Title of article within quotation marks, followed by a comma  
Name of series followed by parentheses  
Within parentheses, publication place, followed by colon, publisher, a comma and date.

**Example:**


**Newspaper articles**

**Basic structure:**

Author’s first initial
Author’s last name, followed by comma
Title of article within quotation marks, followed by comma
Name of newspaper, in italics and title case
Within parentheses, month, day, and year of publication, followed by period
May be followed by URL and period.

Examples:


Agence France Presse, “WHO backs South Africa in anti-AIDS drug case” (March 6, 2001).

Presentations at conferences

Basic structure:

Name of presenter, followed by comma
Name of presentation, in quotation marks and in sentence case
Within parentheses, “presentation at” followed by name of conference in title case, followed by place and date of conference, all separated by commas.

Examples:


See also, R. K. Murthy, B. Klugman, S. Weller, and L. Aizenberg, “Draft 2: Sexual and reproductive rights in service: Accountability and community participation” (presentation at The Expert Consultation on Decentralization, Integration of Service Programs, Community Participation and Accountability As These Pertain to Sexual and Reproductive Rights and Health, Capetown, South Africa, April 24 and 25, 2003).

C. Juma, “Reinventing African economies: Technological innovation and the sustainability transition” (presentation at The John Pesek Colloquium on Sustainable Development, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, USA, April 6–7, 2006).

P. Hunt, “Keynote address” (presented at Lessons Learned from Rights Based Approaches to Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, USA, April 14–16, 2005).

Government sources (see also “Legal citations” and “US law/legislation” sections below)


This section draws extensively from the UK Department of Health, *Health is global: Proposals for a UK government-wide strategy* (A Report from the UK’s Chief Medical Adviser, Sir Liam Donaldson, 2007), especially at p. 46.

United Nations documents

(*Please note that not every citation will include a reference to an article or paragraph; references to them below are included as examples of where these would be placed.*)

a) **Resolutions (including Declarations)**


b) **International conventions, treaties, covenants, and other binding instruments**


c) Documents of world summits and conferences


d) Reports of committees, special procedures, and subsidiary bodies


UN Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 28, Equality of Rights between Men and Women (Article 3), UN Doc. No. CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.10 (2000).


Paul Hunt, UN Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Title of Report, UN Doc. No. xx. Available at http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/health/right/.

e) UN publications


Documents of regional organizations


General style format

Name of Special Rapporteur, UN Special Rapporteur on (name — e.g., Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health), Title of Report, UN Doc. No. xxx/xxx (year), para. xx.

Committee on xx, General Comment No. xx, Title of General Comment, UN Doc. No. xxx/xxx (year), para. xx.

Internet sources

Basic structure:

HHR Journal, Editorial Style Guide 2013
Document title and complete URL, including http://www. (followed by period)
“Available at” (no comma) followed by URL
Do not underline or link; black type only.
Use http://www. for all URLs.

Examples:


Newsletters


Unpublished works


Legal citations

Note: Legal cases should be italicized.


US law/legislation

Refer to CMS 17.310 for general format; preferred index to use is the US Statutes at Large. A searchable database of this source is available at http://www.constitution.org/uslaw/sal/sal.htm. For capitalization, follow that found in formal text of act (i.e. NOT sentence case). Italicize title of act and US Statutes at Large. For page number, include p. or pp. (NB: this is slightly different from CMS).
Example:


IV. FORMATTING GUIDE

capitalization:

Author names: Capitalize first letter of each name.

Capitalize first letter and proper nouns for:
Article title
Main section headings in text

For subheadings, italicize, and capitalize only first letter of first word, proper nouns, and first letter of first word that follows a colon.

Do not use third-level sub-headings.

main section headings: 1) Bold main headings.

subheadings: 1) Italicize; 2) Capitalize first word, any proper nouns, and first word that follows any colon in subtitle.

em dashes: Use for general interruptions; close up space before and after.

en dashes: Use for dates, times, range of page numbers, etc. Do not use dashes/hyphens between page numbers; use dashes/hyphens only to designate hyphenated words. Do not use spaces before or after en dash: September 29–October 1, 2001, pp. 34–56.

font: Use Times New Roman, size 12, for text and endnotes. Format as flush left for entire text, including endnotes.

indents: Make all text flush left — do not indent paragraphs — but do not worry about size of tab. This includes title.

long quotes: Leave one line space above and below the quote. Indent and offset quotes longer than three lines. Add citation number at the end of the quotation. See notation for “quotations” above.

numbering: For numbering endnotes, use regular size font (not superscript) — 12 pt — followed by a period and tabs. Do not use space bar to move text after numbers.

order:

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Politics of power
Lack of clean water is among the most severe human rights challenges faced by the people of Haiti today. In 2002, Haiti ranked 101 of 127 countries in terms of the quantity and quality of fresh water; the existence of wastewater treatment facilities; and the presence of legal structures, such as pollutant regimes. Relying on a human rights-based framework, the authors argue that actors have corresponding obligations that they should observe.

A nation in jeopardy: Historical burdens
The Republic of Haiti declared its independence from France on January 1, 1804, after 12 years of revolutionary war that claimed over 100,000 Haitian lives and destroyed the colonial infrastructure, such that clean water, adequate sanitation, health care, and stable food supplies were virtually eliminated.

2) For long quotations (also see above section, “quotations”), leave one line space above and below the quote. *Indent and offset if the quote is longer than three lines.*

3) Add space between initials (letters) of names in endnotes: J. Y. Kim and P. Farmer, “AIDS in 2006 — Moving toward one world, one hope?” *New England Journal of Medicine* 355 (2006), pp. 645–647. Also use space before and after em dashes, such as title in preceding line, but not before en dashes, such as pp. 645–647.

