

INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS

Contributions to the Review are invited, especially those in areas in which Griffith University places special emphasis and in which it has made significant contributions, namely: Commerce and Administration, Environmental Science, Ethics, International Business, Japanese, Media, Justice Administration, and Legal Education.

Manuscripts

The Editors request that authors submitting articles give the Review an exclusive option to publish the article for a period of one month from the date the receipt of the article is acknowledged by the Review. The Editors will use their best endeavours to advise authors within that period as to whether the reviewer has recommended publication of the article or not. Manuscripts must be submitted both on disk and in hard copy. Manuscripts in any form *will not be returned* unless a request to do so is received together with the costs of return.

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

Disk Copies

Any of the following formats are acceptable: Wordperfect, Word for Windows, MS DOS Word or MacIntosh Word. 3.5" disks are preferred.

Language

All submissions must be in English using Oxford English Dictionary spelling throughout, except where quotations demand otherwise. It is the Association's policy that non-sexist language be used in all articles published in the Review.

Quotations

Quotations of 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.

Footnotes

Appear at the foot of each page and are numbered consecutively throughout. Brief biographical details should be given in the first

footnote. These details will be removed from articles sent to be reviewed. 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). Page references other than to the initial page in reports are preceded by 'at'.

eg *Commonwealth of Australia v Verwayen* (1990) 170 CLR 447. Subsequent references may be abbreviated: eg *Verwayen's Case*.

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 numbers where necessary (without p).

eg Sampford, C, 'The Dimensions of Rights and Their Statutory Protection', in Sampford, C and DJ 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 *only* if each issue is separately paginated, Page numbers.

eg Le Brun, MJ and EE Clark, 'The Growth of Legal Education in Australian Secondary Schools: Implications for Tertiary and Secondary Legal Education', (1989) 1 *Legal Educ Review*, 217.

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) s 5, ss 8-10.

Newspaper Articles

If no author is identified, details should be listed in the following order: Newspaper (in italics), Date, Title of article (in single inverted commas), Page numbers.

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 numbers.

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

Subsequent References

Where the footnote is precisely the same as in the immediately preceding footnote, use *ibid*. If a different page is to be referred to, use *ibid* at 13. 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 numbers: eg Sampford, *supra n 25*, at 172.

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 409-413.

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*, s 5(9), ss 52-55

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