

anzjAT

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF ARTS THERAPY

peer review manual

The Journal of ANZACATA
Australian, New Zealand and Asian
Creative Arts Therapies Association
ABN 63 072 954 388
PO Box 2391, North Brighton
VIC 3186, Australia

This manual was
updated August 2019

Contents

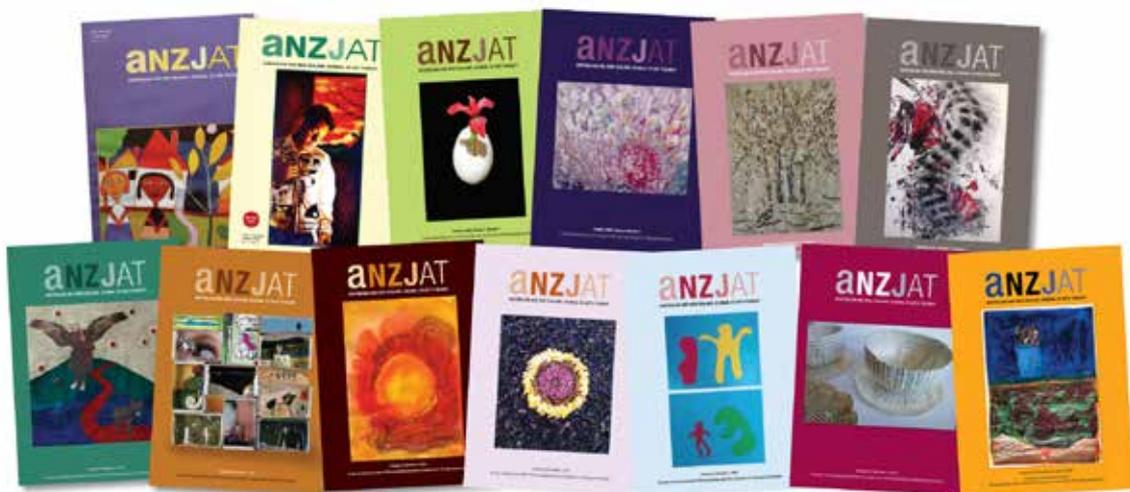
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1. About ANZJAT

The **Australian and New Zealand Journal of Arts Therapy** (ANZJAT) is the annual peer-reviewed arts therapy academic journal containing latest culturally and geographically relevant research. The journal provides a lively forum for academic research and practice-based papers with a focus on reflexivity and innovation in the field. It sets out to offer a useful resource for professionals and trainees, and to contribute to a broader knowledge and understanding of the arts therapies. ANZJAT creates opportunities and encouragement for new and established authors within Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and internationally to publish their work. The journal promotes a diversity of modalities, philosophical orientations, voices and genres.

Members are sent a hard copy edition each year after its launch at the ANZATA conference/symposium and can access the complete articles of the current and back issues of ANZJAT through the ANZATA website, free of charge.

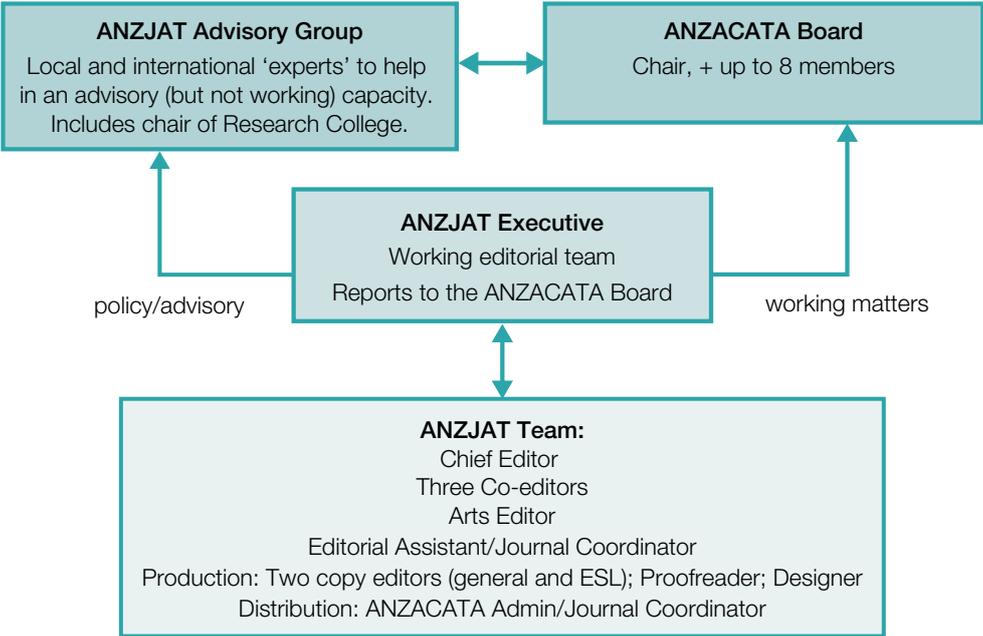
As a professional association, ANZATA encourages professional members to participate in the reviewing process. ANZATA supports reviewers to claim CPD points, in recognition that reviewing arts therapy manuscripts develops that reviewer's relevant professional skills, as well as contributing to the arts therapy profession.



