

# ARTICLE NAME

AUTHOR

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**DUE DATE: Friday 29 August**

## Instructions

1. With track changes turned off, copy the original footnote text into the ‘Revised Footnote’ column.
  - For footnotes with multiple sources, you are only required to check the **bolded** source, so only copy that source to the ‘Revised Footnote’ column.
2. Turn on Track Changes and make any changes to the footnote in the ‘Revised Footnote’ column. Comments about the changes should be made in the comments/changes column. For AGLC3-related changes that may not be obvious, note the relevant rule. For obvious changes like capitalization, italicisation, number spans and en-dashes there is no need to note the rule.
3. Check whether the source supports the textual proposition. Enter yes/no into the ‘Supports Textual Proposition’ column, along with any comments. Remember to highlight the relevant parts of the source in the version you save to Dropbox.
4. You are not required to check whether cross-reference numbers are correct (eg if ‘above n 60’ should read ‘above n 61’, don’t worry about changing this, I will do it at the Ass Ed stage).

The following is an example of how to fill in the GM table:

Fn #	Original Footnote	Amended Footnote	Supports Textual Proposition? Why / why not?	Changes made (which AGLC rules?) Other comments? Write “No changes” if none are required?
1	Jeremy Gans and Andrew Palmer, <i>Uniform Evidence</i> (2010) 81–82.	Jeremy Gans and Andrew Palmer, <i>Uniform Evidence</i> ( <a href="#">Oxford University Press</a> , 2010) 81–82.	Yes. As stated in the text, pgs 81–2 discuss the rationale for the hearsay rule.	Added publisher’s name.

BOOKS				
Fn #	Original Footnote	Amended Footnote	Supports Textual Proposition? Why / Why not?	Changes made (which AGLC3 rules applied?) Other comments? Write “No changes” if none are required
3	<p>By posing this question I am advocating a method favoured by Karl Popper in his studies of scientific discovery:</p> <p>Among the many methods which [a philosopher] may use — always depending, of course, on the problem in hand — one method seems to me worth mentioning. It is a variant of the (at present unfashionable) historical method. It consists, simply, in trying to find out what other people have thought and said about the problem in hand: why they had to face it: how they formulated it: how they tried to solve it. This seems to me im-portant because it is part of the general method of rational discussion. If we ignore what other people are thinking, or have thought in the past, then rational discussion must come to an end, though each of us may go on happily talking to himself.</p> <p><b>Karl Popper, The Logic of Scientific Discovery (Routledge, 2002) xx.</b></p>	<p>By posing this question, I am advocating a method favoured by Karl Popper in his studies of scientific discovery:</p> <p>Among the many methods which [a philosopher] may use — always depending, of course, on the problem in hand —one method seems to me worth mentioning. It is a variant of the (at present unfashionable) historical method. It consists, simply, in trying to find out what other people have thought and said about the problem in hand: why they had to face it: how they formulated it: how they tried to solve it. This seems to me important because it is part of the general method of rational discussion. If we ignore what other people are thinking, or have thought in the past, then rational discussion must come</p>	<p>Yes. It matches the question the author poses, asking how individuals in the situation framed and solved issues.</p>	<p>Added comma after ‘posing this question’ (subordinate clause?).</p> <p>I made sure the dashes are definitely em-dashes.</p> <p>Not sure if this is relevant, but do we [sic] himself at the end? Following 1.5.8?</p>

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		to an end, though each of us may go on happily talking to himself <u>[sic]</u> . <b>Karl Popper, <i>The Logic of Scientific Discovery</i> (Routledge, 2002) xx.</b>		
7	While in 1951 a law professor, Geoffrey Sawer, was appointed to the Research School of Social Science at ANU, he viewed his role as subsidiary to his social science colleagues. Studying law outside of a teaching institution was considered an exception and anomaly. See <b>Geoffrey Sawer, <i>The Place of a Lawyer in the Social Sciences</i> (Australian National University, 1953).</b>	While in 1951 a law professor, Geoffrey Sawer, was appointed to the Research School of Social Science at ANU, he viewed his role as subsidiary to his social science colleagues. Studying law outside of a teaching institution was considered an exception and anomaly. <b>Geoffrey Sawer, <i>The Place of a Lawyer in the Social Sciences</i> (Australian National University, 1953) 10-11,</b>	Yes. Sawer said the lawyer's role was 'auxiliary'. I can only find support for the second through inference from 10-11; where Sawer suggests study of law was associated generally with professional training.	Got rid of see; not qualified (unless my inference means it's qualified).  Italicised title.  Added colon before Sawer.  Added pinpoint.
8	For an interesting discussion of whether a professionalized legal academy is needed for either research or education see <b>Mathias M Siems, 'A World without Law Professors' in Mark Van Hoecke (ed), <i>Methodologies of Legal Research: Which Kind of Method for What Kind of Discipline?</i> (Hart Publishing, 2011) 71.</b>	For an interesting discussion of whether a professionalized legal academy is needed for either research or education, see <b>Mathias M Siems, 'A World without Law Professors' in Mark Van Hoecke (ed), <i>Methodologies of Legal Research: Which Kind of Method for What Kind of Discipline?</i> (Hart Publishing, 2011) 71, 71,</b>	It supports the proposition in the footnote (see highlighted passages). Yet, it is not specific to Australia and so doesn't support the proposition in the text. So qualified? Perhaps the next footnote, at 9, supports this.	Added comma after education.  <u>Italicised the title, and added a question mark.</u>  <u>Added pinpoint.</u>
11	I am not suggesting here that there was little interest in the history of legal education at this time, simply that compiling such histories wasn't a priority. Short histories of law schools were written (see, for	I am not suggesting here that there was little interest in the history of legal education at this time, <u>but</u> simply that compiling such histories wasn't a priority. Short histories of	Yes. It is a short history of Melbourne law School.	Added but, as seems to avoid something akin to a comma splice.

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	example, <b>Robin Sharwood, A Short History of the Law School (1963)</b> and TR Bavin (ed), The Jubilee Book of the Law School of the University of Sydney (Univer-sity of Sydney, 1940) (which mentions the first Challis Professor of Law, Pitt Cobbett)). One might also speculate that members of this first community of legal academics were aware of larger historical works conducted elsewhere, such as FH Lawson, The Oxford Law School 1850–1965 (1968). Some biographical works were published on judges who had been in-strumental in the development of some law schools as well as the form and content of the law school’s early curriculum. See, for example, the biography of Sir Samuel Way who was Chancellor and then Vice Chancellor at the University of Adelaide: AJ Hannan, Sir Samuel Way (Angus & Robertson, 1960). Some of the first professors, such as the founding Profes-sor of Law at the University of Western Australia, Frank Beasley, were mentioned in larger histories of the university: see F Alexander, Campus at Crawley (University of Western Australia Press, 1963) and several historical accounts had been given of the first Dean of Law at the University of Melbourne, William Hearn: DB Copland, WE Hearn: First Austral-ian Economist (University of Queensland Press, 1935); JA La Nauze, Political Economy in Australia: Historical Studies (Melbourne	law schools were written. <del>See, eg,</del> see, for <b>Robin L Sharwood, <i>A Short History of the Law School</i> (1962)</b>		Got rid of brackets, and changed see, for example, to See eg.
				Added author’s initial.
				There are no publication details. I wonder if there’s a citation format for unpublished manuscripts, as that might fit this better.
				There should be a colon after this, but I’ve put it in the next one.

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	University Press, 1949) and G Blainey, A Cen-tenary History of the University of Melbourne (Melbourne University Press, 1957).			
11	I am not suggesting here that there was little interest in the history of legal education at this time, simply that compiling such histories wasn't a priority. Short histories of law schools were written (see, for example, Robin Sharwood, A Short History of the Law School (1963) and <b>TR Bavin (ed), The Jubilee Book of the Law School of the University of Sydney (Univer-sity of Sydney, 1940)</b> (which mentions the first Challis Professor of Law, Pitt Cobbett)). One might also speculate that members of this first community of legal academics were aware of larger historical works conducted elsewhere, such as FH Lawson, The Oxford Law School 1850–1965 (1968). Some biographical works were published on judges who had been in-strumental in the development of some law schools as well as the form and content of the law school's early curriculum. See, for example, the biography of Sir Samuel Way who was Chancellor and then Vice Chancellor at the University of Adelaide: AJ Hannan, Sir Samuel Way (Angus & Robertson, 1960). Some of the first professors, such as the founding Profes-sor of Law at the University of Western Australia, Frank Beasley, were mentioned in larger histories of the university:	<del>by Sir Thomas Bavin (ed), The Jubilee Book of the Law School of the University of Sydney 1890-1940 (1940),</del> which mentions the first Challis Professor of Law, Pitt Cobbett.	Yes; it is a history of the Sydney Law School and it does mention Pitt Cobbett.	I have changed the 'and...' to a semi-colon. It is consistent with AGLC 1.1.3.  I removed the brackets at the end and turned the discursive text into a clause preceded by a comma, following House Rules 1.1.4  Author should appear as on the source: 5.1.1. Title is included: 1.14.1. (all AGLC).  Added in the years in the title of the book.  Removed publisher. There's no publisher on a source, just seems to be a printer. Therefore, none

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	see F Alexander, Campus at Crawley (University of Western Australia Press, 1963) and several historical accounts had been given of the first Dean of Law at the University of Melbourne, William Hearn: DB Copland, WE Hearn: First Austral-ian Economist (University of Queensland Press, 1935); JA La Nauze, Political Economy in Australia: Historical Studies (Melbourne University Press, 1949) and G Blainey, A Cen-tenary History of the University of Melbourne (Melbourne University Press, 1957).			should be included: AGLC 5.3.1.  I removed the brackets at the end and turned the discursive text into a clause preceded by a comma, following House Rules 1.1.4
11	I am not suggesting here that there was little interest in the history of legal education at this time, simply that compiling such histories wasn't a priority. Short histories of law schools were written (see, for example, Robin Sharwood, A Short History of the Law School (1963) and TR Bavin (ed), The Jubilee Book of the Law School of the University of Sydney (Univer-sity of Sydney, 1940) (which mentions the first Challis Professor of Law, Pitt Cobbett)). One might also speculate that members of this first community of legal academics were aware of larger historical works conducted elsewhere, such as <b>FH Lawson, The Oxford Law School 1850–1965 (Oxford University Press, 1968)</b> . Some biographical works were published on judges who had been in-strumental in the development of some law schools as well as the form and content of the law school's early curriculum. See,	One might also speculate that members of this first community of legal academics were aware of larger historical works conducted elsewhere, such as <b>F_H Lawson, <i>The Oxford Law School 1850–1965</i> (Oxford University Press, 1968)</b> .	Yes. It is a history of a law school outside Australia. However, whether it can be called 'larger', compared to The Jubilee Book is unclear. They are of similar size when the Oxford book's appendices are taken account of. Perhaps The Oxford Law School is less biographical; a proposition borne out by the contents pages.	Added a space between the initials: 1.6.1 AGLC.  Italicised the title.  Added publisher.

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	for example, the biography of Sir Samuel Way who was Chancellor and then Vice Chancellor at the University of Adelaide: AJ Hannan, Sir Samuel Way (Angus & Robertson, 1960). Some of the first professors, such as the founding Professor of Law at the University of Western Australia, Frank Beasley, were mentioned in larger histories of the university: see F Alexander, Campus at Crawley (University of Western Australia Press, 1963) and several historical accounts had been given of the first Dean of Law at the University of Melbourne, William Hearn: DB Copland, WE Hearn: First Australian Economist (University of Queensland Press, 1935); JA La Nauze, Political Economy in Australia: Historical Studies (Melbourne University Press, 1949) and G Blainey, A Centenary History of the University of Melbourne (Melbourne University Press, 1957).			
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	<p>community of legal academics were aware of larger historical works conducted elsewhere, such as FH Lawson, <i>The Oxford Law School 1850–1965</i> (1968). Some biographical works were published on judges who had been in-instrumental in the development of some law schools as well as the form and content of the law school’s early curriculum. See, for example, the biography of Sir Samuel Way who was Chancellor and then Vice Chancellor at the University of Adelaide: <b>AJ Hannan, Sir Samuel Way (Angus &amp; Robertson, 1960)</b>. Some of the first professors, such as the founding Profes-sor of Law at the University of Western Australia, Frank Beasley, were mentioned in larger histories of the university: see F Alexander, <i>Campus at Crawley</i> (University of Western Australia Press, 1963) and several historical accounts had been given of the first Dean of Law at the University of Melbourne, William Hearn: DB Copland, <i>WE Hearn: First Austral-ian Economist</i> (University of Queensland Press, 1935); JA La Nauze, <i>Political Economy in Australia: Historical Studies</i> (Melbourne University Press, 1949) and G Blainey, <i>A Cen-tenary History of the University of Melbourne</i> (Melbourne University Press, 1957).</p>		<p>But I cannot find an indication in the text that he did anything for the development of law schools.</p>	
11	<p>I am not suggesting here that there was little interest in the history of legal education at this time, simply that compiling such histories wasn’t a priority. Short</p>	<p>Some of the first professors, such as the founding Professor of Law at the University of Western Australia, Frank Beasley, were</p>	<p>Yes. Beasley is mentioned, he was the first professor, and this is indeed a history</p>	<p>Got rid of ‘see’; it isn’t necessary, the proposition isn’t qualified.</p>

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	histories of law schools were written (see, for example, Robin Sharwood, A Short History of the Law School (1963) and TR Bavin (ed), The Jubilee Book of the Law School of the University of Sydney (Univer-sity of Sydney, 1940) (which mentions the first Challis Professor of Law, Pitt Cobbett)). One might also speculate that members of this first community of legal academics were aware of larger historical works conducted elsewhere, such as FH Lawson, The Oxford Law School 1850–1965 (1968). Some biographical works were published on judges who had been in-strumental in the development of some law schools as well as the form and content of the law school’s early curriculum. See, for example, the biography of Sir Samuel Way who was Chancellor and then Vice Chancellor at the University of Adelaide: AJ Hannan, Sir Samuel Way (Angus & Robertson, 1960). Some of the first professors, such as the founding Profes-sor of Law at the University of Western Australia, Frank Beasley, were mentioned in larger histories of the university: see <b>F Alexander, Campus at Crawley (University of Western Australia Press, 1963)</b> and several historical accounts had been given of the first Dean of Law at the University of Melbourne, William Hearn: DB Copland, WE Hearn: First Austral-ian Economist (University of Queensland Press, 1935); JA La Nauze,	mentioned in larger histories of the university: <del><b>Fred Alexander, Campus at Crawley: A Narrative and Critical Appreciation of the First Fifty Years of the University of Western Australia</b></del> (University of Western Australia Press, 1963)	of the university (or at least, its first fifty years).	Author’s name changed to match title page.  Added subtitle as on title page.  Ending punctuation in next footnote.
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	Political Economy in Australia: Historical Studies (Melbourne University Press, 1949) and G Blainey, A Cen-tenary History of the University of Melbourne (Melbourne University Press, 1957).			
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	larger histories of the university: see F Alexander, Campus at Crawley (University of Western Australia Press, 1963) and several historical accounts had been given of the first Dean of Law at the University of Melbourne, William Hearn: <b>DB Copland, WE Hearn: First Austral-ian Economist (University of Queensland Press, 1935)</b> ; JA La Nauze, Political Economy in Australia: Historical Studies (Melbourne University Press, 1949) and G Blainey, A Cen-tenary History of the University of Melbourne (Melbourne University Press, 1957).			
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	the law school’s early curriculum. See, for example, the biography of Sir Samuel Way who was Chancellor and then Vice Chancellor at the University of Adelaide: AJ Hannan, Sir Samuel Way (Angus & Robertson, 1960). Some of the first professors, such as the founding Profes-sor of Law at the University of Western Australia, Frank Beasley, were mentioned in larger histories of the university: see F Alexander, Campus at Crawley (University of Western Australia Press, 1963) and several historical accounts had been given of the first Dean of Law at the University of Melbourne, William Hearn: DB Copland, WE Hearn: First Austral-ian Economist (University of Queensland Press, 1935); <b>JA La Nauze, Political Economy in Australia: Historical Studies (Melbourne University Press, 1949)</b> and G Blainey, A Cen-tenary History of the University of Melbourne (Melbourne University Press, 1957).			
11	I am not suggesting here that there was little interest in the history of legal education at this time, simply that compiling such histories wasn’t a priority. Short histories of law schools were written (see, for example, Robin Sharwood, A Short History of the Law School (1963) and TR Bavin (ed), The Jubilee Book of the Law School of the University of Sydney (Univer-sity of Sydney, 1940) (which mentions the first Challis Professor of Law, Pitt Cobbett)). One	<del>.Geoffrey Blainey, A Centenary History of the University of Melbourne (Melbourne University Press, 1957) 10–11, 40–1, 68–71,</del>	Yes. A selection of pinpoints where Blainey discusses Hearn and his work at the university are given.	Separate multiple sources by semi-colons: AGLC 1.1.3.  Added full name_of author, as on title page.  Italicised title.

