AUSTRALASIAN DISPUTE RESOLUTION JOURNAL

Volume 16, Number 4 November 2005

CASENOTES

David Spencer

Non-attendance at mediation and the new Civil Procedure Act 2005 (NSW) 237

ARTICLES

What do litigants really want? Comparing and evaluating adversarial negotiation and ADR

Just Balstad

What do litigants really want to get out of a dispute resolution process? What are the underlying assumptions and principles in relation to different ways of negotiating conflict? To what degree can different processes fulfil the parties' expectations of procedural fairness and grant psychological satisfaction? This article focuses on the degree to which the parties' expectations are met in cases of adversarial negotiation (mainly within a court-based adjudication system) and in alternative dispute resolution with third-party intervention (mainly facilitative mediation). The article compares the level of satisfaction parties can assume to get from each process. In conclusion, it suggests that both processes have advantages and disadvantages and that making an informed choice often leads to the greatest

Meanings of home in relationship breakdown: Understandings for conflict resolution professionals

Susan M Thompson

This paper discusses the profound symbolic and physical meanings of the concept of home. It explains how the loss of an intimate relationship, through separation or divorce, significantly impacts on these meanings. Research with individuals who have experienced relationship loss and mediators who work with separating couples is presented. The data reveal intense feelings of grief and despair, as different aspects of home are irretrievably lost in the wake of a relationship collapse. An understanding of the meanings of home and how they change during a relationship breakdown will assist conflict resolution professionals to be more sensitive and effective

Negotiating responsibility for project change in collaborative working environments

Dr Issaka Ndekugri and Dr Sai On Cheung

New arbitration rules of the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission

Sarah E Hilmer

The China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC) is dealing with the highest number of international cases from among approximately 180 arbitration centres of mainland China. There are many reasons to conduct arbitration within China, in particular with CIETAC. China has ratified a number of international Conventions and CIETAC offers several incentives to conduct arbitration with this same institution: the international panel of arbitrators provides a great variety of expertise; CIETAC's introduction of its Ethical Rules, as well as the new Arbitration Rules of CIETAC – these updated Rules have been in force since 1 May 2005.

BOOKNOTES

Paul Lewis

VOLUME 16 (2005)

Table of Authors 305
Index 307

Guidelines for Contributors

Submission and licence agreement instructions

All contributions to the journal are welcome and should be sent, with a signed licence agreement, to the Production Editor, *Australasian Dispute Resolution Journal*, Lawbook Co., PO Box 3502, Rozelle, NSW 2039 (mail), 100 Harris St, Pyrmont, NSW 2009 (courier) or by email to adrj@thomson.com.au, for forwarding to the Editor. Licence agreements can be downloaded via the internet at http://www.lawbookco.com.au/authorsupport/d_authorJournals.asp. If you submit your contribution via email, please confirm that you have printed, signed and mailed the licence agreement to the attention of the Production Editor at the mailing address noted above.

Letters to the Editor

By submitting a letter to the editor of this journal for publication, you agree that Thomson Legal & Regulatory Limited, trading as Lawbook Co., may edit and has the right to, and may license third parties to, reproduce in electronic form and communicate the letter.

Manuscript

- Manuscript must be original, unpublished work that has not been submitted for publication elsewhere. Personal details (name, qualifications, position) for publication and a delivery address, email address and phone number must be included with the manuscript.
- Manuscript must be submitted electronically via email or on disk in Microsoft Word format.
- Manuscript should not exceed 4,000 words for articles or 1,500-2,000 words for section commentary or book reviews. An abstract of 100-150 words is to be submitted with article manuscripts.
- Proofs pages will be sent to contributors. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of case names, citations and other references. Excessive changes cannot be accommodated at proof stage.
- Contributors of articles receive 25 free offprints of their article and a copy of the part in which
 the article is published. Other contributors receive a copy of the part to which they have
 contributed.
- Articles published are critically appraised or reviewed by an academic or professional peer of the author for the purposes of maintaining the standards of the journal.

Style

- 1. Levels of headings should be clearly indicated (no more than four levels).
- 2. Cases:
- Case citation follows case name. Where a case is cited in the text, the citation should follow
 immediately rather than as a footnote. Give at least two and preferably all available citations, the
 first being the authorised reference.
- Australian citations should appear in the following order: authorised series; Lawbook Co./ATP series; other company series (ie CCH, Butterworths); media neutral citation.
- "At" references should only refer to the best available citation, eg: Mabo v Queensland [No 2] (1992) 175 CLR 1 at 34; 66 ALJR 408; 107 ALR 1.
- Where only a media neutral citation is available, "at" references should be to paragraph, eg: YG v Minister for Community Services [2002] NSWCA 247 at [19].
- For international cases best references only should be included.
- **3.** Legislation should be cited as follows: *Trade Practices Act 1974* (Cth), s 51AC. The full citation should be repeated in footnotes.
- **4. Books should be cited as follows:** Cairns B, *Australian Civil Procedure* (5th ed, Lawbook Co., 2002) p 52. In footnotes do not use ibid or op cit. The following style is preferred:
 - 4. Austin RP, "Constructive Trusts" in Finn PD (ed), Essays in Equity (Law Book Co, 1985).
 - 5. Austin, n 4, p 56.
- **5. Journal articles should be cited as follows:** Odgers S, "Police Interrogation: A Decade of Legal Development" (1990) 14 Crim LJ 220. Wherever possible use official abbreviations not the full name for journal titles. In footnotes do not use ibid or op cit. The following style is preferred:
 - 6. Sheehy EA, Stubbs J and Tolmie J, "Defending Battered Women on Trial: The Battered Woman Syndrome and its Limitations" (1992) 16 Crim LJ 220.
 - 7. Sheehy et al, n 6 at 221.
- **6. Internet references should be cited as follows:** Watson RS, *Federal Offences* (Lawbook Co., subscription service) at [5.11130], http://subscriber.lawbookco.com.au viewed 25 June 2002. Underline the URL and include the date the document was viewed. For further information visit http://www.lawbookco.com.au or contact the Production Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

The Australasian Dispute Resolution Journal comprises four parts a year.

Customer Support Team and sales inquiries:

Tel: 1300 304 195 Fax: 1300 304 196

Web: www.lawbookco.com.au
Email: LRA.Service@thomson.com

Editorial inquiries: Tel: (02) 8587 7000

HEAD OFFICE

100 Harris Street PYRMONT NSW 2009 Tel: (02) 8587 7000 Fax: (02) 8587 7100



© Thomson Legal & Regulatory Limited ABN 64 058 914 668 trading as Lawbook Co.

ISSN 1441-7847

Typeset by Lawbook Co., Pyrmont, NSW Printed by Ligare Pty Ltd, Riverwood, NSW