

AUSTRALIAN GUIDE  
TO LEGAL CITATION

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Second Edition

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## Foreword to the First Edition

Many publishers and some publications have their own Style Guides. For years, the editors of the *Melbourne University Law Review* referred to the Style Guide published by the *Review*'s constituent body to solve problems of how to cite materials referred to in the articles and notes appearing in each issue. Now the Melbourne University Law Review Association has produced an *Australian Guide to Legal Citation*.

The project is ambitious. As its Preface says, the *Guide* 'attempts to set down and clarify citation customs where they exist, and to determine the best practice where no particular custom has been established'. In so doing the Association seeks to emulate other, long established and authoritative citation guides published by university law reviews. Of these, the 'Bluebook' is, perhaps, the best known. Published by a group of law reviews led by the *Harvard Law Review*, *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation* has become the standard work in the field in the United States and has now passed through many editions. Other university law reviews have entered the field, for example, the *University of Chicago Manual of Legal Citation* and, in Canada, the *Canadian Guide to Uniform Legal Citation* published by the *McGill Law Journal*.

Not all such works attract only praise. Judge Posner has written of the Bluebook that it 'creates an atmosphere of formality and redundancy in which the drab, Latinate, plethoric, euphemistic style of law reviews and judicial opinions flourishes'.<sup>1</sup> But this *Guide* is not, and does not pretend to be a guide to legal style any more than it is a guide to substantive law. The *Guide* is concerned only with how sources may be identified. Its principles require that they be identified clearly and accurately, simply and efficiently, and with due sensitivity. The way in which the material from those sources is then used and presented is for the author to choose.

It is for the author to develop a style that will engage the reader. Every reader will, no doubt, wish that the style chosen is not 'drab, Latinate, plethoric [or] euphemistic'. If it is the fault will lie with the author not the *Guide*.

Justice K M Hayne  
High Court of Australia  
19 March 1998

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<sup>1</sup> Richard Posner, 'Goodbye to the Bluebook' (1986) 53 *University of Chicago Law Review* 1343, 1349.

## Preface to the Second Edition

The Melbourne University Law Review Association published the first edition of the *Australian Guide to Legal Citation* in 1998 with the intention of creating a standard system of legal citation in Australia. The *AGLC* attempts to set down and clarify citation customs where they exist, and to determine the best practice where no particular custom has been established.

The production of this edition of the *AGLC* has been prompted by the support and encouragement of law students, academics, legal practitioners, law schools, libraries and law journals throughout Australia. A number of law schools now prescribe the *AGLC* for use by their students, including the law schools at Adelaide University, Deakin University, the University of Melbourne and the University of Wollongong. The list of law journals that have adopted the *AGLC* as their definitive style guide reflects the enthusiasm of the Australian legal community for the idea of a uniform system of legal citation.

### New Rules in the Second Edition

The *AGLC* has been amended and supplemented to ensure that it remains up-to-date. Many of the changes in the second edition have been made in response to the valuable advice and suggestions received from users of the first edition. A number of rules have been revised to maintain clarity and succinctness. New examples have been included to illustrate each rule, and the list of abbreviations for law reports has been updated.

Additional rules have been devised to provide guidance for the citation of the following sources:

- transcripts of court proceedings;
- explanatory memoranda;
- translations;
- parliamentary committee and royal commission reports;
- convention debates;
- television and radio transcripts;
- speeches;
- letters;
- Internet materials;
- decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Communities; and
- WTO and GATT documents.

A rule on the use of bibliographies has also been added.

## Acknowledgments

Members of the Melbourne University Law Review Association have been involved in the production of this edition of the *AGLC* for the past three years. We are thankful to the General Editor of the first edition, Andrew Mitchell, for his continuing interest in the *AGLC*. In 1999 and 2000, the Melbourne University Law Review Association's *AGLC* committee was chaired by Anna Thwaites, who is to be commended for her perseverance in co-ordinating amendments to the *AGLC* and in receiving feedback on the first edition during that period. The Editors of the *Melbourne University Law Review* have been instrumental in revisions to the *AGLC* since 1998 — thank you to Nick Anson, Chester Brown, Sarah Leighfield, Paul Liondas, Luke Livingston, Sarah Martin, David Morgan, Andrew North, Lisa Teasdale, Anna Thwaites and Katie Young.

We are grateful to current and former members of the Melbourne University Law Review Association. In particular, we would like to thank Katy Barnett, Rose Bryant-Smith, Tim Cleary, Susannah Downie, Simon Ellis, Edwina Fenton, Andrew Fernbach, Sam Fradd, Mark Grasso, Simona Gory, David Gurney, Will Heath, Alana Lam, Emily Latif, Matthew Lees, Rowan McRae, Simon Raffin and Micaela Sahhar. Thank you to Joel Fetter, Lauren Holloway, Joanna McCarthy and members of the Melbourne University Law Review Association's marketing committee. We are also thankful to Dr Simon Evans, Ian Malkin, Dr Martin Vranken, Kris Walker and the *Melbourne Journal of International Law* for their advice, and Eloise Dias, Simon Ellis, Joel Fetter, Chris Haan, Wayne Jovic, Luke Livingston, Ian Malkin, James McComish and David Morgan for comments on a draft version of this edition.

Finally, we wish to thank all of the law students, academics, lawyers, judges, law school administrators, law librarians and editors of law journals who have supported the *AGLC*. We look forward to receiving feedback on ways in which the *AGLC* can be improved for its third edition.

Lucy Kirwan and Jeremy Masters  
General Editors, *Australian Guide to Legal Citation*  
Melbourne University Law Review Association  
December 2001

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# 1. General Rules

## 1.1 General Format of Footnotes

### 1.1.1 When to Footnote

<p><b>Rule</b></p>	<p>Footnotes should be used to provide information for the retrieval of sources and quotations that appear in the text. They may also be used to provide authority for a proposition or argument, to acknowledge a source that has contributed to an argument, or to provide other information that it is not appropriate to include in the text.</p> <p>The first citation to a source should be given in full.</p> <p>If a series of sources is cited in the same sentence in a footnote, a semi-colon should be used to separate the sources. The final source cited in a series of sources should not be preceded by ‘and’.</p>
<p><b>Example</b></p>	<p>Exemplary damages are not awarded in contract cases,<sup>89</sup> but they are available in tort cases.<sup>90</sup></p> <p><sup>89</sup> See, eg, <i>Addis v Gramophone Co Ltd</i> [1909] AC 488; <i>Butler v Fairclough</i> (1917) 23 CLR 78, 89; <i>Whitfeld v De Lauret &amp; Co Ltd</i> (1920) 29 CLR 71, 80; <i>Moss v Sun Alliance Australia Ltd</i> (1990) 99 FLR 77.</p> <p><sup>90</sup> See, eg, <i>XL Petroleum (NSW) Pty Ltd v Caltex Oil (Australia) Pty Ltd</i> (1985) 155 CLR 448. Obviously, the exclusion of contract greatly reduces the ambit of operation of exemplary damages.</p>

### 1.1.2 The Position of Footnote Numbers

<b>Rule</b>	<p>The footnote number (or other identifier) should follow the portion of text to which the footnote refers. Ordinarily, the footnote number should appear after any relevant punctuation.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>In <i>United States v Grinnell Corporation</i>,<sup>12</sup> the Supreme Court was asked to consider the market in which fire and burglar alarm response services competed.</p> <p>The Full Court held that the question of the validity of the mortgage was severable from the matters between the husband and the wife, so that in any event accrued jurisdiction would not be attracted.<sup>46</sup></p> <p>‘The question is whether the respective incidents are such that the native title rights cannot be exercised without abrogating rights created by the statutory grant.’<sup>9</sup></p> <p>In exercising the discretion, the court must balance two competing requirements of public policy, thereby seeking to resolve the apparent conflict between the desirable goal of bringing to conviction the wrongdoer and the undesirable effect of curial approval, or even encouragement, being given to the unlawful conduct of those whose task it is to enforce the law.<sup>27</sup></p>

### 1.1.3 Full Stops at the End of Footnotes

<b>Rule</b>	A full stop should generally appear at the end of every footnote.
<b>Examples</b>	<p><sup>57</sup> Ibid.</p> <p><sup>58</sup> <i>R v Roffel</i> [1985] VR 511.</p>

## 1.2 Subsequent References

---

### 1.2.1 Ibid

<b>Rule</b>	<p>The term ‘ibid’ should be used to refer to a source other than legislation if it is the only source cited in the immediately preceding footnote (whether the source is cited in the immediately preceding footnote using ‘ibid’, ‘above n’ or the full citation).</p> <p>If the pinpoint reference for the source being cited is identical to that used in the immediately preceding footnote, ‘ibid’ should appear without a pinpoint reference. If a different page number is referred to, ‘ibid’ should be used and should be followed by that pinpoint reference. If a pinpoint reference follows ‘ibid’, ‘ibid’ and the pinpoint reference should be separated by a space.</p> <p>As ‘ibid’ directs the reader back to the immediately preceding footnote, it should not be used to refer to a source that has been cited in the same footnote and not in the immediately preceding footnote. If a source is cited immediately following a citation to that source in the same footnote, ‘at’ should be used.</p> <p>‘Ibid’ should be capitalised if it appears at the start of a footnote.</p>
-------------	---

<b>Example</b>	18	Matthew Collins, <i>The Law of Defamation and the Internet</i> (2001).
	19	Ibid.
	20	Ibid 62–3.
	...	
	78	Michael Walzer, ‘Philosophy and Democracy’ (1981) 9 <i>Political Theory</i> 379.
	...	
	204	Walzer, above n 78, 384.
	205	Ibid 385–6.
	...	
	291	Ibid 311, 313–14, 320. He told the Court, ‘with an air of superior rectitude’, that the Bible teaches that ‘foolishness is bound up in the heart of a child and the rod of correction will drive it far from him’: at 307.
292	Ibid 307–8, 309–10.	

### 1.2.2 Above and Below

<b>Rule</b>	Where a source other than a case, a treaty or legislation has been cited
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in a previous footnote other than the immediately preceding footnote, or</li> <li>• in the immediately preceding footnote, and that footnote contains more than one authority,</li> </ul>
	‘above n’ should be used. Citations using ‘above n’

should appear in the following form:

[Author's surname], above n [Footnote number],  
[Pinpoint reference].

The number of the footnote in which the source is first cited should be included.

Legislation should be cited in full in all subsequent references. Cases and treaties should be cited in full in all subsequent references except where 'ibid' should be used (see rule 1.2.1).

The title or an abbreviated form of the title, as well as the surname of the author or editor, should appear where more than one of the works of an author or editor are cited. If there is no author or editor, only the title or an abbreviated form of the title should be included.

'Above' and 'below' may be used to direct the reader to portions of text. This may be done by referring to particular page numbers or to a numbered part of the text.

'Op cit', 'loc cit', 'supra' and 'infra' should not be used.

### Example

<sup>7</sup> Henry Mayo, *An Introduction to Democratic Theory* (1960) 142.

...

<sup>18</sup> Mayo, above n 7, 55.

...

<sup>41</sup> Jeffrey Goldsworthy, 'Implications in Language, Law and the Constitution' in Geoffrey Lindell (ed), *Future Directions in Australian Constitutional Law* (1994) 150, 182.

<sup>42</sup> See above n 21 and accompanying text.

...

<sup>46</sup> Jeffrey Goldsworthy, 'Constitutional Implications and Freedom of Political Speech: A Reply to Stephen Donoghue' (1997) 23 *Monash University Law Review* 362, 373–4.

...

<sup>61</sup> Goldsworthy, 'Implications in Language, Law and the Constitution', above n 41, 179–82.

...

<sup>73</sup> See below Part IV(A).

### 1.3 Introductory Signals for Citations

#### Rule

An introductory signal may be used before a citation to indicate the relationship between the authority and a proposition stated in the text. Introductory signals should not be italicised (with the exception of '*contra*').

- No signal should be used where the authority is quoted directly or states the proposition made in the text.
- 'See' or 'See, eg,' should be used where the authority provides qualified support for the proposition in the text or is one of several authorities supporting the proposition.
- 'See also' should be used where the authority provides additional, qualified or general support for the proposition in the text.
- 'See especially' should be used where the authority is the strongest of several authori-

	<p>ties supporting the proposition in the text.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘See generally’ should be used where the authority provides background information on the topic discussed in the text.</li> <li>• ‘Cf’ (‘compare’) should be used where the authority provides a useful contrast to illustrate the proposition in the text.</li> <li>• ‘But see’ should be used where the authority is in partial disagreement with the proposition in the text.</li> <li>• ‘<i>Contra</i>’ should be used where the authority cited directly contradicts the proposition in the text.</li> </ul>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>See, eg, Wojciech Sadurski, <i>Freedom of Speech and Its Limits</i> (1999).</p> <p>Cf <i>Imperial Acts Application Act 1969</i> (NSW) s 6.</p> <p><i>Contra R v Radford</i> (1985) 42 SASR 266.</p>

## 1.4 Headings

### 1.4.1 Title and Author

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Titles should be capitalised, centred and in bold type. The name(s) of the author(s) should be in large and small capitals and centred.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MABO, WIK AND THE ART OF PARADIGM MANAGEMENT</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">NEHAL BHUTA*</p>

## 1.4.2 Heading Levels

Rule	
	Headings should appear as follows.
	I HEADING LEVEL ONE Roman numeral not italicised; heading in large and small capitals and centred
	A <i>Heading Level Two</i> Letter not italicised; heading italicised and centred
	1 <i>Heading Level Three</i> Number not italicised; heading italicised and left-aligned
	(a) <i>Heading Level Four</i> Letter and heading italicised and left-aligned
	(i) <i>Heading Level Five</i> Roman numeral and heading italicised and left-aligned
	A word that would appear in italics in the body of the text should not be italicised if it appears in an italicised heading. Capitalisation in headings should adhere to rule 1.7.

