ARTICLE NAME

AUTHOR

Buddy Ed: TBC

Assistant Editor: TBC

GM: TBC

DUE DATE: Friday 29 August

Instructions

- 1. With track changes turned off, copy the original footnote text into the 'Revised Footnote' column.
- o 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. <u>Turn on Track Changes</u> 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?	Changes made (which AGLC rules?) Other comments?
			Why / why not?	Write "No changes" if none are required?
1	Jeremy Gans and Andrew	Jeremy Gans and Andrew	Yes. As stated in the text, pgs 81–	Added publisher's name.
	Palmer, Uniform Evidence	Palmer, Uniform Evidence	2 discuss the rationale for the	
	(2010) 81–82.	(Oxford University Press,	hearsay rule.	
		2010) 81–82.		

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

1951 a law professor, Geoffrey Sawer, was d to the Research School of Social Science at viewed his role as subsidiary to his social olleagues. Studying law outside of a teaching	on happily talking to himself [sic]. Karl Popper, The Logic of Scientific Discovery (Routledge, 2002) xx. While in 1951 a law professor, Geoffrey Sawer, was appointed to the Research School of Social Science at ANU, he viewed	Yes. Sawer said the lawyer's role was	Got rid of see; not qualified		Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
d to the Research School of Social Science at viewed his role as subsidiary to his social	Karl Popper, The Logic of Scientific Discovery (Routledge, 2002) xx. While in 1951 a law professor, Geoffrey Sawer, was appointed to the Research School of Social Science at ANU, he viewed		Got rid of see; not qualified		Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
d to the Research School of Social Science at viewed his role as subsidiary to his social	Discovery (Routledge, 2002) xx. While in 1951 a law professor, Geoffrey Sawer, was appointed to the Research School of Social Science at ANU, he viewed		Got rid of see; not qualified		
d to the Research School of Social Science at viewed his role as subsidiary to his social	Sawer, was appointed to the Research School of Social Science at ANU, he viewed		Got rid of see; not qualified		
d to the Research School of Social Science at viewed his role as subsidiary to his social	School of Social Science at ANU, he viewed	lawyer's role was			
viewed his role as subsidiary to his social			(unless my inference means		
·		'auxiliary'.	it's qualified).		
olleagues. Studying law outside of a teaching	his role as subsidiary to his social science	I can only find support for			
	colleagues. Studying law outside of a	the second through	Italicised title.		
n was considered an exception and anomaly.	teaching institution was considered an	inference from 10-11;			
ffrey Sawer, The Place of a Lawyer in the	exception and anomaly, Geoffrey Sawer,	where Sawer suggests	Added colon before Sawer.		Deleted: .
ciences (Australian National Universi-ty,	The Place of a Lawyer in the Social	study of law was		***********	Deleted: See
	Sciences (Australian National University,	associated generally with	Added pinpoint.		Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
	1953) 10-11,	professional training.	-		Deleted: -
	For an interesting discussion of whether a	It supports the proposition	Added comma after		Deleteu.
teresting discussion of whether a	professionalized legal academy is needed for	in the footnote (see	education.		
nalized legal academy is needed for either	either research or education, see Mathias M	highlighted passages). Yet,			
or education see Mathias M Siems, 'A	Siems, 'A World without Law Professors'	it is not specific to	Italicised the title, and		
rithout Law Professors' in Mark Van	in Mark Van Hoecke (ed), Methodologies	Australia and so doesn't	added a question mark.		Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
(ed), Methodologies of Legal Research:	of Legal Research: Which Kind of Method	support the proposition in			
Kind of Method for What Kind of	for What Kind of Discipline? (Hart	the text. So qualified?	Added pinpoint.		
ne (Hart Publishing, 2011) 71.	Publishing, 2011) 71, 71,	Perhaps the next footnote,			Deleted: .
, ,	<u> </u>	at 9, supports this.		. ,	
suggesting here that there was little interest	I am not suggesting here that there was little	Yes. It is a short history of	Added but, as seems to		
55 5	interest in the history of legal education at	Melbourne law School.	avoid something akin to a		
tory of legal education at this time, simply	this time, but simply that compiling such		comma splice.		
	tins time, but simply that complining such				
sugg	of legal education at this time, simply	of legal education at this time, simply interest in the history of legal education at	of legal education at this time, simply interest in the history of legal education at Melbourne law School.	of legal education at this time, simply interest in the history of legal education at Melbourne law School. avoid something akin to a	of legal education at this time, simply interest in the history of legal education at g such histories wasn't a priority. Short interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at this time, simply interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at this time, simply interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at this time, but simply that compiling such interest in the history of legal education at the histor

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 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. See, eg, see, for	Got rid of brackets, and
Robin L Sharwood, A Short History of the	changed see, for example,
Law School (1962)	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).			
	I am not suggesting here that there was little interest	Sir Thomas Bavin (ed), The Jubilee Book	Yes; it is a history of the	I have changed the 'and'
	in the history of legal education at this time, simply	of the Law School of the University of	Sydney Law School and it	to a semi-colon. It is
	that compiling such histories wasn't a priority. Short	Sydney 1890-1940 (1940) which mentions	does mention Pitt Cobbett.	consistent with AGLC
	histories of law schools were written (see, for	the first Challis Professor of Law, Pitt		1.1.3.
	example, Robin Sharwood, A Short History of the	Cobbett		
	Law School (1963) and TR Bavin (ed), The Jubilee			I removed the brackets at
	Book of the Law School of the University of			the end and turned the
	Sydney (Univer-sity of Sydney, 1940) (which			discursive text into a clause
	mentions the first Challis Professor of Law, Pitt			preceded by a comma,
	Cobbett)). One might also speculate that members of			following House Rules
	this first community of legal academics were aware of			1.1.4
11	larger historical works conducted elsewhere, such as			
11	FH Lawson, The Oxford Law School 1850-1965			Author should appear as on
	(1968). Some biographical works were published on			the source: 5.1.1. Title is
	judges who had been in-strumental in the			included: 1.14.1. (all
	development of some law schools as well as the form			AGLC).
	and content of the law school's early curriculum. See,			
	for example, the biography of Sir Samuel Way who			Added in the years in the
	was Chancellor and then Vice Chancellor at the			title of the book.
	University of Adelaide: AJ Hannan, Sir Samuel Way			
	(Angus & Robertson, 1960). Some of the first			Removed publisher.
	professors, such as the founding Profes-sor of Law at			There's no publisher on a
	the University of Western Australia, Frank Beasley,			source, just seems to be a
	were mentioned in larger histories of the university:			printer. Therefore, none

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Deleted: Univer-sity of Sydney,
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	see F Alexander, Campus at Crawley (University of			should be included: AGLC
	Western Australia Press, 1963) and several historical			5.3.1.
	accounts had been given of the first Dean of Law at			
	the University of Melbourne, William Hearn: DB			I removed the brackets at
	Copland, WE Hearn: First Austral-ian Economist			the end and turned the
	(University of Queensland Press, 1935); JA La Nauze,			discursive text into a clause
	Political Economy in Australia: Historical Studies			preceded by a comma,
	(Melbourne University Press, 1949) and G Blainey, A			following House Rules
	Cen-tenary History of the University of Melbourne			1.1.4
	(Melbourne University Press, 1957).			
	I am not suggesting here that there was little interest	One might also speculate that members of	Yes. It is a history of a law	Added a space between the
	in the history of legal education at this time, simply	this first community of legal academics were	school outside Australia.	initials: 1.6.1 AGLC.
	that compiling such histories wasn't a priority. Short	aware of larger historical works conducted	However, whether it can be	
	histories of law schools were written (see, for	elsewhere, such as F_H Lawson, The	called 'larger', compared	Italicised the title.
	example, Robin Sharwood, A Short History of the	Oxford Law School 1850-1965 (Oxford	to The Jubilee Book is	
	Law School (1963) and TR Bavin (ed), The Jubilee	University Press, 1968).	unclear. They are of similar	Added publisher.
	Book of the Law School of the University of Sydney		size when the Oxford	
	(Univer-sity of Sydney, 1940) (which mentions the		book's appendices are	
11	first Challis Professor of Law, Pitt Cobbett)). One		taken account of. Perhaps	
	might also speculate that members of this first		The Oxford Law School is	
	community of legal academics were aware of larger		less biographical; a	
	historical works conducted elsewhere, such as FH		proposition borne out by	
	Lawson, The Oxford Law School 1850-1965		the contents pages.	
	(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 University Press, 1949) and G Blainey, A
Cen-tenary History of the University of Melbourne
(Melbourne University Press, 1957).
I am not suggesting here that there was little interest Some biographical works were published on No. highlighted passage Changed for example, to
in the history of legal education at this time, simply judges who had been instrumental in the confirms roles as See, eg, following AGLC
that compiling such histories wasn't a priority. Short development of some law schools as well as Chancellor and Vice-
histories of law schools were written (see, for the form and content of the law school's Chancellor. Though
example, Robin Sharwood, A Short History of the early curriculum. See, eg, the biography of highlighted passage on 105 Added space between
Law School (1963) and TR Bavin (ed), The Jubilee Sir Samuel Way who was Chancellor and would indicate that Way author's initials.
Book of the Law School of the University of Sydney then Vice Chancellor at the University of was first Vice-Chancellor,
(Univer-sity of Sydney, 1940) (which mentions the Adelaide: A.J. Hannan, The Life of Chief then Chancellor, not the Changed title to what is
first Challis Professor of Law, Pitt Cobbett)). One Justice Way (Angus & Robertson, 1960). other way around as the correct, as on the title page.

community of legal academics were aware of larger			
historical works conducted elsewhere, such as FH		But I cannot find an	
Lawson, The Oxford Law School 1850–1965 (1968).		indication in the text that	
Some biographical works were published on judges		he did anything for the	
who had been in-strumental in the development of		development of law	
some law schools as well as the form and content of		schools.	
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			
University Press, 1949) and G Blainey, A Cen-tenary			
History of the University of Melbourne (Melbourne			
University Press, 1957).			
I am not suggesting here that there was little interest	Some of the first professors, such as the	Yes. Beasley is mentioned,	Got rid of 'see'; it isn't
in the history of legal education at this time, simply	founding Professor of Law at the University	he was the first professor,	necessary, the proposition
that compiling such histories wasn't a priority. Short	of Western Australia, Frank Beasley, were	and this is indeed a history	isn't qualified.
i i	The state of the s	1	1