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	<p>might also speculate that members of this first community of legal academics were aware of larger historical works conducted elsewhere, such as FH Lawson, <i>The Oxford Law School 1850–1965</i> (1968). Some biographical works were published on judges who had been in-strumental in the development of some law schools as well as the form and content of the law school’s early curriculum. See, for example, the biography of Sir Samuel Way who was Chancellor and then Vice Chancellor at the University of Adelaide: AJ Hannan, <i>Sir Samuel Way</i> (Angus &amp; Robertson, 1960). Some of the first professors, such as the founding Profes-sor of Law at the University of Western Australia, Frank Beasley, were mentioned in larger histories of the university: see F Alexander, <i>Campus at Crawley</i> (University of Western Australia Press, 1963) and several historical accounts had been given of the first Dean of Law at the University of Melbourne, William Hearn: DB Copland, <i>WE Hearn: First Austral-ian Economist</i> (University of Queensland Press, 1935); JA La Nauze, <i>Political Economy in Australia: Historical Studies</i> (Melbourne University Press, 1949) and <b>G Blainey, <i>A Centenary History of the University of Melbourne</i> (Melbourne University Press, 1957).</b></p>			Added pinpoints.
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12	<p>For example, at the University of Melbourne members of the first community of legal scholars, David Derham, Zelman Cowen and Geoffrey Sawer, had each been educated by the handful of law professors who taught in the law faculty prior to 1950. Geoffrey Sawer had taught alongside the old order and there is clear evidence that he thought about one of his predecessors at Melbourne, Professor William Hearn: <b>see Geoffrey Sawer, The Place of a Lawyer in the Social Sciences (Canberra, Australian National University, 1953) 11.</b> At the University of Sydney Kenneth Shatwell, who served as Dean of the Faculty of Law from 1947 to 1953, had been the Dean of Law at the University of Tasmania in the 1930s and so was familiar with the system of university legal education prior to the Second World War. The University of Tasmania makes for an interesting study and contrast as there was a considerable turnover of staff in the 1950s that appears to be, at least in part, due to attitudes towards the University's handling of the Orr case which concerned allegations made that a professor had seduced and taken advantage of a student. As the handling of the dispute made it difficult to attract academics from Australia to the University, members of the Law Faculty were recruited from overseas: see <b>Richard Davis, 100 Years, A Centenary History of the Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania 1893–1993 (University of Tasmania, 1993) 46–52.</b> For further discussion of the Orr case see WH Eddy, Orr (Jacaranda Publishers, 1961).</p>	<p>For example, at the University of Melbourne, <sup>2</sup> members of the first community of legal scholars, David Derham, Zelman Cowen and Geoffrey Sawer, had each been educated by the handful of law professors who taught in the law faculty prior to 1950. Geoffrey Sawer had taught alongside the old order and there is clear evidence that he thought about one of his predecessors at Melbourne, Professor William Hearn: <b>Sawer, above n 7, 11.</b></p>	<p>It supports the Hearn point, though not the notes about the other community members.</p>	<p>Added comma after Melbourne, parenthetical clause.</p> <p>It's above n.</p>
12	<p>For example, at the University of Melbourne members of the first community of legal scholars, David Derham, Zelman Cowen and Geoffrey Sawer, had each been educated by the handful of law professors who taught in the law faculty prior to 1950. Geoffrey</p>	<p>At the University of Sydney Kenneth Shatwell, who served as Dean of the Faculty of Law from 1947 to 1953, had been the Dean of Law at the University of Tasmania in the 1930s and so was familiar with the</p>	<p>I have highlighted earlier passages which make these facts fairly clear, although the end date of Shatwell's appointment is unclear.</p>	<p>Got rid of see, doesn't seem necessary.</p> <p>Says on publisher's page it is published by the</p>

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	<p>Sawer had taught alongside the old order and there is clear evidence that he thought about one of his predecessors at Melbourne, Professor William Hearn: see Geoffrey Sawer, <i>The Place of a Lawyer in the Social Sciences</i> (Canberra, Australian National University, 1953) 11. At the University of Sydney Kenneth Shatwell, who served as Dean of the Faculty of Law from 1947 to 1953, had been the Dean of Law at the University of Tasmania in the 1930s and so was familiar with the system of university legal education prior to the Second World War. The University of Tasmania makes for an interesting study and contrast as there was a considerable turnover of staff in the 1950s that appears to be, at least in part, due to attitudes towards the University's handling of the Orr case which concerned allegations made that a professor had seduced and taken advantage of a student. As the handling of the dispute made it difficult to attract academics from Australia to the University, members of the Law Faculty were recruited from overseas: see <b>Richard Davis, 100 Years, A Centenary History of the Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania 1893–1993 (University of Tasmania, 1993) 46–52</b>. For further discussion of the Orr case see WH Eddy, Orr (Jacaranda Publishers, 1961).</p>	<p>system of university legal education prior to the Second World War. The University of Tasmania makes for an interesting study and contrast as there was a considerable turnover of staff in the 1950s that appears to be, at least in part, due to attitudes towards the University's handling of the Orr case which concerned allegations made that a professor had seduced and taken advantage of a student. As the handling of the dispute made it difficult to attract academics from Australia to the University, members of the Law Faculty were recruited from overseas: <b><del>Richard Davis, 100 Years: A Centenary History of the Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania 1893–1993 (University of Tasmania Law School, 1993) 46–52.</del></b></p>	<p>Page 49 in particular indicates the turnover, and 50–2 suggest it may have been related to Orr (although Orr was not the primary cause). But while there is a suggestion of relation between turnover of permanent staff and the recruitment of overseas staff at 49, I cannot see where Davis has clearly indicated or at least implied that it was the difficult of having local individuals that led to recruitment from overseas.</p>	<p>University of Tasmania Law School. Included last two</p>
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12	<p>For example, at the University of Melbourne members of the first community of legal scholars, David Derham, Zelman Cowen and Geoffrey Sawer, had each been educated by the handful of law professors who taught in the law faculty prior to 1950. Geoffrey Sawer had taught alongside the old order and there is clear evidence that he thought about one of his predecessors at Melbourne, Professor William Hearn: see Geoffrey Sawer, <i>The Place of a Lawyer in the Social Sciences</i> (Canberra, Australian National University, 1953) 11. At the University of Sydney Kenneth Shatwell, who served as Dean of the Faculty of Law from 1947 to 1953, had been the Dean of Law at the University of Tasmania in the 1930s and so was familiar with the system of university legal education prior to the Second World War. The University of Tasmania makes for an interesting study and contrast as there was a considerable turnover of staff in the 1950s that appears to be, at least in part, due to attitudes towards the University's handling of the Orr case which concerned allegations made that a professor had seduced and taken advantage of a student. As the handling of the dispute made it difficult to attract academics from Australia to the University, members of the Law Faculty were recruited from overseas: see Richard Davis, 100 Years, <i>A Centenary History of the Faculty of Law</i>,</p>	<p>For further discussion of the Orr case, see <u>also</u> <b>W_H C Eddy, <i>Orr</i> (Jacaranda Publishers, 1961).</b></p>	<p>Yes. The contents and the selection from the introduction I have provided indicate that it does centre on the case against Orr.</p> <p>Changed authors' initials to match the title page.</p>	<p>Added a comma after case.</p> <p>Put see also as it is qualified.</p>
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	University of Tasmania 1893–1993 (University of Tasmania, 1993) 46–52. For further discussion of the Orr case see <b>WH Eddy, Orr (Jacaranda Publishers, 1961).</b>			
15	There is much writing on neoliberalism, managerialism and the contraction of the critical voice within universities and law schools. See, for example, <b>Margaret Thornton’s recent work Privatising the Public University: The Case of Law (Routledge, 2012);</b> Stuart Mac-intrye, ‘Universities’ in Clive Hamilton and Sarah Maddison (eds), <i>Silencing Dissent: How the Australian Government is Controlling Public Opinion and Stifling Debate</i> (Allen & Unwin, 2007); Matthew Ball, ‘Legal Education and the “Idealistic Student”: Using Foucault to Unpack the Critical Legal Narrative’ (2010) 36 Monash University Law Review 18.	There is much writing on neoliberalism, managerialism and the contraction of the critical voice within universities and law schools. See, <del>eg.</del> <b>Margaret Thornton,</b> <i><del>Privatising the Public University: The Case of Law</del> (Routledge, 2012)</i>	Yes. The highlighted passages in the Preface indicate Thornton’s relation of neoliberalism and managerialism to growing student numbers and the muting of ‘dissetient voices’ (xv). This is linked to ‘orthodoxy’, suggesting the loss of creativity.	Changed intro. Signal to See, eg, as seems to match AGLC better. Same with recent work to fit into that.  Italicised title.
15	There is much writing on neoliberalism, managerialism and the contraction of the critical voice within universities and law schools. See, for example, Margaret Thornton’s recent work <i>Privatising the Public University: The Case of Law</i> (Routledge, 2012); <b>Stuart Mac-intrye, ‘Universities’ in Clive Hamilton and Sarah Maddison (eds), <i>Silencing Dissent: How the Australian Government is Controlling Public Opinion and Stifling Debate</i> (Allen &amp; Unwin, 2007);</b> Matthew Ball, ‘Legal	<b>Stuart Macintyre, ‘Universities’ in Clive Hamilton and Sarah Maddison (eds), <i>Silencing Dissent: How the Australian Government is Controlling Public Opinion and Stifling Debate</i> (Allen &amp; Unwin, 2007) 41;</b>	Yes. The passages I have highlighted indicate that at issue is the ‘closely managed’ nature of universities now (pg. 52) as well as accountability mechanism (quality assurance etc.) ‘displace’ academic freedom (53).	Changed author’s name.  Italicised title.  Added chapter starting page.

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	Education and the “Idealistic Student”: Using Foucault to Unpack the Critical Legal Narrative’ (2010) 36 Monash University Law Review 18.		Doesn’t mention neoliberalism though.	
18	For example Professor David Derham, the founding Dean at the Faculty of Law at Monash University, wrote a large body of scholarship on legal education: <b>see Philip Ayres (ed), David Derham: Talks on Universities Histories and the Law (Oryx Publishing, 2009)</b> . See also Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse, <i>Pericleans, Plumbers and Practitioners: The First Fifty Years of the Monash Law School</i> (Monash University Publishing, 2014). The founding academics at the Law School at the University of New South Wales are also reported to have engaged in searching inquiry into the nature and form of legal education: see Marion Dixon, <i>Thirty Up, The Story of the UNSW Law School, 1971–2001</i> (UNSW Law School, 2001) 4–9, Gill Boehringer, ‘Historical Documents’ (1988–89) 5 <i>Australian Journal of Law and Philos-ophy</i> 55; Brian Kelsey, ‘What’s Wrong with the Law School?’ in the <i>Law Editorial Collective</i> (eds); <i>Critique of Law</i> (UNSW Critique of Law Society, 1978) 124 and a recent account of the beginnings of the UNSW Law School in Frank Carrigan, ‘They Make a Desert and Call it Peace’ (2014) 23 <i>Legal Education Review</i> 313, 318–321. The fifth edition of Mac-quarie’s ‘Australian Journal of	For example Professor David Derham, the founding Dean at the Faculty of Law at Monash University, wrote a large body of scholarship on legal education. <del>See, eg,</del> <b>Philip Ayres (ed), <i>David Derham: Talks on Universities, Histories and the Law</i> (Oryx Publishing, 2009)</b> .	Yes, although ‘large body’ doesn’t necessarily come across from this. There are a number of papers of Derham, and at least two of significant length are on legal education (highlighted in contents, first page given).	Put comma in title, where it is on title page.  Italicised title.  Changed to see, eg, as an example.

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	Law and Society’ was devoted entirely to matters of legal education: (1988–89) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society. Carrigan’s article also provides a frank account of the range of educational objectives of the Law School at Macquarie and the opposition faced by the critical legal scholars, see 324–334.			
18	For example Professor David Derham, the founding Dean at the Faculty of Law at Monash University, wrote a large body of scholarship on legal education: see Philip Ayres (ed), David Derham: Talks on Universities Histories and the Law (Oryx Publishing, 2009). <b>See also Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse, <i>Pericleans, Plumbers and Practitioners: The First Fifty Years of the Monash Law School</i> (Monash University Publishing, 2014) 14.</b> The founding academics at the Law School at the University of New South Wales are also reported to have engaged in searching inquiry into the nature and form of legal education: see Marion Dixon, Thirty Up, The Story of the UNSW Law School, 1971–2001 (UNSW Law School, 2001) 4–9, Gill Boehringer, ‘Historical Documents’ (1988–89) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Philosophy 55; Brian Kelsey, ‘What’s Wrong with the Law School?’ in the Law Editorial Collective (eds); Critique of Law (UNSW Critique of Law Society, 1978) 124 and a recent account of the beginnings of the UNSW Law School in Frank	<b>See also Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse, <i>Pericleans, Plumbers and Practitioners: The First Fifty Years of the Monash Law School</i> (Monash University Publishing, 2014) 14.</b>	Yes. The added pinpoint indicates that Derham wrote ‘extensively’ on legal education.  See also seems appropriate as it provides additional support.	Italicised title.  Added pinpoints.  <i>I left the start as ‘See also’ as it is more general than the last one.</i>

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	Carrigan, ‘They Make a Desert and Call it Peace’ (2014) 23 Legal Education Review 313, 318–321. The fifth edition of Mac-quarie’s ‘Australian Journal of Law and Society’ was devoted entirely to matters of legal education: (1988–89) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society. Carrigan’s article also pro-vides a frank account of the range of educational objectives of the Law School at Macquarie and the opposition faced by the critical legal scholars, see 324–334.			
18	For example Professor David Derham, the founding Dean at the Faculty of Law at Monash University, wrote a large body of scholarship on legal education: see Philip Ayres (ed), David Derham: Talks on Universities Histories and the Law (Oryx Publishing, 2009). See also Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse, Pericleans, Plumbers and Practitioners: The First Fifty Years of the Monash Law School (Monash University Publishing, 2014). The founding academics at the Law School at the University of New South Wales are also reported to have engaged in searching inquiry into the nature and form of legal education: <b>see Marion Dixon, <i>Thirty Up, The Story of the UNSW Law School, 1971–2001</i> (UNSW Law School, 2001) 4–9, 15, 17;</b> Gill Boehringer, ‘Historical Documents’ (1988–89) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Philos-ophy 55; Brian Kelsey, ‘What’s Wrong with the Law School?’ in the Law Editorial Collec-tive (eds); Critique of	The founding academics at the Law School <del>of</del> the University of New South Wales are also reported to have engaged in searching inquiry into the nature and form of legal education: <del>Marion Dixon, “Thirty Up”</del> <b><i>The Story of UNSW Law School, 1971–2001</i> (UNSW Law School, 2001) 4–9, 15, 17;</b>	Yes. The highlighted passages, particular on the pages I’ve added, indicated that the teachers questioned ‘traditional teaching methods’ (15). I’ve added the extra pinpoints as they particularly reinforce the message.	The double at in the text seems odd. I changed the second to of.  Removed see as the text doesn’t seem qualified in its support. It promotes the idea that they considered how to teach law.  Changed the title to page the title page. Italicised the title.  Added more pinpoints.