## 1.5 Quotations

### 1.5.1 Short and Long Quotations

Rule	
	In the body of the text and in the footnotes, short quotations (of three lines or less) should be incorporated into the text within single quotation marks.
	Long quotations (of more than three lines) should appear indented from the left margin, in a smaller font size and without quotation marks. Legislative extracts, although not greater than three lines, may also appear in this way. The source of a long quotation in a footnote should appear on the previous line

	or the subsequent line of the footnote.
<b>Examples</b>	<p>His Honour said:</p> <p>In this respect it should be emphasised that the directors of a company in discharging their duty to the company must take account of the interest of its shareholders and its creditors. Any failure by the directors to take into account the interests of creditors will have adverse consequences for the company as well as for them.<sup>126</sup></p> <p>Although one English commentator has recently suggested that ‘[t]he doctrine of proprietary estoppel is traditionally understood to give rise to a reliance based remedy, rather than an expectation based one’,<sup>84</sup> the minimum equity concept has not been interpreted in that way in the English courts.</p>

### 1.5.2 Punctuation Introducing Long Quotations

<b>Rule</b>	No punctuation should be used where a sentence leads seamlessly into a long quotation. However, a colon is typically the appropriate punctuation to introduce a long quotation.
<b>Examples</b>	<p>They observed that:</p> <p>The temptation ... is the derivation of a ‘principle’ from similar facts in various cases. The ‘principle’ then is taken to govern the administration of the statute with respect to later cases said to fall within this artificially constructed category.<sup>2</sup></p> <p>In <i>Jefferys v Boosey</i>, Erle J described the subject of literary property as</p> <p>the order of words in the author’s composition; not the words themselves, they being analogous to the elements of matter, which are not appropriated unless combined, nor the ideas expressed by those words, they existing in the mind alone ...<sup>17</sup></p>

### 1.5.3 Capitalisation at the Start of Quotations

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Where a full stop precedes a quotation, the first letter of the quotation should be capitalised. Where a comma or no punctuation precedes a quotation, the first letter of the quotation should not be capitalised. This may require use of square brackets to indicate amendment to the quotation (see rule 1.6.6).</p> <p>Where a colon precedes a quotation, the first letter of the quotation should appear as it does in the original (whether capitalised or not capitalised).</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>As Street CJ said, in delivering his leading judgment in the New South Wales Court of Appeal,</p> <p>[t]his insolvent company [RK], in a state of imminent and foreseen collapse, entered into a transaction which plainly had the effect, and was intended to have the effect, of placing its assets beyond the immediate reach of its creditors ... by means of ... the terms of [a] ... lease [which] were, to say the least, commercially questionable.<sup>105</sup></p> <p>For example, in <i>My Kinda Town Ltd v Soll</i>, Slade J said:</p> <p>the general intention of the Court in making the order ... has been to achieve a fair apportionment, so that neither party will have what justly belongs to the other. What will be required on the inquiry, if it has to be pursued, will not be mathematical exactness but only a reasonable approximation.<sup>101</sup></p>

### 1.5.4 Ellipses

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Omissions from a quotation should be indicated by an ellipsis (three dots). A full stop should not be included after an ellipsis to indicate that the ellipsis omits words before the end of the sentence or that the omission falls between sentences in the quoted material. A full stop should be included before an ellipsis where there is a complete sentence immediately preceding the omitted text.</p> <p>Leaders (ellipses at the start of quotations) are unnecessary.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Applying the test in <i>Fencott</i>,<sup>76</sup> their Honours considered that it is ultimately</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a matter of impression and of practical judgment whether a non-federal claim and a federal claim ... are within the scope of one controversy and thus within the ambit of a matter. ... There is but a single matter if different claims arise out of common transactions and facts or a common substratum of facts ...</p>

### 1.5.5 [sic]

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Significant errors in the material being quoted should be followed by '[sic]'. Insignificant errors should be left as they appear in the original. The term '[sic]' should not be used to mark American English spelling.</p> <p>Since a quotation is obviously the work of another author, it is not necessary to insert '[sic]' after discriminatory expressions in quotations. The preferable solution, where possible, is to paraphrase the passage to avoid the discriminatory expression.</p>
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**Example**

He argued that ‘this had no affect [sic] upon the defendant’s state of mind’.

### 1.5.6 Change in Emphasis or Omission of Citations

**Rule**

Any change of emphasis or omission of citations should be indicated in a parenthetical clause after the citation. If part of a quotation is italicised for emphasis, either ‘(emphasis added)’ or ‘(emphasis in original)’ should be included.

Whenever possible, a quotation within a quotation should be attributed to its original source.

**Example**

Julie Mertus, ‘Considering Nonstate Actors in the New Millenium: Toward Expanded Participation in Norm Generation and Norm Application’ (2000) 32 *New York University Journal of International Law and Politics* 537, 552–3 (citations omitted).

### 1.5.7 Editing Quotations

**Rule**

Spelling and capitalisation within quotations should not be changed. If a quotation is altered, the alteration should be included within square brackets (see rule 1.6.6).

All case names and statute titles appearing in quotations should be italicised, whether or not they are italicised in the original text being quoted (see rule 1.8). If a quotation includes a full stop following or within an abbreviation, the full stop should be omitted (see rule 1.6.1).

## 1.6 Punctuation

### 1.6.1 Full Stops

<b>Rule</b>	Full stops should only be used to mark the end of a sentence. They should not be used in abbreviations. If a quotation or the title of a source being cited includes a full stop following or within an abbreviation, the full stop should be omitted.
<b>Examples</b>	Mr, Mrs, Dr, A-G, LLB, Qld, Cth, et seq, eg, ff.

### 1.6.2 Commas

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Among other uses, commas should be used to separate items (including the last from the penultimate when it is necessary to avoid ambiguity) in a list of more than two. To avoid confusion, it is often useful to include a comma after an introductory word, phrase or clause.</p> <p>Commas should appear either on both sides of a subordinate clause within a sentence or not at all. They should not be used only before, or only after, a subordinate clause.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>The majority accepted the findings of the trial judge as to market definition, market power and purpose.</p> <p>These include improvements in the productive use of inputs, economies of scale and scope, and reductions in transaction costs.</p> <p>In 1856, the United States' copyright legislation was amended to include an exclusive right of public performance in relation to a dramatic composition.</p> <p>If shareholders were permitted to intervene in man-</p>

agement issues, they might use that power to hold up contracts.

The effects of any equality guarantee would have been so far-reaching that, even if currently out of favour, it cannot be ignored. [**Not:** The effects of any equality guarantee would have been so far-reaching that even if currently out of favour, it cannot be ignored.]

### 1.6.3 Dashes

#### Rule

Both em-dashes and en-dashes may be used. They are distinct from hyphens.

An em-dash (—) may be used to indicate an interruption within a sentence or in place of a colon. Em-dashes may also be used on both sides of a parenthetical remark.

An en-dash (–) is half the length of an em-dash and may be used to indicate a span between two numbers. It should be used in preference to a forward slash to mark a tension or disjunction between two concepts. However, a forward slash may be used to separate alternatives.

#### Examples

There are also many accounts of the application of Islamic law — not necessarily the same as Islamic justice — in different Muslim societies at various times throughout history. [em-dash]

pp 19–21 [en-dash]

public–private dichotomy [en-dash]

### 1.6.4 Quotation Marks

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Single quotation marks should be used for a first quotation, double quotation marks for a quotation within a quotation, and single quotation marks for a further quotation inside that. However, single quotation marks should be used for a quotation within a long quotation (see rule 1.5.1).</p> <p>A closing quotation mark should appear before a punctuation mark, unless the punctuation mark forms part of the quotation itself.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>The law’s nobility is dependent upon ‘all of us retaining our respect for the people whom we serve’.</p> <p>Where a private party performs a ‘public function’, it may be possible to cast it as acting in the role of government and thus characterise its acts as ‘state action’.</p> <p>‘One of the main barriers to the adoption of non-prohibitionist policies is idealism.’</p> <p>The “‘narrow approach” looks solely at the question of whether reception of the evidence is likely to preclude a fair trial’.</p>

### 1.6.5 Parentheses

<b>Rule</b>	<p>A full stop should only be placed before a closing parenthesis when the entire sentence appears within the parentheses.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>There are two basic stages involved in applying equality or non-discrimination requirements (at least on modern views).</p>

(It seems unlikely that judicial interpretation of legislation, traditionally reliant on limited documentary sources, can go further to take account of Aboriginal experiences of that legislation's impact.)

### 1.6.6 Square Brackets

<b>Rule</b>	Square brackets should be used to indicate an adjustment to a quotation (for instance, where a letter that was upper-case in the original text has been changed to lower-case). They may also be used to enclose comments that did not appear in the original text being quoted.
<b>Example</b>	In this case, Allen C of the Delaware Court of Chancery stated that '[a]t least where a corporation is operating in the vicinity of insolvency, a board of directors is not merely the agent of the [shareholders]'.

## 1.7 Capitalisation

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Other than at the beginning of a sentence or in a title, only proper nouns should generally be capitalised.</p> <p>In the titles of all cited materials, the first letter of the following should be capitalised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the first word in the title;</li> <li>• if there is a subtitle, the first word in the subtitle;</li> <li>• all other words in the title except articles ('the', 'a', 'an'), conjunctions (for example, 'and', 'but') and prepositions (for example, 'on', 'with', 'before').</li> </ul> <p>Note also that the following words should generally</p>
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be capitalised:

Act (or 'Bill') of Parliament  
Attorney-General  
Cabinet  
Commonwealth  
Court (when abbreviating a court such as the High Court or the Court of Appeal to 'the Court'; but 'a court' and 'that court' should not be capitalised)  
Crown  
Executive Council  
Governor  
Governor-General  
Her Majesty, the Queen  
his Honour, her Honour, their Honours  
Imperial  
Parliament (but 'parliamentary')  
Premier  
Prime Minister

The following words should appear in lower case except at the beginning of a sentence or in a title:

common law (and other names of legal classification such as 'administrative law')  
federal  
government  
judiciary  
legislature  
local government  
press (that is, the media)  
statute

The words 'State' and 'Territory' should be capitalised (whether used as a noun or an adjective) when they are used to refer to a State or Territory of Australia. Otherwise, the words 'state' and 'territory' should only be capitalised at the beginning of a sentence or in a title.

## 1.8 Italics

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### Rule

Words within the text may be italicised for emphasis (see rule 1.5.6).

All case names and statute titles appearing in quotations and in the titles of materials (for example, journal articles) should be italicised, whether or not they are italicised in the original.

## 1.9 Spelling

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### 1.9.1 Official Dictionary

#### Rule

Spelling should comply with the latest edition of the *Macquarie Dictionary*. Where alternatives are given, the first should be used unless there is good reason to do otherwise.

### 1.9.2 Hyphens

#### Rule

Hyphenation should be guided by the latest edition of the *Macquarie Dictionary*. Words with the prefix 're-' should not be hyphenated unless the letter 'e' follows the prefix. Generally, if a compound expression does not appear in the *Macquarie Dictionary* it should not appear as one word but should be hyphenated.

#### Examples

Home-buyer, peacekeeping, preindustrial, re-enact, reinvigorated.

## 1.10 Grammar

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### 1.10.1 Official Guide

**Rule**

Grammar should be guided by the latest edition of *Fowler's Modern English Usage*.

### 1.10.2 Common Problems

**Rule**

Particular attention should be paid to:

- consistent use of tense and person;
- correct use of prepositions, especially 'conform to', 'compare with', 'different from'; and
- the difference between words such as less/fewer, number/amount, lend/loan, effect/affect, practice/practise.

## 1.11 Inclusive Language

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**Rule**

Gender-inclusive language should be used. The words 'he', 'his' and 'him' should not be employed as the supposedly neutral third-person singular. It is acceptable to use 'he or she', 'him or her' or 'his or her'. It is also acceptable to use the words 'they', 'their' or 'them' as neutral singular pronouns.

Authors should avoid terms such as 'the reasonable man', 'chairman' and 'spokesman'. Neutral terms such as 'the reasonable person', 'chairperson' and 'spokesperson' should be substituted.

## 1.12 Numbers, Dates and Currency

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### 1.12.1 Numbers

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Numbers under 10 should be written in words. Figures should be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for numbers over nine;</li> <li>• where the material contains a sequence of stated quantities, numbers, ages, etc; and</li> <li>• for numbers of sections, pages, clauses, etc.</li> </ul> <p>In figures of five digits or more, a space should be used to separate each group of three digits. Commas should not be used.</p> <p>A sentence should never begin with a numeral (even if it is a date) — words should be used instead.</p> <p>Where a span of numbers is referred to, only the minimum number of digits necessary should generally be included (for example, 87–8, 436–62). However, for numbers whose last two digits are 10–19, the last two digits should always be included (for example, 11–14, 215–19).</p> <p>The above rules should also be applied to ordinal numbers (for example, second, 40<sup>th</sup>).</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>One, nine, 10, 19, 673, 8700, 10 695, 2 000 000.</p> <p>First, third, ninth, 10<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, 52<sup>nd</sup>.</p> <p>According to Kerr, 82 per cent of the cost arising from illegal drug use in Canada is spent on law enforcement, 16 per cent goes to health care, and 8 per cent is devoted to research and prevention.</p>

## 1.12.2 Dates

### 1.12.2.1 Full Dates

<b>Rule</b>	Dates should be written as follows:  25 December 1978.
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### 1.12.2.2 Decades

<b>Rule</b>	When referring to decades, an apostrophe should not be placed between the year and the 's'.
<b>Example</b>	1990s or '90s [ <b>Not:</b> 1990's or '90's].

### 1.12.2.3 Spans of Dates

<b>Rule</b>	Spans of years should include the first year in full, an en-dash, and then the last two digits of the end year. However, if the end year occurs in a different century from the first, the end year should appear in full.  Spans of dates over different months should be separated by a spaced en-dash.
<b>Examples</b>	1984–86.  1998–2003.  6 September 1941 – 11 June 1942.  28 March – 7 April.

