

Voice and Speech Review Author Guidelines

The *Voice and Speech Review (VSR)* publishes three issues per year, two of which are typically general issues and one of which is typically a themed issue. We solicit articles and essays that focus on voice and speech topics and training, particularly for the performing arts. The *VSR* welcomes peer reviewed articles from a broad array of voice-oriented subjects. We also welcome scholarly essays and interviews based on personal experience that are often practical notes from the field, as well as book and other resource reviews.

- Overview, scope, and deadlines: <https://www.vasta.org/voiceandspeechreview>
- Access *VSR* articles: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rvsr20>
- Frequently asked questions: <https://www.vasta.org/vsr-faq>

Submissions

- Send book and media reviews to: vsr.reviews@vasta.org.
- Send all other article submissions to: vsr.editor@vasta.org.
- Be aware that the publication process may take several months. The *VSR* will respond to all email submissions and inquiries within two weeks.

Journal Sections

Each issue generally includes three kinds of articles:

Original Articles

These articles are often cross-disciplinary, using theories or research methodologies to explore an element of the voice field or voice pedagogy. All articles must cite primary academic sources to back up assertions. The *VSR* is one of the few academic journals that welcomes authors and articles from the humanities, the performing arts, the social sciences, and the natural sciences. The *VSR* uses double-blind peer review.

Forum Articles

Forum articles provide relevant commentary on current topics in voice. Forum pieces are often based on personal experience and use anecdotes and quotations as evidence to back up assertions. Writing for this section is often pragmatic, focused on solving problems, and is typically inspired by a coaching or teaching experience. Interviews are published in this section. Forum articles are not peer reviewed generally.

Reviews

Reviews are short, analytical responses to a book, piece of software, or app. *VSR* reviews focus on the usefulness or relevance of the material to the voice and speech community as a whole. Reviews are not peer reviewed.

- Examples, article ideas, and other author resources: <https://www.vasta.org/vsr-style-guide>
- Book and media review information: <https://www.vasta.org/book-review-info>

VSR General Guidelines

- **See the following for the VSR submission template:** <https://www.vasta.org/submit-an-article>. The VSR submission template shows a formatted example article with helpful formatting details.
- Submit your article as a Microsoft Word document using the VSR template. Include a 100-word biography. Original articles should include a 200-word abstract and up to seven search keywords. Forum articles generally do not have abstracts or search keywords.
- Submit a professional, high-quality photo (headshot) as a jpg, png, or pdf.
- Fit within word count limits. Original articles tend to be 3,000 to 8,000 words. Forum articles tend to be 2,000 to 6,000 words. Review articles tend to be 1,000 to 1,500 words. A maximum of 10,000 words is allowed. Word count includes references and any endnotes.
- Use American English spelling and punctuation.
- Submit illustrations and media mentioned in the text. Photos, figures, and media are encouraged, but it is the author's responsibility to secure the images and the permissions to use them and, if relevant, to cover the cost of using the images or media. Illustrations are printed in greyscale but appear in color online. All other media will be available online but not in print.
- Use the Chicago Author-Date Style from *The Chicago Manual of Style* (17th ed.). See below for more detail.
- Use the first person if applicable. Scholarly articles may include first-person narrative, but the use is not required.

Formatting of Submissions

Font, Spacing, Indenting

- Use Times New Roman 12-point, single spaced.
- Do not indent the first paragraph of a new section. All other paragraphs are indented.
- Indent quotations that are forty (40) words or longer.
- Type one space only after periods, questions marks, or other terminal punctuation marks.
- Format articles as simply as possible. Do not use graphically complicated or colored borders in headers or footers.

Headings

Heading 1: Create the Heading in Bold

Heading 2: Create the Heading in Bold and Italics

Heading 3: Create the Heading in Italics

Heading 4: Create the Heading in Italics. Start the text on the same line.

Miscellaneous Style Rules

Hyphens

- Do not use hyphenation at the ends of lines.
- Use regular hyphens where required as in “noise-canceling headphones”; two consecutive hyphens for em dashes as in “Sally—the unluckiest person alive—won the lottery.”

Italics

- Use *italics* for titles of books, periodicals, and plays.
- Use *italics* for emphasis and foreign words. Every instance of a foreign word should be *italicized*.
- Do not use underline, bold, or any other style for emphasis.
- Use “quotation marks” for special terms and jargon words that require definition or for words being used in a non-standard way. Use quotation marks for special terms in the first instance only.

