



Canadian Revue
Journal of Canadienne
Law & Society Droit et Société

Canadian Journal of Law and Society
Revue Canadienne Droit et Société

Special Issue Guidelines



Canadian Journal of Law and Society

Revue Canadienne Droit et Société

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1. Call for Special Issue Proposals

Every summer, CJLS/RCDS releases a call for Special Issue Proposals. **The deadline for proposals will be announced in the fall of 2020.** Proposals are reviewed by the Editors-in-Chief and subsequently discussed by the CJLS/RCDS Editorial Board at the October board meeting. **All applicants will be notified of the decision once the CJLS has made a decision.** The special issue will normally appear in the second issue of the year following acceptance (i.e. if accepted in **winter 2020**, the special issue will appear in issue 2 of **2022**). If there are no appropriate proposals, the CJLS/RCDS will not have a special issue in that year.

If individuals contemplating a submission have questions regarding the appropriateness of the proposal or details about the submission process, they should contact the Editors-in-Chief.

Please note, one issue of the CJLS/RCDS typically consists of 7-9 articles but proposals will include 1-2 additional papers given the average attrition rate.

All proposals should be sent to cjls_rcds@carleton.ca for consideration.

2. Guidelines for Special Issue Proposals

Special issues allow for the publication of thematic collections of articles curated by one or more guest editors. The CJLS/RCDS is interested in proposals that contemplate closely connected papers, accompanied by a substantive introduction written by the guest editor(s).

Special issues should normally include 8-10 articles of no more than 10,000 words per article, inclusive of notes, abstract, title, bibliography (if “author-date” references are used), and appendices. (The CJLS/RCDS anticipates the attrition of one or two articles in any special issue and that the final special issue will include 8 published articles.) The CJLS/RCDS cannot accommodate longer articles or additional pieces and, for the sake of consistency across journal issues, will not allow certain articles to run over the word limit if others are shorter.

Manuscripts prepared for the special issues should comply with the formatting and style guidelines contained in the “Submission Guidelines” for the CJLS/RCDS, available on the journal website. Guest Editors should make every effort to include French manuscripts in their proposals.

Proposals should include the following information:

- a. A proposed title for the special issue;
- b. A one-page description of the focus of the special issue;

- c. A brief description of why the special issue is a good fit for the CJLS/RCDS, its mandate, and readership;
- d. A biography/biographies of the Guest Editor(s);
- e. A list of the anticipated contributors, the titles of their articles, and a brief abstract or description of each;
- f. A proposed timeline for production;
- g. An indication of available financial support, if any.^{1*}

Please see Appendix “A” for an example of a successful special issue proposal.

3. Process and Responsibilities after Acceptance

Upon acceptance, one of the Editors-in-Chief will be assigned to serve as Editor-in-Chief (EIC) for the special issue. The EIC will be responsible for managing peer review of the individual manuscripts, will make final decisions regarding acceptance of each manuscript for the special issue, and will have final editorial control over the issue. The EIC will work with the Managing Editor and Editorial Assistants to ensure smooth processing of the manuscripts, consistent with the general practices and standards of the CJLS/RCDS.

The Guest Editor(s) (GE) will ensure that all manuscripts are prepared in keeping with the timeline agreed upon with the EIC and submitted by the individual authors through the online article submission system (see below). Prior to the submission of the individual pieces, the GE will review each manuscript and make editorial comments and suggestions, ensuring also that the theme of the special issue is clearly developed in the package of manuscripts. That is, the expectation is that all manuscripts will be edited by the GE prior to their individual submission to the CJLS/RCDS for peer review. The GE will also prepare an introduction to the special issue. The introduction should be no longer than 500-700 words. The introduction should not summarize each article – that is what the article abstracts are for. The introduction should be an interesting commentary linking the articles and reflecting on what is included in the issue, what is excluded, what might be pursued in future work on the subject matter. When necessary, the GE will consult with the EIC regarding the review and editing of the manuscripts.

The GE is also responsible for ensuring that authors adhere to the special issue publication schedule. A “Special Issue Schedule,” outlining the relevant deadlines and clarifying the relative roles of the EIC and the GE, will be provided to GE of the successful proposal.

^{1*} Financial support in aid of publication of the special issue is not always required, but if such funding is available, it assists the CJLS/RCDS with the costs of producing the special issue.

4. Submission and Review of Manuscripts for Special Issues

All manuscripts will be individually submitted through Cambridge University Press' online journal submission system at <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/cjls-rcds>. Authors will be required to create a username and password in order to access the CJLS/RCDS submission system.

Each manuscript must independently pass peer review and meet the standards of CJLS/RCDS. **There is no guarantee that all pieces submitted will be accepted for publication in the journal.** If a manuscript requires extensive revisions after peer review, but it is suitable for CJLS/RCDS, it may be considered for publication at a later date. The EIC overseeing the special issue will work closely with the guest editors, especially in identifying manuscripts that are unlikely to make it to publication either because they are unlikely to meet the publishing schedule or because the quality of the submission does not meet CJLS standards. If a manuscript is rejected for publication in the CJLS/RCDS, the Guest Editor(s) understand and agree that the special issue will proceed to publication in the CJLS/RCDS without the rejected article(s), and that adjustments to the GE introduction may be necessary. Please also note that if the number of articles for the Special Issue are not deemed sufficient to comprise an entire issue, additional, but perhaps unrelated, articles may be added to the lineup.

Although the EIC is responsible for selecting peer reviewers, the EIC may work with the GE to generate a list of possible reviewers. The EIC is responsible for the final decision on each manuscript, though the EIC may consult with the GE to discuss any concerns or issues arising from peer review. Given the topical overlap involved in special issues, it will sometimes be appropriate to have a single reviewer assess two or three articles.

Reminder: there is a limit of **10,000 words** per article, inclusive of notes, abstract, title, bibliography (if “author-date” references are used), and appendices.

5. Copyright/Licensing

Copyright and licensing policy for accepted manuscripts can be found on the CJLS/RCDS website.

6. Questions

Questions or inquiries about special issues can be sent to the Editors-in-Chief:

Dominique Bernier
Editor-in-Chief, French Manuscripts, bernier.dominique@uqam.ca

Jula Hughes
Editor-in-Chief, English Manuscripts, jhughes@unb.ca

Eric Reiter
Editor-in-Chief (on sabbatical 2020-2021), English Manuscripts, eric.reiter@concordia.ca

Thomas McMorrow
Interim Editor-in-Chief, English Manuscripts, thomas.mcmorrow@uoit.ca

Appendix A

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Special Issue Proposal
Law and Decolonization

Eds. Stacy Douglas and Suzanne Lenon
15 December 2012

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I. Special Issue Focus

Detached from the colonial mythology of the settler society through the application of a disciplined logic of just principles, Indigenous- settler relations cannot be obviously reconciled without deconstructing the institutions that were built on racism and colonial exploitation. For justice to be achieved out of a colonial situation, a radical rehabilitation of the state is required.

-Taiaiake Alfred

Taiaiake Alfred argues that justice for indigenous people cannot be achieved through existing juridical frameworks. Rather, Alfred suggests that decolonization requires the deconstruction of colonial institutions, but that it also entails the restoration of some semblance of a state. As such, Alfred's claim surfaces a tension between the meaning of decolonization and its relation (or non-relation) to the juridical. In particular, this tension poses the questions: what does it mean to deconstruct colonial institutions? Are the projects of statehood and decolonization compatible? In either case, what does decolonization look like?

In order to further pursue this difficult dilemma, we propose a Special Issue on the troublesome relationship between law and decolonization. We start from a premise that "decolonization is not a metaphor" (Tuck and Wang 2012, 3). As such, we propose an issue that inspires, provokes, and critically traces the relationship between law and decolonization, whilst recognizing we live in an ongoing colonial project where law is key to the continued economic, political, and legal dominance of settlers. One key aim of the issue is to challenge and expand the supposedly stable categories of "law" and "decolonization". Indeed, we seek to consider how law and colonialism not only shape our institutions, but also our imaginations of decolonization. We agree with the editors of the inaugural issue of *Decolonization: Indigeneity, Education & Society* that "if we are serious about decolonizing, we must be able to untangle the knots and respond to colonial oppression at all levels" (Sium, Desai and Ritskes, 2012, 10). This special issue is dedicated to investigating the possibilities and meaning of this challenge.

Some of the questions this special issue seeks to address are:

- How might we consider decolonization as a method and/or concept in its application to/within law?

- Is it possible to decolonize institutions of colonial power? Is it possible to decolonize *through* them?
- What are some of the practical and theoretical considerations when conceptualizing decolonization within law?
- Is it possible to “decolonize” law?
- What would it mean to understand the Canadian legal system as “not the only option”? (Monture 2006)
- What are the implications and outcomes of taking decolonization seriously within law? How might it challenge Canadian sovereignty? How might it challenge the concept of sovereignty entirely?
- What is the relationship between decolonization and statehood? Are they compatible?
- What are the conceptual challenges that we face in thinking of and imagining decolonization?
- What do institutions look like after decolonization? Is it possible to have a decolonized juridical framework?

II. Overview of Authors and Articles

	Na me	Institution	Article Title
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III. Preliminary Article Titles and Abstracts

As editors we understand one of our key roles as ensuring coherence among and connection between all of the articles in the special issue. To that end, we will work with the following authors and their suggested topics to make certain that all of the pieces speak to the central theme of law and decolonization. While diverse in their approaches to the topic, what ties them together is both a tangible theoretical engagement and envisioning of what decolonization might look like.

1. *Article Title*

Author

Author Title

Author Affiliation

Paper Abstract

2. *Article Title*

Author

Author Title

Author Affiliation

Paper Abstract

3. *Article Title*

Author

Author Title

Author Affiliation

Paper Abstract

4. *Article Title*

Author

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Author Affiliation

Paper Abstract

5. *Article Title*

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Author Title
Author Affiliation
Paper Abstract

6. *Article Title*

Author
Author Title
Author Affiliation
Paper Abstract

7. *Article Title*

Author
Author Title
Author Affiliation
Paper Abstract

8. *Article Title*

Author
Author Title
Author Affiliation

And

Co-Author
Co-Author Title
Co-Author Affiliation
Paper Abstract

9. *Article Title*

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Author Title
Author Affiliation
Paper Abstract

10. *Article Title*

Author
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Author Affiliation
Paper Abstract

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IV. Proposed Timeline

The editors saw the CJLS's Call for Proposals in the late fall of 2012 and subsequently solicited the papers directly from the authors listed above between November and December. We have included 10 names in order to account for the possibility of attrition. The authors agreed to participate in this project based on the following tentative timeline. Although we realize that we will have to consult and confirm our timeline with the Editorial Board of the journal we thought it useful to include in our initial proposal to the authors. This timeline is based on the editors' previous experience with the publication of other edited collections. As such, the editors realize that the CJLS conventions may differ:

1 February 2013

The *Canadian Journal for Law and Society* will inform us if our special issue proposal has been selected.

Early February 2013

The editors will meet with the CJLS EB to discuss the production timeline and anticipated costs of the special issue. Any necessary funding application deadlines will be added to the timeline at that juncture. The editors will also send manuscript style guidelines as well as the production timeline to the authors.

28 June 2013

Authors will submit an entire draft of their article (6,000-8,000 words).

July/August 2013

Individual articles will be peer-reviewed. The editors will write the Introduction (approx. 500-750 words).

September/October 2013

Authors will have time to make revisions. Articles requiring major revisions may be cut from the special issue at this time.

1 November 2013

Final articles will be due to the editors. Copy-editing (by the editors) will take place during November.

December 2012/January 2013

The special issue will be reviewed.

February 2013

Any final changes to the special issue will be made.

1 March 2014

The special issue will be copyedited and formatted by Cambridge University Press (editors must confirm this with the EB).

1 June 2014

The special issue is published.

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V. Biography of Editors

Stacy Douglas is a Lecturer in Law and Legal Studies at Carleton University (Canada). She teaches and researches in the intersecting areas of constitutional law, political theory, and colonialism and has published in *Law and Critique*, *Feminist Legal Studies*, *Theory & Event*, *Upping the Anti*, as well as *Radical Philosophy*, *Canadian Dimension*, and *Truthout*. In 2011 she edited a Special Issue of *Feminist Legal Studies* with articles by Sara Ahmed, Jasbir Puar, Suhraiya Jivraj, Anisa De Jong, and Alana Lentin. Stacy also formerly served as Co-Director of the *Kent Centre for Law, Gender, and Sexuality* (2009-11), Articles Editor for *Feminist Legal Studies* (2009-11) and *feminists@law* (2010-11), Committee Member for the *Postgraduate and Early Career Scholars Network* (2009-11), as well as Skills Tutor for *Kent Law School* (2010-11).

Suzanne Lenon is Assistant Professor in the Department of Women & Gender Studies at the University of Lethbridge. Her research and teaching interests focus on critical race feminisms; law, gender and sexuality; and politics of nationalism, multiculturalism and queer rights. Her work has been published in *Canadian Journal of Women & the Law*, *Social Identities: Journal for the Study of Race, Nation and Culture*, *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, *Atlantis: Critical Studies in Gender, Culture and Social Justice*, and *darkmatter101*. She is currently co-editing a book with OmiSoore H. Dryden (UBC Press) entitled, *Disturbing Canadian Homonationalisms: Queer Interventions*.

VI. Financial Support

Although the Call for Proposals did not indicate the need to speak to avenues for financial support, we realize that it is sometimes necessary for editors to account for partial costs of the journal's production. To that end, we would like to highlight that we have considered the following potential funding sources to support us in the publication of this Special Issue:

- The University of Lethbridge has a Research Dissemination Grant (<http://www.uleth.ca/research/node/2150>) that is valued at \$2,000 and goes towards assistance of publication of scholarly works. Administrators of this grant have indicated to us that we could be eligible for this money.

- SSHRC Connections Grants (http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/funding-financement/programs-programmes/connection_grants-subventions_connexion-eng.aspx) “support events and outreach activities geared toward short-term, targeted knowledge mobilization initiatives” from \$7,000 to \$50,000. The Faculty Research Assistant for the Faculty of Public Affairs at Carleton suggested this might be a feasible avenue, however, we have a meeting with her in early January to discuss other possible opportunities.

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VII. Works Cited

Alfred, Taiaiake (2009) “Restitution is the Real Pathway to Justice for Indigenous Peoples.” In: *Response, Responsibility, and Renewal: Canada’s Truth and Reconciliation Journey*. Gregory Younging et al (eds.), Aboriginal Healing Foundation, 179-190.

de Sousa Santos, Boaventura (1987) Law: A Map of Misreading. Toward a Post-Modern Conception of Law. *Journal of Law and Society*, 14(3), 279-302.

Monture, Patricia (2006) “Standing against Canadian law: Naming Omissions of Race, Culture and Gender.” In: *Locating law: Race/Class/ Gender/Sexuality Connections*. Elizabeth Comack et al (eds.), Fernwood Publishing, 73-93.

Sium, Aman, Chandni Desai and Eric Ritskes (2012) “Towards the ‘Tangible Unknown’: Decolonization and the Indigenous future.” *Decolonization: Indigeneity, Education & Society*, 1(1), I-XIII.

Tuck, Eve and Yang, K. Wayne (2012). “Decolonization is Not a Metaphor.” *Decolonization: Indigeneity, Education & Society*, 1(1), 1-40.

Valverde, Mariana. 2009. Jurisdiction as Scale: Legal ‘Technicalities’ as Resources for Theory. *Social Legal Studies*, 18(2), 139-157.