### 1.12.3 Currency

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Currency may appear as follows:</p> <p>A\$100 (Australian dollars).</p>
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## 1.13 Names

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### 1.13.1 General Rule

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Conventional titles such as ‘Ms’ or ‘Mr’ may be included in the text before a person’s name, but should not be included in the footnotes before authors’ names.</p> <p>Honorific titles or titles indicating qualification, such as ‘Dr’, ‘Professor’ or ‘The Hon’ may be included in the text before a person’s name. The only prefixed titles that should be included before authors’ names in the footnotes are ‘Sir’, ‘Dame’ and peerage titles.</p> <p>Postnominals, such as ‘AM’ (‘Member of the Order of Australia’) or ‘QC’ (‘Queen’s Counsel’), should not be included after the name of the author of a source in either the text or the footnotes.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Referring to an individual (in the text):</p> <p>Ms Webb ... ; Professor Spivak ... ; Dame Roma Mitchell ... ; Dr Simon Evans ...</p> <p>Referring to an author (in a footnote):</p> <p><sup>47</sup> Eileen Webb ... ; Gayatri Spivak ... ; Dame Roma Mitchell ... ; Simon Evans ...</p>

## 1.13.2 Judges

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Ordinarily, judges writing curially should be referred to by their surname and their judicial title (such as ‘Justice’) or peerage title (such as ‘Lord’). Typically, but not always, the judicial title should be indicated by an abbreviation placed after the judge’s name (see rules 2.6.1 and 10.1.4). Honorifics such as ‘The Hon’ should not be included.</p> <p>When citing a judge writing extra-curially, the judicial or peerage title should be included unless the judge has an honorific title such as ‘Sir’ that makes a judicial title unnecessary.</p> <p>In both curial and extra-curial writing, any territorial designation of a peer (such as ‘of Chieveley’) should not be included unless it is necessary to avoid confusion.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Citing a judge writing curially (in the text):</p> <p>According to Kirby J in <i>Melway Publishing Pty Ltd v Robert Hicks Pty Ltd</i>, ...</p> <p>Citing a judge writing curially (in a footnote):</p> <p><sup>58</sup> <i>Melway Publishing Pty Ltd v Robert Hicks Pty Ltd</i> (2001) 178 ALR 253, 274 (Kirby J).</p> <p>Citing a judge writing extra-curially (in the text):</p> <p>Sir Owen Dixon, writing in the <i>Australian Law Journal</i>, said ... ; Lord Hobhouse ... ; Justice Murray Wilcox ... .</p> <p>Citing a judge writing extra-curially (in a footnote):</p> <p><sup>14</sup> Sir Owen Dixon, ‘The Common Law as an Ultimate Constitutional Foundation’ (1957) 31 <i>Australian Law Journal</i> 240; Lord Hobhouse, ‘Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Information’</p>

(2001) 117 *Law Quarterly Review* 496; Justice Murray Wilcox, 'The Role of Environmental Groups in Litigation' (1985) 10 *Adelaide Law Review* 41.

## 1.14 Foreign Words and Phrases

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<b>Rule</b>	Foreign words and phrases should be italicised unless they appear in the latest edition of the <i>Macquarie Dictionary</i> .
<b>Examples</b>	<p>The following are examples of foreign words and phrases that should not be italicised: ad hoc; amicus curiae; bona fide; de facto; de jure; et al; ex parte; ex post facto; habeas corpus; inter alia; laissez-faire; per se; prima facie; quid pro quo; raison d'être; ratio decidendi; terra nullius; ultra vires; vice versa; vis-à-vis.</p> <p>The following are examples of foreign words and phrases that should be italicised: <i>contra proferentem</i>; <i>lex fori</i>; <i>quantum meruit</i>; <i>stare decisis</i>.</p>

## 1.15 Bibliographies

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<b>Rule</b>	<p>Where a bibliography is required, it should list all sources that were relied upon (not only those referred to in the text and footnotes).</p> <p>The bibliography should be divided into the following sections where applicable:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Articles/Books/Reports</li> <li>2. Case Law</li> <li>3. Legislation</li> </ol>
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4. Treaties
5. Other Sources

All sources listed in the bibliography should be cited as set out in these rules, except that an author's first name and surname should be inverted and separated by a comma.

Sources should be listed in alphabetical order according to the surname of the first-listed author; where the author is an institution, according to the first word of the name of the institution; or, where there is no author, according to the first word of the title.

Where two authors have the same surname, the authors should be sorted alphabetically according to their first names. Where more than one work by an author is listed, the works should be listed in the order in which they were published.

The name of the publisher and the place of publication should not be included when listing a source in a bibliography, unless that information is otherwise required.

### Example

1. Articles/Books/Reports

Burmester, Henry, 'The Australian States and Participation in the Foreign Policy Process' (1978) 9 *Federal Law Review* 257

Lane, P H, *Lane's Commentary on the Australian Constitution* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed, 1997)

...

2. Case Law

*Applicant A v Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs* (1997) 190 CLR 225

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*Atlantic Legal Studies Foundation v Babbit*, 83  
F Supp 2d 344 (NDNY, 2000)

...

3. Legislation

*Adoption of Children Act 1964* (Qld)

*Australian Constitution*

4. Treaties

*Convention on the Rights of the Child*, opened for  
signature 20 November 1989, 1588 UNTS 530 (en-  
tered into force 16 January 1991)

...

5. Other Sources

Commonwealth, *Parliamentary Debates*, House of  
Representatives, 17 August 2000

## 2. Cases

<b>Example</b>	<i>R v Hughes</i>	(2000)	202	CLR	535	, 548
<b>Element</b>	Case name	Year	Volume	Report series	Page	Pinpoint
<b>Rule</b>	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5

### 2.1 Case Name

#### 2.1.1 Parties' Names

<b>Rule</b>	<p>A citation to an Australian case should include the parties' names in italics as they appears on the first page of the report, except that —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• full stops should not be used in abbreviations, in accordance with rule 1.6.1;</li> <li>• capitalisation should adhere to rule 1.7;</li> <li>• where the parties are individuals, given names and initials should be omitted;</li> <li>• only the first plaintiff and first defendant should be cited ('&amp; Anor' or '&amp; Ors' should not be used to indicate other parties);</li> <li>• where the case involves more than one action, only the first action should be cited.</li> </ul>
<b>Example</b>	<i>Koop v Bebb</i> (1951) 84 CLR 629.

## 2.1.2 Corporations and Firms

<b>Rule</b>	Where a party is a corporation or firm, the following abbreviations should be used — ampersand ('&') for 'and'; 'Co' for 'Company'; 'Ltd' for 'Limited'; 'Pty' for 'Proprietary'; 'Inc' for 'Incorporated'; and '(in liq)' for '(in liquidation)'.
<b>Example</b>	<i>James Hardie &amp; Co Pty Ltd v Hall</i> (1998) 43 NSWLR 554.

## 2.1.3 The Commonwealth and the States and Territories

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Where a party is the Commonwealth of Australia, 'Commonwealth' should be used. Where a party is an Australian State or Territory, only the name of that State or Territory should be used (for example, 'Queensland', <b>not</b> 'State of Queensland').</p> <p>Where a party is an Attorney-General, 'Attorney-General' should be used in the text and 'A-G' in the footnotes, followed by the abbreviated form of the relevant jurisdiction (see rule 3.1.3) within parentheses.</p> <p>Where a party is a Director of Public Prosecutions, 'Director of Public Prosecutions' should be used in the text and 'DPP' in the footnotes, followed by the abbreviated form of the relevant jurisdiction within parentheses.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p><i>Melbourne Corporation v Commonwealth</i> (1947) 74 CLR 31.</p> <p><i>DPP (WA) v Silbert</i> (2000) 112 A Crim R 88.</p>

## 2.1.4 The Crown

<b>Rule</b>	<i>Rex</i> ('the King') and <i>Regina</i> ('the Queen') should be abbreviated to ' <i>R</i> ', except where the Crown is the respondent.
<b>Examples</b>	<i>R v Falconer</i> (1990) 171 CLR 30.  <i>Ryan v The Queen</i> (2001) 179 ALR 193.

## 2.1.5 'Re' and 'Ex parte'

<b>Rule</b>	Procedural phrases such as ' <i>In re</i> ' and ' <i>In the matter of</i> ' should be shortened to ' <i>Re</i> '.  ' <i>Ex parte</i> ' should not be abbreviated.
<b>Examples</b>	<i>Re Sanger; Rankin v Lester</i> (1903) 3 SR (NSW) 284.  <i>Dale v Scott; Ex parte Dale</i> [1985] 1 Qd R 406.
<b>Note</b>	' <i>Re</i> ' means 'in the matter of' and is commonly used when a court acts in an advisory or guardianship capacity, as it does in cases involving the interpretation of wills or trusts. For example, if <i>Re Smith</i> was a trusts case, Smith would be the testator or settlor. Extended case names like <i>Morgan v Jones; Re Williams</i> can occur where, for example, Williams left property to Jones to hold on trust for Morgan and Morgan sues Jones to enforce the will. In speech, ' <i>Re</i> ' should be rendered 'in the matter of'.  ' <i>Ex parte</i> ' indicates that the party to an action is acting in the absence of the other party. For example, <i>Ex parte Livingston</i> indicates that Livingston brought the action. Extended case names such as <i>Ex parte Livingston; Re Jovic</i> can occur where, for ex-

ample, Livingston brings an action concerning Collier's rights under Jovic's will.

Case names such as *R v Smith*; *Ex parte Jones* can refer to applications for prerogative writs and contempt proceedings. In the case of a prerogative writ, the above citation would mean that Jones has made an application for a prerogative writ against Smith.

### 2.1.6 'Ex rel'

<b>Rule</b>	When citing a relator action, the first-named relator should always be included and should be introduced by the abbreviation 'ex rel'.
<b>Example</b>	<i>A-G (Cth) ex rel McKinlay v Commonwealth</i> (1975) 135 CLR 1.
<b>Note</b>	<i>Ex rel</i> is an abbreviation of <i>ex relatione</i> which means 'upon the relation or information of'. Where a legal action is brought by the Attorney-General at the request of a private individual who lacks the necessary standing to sue in his or her own name, the private individual is termed the 'relator' and the case is termed a 'relator action'. In pre-20 <sup>th</sup> century law reports, <i>ex rel</i> ordinarily denoted that the reporter did not personally witness the proceedings but obtained an account second-hand.

### 2.1.7 'v'

<b>Rule</b>	A 'v' should generally separate the parties' names. It should not be followed by a full stop and should be italicised.
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<b>Example</b>	<i>Jaensch v Coffey</i> (1984) 155 CLR 549.
<b>Note</b>	In Australia and England, the ‘v’ between the parties is pronounced ‘and’ in a civil action and ‘against’ in a criminal action. It is not pronounced ‘versus’ as it is in the United States of America.

## 2.1.8 Abbreviated Case Names

<b>Rule</b>	If the name of the case as it appears in the law reports is very long and/or the case is referred to frequently, an abbreviated case name may be used in subsequent references to the case. The abbreviated case name should be italicised and placed within single quotation marks enclosed by parentheses following the initial citation.
<b>Example</b>	<p><i>McGinty v Western Australia</i> (1996) 186 CLR 140 (<i>‘McGinty’</i>).</p> <p>Subsequent citations should appear as: <i>McGinty</i> (1996) 186 CLR 140.</p>

## 2.1.9 Popular Case Names

<b>Rule</b>	A popular name may be used in subsequent references to a case. The popular name should be italicised and placed within single quotation marks enclosed by parentheses following the initial citation.
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**Example**

*Commonwealth v Tasmania* (1983) 158 CLR 1 ('*Tasmanian Dam Case*').

Subsequent citations should appear as: *Tasmanian Dam Case* (1983) 158 CLR 1.

**2.1.10 Omitting the Case Name****Rule**

The case name should generally not be included in a footnote citation if the case name appears in the sentence accompanying the footnote.

**Example**

In *News Corporation v Lenfest Communications Inc*,<sup>129</sup> the Supreme Court of New South Wales had to consider the effect of foreign pending proceedings on an application to stay a local action.

<sup>129</sup> (1996) 21 ACSR 553.

**2.2 Year and Volume****Rule**

Volumes of law reports may be organised according to year or volume number. If the law reports are organised by volume number, the year in which the decision was handed down should appear in parentheses

If the law reports are organised by year, the year of the decision should appear in square brackets. In some cases, these reports contain decisions that were handed down in a year before the year of the volume. If the year of judgment differs from the year of the volume, the volume year should still be cited. If more than one volume is produced in a year, the volume number should be included after the year.

**Examples**

*Federal Commissioner of Taxation v Vogt* [1975] 1 NSWLR 194.

*General Newspapers Pty Ltd v Telstra Corporation* (1993) 45 FCR 164.

**2.3 Law Reports****2.3.1 Official and Unofficial Report Series****Rule**

Where a case appears in several series of reports, only an ‘official’ report series should be cited. Official reports usually claim to be the ‘authorised reports’ of the court in the opening pages of each volume. Authorised reports are those that have been approved by the judge or his or her associate. Where a case has not been reported in an authorised report series, an unauthorised report series may be cited.

Generalist report series should be cited in preference to subject-specific report series, which sometimes include extracts rather than the full decision.

See also rule 2.7 on parallel citations.

**Examples**

The following are examples of official report series: CLR; FCR; VR; NSWLR; Fam LR.

The following are examples of unofficial report series: ALR; ALJR; FLR; FLC.

### 2.3.2 Abbreviations for Report Series

<b>Rule</b>	The name of the law report should be abbreviated using the abbreviations contained in the Appendix to these rules. The name of the report should not appear in italics.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Re Lofthouse</i> (2001) 107 FCR 151.

### 2.4 Starting Page

<b>Rule</b>	The first page of the case should appear after the abbreviated form of the report series. If the case is identified by a unique reference, as cases reported in CCH series are, that reference should be used instead of a starting page number.
<b>Examples</b>	<p><i>Theophanous v Herald &amp; Weekly Times Ltd</i> (1994) 182 CLR 104.</p> <p><i>Westpac Banking Corporation v Royal Tongan Airlines</i> [1996] Aust Torts Reports ¶81-403.</p>

### 2.5 Pinpoint Reference

<b>Rule</b>	A pinpoint reference should be preceded by a comma and a space. Where the pinpoint reference is to the first page of the report, the page number should be repeated. A series of pinpoint references should be separated by commas rather than 'and'.
<b>Examples</b>	<i>Cole v Whitfield</i> (1988) 165 CLR 360, 360.

*Lawson v Lawson* [1999] FLC ¶92-874, 86 375.

*Cubillo v Commonwealth* (2000) 174 ALR 97, 267, 449, 452. [Not: *Cubillo v Commonwealth* (2000) 174 ALR 97, 267, 449 and 452.]

## 2.6 Judges

### 2.6.1 Identifying the Judge

#### Rule

Where appropriate, the judge or judges responsible for the judgment being cited may be identified in parentheses after the pinpoint reference. However, a judge should not be included in a footnote citation if the identity of the judge is otherwise apparent. ‘Per’ should not be used.