4) Use single space between sentences.

tables: Use sentence case as in reference style. Except in rare cases for emphasis, the text of tables should not be in bold.

translated articles and related; quoting foreign language material:

A. In *HHR* articles for which the original language was English:

1. If a text cited is taken from a source originally in a language other than English: it is preferred that the manuscript text be in an accepted English translation, if one exists. If the authors have produced their own translation of a foreign phrase or passage, that should be stated.

2. Use of short foreign terms: If the foreign term is a 1-2 word phrase that is part of the narrative: provide a brief translation in parentheses immediately following first usage; repeat uses in the paper do not need any further comment. No endnotes are required for such a use.

3. Use of foreign words from a cited source: if use of foreign language words from a cited source (requiring an endnote) is essential within the manuscript text, please limit these to short words or phrases, with English translation immediately following in brackets; for more information on acceptable formatting in such usage, see CMS.

B. In articles for *HHR* for which the original language was other than English: [e.g., those for which *HHR* obtains an English translation by a translator]:

1. Use the English translation that is provided by the individual who does the translation for HHR, and in the first citation linked to such a translation (in the notes), add a statement to the effect that “all translations of sources within this article are by [name of translator] unless stated otherwise.”** EXCEPTION:**

2. If it is known that there is an official English version of the source that is readily available online and the translator did not use an “official” version, it is permissible (but not essential) that the translator’s text of this source be replaced with this “official” translation. Adapt the reference that is associated with the quotation to reflect the source used.

Whether B.1. or B.2. is used, the source of the translation should be listed in the first note citing that translation.
**NOTE: Citing translation source in first note should be in addition to a statement provided at the end of all manuscripts published in HHR that have been translated by a consulting translator. The translator should be credited by a note at the end of the manuscript that reads, for example (with modifications as appropriate):

*This article, including all quotations from cases and other Spanish-language material, has been translated from Spanish into English by Victoria Furio.*

C. General comments on citing words/phrases/block quotations that are originally in a foreign language:

1. A translation is always preferable to a paraphrase.
2. Apply the above translation guidelines with the primary goal of producing a narrative that flows smoothly; we strongly advise that explanations and use of foreign words be confined as much as possible to the notes.
3. If a translation is provided, the original-language text does not need to be included in the manuscript; citing the source/translation is sufficient.
V. PREPARING GRAPHICS (figures, tables, and photographs)

Manuscripts for publication in Health and Human Rights: An International Journal may include figures, tables, and/or photographic images. The journal’s online media also allows linked postings of dynamic graphics, such as video narratives and other illustrative or supplementary material. The guidelines below apply to figures, tables, and photographic images that authors wish to include as part of the online published manuscript.

General guidelines:

- Please state the number of figures, tables, and illustrations accompanying your submission so that editorial staff and reviewers can verify their receipt.
- Where possible, supply figures in a format that can be edited so that we can regularize and edit spelling, the font and size of labels and legends, and the content and presentation of captions.
- Please include your data spreadsheet with figures prepared as charts and graphs.
- If you are submitting an illustration, ensure that it is of publishable quality (as we do not have a dedicated graphics department).
- If you are submitting a figure as a picture file (e.g., .png, .jpg, .tif), do NOT include the caption as part of the figure; instead, provide the captions with the Word file of the main text of your article.

Specific guidelines:

1. Format

When you submit the text of your manuscript, please also submit each graphic image as a discrete additional file. Format will depend on content but should be easily editable.

- Tables that consist of words in bulleted narrative, lists, or charts, created in Microsoft Word, can be included in the Word document or supplied as a supplemental Word text.
- Tables or figures that include graphic illustrations may be provided as Word, Excel, or PowerPoint images. PDF files are not editable; if PDF is the only format you have available, please query us to discuss.
- Photographs for publication within the text are categorized as figures and require a legend (described below).
- All photographs require a credit attribution and copyright information (if applicable).
- Please provide the highest quality image available for all tables and figures.

2. Legends and citations:

- Each graphic should have a legend (or “caption”) that summarizes its message and gives full credit/citation source. The text of the legend should follow CMS 12.32. Text should be in sentence case with a period after the Table or Figure number. Following the legend text, no punctuation is needed after an incomplete sentence; if the legend consists of one or more sentences, each (including the opening phrase) has closing punctuation. For example:
  a. Figure 1. Number of human rights laws effected between 1946 and 2000
  b. Table 1. Types of injections during survey period. Source: Based on data

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- Provide source or credit citations for each image that is not an original creation of the authors or has been previously published elsewhere. No source information is necessary if the graphic is an original creation by the manuscript’s author(s) and intended for exclusive publication in this manuscript.

- If the graphic is copied or derived from a published source (including any published by the same author[s]), the source must be listed below the figure/table in full, including page number of the published source, and condition of copyright permission must be obtained from the appropriate copyright holder (e.g., permissions department of the book or journal publisher).

- It is the responsibility of the authors to identify the need for copyright permission of all graphics (including photographs and material previously published by the same authors) and to obtain all necessary copyright permission prior to the layout “proof” stage.

- Authors must provide our editors with a copy of all permission statements before previously published material may be included in *Health and Human Rights*.

- Do not include the legend as part of the figure; instead, provide the captions with the Word file of the main text of your article. Legend and citations in Word text within the document will facilitate copyediting and layout decisions. Citations should follow the same style as other references.