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 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	l
(University of Queensland Press, 1935); JA La Nauze,	

mentioned in larger histories of the	of the university (or at	
university: Fred Alexander, Campus at	least, its first fifty years).	Author's name changed to
Crawley: A Narrative and Critical		match title page.
Appreciation of the First Fifty Years of the		
<u>University of Western Australia</u> (University	,	Added subtitle as on title
of Western Australia Press, 1963)		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).			
	I am not suggesting here that there was little interest	Several historical accounts had been given	Yes, it is a historical	To change the start to a full
	in the history of legal education at this time, simply	of the first Dean of Law at the University of	account of Hearn and he	stop followed by a capital
	that compiling such histories wasn't a priority. Short	Melbourne, William Hearn: Douglas B	was the first Dean of Law;	letter may be a stylistic
	histories of law schools were written (see, for	Copland, WE Hearn: First Australjan	see pages 12–13	choice. Not sure if there's a
	example, Robin Sharwood, A Short History of the	Economist (Melbourne University Press,	(highlighted).	rule associated with this
	Law School (1963) and TR Bavin (ed), The Jubilee	1935);		situation.
	Book of the Law School of the University of Sydney			
	(Univer-sity of Sydney, 1940) (which mentions the			<u>Italicised title.</u>
	first Challis Professor of Law, Pitt Cobbett)). One			
	might also speculate that members of this first			Separated letters in initials.
	community of legal academics were aware of larger			Changed author's name to
11	historical works conducted elsewhere, such as FH			that in the title page.
	Lawson, The Oxford Law School 1850–1965 (1968).			
	Some biographical works were published on judges			Publisher is MUP, not
	who had been in-strumental in the development of			University of Queensland
	some law schools as well as the form and content of			Press.
	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			

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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: 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).				
	I am not suggesting here that there was little interest	J_A La Nauze, Political Economy in	Yes. As shown by the short	Separated initials.	1
	in the history of legal education at this time, simply	Australia: Historical Studies (Melbourne	extract, La Nauze gives an	Italicised title.	
	that compiling such histories wasn't a priority. Short	University Press, 1949) 45.	account of Hearn's life.	Added a foonote for starting	
	histories of law schools were written (see, for			page.	
	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				
1.1	(Univer-sity of Sydney, 1940) (which mentions the				
11	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 University Press, 1949) and G Blainey,					
	A Cen-tenary History of the University of Melbourne					
	(Melbourne University Press, 1957).					
	I am not suggesting here that there was little interest	Geoffrey Blainey, A Centenary History of	Yes. A selection of	Separate multiple sources	45;	Deleted: and
	in the history of legal education at this time, simply	the University of Melbourne (Melbourne	pinpoints where Blainey	by semi-colons: AGLC		Formatted: Font:(Default) 1
	that compiling such histories wasn't a priority. Short	University Press, 1957) 10-11, 40-1, 68-	discusses Hearn and his	1.1.3.	1//	Deleted: -
	histories of law schools were written (see, for	71,	work at the university are		//	Formatted: Font:Italic Formatted: Font:(Default) 1
11	example, Robin Sharwood, A Short History of the		given.	Added full name_of author,	****** }	Deleted: .
	Law School (1963) and TR Bavin (ed), The Jubilee			as on title page.		
	Book of the Law School of the University of Sydney					
	(Univer-sity of Sydney, 1940) (which mentions the			Italicised title.		
	first Challis Professor of Law, Pitt Cobbett)). One					

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might also speculate that members of this first		Added pinpoints	 Deleted: .
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			
University Press, 1949) and G Blainey, A Cen-			
tenary History of the University of Melbourne			
(Melbourne University Press, 1957).			
 I			

	For example, at the University of Melbourne members	For example, at the University of	It supports the Hearn point,	Added comma after		
	of the first community of legal scholars, David Derham, Zelman Cowen and Geoffrey Sawer, had	Melbourne, members of the first community	though not the notes about	Melbourne, parenthetical		
	each been educated by the handful of law professors	of legal scholars, David Derham, Zelman	the other community	clause.		
	who taught in the law faculty prior to 1950. Geoffrey Sawer had taught alongside the old order and there is	Cowen and Geoffrey Sawer, had each been	members.			
	clear evidence that he thought about one of his	educated by the handful of law professors		It's above n.		
	predecessors at Melbourne, Professor William Hearn: see Geoffrey Sawer, The Place of a Lawyer in the	who taught in the law faculty prior to 1950.				
	Social Sciences (Canberra, Australian National	Geoffrey Sawer had taught alongside the old				
	University, 1953) 11. At the University of Sydney Kenneth Shatwell, who served as Dean of the Faculty	order and there is clear evidence that he				
	of Law from 1947 to 1953, had been the Dean of Law	thought about one of his predecessors at				
	at the University of Tasmania in the 1930s and so was familiar with the system of university legal education	Melbourne, Professor William Hearn:				
12	prior to the Second World War. The University of	Sawer, above n 7, 11.			***************************************	Deleted: see Geoffrey
	Tasmania makes for an interesting study and contrast as there was a considerable turnover of staff in the				Jane	Deleted: The Place of a Lawyer in the Social
	1950s that appears to be, at least in part, due to				1	Sciences
	attitudes towards the University's handling of the Orr					Deleted: (Canberra, Australian National University, 1953)
	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, A Centenary History of the Faculty of Law,					
	University of Tasmania 1893–1993 (University of					
	Tasmania, 1993) 46–52. For further discussion of the					
	Orr case see WH Eddy, Orr (Jacaranda Publishers,					
	1961).					
	For example, at the University of Melbourne members	At the University of Sydney Kenneth	I have highlighted earlier	Got rid of see, doesn't seem		
	of the first community of legal scholars, David	Shatwell, who served as Dean of the Faculty	passages which make these	necessary.		
12	Derham, Zelman Cowen and Geoffrey Sawer, had	of Law from 1947 to 1953, had been the	facts fairly clear, although			
	each been educated by the handful of law professors	Dean of Law at the University of Tasmania	the end date of Shatwell's	Says on publisher's page it		
	who taught in the law faculty prior to 1950. Geoffrey	in the 1930s and so was familiar with the	appointment is unclear.	is published by the		

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, The Place of a Lawyer in the Social Sciences (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, A Centenary History of the Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania 1893-1993 (University of Tasmania, 1993) 46–52. For further discussion of the Orr case see WH Eddy, Orr (Jacaranda Publishers, 1961).

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:

Law Faculty were recruited from overseas:

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.

University of Tasmania Page 49 in particular Law School. Included last 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.

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For example, at the University of Melbourne members	For further discussion of the Orr case, see	Yes. The contents and the	Added a comma after case.
of the first community of legal scholars, David	also W_H_C Eddy, Orr (Jacaranda	selection from the	
Derham, Zelman Cowen and Geoffrey Sawer, had	Publishers, 1961).	introduction I have	Put see also as it is
each been educated by the handful of law professors		provided indicate that it	qualified.
who taught in the law faculty prior to 1950. Geoffrey		does centre on the case	
Sawer had taught alongside the old order and there is		against Orr.	
clear evidence that he thought about one of his			
predecessors at Melbourne, Professor William Hearn:		Changed authors' initials to	
see Geoffrey Sawer, The Place of a Lawyer in the		match the title page.	
Social Sciences (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 con-siderable 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, A Centenary History of the Faculty of Law,			

12

	University of Tasmania 1893–1993 (University of				
	Tasmania, 1993) 46–52. For further discussion of the				
	Orr case see WH Eddy, Orr (Jacaranda Publishers,				
	1961).				
	There is much writing on neoliberalism,	There is much writing on neoliberalism,	Yes. The highlighted	Changed intro. Signal to	
	managerialism and the contraction of the critical voice	managerialism and the contraction of the	passages in the Preface	See, eg, as seems to match	
	within universities and law schools. See, for example,	critical voice within universities and law	indicate Thornton's	AGLC better. Same with	
	Margaret Thornton's recent work Privatising the	schools. See, eg, Margaret Thornton,	relation of neoliberalism	recent work to fit into that.	 Deleted: for example
	Public University: The Case of Law (Routledge,	Privatising the Public University: The Case	and managerialism to		 Deleted: 's recent work
	2012); Stuart Mac-intrye, 'Universities' in Clive	of Law (Routledge, 2012)	growing student numbers	Italicised title.	 Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
15	Hamilton and Sarah Maddison (eds), Silencing		and the muting of		
	Dissent: How the Australian Government is		'dissetient voices' (xv).		
	Controlling Public Opinion and Stifling Debate (Allen		This is linked to		
	& Unwin, 2007); Matthew Ball, 'Legal Education and		'orthodoxy', suggesting the		
	the "Idealistic Student": Using Foucault to Unpack the		loss of creativity.		
	Critical Legal Narrative' (2010) 36 Monash				
	University Law Review 18.				
	There is much writing on neoliberalism,	Stuart Macintyre, 'Universities' in Clive	Yes. The passages I have	Changed author's name.	 Deleted: -intrye
	managerialism and the contraction of the critical voice	Hamilton and Sarah Maddison (eds),	highlighted indicate that at		
	within universities and law schools. See, for example,	Silencing Dissent: How the Australian	issue is the 'closely	Italicised title.	 Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
	Margaret Thornton's recent work Privatising the	Government is Controlling Public Opinion	managed' nature of		
15	Public University: The Case of Law (Routledge,	and Stifling Debate (Allen & Unwin, 2007)	universities now (pg. 52) as	Added chapter starting	
13	2012); Stuart Mac-intrye, 'Universities' in Clive	<u>41;</u>	well as accountability	page.	
	Hamilton and Sarah Maddison (eds), Silencing		mechanism (quality		
	Dissent: How the Australian Government is		assurance etc.) 'displace'		
	Controlling Public Opinion and Stifling Debate		academic freedom (53).		
	(Allen & Unwin, 2007); Matthew Ball, 'Legal				