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	<p>Law (UNSW Critique of Law Society, 1978) 124 and a recent account of the beginnings of the UNSW Law School in Frank Carrigan, ‘They Make a Desert and Call it Peace’ (2014) 23 Legal Education Review 313, 318–321. The fifth edition of Mac-quarie’s ‘Australian Journal of Law and Society’ was devoted entirely to matters of legal education: (1988–89) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society. Carrigan’s article also pro-vides a frank account of the range of educational objectives of the Law School at Macquarie and the opposition faced by the critical legal scholars, see 324–334.</p>			
18	<p>For example Professor David Derham, the founding Dean at the Faculty of Law at Monash University, wrote a large body of scholarship on legal education: see Philip Ayres (ed), David Derham: Talks on Universities Histories and the Law (Oryx Publishing, 2009). See also Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse, Pericleans, Plumbers and Practitioners: The First Fifty Years of the Monash Law School (Monash University Publishing, 2014). The founding academics at the Law School at the University of New South Wales are also reported to have engaged in searching inquiry into the nature and form of legal education: see Marion Dixon, Thirty Up, The Story of the UNSW Law School, 1971–2001 (UNSW Law School, 2001) 4–9, Gill Boehringer, ‘Historical Documents’ (1988–</p>	<p><b>Brian Kelsey, “What’s Wrong with the Law School?” in <u>Critique of Law Editorial Collective</u> (eds), <u>Critique of Law: A Marxist Analysis</u> (UNSW Critique of Law Society, 1978) 124, <u>124–5</u>.</b></p>	<p>Does support the proposition, as it indicates the first academics thought of doing things differently (e.g. first Dean) but quite a critical view of the outcomes of it. Should this be flagged, perhaps with cf?</p>	<p>Put the title in second quotation marks, matches the source. Changed editor to the group that ‘prepared’ it.</p> <p><i>(I assume eds not ed is appropriate for a body, but wasn’t sure).</i></p> <p>Changed semicolon to comma after (eds).</p> <p>Added subtitle.</p>

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	89) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Philos-ophy 55; <b>Brian Kelsey, ‘What’s Wrong with the Law School?’ in the Law Editorial Collec-tive (eds); Critique of Law (UNSW Critique of Law Society, 1978) 124</b> and a recent account of the beginnings of the UNSW Law School in Frank Carrigan, ‘They Make a Desert and Call it Peace’ (2014) 23 Legal Education Review 313, 318–321. The fifth edition of Mac-quarie’s ‘Australian Journal of Law and Society’ was devoted entirely to matters of legal education: (1988–89) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society. Carrigan’s article also pro-vides a frank account of the range of educational objectives of the Law School at Macquarie and the opposition faced by the critical legal scholars, see 324–334.			Added pinpoints.
19	<b>Dennis Pearce, Enid Campbell and Don Harding, Australian Law Schools: A Discipline Assessment for the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission (Australian Government Publishing Service, 1987).</b> While the review provoked numerous published criticisms in newspapers and journals by Australian legal academics who wrote on behalf of both their institution and all Australian law schools, a balanced critical analysis was conducted by academics who were not located in Australian law schools and therefore had no vested interest in the report: see Craig McInnis and Simon Marginson,	<b>Dennis Pearce, Enid Campbell and Don Harding, <i>Australian Law Schools: A Discipline Assessment for the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission</i> (Australian Government Publishing Service, 1987).</b>	Yes. This indicates all that is needed here. The Pearce Report exists...	<b>Italicised title.</b>

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	Australian Law Schools after the 1987 Pearce Report (Australian Government Publishing Service, 1994). They identified several major flaws in both the report's methodology and its findings.			
19	Dennis Pearce, Enid Campbell and Don Harding, Australian Law Schools: A Discipline Assessment for the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission (Australian Government Publishing Service, 1987). While the review provoked numerous published criticisms in newspapers and journals by Australian legal academics who wrote on behalf of both their institution and all Australian law schools, a balanced critical analysis was conducted by academics who were not located in Australian law schools and therefore had no vested interest in the report: see <b>Craig McInnis and Simon Marginson, Australian Law Schools after the 1987 Pearce Report (Australian Government Publishing Service, 1994).</b> They identified several major flaws in both the report's methodology and its findings.	While the review provoked numerous published criticisms in newspapers and journals by Australian legal academics who wrote on behalf of both their institution and all Australian law schools, a balanced critical analysis was conducted by academics who were not located in Australian law schools and therefore had no vested interest in the report: <b>Craig McInnis and Simon Marginson, <i>Australian Law Schools after the 1987 Pearce Report</i> (Australian Government Publishing Service, 1994) 250–1, 257–61.</b> They identified several major flaws in both the report's methodology and its findings.	Not so much on the newspapers, but there is a paragraph at 3 which indicates criticisms.  V indicates that the pair were indeed not legal academics; the rest might be the author's opinion.  Added pinpoints indicating where the authors have criticised the results of the survey, as well as poor methodology (limited enquiry etc.).	I got rid of see. Perhaps the book doesn't support directly the claims of impartiality, but it is the 'critical analysis' she is referring to. Italicised title.  Added pinpoints.
20	Pearce, above n 19, lxii.	Pearce, <u>Campbell and Harding</u> , above n 19, <u>lxi, lxii</u> .	Supports the criticisms of a lack of research and the recommendation of more, but nothing here about the law journal. I also couldn't find anything on it, although I think it is the	Added all authors.  Added pinpoints.

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			Legal Education Review that the author is referring to.	
22	<p>Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their predecessors. See, for example, Michael Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal Education: Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316 citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without further elaboration it is difficult to know what exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden descriptions that do little to investigate or describe the work being assessed, however if it is suggested that these scholars were not innovative or aware of approaches to teaching law beyond Austinian positivism, several histories of individual scholars and law schools, as well as my</p>	<p><b><u>Jonathan Stone, 'The Role of Universities: Views of a Scholar of the Last Century' in Helen Irving, Jacqueline Mowbray and Kevin Walton (eds), <i>Julius Stone: A Study in Influence</i> (The Federation Press, 2010) 38, 46;</u></b></p>	<p>Does support the proposition; the pages I have highlighted give quotes of professionals dedicated to Julius Stone.</p> <p>Also, the chapter is by his son, so perhaps might be biased in its tribute...</p>	<p>Added chapter.</p> <p>Added the editors as editors, the italicisation and the publisher. Added pinpoints.</p>

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own investigations, suggest quite the opposite. See Bartie, above n 10. Lunney has also suggested that this characterization may be too harsh: see Lunney above n 2, 498. It also does not marry with the number and content of the many tributes dedicated to members of our first community of legal scholars: for example, Ross Cranston, 'Lawyer in the Social Sciences' – Geoffrey Sawer' (1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263, Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of Torts: Australian-made or foreign import? Australia's Role in Making the 'King' of Torts' (2013) 36 Australian Bar Review 211; Ian Ramsay, 'Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law' [2011] University of Melbourne LRS 4; Michael Kirby, 'People in Criminal Law, Louis Waller AO' (Speech delivered at the Valedictory dinner in honour of Professor Louis Waller, Melbourne, 29 November 2000); <b>Helen Irving, Jacqueline Mowbray and Kevin Walton, Julius Stone: A Study in Influence (2010)</b> ; Guenther Doker-Mach and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer, Scholar, Civil Servant (Franz Steiner Verlag 2004); Geoffrey Lindell, 'Leslie Zines – From a Personal Perspective' (2010) 38 Federal Law Review 317; Malcolm Smith, 'Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David Allan and Mary Hiscock' (2003) 15 Bond Law Review 20; Annesley Athaide, 'Alex Castles on the			
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	Recognition of Australian Legal History 1955–1963’ (2003) 7 Australian Journal of Legal History 107. A recent symposium was also held at the University of Melbourne, 26–27 March 2014, dedicated to the Law School’s former distinguished Dean, Sir Zelman Cowen.			
22	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their predecessors. See, for example, Michael Chesterman and David Weisbrot, ‘Legal Scholarship in Australia’ (1987) 50(6) Modern Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, ‘Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal Education: Corporatism’s Reign’ (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review 587, 596; John Gava, ‘Introductory Essay’ (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316 citing Margaret Thornton, ‘Portia Lost in the Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do about Leal Education’ (1991) The Australian Universities’ Review 26; Margaret Thornton, ‘The Dissolution of the Social in the Academy’ (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without further elaboration it is difficult to know what exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden descriptions that do little to investigate or describe the work being assessed, however if it is suggested that these scholars were not	<u>Klaus A Ziegert, ‘AEST—An Attempt at Explaining the Phenomenon’ in Guenther Doeker-Mach and Klaus A Ziegert (eds), <i>Alice Erh-Soon Tay: Lawyer, Scholar, Civil Servant</i> (Franz Steiner Verlag, 2004) 7, 8; Julia Horn, ‘Alice Erh-Soon Tay, The Making of an Intellectual’ in Guenther Doeker-Mach and Klaus A Ziegert (eds), <i>Alice Erh-Soon Tay: Lawyer, Scholar, Civil Servant</i> (Franz Steiner Verlag, 2004) 13, 28, 32; v</u>	Yes. The pinpoints I have provided suggest a number of authors lauding Alice Erh-Soon Tay as innovative, and not narrow in her approach to teaching.	Added in two sources as chapters. Fixed name of first editor. Added initial of second editor. Added hyphen in the title. Italicised book title.

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	<p>innovative or aware of approaches to teaching law beyond Austinian positivism, several histories of individual scholars and law schools, as well as my own investigations, suggest quite the opposite. See Bartie, above n 10. Lunney has also suggested that this characterization may be too harsh: see Lunney above n 2, 498. It also does not marry with the number and content of the many tributes dedicated to members of our first community of legal scholars: for example, Ross Cranston, ‘Lawyer in the Social Sciences’ – Geoffrey Sawer’ (1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263, Mark Lunney, ‘Fleming’s Law of Torts: Australian-made or foreign import? Australia’s Role in Making the ‘King’ of Torts’ (2013) 36 Australian Bar Review 211; Ian Ramsay, ‘Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law’ [2011] University of Melbourne LRS 4; Michael Kirby, ‘People in Criminal Law, Louis Waller AO’ (Speech delivered at the Valedictory dinner in honour of Professor Louis Waller, Melbourne, 29 November 2000); Helen Irving, Jacqueline Mowbray and Kevin Walton, Julius Stone: A Study in Influence (2010); <b>Guenther Doker-Mach and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer, Scholar, Civil Servant (Franz Steiner Verlag 2004)</b>; Geoffrey Lindell, ‘Leslie Zines – From a Personal Perspective’ (2010) 38 Federal Law Review 317; Malcolm Smith,</p>			
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	‘Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David Allan and Mary Hiscock’ (2003) 15 Bond Law Review 20; Annesley Athaide, ‘Alex Castles on the Recognition of Australian Legal History 1955–1963’ (2003) 7 Australian Journal of Legal History 107. A recent symposium was also held at the University of Melbourne, 26–27 March 2014, dedicated to the Law School’s former distinguished Dean, Sir Zelman Cowen.			
23	See Popper, above n 3, xx.	See Popper, above n 3, xx.	Yes. I think it should be see, as it is qualified in the sense that it is not referring to legal education. It is otherwise unqualified though.  <b>Also note: ‘rational discussion’ in the text is taken from this source.</b>	No changes.
24	For a particular damning account of the self serving nature of American law schools see <b>Brian Z Tamanaha, <i>Failing Law Schools</i> (University of Chicago Press, 2012).</b>	For a particularly damning account of the self-serving nature of American law schools, see <b>Brian Z Tamanaha, <i>Failing Law Schools</i> (University of Chicago Press, 2012).</b>	Yes. The passages I have highlighted indicate that, first, it is certainly a criticism, and second it blames the law schools for pursuing profit, and expanding their size and academics staff, and for	Changed particular to particularly, added hyphen in self-serving following Macquarie, added a comma after schools.  Italicised title.

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			contributing to graduate unemployment.	
27	Geoffrey Sawer, 'Who Controls the Law in Australia?: Instigators of Change, and the Obstacles Confronting Them' in AD Hambly and JL Goldring (eds), <i>Australian Lawyers and Social Change</i> (Law Book Co, 1976.) 118, 121–122.	Geoffrey Sawer, 'Who Controls the Law in Australia?: Instigators of Change, and the Obstacles Confronting Them' in <u>David Hambly and John Goldring (eds), <i>Australian Lawyers and Social Change: Proceedings of a Seminar Held at the Faculty of Law, the Australian National University 23–5 August 1974</i></u> (Law Book, 1976) 118, 121–2.	Does support the proposition; although 122 may be unnecessary (doesn't add anything; doesn't really continue discussion). And little on students being critical of their professors, unless Sawer's experience is indicative.	Changed author's names.  Italicised title. Added subtitle  Edited publication details to conform to 5.3 AGLC.  Edited date span for pinpoint.
31	A penetrating analysis of what it means to be an academic or an intellect and whether legal scholars deserve such a title is beyond the scope of this paper. For an interesting exploration of the topic see Stefan Collini, <i>Absent Minds: Intellectuals in Britain</i> (Oxford University Press, 2006). The term 'academic' is used here to refer to a form of teaching and studying law that can be contrasted with the learning of law within professional practice. The term is not used to make an evaluation of whether the teaching and study of law ought to be de-scribed as 'academic.'	A penetrating analysis of what it means to be an academic or an intellect and whether legal scholars deserve such a title is beyond the scope of this paper. For an interesting exploration of the topic, see Stefan Collini, <i>Absent Minds: Intellectuals in Britain</i> (Oxford University Press, 2006). The term 'academic' is used here to refer to a form of teaching and studying law that can be contrasted with the learning of law within professional practice. The term is not used to make an evaluation of whether the teaching and study of law ought to be de-scribed as 'academic.'	Yes. Collini deals with the label intellectual and its different meanings/connotations in Britain. See highlighted passages.	Italicised title.

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36	A theme in Judith Lancaster, The Modernisation of Legal Education: A Critique of the Martin, Bowen and Pearce Reports (Centre for Legal Education, 1993)	A theme in Judith Lancaster, <i>The Modernisation of Legal Education: A Critique of the Martin, Bowen and Pearce Reports</i> (Centre for Legal Education, 1993).	Assuming the author means here that Lancaster's work exhibits the theme of ignoring the academics in favour of blaming wider trends, then this does seem accurate. See the second paragraph on page 72 (highlighted): 'lack of institutional morale...is...the symptom, not the cause'. No title page/publication details. Confirmed publication date through: <a href="http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/9927508?selectedversion=NBD10100134">http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/9927508?selectedversion=NBD10100134</a>	Italicised title. Added full-stop at the end.
46	John Waugh, First Principles: The Melbourne Law School 1857–2007 (The Miegunyah Press, 2007) 112. Exactly what this means and what it entails warrants further exploration.	John Waugh, <i>First Principles: The Melbourne Law School 1857–2007</i> (Miegunyah Press, 2007) 112. Exactly what this means and what it entails warrants further exploration.	Yes. He notes that the two professors tried to abolish the 'articled clerks' course', and promoted 'liberal or cultural subjects'.	Italicised title. Got rid of 'The' at start of publisher's details.
47	Ibid 112.	Ibid.	Quote is accurate.	No need for page number with ibid when it is same page.

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48	Ibid 124–125.	Ibid 124–5.	While it does suggest that the professors used the ‘war with the Law Institute’ to get another staff member, but I’m not sure they were successful with extending the length. 125: ‘the argument over course changes continued’.	Changed date span and ensured it was an en-dash.
49	The examples are too numerous to set down a full selection here. By way of example see HLA Hart, <i>Essays on Bentham: Jurisprudence and Political Theory</i> (1982); G Edward White, <i>Tort Law in America</i> (Clarendon Press, 1980); Michael Taggart, ‘Prolegomenon to an Intellectual History of Administrative Law in the Twentieth Century: The Case of John Willis and Canadian Administrative Law’ (2005) 43 <i>Osgoode Hall Law Journal</i> 223 .	The examples are too numerous to set down a full selection here. <u>See, eg, H L A Hart, <i>Essays on Bentham: Studies in Jurisprudence and Political Theory</i> (Clarendon Press, 1982) 1–2;</u>	Yes. The highlighted passages show that Hart evaluates how Bentham advanced the discipline beyond the work of his predecessors: ▼	Changed to See, eg, (stylistic? Or matches introductory signals for AGLC?).  Spaced initials.  Italicised title. Edited subtitle. Added publisher. Went with Clarendon Press as on the title page, although Oxford University Press is there too. Added pinpoints.
49	The examples are too numerous to set down a full selection here. By way of example see HLA Hart, <i>Essays on Bentham: Jurisprudence and Political Theory</i> (1982); G Edward White, <i>Tort Law in America: An Intellectual History</i> (Oxford University Press, 1980);	G Edward White, <i>Tort Law in America: An Intellectual History</i> (Oxford University Press, 1980);	Yes; White in the introduction states that the focus of the book is to see who has changed tort law	Added subtitle.