Ellipsis

- Do not start or end a quotation with an ellipsis.
- Use three periods inside a bracket for an ellipsis inside a quote: for example, “The theatre [...] explores life.” Having an ellipsis without the brackets shows that the original quote had an ellipsis.

Numbers and Dates

- Do not use an apostrophe in a date. Use 1990s, not 1990's.
- Spell out one to nine, then 10; 1,000; 10,000; 10%.
- Follow American conventions: "October 4, 2005" and "in the twenty-first century in the 1970s."
- Spell out numbers beginning a sentence: Forty-seven thousand people are going. The year 2012 is over. Ten percent is small.

Punctuation and Spelling

- Consult the Merriam-Webster Dictionary for spelling questions.
- Do not use conversational contractions, e.g. "can't," "don't," in original articles. Contractions are allowed in some forum articles, specifically more personally written articles.
- Do not use ampersands (&).
- Use the serial (or Oxford) comma as in the following: apples, oranges, and pears.
- Use "theatre," except in proper nouns that use "Theater"; for example, New York City's Public Theater.
- Use the following spellings: monologue and aesthetic.
- Use apostrophe "s" after proper names ending in "s" (for example, Dr. Williams's lecture), except for classical or religious names ending with a "z" sound (for example, Sophocles').
- Place a period after abbreviated titles such as Mr. Smith, Ms. Smith, and Dr. Smith.
- Spell out countries as in the United States and the United Kingdom. For country abbreviations in a table or a common phrase like "the US dollar," do not use periods.
- Place periods and commas before closing quotation marks. Colons, semicolons, question marks and exclamation points follow closing quotation marks (unless a question mark or exclamation point are part of the quoted material).

Examples: I heard her say, "I'm not listening."
Did you hear her say, "I'm not listening"?

Endnotes

- Use Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3...), not Roman numerals (i, ii, iii...).
- Use endnotes only for editorial statements that comment on or clarify information in the text, but all such notes will be endnotes, not footnotes. Endnotes may contain citations, but endnotes are not meant to be bibliographic entries. Use the Reference section for bibliographic information.

IPA fonts

- Use a Unicode IPA font. Most authors use Charis SIL. The various cut-and-paste, web-based IPA character inserters do not always work with the publisher's production editing software. The VASTA website has information on how to install and use Unicode fonts: <http://www.vasta.org/fonts/>.
- Include a pdf of your draft to insure there is an accurate depiction of your IPA characters.
- Use slash brackets as in /i/ for a broad or phonemic transcription. Use square brackets as in [i] for a narrow or phonetic transcription. Use angle brackets for words or letters as they are commonly spelled as in <e>.

Author Biography Guidelines

- Write an author biography under 100 words.
- Use third-person and use a simple, business-like tone. See a current volume of the *VSR* for examples.
- Use the acknowledgments section to thank others. Do not include a thank you note in the biography.
- Abbreviate degrees without periods (for example, PhD, DMA, MFA, MA, BFA, and BM).
- Do not capitalize degree subjects unless the degree is in a language (for example, MFA in theatre, BA in French, BFA in acting, MA in linguistics, PhD in English, EdD in music education).
- Capitalize formal titles. Informal descriptions are NOT capitalized.

Examples: Jane Smith is an Associate Professor of Theatre at State University.
Jane Smith is a theatre professor and a voice coach.

Most Commonly Needed Citation and Reference Information

- Use the Chicago Author-Date Style from *The Chicago Manual of Style* (17th ed.).

Citations

- Use citations inside the paragraph. A citation after a quote looks like this:

(Last Name Year, Page number)

Example: "This is a quotation" (Smith 2018, 32).

- Do **not** use endnotes or footnotes to cite and reference sources.
- Do **not** use *ibid* in any way or form in referencing sources.
- **Do** use an indented quotation for quotations over 40 words.

Reference Examples

- **Book** references look like this:

Doe, Jane. 2018. *Book Title: The Subtitle*. Location: Publisher.

- **Journal** references look like this:

Smith, John. 2018. "Article Title: The Subtitle." *Journal Title in Full* 10 (1): 30–40.
doi:xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx.

- **Online article** references look like this:

Baker, Michael. 2018. "Title of Article." *Newspaper*, March 12. <http://xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>.

- **Websites without an author** references look like this:

Title of Organization. 2018. "About Organization." Accessed March 12. <http://xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>.