2. The structure of ANZJAT

The ANZJAT Team consists of a number of voluntary and paid positions. The diagram below sets out how it all works:

ANZJAT



3. The ANZJAT team

Chief Editor



Dr Sheridan Linnell

BA(Hons), MA ATh, PhD, AThR

Sheridan is Associate Professor at Western Sydney University, where she leads the Master of Art Therapy and graduate program in counselling. She trained as part of the first WSU art therapy cohort in 1993-94. Sheridan worked for many years in community agencies and independent practice with individuals and families, particularly those dealing with the effects of abuse. She is interested in feminist, narrative and postcolonial approaches to therapy. Sheridan is a published poet whose doctoral and post-doctoral work explores the relationships of discourse, subjectivity, ethics and aesthetics in art therapy, narrative therapy and approaches to social research.

Co-Editors



Dr Catherine Camden-Pratt

DipTeach, AdvDipTranspersonalAThR, GradCertAThR, MAppSc (Social Ecology), PhD, AThR

Catherine is a nationally awarded arts-based experiential educator, and now an arts therapist in private practice. She has thirty-five years professional experience in creative education and for fifteen of these was Senior Lecturer in Social Ecology in the School of Education at Western Sydney University. Her interests there were in arts based research and pedagogy with a focus on voice/ silence and education as social justice. Catherine's sole authored popular press book from her PhD shared the stories of women growing up in families with a mother with a mental illness. She co-edited the first social ecology book in Australia, is published in scholarly books and journals, as well as in poetry and narrative anthologies and has exhibited her mixed media artworks in solo and community exhibitions. Catherine teaches into the Master of Art Therapy at Western Sydney University.



Dr Stacey Bush

Prof Doc, CAT, AThR

Stacey is an academic working at The MIECAT Institute, Melbourne Australia. In this capacity, she is involved in teaching in the Masters programme, co-ordinating practicum subjects within the program, and supervising Doctoral students. Stacey has previously worked as an arts therapist with children experiencing grief and loss. Her current interests involve exploring emergent content in process of arts making and the intersubjective relationship between artist and materials. Within this, is the collaborative relational aspect of engaging lived experiencing using multi-modal art forms to inquire into what is meaningful which drives Stacey's work practice and research interests.



Dr Deborah Green

PhD MAAT(Clinical), MEd PGDip(Adult Ed), BA(Hons)(Drama), AThR

Deborah is senior lecturer in Arts Therapy for Whitecliffe College of Arts & Design. Her arts therapy practice draws on 15 years' experience as drama and adult education lecturer, lifeskills/AIDS educator and counsellor, and community developer for the South African University and Health sectors. Following the Canterbury earthquakes in 2010/11 (New Zealand), she spent several years providing arts therapy for quake-affected adults and children and gained her PhD through the University of Auckland for a thesis exploring this work. She has published in ANZJAT, presented at various conferences in Australia, Singapore and New Zealand and is currently writing two book chapters.

Journal Coordinator/ Arts Editor/Designer



Vic Segedin

BA, MA, MFA

Vic Segedin has over twenty years experience working as a graphic designer and runs a design company called Dragonfly Design. She has managed ANZATA's communications since 2008, including coordinating and designing ANZJAT. She also is marketing and design coordinator of an arts centre and is well-versed in academic writing and referencing. Vic is also an artist and has completed an MFA at Whitecliffe College of Arts and Design.