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	America (Clarendon Press, 1980); Michael Taggart, 'Prolegomenon to an Intellectual History of Administrative Law in the Twentieth Century: The Case of John Willis and Canadian Administrative Law' (2005) 43 Osgoode Hall Law Journal 223 .		and why; this is comparable to advancing a discipline. Although, it generally looks at scholars as a collective (xi–xii).	Added publisher as indicated on title page/publisher's page.
50	For a recent example see Kristin Rundle, <i>Forms Liberate, Reclaiming the Jurisprudence of Lon L Fuller</i> (Hart Publishing, 2012). See also William Twining, <i>Karl Llewellyn and the Realist Movement</i> (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1973).	For a recent example, see <del>Kristen Rundle, <i>Forms Liberate</i></del> ; <i>Reclaiming the Jurisprudence of Lon L Fuller</i> (Hart Publishing, 2012) <del>1</del> .	Yes. Rundle discusses 'reclaiming' Fuller, and wanting to reinterpret his work for the 21 <sup>st</sup> century.	Added comma after example. Author's name has an e. Colon in title. Italicised title. Added pinpoint.
50	For a recent example see Kristin Rundle, <i>Forms Liberate, Reclaiming the Jurisprudence of Lon L Fuller</i> (Hart Publishing, 2012). See also William Twining, <i>Karl Llewellyn and the Realist Movement</i> (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1973).	<del>William Twining, <i>Karl Llewellyn and the Realist Movement</i></del> (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1973) <del>xi</del> .	Yes. Highlighted passages allude to reinterpreting realism.	Italicised title. Added pinpoint.
60	Waugh, above n 46.	Waugh, above n 46.	Yes. The preface (ix–xi) indicates a focus upon the leaders of the university (e.g. Bailey), and how the law school attempted to meet competing goals (professional and academic: x). To my mind, this suggests governance, as does the focus in 111–27.	Got rid of 'see also', following 1.2 House Rules. No changes.

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			upon the leaders of the School and their interactions with other prominent educational bodies.	
63	Lancaster, above n 36.	Lancaster, above n 36.	As for the above reference to Lancaster, this does indeed put broader forces above academics in explaining legal education.	No changes.
65	For a similar argument with respect to American law school histories see the analysis in Alfred F Konefsky and John Henry Schlegel, ‘Mirror Mirror on the Wall: Histories of Amer-ican Law Schools’ (1982) 95 Harvard Law Review 833, 838–840. I will leave it to the reader to decide which of the following Australian law school histories fall within this category: Davis, above n 12; Alex Castles, Andrew Ligertwood and Peter Kelly (eds), Law on North Terrace: The Adelaide University Law School 1883–1983 (University of Adelaide, 1983); Ruth Campbell, A History of the Melbourne Law School: 1857 to 1973 (Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne, 1973); <b>Waugh above n 46</b> ; Bavin above n 11; Peter Balmford, ‘The Foundation of the Monash Law School’ (Monash University Press, 1989) 15 Monash University Law Review 139; Peter Yule and Fay	<b>Waugh, above n 46;</b>	I do not think this needs to support the proposition by doing anything more than being a history of a law school. It is such a history, of Melbourne law School.	Added comma after Waugh.

	<p>Woodhouse, above n 18; Dixon, above n 18; John Mackinolty and Judy Mackinolty, A Century Down Town: Sydney University Law School's First Hundred Years (Sydney University Law School, 1991); Professor Rosalind F Croucher and Jennifer K Shedden, Retro 30: 30 Years of Macquarie Law (Division of Law, Macquarie University, 2005); Michael White, Ryan Gawrych and Kay Saunders, TC Beirne School of Law: 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary (2006); Tom Cain, The Founding of the Queensland University of Technology Law School (QUT, 1998). Shorter pieces have been written on some of the newer law schools: see Eric Colvin 'Bond Law School: Reflections on the First Ten Years' (1999) 11 Bond Law Review 1; Charles Sampford, 'Reflections on a Respectable Revolution' (2002) 11 Griffith Law Review 252. See also Michael White, 'History of the Garrick Chair at the TC Beirne School of Law' (2010) 29 University of Queensland Law Journal 335.</p>			
65	<p>For a similar argument with respect to American law school histories see the analysis in Alfred F Konefsky and John Henry Schlegel, 'Mirror Mirror on the Wall: Histories of American Law Schools' (1982) 95 Harvard Law Review 833, 838–840. I will leave it to the reader to decide which of the following Australian law school histories fall within this category: Davis, above n 12; Alex Castles, Andrew Ligertwood and</p>	<p><b>Bavin,</b> above n 11;</p>	<p>From the contents and the use of pictures, this certainly does seem to match the author's statements that many Law School histories are akin to yearbooks...although, really all that is required, I</p>	<p>Added comma after Bavin.</p>

	<p>Peter Kelly (eds), <i>Law on North Terrace: The Adelaide University Law School 1883–1983</i> (University of Adelaide, 1983); Ruth Campbell, <i>A History of the Melbourne Law School: 1857 to 1973</i> (Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne, 1973); Waugh above n 46; <b>Bavin above n 11</b>; Peter Balmford, ‘The Foundation of the Monash Law School’ (Monash University Press, 1989) 15 <i>Monash University Law Review</i> 139; Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse, above n 18; Dixon, above n 18; John Mackinolty and Judy Mackinolty, <i>A Century Down Town: Sydney University Law School’s First Hundred Years</i> (Sydney University Law School, 1991); Professor Rosalind F Croucher and Jennifer K Shedden, <i>Retro 30: 30 Years of Macquarie Law</i> (Division of Law, Macquarie University, 2005); Michael White, Ryan Gawrych and Kay Saunders, <i>TC Beirne School of Law: 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary</i> (2006); Tom Cain, <i>The Founding of the Queensland University of Technology Law School</i> (QUT, 1998). Shorter pieces have been written on some of the newer law schools: see Eric Colvin ‘Bond Law School: Reflections on the First Ten Years’ (1999) 11 <i>Bond Law Review</i> 1; Charles Sampford, ‘Reflections on a Respectable Revolution’ (2002) 11 <i>Griffith Law Review</i> 252. See also Michael White, ‘History of the Garrick Chair at</p>		<p>think, by this footnote is a history of a law school to be evaluated by the reader.</p>	
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	the TC Beirne School of Law' (2010) 29 University of Queensland Law Journal 335.			
65	For a similar argument with respect to American law school histories see the analysis in Alfred F Konefsky and John Henry Schlegel, 'Mirror Mirror on the Wall: Histories of American Law Schools' (1982) 95 Harvard Law Review 833, 838–840. I will leave it to the reader to decide which of the following Australian law school histories fall within this category: Davis, above n 12; Alex Castles, Andrew Ligertwood and Peter Kelly (eds), Law on North Terrace: The Adelaide University Law School 1883–1983 (University of Adelaide, 1983); Ruth Campbell, A History of the Melbourne Law School: 1857 to 1973 (Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne, 1973); Waugh above n 46; Bavin above n 11; Peter Balmford, 'The Foundation of the Monash Law School' (Monash University Press, 1989) 15 Monash University Law Review 139; <b>Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse, above n 18</b> ; Dixon, above n 18; John Mackinolty and Judy Mackinolty, A Century Down Town: Sydney University Law School's First Hundred Years (Sydney University Law School, 1991); Professor Rosalind F Croucher and Jennifer K Shedden, Retro 30: 30 Years of Macquarie Law (Division of Law, Macquarie University, 2005); Michael White, Ryan Gawrych and Kay Saunders, TC	<b>Yule and Woodhouse, above n 18</b> :	Yes, this is indeed a history, of Monash Law School. Appears to be more critical though than others, such as Bavin's.	Got rid of author's first names.

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	Beirne School of Law: 70 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary (2006); Tom Cain, The Founding of the Queensland University of Technology Law School (QUT, 1998). Shorter pieces have been written on some of the newer law schools: see Eric Colvin ‘Bond Law School: Reflections on the First Ten Years’ (1999) 11 Bond Law Review 1; Charles Sampford, ‘Reflections on a Respectable Revolution’ (2002) 11 Griffith Law Review 252. See also Michael White, ‘History of the Garrick Chair at the TC Beirne School of Law’ (2010) 29 University of Queensland Law Journal 335.			
65	For a similar argument with respect to American law school histories see the analysis in Alfred F Konefsky and John Henry Schlegel, ‘Mirror Mirror on the Wall: Histories of American Law Schools’ (1982) 95 Harvard Law Review 833, 838–840. I will leave it to the reader to decide which of the following Australian law school histories fall within this category: Davis, above n 12; Alex Castles, Andrew Ligertwood and Peter Kelly (eds), Law on North Terrace: The Adelaide University Law School 1883–1983 (University of Adelaide, 1983); Ruth Campbell, A History of the Melbourne Law School: 1857 to 1973 (Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne, 1973); Waugh above n 46; Bavin above n 11; Peter Balmford, ‘The Foundation of the Monash Law School’ (Monash University Press, 1989) 15 Monash	<b>Dixon, above n 18;</b>	Again fine, just referring to a history of UNSW Law School.	No changes.

	<p>University Law Review 139; Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse, above n 18; <b>Dixon, above n 18</b>; John Mackinolty and Judy Mackinolty, A Century Down Town: Sydney University Law School's First Hundred Years (Sydney University Law School, 1991); Professor Rosalind F Croucher and Jennifer K Shedden, Retro 30: 30 Years of Macquarie Law (Division of Law, Macquarie University, 2005); Michael White, Ryan Gawrych and Kay Saunders, TC Beirne School of Law: 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary (2006); Tom Cain, The Founding of the Queensland Univesity of Technology Law School (QUT, 1998). Shorter pieces have been written on some of the newer law schools: see Eric Colvin 'Bond Law School: Reflections on the First Ten Years' (1999) 11 Bond Law Review 1; Charles Sampford, 'Reflections on a Respectable Revolution' (2002) 11 Griffith Law Review 252. See also Michael White, 'History of the Garrick Chair at the TC Beirne School of Law' (2010) 29 University of Queensland Law Journal 335.</p>			
65	<p>For a similar argument with respect to American law school histories see the analysis in Alfred F Konefsky and John Henry Schlegel, 'Mirror Mirror on the Wall: Histories of Amer-ican Law Schools' (1982) 95 Harvard Law Review 833, 838–840. I will leave it to the reader to decide which of the following Australian law school histories fall within this category: <b>Davis,</b></p>	<b>Davis, above n 12;</b>	<p>Yes. It is a history of the Tasmanian Law School, so qualifies for what the author is getting at here.</p>	No changes.

	<p><b>above n 12</b>; Alex Castles, Andrew Ligertwood and Peter Kelly (eds), <i>Law on North Terrace: The Adelaide University Law School 1883–1983</i> (University of Adelaide, 1983); Ruth Campbell, <i>A History of the Melbourne Law School: 1857 to 1973</i> (Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne, 1973); Waugh above n 46; Bavin above n 11; Peter Balmford, ‘The Foundation of the Monash Law School’ (Monash University Press, 1989) 15 <i>Monash University Law Review</i> 139; Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse, above n 18; Dixon, above n 18; John Mackinolty and Judy Mackinolty, <i>A Century Down Town: Sydney University Law School’s First Hundred Years</i> (Sydney University Law School, 1991); Professor Rosalind F Croucher and Jennifer K Shedden, <i>Retro 30: 30 Years of Macquarie Law</i> (Division of Law, Macquarie University, 2005); Michael White, Ryan Gawrych and Kay Saunders, <i>TC Beirne School of Law: 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary</i> (2006); Tom Cain, <i>The Founding of the Queensland University of Technology Law School</i> (QUT, 1998). Shorter pieces have been written on some of the newer law schools: see Eric Colvin ‘Bond Law School: Reflections on the First Ten Years’ (1999) 11 <i>Bond Law Review</i> 1; Charles Sampford, ‘Reflections on a Respectable Revolution’ (2002) 11 <i>Griffith Law Review</i> 252. See also Michael White, ‘History of the Garrick Chair at</p>			
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	the TC Beirne School of Law' (2010) 29 University of Queensland Law Journal 335.			
68	Waugh's history of the law school at Melbourne is the first of this kind: see <b>Waugh, above n 46</b> . A similar work has been compiled with respect to the law school at Monash University: Yule and Woodhouse, above n 18.	Waugh's history of the law school at Melbourne is the first of this kind: <b>Waugh, above n 46</b> .	It certainly uses interview with former attendees, as well as analysing themes in the history of law school (see x-xi: so more probing?). But whether it is the first cannot be said from this.  I looked at a book review of Waugh's book, by Greg Taylor, 31 <i>Australian Bar Review</i> 132, and found nothing to support this.	See seems unnecessary.
68	Waugh's history of the law school at Melbourne is the first of this kind: see Waugh, above n 46. A similar work has been compiled with respect to the law school at Monash University: <b>Yule and Woodhouse, above n 18</b> .	A similar work has been compiled with respect to the law school at Monash University: <b>Yule and Woodhouse, above n 18</b> .	Yes. It too uses interviews (see viii), and seems to analyse the tensions of the different roles the law school has tried to adopt and serve in (e.g. problems of growing student numbers, reduced funding: 343. See also 347).	

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91	Derham, above n 13.	<u>Ayres, above n 18.</u>	<p>I honestly believe it would fit the proposition better if this were the other source on Derham’s scholarship, the Yule and Woodhouse book. The Derham book just shows some examples of his scholarship, the Yule and Woodhouse book actually states that ‘few people in Australia had thought more deeply about the problems of legal education as David Derham’. Matches centrality of legal education better.</p> <p>This citation would be: <b>Yule and Woodhouse, above n 18, 14.</b></p>	<p>No Derham source at fn#13, does Author mean fn #18 instead?</p> <p>Derham is title, whereas Ayres is editor.</p>
94	See above n 18.	<u>(1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society.</u>	<p>This seems correct. First, there was indeed such a journal, and its reflections through the historical documents sections on Macquarie’s turbulent</p>	<p>Added journal volume details from n 18.</p>

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			early years, with a clash of competing visions, would suggest this challenge.	
95	See references concerning law at the University of New South Wales above n 18.	<u>See, eg, Dixon, above n 18, 4–9, 15, 17; Kelsey, above n 18, 124–5; Boehringer, above n 18, 55; Carrigan, above n 18, 318–21.</u>	Yes. These are about a discussion of the hopes for a new form of legal education of the original academics.	Added the specific references in.

JOURNAL ARTICLES

Fn #	Original Footnote	Amended Footnote	Journal Consecutively Paginated ?	Supports Textual Proposition? Why / Why not?	Changes made (which AGLC3 rules applied?) Other comments? Write “No changes” if none are required
2	‘As is well known, the formative influence of legal education on later actors in the legal process is critically important in shaping any legal system. That is why the history of legal education is crucial to an understanding of the law generally.’ Michael Tilbury, ‘Book Re-view: Thirty Up: The Story of the UNSW Law School 1971–2001 by Marion Dixon’ (2002) 25 University of New South Wales Law Journal 255, 259. Bruce Kercher begins his seminal work on the history of Australian law by suggesting that there is a clear connection between how law has been taught in Australia, how Australian law is understood and how it has developed. He suggests that legal education might at least partially explain why in the twen-tieth century lawyers failed to recognize the local nature of early Australian law and instead assumed that local law largely accorded with the laws of England: Bruce Kercher, An Unruly Child, A History of Law in Australia (Allen & Unwin, 1995) ix. Mark Lunney explores this theme further and has argued that ‘we should not be surprised if we	‘As is well known, the formative influence of legal education on later actors in the legal process is critically important in shaping any legal system. That is why the history of legal education is crucial to an understanding of the <u>development of</u> law generally’: Michael Tilbury, ‘Book Review: Thirty Up: The Story of the UNSW Law School 1971–2001’ (2002) 25 <u>University of New South Wales Law Journal</u> 255, 259.	Yes	Yes. It provides the quote, and the quote indicates that legal education influences the legal system, which seems to be the author’s point in the text.	‘development of’ in quote at 259, omitted in footnote without ellipses.  No full stop necessary at end, see rule 1.5.3 AGLC.  As to adding the colon, I’m not sure of the rule for this, but it seems to match the Lunney article also in fn 2, which is a MULR article.  Got rid of Marion Dixon in title, it’s on the first page but doesn’t seem to form part of the title.  Italics for journal title: AGLC 4.5.

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	find that changes in thinking about Australian law can be explained in part by references to changes in the acad-emy.’ Mark Lunney, ‘Legal Émigrés and the Development of Australian Tort Law’ (2012) 36 Melbourne University Law Review 494, 495 (references omitted).				
2	‘As is well known, the formative influence of legal education on later actors in the legal process is critically important in shaping any legal system. That is why the history of legal education is crucial to an understanding of the law generally.’ Michael Tilbury, ‘Book Re-view: Thirty Up: The Story of the UNSW Law School 1971–2001 by Marion Dixon’ (2002) 25 University of New South Wales Law Journal 255, 259. Bruce Kercher begins his seminal work on the history of Australian law by suggesting that there is a clear connection between how law has been taught in Australia, how Australian law is understood and how it has developed. He suggests that legal education might at least partially explain why in the twen-tieth century lawyers failed to recognize the local nature of early Australian law and instead assumed that local law largely accorded with the laws of England: Bruce Kercher, An Unruly Child, A History of Law in Australia (Allen & Unwin, 1995) ix. Mark Lunney explores this theme further and has argued that ‘we should not be surprised if we find that changes in	Mark Lunney explores this theme further and has argued that ‘we should not be surprised if we find that changes in thinking about Australian law can be explained in part by reference to changes in the academy’: <b>Mark Lunney, ‘Legal Émigrés and the Development of Australian Tort Law’ (2012) 36 Melbourne University Law Review 494, 495</b> (references omitted).	Yes	Yes. Quote is accurate.	Reference, not references. No hyphen in academy. <i>Though these hyphens do not appear in the main article. Might be something weird happening during transfer to this document.</i> No full stop needed at the end of the quote: 1.5.3 AGLC.  For the colon change, as above; also finds support in the examples in AGLC 1.4.4.

