Preparation of Manuscripts for *Academia Economic Papers*

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This style sheet provides the guidelines for authors who have an interest in publishing their research within the journal *Academia Economic Papers*. The authors must follow the guidelines specified herein. Only papers which meet the requirements found in the guideline (style sheet) will be considered for publication.1

1. **Basic format for a manuscript**

*Academia Economic Papers* accepts manuscripts either in Chinese or English. A submitted manuscript should contain the first (title) page, abstract page, text, appendix(ies), references and the end (last) page (namely the translations of the title page and abstract page, see below) according to the order of the contents as it appears in the submitted manuscript. Please do not include a table of contents in your manuscript.

With the exception of the title page and the abstract page, each page of the text or any other type of information such as charts, maps, references or any other type of data or imagery used to support the findings of the paper should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals, such as 1, 2, … and placed at the bottom center in the footer of each page. The four (4) margins of each page should leave a space of 1 to 1.5 inches (or 2.5 to 3.5 cm. Please format the manuscript for one side per sheet. Do

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1This guideline is available for download from the webpage of the Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica at: http://www.econ.sinica.edu.tw/english/aep.
not use too small Chinese and English fonts. Always double space the text unless otherwise directed. Manuscripts longer than 50 pages might result in an unfavorable review.

The fonts usually used for manuscripts in Chinese are Mingliu (or named Micho narrow font or xi ming ti) and other similar types of fonts writing from the left to the right. Please do not use fonts such as BiauKai (or named DFKai-SB) or LiSu. For English manuscripts, please use fonts with proportional spacing, such as Times Roman (a standard font used by Microsoft word processor), Computer Modern (a standard font or typeface used by the typesetting program $\LaTeX$) and others. The text should be divided into several different sections. The heading of each section should adopt a larger font size with bold face (darker) and labeling with a consecutive Arabic numbering such as 1, 2 (see the example in this text for section headings). Each section can contain subsection(s) except for the introduction or foreword in the first section and the conclusion in the last section of a manuscript. Similarly, each subsection should use a font with bold face and label consecutive Arabic numbering as 1.1, 1.2; however, the Arabic numbering in the heading of each subsection can be omitted. Greek letters are not allowed in the heading of each section. If there is more than one appendix, each appendix should be labeled as Appendix 1, Appendix 2...

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2 Papers in Chinese using font Biaukai (also called DFkai-SB) or Lisu are considered difficult to read from the printing point of view. This is the reason why Mingliu (or named Micho narrow font or xi ming ti) has been adopted by most books, magazines and newspapers.

3 The so-called fonts with proportional spacing means the width of each English letter is different, for example, the width of letter n is greater than that of letter i. In contrast to fonts with proportional spacing are fonts with fixed spacing in which spacing for each letter is the same.
The writing specification for each part comprising a manuscript will be itemized and described as below.

2. Title page and abstract page

The title page of a manuscript should include title of the paper, author names, author affiliations, keyword(s), and JEL classification codes. In addition, acknowledgements, author contact addresses, telephone numbers, fax numbers and e-mail can be placed in the footnote. The title page should not include a page number. See an example below:

INCOME DISPARITY, ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND FDI

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Keywords: Income disparity, Economic integration, FDI, Social welfare  
JEL classification: F15, F23

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Essential title page information

- **Manuscript Title**: title of a manuscript should use bold and larger font and be center justified.

- **Author names and author affiliations**: present the author’s affiliation below the author’s name in separate lines. If there is more than one author, please separate each author with larger line spacing. Each author and his/her affiliation should be center justified. It is recommended to have the full title of an affiliation, for example, use “Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica” instead of “Inst. of Econ., Acad. Sinica”, “Institute of Economics, National Taiwan University” instead of “Inst. of Econ., Natl. Taiwan Univ.”, “University of California at Los Angeles” instead of “UCLA”, “Institute of Social Sciences” instead of “Inst. of Soc. Sci.”, “Institute of Financial and Banking” instead of “Inst. Financial and Bank”, “Department of International Management” instead of “Dept. of Intl. Management”.

- **Keywords**: provide 3 to 7 keywords which can reveal the topics of the paper.

- **JEL classification**: list 1 to 3 JEL (Journal of Economic Literature) classification codes to define the categories of the paper.