	Education and the "Idealistic Student": Using		Doesn't mention		
	Foucault to Unpack the Critical Legal Narrative'		neoliberalism though.		
	(2010) 36 Monash University Law Review 18.				
	For example Professor David Derham, the founding	For example Professor David Derham, the	Yes, although 'large body'	Put comma in title, where it	
	Dean at the Faculty of Law at Monash University,	founding Dean at the Faculty of Law at	doesn't necessarily come	is on title page.	
	wrote a large body of scholarship on legal education:	Monash University, wrote a large body of	across from this. There are		
	see Philip Ayres (ed), David Derham: Talks on	scholarship on legal education. See, eg,	a number of papers of	Italicised title.	 Deleted: s
	Universities Histories and the Law (Oryx	Philip Ayres (ed), David Derham: Talks on	Derham, and at least two of		 Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
	Publishing, 2009). See also Peter Yule and Fay	Universities, Histories and the Law (Oryx	significant length are on	Changed to see, eg, as an	
	Woodhouse, Pericleans, Plumbers and Practitioners:	Publishing, 2009).	legal education	example.	
	The First Fifty Years of the Monash Law School		(highlighted in contents,		
	(Monash University Publishing, 2014). The founding		first page given).		
	academics at the Law School at the University of New				
	South Wales are also reported to have engaged in				
18	searching inquiry into the nature and form of legal				
16	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				

I	Law and Society' was devoted entirely to matters of				
10	egal education: (1988–89) 5 Australian Journal of				
I	Law and Society. Carrigan's article also pro-vides a				
f	Frank account of the range of educational objectives of				
tl	he Law School at Macquarie and the opposition faced				
b	by the critical legal scholars, see 324-334.				
F	For example Professor David Derham, the founding	See also Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse,	Yes. The added pinpoint	Italicised title.	
Ι	Dean at the Faculty of Law at Monash University,	Pericleans, Plumbers and Practitioners:	indicates that Derham		Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New R
ν	wrote a large body of scholarship on legal education:	The First Fifty Years of the Monash Law	wrote 'extensively' on	Added pinpoints.	
s	see Philip Ayres (ed), David Derham: Talks on	School (Monash University Publishing,	legal education.		
J	Universities Histories and the Law (Oryx Publishing,	2014) <u>14</u> .		I left the start as 'See also'	
2	2009). See also Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse,		See also seems appropriate	as it is more general than	
P	Pericleans, Plumbers and Practitioners: The First		as it provides additional	the last one.	
F	Fifty Years of the Monash Law School (Monash		support.		
τ	University Publishing, 2014). The founding				
a	academics at the Law School at the University of New				
S	South Wales are also reported to have engaged in				
s	searching inquiry into the nature and form of legal				
e	education: see Marion Dixon, Thirty Up, The Story of				
t	he UNSW Law School, 1971-2001 (UNSW Law				
S	School, 2001) 4-9, Gill Boehringer, 'Historical				
Ι	Documents' (1988–89) 5 Australian Journal of Law				
a	and Philos-ophy 55; Brian Kelsey, 'What's Wrong				
ν	with the Law School?' in the Law Editorial Collec-				
ti	ive (eds); Critique of Law (UNSW Critique of Law				
S	Society, 1978) 124 and a recent account of the				
b	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.			
	For example Professor David Derham, the founding	The founding academics at the Law School	Yes. The highlighted	The double at in the text
	Dean at the Faculty of Law at Monash University,	of the University of New South Wales are	passages, particular on the	seems odd. I changed the
	wrote a large body of scholarship on legal education:	also reported to have engaged in searching	pages I've added, indicated	second to of.
	see Philip Ayres (ed), David Derham: Talks on	inquiry into the nature and form of legal	that the teachers questioned	
	Universities Histories and the Law (Oryx Publishing,	education: Marion Dixon, "Thirty Up"	'traditional teaching	Removed see as the text
	2009). See also Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse,	The Story of UNSW Law School, 1971–	methods' (15). I've added	doesn't seem qualified in its
	Pericleans, Plumbers and Practitioners: The First Fifty	2001 (UNSW Law School, 2001) 4-9, 15,	the extra pinpoints as they	support. It promotes the
	Years of the Monash Law School (Monash University	<u>17;</u>	particularly reinforce the	idea that they considered
18	Publishing, 2014). The founding academics at the		message.	how to teach law.
10	Law School at the University of New South Wales are			
	also reported to have engaged in searching inquiry			Changed the title to page
	into the nature and form of legal education: see			the title page.
	Marion Dixon, Thirty Up, The Story of the UNSW			Italicised the title.
	Law School, 1971-2001 (UNSW Law School, 2001)			
	4–9, Gill Boehringer, 'Historical Documents' (1988–			Added more pinpoints.
	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			
L	I.	I .		

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Law (LINSW Critique of Law Society, 1079) 124 and			Ţ
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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.			
For example Professor David Derham, the founding	Brian Kelsey, "What's Wrong with the	Does support the	Put the title in second
Dean at the Faculty of Law at Monash University,	Law School?" in Critique of Law	proposition, as it indicates	quotation marks, matches
wrote a large body of scholarship on legal education:	Editorial Collective (eds) Critique of Law:	the first academics thought	the source. Changed editor
see Philip Ayres (ed), David Derham: Talks on	A Marxist Analysis (UNSW Critique of	of doing things differently	to the group that 'prepared'
Universities Histories and the Law (Oryx Publishing,	Law Society, 1978) 124 <u>, 124–5.</u>	(e.g. first Dean) but quite a	it.
2009). See also Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse,		critical view of the	
Pericleans, Plumbers and Practitioners: The First Fifty		outcomes of it. Should this	
Years of the Monash Law School (Monash University		be flagged, perhaps with	(I assume eds not ed is
Publishing, 2014). The founding academics at the		cf?	appropriate for a body, but
Law School at the University of New South Wales are			wasn't sure).
also reported to have engaged in searching inquiry			
into the nature and form of legal education: see			Changed semicolon to
Marion Dixon, Thirty Up, The Story of the UNSW			comma after (eds).
			, /
	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. 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	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. 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	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. 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

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	90) 5 Anatoslian Januard of Lancond Dhiles and 55			
	89) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Philos-ophy 55;			
	Brian Kelsey, 'What's Wrong with the Law			Added pinpoints.
	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			
	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.			
	Dennis Pearce, Enid Campbell and Don Harding,	Dennis Pearce, Enid Campbell and Don	Yes. This indicates all that	Italicised title.
	Australian Law Schools: A Discipline Assessment	Harding, Australian Law Schools: A	is needed here. The Pearce	
	for the Commonwealth Tertiary Education	Discipline Assessment for the	Report exists	
	Commission (Australian Government Publishing	Commonwealth Tertiary Education		
	Service, 1987). While the review provoked numerous	Commission (Australian Government		
0	published criticisms in newspapers and journals by	Publishing Service, 1987).		
9	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,			

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

			1		
			Legal Education Review		
			that the author is referring		
			to.		
	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier	Jonathan Stone, 'The Role of Universities:	Does support the	Added chapter.	
	generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and	Views of a Scholar of the Last Century' in	proposition; the pages I		
	uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their	Helen Irving, Jacqueline Mowbray and	have highlighted give	Added the editors as	
	predecessors. See, for example, Michael Chesterman	Kevin Walton (eds), Julius Stone: A Study	quotes of professionals	editors, the italicisation and	 Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
	and David Weisbrot, 'Legal Scholarship in Australia'	in Influence (The Federation Press, 2010)	dedicated to Julius Stone.	the publisher. Added	
	(1987) 50(6) Modern Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas	38, 46;		pinpoints.	 Deleted: ;
	James, 'Power-Knowledge in Australian Legal		Also, the chapter is by his		
	Education: Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney		son, so perhaps might be		
	Law Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory		biased in its tribute		
	Essay' (1988-1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and				
	Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316 citing				
22	Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the Groves of				
22	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 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

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); 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.			
		See Popper, above n 3, xx.	Yes. I think it should be	No changes.
			see, as it is qualified in the	
			sense that it is not referring	
			to legal education. It is	
22	G. P. D. J.		otherwise unqualified	
23	See Popper, above n 3, xx.		though.	
			Also note: 'rational	
			discussion' in the text is	
			taken from this source.	
		For a particularly damning account of the	Yes. The passages I have	Changed particular to
		self-serving nature of American law schools,	highlighted indicate that,	particularly, added hyphen
	For a particular damning account of the self serving	see Brian Z Tamanaha, Failing Law	first, it is certainly a	in self-serving following
24	nature of American law schools see Brian Z	Schools (University of Chicago Press,	criticism, and second it	Macquarie, added a comma
24	Tamanaha, Failing Law Schools (University of	2012).	blames the law schools for	after schools.
	Chicago Press, 2012).		pursuing profit, and	
			expanding their size and	Italicised title.
			academics staff, and for	
	1			

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			contributing to graduate			
			unemployment.			
		Geoffrey Sawer, 'Who Controls the Law in	Does support the	Changed author's names.		
		Australia?: Instigators of Change, and the	proposition; although 122			
		Obstacles Confronting Them' in David	may be unnecessary	Italicised title. Added		Deleted: AD
	Geoffrey Sawer, 'Who Controls the Law in	Hambly and John Goldring (eds), Australian	(doesn't add anything;	subtitle		Deleted: L
	Australia?: Instigators of Change, and the Obstacles	Lawyers and Social Change: Proceedings of	doesn't really continue	Edited publication details to	********	Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
27	Confronting Them' in AD Hambly and JL Goldring	a Seminar Held at the Faculty of Law, the	discussion). And little on	conform to 5.3 AGLC.		
	(eds), Australian Lawyers and Social Change (Law	Australian National University 23–5 August	students being critical of			
	Book Co, 1976.) 118, 121–122.	1974 (Law Book, 1976) 118, 121–2.	their professors, unless	Edited date span for		Deleted: Co
		1277 (240) 2001	Sawer's experience is	pinpoint.		Deleted: .
			indicative.	ртрот.		Deleted: –12
				T. 1: 1 1 1:1		
		A penetrating analysis of what it means to be	Yes. Collini deals with the	Italicised title.		
	A penetrating analysis of what it means to be an	an academic or an intellect and whether	label intellectual and its			
	academic or an intellect and whether legal scholars	legal scholars deserve such a title is beyond	different			
		the scope of this paper. For an interesting	meanings/connotations in			
	deserve such a title is beyond the scope of this paper.	exploration of the topic, see Stefan Collini,	Britain. See highlighted			
	For an interesting exploration of the topic see Stefan	Absent Minds: Intellectuals in Britain	passages.			Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
	Collini, Absent Minds: Intellectuals in Britain (Oxford	(Oxford University Press, 2006). The term				
31	University Press, 2006). The term 'academic' is used	'academic' is used here to refer to a form of				
	here to refer to a form of teaching and studying law	teaching and studying law that can be				
	that can be contrasted with the learning of law within	contrasted with the learning of law within				
	professional practice. The term is not used to make an	professional practice. The term is not used to				
	evaluation of whether the teaching and study of law	make an evaluation of whether the teaching				
	ought to be de-scribed as 'academic.'	and study of law ought to be described as				Deleted: -
		'academic.'				Deleted: -
		acaucinic.				

