Feminist Studies Style Guide

Feminist Studies (*FS*) adheres to this style guide and *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 18th edition (*CMOS*). For questions not addressed here, please consult *CMOS*.

GENERAL FORMATTING

All text should be set in 12-point Times New Roman, double-spaced, with a single space between sentences. Indent the first line of a paragraph to denote new paragraphs (rather than adding line breaks between paragraphs).

MANUSCRIPT LAYOUT

Section heads (subheads)

FS allows three levels of subheads. All subheads must use headline-style capitalization. Italics should be retained within subheads whenever required by *CMOS*, such as for books, films, legal cases, etc.

First-level subheads: Designated by bold small caps.

FEMINIST LEGAL THEORY AND *ROE V. WADE*

Second-level subheads: Designated by Roman numerals.

I. "Abortion as a Human Right" and Legal Precedent

Third-level subheads: Designated by capital letters.

A. Trimester Frameworks and State Interest

Epigraphs

Epigraphs and attributions should both be right aligned without quotation marks. Place the attribution on a new line starting with an em dash attached to the author's name (no space), followed by the title and publication year in parentheses.

For the master's tools will never dismantle the master's house.
—Audre Lorde, *Sister Outsider* (1984)

Figure Captions

Number figures consecutively in the order in which they appear. Place captions directly below the image. Begin with "Figure" followed by the number and a period.

Non-art figures (such as charts, graphs, maps, photographs, etc.): Use sentence case (capitalize only the first word and proper nouns) for descriptive captions, ending with a period. Briefly describe the figure and include a credit when applicable.

> Figure 1. Activists protesting outside the municipal building, 1972. Courtesy of the Sophia Smith Collection, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

Artwork: List the artist, *title* (italicized in title case), date, medium, and dimensions (height × width × depth) using the multiplication symbol (×), not a lowercase x. Include permission or courtesy information when applicable.

> Figure 2. Sandro Botticelli, *Birth of Venus*, ca. 1485, tempera on canvas, 172.5 × 278.5 cm. Reproduced by permission of the Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence, Italy.

Courtesy and permission credits: Use “Courtesy of” when an individual or institution has provided the image. Use “Reproduced by permission of” when the image is being reproduced with permission from the copyright holder or rights holder. If the rights holder has provided specific credit wording, use that wording.

Text References: When referring to a figure in running text, spell out “figure” in full using lowercase. When referring to a figure parenthetically, abbreviate as “fig.” in lowercase.

> The activist group organized outside the municipal building (see fig. 1). A detailed breakdown of these protest tactics appears later in figure 2.

Book Reviews and Review Essays
Book reviews and review essays begin with the book listing(s). Books should be listed in the order in which they appear in the article and formatted as follows: *Title*. By Author Name. Imprint, Year.

> *Sister Outsider: Essays and Speeches*. By Audre Lorde. Crossing Press, 1984.

In-text citations are used only in book reviews and review essays when referencing the book(s) under review. In-text citations include only the page number in parentheses.

> “Feminist work is often memory work” (22).

When reviewing multiple books in a review essay, include the author’s last name (without a comma) before the page number only when necessary to clarify which text is being referenced (e.g., Ahmed 22). If the author being cited is clear from the sentence structure, the page number alone suffices.

> Collins analyzes how intersecting oppressions shape Black women’s standpoint epistemology (45), whereas hooks emphasizes the radical potential of marginality as a site of resistance (112). However, systemic domination relies heavily on controlling images to sustain inequality (Collins 88), making the reclamation of self-definition an essential political act (hooks 134).

PUNCTUATION
Curly Quotes and Apostrophes:
Always use curly quotation marks and apostrophes (“ ” and ‘’), rather than straight marks (" and '). Check copy-pasted text carefully, as software often introduces straight forms automatically.

Commas
Use the serial (Oxford) comma in all original text, but retain original punctuation in direct quotations, titles, and cited sources.

Use commas to set off nonrestrictive elements (words, phrases, or clauses providing nonessential information). Do not use commas with restrictive elements (information essential to the sentence's meaning).

> Nonrestrictive: Marina, who was the president of the club, was the first to speak.
> Restrictive: The student who sits in the back of the room asks a lot of questions.