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	thinking about Australian law can be explained in part by references to changes in the academy.’ <b>Mark Lunney, ‘Legal Émigrés and the Development of Australian Tort Law’ (2012) 36 Melbourne University Law Review 494, 495</b> (references omitted).				
4	As Weisbrot explains: ‘The number of university law students in Australia more than doubled between 1950 and 1965 (to 3039), and then trebled between 1965 to 1980 (8,981) ...’ <b>David Weisbrot, ‘Recent Statistical Trends in Australian Legal Education’ (1990–1991) 2 Legal Education Review 219, 222.</b>	As Weisbrot explains: ‘The number of university law students in Australia more than doubled between 1950 and 1965 (to 3039), and then trebled between 1965 to 1980 (to 8,981) ...’; <b>David Weisbrot, ‘Recent Statistical Trends in Australian Legal Education’ (1991) 2 Legal Education Review 219, 222.</b>	Yes	Yes. The quote is accurate. Plus, indicates that the problem was new ‘large-scale’ education in law.	Adding colon to end of quotation before citation, as above.  I have changed the year to just 1991 following the note in AGLC 4.3. I determined the article published was in 1991, as the first issue of this volume only referred to 1990. See the two tables of contents I included in the Weisbrot folder.
5	‘The historical writing which has so far emerged from within Australian legal quarters has, with some notable exceptions, largely dismissed legal education as a pre-ordained and unilluminating aspect of a local legal history.’ Linda Martin, ‘From Apprenticeship to Law School: A Social History of Legal Education in Nineteenth Century New South Wales’ (1986) 9 University of New South Wales Law Journal 111,	Tilbury makes a similar point with respect to Australian law schools and scholars: <b>Tilbury, above n 2, 259.</b>	Yes	In a general sense. Speaks about the need to investigate legal education more quite generally.	No changes.

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	<p>111. Similarly, in America Ste-vens has considered that decisions in law schools have generally been made assuming that ‘the structure of American legal education dates from time immemorial rather than having been forged by the economic and social conditions of the Great Depression.’ Robert Stevens, Law School: Legal Education in America from the 1850s to the 1980s (The University of North Carolina Press, 1983) 279. In 2001 in England Duxbury argued that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">We need also studies of the development of legal scholarship and textbook writing more generally, of the arguments and normative agenda developed and advanced by legal academics, of the roles played by these academics, of their objectives and achievements as scholars, teachers and legal consultants; in short, we need to delve deeper into the histo-ry and development of law as an academic discipline in England. Some of this work ... has already been done. But there is a long way to go yet.</p> <p>Neil Duxbury, Jurists and Judges (Hart Publishing, 2001) 118. Tilbury makes a similar point with respect to Australian law schools and scholars: <b>Tilbury, above n 2, 259.</b></p>			<p>Does not discuss the same specific areas of research that Duxbury does.</p>	
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9	<p>Cosgrove argues that ‘academic legal culture changed the nature and intent of jurisprudence dramatically. This new tradition, in its increasingly professional manifestation, took the broad conception of jurisprudence and reduced it to an academic enterprise.’ Richard A Cosgrove, <i>Scholars of the Law: English Jurisprudence from Blackstone to Hart</i> (New York University Press, 1996) 14. See also Finnane’s work on the history of criminology in Australia. He asks whether criminology existed before the discipline was formed: <b>Mark Finnane, ‘The Origins of Criminology in Australia’ (2012) 45 Australian &amp; New Zealand Journal of Criminology 157.</b></p>	<p>See also Finnane’s work on the history of criminology in Australia. He asks whether criminology existed before the discipline was formed: <b>Mark Finnane, ‘The Origins of Criminology in Australia’ (2012) 45 Australian &amp; New Zealand Journal of Criminology 157.</b></p>	Yes	<p>Yes. The author is just citing the abstract, it seems. Plus, looking at 161, Finnane seems to imply that there was a ‘criminological...programme’ before the discipline.</p>	<p>Changed and to ampersand in the title. It’s what is on the source, and I could find no AGLC rule to the contrary.</p> <p>(House Rule, yes, but on case names it seems).</p> <p>Italicised title.</p> <p>Added pinpoint.</p>
10	<p>See <b>Susan Bartie, ‘A Full Day’s Work: A Study of Australia’s First Legal Scholarly Community’ (2010) 29 University of Queensland Law Journal 67.</b></p>	<p><b>Susan Bartie, ‘A Full Day’s Work: A Study of Australia’s First Legal Scholarly Community’ (2010) 29 University of Queensland Law Journal 67.</b></p>	Yes	<p>This supports the notion that number of ‘legal academics’ grew; the highlighted passage on the first page indicates that <b>at this time more academics</b></p>	<p>I don’t believe it needs ‘See’ as it isn’t qualified, unless the author is suggesting that it offers qualified support for whole ‘notion absurd’ statement, in which case it should go at the end of the sentence.</p> <p>Italicise title.</p> <p>Add pinpoint for the ‘first community’ appointments.</p>

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				replaced part-time staff. But it indicates the late 1940s/1950s.	
15	There is much writing on neoliberalism, managerialism and the contraction of the critical voice within universities and law schools. See, for example, Margaret Thornton's recent work <i>Privatising the Public University: The Case of Law</i> (Routledge, 2012); Stuart Mac-intyre, 'Universities' in Clive Hamilton and Sarah Maddison (eds), <i>Silencing Dissent: How the Australian Government is Controlling Public Opinion and Stifling Debate</i> (Allen & Unwin, 2007); <b>Matthew Ball, 'Legal Education and the "Idealistic Student": Using Foucault to Unpack the Critical Legal Narrative' (2010) 36 Monash University Law Review 80, 85-8.</b>	<b>Matthew Ball, 'Legal Education and the "Idealistic Student": Using Foucault to Unpack the Critical Legal Narrative' (2010) 36(2) Monash University Law Review 80, 85-8.</b>	No; issue 2.	Yes. It is qualified ('See') as it discusses specifically the influences of outside sources (look in text: 'managers and government') on education, resulting in a narrow subject matter of legal education. This is suggested to reduce	Needs issue no. as not consecutively paginated: AGLC 4.4.  Italicise title.  Wrong first page.  Added pinpoints.

Comment [MH2]: Do I need support for the 'absurd' notion?

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				creativity/ideo logical difference.  Note that when Ball discusses this, he is discussing other research. He does critique its orientation; see 83.	
18	For example Professor David Derham, the founding Dean at the Faculty of Law at Monash University, wrote a large body of scholarship on legal education: see Philip Ayres (ed), David Derham: Talks on Universities Histories and the Law (Oryx Publishing, 2009). See also Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse, Pericleans, Plumbers and Practitioners: The First Fifty Years of the Monash Law School (Monash University Publishing, 2014). The founding academics at the Law School at the University of New South Wales are also reported to have engaged in searching inquiry into the nature and form of legal education: see Marion Dixon, Thirty Up, The Story of the UNSW	<del>✗ Gill H Boehringer, ‘Historical Documents: <b>Introduction</b>’ (1989) 5 <i>Australian Journal of Law and Society</i> 53, 55;</del>	No issues.	Yes, or at least it again shows that the first academics at UNSW were particularly questioning of the ‘hegemony of traditional formalist legal education’. Although again, it	Added semi-colon before this work.  Added initial as on the title page.  Italicised journal title.  <b>With the title, the section of journal is called historical documents and this is the Introduction. I included both in the</b>

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	Law School, 1971–2001 (UNSW Law School, 2001) 4–9, <b>Gill Boehringer, ‘Historical Documents’ (1988–89) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Philosophy 55</b> ; Brian Kelsey, ‘What’s Wrong with the Law School?’ in the Law Editorial Collec-tive (eds); Critique of Law (UNSW Critique of Law Society, 1978) 124 and a recent account of the beginnings of the UNSW Law School in Frank Carrigan, ‘They Make a Desert and Call it Peace’ (2014) 23 Legal Education Review 313, 318–321. The fifth edition of Mac-quarie’s ‘Australian Journal of Law and Society’ was devoted entirely to matters of legal education: (1988–89) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society. Carrigan’s article also pro-vides a frank account of the range of educational objectives of the Law School at Macquarie and the opposition faced by the critical legal scholars, see 324–334.			acknowledges it fell apart quickly.	<b>format given, but am not sure of this.</b>  With the year, again, there’s no indication of when it was actually published. However, as there’s only one volume per year generally, I would assume it was published in 1989 (this is relevant to rule 4.3 AGLC).  Journal title is Society, not Philosophy.  Added correct starting page, and changed pinpoint.
18	For example Professor David Derham, the founding Dean at the Faculty of Law at Monash University, wrote a large body of scholarship on legal education: see Philip Ayres (ed), David Derham: Talks on Universities Histories and the Law (Oryx Publishing, 2009). See also Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse, Pericleans, Plumbers and Practitioners: The First Fifty Years of the Monash Law School (Monash University Publishing, 2014). The founding academics at the	<del>. See also a recent account of the beginnings of the UNSW Law School in <b>Frank Carrigan, ‘They Make a Desert and Call it Peace’ (2013) 23 Legal Education Review 313, 318–21.</b></del>	Yes	Yes. At 318, it indicates that ‘When the UNSW Law School was formed it was given the leeway to forge a critical	‘and’ in the footnotes is inappropriate in a list of sources. See also, may be more appropriate, after a full stop.  2013 is the correct year. See contents page included in folder.

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	<p>Law School at the University of New South Wales are also reported to have engaged in searching inquiry into the nature and form of legal education: see Marion Dixon, <i>Thirty Up, The Story of the UNSW Law School, 1971–2001</i> (UNSW Law School, 2001) 4–9, Gill Boehringer, ‘Historical Documents’ (1988–89) 5 <i>Australian Journal of Law and Philosophy</i> 55; Brian Kelsey, ‘What’s Wrong with the Law School?’ in the <i>Law Editorial Collective</i> (eds); <i>Critique of Law</i> (UNSW Critique of Law Society, 1978) 124 and a recent account of the beginnings of the UNSW Law School in <b>Frank Carrigan, ‘They Make a Desert and Call it Peace’ (2014) 23 Legal Education Review 313, 318–321</b>. The fifth edition of Macquarie’s ‘<i>Australian Journal of Law and Society</i>’ was devoted entirely to matters of legal education: (1988–89) 5 <i>Australian Journal of Law and Society</i>. Carrigan’s article also provides a frank account of the range of educational objectives of the Law School at Macquarie and the opposition faced by the critical legal scholars, see 324–334.</p>			<p>legal education’. However, Carrigan suggests that some of the early academics challenged the new climate. (at 319).</p>	<p>Number span incorrect: 1.12.1.</p>
18	<p>For example Professor David Derham, the founding Dean at the Faculty of Law at Monash University, wrote a large body of scholarship on legal education: see Philip Ayres (ed), <i>David Derham: Talks on Universities Histories and the Law</i> (Oryx Publishing, 2009). See also Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse,</p>	<p>The fifth edition of <b>Macquarie’s <i>Australian Journal of Law and Society</i></b> was devoted entirely to matters of legal education: <b>(1989) 5 <i>Australian Journal of Law and Society</i></b>.</p>	No issues	<p>Yes. As the contents and the start of the introductory essay indicate, it was</p>	<p>Got rid of quotation marks and italicised title, so it appears in the text as it would in a footnote: AGLC 1.8.2.</p>

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	<p>Pericleans, Plumbers and Practitioners: The First Fifty Years of the Monash Law School (Monash University Publishing, 2014). The founding academics at the Law School at the University of New South Wales are also reported to have engaged in searching inquiry into the nature and form of legal education: see Marion Dixon, Thirty Up, The Story of the UNSW Law School, 1971–2001 (UNSW Law School, 2001) 4–9, Gill Boehringer, ‘Historical Documents’ (1988–89) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Philosophy 55; Brian Kelsey, ‘What’s Wrong with the Law School?’ in the Law Editorial Collective (eds); Critique of Law (UNSW Critique of Law Society, 1978) 124 and a recent account of the beginnings of the UNSW Law School in Frank Carrigan, ‘They Make a Desert and Call it Peace’ (2014) 23 Legal Education Review 313, 318–321. The fifth edition of <b>Mac-quarie’s ‘Australian Journal of Law and Society’</b> was devoted entirely to matters of legal education: <b>(1988–89) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society</b>. Carrigan’s article also provides a frank account of the range of educational objectives of the Law School at Macquarie and the opposition faced by the critical legal scholars, see 324–334.</p>			<p>dedicated to legal education.</p> <p>This source also indicates it is published by Macquarie University: <a href="http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/26788290?selectedversion=NBD21793785">trove.nla.gov.au/work/26788290?selectedversion=NBD21793785</a></p>	<p>As I noted above for Boehringer, I <i>assume</i> that 1989 was the publication year.</p>
18	<p>For example Professor David Derham, the founding Dean at the Faculty of Law at Monash University, wrote a large body of scholarship on legal education:</p>	<p><b>Carrigan’s</b> article also provides a frank account of the range of educational objectives of the Law School at Macquarie</p>	Yes	<p>Yes. Look for example at 331, where</p>	<p>No hyphen in provides.</p>

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	<p>see Philip Ayres (ed), David Derham: Talks on Universities Histories and the Law (Oryx Publishing, 2009). See also Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse, Pericleans, Plumbers and Practitioners: The First Fifty Years of the Monash Law School (Monash University Publishing, 2014). The founding academics at the Law School at the University of New South Wales are also reported to have engaged in searching inquiry into the nature and form of legal education: see Marion Dixon, Thirty Up, The Story of the UNSW Law School, 1971–2001 (UNSW Law School, 2001) 4–9, Gill Boehringer, ‘Historical Documents’ (1988–89) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Philos-ophy 55; Brian Kelsey, ‘What’s Wrong with the Law School?’ in the Law Editorial Collec-tive (eds); Critique of Law (UNSW Critique of Law Society, 1978) 124 and a recent account of the beginnings of the UNSW Law School in Frank Carrigan, ‘They Make a Desert and Call it Peace’ (2014) 23 Legal Education Review 313, 318–321. The fifth edition of Mac-quarie’s ‘Australian Journal of Law and Society’ was devoted entirely to matters of legal education: (1988–89) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society. <b>Carrigan’s</b> article also pro-vides a frank account of the range of educational objectives of the Law School at Macquarie and the opposition faced by the critical legal scholars, <b>see 324–334</b>.</p>	<p>and the opposition faced by the critical legal scholars: <b>Carrigan, above n 18, 324–34</b>.</p>		<p>Carrigan contrasts the critical legal scholars who would ‘teach[] the rules, but put[] them in historical and social context’ versus the ‘university administration ... who were bent on realising the aims of a style of legal education based on applied knowledge’.</p> <p>Should note though that Carrigan may have a particular</p>	<p>For the change in style to :..., see AGLC 1.4.4, the examples.</p> <p>Number span changed.</p>
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				perspective; he was one of the dissident scholars.	
21	Attitudes of prominent law graduates of the University of Sydney in the 1960s may have also contributed to this view. For example, Michael Kirby has reported on the unimaginative narrowness of his legal education at Sydney, save for the Jurisprudence: <b>Michael Kirby, ‘The Graduating Class of Sydney Law School 1962: Talented, Lucky, Unquestioning’ (2012) 36 Australian Bar Review 189, 196, 199–200.</b> Given what is known, it is apparent that Australian Law Schools in different States had different histories. <u>Therefore,</u> reports on one law school ought not to be used as a proxy for all.	Attitudes of prominent law graduates of the University of Sydney in the 1960s may have also contributed to this view. For example, Michael Kirby has reported on the unimaginative narrowness of his legal education at Sydney, save for the Jurisprudence: <b>Michael Kirby, ‘The Graduating Class of Sydney Law School 1962: Talented, Lucky, Unquestioning’ (2012) 36 Australian Bar Review 189, 196, 199–200.</b> Given what is known, it is apparent that Australian Law Schools in different States had different histories. <u>Therefore,</u> reports on one law school ought not to be used as a proxy for all.	Yes	Yes. In the passage highlighted on 196, Kirby lauds Julius Stone for challenging the ‘orthodoxy’ of the other teachers. Also suggests at 199–200 that few social issues were discussed.	I’m not sure if jurisprudence should be capitalised. The author might be referring to the title of the course, but it is unclear.  Added subtitle.  Added correct first page and pinpoints.  I changed the last text because the grammar seemed problematic (given that from what is known it is apparent). But how it should be changed is open to multiple interpretations.
22	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their predecessors. See, for example, <b>Michael Chesterman</b>	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier generation taught doctrine in a narrow, positivist and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their	Yes	Yes. At 710, the authors state: ‘But the absence, until	I think there should be a comma after ‘narrow’, as it is a list of more than two: AGLC 1.6.2.