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further exploration.	Exactly what this means and what it entails warrants	this means and what it entails warrants	course', and promoted	publisher's details.	The same	Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic Deleted: The
Ibid. Quote is accurate. No need for page number Deleted: 112	further exploration.	further exploration.	'liberal or cultural			Control
			subjects'.			
47 Ibid 112	I	Ibid _e	Quote is accurate.	No need for page number		Deleted: 112
with fold 112.	Ibid 112.			with ibid when it is same		
page.				page.		

		Ibid 124_5.	While it does suggest that	Changed date span and	Deleted: –12
			the professors used the	ensured it was an en-dash.	
			'war with the Law		
			Institute' to get another		
48	Ibid 124–125.		staff member, but I'm not		
			sure they were successful		
			with extending the length.		
			125: 'the argument over		
			course changes continued'.		
		The examples are too numerous to set down	Yes. The highlighted	Changed to See, eg,	
		a full selection here. See, eg, H L A Hart,	passages show that Hart	(stylistic? Or matches	Deleted: By way of example see
	The examples are too numerous to set down a full	Essays on Bentham: Studies in	evaluates how Bentham	introductory signals for	Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
	selection here. By way of example see HLA Hart,	Jurisprudence and Political Theory	advanced the discipline	AGLC?).	
	Essays on Bentham: Jurisprudence and Political	(<u>Clarendon Press</u> , 1982) <u>1–2</u> ;	beyond the work of his		
	Theory (1982); G Edward White, Tort Law in		predecessors:	Spaced initials.	Deleted: .
49	America (Clarendon Press, 1980); Michael Taggart,			Italicised title.	
49	'Prolegomenon to an Intellectual History of			Edited subtitle.	
	Administrative Law in the Twentieth Century: The			Added publisher. Went with	
	Case of John Willis and Canadian Administrative Law			Clarendon Press as on the	
	(2005) 43 Osgoode Hall Law Journal 223.			title page, although Oxford	
	(2003) 43 Osgoode Hall Law Journal 223.			University Press is there	
				too.	
				Added pinpoints.	
	The examples are too numerous to set down a full	G Edward White, Tort Law in America: An	Yes; White in the	Added subtitle.	Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
49	selection here. By way of example see HLA Hart,	Intellectual History (Oxford University	introduction states that the		
47	Essays on Bentham: Jurisprudence and Political	Press, 1980);	focus of the book is to see		Deleted: Clarendon Press
	Theory (1982); G Edward White, Tort Law in		who has changed tort law		

		America (Clarendon Press, 1980); Michael Taggart,		and why; this is	Added publisher as		
		'Prolegomenon to an Intellectual History of		comparable to advancing a	indicated on title		
		Administrative Law in the Twentieth Century: The		discipline. Although, it	page/publisher's page.		
		Case of John Willis and Canadian Administrative Law		generally looks at scholars	Luga Farancia a Luga		
		'(2005) 43 Osgoode Hall Law Journal 223 .		as a collective (xi–xii).			Police de
		(2003) 43 Osgoode Haii Law Journal 223 .	D. J. W. J. D. H.		A 11 1 C		Deleted: -
		For a recent example see Kristin Rundle, Forms	For a recent example, see Kristen Rundle,	Yes. Rundle discusses	Added comma after	~<	Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
		Liberate, Reclaiming the Jurisprudence of Lon L	Forms Liberate Reclaiming the	'reclaiming' Fuller, and	example.	- F ///	Deleted: i Formatted: Font:Italic
5	0	Fuller (Hart Publishing, 2012). See also William	Jurisprudence of Lon L Fuller (Hart	wanting to reinterpret his	Author's name has an e.		Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
]	U	G, ,	Publishing, 2012) 1,	work for the 21st century.	Colon in title.	_ ///	Deleted: .
		Twining, Karl Llewellyn and the Realist Movement			Italicised title.	11	Formatted: Font:Italic
		(Weidenfeld and Nicolson,1973).			Added pinpoint.		Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
			;William Twining, Karl Llewellyn and the	Yes. Highlighted passages	Italicised title.		Deleted: .
		For a recent example see Kristin Rundle, Forms			Tunersed title.		Deleted: See also
		Liberate, Reclaiming the Jurisprudence of Lon L	Realist Movement (Weidenfeld and	allude to reinterpreting			Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
5	0	Fuller (Hart Publishing, 2012). See also William	Nicolson,1973) xi	realism.	Added pinpoint.		Deleted: .
		Twining, Karl Llewellyn and the Realist Movement					
		-			Got rid of 'see also',		
		(Weidenfeld and Nicolson,1973).			following 1.2 House Rules.		
6	0	Waugh, above n 46.	Waugh, above n 46.	Yes. The preface (ix_xi)	No changes.		Deleted: -
				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			Deleted: -
						1	

			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	No changes.
			to Lancaster, this does	
			indeed put broader forces	
			above academics in	
			explaining legal education.	
55	For a similar argument with respect to American law	Waugh. above n 46;	I do not think this needs to	Added comma after
	school histories see the analysis in Alfred F Konefsky		support the proposition by	Waugh.
	and John Henry Schlegel, 'Mirror Mirror on the Wall:		doing anything more than	
	Histories of Amer-ican Law Schools' (1982) 95		being a history of a law	
	Harvard Law Review 833, 838-840. I will leave it to		school. It is such a history,	
	the reader to decide which of the following Australian		of Melbourne law School.	
	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; Peter Yule and Fay			

	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 th 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	Bavin, above n 11;	From the contents and the	Added comma after Bavin.
	school histories see the analysis in Alfred F Konefsky		use of pictures, this	
	and John Henry Schlegel, 'Mirror Mirror on the Wall:		certainly does seem to	
	Histories of Amer-ican Law Schools' (1982) 95		match the author's	
	Harvard Law Review 833, 838–840. I will leave it to		statements that many Law	
	the reader to decide which of the following Australian		School histories are akin to	
	law school histories fall within this category: Davis,		yearbooksalthough,	
	above n 12; Alex Castles, Andrew Ligertwood and		really all that is required, I	

Peter Kelly (eds), Law on North Terrace: The	think, by this footnote is a
Adelaide University Law School 1883-1983	history of a law school to
(University of Adelaide, 1983); Ruth Campbell, A	be evaluated by the reader.
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; Peter Yule and Fay	
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 th 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.			
55	For a similar argument with respect to American law	Yule and Woodhouse, above n 18;	Yes, this is indeed a	Got rid of author's first
	school histories see the analysis in Alfred F Konefsky		history, of Monash Law	names.
	and John Henry Schlegel, 'Mirror Mirror on the Wall:		School. Appears to be	
	Histories of Amer-ican Law Schools' (1982) 95		more critical though than	
	Harvard Law Review 833, 838-840. I will leave it to		others, such as Bavin's.	
	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; Peter Yule and Fay			
	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			

Deleted: Peter	
Deleted: Fay	

	Beirne School of Law: 70 th 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	Dixon, above n 18;	Again fine, just referring to	No changes.
05	school histories see the analysis in Alfred F Konefsky	Dixon, above in 10,	a history of UNSW Law	Tto changes.
	and John Henry Schlegel, 'Mirror Mirror on the Wall:		School.	
	Histories of Amer-ican Law Schools' (1982) 95		School.	
	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; Peter Yule and Fay			
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 th 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			
Revolution' (2002) 11 Griffith Law Review 252. See also Michael White, 'History of the Garrick Chair at			
· · · ·			
also Michael White, 'History of the Garrick Chair at			
also Michael White, 'History of the Garrick Chair at the TC Beirne School of Law' (2010) 29 University of	Davis, above n 12;	Yes. It is a history of the	No changes.
also Michael White, 'History of the Garrick Chair at the TC Beirne School of Law' (2010) 29 University of Queensland Law Journal 335.	Davis, above n 12;	Yes. It is a history of the Tasmanian Law School, so	No changes.
also Michael White, 'History of the Garrick Chair at the TC Beirne School of Law' (2010) 29 University of Queensland Law Journal 335. For a similar argument with respect to American law	Davis, above n 12;	-	No changes.
also Michael White, 'History of the Garrick Chair at the TC Beirne School of Law' (2010) 29 University of Queensland Law Journal 335. For a similar argument with respect to American law school histories see the analysis in Alfred F Konefsky	Davis, above n 12;	Tasmanian Law School, so	No changes.
also Michael White, 'History of the Garrick Chair at the TC Beirne School of Law' (2010) 29 University of Queensland Law Journal 335. 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:	Davis, above n 12;	Tasmanian Law School, so qualifies for what the	No changes.
also Michael White, 'History of the Garrick Chair at the TC Beirne School of Law' (2010) 29 University of Queensland Law Journal 335. 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	Davis, above n 12;	Tasmanian Law School, so qualifies for what the	No changes.

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; Peter Yule and Fay 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: 70th 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.				
58	Waugh's history of the law school at Melbourne is the	Waugh's history of the law school at	It certainly uses interview	See seems unnecessary.	
	first of this kind: see Waugh, above n 46. A similar	Melbourne is the first of this kind: Waugh,	with former attendees, as		 Deleted: see
	work has been compiled with respect to the law	above n 46.	well as analysing themes in		
	school at Monash University: Yule and Woodhouse,		the history of law school		
	above n 18.		(see x_xi; so more		 Deleted: -
			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 Australian Bar		
			Review 132, and found		
			nothing to support this.		
;	Waugh's history of the law school at Melbourne is the	A similar work has been compiled with	Yes. It too uses interviews		
	first of this kind: see Waugh, above n 46. A similar	respect to the law school at Monash	(see viii), and seems to		
	work has been compiled with respect to the law	University: Yule and Woodhouse, above n	analyse the tensions of the		
	school at Monash University: Yule and Woodhouse,	18.	different roles the law		
	above n 18.		school has tried to adopt		
			and serve in (e.g. problems		
			of growing student		
			numbers, reduced funding:		
			343. See also 347).		