The following abbreviations of judicial office should appear after the judge’s name, including where the judge’s name appears at the start of a sentence. However, those titles marked with an asterisk should always appear in full before the judge’s name.

Acting Chief Justice .....	ACJ
Acting Justice .....	AJ
Chief Justice .....	CJ
Judge .....	Judge *
Justice .....	J
Justices .....	JJ
Justice of Appeal .....	JA
Justices of Appeal .....	JJA
Magistrate .....	Magistrate *
Master .....	Master *
President .....	P
Vice-President .....	V-P

#### Example

*Kartinyeri v Commonwealth* (1998) 195 CLR 337, 383 (Gummow and Hayne JJ).

## 2.6.2 Statements Given during Argument

<b>Rule</b>	When citing a statement given during argument, the words ‘during argument’ should be included after the judge’s name. ‘Arguendo’ should not be used.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Mutual Life Insurance Co of New York v Moss</i> (1906) 4 CLR 311, 316 (Griffith CJ, during argument).

## 2.6.3 Subsequent Elevation

<b>Rule</b>	When identifying a judge, his or her judicial office at the time of the decision should be used. The phrase ‘as he/she then was’ should not be included.
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## 2.7 Parallel Citations

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<b>Rule</b>	Parallel citations should not be used.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Perre v Apand Pty Ltd</i> (1997) 80 FCR 19 [ <b>Not:</b> <i>Perre v Apand Pty Ltd</i> (1997) 80 FCR 19; 160 ALR 429].

## 2.8 Court

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<b>Rule</b>	Generally, the name of the court should not be included in a case citation. However, where the author believes that it is important to identify the court, and the court is not otherwise apparent, the name of the court may be included in parentheses following any page references and judges’ names.
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	The jurisdiction of the court should not be indicated where it is otherwise apparent (for instance, from the report series).
<b>Examples</b>	<p><i>Aldrick v EM Investments (Qld) Pty Ltd</i> [2000] 2 Qd R 346 (Court of Appeal).</p> <p><i>Chief Executive Officer of Customs v Labrador Liquor Wholesale Pty Ltd</i> (2001) 47 ATR 448 (Queensland Court of Appeal).</p>

## 2.9 Case History

<b>Rule</b>	The subsequent history of a case may be indicated after a citation to the case by including the abbreviation ‘aff’d’ for ‘affirmed’ or the abbreviation ‘rev’d’ for ‘reversed’. If the case name remains the same or the parties’ names are merely reversed, the name of the subsequent case is not required.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Introvigne v Commonwealth</i> (1980) 32 ALR 251; aff’d (1982) 150 CLR 258.

## 2.10 Unreported Decisions

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Unreported decisions should be cited in the following form where the court has adopted a medium-neutral citation system (that is, a citation system that does not depend on the medium or publisher):</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><i>Case name</i></span> [ <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Year</span> ] <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Unique court identifier</span>  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Judgment number</span> (Unreported, <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Judge(s)</span> ,  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Date of judgment</span> ) <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pinpoint reference</span> . </p>
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	<p>Other unreported decisions should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><i>Case name</i></span> (Unreported, <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Court</span> , <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Judge(s)</span> ,  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Date of judgment</span> ) <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pinpoint</span> .         </p> <p>Paragraph numbers should appear in square brackets.</p> <p>When citing an unreported decision, there is no need to refer to an electronic database. This is because unreported decisions often appear in a number of electronic databases and are easily retrievable from any one of those databases if sufficient information is provided.</p>
<p><b>Examples</b></p>	<p><i>Australian Broadcasting Corporation v Lenah Game Meats Pty Ltd</i> [2001] HCA 63 (Unreported, Gleeson CJ, Gaudron, Gummow, Kirby, Hayne and Callinan JJ, 15 November 2001) [40] (Gleeson CJ).</p> <p><i>R v Becker</i> (Unreported, Supreme Court of Victoria, Court of Criminal Appeal, Crockett, O’Byryan and Vincent JJ, 21 November 1985).</p>

## 2.11 Transcripts of Proceedings

<p><b>Rule</b></p>	<p>Transcripts of proceedings should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">           Transcript of Proceedings, <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><i>Case name</i></span>            ( <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Court</span> , <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Judge/Counsel</span> , <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Date of proceedings</span> ).         </p>
<p><b>Example</b></p>	<p>Transcript of Proceedings, <i>Australian Broadcasting Corporation v Hanson</i> (High Court of Australia, McHugh J, 24 June 1999).</p>

## 3. Legislation

### 3.1 Statutes

<b>Example</b>	<i>Trustees Act</i>	1962	(WA)	s 90
<b>Element</b>	Title	Year	Jurisdiction	Pinpoint
<b>Rule</b>	3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.1.4

#### 3.1.1 Title

<b>Rule</b>	<p>A citation to an Australian Act should include the short title of the Act in italics as it appears in the statute book, except that —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• full stops should not be used in abbreviations, in accordance with rule 1.6.1; and</li> <li>• capitalisation should adhere to rule 1.7.</li> </ul> <p>If an Act does not have a short title, the long title of the Act should be cited.</p> <p>Note that statutes of the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory were previously referred to as ordinances. However, these ordinances became known as Acts after the Territories attained self-government.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<i>Sex Discrimination Act 1984 (Cth).</i>

#### 3.1.2 Year

<b>Rule</b>	The year in which the Act was passed should be included in italics following the title of the Act.
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<b>Example</b>	<i>Drug Summit Legislative Response Act 1999</i> (NSW).
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### 3.1.3 Jurisdiction

<b>Rule</b>	<p>An abbreviated form of the jurisdiction in which the Act was passed should be placed in parentheses following the year. The jurisdiction should not appear in italics.</p> <p>The following abbreviations should be used for Australian jurisdictions:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>Commonwealth .....</td><td>Cth</td></tr> <tr><td>New South Wales.....</td><td>NSW</td></tr> <tr><td>Queensland.....</td><td>Qld</td></tr> <tr><td>South Australia.....</td><td>SA</td></tr> <tr><td>Tasmania .....</td><td>Tas</td></tr> <tr><td>Victoria .....</td><td>Vic</td></tr> <tr><td>Western Australia.....</td><td>WA</td></tr> <tr><td>Australian Capital Territory .....</td><td>ACT</td></tr> <tr><td>Northern Territory.....</td><td>NT</td></tr> </table>	Commonwealth .....	Cth	New South Wales.....	NSW	Queensland.....	Qld	South Australia.....	SA	Tasmania .....	Tas	Victoria .....	Vic	Western Australia.....	WA	Australian Capital Territory .....	ACT	Northern Territory.....	NT
Commonwealth .....	Cth																		
New South Wales.....	NSW																		
Queensland.....	Qld																		
South Australia.....	SA																		
Tasmania .....	Tas																		
Victoria .....	Vic																		
Western Australia.....	WA																		
Australian Capital Territory .....	ACT																		
Northern Territory.....	NT																		

<b>Example</b>	<i>Aboriginal Lands Act 1995</i> (Tas).
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### 3.1.4 Pinpoint Reference

<b>Rule</b>	<p>A pinpoint reference should be preceded by a space. The following abbreviations should be used in pinpoint references to a statute, except where the word appears at the start of a sentence:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>Section.....</td><td>s</td></tr> <tr><td>Sections .....</td><td>ss</td></tr> <tr><td>Subsection .....</td><td>sub-s</td></tr> <tr><td>Subsections .....</td><td>sub-ss</td></tr> <tr><td>Paragraph .....</td><td>para</td></tr> <tr><td>Paragraphs.....</td><td>paras</td></tr> <tr><td>Schedule.....</td><td>sch</td></tr> <tr><td>Schedules .....</td><td>schs</td></tr> </table>	Section.....	s	Sections .....	ss	Subsection .....	sub-s	Subsections .....	sub-ss	Paragraph .....	para	Paragraphs.....	paras	Schedule.....	sch	Schedules .....	schs
Section.....	s																
Sections .....	ss																
Subsection .....	sub-s																
Subsections .....	sub-ss																
Paragraph .....	para																
Paragraphs.....	paras																
Schedule.....	sch																
Schedules .....	schs																

The following abbreviations for pinpoint references to an Act should also be used in the footnotes (but not in the text), except where the word appears at the start of a sentence:

Part..... pt  
 Division..... div

If several consecutive sections are referred to, the first and last of these sections should be included and should be separated by an en-dash. If the sections cited are not consecutive, the section numbers should be separated by commas rather than ‘and’.

Numbered or lettered subsections should be placed in parentheses following the section number. The section number and subsection number should not be separated by a space.

Where a subsection is referred to with its section, it should be cited as a section.

An unnumbered or unlettered subsection should be labelled ‘paragraph’ or ‘para’.

**Examples**

s 31(1)	<b>not</b>	sub-s 31(1)
s 31(1), (2)(c)	<b>not</b>	sub-ss 31(1), (2)(c)

Marks J, at first instance, held that the respondents were not immune from suit by virtue of s 10(2) of the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958* (Vic).

Section 223 of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) creates a statutory regime protecting native title rights and interests based in part on those native title rights recognised by the common law.

*Crimes Act 1900* (NSW) ss 19A, 442.

### 3.1.5 Amendments and Repeals

#### 3.1.5.1 Amendments

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Citations to an Act are assumed to refer to the statute as amended. Therefore, the principal Act (rather than an amending Act) should generally be cited. However, an amending Act may be cited if it is relevant to a point being discussed.</p> <p>Amended Australian legislation should be cited by including only the year in which the Act was first passed.</p> <p>When indicating that an Act has been amended by another Act, ‘amended by’ should be included before the title of the amending Act.</p> <p>When indicating that an Act has amended another Act, ‘amending’ should be included before the title of the amended Act.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p><i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)</i>, amended by <i>Native Title Amendment Act 1998 (Cth)</i>.</p> <p><i>Native Title Amendment Act 1998 (Cth)</i>, amending <i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)</i>.</p>

#### 3.1.5.2 Repeals

<b>Rule</b>	<p>When indicating that an Act has been repealed by another Act, ‘repealed by’ should be included before the title of the repealing Act.</p> <p>When indicating that an Act has repealed another Act, ‘repealing’ should be included before the title of the repealed Act.</p>
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<b>Examples</b>	<p><i>Children’s Protection Act 1936 (SA)</i>, repealed by <i>Community Welfare Act 1972 (SA)</i>.</p> <p><i>Community Welfare Act 1972 (SA)</i>, repealing <i>Children’s Protection Act 1936 (SA)</i>.</p>
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## 3.2 Delegated Legislation

<b>Example</b>	<i>Aboriginal Land Rights Regulations</i>	1996	(NSW)	reg 23(a)
<b>Element</b>	Title	Year	Jurisdiction	Pinpoint
<b>Rule</b>	3.2.1	3.2.2	3.2.3	3.2.4

Legislation

### 3.2.1 Title

<b>Rule</b>	<p>A citation to Australian delegated legislation should include the title of the legislation in italics as it appears on the first page of the legislation, except that —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• full stops should not be used in abbreviations, in accordance with rule 1.6.1; and</li> <li>• capitalisation should adhere to rule 1.7.</li> </ul>
<b>Example</b>	<i>Freedom of Information Regulations 1998 (Vic)</i> .

### 3.2.2 Year

<b>Rule</b>	<p>The year of the delegated legislation should be included following the title. The year should appear in italics.</p>
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**Example***Electoral Regulations 1997 (SA).***3.2.3 Jurisdiction****Rule**

An abbreviated form of the jurisdiction (see rule 3.1.3) should be placed in parentheses following the year.

**Example***Workplace Relations Regulations 1996 (Cth).***3.2.4 Pinpoint Reference****Rule**

A pinpoint reference should be preceded by a space.

The following abbreviations should be used in pinpoint references to delegated legislation, except where the word appears at the start of a sentence:

Chapter .....	ch
Chapters .....	chs
Order .....	O
Regulation .....	reg
Regulations .....	regs
Rule .....	r
Rules .....	rr
Sub-regulation.....	sub-reg
Sub-regulations .....	sub-regs
Sub-rule.....	sub-r
Sub-rules .....	sub-rr

If several consecutive regulations or rules are referred to, the first and last of these should be included and should be separated by an en-dash. If the regulations or rules cited are not consecutive, the regulation or rule numbers should be separated by commas rather than 'and'.

Numbered or lettered sub-rules or sub-regulations

	<p>should be placed in parentheses following the rule or regulation number. The sub-rule or sub-regulation number and regulation or rule number should not be separated by a space.</p> <p>Where a sub-regulation is referred to with its regulation, it should be cited as a regulation. Where a sub-rule is referred to with its rule, it should be cited as a rule.</p>						
<b>Examples</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>r 20(3)</td> <td><b>not</b></td> <td>sub-r 20(3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>reg 20(3), (5)</td> <td><b>not</b></td> <td>sub-regs 20(3), (5)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Order 73, r 5 provides that an application for an order involving notice must be made by notice of motion.</p>	r 20(3)	<b>not</b>	sub-r 20(3)	reg 20(3), (5)	<b>not</b>	sub-regs 20(3), (5)
r 20(3)	<b>not</b>	sub-r 20(3)					
reg 20(3), (5)	<b>not</b>	sub-regs 20(3), (5)					

### 3.3 Constitutions

<b>Rule</b>	<p>The <i>Australian Constitution</i> may be cited as the <i>Australian Constitution</i>, the <i>Commonwealth Constitution</i>, or simply the <i>Constitution</i> if there is no ambiguity as to which constitution is being cited.</p> <p>The <i>Australian Constitution</i> may also be referred to within its enacting legislation as follows:</p> <p><i>Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900</i> (Imp) 63 &amp; 64 Vict, c 12, s 9.</p> <p>Constitutions of the Australian States should be cited like any other Act.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p><i>Australian Constitution</i> s 51(xxix).</p> <p><i>Constitution Act 1934</i> (SA) s 48.</p>

### 3.4 Bills

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<b>Rule</b>	Bills should appear in the same form as legislation but should not be italicised.
<b>Example</b>	Interactive Gambling Bill 2001 (Cth).