Use a comma before coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, for, etc.) when joining two independent clauses.

> I went to the store to buy food, and I went to the park for a walk.
> The committee reviewed the manuscript, and the author revised the introduction.

Do not insert commas between essential sentence elements, such as a subject and verb, a verb and its object, or a preposition and its object.

> Subject and verb: The policies that support gender equity [no comma] foster change.
> Verb and object: The report analyzes wage disparities [no comma] and structural barriers.
> Preposition and object: The workshop focused on systems of oppression [no comma] and intersectional advocacy.

Use commas to set off place names and dates.

> Places: The conference was in Durham, North Carolina, and brought scholars together.
> Dates: The article was published on May 22, 2022, in the journal's special issue.

Hyphens (-)
FS follows the *CMOS* hyphenation guide (*CMOS* 7.96).

Hyphenate compound modifiers that precede a noun, but omit the hyphen when they follow the noun.

> Preceding noun: late nineteenth-century ideals
> Following noun: The ideals are from the late nineteenth century.

Do not use a hyphen after an adverb ending in *-ly*.

> a highly organized archive

Do not hyphenate coordinate adjectives when both words are capitalized.

> Asian American communities

Close up common prefixes (e.g., post-, pre-, non-, anti-, co-, multi-), but use a hyphen before capitalized words or when needed to prevent misreading.

> Closed prefix: postcolonial theory, preexisting conditions, nonhuman animals, antiracist scholarship, coauthor
> Hyphenated prefix: non-Western frameworks, anti-European movements, re-sign (vs. resign)

En Dashes (–)
Use closed en dashes (without surrounding spaces) to indicate a continuous range of numbers, pages, or time, meaning "to" or "through."

> pages 25–30
> chapters 3–5
> 1995–2005
> 10:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.

Complex compound modifiers: Use an en dash instead of a hyphen in a compound adjective if one of its elements is an open compound (two words separated by a space) or a multiword proper noun.

> Nobel Prize–winning author
> post–Cold War era
> New York–London flight

Em Dashes (—)
Use closed em dashes (without surrounding spaces) to set off explanatory clauses, parenthetical remarks, or emphasized elements—replacing commas, parentheses, or colons for a stronger break.

> Explanatory clause: The archive was not neutral—it reflected the priorities of its creators.
> Parenthetical emphasis: Two core themes—identity and power—structured the debate.

Ellipses
An ellipsis (…) indicates omitted material from a quotation, faltering speech, or an incomplete thought. Put a space before and after the ellipsis. See *CMOS* 12.59–12.68.

> Basic omission: "The movement … sought systemic reform."
> Faltering speech: I … I am not sure how to respond to that.
> Incomplete thought: If only we had known …

Omit the space after an ellipsis when followed immediately by punctuation (such as a comma, colon, semicolon, question mark, or exclamation point).

> How could the committee agree …? The decision was finalized.

When omitted material follows a complete sentence or occurs between complete sentences, retain the sentence-ending period before the ellipsis, resulting in four dots (a period followed by an ellipsis). The text preceding the period must form a complete sentence.

> The archive was established in 1970. … Its scope expanded later.

A period in an abbreviation, such as etc., is also retained before an ellipsis.

> The box contained pamphlets, letters etc. … from the campaign.

No ellipsis is required at the beginning of quoted material even if material has been omitted. Similarly, no ellipsis is added to the end of incomplete quoted material unless it is part of the original text.

Parentheses
Place punctuation outside closing parentheses unless it belongs to the parenthetical material.

> The author asks whether the archive is neutral (and if it ever could be).
> Did the author consider the archive neutral (or only partially so)?
> The team preserved several rare documents (could they be originals?) from the archive.

Symbols and Special Characters
Retain ampersands (&) when they are part of an official institutional, organizational, or trademarked name.

> Texas A&M University
> Simon & Schuster

Spell out “percent” in running text; reserve the percentage symbol (%) for tables, figures, footnotes, or space-constrained contexts.

> Running text: The survey showed a 15 percent increase in participation.
> Tables/footnotes: Participation increased by 15%.

Retain special characters (e.g., hashtags, symbols) when quoting social media posts or primary sources where original formatting is significant.