Copy Editors and Proofreaders



Belinda Nemec

BMus, LTCL, GradDipEd&Pub, MArtAdmin, PhD

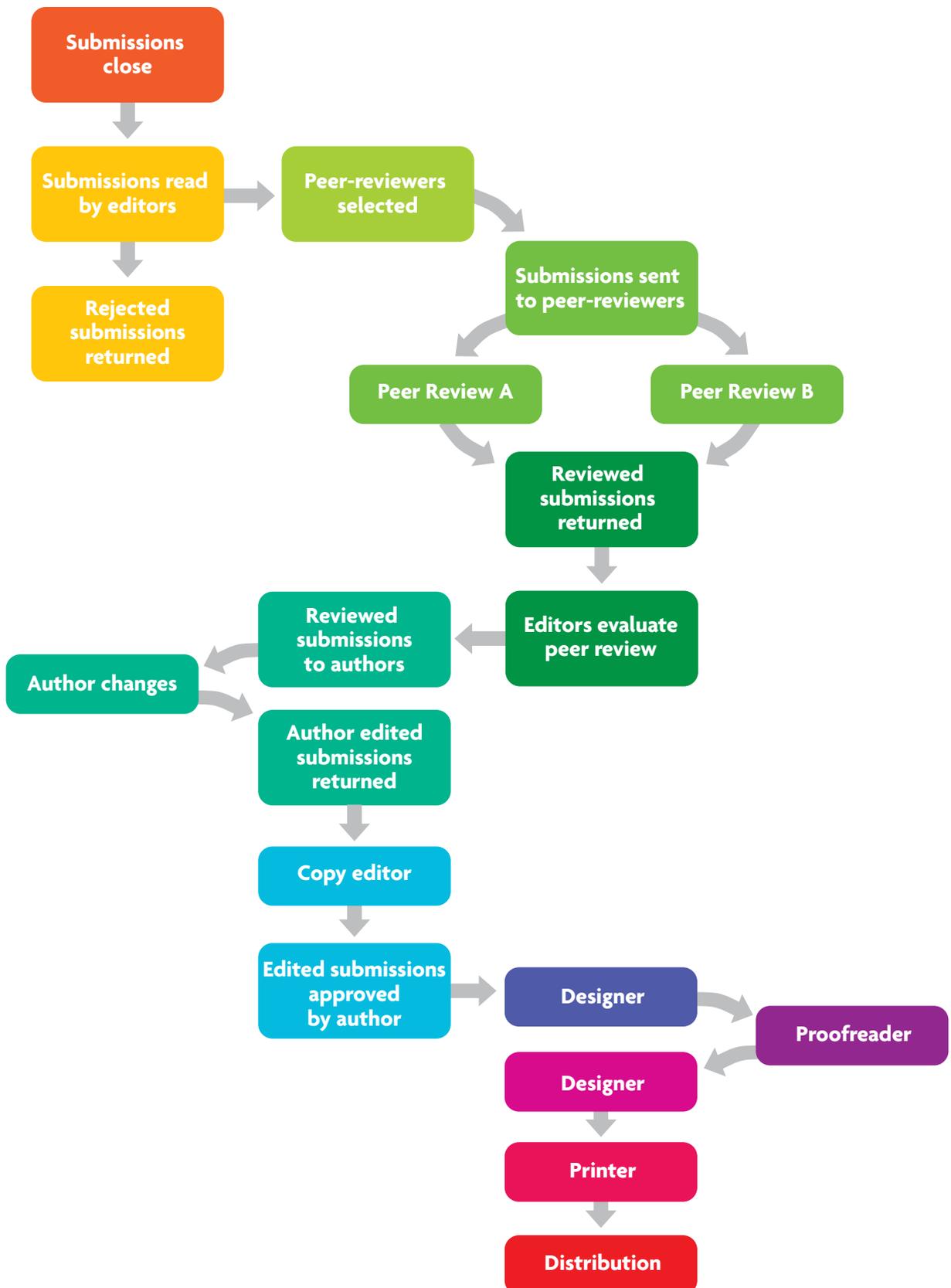
Belinda Nemec is a freelance editor, writer and researcher based in Melbourne. She is an Accredited Editor with the Institute of Professional Editors (Australia) and specialises in publications on museums and collecting, music, architectural heritage, art history, Australian history, medical history, biography and memoir.