### 3.5 Explanatory Memoranda

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<b>Rule</b>	Explanatory memoranda should appear as follows:  Explanatory Memorandum, Equal Opportunity Bill 1995 (Vic) 2.
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## 4. Journal Articles

<b>Example</b>	Friedrich Juenger,	'Tort Choice of Law in a Federal System'	(1997)	19	<i>Sydney Law Review</i>	529	, 540
<b>Element</b>	Author	Title	Year	Volume	Journal	Page	Pinpoint
<b>Rule</b>	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7

### 4.1 Author

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Where possible, the full first name and surname of an author of an article should be included. However, initials or a middle name should appear if they are commonly used to identify the author. Initials should be separated by a space. The name of the author should be followed by a comma.</p> <p>If there are two or three joint authors of an article, the names of all of the authors should be included and the names of the last two authors should be separated by 'and'. If there are more than three joint authors, the name of the author listed first in the article should be included and should be followed by 'et al'.</p> <p>See rule 1.13.1 for the use of titles before authors' names.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Sir Owen Dixon, ...</p> <p>H L A Hart, ...</p>

## 4.2 Title

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<b>Rule</b>	<p>The title of the article should be included within single quotation marks as it appears on the first page of the article in the journal or periodical, except that —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• full stops should not be used in abbreviations, in accordance with rule 1.6.1;</li> <li>• capitalisation should adhere to rule 1.7;</li> <li>• italicisation should adhere to rule 1.8; and</li> <li>• a subtitle may be preceded by a colon or em-dash if it is not preceded by any punctuation mark in the original.</li> </ul>
<b>Example</b>	<p>Luke McNamara and Scott Grattan, ‘The Recognition of Indigenous Land Rights as “Native Title”: Continuity and Transformation’ (1999) 3 <i>Flinders Journal of Law Reform</i> 137.</p>

## 4.3 Year

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<b>Rule</b>	<p>If the journal or periodical in which the article appears is organised by volume number, the year in which the article was published should be included within parentheses.</p> <p>If the journal or periodical in which the article appears is organised by year, the year in which the article was published should be included within square brackets.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Marc Franklin, ‘A Declaratory Judgment Alternative to Current Libel Law’ (1986) 74 <i>California Law Review</i> 809.</p>

Ross Grantham and Charles Rickett, 'Property and Unjust Enrichment: Categorical Truths or Unnecessary Complexity' [1997] *New Zealand Law Review* 668.

#### 4.4 Volume

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##### Rule

If the journal or periodical in which the article appears is organised by volume number, the number of the volume in which the article appears should be included following the year.

Where issues within a volume of a journal or periodical are not consecutively paginated, the issue number should be included in parentheses after the volume number. Otherwise, the issue number should not be included.

##### Examples

Colin Howard, 'Res Judicata in the Criminal Law' (1961) 3 *Melbourne University Law Review* 101.

**Not:** Colin Howard, 'Res Judicata in the Criminal Law' (1961) 3(2) *Melbourne University Law Review* 101.

**But:** Stan Ross, 'Battered Wife Syndrome and the Role of Lawyers' (1998) 72(11) *Law Institute Journal* 39.

#### 4.5 Journal

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##### Rule

The full title of the journal or periodical should appear in italics. Ordinarily, 'The' should not be included at the start of a journal title.

<b>Examples</b>	<p><i>Monash University Law Review</i> [<b>Not:</b> <i>Monash U L Rev</i> <b>or</b> <i>The Monash University Law Review</i>]</p> <p><i>McGill Law Journal</i> [<b>Not:</b> <i>McGill L J</i> <b>or</b> <i>The McGill Law Journal</i>]</p>
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## 4.6 Starting Page

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<b>Rule</b>	The first page number of the article should appear after the title of the journal.
<b>Example</b>	Ian Macneil, ‘Contracts: Adjustment of Long-Term Economic Relations under Classical, Neoclassical and Relational Contract Law’ (1978) 72 <i>Northwestern University Law Review</i> 854.

## 4.7 Pinpoint Reference

---

<b>Rule</b>	A pinpoint reference should follow the starting page number and should be preceded by a comma and a space. Where the pinpoint reference is to the first page of the article, the page number should be repeated.
<b>Example</b>	Jane Swanton, ‘Contributory Negligence as a Defence to Actions for Breach of Contract’ (1981) 55 <i>Australian Law Journal</i> 278, 278–9.

## 4.8 Articles Published in Parts

<b>Rule</b>	When citing an article that has been published in parts, a full citation should be provided for each part. ‘(Pt #)’ and a starting page number should be included in citations to each part. If both parts are cited together, a semi-colon should be used to separate the parts.
<b>Example</b>	Lord Wedderburn, ‘Shareholders’ Rights and the Rule in <i>Foss v Harbottle</i> ’ (Pt 1) [1957] <i>Cambridge Law Journal</i> 194; Lord Wedderburn, ‘Shareholders’ Rights and the Rule in <i>Foss v Harbottle</i> ’ (Pt 2) [1958] <i>Cambridge Law Journal</i> 93.

## 4.9 Articles Published in Electronic Journals

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Articles appearing in journals or periodicals that are only available on the Internet should include the uniform resource locator (‘URL’) for the article within the symbols ‘&lt;&gt;’. The date on which the article was retrieved should be included and should be preceded by ‘at’. If the journal or periodical uses volume or issue numbers, these should also be included.</p> <p>Pinpoint references should appear before the URL. If the article has numbered paragraphs, a pinpoint reference may be to a paragraph. Paragraph numbers should be enclosed within square brackets.</p>
<b>Example</b>	Tony Buti and Melissa Parke, ‘International Law Obligations to Provide Reparations for Human Rights Abuses’ (1999) 6(4) <i>E Law — Murdoch University Electronic Journal of Law</i> [89] < <a href="http://www.murdoch.edu.au/elaw/issues/v6n4/buti64.txt">http://www.murdoch.edu.au/elaw/issues/v6n4/buti64.txt</a> > at 29 November 2001.

## 5. Books

<b>Example</b>	Ian Brownlie,	<i>Principles of Public International Law</i>	(5 <sup>th</sup> ed, 1998)	135
<b>Element</b>	Author	Title	Edition number and publication year	Pinpoint
<b>Rule</b>	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4

### 5.1 Author

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#### 5.1.1 General Rule

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Where possible, the full first name and surname of the author of a book should be included. However, initials or a middle name should appear if they are commonly used to identify the author. Initials should be separated by a space. The name of the author should be followed by a comma.</p> <p>If there are two or three joint authors of a book, the names of all of the authors should be included and the names of the last two authors should be separated by ‘and’. If there are more than three joint authors, the name of the author listed first in the book should be included and should be followed by ‘et al’.</p> <p>See rule 1.13.1 for the use of titles before authors’ names.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Sir Owen Dixon, ...</p> <p>H L A Hart, ...</p>

## 5.1.2 Editors

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Where there is one editor of a book, '(ed)' should be included after his or her name. Where there is more than one editor, '(eds)' should be included after the final name.</p> <p>If there are two or three editors, the names of all of the editors should be included and the names of the last two editors should be separated by 'and'. If there are more than three editors, the name of the editor listed first in the book should be included and should be followed by 'et al'.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>Peter Birks (ed), <i>Wrongs and Remedies in the Twenty-First Century</i> (1996).</p>

## 5.2 Title

<b>Rule</b>	<p>The title should be italicised and included as it appears on the title page of the book, except that —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• full stops should not be used in abbreviations, in accordance with rule 1.6.1;</li> <li>• capitalisation should adhere to rule 1.7; and</li> <li>• a subtitle may be preceded by a colon or em-dash if it is not preceded by any punctuation mark on the title page.</li> </ul>
<b>Example</b>	<p>Stephen Bottomley, Neil Gunningham and Stephen Parker, <i>Law in Context</i> (1991).</p>

## 5.3 Publication

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### 5.3.1 Publication Year

<b>Rule</b>	<p>The year of publication of the edition being cited should appear within parentheses.</p> <p>A multi-volume work that was published over a range of years should include the first and last year if the work is complete. If publication is still in progress, the first year and an en-dash should appear.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>John Rawls, <i>A Theory of Justice</i> (1971).</p> <p>William Blackstone, <i>Commentaries on the Laws of England</i> (first published 1765–69, 12<sup>th</sup> ed, 1978).</p>

### 5.3.2 Edition Number

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Information concerning reprints should not be provided. However, where there is more than one edition of a book, the edition number should be included before the date and should be separated by a comma. The letters in the ordinal number should appear in superscript.</p> <p>For older books, the edition may best be identified by the year of publication. It may also be helpful to include the year in which the book was first published.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>David Harris, <i>Cases and Materials on International Law</i> (4<sup>th</sup> ed, 1991).</p> <p>Niccolò Machiavelli, <i>The Prince</i> (first published 1532, 1935 ed).</p>

### 5.3.3 Revised Editions

<b>Rule</b>	An unnumbered revised edition should be indicated by ‘revised ed’ before the year of publication. A numbered revised edition should also include the number of the revised edition before ‘revised ed’.
<b>Example</b>	<p>Alan Watson, <i>Legal Transplants: An Approach to Comparative Law</i> (revised ed, 1993).</p> <p>K D Suter, <i>World Law and the Last Wilderness</i> (2<sup>nd</sup> revised ed, 1980).</p>

### 5.4 Pinpoint Reference

<b>Rule</b>	<p>A pinpoint reference should be preceded by a space. If the book has numbered paragraphs, a pinpoint reference may be to a paragraph. Paragraph numbers should be enclosed within square brackets.</p> <p>When referring to a numbered chapter of a book in a footnote, ‘chapter’ should be abbreviated to ‘ch’.</p> <p>If the book contains more than one volume, the number of the volume being cited should appear after the year. If a page number is included, the volume number and page number should be separated by a comma.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Michael Coper and George Williams (eds), <i>Power, Parliament and the People</i> (1997) 91.</p> <p>International Narcotics Control Board, <i>Annual Report 1999</i> (1999) [176].</p> <p>Victor Thuronyi (ed), <i>Tax Law Design and Drafting</i> (1998) vol 2, 495.</p>

## 5.5 Chapters in Edited Books

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<b>Rule</b>	<p>Citations to edited collections should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Author's name</span>, <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">'Chapter title'</span> in  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Editor's name</span> (ed), <i><span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Title</span></i> ( <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Year</span> )  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Starting page</span>, <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pinpoint reference</span> .         </p> <p>If another chapter from the edited collection has already been cited, the details of the edited collection should be cited again in full.</p> <p>Subsequent references to a chapter from an edited collection should refer to the first instance in which the chapter is cited (rather than the first instance in which the edited collection is cited).</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>27 Stanley Kober, 'Setting Dangerous International Precedents' in Ted Carpenter (ed), <i>NATO's Empty Victory: A Postmortem on the Balkan War</i> (2000) 107, 114.</p> <p>...</p> <p>43 Christopher Layne, 'Miscalculations and Blunders Lead to War' in Ted Carpenter (ed), <i>NATO's Empty Victory: A Postmortem on the Balkan War</i> (2000) 11.</p> <p>...</p> <p>45 Kober, above n 27, 110.</p> <p>46 Layne, above n 43, 13–14.</p>

## 5.6 Translations

<p><b>Rule</b></p>	<p>Translations should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Name of author</span> , <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Title</span>        ( <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Name of translator</span> trans, <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Year</span> ed)  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pinpoint reference</span>        [trans of: <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Title in original language</span> ].</p> <p>The year in which the book was first published and an editor or editors of the book may also be included. If the title of the book is not a translation from the original language, it is not necessary to include the title in the original language again.</p>
<p><b>Examples</b></p>	<p><i>The Bhagavad Gītā</i> (Franklin Edgerton trans, 1964 ed).</p> <p>Michel Foucault, <i>Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison</i> (Alan Sheridan trans, first published 1975, 1979 ed) 46 [trans of: <i>Surveiller et punir: Naissance de la prison</i>].</p>

## 6. Other Sources

### 6.1 Government Documents

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#### 6.1.1 Parliamentary Debates

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Parliamentary debates should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Jurisdiction</span> , <i>Parliamentary Debates</i>, <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Chamber</span> ,  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Full date of debate</span> , <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pinpoint reference</span>  ( <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Full name of speaker</span> ). </p> <p>The position of the speaker within the ministry or shadow ministry should also be included where applicable.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Victoria, <i>Parliamentary Debates</i>, Legislative Assembly, 17 October 2001, 1143–5 (Richard Wynne).</p> <p>Commonwealth, <i>Parliamentary Debates</i>, House of Representatives, 24 September 2001, 312 245 (Alexander Downer, Minister for Foreign Affairs).</p>

#### 6.1.2 Parliamentary Papers

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Parliamentary papers should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Jurisdiction</span> , <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Title</span> , Parl Paper No <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">#</span>  ( <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Year</span> ) <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pinpoint reference</span> . </p>
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**Example**

Commonwealth, *2001 Review of Migration Legislation Regulation 4.31B: Joint Standing Committee on Migration*, Parl Paper No 113 (2001) 35.

### 6.1.3 Parliamentary Committee Reports

**Rule**

Parliamentary committee reports should be cited in the following form:

[Committee], [Legislature], [Title]  
( [Year] ) [Pinpoint reference].

**Example**

Law Reform Committee, Parliament of Victoria, *Criminal Liability for Self-Induced Intoxication* (1999) [6.91].

### 6.1.4 Evidence to Parliamentary Committees

**Rule**

Evidence to parliamentary committees should be cited as follows:

Evidence to [Committee], [Legislature],  
[Location], [Full date], [Pinpoint reference]  
( [Name] ).

The position of the person giving evidence may also be included after his or her name.

**Example**

Evidence to Senate Legal and Constitutional References Committee, Parliament of Australia, Canberra, 18 August 2000, 726 (Peter Howson).