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<p>and David Weisbrot, ‘Legal Scholarship in Australia’ (1987) 50(6) <i>Modern Law Review</i> 709, 710; Nickolas James, ‘Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal Education: Corporatism’s Reign’ (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review 587, 596; John Gava, ‘Introductory Essay’ (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316 citing Margaret Thornton, ‘Portia Lost in the Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do about Leal Education’ (1991) The Australian Universities’ Review 26; Margaret Thornton, ‘The Dissolution of the Social in the Academy’ (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without further elaboration it is difficult to know what exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden descriptions that do little to investigate or describe the work being assessed, however if it is suggested that these scholars were not innovative or aware of approaches to teaching law beyond Austinian positivism, several histories of individual scholars and law schools, as well as my own investigations, suggest quite the opposite. See Bartie, above n 10. Lunney has also suggested that this characterization may be too harsh: see Lunney above n 2, 498. It also does not marry with the number and content of the many tributes dedicated to members of our first community of legal scholars: for example, Ross Cranston, ‘Lawyer in the Social</p>	<p>predecessors. See, <del>eg.,</del> Michael Chesterman and David Weisbrot, ‘Legal Scholarship in Australia’ (1987) 50<del>Modern Law Review</del> 709, 710</p>		<p>recently, of scholarly recognition of any element of legal pluralism...has been a major factor contributing to the predominantly positivist, unquestioning character of much of Australian legal scholarship’.</p> <p>This relates to the note at 709 to the development of ‘legal education in accordance with common</p>	<p>Changed for example to see, eg.</p> <p>Consecutively paginated, so omitted issue.</p> <p>Italicised journal title.</p>
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	<p>Sciences’ – Geoffrey Sawyer’ (1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263, Mark Lunney, ‘Fleming’s Law of Torts: Australian-made or foreign import? Australia’s Role in Making the ‘King’ of Torts’ (2013) 36 Australian Bar Review 211; Ian Ramsay, ‘Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law’ [2011] University of Melbourne LRS 4; Michael Kirby, ‘People in Criminal Law, Louis Waller AO’ (Speech delivered at the Valedictory dinner in honour of Professor Louis Waller, Melbourne, 29 November 2000); Helen Irving, Jacqueline Mowbray and Kevin Walton, Julius Stone: A Study in Influence (2010); Guenther Doker-Mach and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer, Scholar, Civil Servant (Franz Steiner Verlag 2004); Geoffrey Lindell, ‘Leslie Zines – From a Personal Perspective’ (2010) 38 Federal Law Review 317; Malcolm Smith, ‘Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David Allan and Mary Hiscock’ (2003) 15 Bond Law Review 20; Annesley Athaide, ‘Alex Castles on the Recognition of Australian Legal History 1955–1963’ (2003) 7 Australian Journal of Legal History 107. A recent symposium was also held at the University of Melbourne, 26–27 March 2014, dedicated to the Law School’s former distinguished Dean, Sir Zelman Cowen.</p>			law traditions’.	
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<p>Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their predecessors. See, for example, Michael Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern Law Review 709, 710; <b>Nickolas James, 'Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal Education: Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review 587, 596</b>; John Gava, 'Introductory Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316 citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without further elaboration it is difficult to know what exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden descriptions that do little to investigate or describe the work being assessed, however if it is suggested that these scholars were not innovative or aware of approaches to teaching law beyond Austinian positivism, several histories of individual scholars and law schools, as well as my own investigations, suggest quite</p>	<p><b>Nickolas James, 'Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal Education: Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review 587, 596</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes. Doesn't explicitly mention positivism, but suggests 'for most of its history, legal education in Australia has been dominated by doctrinalism (the approach to the teaching of law which emphasises the transmission of legal doctrine)'.  Not specific to 'this earlier generation', but does</p>	<p><u>Italicised title.</u></p>
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	<p>the opposite. See Bartie, above n 10. Lunney has also suggested that this characterization may be too harsh: see Lunney above n 2, 498. It also does not marry with the number and content of the many tributes dedicated to members of our first community of legal scholars: for example, Ross Cranston, 'Lawyer in the Social Sciences' – Geoffrey Sawyer' (1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263, Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of Torts: Australian-made or foreign import? Australia's Role in Making the 'King' of Torts' (2013) 36 Australian Bar Review 211; Ian Ramsay, 'Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law' [2011] University of Melbourne LRS 4; Michael Kirby, 'People in Criminal Law, Louis Waller AO' (Speech delivered at the Valedictory dinner in honour of Professor Louis Waller, Melbourne, 29 November 2000); Helen Irving, Jacqueline Mowbray and Kevin Walton, Julius Stone: A Study in Influence (2010); Guenther Doker-Mach and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer, Scholar, Civil Servant (Franz Steiner Verlag 2004); Geoffrey Lindell, 'Leslie Zines – From a Personal Perspective' (2010) 38 Federal Law Review 317; Malcolm Smith, 'Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David Allan and</p>			<p>suggest it has been a dominant trend in legal education.</p>	
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	Mary Hiscock' (2003) 15 Bond Law Review 20; Annesley Athaide, 'Alex Castles on the Recognition of Australian Legal History 1955–1963' (2003) 7 Australian Journal of Legal History 107. A recent symposium was also held at the University of Melbourne, 26–27 March 2014, dedicated to the Law School's former distinguished Dean, Sir Zelman Cowen.				
22	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their predecessors. See, for example, Michael Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal Education: Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review 587, 596; <b>John Gava, 'Introductory Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society 1, 3</b> ; Carrigan, above n 19, 316 citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without further elaboration it is difficult to know what	<b>John Gava, 'Introductory Essay' (1989) 5 <i>Australian Journal of Law and Society</i> 1, 3;</b>	No issues	Yes. He discusses the 'history' of legal education, suggesting it has been 'heavily influenced by English ideas...anti-intellectual...provincial'. These seem comparable to the author's descriptions: narrow,	As above for Boehringer, I have changed the year to what I believe will be the year for publication.

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	<p>exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden descriptions that do little to investigate or describe the work being assessed, however if it is suggested that these scholars were not innovative or aware of approaches to teaching law beyond Austinian positivism, several histories of individual scholars and law schools, as well as my own investigations, suggest quite the opposite. See Bartie, above n 10. Lunney has also suggested that this characterization may be too harsh: see Lunney above n 2, 498. It also does not marry with the number and content of the many tributes dedicated to members of our first community of legal scholars: for example, Ross Cranston, 'Lawyer in the Social Sciences' – Geoffrey Sawer' (1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263, Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of Torts: Australian-made or foreign import? Australia's Role in Making the 'King' of Torts' (2013) 36 Australian Bar Review 211; Ian Ramsay, 'Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law' [2011] University of Melbourne LRS 4; Michael Kirby, 'People in Criminal Law, Louis Waller AO' (Speech delivered at the Valedictory dinner in honour of Professor Louis Waller, Melbourne, 29 November 2000); Helen Irving, Jacqueline</p>			<p>following predecessors</p> <p>.</p>	
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	Mowbray and Kevin Walton, Julius Stone: A Study in Influence (2010); Guenther Doker-Mach and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer, Scholar, Civil Servant (Franz Steiner Verlag 2004); Geoffrey Lindell, 'Leslie Zines – From a Personal Perspective' (2010) 38 Federal Law Review 317; Malcolm Smith, 'Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David Allan and Mary Hiscock' (2003) 15 Bond Law Review 20; Annesley Athaide, 'Alex Castles on the Recognition of Australian Legal History 1955–1963' (2003) 7 Australian Journal of Legal History 107. A recent symposium was also held at the University of Melbourne, 26–27 March 2014, dedicated to the Law School's former distinguished Dean, Sir Zelman Cowen.				
22	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their predecessors. See, for example, Michael Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal Education: Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law	<b>Carrigan, above n 19, 316, citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the Groves of Academe Wondering What to Do About Legal Education' (1991) 34(2), The Australian Universities' Review 26;</b>	The Thornton article is not.	Yes, although it is across 315–16. Carrigan says: 'At the lectern practitioners steeped in the craft tradition, who espoused the	<b>There is no Carrigan source at fn#19, is the Author referring to fn #18? Yes, they are.</b>  Added comma after the Carrigan part, following 1.3 AGLC. Fixed capitalisation of the title.

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	<p>and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316 citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without further elaboration it is difficult to know what exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden descriptions that do little to investigate or describe the work being assessed, however if it is suggested that these scholars were not innovative or aware of approaches to teaching law beyond Austinian positivism, several histories of individual scholars and law schools, as well as my own investigations, suggest quite the opposite. See Bartie, above n 10. Lunney has also suggested that this characterization may be too harsh: see Lunney above n 2, 498. It also does not marry with the number and content of the many tributes dedicated to members of our first community of legal scholars: for example, Ross Cranston, 'Lawyer in the Social Sciences' – Geoffrey Sawer' (1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263, Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of Torts: Australian-made or foreign import? Australia's Role in Making the 'King' of Torts' (2013) 36</p>			<p>view that law is a system of autonomous rules separate from political, social and economic factors, spent evenings conveying their positivistic tradition to budding Australian lawyers'. Yes it cites Thornton.</p>	<p>I've added in a volume and issue. <b>This isn't in the source text, the Carrigan article, but the volume and issue numbers do indeed exist.</b></p>
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	<p>Australian Bar Review 211; Ian Ramsay, 'Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law' [2011] University of Melbourne LRS 4; Michael Kirby, 'People in Criminal Law, Louis Waller AO' (Speech delivered at the Valedictory dinner in honour of Professor Louis Waller, Melbourne, 29 November 2000); Helen Irving, Jacqueline Mowbray and Kevin Walton, Julius Stone: A Study in Influence (2010); Guenther Doker-Mach and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer, Scholar, Civil Servant (Franz Steiner Verlag 2004); Geoffrey Lindell, 'Leslie Zines – From a Personal Perspective' (2010) 38 Federal Law Review 317; Malcolm Smith, 'Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David Allan and Mary Hiscock' (2003) 15 Bond Law Review 20; Annesley Athaide, 'Alex Castles on the Recognition of Australian Legal History 1955–1963' (2003) 7 Australian Journal of Legal History 107. A recent symposium was also held at the University of Melbourne, 26–27 March 2014, dedicated to the Law School's former distinguished Dean, Sir Zelman Cowen.</p>				
22	<p>Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of</p>	<p><b>Margaret Thornton, 'The Dissolution of the Social in the <u>Legal</u> Academy'</b></p>	<p>No (but doesn't seem to</p>	<p>At pages 5-6, Thornton suggests that</p>	<p>Legal is in the title.  Italicised title.</p>

<p>their predecessors. See, for example, Michael Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal Education: Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316 citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian Universities' Review 26; <b>Margaret Thornton, 'The Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15.</b> Without further elaboration it is difficult to know what exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden descriptions that do little to investigate or describe the work being assessed, however if it is suggested that these scholars were not innovative or aware of approaches to teaching law beyond Austinian positivism, several histories of individual scholars and law schools, as well as my own investigations, suggest quite the opposite. See Bartie, above n 10. Lunney has also suggested that this characterization may be too harsh: see Lunney</p>	<p><b>(2006) 25 <i>Australian Feminist Law Journal</i> 3, 5–6.</b></p>	<p>have issue numbers, just volumes)</p>	<p>La Trobe was different to the other law schools from its establishmen t in 1972, compared to other law schools, critiqued as too focused on 'doctrine'. See also 14- 15.  By inference, this would suggest support for the text, assuming that the 'earlier generation' extends into the 1970s.</p>	<p>Changed first page and added pinpoints.</p>
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	<p>above n 2, 498. It also does not marry with the number and content of the many tributes dedicated to members of our first community of legal scholars: for example, Ross Cranston, 'Lawyer in the Social Sciences' – Geoffrey Sawyer' (1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263, Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of Torts: Australian-made or foreign import? Australia's Role in Making the 'King' of Torts' (2013) 36 Australian Bar Review 211; Ian Ramsay, 'Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law' [2011] University of Melbourne LRS 4; Michael Kirby, 'People in Criminal Law, Louis Waller AO' (Speech delivered at the Valedictory dinner in honour of Professor Louis Waller, Melbourne, 29 November 2000); Helen Irving, Jacqueline Mowbray and Kevin Walton, Julius Stone: A Study in Influence (2010); Guenther Doker-Mach and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer, Scholar, Civil Servant (Franz Steiner Verlag 2004); Geoffrey Lindell, 'Leslie Zines – From a Personal Perspective' (2010) 38 Federal Law Review 317; Malcolm Smith, 'Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David Allan and Mary Hiscock' (2003) 15 Bond Law Review 20; Annesley Athaide, 'Alex Castles on the Recognition of Australian Legal</p>			<p>The author in the text seems to suggest that it does.</p>	
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	History 1955–1963’ (2003) 7 Australian Journal of Legal History 107. A recent symposium was also held at the University of Melbourne, 26–27 March 2014, dedicated to the Law School’s former distinguished Dean, Sir Zelman Cowen.				
22	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their predecessors. See, for example, Michael Chesterman and David Weisbrot, ‘Legal Scholarship in Australia’ (1987) 50(6) Modern Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, ‘Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal Education: Corporatism’s Reign’ (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review 587, 596; John Gava, ‘Introductory Essay’ (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316 citing Margaret Thornton, ‘Portia Lost in the Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do about Leal Education’ (1991) The Australian Universities’ Review 26; Margaret Thornton, ‘The Dissolution of the Social in the Academy’ (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without further elaboration it is difficult to know what exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden descriptions that do little to investigate or describe the work being assessed, however if it	Without further elaboration, it is difficult to know what exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden descriptions that do little to investigate or describe the work being assessed. However, if it is suggested that these scholars were not innovative or aware of approaches to teaching law beyond Austinian positivism, several histories of individual scholars and law schools, as well as my own investigations, suggest quite the opposite. See <b>Bartie, above n 10, 67–70,</b>		Yes and no. The pinpoints I’ve added indicate her own research supporting this claim. Yet, there is not the support for the <b>‘several histories of individual scholars and law schools’</b> . In fact, in the cited article, she is critiquing other scholarship.	<u>Split up introductory sentence and changed grammar.</u> <u>Added pinpoints.</u>

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	<p>is suggested that these scholars were not innovative or aware of approaches to teaching law beyond Austinian positivism, several histories of individual scholars and law schools, as well as my own investigations, suggest quite the opposite. See <b>Bartie, above n 10</b>. Lunney has also suggested that this characterization may be too harsh: see Lunney above n 2, 498. It also does not marry with the number and content of the many tributes dedicated to members of our first community of legal scholars: for example, Ross Cranston, 'Lawyer in the Social Sciences' – Geoffrey Sawer' (1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263, Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of Torts: Australian-made or foreign import? Australia's Role in Making the 'King' of Torts' (2013) 36 Australian Bar Review 211; Ian Ramsay, 'Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law' [2011] University of Melbourne LRS 4; Michael Kirby, 'People in Criminal Law, Louis Waller AO' (Speech delivered at the Valedictory dinner in honour of Professor Louis Waller, Melbourne, 29 November 2000); Helen Irving, Jacqueline Mowbray and Kevin Walton, Julius Stone: A Study in Influence (2010); Guenther Doker-Mach and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer,</p>			<p>Maybe that part is best left out.</p>	
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	Scholar, Civil Servant (Franz Steiner Verlag 2004); Geoffrey Lindell, 'Leslie Zines – From a Personal Perspective' (2010) 38 Federal Law Review 317; Malcolm Smith, 'Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David Allan and Mary Hiscock' (2003) 15 Bond Law Review 20; Annesley Athaide, 'Alex Castles on the Recognition of Australian Legal History 1955–1963' (2003) 7 Australian Journal of Legal History 107. A recent symposium was also held at the University of Melbourne, 26–27 March 2014, dedicated to the Law School's former distinguished Dean, Sir Zelman Cowen.				
22	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their predecessors. See, for example, Michael Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal Education: Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316 citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do	Lunney has also suggested that this characterisation 'may be too harsh'. <u>See Lunney above n 2, 498.</u>		This does, and 'see' is correct: it is qualified. Lunney does not state that the academics were aware of methods beyond Austinian positivism, but does suggest that	Characterisation with an s, due to Macquarie Dictionary stating it first.  'May be too harsh' is a quote.