- **Footnote in the title page**: The most important content for the footnote in the title page is listing the contact address, telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address of the corresponding author. Acknowledgements and a brief description of the background of the paper can be included.

In addition to the title page, the abstract page of a manuscript should be an independent page (must be able to stand alone) without page numbering and follow next to the title page. A Chinese abstract should contain less than 250 words and an English abstract less than 200 words.

For manuscripts in Chinese, the author(s) should translate the contents in the title
page and abstract page into English except the footnotes and place them at the end of
the manuscripts. Similarly, for manuscripts in English, the author(s) should translate
their title page and abstract page into Chinese too (excluding footnotes) and place
them at the end of the manuscripts as the end page. The format requirement of the end
page is the same as the title and abstract pages.

3. Text

. Indention: The text of a manuscript should be left-aligned. The first line of each
paragraph should be indented 2 to 3 words for manuscripts in Chinese and 5-8
letters indented for manuscripts in English. The only exception is that the first line
of the first paragraph in each section does not need to be indented.

. Punctuation: For manuscripts in Chinese, punctuations like commas, periods,
semicolons, should be properly used in order to facilitate easy reading. Do not
only use commas to separate sentences in a paragraph and be careful not to let
punctuation be at the beginning of a line, for example:

| Do not use only commas to separate sentences in a paragraph, instead punctuations like commas, periods and semicolons, etc. should be properly used. |

The above, a comma appearing at the beginning of a line is improper. In addition,
using single quotation or double quotation marks, the marks for the right side
and left side should be symmetrical, for example:

| Most people translate “panel data” to ‘panel data or tracking data’, ... |

A common mistake is to quote the wrong direction of the left mark either for
single quotation or double quotation marks as the following.

| Most people translate ”panel data” to ‘panel data or tracking data’, ... |
The instruction for punctuations used in mathematical formulas will be given later. Some software (i.e., Microsoft word) displays punctuations such as commas, periods, semicolons, colons and parentheses in Chinese manuscripts two formats. Commas and periods sometimes will be shown either in the center or in the underscore positions; however, semicolons, colons and parentheses are sometimes a little bit distant from or too close to the previous text. If you do not pay attention on the difference, it might cause the punctuation marks to be too close either before or after the text.

**Abbreviations and translations for some specialized terminology:** For manuscripts in Chinese, you might encounter some terms or phrases which are difficult to translate or some specialized terminology translated from a foreign language. In such cases, you might need to use the direct foreign terminology or the abbreviation of the foreign terminology. The writing styles of these foreign citations are shown in the following example:

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Based on Markov switching model, GARCH (generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedastic) constructs a dynamically econometric model that can identify the turning points of business cycles. This model allows intertemporal correlation exists between the pre- and post- statuses, so it is more able to grasp the persistence and volatility of the time series data. In general, it is estimated that Markov switching model or GARCH models adopt “approximate maximum likelihood method”, but we are here trying to use the generalized method of moment (GMM).
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From the example shown above, if you use some specialized terms translated from a foreign language, you must use parentheses to show the original terms after using these translated terms. For those terms which are difficult to be translated, you can use the terms in its original language or its abbreviations. At the first occurrence of a foreign language abbreviation, you should spell out the
whole words in parentheses immediately after the abbreviation is used and do not capitalize the first letter of a word unless it is a proper noun. When a foreign specialized term or abbreviation first appears, it will need a foreign citation. You do not need it again. The translations for specialized terms should be consistent in the entire text. Please do not overuse foreign citations and do not overlap using the abbreviation and the whole spelling of a terminology in the text. Do not interact using a terminology in a foreign language and its translation. When Chinese and a foreign language are used mixing together, give proper spacing between them especially when there are parentheses, such as「… heteroskedastic」 is an improper case.

. **Footnotes**: Whenever it needs a footnote, use superscript Arabic numerals, such as ¹, ²… If a footnote is needed at the end of a sentence, place the consecutive footnote numeral right after the punctuation of the sentence. The content of a footnote should be placed at the bottom of the same page as the text with smaller fonts. If there is more than one footnote at one page, proper line spacing is necessary to separate each footnote (Please see example(s) of how to use footnotes in this guideline.) Footnotes containing too many mathematical formulas should be avoided as much as possible especially for the singular mathematical formula (detail please see Sec. 4 of this guideline.) Excess use of footnotes can confuse readers, so you should avoid it as you can and try to place them in the text.