### 6.1.5 Royal Commission Reports

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Royal commission reports should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Jurisdiction</span> , <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Name of royal commission</span> ,  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Title</span> ( <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Year</span> ) <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pinpoint reference</span> .         </p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>New South Wales, Royal Commission into the New South Wales Police Service, <i>Final Report</i> (1997) vol 2, 222.</p>

### 6.1.6 Law Reform Commission Reports

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Law reform commission reports should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Name of law reform commission</span> , <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Title</span> ,            Report/Discussion Paper No <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">#</span>            ( <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Year</span> ) <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pinpoint reference</span> .         </p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>Australian Law Reform Commission, <i>Managing Justice: A Review of the Federal Civil Justice System</i>, Report No 89 (2000) [3.30].</p>

## 6.1.7 Convention Debates

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Debates of the Australasian federal conventions should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Title</span>, <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Location</span>, <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Full date</span>, <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pinpoint</span>            ( <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Full name of speaker</span> ).         </p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p><i>Official Record of the Debates of the Australasian Federal Convention</i>, Adelaide, 13 April 1897, 506 (Alfred Deakin).</p> <p><i>Official Report of the National Australasian Convention Debates</i>, Sydney, 2 April 1891, 610 (Sir Samuel Griffith).</p>

## 6.2 Newspaper Articles

### 6.2.1 Signed

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Signed newspaper articles should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Author(s)</span>, ‘ <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Title</span> ’, <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Newspaper</span>            ( <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Place of publication</span> ), <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Full date</span> ,  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pinpoint reference</span> .         </p> <p>The full title of the newspaper should be cited, including the word ‘The’ where it appears in the masthead.</p> <p>If the reference is to an editorial, the author should be cited as ‘Editorial’. If the editorial has a title, that should also be included.</p>
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The title of the article should be included within single quotation marks as it appears on the first page of the article, except that —

- full stops should not be used in abbreviations, in accordance with rule 1.6.1;
- capitalisation should adhere to rule 1.7; and
- italicisation should adhere to rule 1.8.

The page number should also indicate the section of the newspaper if sections are not consecutively paginated (for example, ‘C14’).

If the article appears in a separately paginated section of the newspaper, and the section has its own title, the title of the section should be included in italics before the title of the newspaper.

The city in which the newspaper is published should always be included. If the newspaper is published outside Australia, the country in which the newspaper was published may also be included where this would aid to retrieval of the article.

### Examples

Ellen Connolly, ‘Strapped for Cash: Man Gets \$2.5m for a 1984 Caning’, *Sydney Morning Herald* (Sydney), 15 February 2001, 1.

Laurie Schwab, ‘\$8000 in Fines for Soccer Brawl’, *The Age* (Melbourne), 2 February 1996, Sport 6.

Editorial, ‘Construction Unions Hoist True Colours’, *The Australian* (Sydney), 12 December 2001, 12.

Roland Perry, ‘Writing the Don’, *Saturday Extra, The Age* (Melbourne), 3 March 2001, 2.

## 6.2.2 Unsigned

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Unsigned newspaper articles should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">‘ [Title] ’, [Newspaper] ( [Place of publication] ), [Full date] , [Pinpoint reference] .</p> <p>If the article is referred to subsequently, the title or an abbreviated form of the title should appear before ‘above n’ (see rule 1.2.2).</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>‘Drug Laws: Reaction at a Glance’, <i>The Age</i> (Melbourne), 2 June 2000, 6.</p>

## 6.2.3 Untitled

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Untitled newspaper articles should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Author(s)] , [Description of piece] , [Newspaper] ( [Place of publication] ), [Full date] , [Pinpoint reference] .</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>Brent Howard, Letter to the Editor, <i>The Australian</i> (Sydney), 8 January 2002, 10.</p>

### 6.3 Television and Radio Transcripts

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<b>Rule</b>	<p>Television and radio transcripts should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Broadcaster</span>, ‘<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Title</span>’, <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><i>Name of program</i></span>,  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Full date</span>, <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pinpoint reference</span>.         </p> <p>A uniform resource locator and date of retrieval may also be included at the end of the citation where this would aid in retrieval of the transcript.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>ABC Television, ‘Chamber of Commerce Rejects Supervised Injecting Room’, <i>The 7:30 Report</i>, 23 March 2000 &lt;<a href="http://www.abc.net.au/7.30/stories/s113017.htm">http://www.abc.net.au/7.30/stories/s113017.htm</a>&gt; at 21 September 2001.</p>

### 6.4 Press Releases

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<b>Rule</b>	<p>Press releases should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Author</span>, ‘<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Title</span>’ (Press Release, <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Full date</span>)  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pinpoint reference</span>.         </p> <p>A press release number may be included where applicable. A uniform resource locator and date of retrieval may also be included at the end of the citation where this would aid in retrieval of the press release.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>McLibel Support Campaign, ‘McLibel Crisis as Defendant and Office Fight Eviction Threat’ (Press Release, 17 May 2001).</p>

## 6.5 Legal Encyclopaedias

<p><b>Rule</b></p>	<p><i>Halsbury's Laws of Australia</i> should be cited as follows:</p> <p>Butterworths, <i>Halsbury's Laws of Australia</i>, vol # (at [Date of retrieval] ) [Title #] [Name of title] ,          ' [Chapter #] [Name of chapter] ' [ Paragraph # ] .</p> <p><i>Laws of Australia</i> should be cited as follows:</p> <p>Law Book Company, <i>Laws of Australia</i>, vol # (at [Date of retrieval] ) [Title #] [Name of title] ,          ' [Chapter #] [Name of chapter] ' [ Paragraph # ] .</p>
<p><b>Examples</b></p>	<p>Butterworths, <i>Halsbury's Laws of Australia</i>, vol 4 (at 7 December 2001) 85 Conflict of Laws, '1 General' [84-145].</p> <p>Law Book Company, <i>Laws of Australia</i>, vol 15 (at 18 November 2000) 15 Equity, '15.2 Fiduciaries' [37]-[39].</p>

## 6.6 Looseleaf Services

<p><b>Rule</b></p>	<p>Looseleaf services should be cited as follows:</p> <p>[Publisher] , [Title] , vol # (at          [Most recent service number for pinpoint reference] )          [Pinpoint reference] .</p>
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**Example**

CCH, *Australian Labour Law Reporter*, vol 1 (at 275-2-99) ¶1-445.

## 6.7 Theses

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**Rule**

Theses should be cited in the following form:

[Author], [Title] ( [Type of thesis], [Institution],  
[Year] ) [Pinpoint reference] .

**Example**

Jeremy Kirk, *'Implied Rights' in Constitutional Adjudication by the High Court of Australia since 1983* (D Phil Thesis, Oxford University, 1998) 12.

## 6.8 Working Papers

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**Rule**

Working papers should be cited in the following form:

[Author], ' [Title] ' (Working Paper No [ # ],  
[Institution], [Year] ) [Pinpoint reference] .

**Example**

Anthony Forsyth, 'Re-Regulatory Tendencies in Australian and New Zealand Labour Law' (Working Paper No 21, Centre for Employment and Labour Relations Law, The University of Melbourne, 2001) 19.

## 6.9 Conference Papers

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Conferences papers should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Author</span> , ‘ <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Title</span> ’ (Paper presented at the  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Name of conference</span> , <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Location</span> ,  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Full date</span> ) <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pinpoint reference</span> .         </p> <p>A uniform resource locator and date of retrieval may also be included where this would aid in retrieval of the conference paper.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>Justice Claire L’Heureux-Dubé, ‘Relationship Recognition: The Search for Equality’ (Paper presented at the Discussion Forum on Relationships and the Law, Sydney, 7 July 2000).</p>

## 6.10 Speeches

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Speeches should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Speaker</span> , ‘ <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Title</span> ’ (Speech delivered at the  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Name of forum</span> , <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Location</span> , <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Full date</span> ).         </p> <p>A uniform resource locator and date of retrieval may also be included where this would aid in retrieval of the speech.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, ‘Remarks on Judicial Independence: The Situation of the US Federal Judiciary’ (Speech delivered at the Rule of Law Lecture Series, Melbourne, 1 February 2001).</p>

## 6.11 Interviews

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### 6.11.1 Interviews Conducted by the Author

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Interviews conducted by the author should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Interview with <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Name of interviewee</span>  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">( Location or form of interview , Full date )</span>.</p> <p>The position of the interviewee may also be included after his or her name.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>Interview with Antoinette Norris, Humanitarian Entries Section, Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (Telephone interview, 18 August 2000).</p>

### 6.11.2 Interviews Not Conducted by the Author

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Interviews not conducted by the author should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Name of interviewer</span> , Interview with  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Name of interviewee</span>  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">( Location or form of interview , Full date )</span>.</p> <p>The position of the interviewee may also be included after his or her name.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>Clive Robertson, Interview with John Howard, Prime Minister of Australia (Sydney, 21 December 2001).</p>

## 6.12 Letters

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<b>Rule</b>	<p>Letters should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Letter from <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Author</span> to <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Recipient</span>, <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Full date</span>.</p> <p>Information on the location of the letter may also be included where this would aid in retrieval of the letter.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>Letter from Ellen Keen to George Rusden, 28 April 1867, in <i>Rusden Papers</i> (Leeper Library, Trinity College, The University of Melbourne) vol 11.</p>

## 6.13 Email

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<b>Rule</b>	<p>Email should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Email from <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Author</span> to <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Recipient</span>, <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Full date</span>.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>Email from Jonathon Barrington to Deborah Horowitz, 17 May 2001.</p>

## 6.14 Internet Materials

<b>Example</b>	John Corcoran,	<i>Timor, Tampa and Technology</i>	(2001)	Law Institute of Victoria	< <a href="http://www.liv.asn.au/news/president/20011129.html">http://www.liv.asn.au/news/president/20011129.html</a> >	at 2 December 2001
<b>Element</b>	Author	Document title	Year	Website name	Uniform resource locator	Date of retrieval
<b>Rule</b>	6.14.2	6.14.3	6.14.4	6.14.5	6.14.7	6.14.8

### 6.14.1 General Rule

<b>Rule</b>	<p>A source should only be cited as an Internet document if it is not readily accessible in published form and if the information necessary for it to be cited as a published document is not available. For example, it will usually be unnecessary to indicate that a case was retrieved from the Internet, as the information necessary for citing cases will usually be available.</p> <p>For information on citing journal articles that are only accessible on the Internet, see rule 4.9.</p>
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### 6.14.2 Author

<b>Rule</b>	The name of any author should be included.
<b>Example</b>	Cesare Romano, <i>The Cost of International Justice</i> (1997) Center on International Cooperation < <a href="http://www.cic.nyu.edu/pubs/TheCost.html">http://www.cic.nyu.edu/pubs/TheCost.html</a> > at 10 March 2001.

### 6.14.3 Document Title

<b>Rule</b>	The title of the document should be included in italics after the author's name.
<b>Example</b>	World Health Organization, <i>Violence against Women: A Priority Health Issue</i> (1997) < <a href="http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/vaw/infopack.htm">http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/vaw/infopack.htm</a> > at 6 January 2002.

### 6.14.4 Year

<b>Rule</b>	Where available, the year in which the document was created should appear after the document name. If a document does not have a date of creation but is continually updated, no year should be included.
<b>Example</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, <i>Food and Fuel in a Warmer World</i> (2001) < <a href="http://www.fao.org/news/2001/011109-e.htm">http://www.fao.org/news/2001/011109-e.htm</a> > at 16 July 2001.

### 6.14.5 Website Name

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Ordinarily, the name of the general website being cited should be included. The website name should not appear in italics. If the website name is preceded by a document name but no year, the document name and website name should be separated by a comma.</p> <p>If the author of the document is the same as the name of the website, the website name should not be included.</p>
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**Example**

Eddie Micallef, *Safe Injection Facilities: Should Victoria Have a SIF Pilot-Trial?* (1998) The Lindesmith Center — Drug Policy Foundation <<http://lindesmith.org/library/micallef.html>> at 21 September 2001.

**6.14.6 Pinpoint Reference****Rule**

Any pinpoint reference should appear before the uniform resource locator. If the document has numbered paragraphs, a pinpoint reference may be to a paragraph. Paragraph numbers should be enclosed within square brackets.

**Example**

Australian Labor Party, *2000 Platform and Constitution* (2000) [21] <[http://www.alp.org.au/download/federal/platform/platform\\_2000.pdf](http://www.alp.org.au/download/federal/platform/platform_2000.pdf)> at 31 January 2002.

**6.14.7 Uniform Resource Locator****Rule**

The uniform resource locator ('URL') should appear before the date of retrieval and should be enclosed within the symbols '< >'. Where the full URL of a document appears cumbersome and the document may be easily located from a general website, it is sufficient for the URL of the general website to be included.

**Example**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, *Issues — Heritage* <<http://www.atsic.gov.au>> at 7 November 2001.

### 6.14.8 Date of Retrieval

<b>Rule</b>	The date on which the source was retrieved should appear at the end of the citation and should be preceded by 'at'.
<b>Example</b>	Women's Electoral Lobby, <i>IVF High Court Case Hearing Dates Set</i> (2001) < <a href="http://www.wel.org.au/inkwel/ink0107/ivf.htm">http://www.wel.org.au/inkwel/ink0107/ivf.htm</a> > at 18 August 2001.

## 7. International Materials

### 7.1 Treaties

<b>Example</b>	<i>The Antarctic Treaty</i> ,	opened for signature 1 December 1959,	402 UNTS 71	, art 7(2)	(entered into force 23 June 1961)
<b>Element</b>	Treaty name	Date	Treaty series citation	Pinpoint	Date of entry into force
<b>Rule</b>	7.1.1	7.1.2	7.1.4	7.1.5	7.1.6

#### 7.1.1 Treaty Name

<b>Rule</b>	<p>A citation to a treaty should include the treaty name in italics as it appears on the first page of the treaty, except that —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• full stops should not be used in abbreviations, in accordance with rule 1.6.1; and</li> <li>• capitalisation should adhere to rule 1.7.</li> </ul>
<b>Example</b>	<p><i>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation</i>, opened for signature 23 September 1971, 974 UNTS 177 (entered into force 26 January 1973).</p>

### 7.1.2 Date

<b>Rule</b>	For treaties to which states can consent to be bound after the date on which they were opened for signature (for example, most multilateral treaties), the full date on which the treaty was opened for signature should be cited. Otherwise, the date on which the treaty was signed by all of the parties should be included.
<b>Example</b>	<i>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</i> , opened for signature 16 December 1966, 999 UNTS 3 (entered into force 3 January 1976).

### 7.1.3 Parties' Names

<b>Rule</b>	If the states parties to a bilateral treaty do not appear in the title, they should be listed after the date and should be separated by an en-dash. It is not necessary to list the parties to a multilateral treaty.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital</i> , 20 November 1978, Canada–Romania, 1467 UNTS 241 (entered into force 29 December 1980).