> The collective stated, “Liberation requires radical solidarity #IntersectionalFeminism.”

QUOTATIONS
All quoted material must be cited with a page number whenever available.

Short Quotations
Quotations under 100 words are integrated into running text inside double quotation marks. Quotations within quotations take single quotation marks.

The author writes, “Lorde argues that ‘the master’s tools will never dismantle the master’s house’ as a critique of power structures.”

Block Quotations
Quotations of 100 words or more are indented half an inch, single-spaced, and set off without surrounding quotation marks (internal quotes retain double quotation marks). Block quotations may be introduced by a comma, a period, a colon, or no punctuation in the preceding sentence, as syntactically appropriate (see *CMOS* chapter 13).

Capitalization Adjustments
Silently adjust initial letters to uppercase or lowercase to fit sentence syntax (see *CMOS* 13.19).

Lowered initial capital: The author argues that “knowledge is shaped by power.”
Raised initial capital: The author writes, “Knowledge is shaped by power.”

Backets and Modifications
Use square brackets [ ] to indicate the addition of a word or phrase needed to clarify quoted material. Avoid using brackets solely for minor tense alterations; rephrase instead.

Original: “They are a source of strength and creativity.”
Modified: “[Our differences] are a source of strength and creativity.”

Commas and Periods
Always place commas and periods inside quotation marks.

The author describes the archive as “contested,” rather than neutral.

Colons and Semicolons
Always place colons and semicolons outside quotation marks, unless part of the quoted text.

She analyzes “radical hope”; however, challenges remain.

Question Marks and Dashes
Place question marks and dashes inside quotation marks only if they belong to the quoted material; place outside if they belong to the surrounding sentence.

The author asks, “What does the archive preserve?”
Why does the author describe the archive as “contested”?

Emphasis
If italics are added to a quoted passage for emphasis, follow it with “(emphasis added)” in the body of the text. Authors do not need to indicate when the emphasis is in the original.

They argue that “feminist resistance is *always* a collective practice” (emphasis added).

Scare Quotes
Avoid scare quotes whenever possible. Quotation marks should not be used to signal irony, skepticism, or supposition.

CAPITALIZATION
See *CMOS* chapter 8 for general guidance on capitalization.

Titles of Works and Headings
In titles of works and headings in English, apply title case by capitalizing the first and last words and all other major words, including nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs (including short linking verbs such as *is*, *be*, and *are*), adverbs, subordinating conjunctions (*if*, *because*, *that*, etc.), and prepositions of five or more letters (*about*, *between*, *through*, *without*, etc.). Lowercase articles (*a*, *an*, *the*), coordinating conjunctions (*and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, *for*), prepositions of four or fewer letters (*on*, *of*, *with*, *from*, *into*, etc.), the word *to* when used as part of an infinitive, and the word *as* regardless of its grammatical function.

Standardize all titles of works and headings according to *CMOS* capitalization rules, even when the original source or published version uses a different capitalization style, such as all lowercase or sentence case. This rule applies to titles of books, articles, chapters, films, exhibitions, section headings, main text, captions, and citations.

> Original source: "why intersectionality is our strongest toolkit" (written in all-lowercase)
> Main text: In "Why Intersectionality Is Our Strongest Toolkit," Jane Smith argues …
> Footnote: Jane Smith, "Why Intersectionality Is Our Strongest Toolkit," *Example Feminist Blog*, January 1, 2025, https://www.examplefeministblog.com.

Capitalize all major elements of hyphenated and compound terms in titles (including those following prefixes).

> Cross-Cultural Feminisms: Global Perspectives (not Cross-cultural Feminisms)

When a title contains a direct quotation, apply standard title capitalization rules.

> "The Master's Tools Will Never Dismantle the Master's House": A Feminist Analysis

Terms and Theoretical Concepts
Adhere to a down (lowercase) style for terms and theoretical concepts.

> intersectionality (not Intersectionality)
> white privilege (not White Privilege)
> patriarchy (not Patriarchy)

Fields of study
Lowercase academic disciplines, fields, and majors unless they form part of an official department name or contain a proper noun or proper adjective.

Proper noun: She specializes in Latin American studies with a focus on politics.
General academic field: The department offers courses in women's studies and sociology.