1	Deleted: see

1	Derham, above n 13.	Ayres, above n 18.	I honestly believe it would	No Derham source at		Deleted: Derham, above n 13.
			fit the proposition better if	fn#13, does Author mean fn		
			this were the other source	#18 instead?		Comment [MH1]: I believe so.
			on Derham's scholarship,			
			the Yule and Woodhouse	Derham is title, whereas		
			book. The Derham book	Ayres is editor.		
			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.			
			This citation would be:			
			Yule and Woodhouse,			
			above n 18, 14.			
		(1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law and	This seems correct. First,	Added journal volume	4	Formatted: Line spacing: single
		Society.	there was indeed such a	details from n 18.		
ı	Saa ahaya n 10		journal, and its reflections			
1	See above n 18.		through the historical			
			documents sections on			
			Macquarie's turbulent			

			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.	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.	Yes. These are about a discussion of the hopes for a new form of legal education of the original academics.

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

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

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4	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). 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)' David Weisbrot, 'Recent Statistical Trends in Australian Legal Education' (1990–1991) 2 Legal Education Review 219, 222.	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)'; David Weisbrot, 'Recent Statistical Trends in Australian Legal Education' (1991) 2 Legal Education Review 219, 222.	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.
	'The historical writing which has so far emerged from	Tilbury makes a similar point with respect	Yes	In a general	No changes.
5	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,	to Australian law schools and scholars: Tilbury, above n 2, 259.		sense. Speaks about the need to investigate legal education more quite generally.	

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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:

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.

Neil Duxbury, Jurists and Judges (Hart Publishing, 2001) 118. Tilbury makes a similar point with respect to Australian law schools and scholars: **Tilbury**, **above n 2, 259.**

Does not discuss the same specific areas of research that Duxbury does.

	Cosgrove argues that 'academic legal culture changed	See also Finnane's work on the history of	Yes	Yes. The	Changed and to ampersand		
	the nature and intent of jurisprudence dramatically.	criminology in Australia. He asks whether		author is just	in the title. It's what is on		Deleted: -
	This new tradition, in its increasingly professional	criminology existed before the discipline		citing the	the source, and I could find		
	manifestation, took the broad conception of	was formed: Mark Finnane, 'The Origins		abstract, it	no AGLC rule to the		
	jurisprudence and reduced it to an academic	of Criminology in Australia' (2012) 45		seems. Plus,	contrary.		Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
	enterprise.' Richard A Cosgrove, Scholars of the Law:	Australian &New Zealand Journal of		looking at 161,	(House Rule, yes, but on		Deleted: and
9	English Jurisprudence from Blackstone to Hart (New	Criminology 157, 157,		Finnane seems	case names it seems).		Formatted: Font:Italic
	York University Press, 1996) 14. See also Finnane's			to imply that		The same of the same of	Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
	work on the history of criminology in Aus-tralia. He			there was a	Italicised title.		Deleted: .
	asks whether criminology existed before the discipline			'criminologica			
	was formed: Mark Finnane, 'The Origins of			1programme	Added pinpoint.		
	Criminology in Australia' (2012) 45 Australian			' before the			
	and New Zealand Journal of Criminology 157.			discipline.			
			Yes	This supports	I don't believe it needs		
		Susan Bartie, 'A Full Day's Work: A		the notion that	'See' as it isn't qualified,		Deleted: See
		Study of Australia's First Legal		number of	unless the author is		
		Scholarly Community' (2010) 29		ʻlegal	suggesting that it offers		
	Con Consul Books (A.E. II Do Ja Washin A. Stephanic	University of Queensland Law Journal		academics'	qualified support for whole		Formatted: Font:(Default) Times New Roman, Italic
	See Susan Bartie, 'A Full Day's Work: A Study of	67 <u>. 67.</u>		grew; the	'notion absurd' statement,		
10	Australia's First Legal Scholarly Community'			highlighted	in which case it should go		
	(2010) 29 University of Queensland Law Journal			passage on the	at the end of the sentence.		
	67.			first page			
				indicates that	Italicise title.		
				at this time			
				more	Add pinpoint for the 'first		
				academics	community' appointments.		
	1	1	I	I			

	T	I		1 1	I	1	
				replaced part-			Comment [MI notion?
				time staff.			
				But it			
				indicates the			
				late			
				1940s/1950s.			
		Matthew Ball, 'Legal Education and the	No; issue	Yes. It is	Needs issue no. as not		
		"Idealistic Student": Using Foucault to	2.	qualified	consecutively paginated:		
		Unpack the Critical Legal Narrative'		('See') as it	AGLC 4.4.		
	There is much writing on neoliberalism,	(2010) 36(2) Monash University Law		discusses			Formatted: Fo
	managerialism and the contraction of the critical voice	Review 80, 85–8 ₄		specifically	Italicise title.		Deleted: 18.
	within universities and law schools. See, for example,			the influences			
	Margaret Thornton's recent work Privatising the			of outside	Wrong first page.		
	Public University: The Case of Law (Routledge,			sources (look			
	2012); Stuart Mac-intrye, 'Universities' in Clive			in text:	Added pinpoints.		
15	Hamilton and Sarah Maddison (eds), Silencing			'managers and			
	Dissent: How the Australian Government is			government')			
	Controlling Public Opinion and Stifling Debate (Allen			on education,			
	& Unwin, 2007); Matthew Ball, 'Legal Education			resulting in a			
	and the "Idealistic Student": Using Foucault to			narrow subject			
	Unpack the Critical Legal Narrative' (2010) 36			matter of legal			
	Monash University Law Review 18.			education.			
				This is			
				suggested to			
				reduce			

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

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				creativity/ideo	
				logical	
				difference.	
				difference.	
				Note that	
				when Ball	
				discusses this,	
				he is	
				discussing	
				other research.	
				He does	
				critique its	
				orientation;	
				see 83.	
	For example Professor David Derham, the founding	Gill H Boehringer, 'Historical	No issues.	Yes, or at least	Added semi-colon before
	Dean at the Faculty of Law at Monash University,	Documents: Introduction' (1989) 5	No issues.	it again shows	this work.
					tills work.
	wrote a large body of scholarship on legal education:	Australian Journal of Law and Society		that the first academics at	Added initial as on the title
	see Philip Ayres (ed), David Derham: Talks on Universities Histories and the Law (Oryx Publishing,	5 <u>3, 55;</u>		UNSW were	
	2009). See also Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse,			particularly	page.
18	Pericleans, Plumbers and Practitioners: The First Fifty			-	Thatiais and issume at hitle
18				questioning of	Italicised journal title.
	Years of the Monash Law School (Monash University			the 'hegemony	
	Publishing, 2014). The founding academics at the			of traditional	With the title, the section
	Law School at the University of New South Wales are			formalist legal	of journal is called
	also reported to have engaged in searching inquiry			education'.	historical documents and
	into the nature and form of legal education: see			Although	this is the Introduction. I
	Marion Dixon, Thirty Up, The Story of the UNSW			again, it	included both in the

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

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	Law School at the University of New South Wales are			legal			
	also reported to have engaged in searching inquiry			education'.	Number span incorrect:		
	into the nature and form of legal education: see			However,	1.12.1.		
	Marion Dixon, Thirty Up, The Story of the UNSW			Carrigan			
	Law School, 1971–2001 (UNSW Law School, 2001)			suggests that			
	4–9, Gill Boehringer, 'Historical Documents' (1988–			some of the			
	89) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Philos-ophy 55;			early			
	Brian Kelsey, 'What's Wrong with the Law School?'			academics			
	in the Law Editorial Collec-tive (eds); Critique of			challenged the			
	Law (UNSW Critique of Law Society, 1978) 124 and			new climate.			
	a recent account of the beginnings of the UNSW Law			(at 319).			
	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.						
	For example Professor David Derham, the founding	The fifth edition of Macquarie's	No issues	Yes. As the	Got rid of quotation marks		Deleted: -
	Dean at the Faculty of Law at Monash University,	Australian Journal of Law and Society,		contents and	and italicised title, so it		Deleted: '
10	wrote a large body of scholarship on legal education:	was devoted entirely to matters of legal		the start of the	appears in the text as it	A STATE OF THE STA	Deleted: '
18	see Philip Ayres (ed), David Derham: Talks on	education: (1989) 5 Australian Journal of		introductory	would in a footnote: AGLC		Formatted: Font:(Default) Times No.
	Universities Histories and the Law (Oryx Publishing,	Law and Society.		essay indicate,	1.8.2.	and and and and	Formatted: Font:(Default) Times No
	2009). See also Peter Yule and Fay Woodhouse,			it was			Table Total Control of the Control o
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	Pericleans, Plumbers and Practitioners: The First Fifty			dedicated to	As I noted above for
	Years of the Monash Law School (Monash University			legal	Boehringer, I assume that
	Publishing, 2014). The founding academics at the			education.	1989 was the publication
	Law School at the University of New South Wales are				year.
	also reported to have engaged in searching inquiry			This source	
	into the nature and form of legal education: see			also indicates	
	Marion Dixon, Thirty Up, The Story of the UNSW			it is published	
	Law School, 1971-2001 (UNSW Law School, 2001)			by Macquarie	
	4-9, Gill Boehringer, 'Historical Documents' (1988-			University:	
	89) 5 Australian Journal of Law and Philos-ophy 55;			trove.nla.gov.a	
	Brian Kelsey, 'What's Wrong with the Law School?'			u/work/26788	
	in the Law Editorial Collec-tive (eds); Critique of			290?selectedv	
	Law (UNSW Critique of Law Society, 1978) 124 and			ersion=NBD2	
	a recent account of the beginnings of the UNSW Law			1793785	
	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.				
	For example Professor David Derham, the founding	Carrigan's article also provides a frank	Yes	Yes. Look for	No hyphen in provides.
3	Dean at the Faculty of Law at Monash University,	account of the range of educational		example at	
	wrote a large body of scholarship on legal education:	objectives of the Law School at Macquarie		331, where	