. **Underlines, boldface type and Italic type**: Underlines are not allowed in the entire manuscript. If you want to emphasize some words or phrases, boldfaces are allowed for manuscripts in Chinese and Italics for manuscripts in English; however, you should use boldfaces and Italics as few as you can.
Numbers: For single digit numbers used in a Chinese manuscript, you can use Chinese numerical characters such as 一, 二, 三, ..., or one, two, three, ... for manuscript in English. For digits more than two, you can use Arabic numerals. For numbers more than a thousand or one million, a comma should be used every other three digits from the right to the left to make it clear, for example, the correct format for 21543678 should be 21,543,678.

4. Mathematical symbols and mathematical expressions (formulas)
Mathematical symbols and mathematical formulas are generally called “mathematical expressions.” The formats of a mathematical expression in a manuscript can be categorized to two: one is that the mathematical expression is running in the paragraph of the text called “in-text mathematical expression” and the other is an independent mathematical expression which has a larger line spacing separating with the text and is called “independent mathematical expression”. A independent mathematical expression is used when there are important mathematical formulas or complicated mathematical derivations.

English letters for mathematical symbols: When English letters are used as mathematical symbols, please use letters in Italic types even for the mathematical symbols running in the text. Please see the example as below:

\[
Y_t = \left[ aX_{1t} + (1 - a)X_{2t} \right]Z_t^b - c \cdot W_t.
\]

Where \( Y_t \) can be an ARIMA \((p, d, q)\) time series; Constants \( a, b \) and \( c \) have the following constraints: \( a \) must be between 0 and 1, \( b \in [a,1] \), and \( c \) is a positive number...
Here, $W, X, Y, Z, a, b, c$ and especially $p, d, q$ used as mathematical symbols either in the text or in an independent mathematical expression are written in Italic types. In addition, some commonly used mathematical symbols such as $\exp, \log, \ln, \sin, \cos, \lim, \max, \min, \inf, \sup, \det$ (determinant), $P$ (probability), $E$ (expected value), $\text{Var}$ (variable), $\text{Cov}$ (covariance), $\text{Corr}$ (correlation coefficient), etc., should be in roman. Please see the example as below:

$$\max_x h[\ln(x), \sin(y)], \quad \text{where} \quad y = \frac{\exp(x)}{\cos(x)}.$$ 

Here, English letters $x, y$ and $h$ in Italic types are symbols representing variables and functions; however, mathematical functions like $\max, \ln, \exp, \sin$ and $\cos$ are written in standard (normal) English letters. Please be aware that “where” used in the formula above is written in standard (normal) English letters. Nevertheless, if it is written in Italics as “where”, each of its letters, $w, h, e$ and $r$ could be misled as a variable symbol. At the end, please watch the importance of leaving spacing to evenly the different items at the same row or line. Proper spacing is necessary for even between $\max$ and $h$, and spacing before and after “where”. Especially space after a comma should be larger for easy reading. Issues with regard to standard font type and Italic type, please see another example as below:

$$Y_i = f(\text{sale}_i, \text{plant}_i, \text{age}_i, \text{FDI}_i \mid X_i; q),$$
$$Z_i = g(\text{sale}_i, \text{INDUSTRY}_i, \text{LABOR}_i, \text{CAPITAL}_i \mid X_i; a).$$

Here, $Y, Z$ and $X$, are all symbols of variables, so they are in Italic types. However, $\text{sale}, \text{plant}, \text{age}, \text{FDI}, \text{INDUSTRY}, \text{LABOR},$ and $\text{CAPITAL}$ are the abbreviations or codes for the names of variables, which are composed of more than one English letter and should be written in a standard English font type.
. **Notations for matrixes and vectors**: Matrix should be denoted by a capitalized English letter or capitalized Greek letter; however, vectors should be expressed by an English or Greek letter with small case. Please see the example as below:

\[ y_i = x_i^T \beta z + \varepsilon_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, n, \]

Here,

\[ \text{E} (\varepsilon_i) = 0, \quad \text{Var} (\varepsilon_i) = \sigma^2, \quad \text{Cov} (\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) = 0, \text{ for } i \neq j, \]

or can be expressed in a matrix form as:

\[ y = X \beta + \varepsilon, \quad \text{where} \quad \text{E}(\varepsilon) = 0 \quad \text{Var}(\varepsilon) = \sigma^2, I_n. \]

Here, the small case but bold type letters as \( x, y, \beta, \varepsilon \) and \( \theta \) are all notations to represent vectors; however, capitalized and bold type \( X \) and \( I_n \) are notations for matrix. Note that a transposition is necessary when a matrix or vector having the process of computation and an apostrophe must be expressed and not omitted.

