GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

JOURNAL INTENTION

Sport Logia journal covers the areas of sports and physical education. It is issued twice a year and publishes original scientific papers, reviewed scientific papers, scientific gathering presentations, short scientific articles and professional articles from the area of sports, physical education, recreation, kinesiology anthropology, training methods, sport biology and exercise, sport medicine, biomechanics, sport history and sport management as well as contributions from other sciences (medicine, sociology, psychology, philosophy, exact sciences and mathematics) applied in sports.

GENERAL REMARKS ON PAPERS

All manuscripts are submitted to the journal's editors, who, after reading the manuscripts, decide about the further procedure: (1) the manuscript is immediately sent for review; (2) if there are any objections and suggestions, the manuscript is sent back to the author for corrections; (3) rejection of the manuscript. The editor may decline the manuscript in the following cases: (1) the topic of the manuscript is not relevant; (2) a manuscript with a similar topic has already been published in the journal; (3) the manuscript does not conform to the standards of the journal. If the manuscript is not accepted, a short notice is sent to the author, but the manuscript is not sent back.

If the author has corrected the text in accordance with the instructions from the editor, the manuscript is sent for review. In that case, the author will be given a form called Copyrights Declaration, which needs to be filled in and sent back to the editor. The signature of the author verifies the authenticity of the text, authorship and acceptance of the review procedure.

All articles must be reviewed. There shall be two reviewers from the relevant scientific area for each article, and both reviews shall be anonymous. The author's name shall be unknown to the reviewers (double blind review). If a reviewer finds the article noncompliant with the criteria of the journal, the editorial shall not accept the article. If, on the other hand, the reviewers find the article acceptable, it will be put in one of the following categories:

Original scientific paper is a first publication of original research results in a form that the research can be repeated, and the asserted facts verified. It is organized in accordance with the IMRAD scheme for experimental research or in a descriptive way for descriptive science areas.

Scientific work review is a review of papers on a specific topic, works of an individual researcher or a group of researchers whose aim is to summarize, analyze, evaluate or synthesize already published information. It brings new syntheses which also include results of author's own research.

Short scientific article is an original scientific article which may skip some elements of IMRAD. It concisely presents results of a completed own research or of an ongoing research.

Scientific gathering presentation is a comprehensive article that has previously been briefed to a scientific gathering, but it has not been published in its comprehensive form in the Paper Collection Book of the gathering.

Professional article is a review of something that is already known, with an emphasis on the usability of the results of the original research and the spread of knowledge. The complexity of the text is adjusted to the needs of the professional and scientific aspects of the journal.

After reviews have been done, the editorial board will analyze them. If needed, the paper is sent back to the author who must comply with the suggestions and objections made by the reviewers. Once they have redone the paper, the authors need to specifically describe,

on a separate sheet of paper, how they have resolved the reviewer's suggestions.

Only those papers that have been placed in one of the categories and which have two positive reviews will be published.

TEXT STYLE AND ORGANIZATION

Scientific articles must adhere to the IMRAD scheme (Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion).

Title

The title page of the manuscript should contain the following information: (1) a concise, but informative title. Use of abbreviations is not encourage d; (2) the author's names (do not include degrees); the last one is introduced by "and"; (3) the affiliation of the authors, town and state; (4) the name and address of the corresponding author (must include title, degree and position of the corresponding author, phone and fax numbers — zip code for the country and city, and email address).

Short and large abstracts and key words

The short abstract should be brief and self-explanatory, written in English, and without reference to the text of the manuscript. It should cover a general presentation of the topic (the purpose and the objective of the paper), results and conclusions. Authors should not use abbreviations. The abstract should include 150-250 words.

Three to six words, which are not part of the title, need to be singled out. The Key words need to reflect the contents of the paper.

Large abstract should not exceed 1800 characters (up to tree pages of double spaced text) and should be written in Serbian language.

Introduction

This part of the paper ought to inform the reader of the issues dealt with in the research and the results of previous analyses. The purpose of the research should also be clearly stated in this part.