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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. 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.

and the opposition faced by the critical	Carrigan	For the change in style to
legal scholars: Carrigan, above n 18, 324-	contrasts the	:, see AGLC 1.4.4, the
34.	critical legal	examples.
	scholars who	
	would 'teach[]	Number span changed.
	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'.	
	Should note	
	though that	
	Carrigan may	
	have a	
	particular	

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				perspective; he			
				was one of the			
				dissident			
				scholars.			
		Attitudes of prominent law graduates of the	Yes	Yes. In the	I'm not sure if		
		University of Sydney in the 1960s may		passage	jurisprudence should be		
		have also contributed to this view. For		highlighted on	capitalised. The author		
		example, Michael Kirby has reported on		196, Kirby	might be referring to the		
	Attitudes of prominent law graduates of the	the unimaginative narrowness of his legal		lauds Julius	title of the course, but it is		
	University of Sydney in the 1960s may have also	education at Sydney, save for the		Stone for	unclear.		
	contributed to this view. For example, Michael Kirby	iurisprudence: Michael Kirby, 'The		challenging			Deleted: J
	has reported on the unimaginative narrowness of his	Graduating Class of Sydney Law School		the	Added subtitle.		
	legal education at Sydney, save for the Jurisprudence:	1962: Talented, Lucky, Unquestioning'		'orthodoxy' of			
21	Michael Kirby, 'The Graduating Class of Sydney	(2012) 36 Australian Bar Review <u>189,</u>		the other	Added correct first page		
	Law School 1962' (2012) 36 Australian Bar Review	196, 199–200, Given what is known, it is		teachers.	and pinpoints.		Deleted: 41
	41. Given that from what is known it is apparent that	apparent that Australian Law Schools in		Also suggests		***************************************	Deleted: that from
	Australian Law Schools in different States had	different States had different histories.		at 199 <u></u> 200	I changed the last text		Deleted: -
	different histories, reports on one law school ought	Therefore reports on one law school ought		that few social	because the grammar		Deleted: ,
	not to be used as a proxy for all.	not to be used as a proxy for all.		issues were	seemed problematic (given		
				discussed.	that from what is known it		
					is apparent). But how it		
					should be changed is open		
					to multiple interpretations.		
	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier	Some have wrongly suggested that this	Yes	Yes. At 710,	I think there should be a		
22	generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist and	earlier generation taught doctrine in a		the authors	comma after 'narrow', as it		
22	uncritical fashion, following the traditions of their	narrow, positivist and uncritical fashion,		state: 'But the	is a list of more than two:		
	predecessors. See, for example, Michael Chesterman	following the traditions of their		absence, until	AGLC 1.6.2.		

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 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

predecessors. See, eg, Michael		recently, of	
Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal		scholarly	Changed for example to
Scholarship in Australia' (1987)		recognition of	see, eg.
50Modern Law Review 709, 710		any element of	Consecutively paginated, so
		legal	omitted issue.
		pluralismha	
		s been a major	Italicised journal title.
		factor	
		contributing to	
		the	
		predominantly	
		positivist,	
		unquestioning	
		character of	
		much of	
		Australian	
		legal	
		scholarship'.	
		This relates to	
		the note at 709	
		to the	
		development	
		of 'legal	
		education in	
		accordance	
		with common	

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Sciences' – Geoffrey Sawer' (1980) 11 Federal Law		law	
Review 263, Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of Torts:		traditions'.	
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.			

Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier	Nickolas James, 'Power-Knowledge	Yes	Yes. Doesn't	Italicised title.
generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist	in Australian Legal Education:		explicitly	
and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of	Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26		mention	
their predecessors. See, for example, Michael	Sydney Law Review 587, 596		positivism,	
Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal			but suggests	
Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern			for most of	
Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-			its history,	
Knowledge in Australian Legal Education:			legal	
Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law			education in	
Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory			Australia has	
Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law			been	
and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316			dominated by	
citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the			doctrinalism	
Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do			(the	
about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian			approach to	
Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The			the teaching	
Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006)			of law which	
25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without			emphasises	
further elaboration it is difficult to know what			the	
exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden			transmission	
descriptions that do little to investigate or			of legal	
describe the work being assessed, however if it			doctrine)'.	
is suggested that these scholars were not				
innovative or aware of approaches to teaching			Not specific	
law beyond Austinian positivism, several			to 'this earlier	
histories of individual scholars and law schools,			generation',	
as well as my own investigations, suggest quite			but does	

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the opposite. See Bartie, above n 10. Lunney	suggest it	
has also suggested that this characterization	has been a	
may be too harsh: see Lunney above n 2, 498. It	dominant	
also does not marry with the number and content	trend in legal	
of the many tributes dedicated to members of our	education.	
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; 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.					
	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier	John Gava, 'Introductory Essay'	No issues	Yes. He	As above for Boehringer,	
	generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist	(1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law		discusses	I have changed the year	;
	and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of	and Society 1, 3;		the 'history'	to what I believe will be	
	their predecessors. See, for example, Michael			of legal	the year for publication.	
	Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal			education,		
	Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern			suggesting it		
	Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-			has been		
	Knowledge in Australian Legal Education:			'heavily		
	Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law			influenced by		
22	Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory			English		
	Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of			ideasanti-		
	Law and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19,			intellectual		
	316 citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the			provincial'.		
	Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do			These seem		
	about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian			comparable		
	Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The			to the		
	Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006)			author's		
	25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without			descriptions:		
	further elaboration it is difficult to know what			narrow,		
1				I .		

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exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden	following
descriptions that do little to investigate or	predecessors
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; lan 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.				
	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier	Carrigan, above n 19, 316, citing	The	Yes,	There is no Carrigan
	generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist	Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in	Thornton	although it is	source at fn#19, is the
	and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of	the Groves of Academe Wondering	article is	across 315 <u>-</u>	Author referring to fn
	their predecessors. See, for example, Michael	What to Do About Legal Education'	not.	,16. Carrigan	#18? Yes, they are.
	Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal	(1991) 34(2) The Australian		says: 'At the	
22	Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern	Universities' Review 26;		lectern	Added comma after the
	Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-			practitioners	Carrigan part, following
	Knowledge in Australian Legal Education:			steeped in	1.3 AGLC.
	Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law			the craft	Fixed capitalisation of the
	Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory			tradition, who	title.
	Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law			espoused the	

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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 valueridden 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

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.

I've added in a volume and issue. This isn't in the source text, the Carrigan article, but the volume and issue numbers do indeed exist.

ſ		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.				
ŀ		Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier	Margaret Thornton, 'The Dissolution	No (but	At pages 5-6,	Legal is in the title.
	22	generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist	of the Social in the <u>Legal</u> Academy'	doesn't	Thornton	
		and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of		seem to	suggests that	Italicised title.

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 Discolution of the Coniel in the	
'The Dissolution of the Social in the	
Academy' (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law	
Academy' (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law	
Academy' (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without further elaboration it is	
Academy' (2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without further elaboration it is difficult to know what exactly is meant by these	
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	
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,	
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	
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	
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,	
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	
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	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

(2006) 25 Australian Feminist Law	have	La Trobe		_
Journal <u>3</u> , <u>5–6,</u>	issue	was different	Changed first page and	
	numbers,	to the other	added pinpoints.	
	just	law schools		
	volumes)	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.		
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above n 2, 498. It also does not marry with the The author in number and content of the many tributes the text dedicated to members of our first community of seems to legal scholars: for example, Ross Cranston, suggest that 'Lawyer in the Social Sciences' – Geoffrey it does. Sawer' (1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263, Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of Torts: Australianmade 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

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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.						
	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier	Without further elaboration, it is difficult		Yes and no.	Split up introductory		
	generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist	to know what exactly is meant by these		The pinpoints	sentence and changed		
	and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of	opaque value-ridden descriptions that		I've added	grammar.		
	their predecessors. See, for example, Michael	do little to investigate or describe the		indicate her			
	Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal	work being assessed However, if it is		own research	Added pinpoints.	<	Deleted: ,
	Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern	suggested that these scholars were not		supporting		******	Deleted: h
	Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-	innovative or aware of approaches to		this claim.			
	Knowledge in Australian Legal Education:	teaching law beyond Austinian		Yet, there is			
	Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law	positivism, several histories of		not the			
	Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory	individual scholars and law schools, as		support for			
22	Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law	well as my own investigations, suggest		the 'several			
22	and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316	quite the opposite. See Bartie , above		histories of			
	citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the	n 10 <u>, 67–70</u>		individual			Deleted: .
	Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do			scholars			
	about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian			and law			
	Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The			schools'. In			
	Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006)			fact, in the			
	25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without			cited article,			
	further elaboration it is difficult to know what			she is			
	exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden			critiquing			
	descriptions that do little to investigate or			other			
	describe the work being assessed, however if it			scholarship.			
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is suggested that these scholars were not			
innovative or aware of approaches to teaching		Maybe that	
law beyond Austinian positivism, several		part is best	
histories of individual scholars and law schools,		left out.	
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); Guenther Doker-Mach			
and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer,			
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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.			
	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier	Lunney has also suggested that this	This does,	Characterisation with an
	generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist	characterisation 'may be too harsh'	and 'see' is	s, due to Macquarie
	and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of	See Lunney above n 2, 498.	correct: it is	Dictionary stating it first.
	their predecessors. See, for example, Michael		qualified:Lun	
	Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal		ney does not	'May be too harsh' is a
	Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern		state that the	quote.
22	Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-		academics	
22	Knowledge in Australian Legal Education:		were aware	
	Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law		of methods	
	Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory		beyond	
	Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law		Austinian	
	and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316		positivism,	
	citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the		but does	
	Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do		suggest that	
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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 Australian Bar Review 211; Ian Ramsay, 'Professor Harold Ford and the Development of Australian Corporate Law' [2011] 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.