Personal titles
Capitalize formal titles only when they immediately precede a proper name without an article (*a*, *an*, *the*). Lowercase titles when preceded by an article, standing alone, or following a name.

Preceding a name: The panel was introduced by Vice President Kamala Harris.
Preceded by an article: The panel was introduced by the vice president, Kamala Harris.
Standing alone: Keynote remarks were delivered by the vice president.
Following a name: We welcomed Kamala Harris, vice president, to lead the discussion.

Colons
Capitalize the first word following a colon if it introduces a complete sentence or a direct quotation. Lowercase the first word if it introduces a list, phrase, or incomplete clause (unless it begins with a proper noun).

Complete sentence: Lorde makes one point clear: Difference is power.
Quotation: Lorde writes: "The master's tools will never dismantle the master's house."
List: Lorde examines several themes: difference, identity, and resistance.
Phrase: Lorde's essay focuses on one central concept: systemic institutional oppression.

ABBREVIATIONS
Acronyms and Initialisms
Spell out the full name of an organization or entity at first mention, followed by its abbreviation in parentheses, if it is used more than once. If mentioned only once, do not introduce an abbreviation.

First mention (used again): She founded the Third World Women's Alliance (TWWA).
Subsequent mention: She organized events with the TWWA.
Single mention: She attended the Third World Women's Alliance workshop.

Use "the" before initialisms (pronounced as individual letters) used as nouns. Do not use "the" before acronyms (pronounced as words).

Initialism (takes "the"): the NWSA, the FBI
Acronym (no "the"): UNESCO, JSTOR

Latin Terms
Limit e.g. and i.e. to parenthetical statements and notes, and set them in regular type (not italics) followed by a comma.

The archive contains feminist media (e.g., posters and pamphlets).
The author examines key concepts (i.e., gender, race, and class).

Use [*sic*] directly following an error, unusual spelling, or unexpected wording in a quoted source. Italicize the word *sic* itself, but keep the enclosing square brackets in roman type.

> The author describes the movement as "a unqiue [*sic*] moment in feminist history."

NUMBERS, DATES, AND TIMES

Numerals vs. Words

Spell out numbers that can be expressed in one or two words. Use numerals for numbers 100 or more, except for round numbers (e.g., one hundred, two million).

> One or two words: The study examined twenty-five interviews.
> First, second, third, etc.: The article examines the twenty-third century BCE.
> Numbers 100 or higher: The study included 125 participants.
> Round numbers: The collection includes two thousand photographs.

Maintain consistency when comparing numbers in a single sentence; if one requires numerals, use numerals for all related numbers.

> The study included 7 of the 114 participants.
> The survey was conducted in the 115th precinct and the 23rd precinct.

Spell out and hyphenate simple/common fractions. Use numerals for more complicated fractions.

> Simple fractions: one-half, three-quarters
> Complex fractions: 1/128, 3/10

Express decimal quantities, monetary amounts, and percentages as numerals. In running text, spell out "percent" rather than using the % symbol.

> The study participants reported an average of 3.5 years of experience.
> The population is estimated at 1.2 billion people.
> The project received $50,000 in funding.
> The survey showed a 15 percent increase in participation.

Page Ranges

Page ranges must use an en dash (–), not a hyphen (-).

Per *CMOS* 9.61, shorten the second page number by dropping repeated digits from the front, following these rules:

> Under 100 or ends in 00 (e.g., 100, 200, 1200): Write both numbers in full. Do not shorten.
>
> 45–48 (not 45–8)
> 100–108 (not 100–8)
> 1200–1205 (not 1200–5)

Ends in 01 through 09 (zeros in the middle): Keep only the changing single digit.

101–5 (not 101–105)
302–7 (not 302–307)
1001–5 (not 1001–1005)

Other ranges over 100: Drop unchanged leading digits, but always retain at least two digits for the second number.

115–18 (not 115–8 and not 115–118)
321–25 (not 321–5 and not 321–325)
1087–89 (not 1087–9 and not 1087–1089)

Ranges that cross a hundred or thousand boundary: Write both full numbers so the transition is clear.

