AUSTRALASIAN DISPUTE RESOLUTION JOURNAL

Volume 17, Number 2

May 2006

CASENOTES

David Spencer	
Tribunals enforcing mediated agreements	65

ARTICLES

The foundation and contemporary history of negotiation theory

Leib Leventhal

Confidentiality: An ethical dilemma for marketing mediation?

Rachael Field and Neal Wood

Issues of ethical marketing practice are becoming more important as the popularity of mediation grows, and as its use as a dispute resolution option of first resort increases. Potential parties to mediation are relying on marketing and promotional material to make decisions about the appropriateness of the process. Therefore, the mediation profession must be clear, accurate and ethical about how mediation is marketed. This article considers the issue of ethical marketing practice in the context of mediation through a focus on confidentiality. First, the article explores the theory of confidentiality and its use in the marketing information of key Australian mediation service providers. Second, the reality of confidentiality in mediation is critiqued. Third, it is argued that confidentiality is insufficiently assured in the mediation environment to allow for its ethical use in a marketing context. Finally, two key reasons why ethical considerations may be compromised in terms of marketing mediation on the basis of confidentiality are considered. ... 79

Reframing and beyond: Lessons for mediators from the school of brief therapies

Jennifer Thompson

Mediators have borrowed, to great effect, a number of techniques from various schools of psychotherapies. Reframing is one of these. Teachings from the school of brief therapies offer insight into the power of reframing and the psychological foundations of its effectiveness. Beyond reframing, there is much for mediators to learn from the school of brief therapies. It is the primary intent of this article to explore the techniques employed by brief therapists and the applicability of these to mediation practice.

Lawyers as mediators: More responsibility?

Mary Anne Noone

[I]t is possible to imagine a case where the parties chose a mediator with particular expertise in the subject matter of their dispute to advise them as to the terms which they might adopt to settle it. It is possible, too, to imagine a case where the parties, lacking advice as to the legal aspects of their dispute, retain a lawyer to mediate it. In such a case, it may be put that the mediator contractually assumes an obligation to proffer advice to them as to the legal implications of the settlement that they are minded to reach.

New approaches to adversarialism in business and politics – three facilitative tools in use in Australia

Dr Jane Elix

BOOKNOTES

Dr Gregory Tillett

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.thomson.com.au/support/as_contributors.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.
- Proof pages will be sent to contributors. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of case names, citations and other references. Excessive changes to the text cannot be accommodated.
- 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 listed 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:

Macken JJ, O'Grady P, Sappideen C and Warburton G, The Law of Employment (5th ed, Lawbook Co., 2002) p 55.

- 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. Journals 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:

Ricketson S, *The Law of Intellectual Property: Copyright, Designs and Confidential Information* (Lawbook Co., subscription service) at [16.340], 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.thomson.com.au/legal/ or contact the Production Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

The Australasian Dispute Resolution Journal comprises four parts a year.

Customer Service and sales inquiries:

Tel: 1300 304 195 Fax: 1300 304 196

Web: http://www.thomson.com.au/legal/p index.asp

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 LAWBOOK CO.

© 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