### 7.1.4 Treaty Series

<p><b>Rule</b></p>	<p>Where applicable, one of the following should be cited (in order of preference): a primary international treaty series (for example, the <i>United Nations Treaty Series</i> ('UNTS'), the <i>League of Nations Treaty Series</i> ('LNTS')); the <i>Australian Treaty Series</i> ('ATS'); an official treaty series of the other state party (for example, the <i>United States Treaties and Other International Agreements</i> ('UST')); another international treaty series (for example, the <i>Consolidated Treaty Series</i> ('ConTS')).</p> <p>Where a treaty between members of the European Communities does not appear in a treaty series, the <i>Official Journal of the European Communities</i> ('OJ') should be cited (see rule 7.5.1).</p> <p>If the treaty is not published in a treaty series, other materials such as the <i>International Legal Materials</i> ('ILM') may be cited.</p> <p>Parallel citations should not be used.</p>
<p><b>Examples</b></p>	<p><i>Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</i>, opened for signature 10 December 1984, 1465 UNTS 85 (entered into force 26 June 1987).</p> <p><i>Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters</i>, opened for signature 16 September 1988, [1989] OJ L 319, 9 (entered into force 1 January 1992).</p>

### 7.1.5 Pinpoint Reference

<p><b>Rule</b></p>	<p>Any pinpoint reference should follow the treaty series citation and should be preceded by a comma and a space. Page numbers should not be cited in a pinpoint reference to a treaty.</p> <p>The following abbreviations should be used in pinpoint references to a treaty, except where the word appears at the start of a sentence:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Article ..... art  Articles ..... arts  Section ..... s  Sections ..... ss  Subsection ..... sub-s  Subsections ..... sub-ss  Paragraph ..... para  Paragraphs ..... paras  Schedule ..... sch  Schedules ..... schs  Appendix ..... app</p> <p>If several consecutive articles, sections or paragraphs are referred to, the first and last of these article, section or paragraph numbers should be included and should be separated by an en-dash. If the articles, sections or paragraphs cited are not consecutive, the article, paragraph or section numbers should be separated by commas rather than ‘and’.</p>
<p><b>Example</b></p>	<p><i>Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community</i>, opened for signature 25 March 1957, 298 UNTS 11, art 85(1) (entered into force 1 January 1958).</p>

### 7.1.6 Date of Entry into Force

<b>Rule</b>	The full date on which the treaty entered into force should be included within parentheses after the treaty series citation or pinpoint reference.
<b>Example</b>	<i>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</i> , opened for signature 10 December 1982, 1833 UNTS 3 (entered into force 16 November 1994).

### 7.1.7 Subsequent References to Treaties

<b>Rule</b>	If desired, an abbreviated title may be included in single quotation marks enclosed by parentheses after the date of entry into force. This abbreviated title may be used in subsequent references to the treaty. ‘Above n’ should not be used in subsequent references to treaties.
<b>Example</b>	<p><sup>14</sup> <i>Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs</i>, opened for signature 30 March 1961, 520 UNTS 204 (entered into force 13 December 1964) (<i>‘Single Convention’</i>).</p> <p>...</p> <p><sup>68</sup> <i>Single Convention</i>, opened for signature 30 March 1961, 520 UNTS 204, art 36(1)(a) (entered into force 13 December 1964).</p>

## 7.2 International Court of Justice and Permanent Court of International Justice

<b>Example</b>	<i>Fisheries Jurisdiction</i>	<i>(Spain v Canada)</i>	<i>(Jurisdiction)</i>	[1998] ICJ Rep	96
<b>Element</b>	Case name	Parties' names	Phase	Year and name of publication	Starting page
<b>Rule</b>	7.2.1	7.2.2	7.2.3	7.2.5	7.2.6

### 7.2.1 Case Name

<b>Rule</b>	<p>A citation to a case of the International Court of Justice or Permanent Court of International Justice should include the case name in italics as it appears on the first page of the report, except that —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introductory articles such as ‘The’ and the words ‘Case’ or ‘Case Concerning’ should be omitted;</li> <li>• full stops should not be used in abbreviations, in accordance with rule 1.6.1; and</li> <li>• capitalisation should adhere to rule 1.7.</li> </ul>
<b>Example</b>	<i>Certain Phosphate Lands in Nauru (Nauru v Australia) (Preliminary Objections)</i> [1992] ICJ Rep 240.

### 7.2.2 Parties' Names

<b>Rule</b>	The names of the parties should be italicised and should be included in full within parentheses following the case name.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Fisheries (United Kingdom v Norway) (Merits)</i> [1951] ICJ Rep 116.

### 7.2.3 Phase

<b>Rule</b>	Where applicable, the phase of the action should be italicised and placed in parentheses after the parties' names.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v United States of America) (Merits)</i> [1986] ICJ Rep 14.

### 7.2.4 Advisory Opinions

<b>Rule</b>	When citing an advisory opinion, ' <i>Advisory Opinion</i> ' should be included after the case name.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Competence of General Assembly Regarding Admission to the United Nations (Advisory Opinion)</i> [1950] ICJ Rep 4.

### 7.2.5 Year, Volume Number and Name of Publication

<b>Rule</b>	<p>The year and volume number (where there is more than one volume produced in the year) should be included before the name of the publication in which the case is reported.</p> <p>The International Court of Justice publishes its opinions in <i>Reports of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders</i> (abbreviated to ‘ICJ Rep’). The Court also publishes <i>Pleadings, Oral Arguments, Documents</i> (abbreviated to ‘ICJ Pleadings’).</p> <p>When citing decisions of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the series should also be indicated.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p><i>Minquiers and Ecrehos (United Kingdom v France) (Oral Arguments)</i> [1953] 2 ICJ Pleadings 84.</p> <p><i>Borchgrave (Preliminary Objections)</i> [1937] PCIJ (ser A/B) No 72, 168.</p>

### 7.2.6 Starting Page or Case Number

<b>Rule</b>	<p>The first page of International Court of Justice cases should appear after the publication name. Cases of the Permanent Court of International Justice should be cited by case number rather than starting page.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p><i>North Sea Continental Shelf (West Germany v Denmark) (Merits)</i> [1969] ICJ Rep 3.</p>

### 7.3 International Arbitral Decisions

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<b>Rule</b>	In citations to international arbitral decisions, the names of the parties should be italicised and included within parentheses after the name of the case.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Case Concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the French Republic (United Kingdom v France) (1977 and 1978) 18 RIAA 3.</i>

### 7.4 United Nations Materials

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#### 7.4.1 Constitutive Documents

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Constitutive documents of the UN should be cited as follows:</p> <p><i>Charter of the United Nations</i> art 51.</p> <p><i>Statute of the International Court of Justice</i> art 65(1).</p>
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#### 7.4.2 Other UN Documents

##### 7.4.2.1 General Rule

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Citations to UN materials should include the following where applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• author and/or title;</li> <li>• resolution number;</li> </ul>
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- official record;
- session number;
- subdivision;
- pinpoint reference;
- UN document number; and
- year.

#### 7.4.2.2 Author and/or Title

<b>Rule</b>	The name of any author should be included. Titles should generally appear in italics.
<b>Example</b>	H S Amerasinghe, <i>Informal Single Negotiating Text Part IV Presented by the President of the Conference: Addendum — Settlement of Disputes</i> , [6], UN Doc A/CONF.62/WP.9/Add.1 (1976).

#### 7.4.2.3 Resolution Number

<b>Rule</b>	When citing a resolution, the resolution number should be included (using the abbreviations ‘GA Res’ for General Assembly resolutions, ‘SC Res’ for Security Council resolutions and ‘ESC Res’ for Economic and Social Council resolutions).
<b>Example</b>	<i>Resolution on the Definition of Aggression</i> , GA Res 3314, UN GAOR, 34 <sup>th</sup> sess, 2319 <sup>th</sup> plen mtg, UN Doc A/Res/3314 (1974).

## 7.4.2.4 Official Records

<b>Rule</b>	If the material cited appears in the <i>Official Records</i> , the organ responsible for the record should be indicated (using the abbreviations ‘UN GAOR’ for the General Assembly, ‘UN SCOR’ for the Security Council, ‘UN ESCOR’ for the Economic and Social Council and ‘UN TCOR’ for the Trusteeship Council). If a UN committee was responsible for the record, this should also be indicated (using the abbreviation ‘Comm’ for ‘Committee’).
<b>Example</b>	<i>The Limburg Principles on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</i> , UN ESCOR, 4 <sup>th</sup> Comm, 43 <sup>rd</sup> sess, Annex, UN Doc E/CN.4/1987/17 (1987).

## 7.4.2.5 Session Number

<b>Rule</b>	If the material cited appears in the <i>Official Records</i> , the session number should be included. If the session is organised into parts, the part number should also be given (using the abbreviations ‘Sess’ for ‘Session’ and ‘pt’ for ‘Part’).
<b>Example</b>	UN SCOR, 24 <sup>th</sup> sess, 2110 <sup>th</sup> mtg, 6, UN Doc S/PV.2110 (1979).

## 7.4.2.6 Subdivision

<b>Rule</b>	The meeting number (‘mtg’ or ‘plen mtg’), annex number (‘Annex’), agenda item (‘Agenda Item’) or supplement number (‘Supp No’) should be included to indicate a separately paginated subdivision within
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	the <i>Official Records</i> .
<b>Example</b>	<i>Question of East Timor</i> , GA Res 34/40, UN GAOR, 34 <sup>th</sup> sess, 75 <sup>th</sup> plen mtg, UN Doc A/Res/34/40 (1979).

#### 7.4.2.7 Pinpoint Reference

<b>Rule</b>	Any pinpoint reference should be included immediately preceding the UN document number.
<b>Example</b>	SC Res 678, UN SCOR, 45 <sup>th</sup> sess, 2963 <sup>rd</sup> mtg, [2], UN Doc S/Res/678 (1990).

#### 7.4.2.8 UN Document Number

<b>Rule</b>	The UN document number should be preceded by a comma.
<b>Example</b>	Radhika Coomaraswamy, <i>Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, Its Causes and Consequences</i> , UN Doc E/CN.4/1995/42 (1994).

#### 7.4.2.9 Year

<b>Rule</b>	The year of the document should be included within parentheses at the end of the citation.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action: Report of the World Conference on Human Rights</i> , UN Doc A/CONF.157/23 (1993).

## 7.5 European Materials

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### 7.5.1 Official Journal of the European Communities

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<b>Rule</b>	<p>A reference to a publication of the European Union after 1 January 1974 should include a citation to the <i>Official Journal of the European Communities</i> ('OJ') where available. Legislation is contained in the 'L' series, and information and notices are contained in the 'C' series. Where applicable, a reference to materials of the European Union published before 1 January 1974 should include a citation to the Special Edition of the <i>Official Journal of the European Communities</i> ('OJ Spec Ed').</p> <p>A citation to a document in the OJ should include the full title in italics, the year in square brackets, the OJ number and a pinpoint reference if required.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p><i>Commission Regulation (EC) No 1361/2000 of 27 June 2000 Amending Representative Prices and Additional Duties for the Import of Certain Products in the Sugar Sector</i> [2000] OJ L 155/45, 46.</p> <p><i>Notice to Importers in the European Community of Controlled and New Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer, Regarding Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer</i> [2001] OJ C 205/03.</p>

### 7.5.2 Court of Justice of the European Communities

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<b>Rule</b>	<p>Decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Communities are published in <i>Reports of Cases before the Court</i> and, since 1973, in <i>Reports of Cases before the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance</i> (both abbreviated to 'ECR').</p>
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	<p>The case number (including the prefix ‘C-’ for cases decided by the Court of Justice and the prefix ‘T-’ for cases of the Court of First Instance) should be provided directly after the parties’ names. Citations to judgments of the Court since 1990 should include the prefix ‘I-’ (for cases decided by the Court of Justice) and ‘II-’ (for cases of the Court of First Instance) in all references to page numbers.</p>
<p><b>Examples</b></p>	<p><i>Dingemans v Bestuur der Sociale Verzekeringsbank</i> (C-24/64) [1964] ECR 647.</p> <p><i>Grad v Finanzamt Traunstein</i> (C-9/70) [1970] 2 ECR 825, 833.</p> <p><i>Deutsche Shell AG v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Harburg</i> (C-188/91) [1993] ECR I-363, I-377.</p>

### 7.5.3 European Court of Human Rights

<p><b>Rule</b></p>	<p>Until 1996, judgments of the European Court of Human Rights were published in <i>Series A: Judgments and Decisions</i> (abbreviated to ‘Eur Court HR (ser A)’). In citations to this publication, a starting page number should not be included, as each volume only contains one judgment. However, a page number may be included as a pinpoint reference.</p> <p>Since 1996, judgments of the Court have been published in <i>Reports of Judgments and Decisions</i> (abbreviated to ‘Eur Court HR’). Because the volumes in this publication contain more than one judgment, a starting page number should be included.</p> <p>Until 1988, the Court also published <i>Series B: Pleadings, Oral Arguments and Documents</i> (abbreviated to ‘Eur Court HR (ser B)’).</p>
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**Examples**

*British-American Tobacco Co Ltd v The Netherlands* (1995) 331 Eur Court HR (ser A) 23.

*Aytekin v Turkey* (1998) VII Eur Court HR 2807, 2819–21.

**7.5.4 European Commission of Human Rights****Rule**

Decisions of the European Commission of Human Rights were published between 1960 and 1974 in *Collection of Decisions*, and from 1974 to 1998 in *Decisions and Reports* (both abbreviated to ‘Eur Comm HR’).

**Example**

*Yarrow plc v United Kingdom* (1983) 30 Eur Comm HR 155, 188.

**7.6 International Economic Materials****7.6.1 Official Documents of the WTO****Rule**

A citation to an official document of the World Trade Organization (‘WTO’) should include the title of the document in italics, the WTO document number(s), the year of the document in parentheses and a description of the document in parentheses. A description of a WTO document ordinarily appears after the title in the original. Any pinpoint reference should be included after the year.

Citations to reports of the Appellate Body should include the Appellate Body document number after the WTO document number.

**Examples**

*United States — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Fresh, Chilled or Frozen Lamb Meat from New Zealand and Australia*, WTO Doc WT/DS177/AB/R, WT/DS178/AB/R, AB-2001-1 (2001) [21] (Report of the Appellate Body).

*European Communities — Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas*, WTO Doc WT/DS105/8 (1997) (Request to Join Consultations — Communication from Ecuador).