98–104 (not 98–04)
198–202 (not 198–02)
1498–1504 (not 1498–04)

Dates and Times

CMOS recommends avoiding starting a sentence with a numeral, including years. Rewrite when possible:

Avoid: 1977 marked the publication of *The Combahee River Collective Statement*.
Preferred: *The Combahee River Collective Statement* was published in 1977.

Dates are written in month-day-year format. Do not use ordinal numbers or spelled-out numbers in dates (e.g., 1st, 5th, 12th, first, fifth, twelfth).

Month and year: March 1975
Month, day, and year: March 12, 1975
Month and day: March 12

Use en dashes for inclusive ranges of dates and years. Shorten year ranges according to standard number rules, except when "from" is used.

June–July 1988
the years 1948–1952, 1953–57, and 1960–64
from 1995 to 2001

In titles of works and headings, use full-year ranges rather than shortened ranges.

"Embodied Labor and Feminist Activism, 1975–1985"

Write decades as full numerals or spelled out in lowercase. Do not use apostrophes or shortened forms.

1970s feminist organizing, the 1990s and 2000s

seventies feminist organizing (not Seventies, 70s, or ’70s)

Hyphenate centuries and decades when they function as compound adjectives before a noun. Do not hyphenate them when they function as nouns.

twentieth-century feminist movements (adjective) vs. the twentieth century (noun)
sixties-style activism (adjective) vs. the sixties (noun)

Use BCE and CE in full capitals without periods, placed after the year.

410 CE
the year 330 BCE

Use ca. for approximate dates.

ca. 1750

Use numerals with lowercase, punctuated time designators (a.m., p.m.). Connect continuous ranges with an en dash, omitting the first designator when both times share the same period.

Distinct times: held at 9:30 a.m. and again at 4:45 p.m.
Same-period range (omit first designator): 8:00–11:30 a.m. (not 8:00 a.m.–11:30 a.m.)
Cross-period range (keep both designators): 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Prepositional range (use words, not en dash): from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (not from 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.)

GRAMMAR

Spelling

Use American English spelling throughout the manuscript, consulting *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary* for preferred spellings. Retain the original spelling of words in direct quotations, proper names, and proprietary terms.

organize (not organise)
analyze (not analyse)
toward (not towards)
gray (not grey)
acknowledgment (not acknowledgement)
judgment (not judgement)
catalog (not catalogue)
among (not amongst)
canceled (not cancelled)
traveler (not traveller)
center (not centre)
color (not colour)

Foreign Words and Phrases

Italicize non-English words and phrases that are not commonly used in English (see *CMOS* 7.53–55). Terms that appear in *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* are considered assimilated into English and should not be italicized. (e.g., faux pas, fiesta, status quo, solo).

If an unfamiliar non-English word or phrase is used repeatedly throughout an article, italicize it on its first occurrence only, subsequent occurrences should appear in roman type.

> First occurrence: The concept of *vivir bien* emphasizes community well-being.
> Subsequent occurrence: Scholars continue to analyze how vivir bien functions in practice.

Non-English titles of works remain italicized on all occurrences.

> Simone de Beauvoir's *Le Deuxième Sexe* reshaped feminist discourse.

Non-English proper nouns—such as names of people, places, institutions, or political organizations—are never italicized, even on first mention.

> Members of the Asociación de Mujeres Mérida gathered in protest.

Full sentences and extended quotations in a non-English language are set in regular roman type and enclosed in quotation marks rather than italicized.

> She declared, "La lucha sigue, cuesta lo que cuesta."

Possessives
Form the possessive of singular nouns—including proper nouns, words ending in s, and titles of works—by adding *'s*. When an italicized title takes a possessive ending, do not italicize the apostrophe or the s.

> Gumbs's writing
> *The Second Sex*'s influence
> Williams's essays
> the scholar's argument

For plural common nouns ending in *s*, add an apostrophe only.

> the cats' beds
> the authors' arguments
> the students' experiences

Which vs. That
Use *which* to introduce nonrestrictive clauses (information that provides additional detail and is not essential to sentence meaning). Nonrestrictive clauses are always set off by commas.

> The article, which was originally published in French, was later translated.

Use *that* to introduce restrictive clauses (information essential to identify the noun being modified). Do not use a comma before *that*.

> The article that examines feminist archives won the award.

