

INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS

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 article is received 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.

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

Disk and Hard Copies

Disks be in any of the following formats: Word for Windows, Wordperfect, MS DOS Word or MacIntosh Word. Hard copies should be double spaced on one side of A4 paper, with a 5 cm left margin. Both *must* be supplied.

Length

Not to normally exceed 7000 words.

Language

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

Quotations

Quotations of more than four lines of text 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

Numbered consecutively throughout and appear as footnotes, not endnotes. Brief biographical details should be given in the first footnote. Bibliographical details, case citations and other reference details should appear in the footnotes.

References and Citations

Cases

1. The full citation of a case should always be used when a case is first mentioned.
2. The names of the first plaintiff and first defendant are set out in italics separated by 'v' followed by: (Year) Volume Number Abbreviated name of reports Page number (without p).

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

3. Do not include *Ors, Anor, The State of, City Council of* etc. Subsequent references may be abbreviated: eg *Verwayen's case*.
4. 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

1. Initials and family name of author, *Book Title*; 'Title of chapter or Essay' (if applicable) **in** Editor (if applicable) *Complete Book Title*, * edn (Edition number, if not first issue), * vol (Volume number, if applicable), Publisher, Place of publication, Year, Page number(s) where necessary (without p).

eg W.E. Connelly, 'The Politics of Discourse' in M Shapiro (ed) *Language and Politics*, Basil Blackwell, Oxford, 1984, 75.

Journal Articles

1. Initials and family name of uuthor, 'Title of article' (Year) Volume number (Issue number) *Title of journal* (abbreviated as recommended by journal) Page number(s).

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

Unpublished Papers and Dissertations

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

eg Chao Xu (1996) 'Legal Protection for Folklore in China', International Conference on Artistic and Cultural Expressions, Traditional Knowledge and Protection of Heritage, University of Queensland, Brisbane, 27–29 September.

Statutes

1. Initial reference should be in the following form:

Full Title Year of Enactment (Jurisdiction) Section Number(s).

eg *Fair Trading Act* 1989 (Qld) s 5, ss 8–10.

Newspaper Articles

1. If there is no author identified:

Newspaper, Date, 'Title of Article', Page Number(s).

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

2. If there is an author identified:

Author, 'Title of Article', *Newspaper*; Date, Page Number(s).

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

Subsequent References

1. 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 *id* at 13.
2. Where a previous footnote is repeated without alteration it need only be stated *above* with the addition of the previous footnote number: **eg** *Above n 23*.
3. 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 Connelly, *above n 25* at 172.

Cases

1. 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*, *above n 16* at 409–413, 432ff.

Statutes

1. Where a reference to a statute is repeated with some alteration, citation should include the short title, with the addition of *above*, the previous footnote number and particular sections.
eg *Fair Trading Act*, *above n 17*, s 5(9), ss 52–55
2. 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** ss 7 and 8.

Bibliographies

1. A bibliography may be included if the contributor considers it appropriate. All references are to be listed in alphabetical order of author's family name. All bibliographic details are to be listed in the same order as for footnotes, other than author's name (here family name followed by initials). For journal articles, the title of the journal should be given in full.