Methods

This part should consist of the following subtitles: entity sample, variables, procedures, tastings, statistical analysis.

Units of measurement, symbols and abbreviations must conform to international standards. Measurements of length, height, weight and volume should be given in metric units (meter, kilogram, liter).

Results

The results should be reported as tables, graphs and pictures, possibly processed statistically and be concisely presented in the text.

Tables, graphs and pictures showing the results of individual analyses need to be indicated in the text for easier reader navigation.

Discussion

The authors are expected here to comment on the results and compare them with literature data. The discussion must be professional and correspond to experimental data. Practical implications are welcome.

Conclusion

Contains clearly stated scientific assertions, open issues and recommendations for further research.

Tables, graphs and pictures

Each table and any illustration (black andwhite only) must be submitted on a separate sheet of paper. Tables should be numbered in the order in which they occur in the text and referred to as "Table 1.", for example. Each table should be accompanied by a short title. Tables should be accompanied with interpretations (legends). Is will also be deemed informative if the tables include indications of important correlations and relevant variables.

Illustrations, graphs and pictures shall be marked as "Figure 1". Photographs are sent in electronic form in a resolution not smaller than 300 dpi and in a .jpeg format. Each figure needs to have a short title. In case that the figures are taken over from another paper, the title should not include the original name. In such a case, the source where the picture was taken from should be indicated under the picture. If tables, graphs and pictures contain special symbols, or are prepared in a special program, they must be submitted in a separate file, with clearly indicated order of their inclusion in the text.

ARTICLE TECHNICAL FORM

Articles are written and published in Latin alphabet, and, when needed, in other alphabets, in the Serbian language (ijekavica dialect) and the English language. Any deviation from this, needs to be agreed with the editorial board in advance.

Texts are to be written in Microsoft Word Windows program, on A4 paper format. Text is to be written in the Times New Roman font, size 12 pt in 1.5 spacing, aligned on both sides, with a 1 tub denting of the first row of a paragraph, with 2.5 cm paper margins. If it is necessary to indicate a word or a sentence in the text, use the italic. Text size should conform to 15 pages. The editorial board may accept a bit longer papers, but it will seldom do so.

Articles and abstracts should be written in the third person, neutrally, adhering to a good style and defined linguistic norms.

REFERENCES

The journal uses the Harvard reference system – APA standards for referencing literature.

Reference citations in text

The first and foremost rule where the APA standard is strict and clear is that the referenced literature must not include those titles that have not been referred to in the text. Rather, own literature should only be enriched by relevant research which have truly been read and applied as part of the set thesis.

If the results or something else from the work of one author are referred to, the name and the surname of the author should be stated, as well as the publication year in brackets:

Cormack (1994) states that "when writing for a professional readership, writers invariably make reference to already published works", or

Making reference to published work appears to be characteristic of writing for a professional audience (Cormack, 1994).

When there are two authors in the same paper, they should both be stated with the use of the sign "&":

White & Brown (1964) in their recent research paper found..., or

During the mid nineties research undertaken in Luton (Slater & Jones, 1996) showed that...

When there are more than two authors in the paper, only state the name of the first one and add "et al.":

Green, et al. (1995) found that the majority ..., or Recent research has found that the majority of... (Green, et al., 1995)

If the date is unknown, use the "n.d."mark: Smith (n.d.) has written and demonstrated..., or Earlier research (Smith, n.d.) demonstrated that...

If there are several works of one author in several years:

as suggested by Bloggs (1992, 1994), **or** (Bloggs 1992, 1994)...

If there are several works of one author in the same year:

Earlier research by Smith (1993a) found that... but later research suggested again by Smith (1993b) that..., or

Bloggs (1993a, b) has stated on more than one occasion that...

If a text does not have an author, put "

Anon.": Marketing strategy (Anon., 1999)

If it is a secondary source:

Research recently carried out by Brown (1966 cited in Bassett, 1986) found that..., or

White, (1990) as cited in Black (1994), suggests that...