Rigel Sorzano

Rigel Sorzano is in the third year of a PhD in Art History, at the University of Auckland. Her research focuses on the interaction between art, craft and design, and she has been involved in all those areas as a writer, a proofreader and as a maker.

4. ANZJAT peer review process



Journal content

ANZJAT only accepts original high-quality submissions in clear and well-written English that conform to the following guidelines below, ANZJAT Style Guide and have been formatted using the ANZJAT Style Template. The journal publishes the following:

- **Full-length papers:** Papers on selected themes and original research. By invitation or submission.
Word limit: 5,000 words, plus a 100 word abstract, references, tables and figures.
- **Shorter papers:** Brief practice-based papers, case studies, discussion papers including scholarly responses to previously published ANZJAT papers.
By invitation or submission.
Word Limit: 2,500 words plus a 100 word abstract, references, tables and figures, images and captions.
- **Interviews:** Conversations with and between contributors to the field of the arts therapy. By invitation and negotiation.
Word limit: 2,500 words, plus a 100 word abstract, references, tables and figures.
- **Reviews:** Well-informed balanced responses to and critiques of books, videos, performances and exhibitions. By invitation or submission.
Word limit: 1,200 words.
- **Creative contributions:** Creative writing, poetry, artworks, photo essays, illustrated stories, cartoons and documentation of performance works.
Size limit: To be negotiated prior to submission.

Submission process

1. The author sends submission and receipt of submission acknowledged by email.
2. Editorial committee considers the suitability of the submission for peer review.
At this stage, submissions not adhering to the guidelines may be rejected outright and returned to the author.
3. Editorial committee assigns two referees to review the paper. An double blind peer review process will follow.
4. The submission is returned to the editorial committee with the referees' comments and recommendations.
5. The outcome and feedback from the peer review process will then be sent to author(s). Possible outcomes are that the submission is: accepted, accepted subject to the successful completion of minor or major revisions, rejected with the option to re-submit, or rejected outright.
6. The editorial committee reserves the right to make revisions or suggest changes to the submission to improve expression, grammar, presentation and format.
7. Authors are to return revised submissions within the specified time-frame.
8. Submissions are copy-edited by an ANZATA appointed copy-editor.
9. Following the above process, the editorial committee's decision on whether to publish the submission is final.

Note: For submissions that cannot be fully anonymised, an open peer review process may be negotiated.

5. ANZJAT peer review guide

Why peer review (referee)?

When your time is stretched it's tempting to say no to requests to peer review. However, we try to match manuscripts with the peer reviewer's area of knowledge, interest and expertise so that it can be an satisfying and stimulating task and not unduly time consuming. There are a number of very valid reasons why you might accept:

- Help the author to improve the paper – in the light of your own professional expertise.
- Make the author aware of any additional literature that may provide useful comparison, or clarification of an approach.
- Assist in a rigorous process to ensure that only the best arts therapy research is published.
- Maintain your awareness of current research emerging within arts therapy.

Note: This is a anonymous peer review and your identity will only be known to the editorial team.

Investigate the journal's content

You've agreed to peer review a paper, so what should you do next? Start by familiarising yourself with this manual which includes the ANZJAT style guide and referencing criteria as well as general information about the journal.

You should also visit the ANZJAT pages on the ANZATA website where you can view previous editions back to 2008 to get a sense of the journal's usual content and style. This will help decide whether you believe that the paper being reviewed is of an appropriate standard.

Make an assessment

You will be sent the de-identified manuscript and the ANZJAT peer review form where you can indicate the relative strengths or weaknesses of the submission. Remember that authors will welcome positive feedback as well as constructive critique from you.

Key questions to ask:

- Is the paper original?
- Does the paper make a significant contribution to the existing literature?
- Will the paper be interesting to the readership of the journal?
- Is it well-written?

Make a recommendation

Once you've read the paper and have assessed its quality, you need to make a recommendation to the editors regarding publication. Should it be: accepted without revision; accepted with minor revision; accepted with major revision; revised and

resubmitted for the following year; or rejected? You will be asked to write comments to the editors and also comments that will be relaid to the author(s) to guide any author revisions. If necessary this can include making suggestions as to how the author can improve clarity, succinctness, and the overall quality of presentation. Confirm whether you feel the subject of the paper is sufficiently interesting to justify its length. If you recommend shortening it, it is useful to the author(s) if you can indicate specific areas where you think that shortening is required. If you are suggesting additions to a paper, please offer authors guidance as to how to do this and to stay within the word limit.

