CALL FOR PAPERS: THE EAST AFRICAN LAW JOURNAL

Date and time: Mon, 2015-11-09 15:11

The East African Law Journal is produced by the University of Nairobi, School of Law. Since the 1960s, the journal has published papers by legal scholars and practitioners in Kenya and the East African region, as well as by researchers from all over the world who are interested in law in East Africa. The focus of the journal is law in East Africa, and the broader issues affecting its development and operation in the region. The objective of the journal is to encourage research by publishing cutting edge articles in specific areas of law in East Africa.

The Journal is currently receiving papers on any area of law, with a focus on East Africa and Africa generally, for publication in the Journaløs first issue of 2016.

Papers should be submitted to the following address:

Editors-in-Chief

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The submission deadline in 31st January 2016

Any submissions to the editorial MUST comply with the following requirements:

- 1. The submission must be original.
- 2. The submission (or part thereof) should not have already been published elsewhere.
- 3. Main heading should be Book Antiqua, capitals, font size 11 and in bold.
- 4. Sub headings should be in Book Antiqua, capitals, font size 11 numbered consecutively.
- 5. Manuscripts must be typed in Book Antiqua, font size 10.
- 6. Footnotes should be in font 8. No other form of referencing, apart from footnotes, will be accepted.
- 7. Footnotes should appear at the end of the page and must be numbered consecutively. Footnote numbers should be in superscript without any surrounding brackets.
- 8. Proper nouns or acronyms should be written in full the first time and may subsequently be written in the abbreviated form: e.g. the East African Community (EAC).
- 9. Self-made words should be in smart single quotes: e.g. -solidarismø
- 10. Words in foreign language (status quo, locus standi, etc) should be italicized.
- 11. Use UK English.
- 12. Double quotation marks should be indented to half inch (0.5ö) on both sides, should be in Book Antiqua and font size 9.
- 13. All quotations should be indented to half inch (0.5ö) on both sides, should be in Book Antiqua and font size 9.
- 14. Articles should average between 5 000 and 9 000 words (excluding footnotes) in length; case analyses should be in 1 500-2 500 words; comments/notes should not exceed 3 000 words and book reviews should be between 500-1500 words.
- 15. Authors should indicate in the manuscripts their academic qualifications and professional status.
- 16. Sources must be listed at the end of each article, giving full details.
- 17. First reference to books: e.g. MN Shaw (1991) *International Law* (Cambridge: Grotius Publications, 1991), p.233
- 18. The names of the authors should be written as follows: R Kuloba-In the case of more than one authors, the style should be as follows R Kuloba & P Mutiso
- 19. First reference to journal articles: PLO Lumumba, ∹Order 53: The Impact of Legal Notice No. 164 of 1992,ø[Volume] University of Nairobi Law Journal (1995)2
- 20. Book Chapters: e.g. FG Flinterman -The Universal Declaration of Human Rightsøin OS Scriver & AS McDonald, eds., *The United Nations and the Protection of Human Rights* (Rome: Kesweck Publishers, 1990), pp.
- 21. References to statutes **should not** be in *italics* and should be <u>underlined</u>. Constitutions should be treated likewise.
- 22. Reference to cases should adhere to the respective Law Reports citation. The name of the cases should be in *italics*.
- 23. Websites should be cited as follows, for example: <www.eastandard.com> (accessed on 14 July 2004).
- 24. Dates should be cited as follows: 23 July 2005.
- 25. Official titles should be put in the Title Case: e.g. The President of the Republic of Kenya. Capitals should be used sparingly.

<u>NOTE</u>; The submission will be submitted to a referee(s) for evaluation. The Editorial Board reserves the right to change the manuscripts to make them conform to the EALJ house style, to improve accuracy, to eliminate mistakes and ambiguity, and to bring the manuscript in line with the tenets of plain legal language.