Who vs. Whom
Use *who* when it functions as the subject of a clause. Use *whom* when it functions as the object of a verb or preposition.

> The scholar who developed this framework influenced the field.
> The scholar whom the committee selected received the award.
> To whom was the letter addressed?

People vs. Things
Use *who* when referring to people. Use *that* or *which* (depending on whether the clause is restrictive or nonrestrictive) when referring to objects, organizations, or concepts.

> The researcher who conducted the interviews published the findings.
> The archive that contains these materials is locked.
> The theory, which shaped the field, remains influential.

Like vs. Such As
Use *like* to mean "similar to" or "comparable to." Use *such as* to introduce specific examples.

> The author examines feminist theories like those developed in the 1970s.
> The article discusses scholars such as Audre Lorde and bell hooks.

Verb Tense
Use past tense when referring to an author's life, actions, or historical context.

> Lorde wrote and theorized about the intersections of race, gender, and sexuality.

Use present tense when discussing the content or arguments of a text, artwork, or other work being analyzed and when referring to a work's ongoing significance.

> The essays in *Sister Outsider* examine, challenge, and redefine dominant frameworks.

Parallel Structure
Items in a series must follow the same grammatical structure.

> Incorrect: The article examines how activists organized, resisted, and the transformation of political movements.
> Correct: The article examines how activists organized, resisted, and transformed political movements.

INCLUSIVE LANGUAGE

Disability and Ableism
See *CMOS* 5.260–62 for guidance on disability-inclusive language and avoiding ableism.

Gendered Language
Avoid gender-biased language and gender-specific terms when a gender-neutral alternative is available. Avoid using generic "he" or "she," "s/he," or alternating between "he" and "she" as generic pronouns. Recast sentences using gender-neutral alternatives, such as plural constructions, singular *they*, or other options discussed in *CMOS* 5.255–67.

Gendered language or generic masculine pronouns may be appropriate when they are part of the subject being discussed or reflect an author's intentional usage. For example, an article may discuss philosophical or historical texts in which an original author used "he," "him," "man," or similar terms generically, or an author may intentionally use female pronouns exclusively or use alternative pronouns such as "ze."

The word "themself" may be used when the antecedent is clearly singular, particularly when referring to an individual who uses this form or when needed for gender-neutral language.

FS uses "women and men" rather than "men and women." Similarly, use "lesbians and gay men" rather than "gay men and lesbians."

Racial and Ethnic Terms
The capitalization of terms referring to race is left to author preference (e.g., "Black" or "black," "Brown" or "brown"). Authors should follow their chosen capitalization practice consistently throughout the manuscript.

Do not capitalize *of color* constructions (e.g., people of color, women of color).

CITATIONS AND NOTES
FS uses the footnote citation system outlined in chapters 13 and 14 of *CMOS*. Discursive asides and citations appear in footnotes only. *FS* does not use endnotes or bibliographies.

Footnotes are set in 10-point Times New Roman, single spaced, with a blank line space after each entry.

Footnote Placement and Grouping
Combine multiple citations into a single footnote callout at the end of a sentence whenever possible to avoid clutter. Separate sources within a single footnote using semicolons, placing "and" before the final source.

Place footnote callout numbers at the end of the sentence or clause, outside all punctuation except em dashes (place callouts before an em dash).

Subsequent Citations
Use a shortened footnote format for subsequent references to a previously cited work. Omit the author's first name and full publication details.

For multiple works by same author, include enough of the title to clearly distinguish between works.

Abbreviations
Commonly used abbreviations include: cf., ed. (eds.), e.g., esp., et al., etc., fig. (figs.), fol. (fols.), i.e., n. (nn.), p. (pp.), pt. (pts.), ser., trans., and vol. (vols.).

Do not italicize Latin citation abbreviations or terms.

Poetry citations: Spell out the words "line" or "lines" rather than using l. or ll. to avoid confusion with numerals.

Prohibited Terms
Do not use ibid. or any other Latin terms for repeating citations. Repeat the shortened citation instead.

The citation abbreviations f. and ff., op. cit., and loc. cit. are also not used.

Latin terms such as eadem, idem, infra, passim, and supra are also not used.

URLs and DOIs
When citing online sources, prioritize DOIs over standard URLs whenever available.