- **Conference** references look like this:

Lopez, Elizabeth. 2018. "Title of Paper." Presented at the annual meeting for the Society of XXXX, Location, February 21–24.

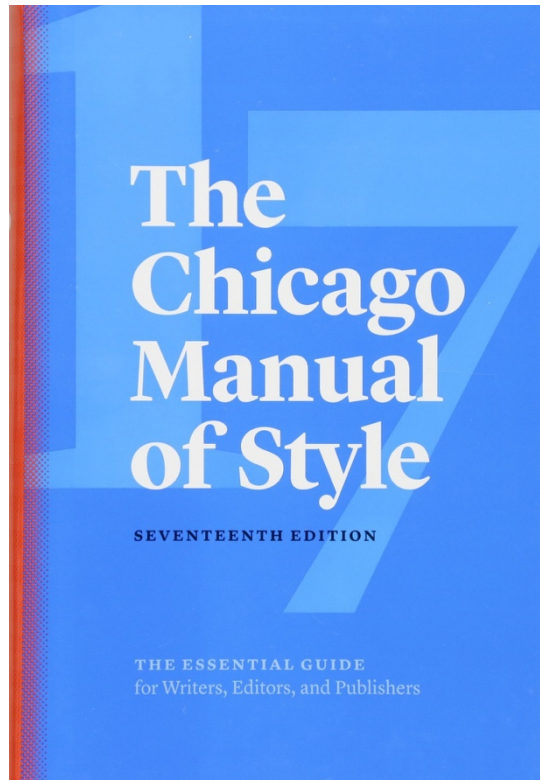
- **Workshop** references look like this:

Jones, Mary. 2018. "Title of Lesson." Presented at the Organization XXXX workshop *Title of Workshop*, Location, January 3–4.

Below is a more detailed overview of the most frequently used citation and reference examples for the Chicago Author-Date referencing style.

Taylor & Francis Standard Reference Style: Chicago Author-Date

The author-date system is widely used in the physical, natural and social sciences. For full information on this style, see *The Chicago Manual of Style* (17th ed.) or http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html (click on the tab marked “Go to Author-Date Style” to ensure you are using the correct style):



Content of this Guide

- Citations in the text
- Reference List
- Book References
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- Additional Kinds of References
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 - Thesis
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 - Newspaper or Magazine
 - Report
 - Personal Communication
 - Other Reference Types
- Tables and Figures and Notes
- Book Review Listing

Citations in the Text

Citations in the Text	
Placement	<p>Sources are cited in the text, usually in parentheses, by the author's surname, the publication date of the work cited, and a page number if necessary. Full details are given in the reference list (under the heading References). Place the reference at the appropriate point in the text; normally just before punctuation. If the author's name appears in the text, it is not necessary to repeat it, but the date should follow immediately:</p> <p>Jones and Green (2012) did useful work on this subject. Khan's (2012) research is valuable.</p> <p>If the reference is in parentheses, use square brackets for additional parentheses:</p> <p>(see, e.g., Khan [2012, 89] on this important subject).</p>
Within the same parentheses	<p>Separate the references with semicolons. The order of the references is flexible, so this can be alphabetical, chronological, or in order of importance, depending on the preference of the author of the article. If citing more than one work by an author, do not repeat the name:</p> <p>(Smith 2010, 2012; Khan 2012)</p> <p>(Smith 2010, 2012, 84; Khan 2012, 54–60)</p> <p>(Smith 2012a, 2012b, 82; Khan 2012, 9)</p>
Repeat mentions in the same paragraph	<p>Place the parenthetical citation after the last reference in the paragraph or at the end of the paragraph before the final full stop (period). If the reference is to a different page, however, put the full citation at the first reference and then include only the page number at the next mention:</p> <p>Text (Smith 2012, 54) ... more text ... "quoted text" (68).</p>
With a quotation	<p>Citation of the source normally follows a quotation, but may be placed before the quotation to allow the date to appear with the author's name:</p> <p>As Smith (2012, 67) points out, "quoted text."</p> <p>As Smith points out, "quoted text" (2012, 67).</p> <p>After a displayed quotation, the source appears in parentheses after the final punctuation:</p> <p>end of displayed quotation. (Smith 2012, 67)</p>