Captions under tables, pictures, etc:

Source: National Statistics Office, 1985

Stating sources (at the end of the paper)

Books by up to three authors

Redman, P. (2006). Good essay writing: a social sciences guide.
3rd ed. London: Open University in assoc. with Sage.
Barker, R. Kirk, J. & Munday, R.J. (1988). Narrative analysis.
3rd ed. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Books by four or more authors

Grace, B. et al. (1988). *A history of the world*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Book chapters

Smith, J. (1975). A source of information. In: W. Jones, ed. 2000. *One hundred and one ways to find information about health*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Ch. 2. or

Samson, C., 1970. Problems of information studies in history. In: S. Stone, ed. 1980. *Humanities information research*. Sheffield: CRUS, pp. 44-68.

Translated books

Canetti, Elias. (2001). The voices of Marrakesh: a record of a visit. Translated from German by J.A.Underwood. San Francisco: Arion.

E-books

Fishman, R. (2005). The rise and fall of suburbia. [e-book] Chester: Castle Press. Available at: University Library/Digital Library/e-books http://libweb.anglia.ac.uk/E-books [Accessed 5 June 2005].

Journal articles

Boughton, J.M. (2002). The Bretton Woods proposal: an in depth look. *Political Science Quarterly, 42 (6)*, pp. 564-78. **or**

Perry, C. (2001). What health care assistants know about clean hands. *Nursing Times, 25 May, 97(22)*, pp. 63-64.

E-journal articles

Boughton, J.M., 2002. The Bretton Woods proposal: an in depth look. Political Science Quarterly, [Online].42 (6), Available at: Blackwell Science Synergy

http://www.pol.upenn/articles. [Accessed 12 June 2005].

Newspaper articles

Slapper, G., 2005. Corporate manslaughter: new issues for lawyers. *The Times, 3 Sep.* p. 4b.

Online newspaper articles

Chittenden, M., Rogers, L. & Smith, D., 2003. Focus: 'Targetitis ails NHS. Times Online, [internet] 1 June. Available at: http://www.timesonline.co.uk /printFriendly/0,,11-1506-669.html [Accessed 17 March 2005].

Article in a Congress Collective Book

Golubović-Jovanović, D. (2005). Struktura standardnih obilježja efikasnosti u košarci najkvalitetnijih ekipa na evropskom prvenstvu u Švedskoj 2003. In M. Hadžikadunić (Ed.), 1st International conference "New technology in sports", (pp. 108-114). Sarajevo: Fakultet tjelesnog odgoja Univerziteta Sarajevo i Olimijski komitet Bosne i Hercegovine.

Unpublished papers

Bloggs, J., (in press) A new book that I have written. London: Vanity. **or**

Woolley, E. & Muncey, T., (in press) Demons or diamonds: a study to ascertain the range of attitudes present in health professionals to children with conduct disorder. Journal of Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing. (Accepted for publication December 2002).

Doctorate

Trunić, N. (2006). Determinante uspješnosti u košarci iz prostora situacione efikasnosti košarkaša. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University "Braća Karić"). Beograd: Fakultet za menadžment u sportu Univerziteta "Braća Karić".

Reference guidelines if something is missing

- a) 1995? (possible year)
- b) ca. 1995 (around 1995)
- c) 199- (certain of the decade when the book was published, but not of the year)
- d) 199? (possible decade)
- e) Anon (anonymous author or author unknown)

- f) s.l. (publisher location missing, from Latin: sine loco)
- g) s.n. (publisher missing, from Latin: sine nomine)

SENDING PAPERS

Authors must sent papers on a DVD, which must bear: (1) the name of the author,

(2) the title of the paper, (3) Word program that has been used.

Papers are to be sent to the following address:

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Fakultet fizičkog vaspitanja i sporta
Bulevar Petra Bojovića 1A
78000 Banja Luka
Bosnia and Herzegovina