Standard URLs: Include full protocols (https:// or http://) and retain any trailing slashes. Refer to *CMOS* 13.9 for guidance on shortening excessively long URLs.

DOIs: Format DOIs as full web addresses beginning with https://doi.org/. Do not prefix with "doi:".

> Amy Bhatt, "The Butterfly Effect of Women's Studies," *Feminist Studies* 44, no. 2 (2018): 379–91, https://doi.org/10.1353/fem.2018.0038.

Note: Following the guidance in *CMOS* 18, *FS* does not include places of publication in citations (list only the publisher) and does not include page ranges for book chapters.

BOOKS AND OTHER BOOK-LENGTH WORKS
Book

> First citation:
> Audre Lorde, *Sister Outsider: Essays and Speeches* (Crossing Press, 1984).
>
> Subsequent citations:
> Lorde, *Sister Outsider*, 112.

Edited Volume

First citation:
Ann Garry and Talia Bettcher, eds., *Feminist Theory: A Philosophical Anthology* (Blackwell Publishing, 2004).

Subsequent citations:
Garry and Bettcher, *Feminist Theory*, 15.

Multiauthor Work

First citation:
Chandra Talpade Mohanty, Ann Russo, and Lourdes Torres, *Third World Women and the Politics of Feminism* (Indiana University Press, 1991).

Subsequent citations:
Mohanty, Russo, and Torres, *Third World Women*, 45.

Chapter in Book

First citation:
Sara Ahmed, "A Phenomenology of Whiteness," in *Feminist Theory: A Philosophical Anthology*, ed. Ann Garry and Talia Bettcher (Blackwell Publishing, 2004).

Subsequent citations:
Ahmed, "A Phenomenology of Whiteness," 112.

Introduction, Preface, Foreword, and Other Front Matter

First citation:
Gloria Steinem, foreword to *To Be Real: Telling the Truth and Changing the Face of Feminism*, ed. Rebecca Walker (Anchor Books, 1995).

Subsequent citations:
Steinem, foreword, x.

Translated Work

First citation:
Julia Kristeva, *Powers of Horror: An Essay on Abjection*, trans. Leon S. Roudiez (Columbia University Press, 1982).

Subsequent citations:
Kristeva, *Powers of Horror*.

Reprint

First citation:
Simone de Beauvoir, *The Second Sex*, trans. H. M. Parshley (Alfred A. Knopf, 1952; repr., Vintage Books, 1989).

Subsequent citations:
Beauvoir, *The Second Sex*, 267.

Multivolume Work

First citation:
Michel Foucault, *The History of Sexuality*, vol. 1, *An Introduction*, trans. Robert Hurley (Penguin, 1990).

Subsequent citations:
Foucault, *History of Sexuality*, 1:27.

Dictionary Entry

Use s.v. before the entry title when citing a dictionary, encyclopedia, or other reference work entry.

First citation:
The Oxford English Dictionary, 3rd ed., s.v. "self."

Subsequent citation:
OED, s.v. "self."

ARTICLES AND SHORTER WORKS

Journal Article, Print

First citation:
Linda Gordon, "Family Violence, Feminism, and Social Control," *Feminist Studies* 12, no. 3 (1986): 453–75.

Subsequent citations:
Gordon, "Family Violence, Feminism, and Social Control."

Journal Article, Online

First citation:
Amy Bhatt, "The Butterfly Effect of Women's Studies," *Feminist Studies* 44, no. 2 (2018): 379–91, https://doi.org/10.1353/fem.2018.0038.

Subsequent citations:
Bhatt, "The Butterfly Effect of Women's Studies," 385.

Magazine and Newspaper Article, Online

First citation:
Rebecca Solnit, "Men Explain Things to Me," *Los Angeles Times*, August 8, 2008, https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2008-aug-08-oe-solnit8-story.html.

Subsequent citations:
Solnit, "Men Explain Things to Me."

UNPUBLISHED AND PRESENTED MATERIALS

Dissertations and Theses

First citation:

Tavia Nyong'o, "Uncommon Memory: The Performance of Amalgamation in Early Black Political Culture" (PhD diss., Yale University, 2003).

