SUBMISSION TO JOURNAL

JOURNAL SUBMISSION

The Journal of Legal Studies in Business (JLSB) is the official publication of the Southeastern Academy of Legal Studies in Business and is published once per year. Through 2008, JLSB was a print publication; beginning in 2009, an online supplementary “pocket part” accompanies the print volume. The JLSB print volume will continue to serve its mission of providing an important publication vehicle for academic scholarship based on substantive research relevant to business and law. The mission of the JLSB online supplement will be to provide publishing opportunities for authors producing pedagogical scholarship concerning law and business-related higher education outside of law school; the articles published in the JLSB online supplement comprise a significant resource for members of the Academy of Legal Studies in Business, members of ALSB regional affiliates, and others concerned with legal pedagogy.

MANUSCRIPTS

The Journal does not accept published manuscripts or those that will be published elsewhere. Manuscripts may be sent simultaneously to other journals on the condition that the author(s) undertake to inform the appropriate editor immediately if the work is to be published elsewhere. All manuscripts and book reviews are sent electronically only to Stephanie Sipe at ssipet@georgiasouthern.edu. If submitting for the Best Paper Award for the annual conference of Southeastern Academy of Legal Studies in Business, the subject line in your email should read “SEALSB Best Paper Award.” If submitting otherwise than for the best paper award, the subject line in your email should read “JLSB manuscript submission.”

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All copy, including footnotes and indented portions of both text and footnotes, must be at least double-spaced with wide margins, using Microsoft Word. Because the Journal uses blind reviewing, the manuscript must not identify the author. However, the manuscript’s first page should include the title of the piece. The author’s or authors’ name(s), institutional affiliation(s), address(es) and phone number(s) should appear on either the cover letter accompanying the manuscript or on a removable title page. All footnotes should be in compliance with the style and typeface rules stated in the latest edition of A Uniform System of Citation (the “Bluebook”). The author is primarily responsible for compliance with this system of citation and for the accuracy of the notes. Authors of manuscripts accepted for publication will be responsible for providing a final electronic version formatted according to Journal guidelines.

TABLES AND FIGURES

Tables, figures and/or charts will be placed at the end of the manuscript as Appendices. They should contain an explanatory heading and, if appropriate, should show the source at the bottom. Authors must provide a final electronic version of Appendices formatted according to Journal guidelines.
ACTION

Consideration of the manuscript is normally complete within eight to twelve weeks of their receipt. Accepted manuscripts will normally be published within six to twelve months of their acceptance.

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EDITOR’S CORNER: SERVING UP AN ECLECTIC MIX
OF BUSINESS LAW ARTICLES

Konrad S. Lee

I have thoroughly enjoyed preparing Volume 17 of the Journal of Legal Studies in Business (JLSB) for publication, my last as editor-in-chief of JLSB. A new administrative role at the Jon M. Huntsman School of Business will prevent me from continuing in this assignment. While I served as editor of Volume 17, its production is the work of many authors, staff editors, and reviewers. Both Senior Articles Editor Stephanie Sipe and Articles Editor Christina Benson deserve much praise for their devoted efforts to make the journal better. We also owe our publisher, Cengage Learning, a huge debt of gratitude for publishing JLSB. Vicky True has most ably represented Cengage Learning in the publication process. The incoming executive editorial board will be Stephanie Sipe as Editor-in-Chief and Christina Benson as Senior Articles Editor. Improvements at the JLSB this year include increasing the quantum of available reviewers and adding law student staff to assist in the Blue Book compliance process as well as entering into a licensing agreement with EBESCO, a law review aggregation service that allows for greater online access to the Journal.

As Carol Bast did before me, it might be useful to briefly describe the editorial process here. The editor-in-chief receives a manuscript from an author, reviews it briefly for compliance with the mission of JLSB, and removes identifying information. Then, the editor-in-chief either sends a desk reject to those manuscripts falling outside the perimeters of the JLSB mission, with the author encouraged to submit elsewhere, or transmits the manuscripts to three JLSB reviewers, with reviews requested within four weeks. Typically, reviewers complete the review form and digitally mark up a copy of the manuscript with suggested revisions, with authors generally asking for reviewers to provide the most guidance possible.

The JLSB reviewer considers the manuscript on “substantive matters,” such as the “importance and timeliness of the topic,” the “suitability of the topic for the JLSB audience,” the “overall quality (including originality) of the author’s analysis of the topic;” the “thoroughness of discussion,” and the “thoroughness of research and adequacy of authority.” The reviewer evaluates the manuscript on “readability,” meaning “style (grammar, punctuation, clarity, word choice, degree of editing needed)” and “organization (structure, transitions, ‘flow,’ logical development of topics),” and on “adherence to Bluebook form.” Part of the review requires a check of footnotes for accuracy of content. The reviewer provides an overall recommendation of “conditional acceptance,” “revise, resubmission encouraged,” “reject” (where “substantial” effort would be required to make the manuscript publishable), or “not consider” (because the “subject matter is not appropriate for the JLSB,” the manuscript “duplicates material presented in recent articles,” or the “treatment lacks rigor”).

Two of the most important tasks for the JLSB editor-in-chief are to determine whether each manuscript is ready for conditional acceptance and to notify the author of the final decision; at this time, the editor-in-chief provides the author copies of the reviews and the marked-up manuscript. Most manuscripts receive a revise and resubmit or a rejection upon initial submission, with a very small number receiving either a conditional acceptance or a not consider. If an author chooses to revise the manuscript in line with the reviewers’ suggestions, the same three reviewers evaluate the resubmission.

An author who receives a conditional acceptance makes any necessary revisions and signs the copyright agreement. The editor-in-chief then prepares the table of contents and the Editor’s Corner, formats all documents to be camera-ready, and transmits the documents to the publisher. The JLSB volume is published approximately twelve weeks later.
Volume 17, which contains five articles, satisfies the goals of a general interest business law journal as each article reflects the research interests of its author and provides the reader with exposure to a range of views.

*Is it Worth the Paper It’s Written On?: Examining Small Claims Court Judgment Enforcement in Canada and the United States*, written by Shelley McGill, discusses the system of remedies available to small claims litigants in several Canadian provinces and selected U.S. states, including New York and California. The article offers a framework for small claims relief, which combines the favorable elements of each country’s systems into an integrated whole.

The second article, authored by Henry Lowenstein, the *Fundamental Rights of Consumer Liberty: The Unconstitutionality of ObamaCare’s Individual Health Insurance Mandate*, argues that the Individual Mandate of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 is incongruent with constitutional provisions against government infringement of fundamental liberties. The paper argues that the implications of forcing economic action by a citizen are far-reaching, not just for health care, but for all economic life.

*Social Media and Privacy: When Personal Posts Intersect with the Business of Litigation*, by Jeanne Kosieradzki, is a primer on the interplay between protected privacy rights and the extent to which internet postings are discoverable in business litigation.

The fourth article is Cynthia Brown’s *Toy Gun Manufacturers: A New Target for Negligent Marketing Liability*. This work examines the extent of toy gun manufacturer liability for injuries resulting from incidents where toy guns were perceived as real.

*Passing the Buck in Tenure Decisions: The Increasing Risk of Judicial Intervention under the Equal Protection Clause*, by Roger W. Reinsch, Matthew K. Titus, and Amy B. Hietapelto, argues that, at academic institutions, the criteria for determining tenure and promotion requirements is so different from one department to another that universities risk liability for legal challenges to tenure denial under the Equal Protection Clause.

Enjoy.