Page number or other locator	(Smith 2012, 6–10) (Jones 2012, vol. 2)
One author	Smith (2012) or (Smith 2012)
Two authors	Smith and Jones (2012) or (Smith and Jones 2012)
Three authors	Smith, Jones, and Khan (2012) or (Smith, Jones, and Khan 2012)
Four or more authors	Smith et al. (2012) (Smith et al. 2012) If the reference list contains two publications in the same year that would both shorten to the same form (e.g. Smith et al. 2012), cite the surnames of the first author and as many others as necessary to distinguish the two references, followed by comma and et al. (NB: you cannot use et al. unless it stands for two authors or more.). If this would result in more than three names having to be used, cite the first author plus a short title: (Smith et al., “Short Title,” 2012) (Smith et al., “Abbreviated Title,” 2012)
Authors with same surname	G. Smith 2012 and F. Smith 2008
No author	Cite first few words of title (in quotation marks or italics depending on journal style for that type of work), plus the year.
Groups of authors that would shorten to the same form	Cite the surnames of the first author and as many others as necessary to distinguish the two references, followed by comma and et al.
Organization as author	The organization can be listed under its abbreviation so that the text citation is shorter. If this is the case, alphabetize the reference under the abbreviation rather than the full name: In the text: (BSI 2012) In the reference list: BSI (British Standards Institution) 2012. <i>Title ...</i>
Author with two works in the same year	Put a, b, c after the year (Chen 2011a, 2011b)

Secondary source	When it is not possible to see an original document, cite the source of your information on it; do not cite the original assuming that the secondary source is correct. Smith's diary (as quoted in Khan 2012)
Classical work	Classical primary source references are given in the text, not in the reference list.
Personal communication	References to personal communications are cited only in the text: A. Colleague (personal communication, April 12, 2011)
Unknown date	(Author, n.d.) (Author, forthcoming)
Two dates	List the original date first, in square brackets: Author ([1890] 1983) Multivolume works: (Author 1951–71)

Reference List

Reference List Overview	
	Use the heading References. Single space. Use a hanging indent.
Order	Alphabetically by last name of author. If no author or editor, order by title. Follow Chicago's letter-by-letter system for alphabetizing entries. Names with particles (e.g. de, von, van den) should be alphabetized by the individual's personal preference if known, or traditional usage. A single-author entry precedes a multi-author entry that begins with the same name. Successive entries by two or more authors when only the first author is the same are alphabetized by co-authors' last names. If references have the same author(s), editor(s), etc., arrange by year of publication, with undated works at the end. If the reference list contains two or more items by the same author in the same year, add a, b, etc. and list them alphabetically by title of the work: Green, Mary L. 2012a. <i>Book Title</i> . Green, Mary L. 2012b. <i>Title of Book</i> .

Form of author name	Generally, use the form of the author name as it appears on the title page or head of an article, but this can be made consistent within the reference list if it is known that an author has used two different forms (e.g. Mary Louise Green and M. L. Green), to aid correct identification.
Punctuation	Headline-style capitalization is used. In headline style, the first and last words of title and subtitle and all other major words (nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs) are capitalized. For non-English titles, use sentence-style capitalization.

Book References

Book	
One author	Smith, John. 2012. <i>Book Title: The Subtitle</i> . Abingdon: Routledge. Smith, J. J. 2012. <i>Book Title</i> . Abingdon: Routledge.
Two authors	Smith, John, and Jane Jones. 2012. <i>Book Title: The Subtitle</i> . Abingdon: Routledge. Smith, J. J., and J. B. Jones. 2012. <i>Book Title: The Subtitle</i> . Abingdon: Routledge.
Three authors	Smith, John, Jane Jones, and Mary Green. 2012. <i>Book Title: The Subtitle</i> . Abingdon: Routledge.
Four to ten authors	Give all authors' names.
More than ten authors	List the first seven authors followed by et al.
Organization as author	University of Chicago Press. 2012. <i>The Chicago Manual of Style</i> . 16th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
No author	Begin the bibliography entry with the title, and ignore "the", "a" or "an" for the purposes of alphabetical order.
Chapter	Chapter in a single-author book: Green, Mary. 2012. "Chapter Title." Chap. 5 in <i>Style Manual</i> . Abingdon: Routledge. Chapter in a multi-author book: Jones, Sam. 2012. "Chapter Title." In <i>Book Title</i> , edited by John Smith, 341–346. Abingdon: Routledge.