Unable to peer review?

It won't be possible for you to accept every invitation to peer review. Make the editors aware immediately if you suspect that you know the author or if you believe there are any potential conflicts of interest that may affect the paper under review.

If you are unable to complete your report on a paper then inform the journal coordinator as soon as possible so that the peer review process is not delayed.

After you have peer reviewed

Your feedback will be combined with that of the other peer reviewer and the editors and given to the author. Depending on how significant the necessary changes are, you may be asked to take a second look to ensure that your recommendations have been satisfactorily met.

You will be given the option to have your name included in the general list of peer reviewers published in the journal. If you are not an ANZATA member or ANZJAT subscriber, you will also be sent a complimentary copy of the journal.

6. The ANZJAT style guide

Style

Please write your text in good, grammatically correct, clear English. Authors who feel their submission may require editing to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors may wish to use one of the ANZJAT suggested copy-editors. Names and contacts can be found at www.anzata.org/anzjat/

ANZJAT encourages authors to use active verb forms. For example:

'The therapist helps the client' as opposed to 'The client is helped by the therapist' (passive form).

Please run a global search for any words that may be overly repeated throughout your submission. It pays to read it out aloud before submitting as repetition and flow is easier to see this way. Please also ensure that you run a thorough spell check before submitting.

Writing your abstract:

A concise abstract that gives an overview of the paper is required. If this is a research paper, the abstract should be written in full sentences, rather than in point form. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, references should be avoided. If it is essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

Formatting your document

The ANZJAT style template (ANZJAT_Template.docx) sets out formatting styles that all submissions must adhere to. This format enhances readability for editors, peer reviewers and copy editors, and the ANZJAT designer can easily translate the hierarchy of headings into the software used for publication.

If you have any difficulties using this template, please refer to the tutorial on 'How to use the ANZJAT template' found on www.anzata.org/anzjat/

Capitilisation

All professional designators are cited as lower case, eg. arts therapist, doctor, psychologist, not Arts Therapist, Drama Therapy.

Headings and sub-headings should follow APA^{v6} and be cited in sentence case (ie the first letter capitalised and subsequent words in lower case), eg.

'Introduction', 'Overview of the findings'

Titles of books and articles should also follow APA^{v6} and be cited in sentence case, eg.

'Hybrid creatures: Mapping the emerging shape of art therapy education in Australia, including reflections on New Zealand and Singapore.'

Hyphenation

Some examples of common expressions that need hyphenating:

art-making	mixed-method	self-directed	up-to-date
art-based	multi-modal	self-esteem	well-being
craft-making	self-care	self-harm	
evidence-based	self-confidence		

Some examples of common words not hyphenated:

artwork
dramatherapy
dramatherapist
postmodern

Numbers and numerals

1. Within copy:

Numbers used within your submission should be written out as a word up to 'twelve'.

Numerals can be used for numbers greater than twelve.

one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, 13, 14, 15 etc

2. Exceptions:

When referring to age, use numerals, eg. The client was 5 years old.

When referring to a decade it should be written in full, eg. The client was in her twenties.

When starting a sentence numbers should be written in full, eg. Thirty artworks were selected.

3. Dates:

Day, month, year, eg. 20 January 2013

No apostrophes when referring to a decade, eg. 1990s, 2000s, not 1990's, 2000's

Omit the second '20' when indicating a period of time in years, eg. 2001-08, not 2001-2008

When referring to the century, it should be written in full, eg. Twentieth-century movement
not 20th-century movement

4. Percentages

Percentages should be written in full, eg. two percent, 25 percent.

Spelling

Standard Australian spelling (see Macquarie Dictionary – <http://www.macquariedictionary.com.au>), eg. specialise, not specialize etc.

Exception – when citing quotes that use American spelling etc.

Some examples:

colour
counsellor
enquiry
focused

kilometre
labour
personalise
symbolise

programme vs program

For New Zealand articles it can be 'programme', for Australian articles it can be 'program', eg.
"The Arts Therapy Programme at Whitecliffe College" and "The Art Therapy Program at UWS".

