

INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS

All submissions must be in English using Oxford English Dictionary spelling throughout, except where quotations demand otherwise.

The Griffith Law Review Association retains full editorial control but accepts no responsibility for statements made by authors.

Disk Copies

Should be in the following formats: Wordperfect, MS DOS Word or MacIntosh Word.
They can be 3 1/2" or 5 3/4" disks.

Hard Copies

Should be double spaced on one side of A4 with a 5 cm left margin.

Length

Not to normally exceed 7 000 words.

Language

It is the Association's policy that non-sexist language be used in all articles published in the review.

Quotations

Substantial quotations - more than two lines - should be indented without using quotation marks.

Single quotation marks should be used for direct quotations.

Quoted quotations should be enclosed in double quotation marks.

Biographical Details

Appear in an asterisked note preceding the footnotes.

These details will be removed from articles sent to be refereed.

Footnotes

Numbered consecutively throughout.

Appear at the foot of each page.

Bibliographical details, case citations and other reference details should appear in the footnotes.

References and Citations

Cases

The full citation of a case should always be used when a case is first mentioned:

The names of the first plaintiff and first defendant are set out in italics separated by a "v" followed by:

Year

Volume Number

Abbreviated Name of Reports

Page Number (without p)

eg *Commonwealth of Australia v Verwayen* (1990) 170 CLR 447.

Do not include *Ors, Anor, The State of, City Council of* etc.

Subsequent references may be abbreviated: eg *Verwayen's Case*.

Page references other than to the initial page in reports are preceded by 'at',

eg *Commonwealth of Australia v Verwayen* (1990) 170 CLR 394 at 400, 409-413, 432ff.

Books

Bibliographic details should be cited in the following order:

Author of Book, Chapter or Essay

Title of Chapter or Essay (if applicable) in single inverted commas

Author or Editor (if applicable) of Book

Complete Title of Book (in italics)

Edition Number (if not first issue)

Volume Number (if applicable)

Place of Publication

Publisher

Year of Publication

Page Number(s) where necessary (without p)

eg Sampford, C., 'The Dimensions of Rights and Their Statutory Protection', in Sampford, C. and D.J.Galligan (eds), *Law, Rights and the Welfare State*, Sydney, Croom Helm, 1986, 171 at 174.

Journal Articles

Bibliographic details should be cited in the following order:

Author

Title of article in single inverted commas

Year

Volume Number

Title of Journal in italics and abbreviated as recommended by journal

Number of issue if each issue is separately paginated

Page Number(s) without p

eg Le Brun, M.J. and E.E.Clark, 'The Growth Legal Education in Australian Secondary Schools: Implications for Tertiary and Secondary Legal Education', (1989) 1 *Legal Education Review*, 217.

eg Airo-Farulla, G., 'Dirty Deeds Done Dirt Cheap: Deconstruction, Derrida, Discrimination and Difference/ance in the (High) Court', (1991) 9 *L in Con*, no.2, 102 at 105.

Unpublished Papers and Dissertations

Citation should be in the following order:

Author

Title of paper in single inverted commas

Details of event at which paper presented (name, place and date) or details of dissertation (type, field and university).

Statutes

Initial reference to a statute should be in the following form:

Short Title (in italics)
Year of Enactment
Jurisdiction (in brackets)
Section Number(s)

eg *Fair Trading Act* 1989 (Qld) s5, ss8-10.

Newspaper Articles

- If there is no author identified, details should be listed in the following order:

Newspaper (in italics)
Date
Title of Article (in single inverted commas)
Page Number(s)

eg *The Australian*, August 5 1992, 'Banned Moroccan Regains Gold', 1.

- If there is an author identified, citation should take the following form:

Author
Title of Article
Newspaper (in italics)
Date
Page Number(s)

eg Robbins, M., 'Goss Eyes Snap Poll to Avoid Fallout', *The Australian*, August 5 1992, 1 at 2.

Subsequent References

Where the footnote refers to the same source as the immediately preceding footnote a simple page reference suffices: eg At p13.

Where a previous footnote is repeated without alteration it need only be stated *supra* with the addition of the previous footnote number: eg *Supra*, n 23.

Where a reference to a book, article or paper is repeated with some alteration, the surname of the author is to be repeated with the addition of the previous footnote number and new page number(s):

eg Sampford, *supra* n 25, at 172.
eg Airo-Farulla, *supra* n 13, at 107.

Cases

Where a case reference is repeated with some alteration, citation should include its abbreviated or full title, with the addition of *supra*, the previous footnote number and new page numbers.

eg *Verwayen's Case*, *supra* n 16, at 394 at 400, 409-413, 432ff.

Statutes

Where a reference to a statute is repeated with some alteration, citation should include the short title, with the addition of *supra*, the previous footnote number and particular sections.

eg *Fair Trading Act, supra n 17, s5(9), ss52-55*

Where successive footnotes refer to sections of the same Act section numbers only may be used without repetition of the name of the Act, eg ss7 and 8.

Bibliographies

A bibliography may be included if the contributor considers it appropriate.

All references are to be listed in alphabetical order of author's last name.

All bibliographic details are to be listed in the same order as for footnotes.

For journal articles the title of the journal should be given in full:

eg Airo-Farulla G, 'Dirty Deeds Done Dirt Cheap: Deconstruction, Derrida, Discrimination and Difference/ance in the (High) Court', (1991) 9 *Law in Context*, no.2, 102.

Only newspaper articles with by-lines should be included in bibliographies.