	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.				
	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier	It also does not marry with the number	Yes	Yes. Not	Changed introductory
	generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist	and content of the many tributes		really a	signal to See, eg.
22	and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of	dedicated to members of our first		tribute, but	
22	their predecessors. See, for example, Michael	community of legal scholars. See, eg,		throughout	Added double quotation
	Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal	Ross Cranston, '"Lawyer in the		the	marks in the title.
	Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern			highlighted	Changed dash to em-

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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,	

Social Sciences",—,Geoffrey Sawer'	passages	dash in title. Put semi-
(1980) 11 Federal Law Review 263	indicate that	colon at the end.
	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	
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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; 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	
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	2014, dedicated to the Law School's former				
	distinguished Dean, Sir Zelman Cowen.				
	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier	Mark Lunney, 'Fleming's Law of	Yes	It supports	Italicised title.
	generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist	Torts: Australian-made or Foreign		the text. It	
	and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of	Import? Australia's Role in Making		suggests at	Changed capitalisation in
	their predecessors. See, for example, Michael	the "King" of Torts' (2013) 36		216_17 that	the title.
	Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal	Australian Bar Review 211, 216–17;		Fleming,	
	Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern			influenced by	Changed quotes within
	Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-			Friedmann,	quote to double quotation
	Knowledge in Australian Legal Education:			thought	mark.
	Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law			teaching was	
	Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory			about more	Italicised journal title.
	Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law			than	
	and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316			providing	Added pinpoint
22	citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the			'narrowly	
	Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do			defined	
	about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian			technical	
	Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The			rules'.	
	Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006)			Relates to	
	25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without			the doctrine	
	further elaboration it is difficult to know what			point.	
	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				
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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.				
	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier	; lan Ramsay, 'Professor Harold	Somewhat.	Applied rule 6.9 for	
	generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist	Ford and the Development of	Quotes on	research papers.	
	and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of	Australian Corporate Law'	page 4		Deleted: [2011] University of Melbourne LRS 4
	their predecessors. See, for example, Michael	(Research Paper, Centre for	highlight the	There's a journal article	
	Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal	Corporate Law and Securities	praise of	matching. It is: lan	
	Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern	Regulation, Melbourne Law School,	Ford's	Ramsay, 'Professor	
	Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-	<u>2010) 4.</u>	teaching,	Harold Ford and the	
	Knowledge in Australian Legal Education:		although it	Devleopment of	
22	Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law		doesn't	Australian Corporate	
	Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory		necessarily	Law' (2011) 29	
	Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law		mention	Companies and	
	and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316		innovation or	Securities Law Journal	
	citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the		a break from	30, 32.	
	Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do		positivism.		
	about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian				
	Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The				
	Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006)				

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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.					
	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier	Geoffrey Lindell, 'Leslie Zines—	Yes	Yes. It is	Changed to em-dash in	
	generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist	From a Personal Perspective' (2010)		certainly a	title. Added italics	 Deleted: -
	and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of	38 Federal Law Review 317, 318.		tribute, and		 Formatted: Font:Ital
	their predecessors. See, for example, Michael			does seem to	Added pinpoint, but may	
22	Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal			laud Zines'	not be strictly necessary.	
	Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern			teaching.	It's a two-page work.	
	Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-			While it		
	Knowledge in Australian Legal Education:			doesn't state		
	Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law			explicitly that		
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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:

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.

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		
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Study in Influence (2010); Guenther Doker-Mach		
and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer,		
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2004); Geoffrey Lindell, 'Leslie Zines – From a		
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Mary Hiscock' (2003) 15 Bond Law Review 20;		
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Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier	Malcolm Smith, 'Comparative Law	No; issue	Only by	Added issue as not
generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist	and Legal Culture: A Tribute to	2.	limited	consecutively paginated
and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of	David Allan and Mary Hiscock'		inference. On	
their predecessors. See, for example, Michael	(2003) 15 <u>(2)</u> Bond Law Review 20		page 20, it is	Added italics.
Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal			implied that	
Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern			the two were	
Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-			innovative as	
Knowledge in Australian Legal Education:			they	
Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law			substituted	
Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory			Japan in a	
Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law			comparative	
and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316			law subject.	
citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the			On page 43,	
Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do			it is	
about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian			suggested	
Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The			that they had	
Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006)			an impact	
25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without			'through their	
further elaboration it is difficult to know what			research and	
exactly is meant by these opaque value-ridden			teaching'	
descriptions that do little to investigate or			upon	
describe the work being assessed, however if it			'sensitivity to	
is suggested that these scholars were not			the cultural	
innovative or aware of approaches to teaching			context of	
law beyond Austinian positivism, several			any rule'.	
histories of individual scholars and law schools,			This might	
as well as my own investigations, suggest quite			not suggest	

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the opposite. See Bartie, above n 10. Lunney narrow has also suggested that this characterization doctrinalism, may be too harsh: see Lunney above n 2, 498. It or positivism, also does not marry with the number and content but that is not of the many tributes dedicated to members of our explicit in the first community of legal scholars: for example, text. 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; Malcolm Smith, 'Comparative Law and Legal Culture: A Tribute to David

	Allen and Marrellia and Id (0000) 45 D	T			T	7	
	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.						
	Some have wrongly suggested that this earlier	Annesley Athaide, 'Alex Castles on	Yes	Yes.	Italicised title, added		
	generation taught doctrine in a narrow positivist	the Recognition of Australian Legal		Discusses	pinpoints.		
	and uncritical fashion, following the traditions of	History 1955–63' (2003) 7 Australian		Castle's work			Deleted: 19
	their predecessors. See, for example, Michael	Journal of Legal History 107, 116–		in the 1960s,	Changed date span in	******	Formatted: Font:Italic
	Chesterman and David Weisbrot, 'Legal	<u>17, 123.</u>		but	title. Not sure if this is		
	Scholarship in Australia' (1987) 50(6) Modern			particularly in	correct, but I think dates		
	Law Review 709, 710; Nickolas James, 'Power-			the	in titles should match		
	Knowledge in Australian Legal Education:			highlighted	Chapter 1 of the AGLC:		
	Corporatism's Reign' (2004) 26 Sydney Law			passages at	following rule 4.2		Deleted: .
22	Review 587, 596; John Gava, 'Introductory			116-17,			
	Essay' (1988–1989) 5 Australian Journal of Law			suggests that			
	and Society 1, 3; Carrigan, above n 19, 316			in the 1950s			
	citing Margaret Thornton, 'Portia Lost in the			innovation in			
	Groves of Academe Wonder-ing what to Do			legal			
	about Leal Education' (1991) The Australian			education,			
	Universities' Review 26; Margaret Thornton, 'The			and a critical			
	Dissolution of the Social in the Academy' (2006)			view of			
	25 Australian Feminist Law Journal 15. Without			positivism,			
	further elaboration it is difficult to know what			emerged.			
			I.		1		

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

Also discusses Castles' use and rejection of positivism at 123.

However, it does suggests at 126 that nonpositivists like Castle were constrained by the 'formalist environment'. This might weaken the author's contention here, in that innovation was discouraged

	Mowbray and Kevin Walton, Julius Stone: A			generally.	
	Study in Influence (2010); Guenther Doker-Mach			Should this	
	and Klaus Ziegert, Alice Erh Soon Tay: Lawyer,			be flagged?	
	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.				
	alsangasina 2 san, on 2 sanan sonon	Gene R Shreve, 'History of Legal	Yes	Yes. The	Added subtitles.
		Education: Law School: Legal	. 55	quote is	7.14464 6454111661
		Education in America from the 1850s		correct, and	Italicised title.
	Gene R Shreve, 'History of Legal Education '	to the 1980s by Robert Stevens' (1983)		Shreve says	nanciou illo
25	(1983) 97 Harvard Law Review 597, 604.	97 Harvard Law Review 597, 604.		Stevens'	
		•		'pessimism is	
				dated' at	
				604.	
		See Mary Keyes and Richard	Yes	Assuming by	Added comma in title
28	See Mary Keyes and Richard Johnstone,	Johnstone, 'Changing Legal Education:		scholarship	after reality, as on
	'Changing Legal Education: Rhetoric, Reality and	Rhetoric, Reality, and Prospects for the		the author	journal.

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Prospects for the Future' (2004) 26 Sydney Law	Future' (2004) 26 Sydney Law Review	means		 Formatted: Font:Italic
Review 537.	537 <u>, 549–53</u> ,	breadth of	Added pinpoint, although	 Deleted: .
		subject	perhaps not strictly	
		matter, this	necessary. Discussion of	
		source does	the proposition in the text	
		support this.	is throughout the article.	
		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 some		
		emphasis on		
		student-		
		focused		
		learning/grou		
		p work etc.:		
		549_53.		 Deleted: -
Con references above in 2	See above n 2,	Yes. These		 Deleted: references above, n 2.
See references above, n 2.		do support		

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

		For a similar argument, see Brian	Yes	Inferentially	Added comma after the
		Leiter, 'Is There an "American"		yes (so 'see'	first clause.
		Jurisprudence?' (1997) 17 Oxford		is useful; it is	
		Journal of Legal Studies 367.		qualified in	
	For a similar argument see Brian Leiter, 'Is			the sense	
	There an "American" Jurisprudence' (1997)			that it is a	
	17 Oxford Journal of Legal Studies 367.			slightly	
	Recently Lunney argued that 'although certain			different	
	struc-tural features of the Australian legal			argument).	
	academy in general, and of Canberra University			Leiter	
	College in particular, provided a propitious			criticised	
	environment for [Fleming's textbook on the law of			Duxbury for	
	torts] to be written, the content of the textbook			too easily	
34	owes little to anything Australian.' Mark Lunney,			falling into	
	'Fleming's Law of Tort: Australian-made or			habits of	
	Foreign Import? Australia's Role in Making the			defining	
	'King' of Torts' (2013) 36 Australian Bar Review			thoughts in	
	211, 211. Fleming's work may say some-thing			jurisprudence	
	about what was possible within an Australian law			by	
	school and speak of ambitions within such			'nationality or	
	schools but may not say anything about the			geography',	
	existence or emergence of a particular kind of			which Leiter	
	'Australian' intellectual tradition.			calls	
				'misleading'.	
				This would	
				indicate the	
				idea that one	

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				needs to critically analyse the		
				connection between product and		
	For a similar argument see Brian Leiter, 'Is There	Recently, Lunney has argued that 'although certain structural features of	Yes	context. Yes. The quote is	Added comma after recently.	 Deleted: -
34	an "American" Jurisprudence' (1997) 17 Oxford Journal of Legal Studies 367. Recently Lunney argued that 'although certain struc-tural 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	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, 'Fleming's Law of Tort', above n 22,211. Fleming's work may say something about what was possible within an Australian law school and		correct from the abstract, and it discusses the relationship between law schools and academic work.	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	Deleted: . Deleted: Mark Deleted: '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, Deleted: -
	Australian Bar Review 211, 211. Fleming's work may say some-thing 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.	speak of ambitions within such schools but may not say anything about the existence or emergence of a particular kind of 'Australian' intellectual tradition: at 224, 227,			support the proposition. It discusses how Fleming achieve something within an Australian law school, but that his work was not particularly Australian.	 Deleted: .