Countries and States

Generally countries and states should be written in full, eg.
New Zealand, not NZ
Queensland, not QLD
However, USA and UK are acceptable
Exception – when the official name of an organisation uses the acronym.

Syntax

1. No double spaces after full stops.
2. Dashes should be an en dash (and not a hyphen) with a space on either side, eg.
Vicki articulates here what a number of the other women also alluded to – the creation of family heirlooms.
3. Double quotes for an actual quotation (indented without quotation marks if more than 40 words). Single quotes to define a term, eg.
Johnson (1992) defines the arena in which this transformation occurs as the 'playspace'. He states that "The playspace is an interpersonal field in an imaginative realm, consciously set off from the real world by the participants... The playspace is an enhanced space where the imagination infuses the ordinary".
4. When referring to a page number there should be a full stop after the p and no space between the full stop and the number, eg.
(p.150), not (p. 150).
5. When directing the reader to a page number within the journal, 'page' should be written in full, eg. (see page 40), not (see p. 40).
6. When directing the reader to a figure within the journal, 'Figure' should be written in full, eg. (see Figure 40), not (see fig. 40).

Acronyms

There will be some acronyms that are common use within arts therapy circles, eg. ANZATA, BAAT, AATA. These will nevertheless need to be spelt out the first time they are used and then subsequently be cited as acronyms. They do not need to be punctuated.

Referencing

All references need to follow APA 6th Edition. A detailed style guide with a quick reference function can be found at: <http://www.apastyle.org/>

A basic guide is also provided – [APAv6_StyleManual.pdf](#)

Images

All images should be provided as low resolution in appropriate positions embedded in the Word document when the submission is first submitted. If accepted for publication, the author will be requested to provide high resolution versions of the images. These must be 300dpi jpegs. They must be at least 1000px (wide or high, depending on orientation of the image) sent as individual files and not embedded in the submission. The high resolution images should follow the following naming convention:

The author's initials and the number of the image as it occurs in the submission.

Eg. DW_Image1.jpg

If you have any difficulties identifying the resolution of your images, or any difficulties saving them as high resolution images, please refer to the tutorial on basic Photoshop skills found on www.anzata.org/

Captioning and image titles

Image titles should be included below the image and adhere to the following style:

Figure number: Artist's name, *Title of work* (in italics), media, dimensions (height x width x depth) in millimetres.



Figure 3: Jo Blog, *Watercolour paint and brush*, photographic print, 297 x 210mm.

Longer descriptions in captions should also appear centred under the images.
Photographers who need to be acknowledged, eg. (Photographer: Jo Blog).

Author bio, post-nominals and photo

If you are to be published, you will be requested to provide:

1. A 100 word bio of yourself. This should be written in the third person. As you post-nominals appear under your name, you do not need to include information about what degrees you have etc in the bio.
2. Your post-nominals. Please include all tertiary level diplomas and degrees and any professional memberships. Examples can be found below as to how to cite them. You need to cite degrees according to the regulations of the University you attended. For example, Whitecliffe College's Arts Therapy degree is 'MAAT', while UWS uses 'MA ATh'. Note ANZJAT does not punctuate post-nominals.

Example 1 –

BA(Hons), MAAT, AThR

(Bachelor of Arts Honours Degree, Master of Arts in Art Therapy, ANZATA Professional Membership)

Example 2 –

BEd, DipCounselling, MA ATh, PhD, AThR, BAAT

(Bachelor of Education Degree, Diploma of Counselling, Master of Arts in Art Therapy, Doctor of Philosophy, ANZATA Professional Membership, BAAT Professional Membership)

3. A photo of yourself. This should be high resolution – see 'Images' on the previous page.

7. Referencing

Referencing and the peer review

ANZJAT does not require its peer reviewers to correct every reference in a manuscript. However, it is helpful if a peer reviewer can draw attention to poor referencing or particular errors an author may be making. The following quick guide can be used if needed.

How to use APA v6

ANZJAT requires all referencing to be in APA version 6. This section contains a quick guide to this but is not definitive. There are other more comprehensive guides available online if you need to find how to reference something that is not included below.

Documenting sources

APA requires the use of in-text parenthetical citations, not footnotes. These in-text citations lead readers to complete bibliographic information included in the alphabetical list of references at the end of the paper. In-text citations can be handled in different ways.

If you use the author's name in the sentence, simply include within parentheses the date of publication after the author's name:

Barrow (1974) found...