**7.6.2 Official Documents of the GATT****Rule**

A citation to an official document of the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade* ('GATT') should include the title of the document in italics, the GATT document number(s), the year of the document in parentheses and a description of the document in parentheses. A description of a GATT document ordinarily appears after the title in the original. Any pinpoint reference should be included after the year.

If the document appears in *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents*, the abbreviation 'GATT BISD', the supplement number and the starting page number should be included after the title of the document.

**Example**

*Denial of Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment as to Non-Rubber Footwear from Brazil*, GATT BISD, 39<sup>th</sup> Supp, 128, GATT Doc DS18/R (1992) (Report by the Panel Adopted on 19 June 1992).

## 8. Canada

### 8.1 Cases

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#### 8.1.1 General Form

<b>Rule</b>	Canadian cases should be cited in the same manner as Australian cases (see chapter 2).
<b>Example</b>	<i>R v Oickle</i> [2000] 2 SCR 3.

#### 8.1.2 Official and Unofficial Report Series

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Citations to Canadian cases should include a citation to an official report series where available. The official report series are the <i>Canada Supreme Court Reports</i> ('SCR'), the <i>Canada Federal Court Reports</i> ('FC') and the <i>Canada Law Reports: Exchequer Court of Canada</i> ('Ex CR'). If the decision is not reported in an official report series, a semi-official provincial reporter or an unofficial report series such as the <i>Dominion Law Reports</i> ('DLR') should be cited.</p> <p>Parallel citations should not be used.</p> <p>The name of the court may be included in parentheses following the page number unless the identity of the court is otherwise obvious.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p><i>Multiple Access Ltd v McCutcheon</i> [1982] 2 SCR 161.</p> <p><i>Malouf v The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration</i> [1995] 1 FC 537.</p>

## 8.2 Legislation

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<b>Example</b>	<i>Judges Act,</i>	RS	C	1970,	c 159	, s 23
<b>Element</b>	Title	Statute volume	Jurisdiction	Year	Chapter	Pinpoint
<b>Rule</b>	8.2.1	8.2.2	8.2.3	8.2.4	8.2.5	8.2.6

### 8.2.1 Title

<b>Rule</b>	Canadian statute titles should be cited in the same manner as Australian statute titles (see rule 3.1.1), but should be followed by a comma.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Schools Act</i> , SN 1997, c S-12.2.

### 8.2.2 Statute Volume

<b>Rule</b>	An abbreviated form of the statute volume should be included after the statute title. Where applicable, a citation to the <i>Revised Statutes</i> ('RS') or the <i>Re-Enacted Statutes</i> ('RS') should be included. Otherwise, the sessional or annual volumes ('S') should be cited.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Canada Election Act</i> , S C 2000, c 9.

### 8.2.3 Jurisdiction

<b>Rule</b>	<p>An abbreviated form of the jurisdiction should be included following the statute volume. The jurisdiction should not be preceded by a space or a comma.</p> <p>The following abbreviations for Canadian jurisdictions should be used:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px; border: none;"> <tr><td>Canada.....</td><td>C</td></tr> <tr><td>Lower Canada.....</td><td>LC</td></tr> <tr><td>Upper Canada.....</td><td>UC</td></tr> <tr><td>Alberta.....</td><td>A</td></tr> <tr><td>British Columbia.....</td><td>BC</td></tr> <tr><td>Manitoba.....</td><td>M</td></tr> <tr><td>New Brunswick.....</td><td>NB</td></tr> <tr><td>Newfoundland.....</td><td>N</td></tr> <tr><td>Northwest Territories.....</td><td>NWT</td></tr> <tr><td>Nova Scotia.....</td><td>NS</td></tr> <tr><td>Nunavut.....</td><td>Nu</td></tr> <tr><td>Ontario.....</td><td>O</td></tr> <tr><td>Prince Edward Island.....</td><td>PEI</td></tr> <tr><td>Province of Canada.....</td><td>Prov C</td></tr> <tr><td>Quebec.....</td><td>Q</td></tr> <tr><td>Saskatchewan.....</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td>Yukon Territory.....</td><td>Y</td></tr> </table>	Canada.....	C	Lower Canada.....	LC	Upper Canada.....	UC	Alberta.....	A	British Columbia.....	BC	Manitoba.....	M	New Brunswick.....	NB	Newfoundland.....	N	Northwest Territories.....	NWT	Nova Scotia.....	NS	Nunavut.....	Nu	Ontario.....	O	Prince Edward Island.....	PEI	Province of Canada.....	Prov C	Quebec.....	Q	Saskatchewan.....	S	Yukon Territory.....	Y
Canada.....	C																																		
Lower Canada.....	LC																																		
Upper Canada.....	UC																																		
Alberta.....	A																																		
British Columbia.....	BC																																		
Manitoba.....	M																																		
New Brunswick.....	NB																																		
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Northwest Territories.....	NWT																																		
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Saskatchewan.....	S																																		
Yukon Territory.....	Y																																		
<b>Example</b>	<p><i>The Sale of Goods Act</i>, RS<sup>M</sup> 1987, c S10.</p>																																		

### 8.2.4 Year

<b>Rule</b>	<p>The year should appear after the jurisdiction and should be followed by a comma unless a session ('Sess') or supplement ('Supp') follows the year.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p><i>Bretton Woods Act</i>, RSC 1985 (1<sup>st</sup> Supp), c 24.</p>

### 8.2.5 Chapter

<b>Rule</b>	The chapter specification appearing in the volume of the statute should be included. ‘Chapter’ should be abbreviated to ‘c’.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Consent to Treatment Act</i> , SO 1992, c 31.

### 8.2.6 Pinpoint Reference

<b>Rule</b>	Any pinpoint reference should be included following the chapter and should be preceded by a comma.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Ombudsman Act</i> , RSBC 1979, c 306, s 12.

### 8.2.7 Constitutions

<b>Rule</b>	<p>The <i>Canadian Constitution</i> should be cited as follows:</p> <p><i>Constitution Act 1982</i>, being Schedule B to the <i>Canada Act 1982</i> (UK) c 11.</p> <p>The constitutions of other Canadian jurisdictions should be cited like any other Act.</p>
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## 8.3 Other

<b>Rule</b>	For further information on the citation of Canadian materials, see the latest edition of the <i>Canadian Guide to Uniform Legal Citation</i> .
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## 9. New Zealand

### 9.1 Cases

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#### 9.1.1 General Form

<b>Rule</b>	New Zealand cases should be cited in the same manner as Australian cases (see chapter 2).
<b>Example</b>	<i>Lange v Atkinson</i> [1998] 3 NZLR 424.

#### 9.1.2 Official and Unofficial Report Series

<b>Rule</b>	<p>The <i>New Zealand Law Reports</i> ('NZLR') should be cited where possible.</p> <p>Where a case is not cited in the NZLR, an unofficial report series such as the <i>New Zealand Family Law Reports</i> ('NZFLR') or the <i>New Zealand Company Law Cases</i> ('NZCLC') may be cited.</p>
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#### 9.1.3 Maori Land Court and Maori Appellate Court

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Decisions of the Maori Land Court and Maori Appellate Court should be cited using minute book references. Minute books are divided according to registry. The following abbreviations should be used.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Minute Book ..... MB          Appellate Court Minute Book..... ACMB          Chief Judge's Minute Book..... CJMB</p> <p>Maori Land Court and Maori Appellate Court decisions should be cited in the following form:</p>
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	<p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><i>Parties' names</i></span> ( <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Year</span> ) <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Case number</span>  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Registry</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Minute book abbreviation</span>  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pinpoint reference</span> .         </p> <p>Where minute book references are unavailable, these decisions should be cited in the same manner as unreported decisions (see rule 2.10).</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p><i>Trustees of Motiti North E9 v Aukaha</i> (1997) 59 Tauranga MB 2.</p>

#### 9.1.4 Waitangi Tribunal

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Reports of the Waitangi Tribunal should be cited in the same manner as books (see chapter 5). The Wai number (sometimes used to identify reports of the Waitangi Tribunal) should not be included.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>Waitangi Tribunal, <i>The Whanganui River Report</i> (1999).</p>

## 9.2 Legislation

<b>Rule</b>	<p>New Zealand legislation should be cited in the same manner as Australian legislation (see chapter 3).</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p><i>Extradition Act 1999</i> (NZ).</p>

## 10. United Kingdom

### 10.1 Cases

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#### 10.1.1 General Form

<b>Rule</b>	<p>United Kingdom cases should be cited in the same manner as Australian cases (see chapter 2).</p> <p>‘Public Limited Company’ should be abbreviated to ‘plc’.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p><i>Sidhu v British Airways plc</i> [1997] AC 430.</p>

#### 10.1.2 Modern English Reports

<b>Rule</b>	<p>The <i>Law Reports</i>, which are published by the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales, should be cited where possible. The abbreviations for some of the series in the <i>Law Reports</i> are as follows. Where ‘LR’ appears in an abbreviation, the volume number should be included between ‘LR’ and the rest of the abbreviation.</p> <p>Queen’s and King’s Bench (1952–) ..... QB  (1901–51) ..... KB  (1891–1900) ..... QB  (1875–90) ..... QBD  (1865–75) ..... LR QB  Common Pleas (1875–80) ..... CPD  (1865–75) ..... LR CP  Exchequer (1875–80) ..... Ex D  (1865–75) ..... LR Ex  Chancery (1891–) ..... Ch  (1875–90) ..... Ch D  Equity (1865–75) ..... LR Eq  Family (1972–) ..... Fam</p>
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	Appeal Cases (1890–) .....AC (1875–90) ..... App Cas Privy Council (1865–75) ..... LRPC Probate and Divorce (1891–1971) ..... P (1875–90) ..... PD (1865–75) ..... LR P&D Admiralty and (1865–75) .... LR Adm & Ecclesiastical Cases Eccl
<b>Examples</b>	<i>Stevenson v Rogers</i> [1999] QB 1028.  <i>Wason v Walter</i> (1868) LR 4 QB 73.

### 10.1.3 Nominate Reports

<b>Rule</b>	Nominate reports (published between 1537 and 1865) should include a parallel citation where one exists. The <i>English Reports</i> ('ER') should be cited in preference to the <i>Revised Reports</i> ('RR').
<b>Example</b>	<i>Padwick v Stanley</i> (1952) 9 Hare 627, 628; 68 ER 664, 664 (Turner V-C).
<b>Note</b>	The nominate reports are reports that were published commercially under the name of the reporter. Nearly all of the nominate reports have been collected together and reprinted. The first reprint series was published as the <i>Revised Reports</i> . The other reprinted series is the <i>English Reports</i> .

### 10.1.4 Judges

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Judges should be referred to by their surname and their judicial title or peerage title. The following abbreviations of judicial titles should be used. They should appear after the judge's name, including where the judge's name appears at the start of a sentence. However, those titles marked with an asterisk should always appear in full before the judge's name.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">         Baron of the Exchequer ..... B          Chief Baron ..... CB          Lord Chief Justice ..... CJ          Chief Justice of the Common Pleas ..... CJCP          Chief Justice of the King's Bench ..... CJKB          Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench ..... CJQB          Circuit Judge ..... Judge *          Justice of the High Court ..... J          Lord Chancellor ..... LC          Lord Justice of Appeal ..... LJ          Lord of Appeal ..... Lord *          Master ..... Master *          Master of the Rolls ..... MR          President of the Family Division ..... P          Registrar ..... Registrar *          Vice-Chancellor ..... V-C       </p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Lord Widgery; Lord Phillips MR; Nourse, Mummery and Dix LJ; Sheen J.</p>

## 10.2 Legislation

<b>Example</b>	<i>Police Act 1997</i>	(UK)	c 50	, s 102
<b>Element</b>	Title	Jurisdiction	Chapter	Pinpoint
<b>Rule</b>	10.2.1	10.2.2	10.2.3	10.2.4

### 10.2.1 Title

<b>Rule</b>	United Kingdom statute titles should be cited in the same manner as Australian statute titles (see rule 3.1.1). Any date that is included in the original statute title should appear in italics in the citation. If the title does not include a date, the year should appear in italics after the title.
<b>Examples</b>	<p><i>Crime and Disorder Act 1998</i> (UK) c 37. [The original statute title included the date.]</p> <p><i>Government of Wales Act 1998</i> (UK) c 38. [The original statute title did not include the date.]</p>

### 10.2.2 Jurisdiction

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Generally, the jurisdiction should not be included in citations to statutes enacted by the United Kingdom Parliament before 1 January 1963. The titles of these statutes should be followed by a comma.</p> <p>‘(UK)’ should be included after the title in citations to statutes enacted by the United Kingdom Parliament after 1 January 1963.</p> <p>‘(Imp)’ may be included after the title to indicate that the statute was enacted by the Imperial Parliament.</p> <p>‘(Scot)’ should be included after the title in citations</p>
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<b>Examples</b>	<p>to statutes enacted by the Scottish Parliament.</p> <p>‘(NI)’ should be included after the title in citations to statutes enacted by the Northern Ireland Assembly.</p> <p><i>Limitation Act 1623</i>, 21 Jac 1, c 16.</p> <p><i>Environment Act 1995</i> (UK) c 25.</p> <p><i>Australian Courts Act 1828</i> (Imp) 9 Geo 4, c 83.</p> <p><i>Family Law Act (Northern Ireland) 2001</i> (NI) c 12.</p>
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### 10.2.3 Chapter Number and Regnal Year

<b>Rule</b>	<p>For statutes enacted by the United Kingdom Parliament after 1 January 1963 or by the Scottish Parliament or Northern Ireland Assembly, the chapter number of the statute should appear after the jurisdiction.</p> <p>For statutes enacted by the United Kingdom Parliament before 1 January 1963, the chapter number of the statute should appear after the regnal year. (Regnal years are listed in the <i>Butterworths Australian Legal Dictionary</i> (1997) app F and <i>The CCH Macquarie Dictionary of Law</i> (2<sup>nd</sup> revised ed, 1996) 221.)</p> <p>Regnal years should be indicated by the year(s) of reign of the monarch, the abbreviated name of the monarch, and the numeric identification of the monarch. The regnal year should not be included in citations to legislation enacted after 1 January 1963.</p> <p>The following abbreviations for monarchs’ names should be used:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Anne.....Anne          Charles ..... