GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

Each issue of *About Performance* is devoted to a single theme and the journal appears once a year. It is published by the Department of Performance Studies at the University of Sydney and is produced in print and online. Articles are peer reviewed in accordance with Department of Education guidelines; the journal is A-ranked in the Australian Research Council's 2010 ERA journal rankings.

A call for proposals is issued annually for that year's themed issue. Proposals are assessed by the editors and authors notified. If you are invited to submit a full paper, your article is then sent to be anonymously peer reviewed by scholars in the field who will determine if the article is publishable and whether any revisions need to be made. Final acceptance for publication is reserved until after receiving your revised article.

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**Word length**

Articles should usually be between 6,000 and 8,000 words in length.

**Submissions**

Please send your article via email on or before the specified deadline.

Articles should be sent as an attachment to the email, as a rich-text-format (RTF) file.

Include a separate page with the article title, your name, institutional affiliation, mailing address, and email address but do not leave headers or other material that will reveal your identity on the article itself. Reviewers are not given the author’s name during the review process but you will be told who has reviewed your work.

**Images**

Send images as separate files in either TIFF or JPG formats. *Do not embed images into the text document.* Images should be a minimum of 300dpi, and a minimum of 10cm on the smallest side. Please include a separate text document outlining your preferred placement for images, and clearly identified credits and captions for each image. (We will try to respect your wishes regarding placement but the final placement will depend on design layout issues.)

Do not send images unless you already have written permission from the copyright holders to reproduce them. You will be asked to provide copies of written permissions for all images to the publisher before the journal goes to the printer.
Formatting

Use single spacing between lines, left justified.

Mark a new paragraph with a double space between lines; do not use tabs or indentations for new paragraphs.

Use only one space after punctuation marks.

Do not use bold or underlining. Use italics for titles; use single inverted commas for ‘scare quotes’. Avoid the use of italics or inverted commas for emphasis.

Use an en dash (on a Mac the shortcut key is option + hyphen) for tangential comments but try to keep these to a minimum. Use the hyphen only within words.

If your article relies on specific formatting or alignment please send a formatted reference version plus RTF version as outlined above.

Quotations

Place quotations of more than three lines in a separate paragraph, without quotation marks, and indented by one cm on the left margin. Do not indent the right margin.

Place quotations of two lines and less within inverted commas. Use double inverted commas for quotations ("xxx"); use single inverted commas for quotes within quotes.

Do not put quotations in italics, except for emphasis. Acknowledge added or original emphasis immediately after the citation as ‘my emphasis’ or ‘original emphasis’ respectively: e.g. (Bloggs 2000, 18-19, my emphasis).

Indicate omissions in quotations by an ellipsis within a square bracket, not just an ellipsis.

Endnotes

Include discursive notes only (see below regarding in-text referencing), however, do not embed endnotes into the text. Instead, place the number of the endnote after the text in square brackets and add the endnote to the bottom of the article:

e.g. This is the sentence in your text. [1]

Place endnote references at the end of the sentence where possible. Reference numbers should be placed after punctuation marks. Keep endnotes to a minimum.

Referencing

Provide a list of works cited at the end of the text, and include in-text referencing for all quotations, references and citations using The Chicago Manual of Style’s author-date system.

For more detail, please refer to the latest edition of the style guide or the “Chicago-Style Citation Quick Guide” at http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html. Some examples from the Quick Guide (accessed 6 September 2010) include:

**Book – One author**
(Pollan 2006, 99–100)
**Book – Two or more authors**
(Ward and Burns 2007, 52)

For four or more authors, list all of the authors in the reference list; in the text, list only the first author, followed by *et al.* (“and others”):
(Barnes et al. 2010)

**Editor, translator, or compiler instead of author**
(Lattimore 1951, 91–92)

**Journal article in a print journal**
In the text, list the specific page numbers consulted, if any. In the reference list entry, list the page range for the whole article.
(Weinstein 2009, 440)

**Journal article in an online journal**
Include a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) if the journal lists one. A DOI is a permanent ID that, when appended to http://dx.doi.org/ in the address bar of an Internet browser, will lead to the source. If no DOI is available, list a URL. Include an access date only if one is required by your publisher or discipline.
doi:10.1086/599247.
(Kossinets and Watts 2009, 411)

**Article in a newspaper or popular magazine**
Newspaper and magazine articles may be cited in running text (“As Sheryl Stolberg and Robert Pear noted in a *New York Times* article on February 27, 2010, . . .”), and they are commonly omitted from a reference list. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. If you consulted the article online, include a URL; include an access date only if your publisher or discipline requires one. If no author is identified, begin the citation with the article title.
(Mendelsohn 2010, 68)
(Stolberg and Pear 2010)

**Paper presented at a meeting or conference**
(Adelman 2009)

**Website**
A citation to website content can often be limited to a mention in the text (“As of July 19, 2008, the McDonald’s Corporation listed on its website . . .”). If a more formal citation is desired, it may be styled as in the examples below. Because such content is subject to change, include an access date or, if available, a date that the site was last modified. In the absence of a date of publication, use the access date or last-modified date as the basis of the citation.
(Google 2009)
(McDonald's 2008)