However, if you do not incorporate the author's name into the sentence, include the author's last name and publication date within parentheses:

...(Barrow, 1974).

Either approach may be used regardless of the number of authors.

If a source has two authors, cite both names every time the reference appears in the text.

...(Dewdney & Ross, 1994).

Dewdney and Ross (1994) found...

For a source with three, four, or five authors, cite all of the authors the first time a reference occurs. For any subsequent occurrences of the same reference, use the first author's name with "et al." signifying the other authors. Follow this with the date of the publication. Omit the year from each subsequent occurrence of the same reference falling within the same paragraph.

(Smith, Rubick, Jones, & Malcolm, 1995)

Smith et al. (1995) argued that...

(Smith et al., 1995)

For a source with six or more authors, include only the first author's name followed by "et al."

Peffer et al. (1997) contended...

(Peffer et al., 1997)

If a source has a group (corporation, government agency, association, etc.) as an author,

the name is usually spelled out in every text citation. However, if the name is long and the abbreviation is easily recognisable or understandable, spell it out for the first text citation and abbreviate for subsequent citations.

First text citation:

(Association of College and Research Libraries [ACRL], 1996)

Second or subsequent citations:

(ACRL, 1996)

ACRL (1996) found that...

In citing a specific part of a source, indicate the page, chapter, figure, table, etc. after the publication year. Abbreviate page or chapter. In addition, please refer to section 6.03 (Direct Quotation of Sources) in the APA's Publication Manual.

Example 1:

He stated, "The impact of technology on student learning is best observed when conducting focus groups" (Gallati, 1988, p.38), but he did not go into much more detail.

Example 2:

Gallati (1998) contended that "the impact of technology on student learning is best observed when conducting focus groups" (p.38).

Example 3:

Gallati (1998) discovered the following:

The impact of technology on student learning is best observed when conducting focus groups. Small, independent studies allow the researcher or instructor to witness hands-on experiences students have with technology and ways they employ various forms of technology to enhance projects, research papers, and group presentations. In addition, students willingly discuss their experiences – positive and negative - with the researcher, thus documenting the ways in which technological advances have helped or hindered their experience as a student. (p.38)

When citing information from a Web page that doesn't provide page numbers, use the paragraph abbreviation (para.) to indicate the paragraph being cited. If the Web page doesn't have visible page or paragraph numbers, cite the heading and the number of the paragraph following it.

(Myers, 2000, para. 5)

(Lehman, 2001, Recommendation section, para. 2)

Reference list

General Guidelines for Organising APA-style References Lists

In APA style, the alphabetical list of works cited is called "References." As you prepare your list of references, follow these guidelines:

1. Double space each entry and use hanging indentation (the first line of an entry isn't indented, but every subsequent line in the entry is indented five spaces).
2. Alphabetise the list of sources by the author's (or editor's) last name; if there is no

author or editor, alphabetise by the first word of the title other than a, an, or the. Use initials for an author's first and middle names. For two or more works by an author, arrange the works by date, oldest work first.

3. Use one space after periods, colons, semi-colons, and commas.
4. With two or more authors, use all authors' names rather than "et al" unless there are eight or more authors. Again, start with the last name and use initials for the first and middle names for all authors. Instead of the word "and," use an ampersand (&) and separate the names with commas.
5. The publication date should appear in parentheses directly after the last author's name; put a period after the final parenthesis. For books, list year only. For magazines, newsletters, and newspapers give the year followed by the exact date on the publication (2000, November 10). If you list two works by the same author published in the same year, alphabetise by title, unless they are part of a series.
6. Put the title of a book after the year of publication. Book titles and subtitles should be italicised. Capitalise only the first word and proper nouns in a title or subtitle.
7. Don't put titles of articles in quotation marks or italics, and, as with a book, only the first word of the article title and subtitle and any proper nouns are capitalised. Periodical titles are capitalised just as you would normally, and italicise the name of the periodical and the volume number.
8. Include the city and official state abbreviation as well as the publisher in book citations. If the city is well known, omit the state abbreviation. The publisher's name may be shortened, as long as it is easy to recognise, as in this example: New York: Harper.
9. Use p. (pp. for plurals) only before page numbers of newspaper articles and chapters in edited books, not in references to articles from magazines and journals. In contrast, parenthetical references in the text of a paper leading to specific pages always include p. or pp. – no matter what type of source.
10. Retrieval information must be given for electronic sources. The statement should provide the URL, or website address, of the source.
11. Cite personal communications only as in text citations – do not include them in the reference list.