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	<p>about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without further elaboration it is difficult to know what exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden descriptions that do little to investigate or describe the work being assessed, however if it is suggested that these scholars were not innovative or aware of approaches to teaching law beyond Austinian positivism, several histories of individual scholars and law schools, as well as my own investigations, suggest quite the opposite. See Bartie, above n 10. Lunney has also suggested that this characterization may be too harsh: see <b>Lunney above n 2, 498</b>. It also does not marry with the number and content of the many tributes dedicated to members of our first community of legal scholars: for example, Ross Cranston, 'Lawyer in the Social Sciences' – Geoffrey Sawer' (1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263, Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of Torts: Australian-made or foreign import? Australia's Role in Making the 'King' of Torts' (2013) 36 Australian Bar Review 211; Ian Ramsay, 'Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law' [2011]</p>			<p>that there were exceptions to those who saw 'law as a closed system, immune from influence from wider political, economic and social currents' (Lunney at 498). But it is only 'exceptions' not a general trend, so qualified.</p>	
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	<p>University of Melbourne LRS 4; Michael Kirby, 'People in Criminal Law, Louis Waller AO' (Speech delivered at the Valedictory dinner in honour of Professor Louis Waller, Melbourne, 29 November 2000); Helen Irving, Jacqueline Mowbray and Kevin Walton, Julius Stone: A Study in Influence (2010); Guenther Doker-Mach and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer, Scholar, Civil Servant (Franz Steiner Verlag 2004); Geoffrey Lindell, 'Leslie Zines – From a Personal Perspective' (2010) 38 Federal Law Review 317; Malcolm Smith, 'Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David Allan and Mary Hiscock' (2003) 15 Bond Law Review 20; Annesley Athaide, 'Alex Castles on the Recognition of Australian Legal History 1955–1963' (2003) 7 Australian Journal of Legal History 107. A recent symposium was also held at the University of Melbourne, 26–27 March 2014, dedicated to the Law School's former distinguished Dean, Sir Zelman Cowen.</p>				
22	<p>Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their predecessors. See, for example, Michael Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern</p>	<p>It also does not marry with the number and content of the many tributes dedicated to members of our first community of legal scholars. <u>See, eg. Ross Cranston, "Lawyer in the</u></p>	Yes	<p>Yes. Not really a tribute, but throughout the highlighted</p>	<p>Changed introductory signal to See, eg.</p> <p>Added double quotation marks in the title.</p> <p>Changed dash to em-</p>

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	Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal Education: Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316 citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without further elaboration it is difficult to know what exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden descriptions that do little to investigate or describe the work being assessed, however if it is suggested that these scholars were not innovative or aware of approaches to teaching law beyond Austinian positivism, several histories of individual scholars and law schools, as well as my own investigations, suggest quite the opposite. See Bartie, above n 10. Lunney has also suggested that this characterization may be too harsh: see Lunney above n 2, 498. It also does not marry with the number and content of the many tributes dedicated to members of our first community of legal scholars: for example,	<b>Social Sciences</b> <del>—</del> <b>Geoffrey Sawer</b> (1980) 11 <i>Federal Law Review</i> 263.		passages indicate that  Sawer was questioning of the uses of tools of analysis, such as analytical jurisprudence . Page 264 also suggests he was influenced by realism, which Bartie in her article (Above n 10) suggests was outside the narrow tradition associated with early Australian academics	dash in title. Put semi-colon at the end.
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	<p><b>Ross Cranston, 'Lawyer in the Social Sciences' – Geoffrey Sawer' (1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263</b>, Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of Torts: Australian-made or foreign import? Australia's Role in Making the 'King' of Torts' (2013) 36 Australian Bar Review 211; Ian Ramsay, 'Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law' [2011] University of Melbourne LRS 4; Michael Kirby, 'People in Criminal Law, Louis Waller AO' (Speech delivered at the Valedictory dinner in honour of Professor Louis Waller, Melbourne, 29 November 2000); Helen Irving, Jacqueline Mowbray and Kevin Walton, Julius Stone: A Study in Influence (2010); Guenther Doker-Mach and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer, Scholar, Civil Servant (Franz Steiner Verlag 2004); Geoffrey Lindell, 'Leslie Zines – From a Personal Perspective' (2010) 38 Federal Law Review 317; Malcolm Smith, 'Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David Allan and Mary Hiscock' (2003) 15 Bond Law Review 20; Annesley Athaide, 'Alex Castles on the Recognition of Australian Legal History 1955–1963' (2003) 7 Australian Journal of Legal History 107. A recent symposium was also held at the University of Melbourne, 26–27 March</p>			by those she critiques.	
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	2014, dedicated to the Law School's former distinguished Dean, Sir Zelman Cowen.				
22	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their predecessors. See, for example, Michael Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal Education: Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316 citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without further elaboration it is difficult to know what exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden descriptions that do little to investigate or describe the work being assessed, however if it is suggested that these scholars were not innovative or aware of approaches to teaching law beyond Austinian positivism, several	<b>Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's <i>Law of Torts</i>: Australian-made or Foreign Import? Australia's Role in Making the "King" of Torts' (2013) 36 <i>Australian Bar Review</i> 211, 216–17;</b>	Yes	It supports the text. It suggests at 216–17 that Fleming, influenced by Friedmann, thought teaching was about more than providing 'narrowly defined technical rules'. Relates to the doctrine point.	Italicised title.  Changed capitalisation in the title.  Changed quotes within quote to double quotation mark.  Italicised journal title.  Added pinpoint

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histories of individual scholars and law schools, as well as my own investigations, suggest quite the opposite. See Bartie, above n 10. Lunney has also suggested that this characterization may be too harsh: see Lunney above n 2, 498. It also does not marry with the number and content of the many tributes dedicated to members of our first community of legal scholars: for example, Ross Cranston, 'Lawyer in the Social Sciences' – Geoffrey Sawyer' (1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263, <b>Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of Torts: Australian-made or foreign import? Australia's Role in Making the 'King' of Torts' (2013) 36 Australian Bar Review 211</b> ; Ian Ramsay, 'Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law' [2011] University of Melbourne LRS 4; Michael Kirby, 'People in Criminal Law, Louis Waller AO' (Speech delivered at the Valedictory dinner in honour of Professor Louis Waller, Melbourne, 29 November 2000); Helen Irving, Jacqueline Mowbray and Kevin Walton, Julius Stone: A Study in Influence (2010); Guenther Doker-Mach and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer, Scholar, Civil Servant (Franz Steiner Verlag 2004); Geoffrey Lindell, 'Leslie Zines – From a Personal Perspective' (2010) 38 Federal Law				
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	Review 317; Malcolm Smith, 'Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David Allan and Mary Hiscock' (2003) 15 Bond Law Review 20; Annesley Athaide, 'Alex Castles on the Recognition of Australian Legal History 1955–1963' (2003) 7 Australian Journal of Legal History 107. A recent symposium was also held at the University of Melbourne, 26–27 March 2014, dedicated to the Law School's former distinguished Dean, Sir Zelman Cowen.				
22	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their predecessors. See, for example, Michael Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal Education: Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316 citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do about Legal Education' (1991) The Australian Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006)	; Ian Ramsay, 'Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law' v. <u>(Research Paper, Centre for Corporate Law and Securities Regulation, Melbourne Law School, 2010) 4.</u>		Somewhat. Quotes on page 4 highlight the praise of Ford's teaching, although it doesn't necessarily mention innovation or a break from positivism.	Applied rule 6.9 for research papers. There's a journal article matching. It is: Ian Ramsay, 'Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law' (2011) 29 <i>Companies and Securities Law Journal</i> 30, 32.

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<p>25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without further elaboration it is difficult to know what exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden descriptions that do little to investigate or describe the work being assessed, however if it is suggested that these scholars were not innovative or aware of approaches to teaching law beyond Austinian positivism, several histories of individual scholars and law schools, as well as my own investigations, suggest quite the opposite. See Bartie, above n 10. Lunney has also suggested that this characterization may be too harsh: see Lunney above n 2, 498. It also does not marry with the number and content of the many tributes dedicated to members of our first community of legal scholars: for example, Ross Cranston, 'Lawyer in the Social Sciences' – Geoffrey Sawer' (1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263, Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of Torts: Australian-made or foreign import? Australia's Role in Making the 'King' of Torts' (2013) 36 Australian Bar Review 211; <b>Ian Ramsay, 'Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law' [2011] University of Melbourne LRS 4</b>; Michael Kirby, 'People in Criminal Law, Louis Waller AO' (Speech delivered at the Valedictory dinner in</p>				
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	honour of Professor Louis Waller, Melbourne, 29 November 2000); Helen Irving, Jacqueline Mowbray and Kevin Walton, Julius Stone: A Study in Influence (2010); Guenther Doker-Mach and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer, Scholar, Civil Servant (Franz Steiner Verlag 2004); Geoffrey Lindell, 'Leslie Zines – From a Personal Perspective' (2010) 38 Federal Law Review 317; Malcolm Smith, 'Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David Allan and Mary Hiscock' (2003) 15 Bond Law Review 20; Annesley Athaide, 'Alex Castles on the Recognition of Australian Legal History 1955–1963' (2003) 7 Australian Journal of Legal History 107. A recent symposium was also held at the University of Melbourne, 26–27 March 2014, dedicated to the Law School's former distinguished Dean, Sir Zelman Cowen.				
22	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their predecessors. See, for example, Michael Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal Education: Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law	<b>Geoffrey Lindell, 'Leslie Zines – From a Personal Perspective' (2010) 38 <i>Federal Law Review</i> 317, 318.</b>	Yes	Yes. It is certainly a tribute, and does seem to laud Zines' teaching. While it doesn't state explicitly that	Changed to em-dash in title. Added italics  Added pinpoint, but may not be strictly necessary. It's a two-page work.

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	<p>Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316 citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without further elaboration it is difficult to know what exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden descriptions that do little to investigate or describe the work being assessed, however if it is suggested that these scholars were not innovative or aware of approaches to teaching law beyond Austinian positivism, several histories of individual scholars and law schools, as well as my own investigations, suggest quite the opposite. See Bartie, above n 10. Lunney has also suggested that this characterization may be too harsh: see Lunney above n 2, 498. It also does not marry with the number and content of the many tributes dedicated to members of our first community of legal scholars: for example, Ross Cranston, 'Lawyer in the Social Sciences' – Geoffrey Sawer' (1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263, Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of Torts:</p>			<p>he was an innovative teacher rejecting positivism, he does suggest he taught more than 'law as a mere abstract set of rules' (page 318). This may link to the idea of doctrine which the author is rejecting as the sole focus of older teachers.</p>	
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<p>Australian-made or foreign import? Australia's Role in Making the 'King' of Torts' (2013) 36 Australian Bar Review 211; Ian Ramsay, 'Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law' [2011] University of Melbourne LRS 4; Michael Kirby, 'People in Criminal Law, Louis Waller AO' (Speech delivered at the Valedictory dinner in honour of Professor Louis Waller, Melbourne, 29 November 2000); Helen Irving, Jacqueline Mowbray and Kevin Walton, Julius Stone: A Study in Influence (2010); Guenther Doker-Mach and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer, Scholar, Civil Servant (Franz Steiner Verlag 2004); <b>Geoffrey Lindell, 'Leslie Zines – From a Personal Perspective' (2010) 38 Federal Law Review 317</b>; Malcolm Smith, 'Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David Allan and Mary Hiscock' (2003) 15 Bond Law Review 20; Annesley Athaide, 'Alex Castles on the Recognition of Australian Legal History 1955–1963' (2003) 7 Australian Journal of Legal History 107. A recent symposium was also held at the University of Melbourne, 26–27 March 2014, dedicated to the Law School's former distinguished Dean, Sir Zelman Cowen.</p>				
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22	<p>Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their predecessors. See, for example, Michael Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal Education: Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316 citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without further elaboration it is difficult to know what exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden descriptions that do little to investigate or describe the work being assessed, however if it is suggested that these scholars were not innovative or aware of approaches to teaching law beyond Austinian positivism, several histories of individual scholars and law schools, as well as my own investigations, suggest quite</p>	<p><b>Malcolm Smith, 'Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David Allan and Mary Hiscock' (2003) 15(2) <i>Bond Law Review</i> 20</b></p>	<p>No; issue 2.</p>	<p>Only by limited inference. On page 20, it is implied that the two were innovative as they substituted Japan in a comparative law subject. On page 43, it is suggested that they had an impact 'through their research and teaching' upon 'sensitivity to the cultural context of any rule'. This might not suggest</p>	<p>Added issue as not consecutively paginated.</p> <p>Added italics.</p>
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	<p>the opposite. See Bartie, above n 10. Lunney has also suggested that this characterization may be too harsh: see Lunney above n 2, 498. It also does not marry with the number and content of the many tributes dedicated to members of our first community of legal scholars: for example, Ross Cranston, 'Lawyer in the Social Sciences' – Geoffrey Sawer' (1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263, Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of Torts: Australian-made or foreign import? Australia's Role in Making the 'King' of Torts' (2013) 36 Australian Bar Review 211; Ian Ramsay, 'Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law' [2011] University of Melbourne LRS 4; Michael Kirby, 'People in Criminal Law, Louis Waller AO' (Speech delivered at the Valedictory dinner in honour of Professor Louis Waller, Melbourne, 29 November 2000); Helen Irving, Jacqueline Mowbray and Kevin Walton, Julius Stone: A Study in Influence (2010); Guenther Doker-Mach and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer, Scholar, Civil Servant (Franz Steiner Verlag 2004); Geoffrey Lindell, 'Leslie Zines – From a Personal Perspective' (2010) 38 Federal Law Review 317; <b>Malcolm Smith, 'Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David</b></p>			<p>narrow doctrinalism, or positivism, but that is not explicit in the text.</p>	
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	<p><b>Allan and Mary Hiscock' (2003) 15 Bond Law Review 20;</b> Annesley Athaide, 'Alex Castles on the Recognition of Australian Legal History 1955–1963' (2003) 7 Australian Journal of Legal History 107. A recent symposium was also held at the University of Melbourne, 26–27 March 2014, dedicated to the Law School's former distinguished Dean, Sir Zelman Cowen.</p>				
22	<p>Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their predecessors. See, for example, Michael Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal Education: Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316 citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without further elaboration it is difficult to know what</p>	<p><b>Annesley Athaide, 'Alex Castles on the Recognition of Australian Legal History 1955–63' (2003) 7 Australian Journal of Legal History 107, 116–17, 123.</b></p>	Yes	<p>Yes. Discusses Castle's work in the 1960s, but particularly in the highlighted passages at 116-17, suggests that in the 1950s innovation in legal education, and a critical view of positivism, emerged.</p>	<p>Italicised title, added pinpoints.</p> <p>Changed date span in title. <i>Not sure if this is correct, but I think dates in titles should match Chapter 1 of the AGLC: following rule 4.2.</i></p>

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	<p>exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden descriptions that do little to investigate or describe the work being assessed, however if it is suggested that these scholars were not innovative or aware of approaches to teaching law beyond Austinian positivism, several histories of individual scholars and law schools, as well as my own investigations, suggest quite the opposite. See Bartie, above n 10. Lunney has also suggested that this characterization may be too harsh: see Lunney above n 2, 498. It also does not marry with the number and content of the many tributes dedicated to members of our first community of legal scholars: for example, Ross Cranston, 'Lawyer in the Social Sciences' – Geoffrey Sawer' (1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263, Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of Torts: Australian-made or foreign import? Australia's Role in Making the 'King' of Torts' (2013) 36 Australian Bar Review 211; Ian Ramsay, 'Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law' [2011] University of Melbourne LRS 4; Michael Kirby, 'People in Criminal Law, Louis Waller AO' (Speech delivered at the Valedictory dinner in honour of Professor Louis Waller, Melbourne, 29 November 2000); Helen Irving, Jacqueline</p>		<p>Also discusses Castles' use and rejection of positivism at 123.</p> <p><i>However, it does suggest at 126 that non-positivists like Castle were constrained by the 'formalist environment'. This might weaken the author's contention here, in that innovation was discouraged</i></p>	
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	Mowbray and Kevin Walton, Julius Stone: A Study in Influence (2010); Guenther Doker-Mach and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer, Scholar, Civil Servant (Franz Steiner Verlag 2004); Geoffrey Lindell, 'Leslie Zines – From a Personal Perspective' (2010) 38 Federal Law Review 317; Malcolm Smith, 'Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David Allan and Mary Hiscock' (2003) 15 Bond Law Review 20; <b>Annesley Athaide, 'Alex Castles on the Recognition of Australian Legal History 1955–1963' (2003) 7 Australian Journal of Legal History 107.</b> A recent symposium was also held at the University of Melbourne, 26–27 March 2014, dedicated to the Law School's former distinguished Dean, Sir Zelman Cowen.			<i>generally.</i> <i>Should this be flagged?</i>	
25	Gene R Shreve, 'History of Legal Education ' (1983) 97 Harvard Law Review 597, 604.	Gene R Shreve, 'History of Legal Education: <u>Law School: Legal Education in America from the 1850s to the 1980s by Robert Stevens</u> ' (1983) 97 <u>Harvard Law Review</u> 597, 604.	Yes	Yes. The quote is correct, and Shreve says Stevens' 'pessimism is dated' at 604.	Added subtitles.  Italicised title.
28	See Mary Keyes and Richard Johnstone, 'Changing Legal Education: Rhetoric, Reality and	See Mary Keyes and Richard Johnstone, 'Changing Legal Education: Rhetoric, Reality, and Prospects for the	Yes	Assuming by scholarship the author	Added comma in title after reality, as on journal.