. **Essential information for a independent mathematical expression**: The examples with regard to independent mathematical expressions above mentioned, there is a proper punctuation at the end of a independent mathematical expression. If there is more than one item in a row (line), there should be a comma or semicolon to distinguish each item. Please note that in the previous example, the Chinese phrases following next to the independent mathematical expression 「Here」 and 「or can be expressed in a matrix form as:」 should not be indented unless there is another new paragraph in the text following right after the independent mathematical expression, which could be an exception.

. **Consecutive numerals for mathematical expressions**: Important independent mathematical expressions or a mathematical expression which could be used or cited in other places of the text should have a consecutive number. The
The econometric model with time series we use is set as follows:

\[
\phi(L)(y_t - \mu) = \theta(L)\varepsilon_t, \\
\varepsilon_t = \sqrt{h_t}u_t, \\
h_t = \omega + \beta(L)h_t + \alpha(L)\varepsilon_t^2,
\]

(1), (2), (3)

Here, \( u \) is the unconditional expected value for time series \( y_t \), the expected value of \( u \) is 0; the i.i.d. (Identical Independent Distribution) of random variance = 1 and \( h_t \) is a conditional variance, ...

. The positions of independent mathematical expressions: The independent mathematical expression can be either center justified (see the example shown above) or left-aligned. For the left-aligned format, some proper spaces left for indentation is necessary.

. A independent mathematical expression includes multiple equalities: If a independent mathematical expression includes multiple equal signs, the equal signs should be aligned. Please see an example below:

\[
\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}) \equiv \mathbb{E} (\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2 \\
= \mathbb{E} (\hat{\theta} - \mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}))^2 + [\mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}) - \theta]^2 \\
= \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) + [\text{Bias}(\hat{\theta})]^2.
\]

. Lengthy independent mathematical expression: If the length of a independent mathematical expression is longer than the width of a page, it should be
the example as below:

\[
\ln L = \sum_{j=1}^{J} \sum_{t=1}^{N_j} \left\{ \ln \theta_j - y_{jt} \theta_j + x_{jt} \pi_j \\
- \exp(-y_{jt} \theta_j - x_{jt} \delta_j) \left[ 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{J} \exp(x_{jt} (\pi_k + \delta_k)) \right] \right\}.
\]

. The use of parentheses (round brackets), brackets (square brackets) and braces: The example above shows the use of multiple brackets. Parentheses or round brackets should be in the innermost followed by brackets or square brackets and then braces at the outermost. The sizes of brackets depend on the height of the equation inside the brackets. The brackets should be large enough to over cover the highest and lowest points or margins of the equation. The following example is a consequence (result) using too small brackets. The too small brackets and parentheses used in the left hand equation obviously are not as clear as those used in the equation at the right hand side.

\[
\left[ \left( \frac{12}{7} \cdot \frac{a}{b} - \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} \right) z + \frac{z^2}{\Delta} \right], \quad \left[ \left( \frac{12}{7} \cdot \frac{a}{b} - \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} \right) z + \frac{z^2}{\Delta} \right].
\]

. Multi-line mathematical symbols: There are many mathematical symbols which require two or three rows of notations. For example:

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i, \quad \prod_{i=1}^{n} y_i, \quad \int_{0}^{\infty} g(x)dx, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \bar{x}_n, \quad \max_{i \in A} z_i, \quad e^{ax+by}.
\]
If the in-text mathematical expression contains the symbols as above, in order not to compress the texts in the upper and lower lines, a horizontal typesetting can be used as follows.

\[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i, \quad \prod_{i=1}^{n} y_i, \quad \int_{0}^{\infty} g(x)dx, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \bar{x}_n, \quad \max_{i \in A} z_i, \quad \exp(ax + by). \]