Books, Reference Books, Government Publications

Books

Rovin, J. (1979). *The fantasy almanac*. New York: Dutton.

Wilson, C., & Grant, J. (Eds.). (1981). *The directory of possibilities*. New York: Rutledge Press.

Chapter in an Edited Book

Berry, V. (1994). Redeeming the rap music experience. In J. S. Epstein (Ed.), *Adolescents and their music: If it's too loud, you're too old* (pp.165-188). New York: Garland.

Reference Books

If there is no byline (author), begin with entry title and publication date.

Dober, R. P. (1988). Campus planning. In *Encyclopedia of architecture: Design, engineering, & construction* (Vol. 1, pp.527-539). New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Government Publications

U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (1987). *Can herbs really heal?* (HHS Publication No. FDA 87-1140). Rockville, MD: Author.

Articles in Scholarly Journals Paginated by Volume

Buckley, C. E. (2006). Golden rule reference: Face-to-face and virtual. *Reference Librarian*, 45(93), 129-136. doi:10.1300/J120v45n93 10

Magazines

Date must be the date shown on publication (day and month for weeklies and month for monthlies). Add the volume number after the title.

Armstrong, L., Yang, D. J., & Cuneo, A. (1994, February 28). The learning revolution: Technology is reshaping education – at home and at school. *Business Week*, 3360, 80-88.

Newspapers

Page numbers must be preceded with p. or pp.

Adande, J. A. (1995, December 10). By George, Buckeye wins Heisman Trophy. *Washington Post*, p.D1.

Electronic Resources

The general rule to follow for citing all Internet sources is to direct readers as closely as possible to the information being cited – whenever possible, reference specific documents rather than home or menu pages. In general, include the same elements, in the same order, as you would for a print source, and add as much electronic retrieval information as needed for others to locate the cited sources. It is only necessary to include the date the information was retrieved if it is likely the source material will change over time (for example, when citing a wiki).

Full-Text Articles from Databases

(Ex: Lexis-Nexis Academic, Academic Search Complete, OhioLINK EJC, etc.)

When citing articles (or other material) retrieved from a database, cite the article as appropriate to the format of the item (i.e. journal or newspaper). Provide the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) in the reference if one is assigned.

Paris, C. (2008, March). The changing housing system in Northern Ireland 1998-2007. *Ethnopolitics*, 7(1), 119-136. doi:10.1080/17449050701847269

Internet Articles Based on a Print Source

(Ex: Business Week Online, New York Times on the Web, etc.)

If you have accessed an article on an Internet website (not via a database), cite the article as appropriate to the format of the item (i.e. journal or newspaper), and then add the Web site URL at the end of the citation.

Sadeh, A., Raviv, A., & Gruber, R. (2001). Sleep patterns and sleep disruptions in school-age children. *Developmental Psychology*, 36, 291-301. Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/journals/releases/dev363291.pdf>

Articles from an Internet-only Journal

(Article does not appear in print journal or magazine)

Matthews, J. & Wiggins, R. (2001, December 3). Libraries, the Internet and September 11. *First Monday*, 6(12). Retrieved from http://www.firstmonday.dk/issues/issue6_12/matthews/index.html

Nonperiodical Documents on the Internet

At a minimum, a reference to an Internet source should provide a document title, date (publication date or date of retrieval), and a Web address. Use n.d. (no date) when a publication date is not known. Use chapter or paragraph identifiers in place of page numbers if available. For reports retrieved online, identify the publisher as part of the retrieval statement unless the publisher has been identified as the author.

Schwartz, B. (n.d.). *Lyme Disease*. Retrieved from the Johns Hopkins Arthritis Website: <http://www.hopkins-arthritis.com/other/lyme.html>

Association of College and Research Libraries. (2001, April 17). *Information literacy competency standards for higher education*. Retrieved from <http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/acrl/standards/informationliteracycompetency.cfm>

Benton Foundation. (1998, July 7). Barriers to closing the gap. In *Losing ground bit by bit: Low-income communities in the information age* (chap. 2). Retrieved from <http://www.benton.org/Library/Low-Income/two.html>