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	Prospects for the Future' (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review 537.	Future' (2004) 26 <i>Sydney Law Review</i> 537, <del>549–53</del> .		means breadth of subject matter, this source does support this. It suggests recently (perhaps 30 years, not just 20: 537) there has been an increased range of subjects and skills being taught, as well as <i>some</i> emphasis on student- focused learning/grou p work etc.: <del>549–53</del> .	Added pinpoint, although perhaps not strictly necessary. Discussion of the proposition in the text is throughout the article.
30	See references above, n 2.	See <del>above n 2</del> .		Yes. These do support	

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				the proposition: the authors discuss how changes in the academy affect broader practice.	
33	Lunney speaks of how the ideas of Wolfgang Friedmann at the University of Melbourne and John Fleming at the University of Canberra marked a change in the intellectualization of Australian law schools. <b>Lunney, above n 2.</b>	Lunney speaks of how the ideas of Wolfgang Friedmann at the University of Melbourne and John Fleming at the University of Canberra marked a change in the intellectualisation of Australian law schools. <b>Lunney, 'Legal Émigrés', above n 2, 494, 501-2.</b>		Yes, once again a paraphrase of the abstract, although it also is at the other pinpoints I highlighted. Note that Lunney does not claim these two were the only individuals/factors driving the change.	Changed intellectualisation to have an s. Colon before citation. Added short title as there are two Lunney articles.  Added pinpoints.

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	<p>For a similar argument see <b>Brian Leiter, ‘Is There an “American” Jurisprudence?’ (1997) 17 <i>Oxford Journal of Legal Studies</i> 367.</b></p> <p>For a similar argument see <b>Brian Leiter, ‘Is There an “American” Jurisprudence’ (1997) 17 <i>Oxford Journal of Legal Studies</i> 367.</b></p> <p>Recently Lunney argued that ‘although certain structural features of the Australian legal academy in general, and of Canberra University College in particular, provided a propitious environment for [Fleming’s textbook on the law of torts] to be written, the content of the textbook owes little to anything Australian.’ Mark Lunney, ‘Fleming’s Law of Tort: Australian-made or Foreign Import? Australia’s Role in Making the ‘King’ of Torts” (2013) 36 <i>Australian Bar Review</i> 211, 211. Fleming’s work may say something about what was possible within an Australian law school and speak of ambitions within such schools but may not say anything about the existence or emergence of a particular kind of ‘Australian’ intellectual tradition.</p>	<p>For a similar argument, see <b>Brian Leiter, ‘Is There an “American” Jurisprudence?’ (1997) 17 <i>Oxford Journal of Legal Studies</i> 367.</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Inferentially yes (so ‘see’ is useful; it is qualified in the sense that it is a slightly different argument). Leiter criticised Duxbury for too easily falling into habits of defining thoughts in jurisprudence by ‘nationality or geography’, which Leiter calls ‘misleading’. This would indicate the idea that one</p>	<p>Added comma after the first clause.</p>
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				needs to critically analyse the connection between product and context.	
34	For a similar argument see Brian Leiter, 'Is There an "American" Jurisprudence' (1997) 17 Oxford Journal of Legal Studies 367. Recently Lunney argued that 'although certain structural features of the Australian legal academy in general, and of Canberra University College in particular, provided a propitious environment for [Fleming's textbook on the law of torts] to be written, the content of the textbook owes little to anything Australian.' Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of Tort: Australian-made or Foreign Import? Australia's Role in Making the 'King' of Torts' (2013) 36 Australian Bar Review 211, 211. Fleming's work may say something about what was possible within an Australian law school and speak of ambitions within such schools but may not say anything about the existence or emergence of a particular kind of 'Australian' intellectual tradition.	Recently, Lunney <u>has</u> argued that 'although certain structural features of the Australian legal academy in general, and of Canberra University College in particular, provided a propitious environment for [Fleming's textbook on the law of torts] to be written, the content of the textbook owes little to anything Australian.' Lunney, ' <u>Fleming's Law of Tort</u> ', above n 22, 211. Fleming's work may say something about what was possible within an Australian law school and speak of ambitions within such schools but may not say anything about the existence or emergence of a particular kind of 'Australian' intellectual tradition: <u>at 224, 227.</u>	Yes	Yes. The quote is correct from the abstract, and it discusses the relationship between law schools and academic work.	Added comma after recently.  Added 'has'; better tense?  Changed to above n. Added shortened title as more than one Lunney article (1.4.2 AGLC).  Added in pinpoints to last phrase which seem to support the proposition. It discusses how Fleming achieve something within an Australian law school, but that his work was not particularly Australian.

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35	In the spirit of Horwitz I am trying to 'bridge the chasm between legal theory and legal history.' Martin J Horwitz, 'History and Theory' (1987) 96 Yale Law Journal 1825, 1825.	In the spirit of Horwitz, I am trying to 'bridge the chasm between legal theory and legal history'. Morton J Horwitz, 'History and Theory' (1987) 96 Yale Law Journal 1825, 1835.	Yes		Added comma after Horwitz (subordinate clause?).  Removed full stop at end of quotation as not important: AGLC 1.5.4.  Added colon before citation (like AGLC 1.4.4 example). Changed incorrect author's first name.  Italicised journal title.  Changed incorrect pinpoint.
37	Duxbury, for example, argues that ideas in jurisprudence in England have very much been isolated from larger movements: The links between jurisprudence and society in England are fewer and generally more tenuous than those which can be established on this side of the Atlantic. While, for example, it seems very difficult to determine the influence of the creation of the welfare state on English jurisprudential	Duxbury, for example, argues that ideas in jurisprudence in England have very much been isolated from larger movements: The links between jurisprudence and society in England are fewer and generally more tenuous than those which can be established on this side of the Atlantic. While, for example, it seems very difficult to determine the influence of the creation	Yes	Yes. Perhaps not 'very much isolated', but Duxbury suggests the links are generally weaker than	Added pinpoint.  Changed font of quote to smaller: AGLC 1.5.1.  Got rid of some random hyphenations in the quote: creation and influence.

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	thought, the picture is very different when we consider, say, the similarities between New Deal and realist legal outlooks or the influence of events of the 1960s on the emergence of critical legal studies. Neil Duxbury, 'When Trying is Failing: Holmes's "Englishness"' (1997) 63 Brooklyn Law Review 145.	of the welfare state on English jurisprudential thought, the picture is very different when we consider, say, the similarities between New Deal and realist legal outlooks or the influence of events of the 1960s on the emergence of critical legal studies. Neil Duxbury, 'When Trying is Failing: Holmes's "Englishness"' (1997) 63 <i>Brooklyn Law Review</i> 145, 146 (citations omitted).		they might be.	Italicised the journal title.  Added pinpoint.  Added citations omitted: AGLC 1.5.9.
67	See Konefsky and Schlegel, above n 65 and <b>Tilbury, above n 2, 259.</b>	<b>Tilbury, above n 2, 259.</b>		Yes. Tilbury suggests that the Dixon study is about 'personalities and event's, and does not discuss 'the institution's contribution to the general development of legal education in Australia and	Removed and, changed to semi-colon (to match AGLC 1.1.3.

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				hence to the development of Australian law’.	
69	See Bartie, above n 10, 67–69.	See Bartie, above n 10, 67–9.		Yes. Particularly on 67, Bartie criticises other academics badly portray past academics ‘in an effect to present an argument that we now exist in more enlightened times...’	Fixed date span.

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## MISCELLANEOUS

Fn #	Original Footnote	Amended Footnote	Supports Textual Proposition? Why / Why not?	Changes made (which AGLC3 rules applied?) Other comments? Write "No changes" if none are required
1	As defined and taught by the legal academy.	As defined and taught by the legal academy.	I think this is fine. It just adds to what the author means by a term; I don't believe it needs a cite.	No changes.
6	It may also include Legal Studies schools such as La Trobe.	It may also include Legal Studies schools such as La Trobe. <u>See Margaret Thornton, 'The Dissolution of the Social in the Legal Academy' (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 3, 9-10.</u>	This source shows that La Trobe indeed has a Legal Studies school, although it notes the problems of the School and its rationale.	<b>To add this source in, will likely mean that Thornton in n 22 should be above n 6.</b>
13	The establishment of the Australian Universities Law Schools Association (AULSA) in the late 1940s with its annual conference helped with the dissemination of information amongst the full time staff of Australian law schools. The annual conference was an important event in a legal scholar's academic calendar with each school sending delegates. Much of the agenda was occupied with matters concerning the teaching of law (this can be readily appreciated from a review of the early minutes of the conference).	The establishment of the Australian Universities Law Schools Association (AULSA) in the late 1940s, with its annual conference, helped with the dissemination of information amongst the full-time staff of Australian law schools. The annual conference was an important event in a legal scholar's academic calendar with each school sending delegates. Much of the agenda was occupied with matters concerning	The Paton article provides support for each of the propositions (or at least, that each school sent delegates for the second sentence) although it indicates it was done in 1946, so mid-1940s? I couldn't find minutes, but the Paton article indicates	Added commas around parenthetical clause after 1940s, hyphenated full-time.  Added source.

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		the teaching of law (this can be readily appreciated from a review of the early minutes of the conference). <u>See also G W Paton, 'Australian Universities Law Schools Association' (1946) 20 Australian Law Journal 99.</u>	that the first agenda was centred on teaching matters.	
14	Which is not to suggest that there was not any friction within that community.	Which is not to suggest that there was not any friction within that community.	I am not sure if this needs a citation; the author might be just qualifying her claim with a logical statement. However, if it does need a citation, I wasn't able to find a clear statement supporting this.	No changes.
16	See above n 12. There are references to scholarship on legal education authored by members of the first community of Australian legal scholars peppered throughout this paper.	See, <u>eg,</u> above n 13. There are references to scholarship on legal education authored by members of the first community of Australian legal scholars peppered throughout this paper. <u>See, eg, Philip Ayres (ed), David Derham: Talks on Universities, Histories and the Law (Oryx Publishing, 2009).</u>	I think 13 is more suitable because it refers to the early establishment of the AULSA.	Changed to n 13. Added See, eg, as it seems like an example..  Added an example of the second sentence.
17	The law schools created in this second wave were at Monash, the University of New South Wales, Macquarie, Queensland Institute of Technology, New South Wales Institute of Tech-	The law schools created in this second wave were at Monash, the University of New South Wales, Macquarie, Queensland Institute of Technology <u>and</u> ,	The sources I've added indicate sources which note the formation of these law schools.	Added 'and' at end of list.

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Comment [MH3]: If we use this reference, need to change reference in n 18 to 'above n 16'.

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	nology. A legal studies school was also created at La Trobe. See further discussion under the heading 'Founding the Legal Academy.'	New South Wales Institute of Technology: <a href="#">below n 18</a> ; <a href="#">Weisbrot, above n 4, 219</a> . A legal studies school was also created at La Trobe: <a href="#">Thornton, above n 6, 9–10</a> . See <a href="#">also below Part VI(B)</a> .		Added sources for facts. Not sure of use of 'below n' though.
				Changed reference to lower heading to style in last example of 1.4.2 (See also below Part VI(B)). Again, not sure if valid.
32	Indeed there may be little that distinguishes the two, suggesting that the teaching of law at the university did little to build or enhance its academic credentials.	Indeed, there may be little that distinguishes the two, suggesting that the teaching of law at the university did little to build or enhance its academic credentials.	I don't think this needs a source. It is just an inference she draws from what may be the answer to a question she thinks scholars should explore.	Added comma after indeed.
71	I thank John Waugh for making this point plain to me.	I thank John Waugh for making this point plain to me.	I assume this was a personal message, not from a book.	No changes.
90	Geoffrey Sawyer began his appointment as the first Professor of Law at the Research School of Social Sciences in 1950. His position was the first research only position in law in Australia.	Geoffrey Sawyer began his appointment as the first Professor of Law at the Research School of Social Sciences in 1950. His position was the first research only position in law in Australia: <a href="#">Sawyer, above n 7</a> .	Added source. The biography page confirms the first fact. As to the second, some inferences on 10-11 that the idea of a research position in law was novel, but I couldn't find	Added citation.

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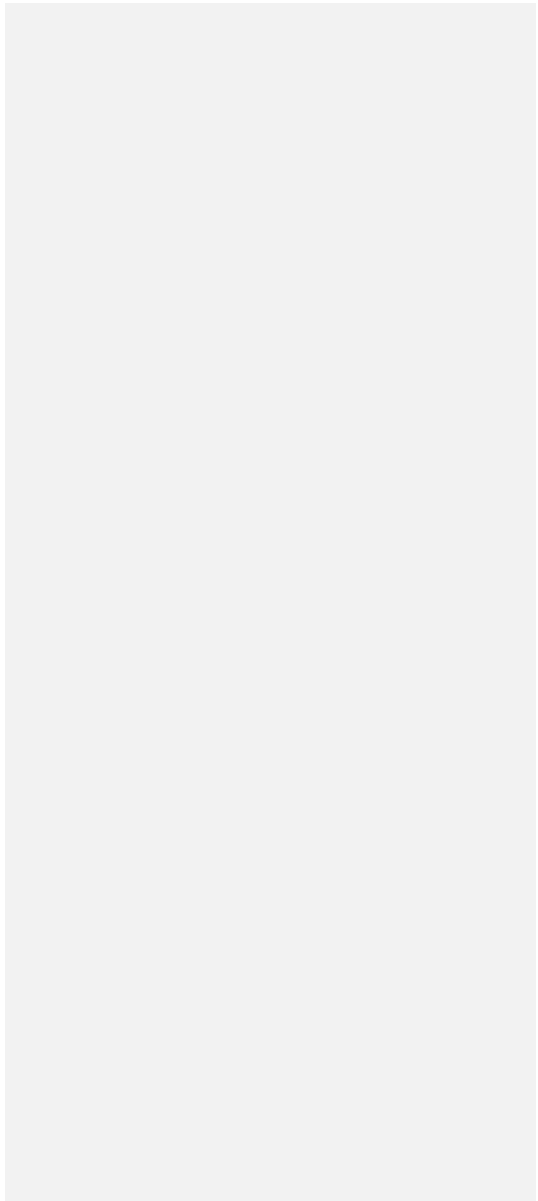
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			confirmation outside of this.	
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MISSING SOURCES				
Text Location	Textual Proposition	Ass-Ed Comments	GM Comments	Suggested source + citation
Between fn#11 and #12	'So many students were flooding the law schools...'	Can you find any sources for these historical facts?	I think Bartie's article, A Full Day's Work, is a good source for this. She discusses that there were more students in the 1950s and 1960s, and that there was an absence of Australian legal materials and scholarship adapted to the growing numbers. This meant the First Community wanted to provide such materials.	Bartie, above n 10, 76-8.
Between fn#14 and #15	'Discussions about legal education seem removed from the pioneering spirit...'	Any examples of such discussions?	There is a reference to similar issues in Bartie, above n 10, 97-8, but again, it is very general just as it is here.	
Between fn#21 and #22	'new band of specialist legal educators to suggest that they are the only pioneers'	Who are the educators?	There is a reference to similar issues in Bartie, above n 10, 67; but again, it is very general just as it is here.	

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			I have not found examples of other authors who have suggested they are the only pioneers, unless the author is inferring from criticisms of earlier academics: see the first references at n 22.	
Between fn#72 and #73	'Rabban's recent monograph, "Law's History"'	Will insert a footnote with full citation. What is full citation?		David M Rabban, <i>Law's History: American Legal Thought and the Transatlantic Turn to History</i> (Cambridge University Press, 2013).
Between fn#83 and #84	'Lone professors sought to create the curriculum largely on their own...'	Can you find any sources for these historical facts?	Bartie, A Full Day's Work, provides some support because it indicates the academic staff were often just one or two per university until after World War Two, and it indicates that many part-time teachers were employed to fill the gaps.	Bartie, above n 10, 67.