Similarly, the following fractions,

\[ \frac{3}{4}, \quad \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}, \quad \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx}, \]

can be presented in a horizontal typesetting in a text as

\[ 3/4, \quad \sin(x)/\cos(x), \quad \partial f(x)/\partial x, \quad dy/dx. \]

Please see the following example:

Based on the definition of cumulative distribution function, the relationship between cumulative distribution function \( F(\cdot) \) and density function \( f(\cdot) \) is

\[ F(x) = \int_{-x}^{x} f(t)dt \quad \text{and} \quad f(x) = dF(x)/dx. \]

As for the definition of expected value, it then \( E(x) = \int_{-x}^{x} xf(x)dx \). With regard to the definition of variance, from equation (4), you can obtain \( (dX_i/d\alpha)|_{\alpha=0} = (X_i^2 - P_i)/(c - X_i) \); therefore, \( \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{ X_i \} \) has to satisfy the condition of equation (2)…

The symbols for integration, differentiation, fraction and maximum value in equations in the text of the example above are all displayed in a horizontal typesetting which will not compress the texts in the upper and lower lines. If the in-text mathematical expression is too complicated and lengthy, it should be considered to be shown in a single line.

Formats for theorems: Theorem, proposition, lemma, corollary, assumptions, etc. have their own fixed writing styles. For example, to display any of these, the
spacing from any of it to the upper and lower text lines should be larger. The caption of a theorem should use bold type and label it with consecutive Arabic numerals such as 1, 2,… As for theorems in the appendix, consecutive A1, A2,… should be used. If there is a special term for a theorem, place the term in parentheses following the consecutive Arabic number of the theorem. Please see the following example.

We therefore can obtain the following results:

Theorem 1 (Functional central limit theorem), assume \( x_t \) is a stable time series which satisfies equations (1) and (3), then

\[
\sqrt{T} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{[T/\Delta]} (x_t - \mu) \Rightarrow B(s),
\]

Here, \( \Rightarrow \) represents weak convergence, \([z]\) is the greatest integer smaller or equal to \( z \), and \( B(s) \) is Brownian motion.

The above proof is placed in the appendix. Please note that in fact the Functional central limit theorem is a generalized central limit theorem. The related results are …

5. Figures and Tables

A manuscript can include figures or tables wherein figures should be used as few as possible but you can make use of tables (tables are recommended).

. **Position:** Please place figures or tables at the place where you first use it. Figures and tables can be mixed with the text at the same page, but they should be at the top of a page. Proper spacing between the figures and tables and the text is necessary. Figures and tables might be an independent page, if so, please label such as “Insert Figure 1 here”, “Insert Table 2 here” in the positions where they should appear in the text but without page numbers. Figures and tables without
page numbers should be placed according to the sequence they appear in the text at the end of the manuscript.

. **Captions**: Every figure or table should have a consecutive number before its caption appears, which for manuscripts in English are “Figure 1”, “Figure 2” and “Table 1”, “Table 2” and so on. The consecutive numbers for appendix are “Figure A1”, “Figure A2” or “Table A1” for manuscripts in English. After the consecutive number of a figure or a table, a caption should be provided to indicate the content of the figure or table.

. **Source materials**: If the content of a figure or table is cited from other source but not created from your ideas, you need to indicate the source.

. **Content of tables**: the contents of a table should be as independent as possible, which means readers do not need to look for (check) the explanation of the contents of a table elsewhere in the paper. Any special symbol (code), a foreign language abbreviation, source material and even calculation methods should be clearly explained in the footnotes of the table. The formats for the footnote in the table are similar to those in the text, which means using smaller fonts and avoiding too many mathematical formulas in the content. If there is more than one footnote, they should be clearly distinguished.

. **Statistics list**: When parameter estimates are listed, please be sure to attach the corresponding standard deviations, \( t \) statistics, \( p \) values or confidence intervals (choose 1 from the four) and indicate what you have listed in a significant place of the table. Many authors will indicate the significance level for the parameter estimates with a superscript asterisk. Please use an asterisk to reveal a weak level of significance, for example 5% of significance level; use two asterisks to demonstrate a stronger level of significance such as 1% of significance level. Parameter estimates with more asterisks reveal more statistically significant.
The first column and first row of a table: The first column and first row of a table mostly are used as a labeling purpose. The first column lists the names of the variables and the first row labels the content of each column. When using these label names, the Chinese manuscripts should try to use Chinese labeling names and the first letter of the English labeling names should be capitalized. Except for well-known foreign abbreviations, please try not to use the acronym or abbreviation. If an acronym or abbreviation must be used for conciseness, the meaning of each acronym or abbreviation in the footnotes of the table should be included.