Subsequent citations:
Nyong'o, "Uncommon Memory."

Presentations and Lectures

First citation:
Mel Y. Chen, "Slowness & Agitation," lecture presented at Northwestern University, March 1, 2018.

Subsequent citations:
Chen, "Slowness & Agitation."

Personal Communication

First citation:
Kimberlé Crenshaw, email message to author, March 15, 2024.

Subsequent citations:
Crenshaw, email message to author, March 15, 2024.

Interview

Identify the person interviewed, the interviewer (if not the author), and the date. Include the format or platform (such as Zoom or telephone) when relevant.

First citation:
Kimberlé Crenshaw, interview by author, March 15, 2024.

Subsequent citations:
Crenshaw, interview by author, March 15, 2024.

Telephone interview:

First citation:
Kimberlé Crenshaw, interview by author via telephone, December 19, 2024.

Subsequent citations:
Crenshaw, interview by author, December 19, 2024.

ONLINE AND MULTIMEDIA SOURCES

Website

Citation format:
Author or organization (when identified), "Title of Webpage," Website Name, publication or last modified date (or access date if no date is available or the content is designed to change over time), URL.

When a webpage clearly credits individual human authors, list them first.

First citation: Richard Fry and Carolina Aragão, “Gender Pay Gap in U.S. Has Narrowed Slightly over 2 Decades,” Pew Research Center, March 4, 2025, https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2025/03/04/gender-pay-gap-in-us-has-narrowed-slightly-over-2-decades.

Subsequent citations: Fry and Aragão, “Gender Pay Gap.”

When the website has no identified author or organization, omit the author element and begin with the webpage title.

First citation: “9 Signs That Your Body Positivity Could be More Open-Minded,” Everyday Feminism, April 11, 2017, https://everydayfeminism.com/2017/04/body-positivity-more-open-minded.

Subsequent citations: “9 Signs That Your Body Positivity.”

When an institutional/corporate author and the website name are identical, do not list the organization twice in a single citation element.

Incorrect citation: Pew Research Center, “What Is the Gender Wage Gap in Your Metropolitan Area?,” Pew Research Center, June 2, 2022, https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/feature/wage-gap-calculator.

First citation: “What Is the Gender Wage Gap in Your Metropolitan Area?,” Pew Research Center, June 2, 2022, https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/feature/wage-gap-calculator.

Subsequent citations: “What Is the Gender Wage Gap?”

Social Media

Include the account name or author, the text of the post (or a brief description if the post is not quoted), the platform, the date of the post, and a URL when available. Use the account name as the author when no individual author is identified. For long posts, shorten the text to the first few words in subsequent citations.

Citation format:
Account Name (@username), “Text of Post” (or brief description), *Platform*, Month Day, Year, shortened URL.

First citation:
Audre Lorde Project (@audrelordeproject), “We’re Celebrating the Pillars of Pride All Month Long,” *Instagram*, June 6, 2024, https://www.instagram.com/p/C74Vklmp1m0.

Subsequent citations:
Audre Lorde Project, “We’re Celebrating the Pillars of Pride.”

Online video

First citation:

Crash Course, “What Is Feminism, and Where Does It Go from Here?,” YouTube video, January 9, 2025, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1mVuM6OeT7w.

Subsequent citations:
Crash Course, “What Is Feminism?”

Online video with specific timestamp:

First citation:
Crash Course, “What Is Feminism, and Where Does It Go from Here?,” YouTube video, January 9, 2025, at 3:45, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1mVuM6OeT7w.

Subsequent citations:
Crash Course, “What Is Feminism?,” at 3:45.

FILM AND TELEVISION

Include the title of the film or program, the director or creator (when relevant), the production company or network, the year of release or original broadcast, and other identifying information when needed.

Film

First citation:
Orlando, directed by Sally Potter (Sony Pictures Classics, 1992).

Subsequent citations:
Orlando.

Television

First citation:
Pose, created by Ryan Murphy, Brad Falchuk, and Steven Canals (FX, 2018–2021).

Subsequent citations:
Pose.

Television with specific episode:

First citation:
“Love Is the Message,” *Pose*, directed by Steven Canals (FX, July 8, 2018).

Subsequent citations:
“Love Is the Message,” *Pose*.