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.	Deleted: . Deleted: artin Formatted: Font:Italic Deleted: 25
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 crea-tion 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.	 Formatted: Font:10 pt Deleted: -

	thought, the picture is very different when we consider, say, the similarities between New Deal and realist legal outlooks or the influ-ence 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:	they might be.	Italicised the journal title. Added pinpoint. Added citations omitted: AGLC 1.5.9.	Deleted: -
		Holmes's "Englishness" (1997) 63 Brooklyn Law Review 145, 146 (citations omitted)			 Formatted: Font:Italic Deleted: .
67	See Konefsky and Schlegel, above n 65 and Tilbury, above n 2, 259.	Tilbury, above n 2, 259.	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		Deleted: and

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

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				Changes made (which
			Supports Textual	AGLC3 rules applied?)
-n #	Original Footnote	Amended Footnote	Proposition? Why /	Other comments? Write
			Why not?	"No changes" if none
				are required
		As defined and taught by the legal	I think this is fine. It just	No changes.
1	As defined and taught by the legal academy.	academy.	adds to what the author	
			means by a term; I don't	
			believe it needs a cite.	
		It may also include Legal Studies	This source shows that	To add this source in,
		schools such as La Trobe. See Margaret	La Trobe indeed has a	will likely mean that
_	It may also include Legal Studies schools such	Thornton, 'The Dissolution of the Social	Legal Studies school,	Thornton in n 22 shoul
6	as La Trobe.	in the Legal Academy' (2006) 25	although it notes the	be above n 6.
		Australian Feminist Law Journal3,9–10.	problems of the School	
			and its rationale.	
	The establishment of the Australian Universities	The establishment of the Australian	The Paton article	Added commas around
	Law Schools Association (AULSA) in the late	Universities Law Schools Association	provides support for	parenthetical clause afte
	1940s with its annual conference helped with the	(AULSA) in the late 1940s, with its	each of the propositions	1940s, hyphenated full-
	dissemination of information amongst the full	annual conference, helped with the	(or at least, that each	time.
	time staff of Australian law schools. The annual	dissemination of information amongst	school sent delgates for	
13	conference was an important event in a legal	the full_time staff of Australian law	the second sentence)	Added source.
	scholar's academic calendar with each school	schools. The annual conference was an	although it indicates it	
	sending delegates. Much of the agenda was	important event in a legal scholar's	was done in 1946, so	
	occupied with matters concerning the teaching of	academic calendar with each school	mid-1940s?l couldn't	
	law (this can be readily appre-ciated from a	sending delegates. Much of the agenda	find minutes, but the	
	review of the early minutes of the conference).	was occupied with matters concerning	Paton article indicates	

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appreciated from a review of the early centred on teaching Deleted: -	
minutes of the conference). See also G matters.	
W Paton, 'Australian Universities Law	
Schools Association' (1946) 20	
Australian Law Journal 99. Formatted: Font:	
Which is not to suggest that there was I am not sure if this No changes.	
not any friction within that community. needs a citation; the	
author might be just	
qualifying her claim with	
Which is not to suggest that there was not any 14 a logical statement.	
friction within that community. However, if it does need	
a citation, I wasn't able	
to find a clear statement	
supporting this.	
See, eg, above n 13. There are I think 13 is more Changed to n 13. Added Deleted:	
references to scholarship on legal suitable because it See, eg, as it seems like Deleted: 2	
See above n 12. There are references to education authored by members of the refers to the early an example	
scholarship on legal education authored by first community of Australian legal establishment of the	
members of the first community of Australian scholars peppered throughout this AULSA. Added an example of the	
legal scholars peppered throughout this paper. paper. See, eg, Philip Ayres (ed), David second sentence.	old
Derham: Talks on Universities, Histories	
	use this reference, need to
The law schools created in this second wave The law schools created in this second The sources I've added Added 'and' at end of list.	18 to 'above n 16'.
were at Monash, the University of New South wave were at Monash, the University of indicate sources which	
were at Monash, the University of New South Wales, Macquarie, Queensland Institute of Wave were at Monash, the University of New South Wales, Macquarie, New South Wales, Macquarie, note the formation of	

t La Trobe. See further discussion under the eading 'Founding the Legal Academy.'	nology: below n 18; Weisbrot, above n 4, 219, A legal studies school was also created at La Trobe: Thornton, above n 6, 9–10, See also below Part VI(B); Indeed, there may be little that	I don't think this needs a	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.		
	created at La Trobe: Thornton, above n 6, 9–10, See also below Part VI(B); Indeed, there may be little that	I don't think this needs a	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.		Deleted: . Deleted: further
ndeed there may be little that distinguishes the	6, 9–10, See also below Part VI(B); Indeed, there may be little that	I don't think this needs a	lower heading to style in last example of 1.4.2 (See also below Part VI(B)). Again, not sure if valid.		Deleted: . Deleted: further Deleted: Foun
ndeed there may be little that distinguishes the	Indeed, there may be little that	I don't think this needs a	lower heading to style in last example of 1.4.2 (See also below Part VI(B)). Again, not sure if valid.		Deleted: furth
ndeed there may be little that distinguishes the	_ •	I don't think this needs a	last example of 1.4.2 (See also below Part VI(B)). Again, not sure if valid.		
ndeed there may be little that distinguishes the	_ •	I don't think this needs a	also below Part VI(B)). Again, not sure if valid.		Deleted: Four
ndeed there may be little that distinguishes the	_ •	I don't think this needs a	Again, not sure if valid.		
ndeed there may be little that distinguishes the	_ •	I don't think this needs a			
ndeed there may be little that distinguishes the	_ •	I don't think this needs a	A 1 1 1 6		
ndeed there may be little that distinguishes the			Added comma after		
ndeed there may be little that distinguishes the	distinguishes the two, suggesting that	source. It is just an	indeed.		
,	the teaching of law at the university did	inference she draws			
wo, suggesting that the teaching of law at the	little to build or enhance its academic	from what may be the			
niversity did little to build or enhance its	credentials.	answer to a question			
cademic credentials.		she thinks scholars			
		should explore.			
	I thank John Waugh for making this	I assume this was a	No changes.	-	
thank John Waugh for making this point plain to	point plain to me.	personal message, not	, and the second		
ne.		from a book.			
	Geoffrey Sawer began his appointment	Added source. The	Added citation.		
	as the first Professor of Law at the	biography page confirms			
Seoffrey Sawer began his appointment as the	Research School of Social Sciences in	the first fact.			
rst Professor of Law at the Research School of	1950. His position was the first research	As to the second, some			
Social Sciences in 1950. His position was the	•	,			Deleted: -
·				-<	Deleted: .
s, position in tall in the trailer					
t	thank John Waugh for making this point plain to be.	credentials. I thank John Waugh for making this point plain to ne. Geoffrey Sawer began his appointment as the rest Professor of Law at the Research School of ocial Sciences in 1950. His position was the only position in law in Australia: Sawer,	credentials. credentials. credentials. credentials. credentials. credentials. credentials. answer to a question she thinks scholars should explore. I thank John Waugh for making this point plain to ne. I thank John Waugh for making this point plain to me. Control plain to me. Geoffrey Sawer began his appointment as the first Professor of Law at the professor of Law at the Research School of cocial Sciences in 1950. His position was the only position in law in Australia: Sawer, inferences on 10-11 that inferences on 10-11 that in the second she thinks scholars should explore. I thank John Waugh for making this point plain to me. Geoffrey Sawer began his appointment as the biography page confirms the first Professor of Law at the first fact. As to the second, some inferences on 10-11 that	credentials. credentials. credentials. credentials. credentials. answer to a question she thinks scholars should explore. I thank John Waugh for making this point plain to be thank John Waugh for making this point plain to me. I thank John Waugh for making this point plain to me. I thank John Waugh for making this point plain to me. I thank John Waugh for making this point plain to me. Geoffrey Sawer began his appointment as the first Professor of Law at the biography page confirms the first fact. Research School of Social Sciences in 1950. His position was the only position in law in Australia: Sawer, above n 7. The biography page confirms the first fact. As to the second, some inferences on 10-11 that above n 7. above n 7. the idea of a research position in law was	credentials. credentials. credentials. credentials. credentials. credentials. answer to a question she thinks scholars should explore. I thank John Waugh for making this point plain to point plain to me. I thank John Waugh for making this point plain to me. Ceoffrey Sawer began his appointment as the iterst Professor of Law at the Research School of pocial Sciences in 1950. His position was the only position in law in Aus-tralia. Credentials. I thank John Waugh for making this phouse should explore. I assume this was a personal message, not from a book. Added source. The biography page confirms the first Frofessor of Law at the first fact. As to the second, some only position in law in Australia: Sawer, inferences on 10-11 that the idea of a research position in law was

	d:		

ther discussion under the heading

ounding the Legal Academy.'

	confirmation outside of	
	this.	

MISSING SOU	RCES			
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	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?	provide such materials. 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.	
		Will insert a footnote with		David M Rabban, Law's
		full citation. What is full		History: American Legal
Between	(Dalabara)	citation?		Thought and the
fn#72 and #73	'Rabban's recent monograph, "Law's History"			Transatlantic Turn to
				History (Cambridge
				University Press, 2013).
		Can you find any	Bartie, A Full Day's Work,	Bartie, above n 10, 67.
		sources for these	provides some support	
		historical facts?	because it indicates the	
			academic staff were often	
Between	'Lone professors sought to create the curriculum		just one or two per	
fn#83 and #84	largely on their own'		university until after World	
			War Two, and it indicates	
			that many part-time	
			teachers were employed	
			to fill the gaps.	