Digits before and after the decimal point: If the numbers listed in the same column or same row have the same attributes, then these numbers should have the same number of decimal places after the decimal points. The number of decimal places is limited to four. If the number of decimal places is the same in the same column, you should align the numbers by the decimal point for the entire column. If the value of a number is too small to enable the number of digits after the decimal point to be one to two significant nonzero numbers, the number should be expressed as $x.xxx \times 10^{-n}$. Conversely, if the value of a number is too large the number should be expressed as $x.xxx \times 10^n$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1 Estimation results of wage equation (1976-1999)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanatory variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\rho$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of samples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1. ** denotes levels of significance less than 1% are significant estimated values; * means levels of significance less than 5% are significant estimated values.
2. $\rho$ is adjustment factor (coefficient) or regulation factor (coefficient).
Source: Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.
. **demarcation lines for tables**: use of vertical lines should be avoided, but you can make use of horizontal lines for demarcation in a table. A horizontal separating line can clearly demarcate (distinguish) the adjacent upper or lower parts of the table in which the contents are different from the current line. If the contents listed in the adjacent columns are completely different types of content, you can expand the space between two columns to increase the visibility.

6. **Reference style**

. **Formats for reference citations**: The basic format for reference citations in the text is the author’s last name followed by year of publication (use western calendar year) in parentheses or list both author’s last name and year of publication in parentheses. If there is more than one publication by the same author cited, list the author’s last name only once and place the different years of publications in parentheses. If there is an author who has more than one publication published in the same year cited, use a, b, c after the publication year to distinguish them. If a paper which has three or more than three authors is cited, you can list the first author’s last name and then follow “et al.” for the manuscripts. Below is an example:

> The literature on licensing has focused mainly on the optimal form (i.e., royalty, or fixed fee) of contracts. In their seminal paper, Kamien and Tauman (1986) show that it is more profitable for an outsider licensor to license a non-drastic innovation by means of a fixed fee than a royalty. A similar result can also be found in Katz and Shapiro (1985, 1986) and Kamien et al. (1992).

When a reference is cited, please be aware to leave a proper space between author’s name and publication year. Mussa(1974) is not a proper way of writing, but Mussa (1974) is.
. **Essential information when citing a reference**: All the reference citations should be listed in the “references” section at the end of the manuscript. Conversely, references not cited should not appear in the “references” section, which means the reference cited in the text and appeared in the reference section should strictly correspond to each other. If some new or significant idea or viewpoint in a manuscript is not created or originated by the author(s), you should cite or acknowledge the related sources. The consequences will be serious if you omit to list the related literature you cited on purpose or maliciously. Violations such as plagiarism will be treated seriously. In contrast, you should not overuse citations but only cite those directly related literature; a citation is not needed when a general perspective or analysis can be found in a textbook.

. **Reference formats for western languages**: please see the following examples for reference formats of western languages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The references should be arranged according to the alphabetical order of the last name of the first author. As for punctuations, brackets, upper and lower cases (prepositions, conjunctions and the article (capitalized the initial word of a title)
are not necessary to have the first letter capitalized), initials and sorting of the author’s name, usage of “and”, journal title or special monograph in Italic types, they need to strictly follow the rules. Please remember to place the comma at the end of an article title inside the quotation marks. If there is a question mark at the end of an article title, then the comma can be omitted. There will be only a volume number listed in a citation in Western languages and issue number can be omitted. The city of the publisher located and the full name of the publisher should be listed in detail for a special monograph.

Notice for listing references: If you have both Chinese and western language reference citations, please list Chinese then western language citations. If one author has more than one papers cited, please list citations according to the year orders; however, the author names still need to be listed one by one and should not simplify them as a dashed line. If the same author as the first author and co-published papers together with different authors, list all the papers by the independent author first; then list all the other co-published papers according to the alphabetical order of the 2nd author. The citation must be always up to date, especially for those original unpublished papers or papers recently accepted. Once these papers are published, the author must update the new citation information accordingly.