Edited	Smith, John, ed. 2012. <i>Collected Style Manuals</i> . Abingdon: Routledge. Smith, John, and Jane Jones, eds. 2012. <i>Collected Style Manuals</i> . Abingdon: Routledge.
Edition	University of Chicago Press. 2012. <i>The Chicago Manual of Style</i> . 16th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
Reprinted work	Maitland, F. W. (1898) 1998. <i>Roman Canon Law in the Church of England</i> . Reprint, Union, NJ: Lawbook Exchange.
Multivolume work	Green, M. L. 2012. <i>Collected Correspondence</i> . Vol. 2 of <i>The Collected Correspondence of M. L. Green</i> . Abingdon: Routledge, 2000–. Khan, Lisa. 2009–12. <i>Collected Works</i> . 2 vols. Abingdon: Routledge.
Translated	Smith, John. 2012. <i>Collected Style Manuals</i> . Translated and edited by Jane Jones. Abingdon: Routledge.
Not in English	If an English translation of the title is needed, it follows this style: Piaget, J., and B. Inhelder. 1951. <i>La genèse de l'idée de hasard chez l'enfant</i> [The Origin of the Idea of Chance in the Child]. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.
Online	If you used an online version, cite the online version, include the URL or DOI: Smith, John. 2012. <i>Book Title: The Subtitle</i> . Abingdon: Routledge. doi:xxxxxxxxxx. Smith, John. 2012. <i>Book Title: The Subtitle</i> . Abingdon: Routledge. http://xxxxxxxxx/.
Place of publication	Where two cities are given, include the first one only. If the city could be confused with another, add the abbreviation of the state, province, or country: Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press Cambridge: Cambridge University Press Oxford: Clarendon Press New York: Macmillan Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press When the publisher's name includes the state name, the abbreviation is not needed: Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press
Publisher	Omit initial "the", and "Inc.", "Ltd", "Co.", "Publishing Co.", etc.

Journal References

Journal	
	If you used an online version, cite the online version, include a DOI (preferably) or URL.
One author	<p>Smith, John. 2012. "Article Title: The Subtitle." <i>Journal Title in Full</i> 10 (1): 30–40. doi:xxxxxxxxxxx.</p> <p>Smith, J. 2012. "Article Title: The Subtitle." <i>Journal Title in Full</i> 10 (1): 30–40. doi:xxxxxxxxxxx.</p>
Two authors	<p>Smith, John, and Lisa Khan. 2012. "Article Title: The Subtitle." <i>Journal Title in Full</i> 10 (1): 200–210. doi:xxxxxxxxxxx.</p> <p>Smith, J. J., and L. M. Khan. 2012. "Article Title: The Subtitle." <i>Journal Title in Full</i> 10 (1): 200–210. doi:xxxxxxxxxxx.</p>
Three authors	<p>Smith, John, Jane Jones, and Mary Green. 2012. "Article Title: The Subtitle." <i>Journal Title in Full</i> 10 (1): 33–39. doi:xxxxxxxxxxx.</p> <p>Smith, J. J., J. P. Jones, and M. G. Green. 2012. "Article Title: The Subtitle." <i>Journal Title in Full</i> 10 (1): 33–39. doi:xxxxxxxxxxx.</p>
Four to ten authors	Give all authors' names.
More than ten authors	List the first seven authors followed by et al.
Translated	Khan, Lisa. 2012. "Article Title in English." [In Hindi.] <i>Journal Title in Full</i> 10 (3): 10–29. doi:xxxxxxxxxxx.
Not in English	Capitalize sentence-style, but according to the conventions of the relevant language.
Other article types	Smith, John. 2012. "Title of Book Review." Review of <i>Book Title</i> , by Lisa Khan. <i>Journal Title in Full</i> 10 (1): 33–39. doi:xxxxxxxxxxx.
Issue numbers	<p>The issue number can be omitted if the journal is paginated consecutively through the volume (or if month or season is included), but it is not incorrect to include it.</p> <p>When volume and issue number alone are used, the issue number is within parentheses. If only an issue number is used, it is not within parentheses:</p> <p><i>Journal Title</i>, no. 25: 63–69.</p> <p>If using month, abbreviate as Jan., Feb., etc. If using season, spell out in full.</p>

Additional Kinds of References

Conference	
Proceedings	Individual contributions to conference proceedings are treated like chapters in multi-author books. If published in a journal, treat as an article.
Paper	Smith, John. 2012. "Title of Paper." Paper presented at the annual meeting for the Society of XXXX, Oxford, November 21–24.
Poster	Smith, John. 2012. "Title of Poster." Poster presented at the annual meeting for the Society of XXXX, Oxford, November 21–24.

Thesis	
	Smith, John. 2008. "Title of Thesis." PhD diss., University of Chicago.

Unpublished Work	
Book or journal article	Use Forthcoming instead of the date. If an article is not yet accepted, treat as a thesis.

Internet	
Website	In text only: ("As of July 19, 2012, the BBC listed on its website . . .").
Electronic mailing list	In text only (name of list, date of posting, URL).
Blog	In text only.
Multimedia	Include date that material was accessed if no original date can be determined. Include information about original performance or source, e.g. of a speech or performance. Include indication of source type.

Document	<p>Reference depending on the type of document. Access dates are not required unless no date of publication or revision can be found.</p> <p>Where date of publication is given access dates are not required, <i>but should be retained when supplied by the author</i>, e.g.:</p> <p>Dorling, Danny. 2013. "Are today's second-year students the unluckiest cohort ever?" <i>The Guardian</i>, October 28. http://www.theguardian.com/education/2013/oct/28/danny-dorling-letter-to-students</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Dorling, Danny. 2013. "Are today's second-year students the unluckiest cohort ever?" <i>The Guardian</i>, October 28. Accessed April 13, 2015. http://www.theguardian.com/education/2013/oct/28/danny-dorling-letter-to-students</p> <p>If citing an undated online document, give an access date and use the year of access as year of publication:</p> <p>Oxford Library. 2012. "Library Strategy." Oxford Library. Accessed June 3 2012. http://www.ol.org/library/strategy.html</p>
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Newspaper or Magazine	
	<p>Newspapers and magazines are cited in the text, and no entry is needed in the bibliography:</p> <p>"quotation from newspaper" (<i>Sunday Times</i>, April 8, 2012)</p> <p>... as noted in a <i>Guardian</i> article on February 27, 2012 ... If a reference is needed or preferred, use this style: Author. 2012. "Article Title." <i>Sunday Times</i>, April 8.</p>
	<p>http://xxxxxxxxxxxxx.</p> <p>(If no author is identified, begin the citation with the article title.)</p>

Report	
	<p>Treat pamphlets, reports, brochures and freestanding publications such as exhibition catalogues as books. Give sufficient information to identify the document.</p>

Personal Communication	
Letter, telephone conversation, or email	Place references to personal communications such as letters and conversations within the running text, not as formal end references: ... as mentioned in a letter to me from Joe Grant, March 4, 2003 ... Letters in published collections are cited by date of the collection, with individual correspondence dates given in the text: In a letter to Mary Louise Green from Cambridge, June 24, 2010 (Green 2012, 34), ...

Other Reference Types	
Patent	Green, Ann. 2000. Patent description. US Patent 12345, filed March 23.
Audio and visual media	Bernstein, Leonard, dir. <i>Symphony no. 5</i> , by Dmitri Shostakovich. New York Philharmonic. CBS IM 35854. Auden, W. H. <i>Poems</i> . Read by the author. Spoken Arts 7137. Compact disc.
	Cleese, John, Terry Gilliam, Eric Idle, Terry Jones, and Michael Palin. 2001. "Commentaries." Disc 2. <i>Monty Python and the Holy Grail</i> , special ed. DVD. Directed by Terry Gilliam and Terry Jones. Culver City, CA: Columbia Tristar Home Entertainment.
Database	Name of Database (details; accessed Month Day, Year). http://xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx/ .

Tables and Figures and Notes

Tables and Figures	References cited in tables or figure legends should be included in the reference list.
Notes	Endnotes should be kept to a minimum. Any references cited in notes should be included in the reference list.

Book Review Listing

Book Review Listing

Book information is listed as the opening section heading. Examples:

Book Title: All Bold, by Author and Author / edited by Editor, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 2003, xliii + 584 pp., US\$28.95 (paperback), ISBN 0-95-445440-6

Book Title, edited by Editor, Manchester, Manchester University Press, 2010, xv + 340 pp., £24.99 (paperback), ISBN 978-0-719-08154-5

Book Title, edited by Editor, Editor and Editor, Abingdon, Routledge, 2009, xvi + 360 pp., \$170 (hardback), ISBN 978-0-415-56085-9 / \$44.95 (paperback), ISBN 978-0-415-56086-6 / \$35.96 (ebk), ISBN 978-0-415-46087-3

Book Title, by Author, Lanham MD, Lexington Books, 2008, 542 pp., £59.95 (hardback), ISBN 978-0-739-11434-6 / £27.95 (paperback), ISBN 978-0-739-11435-3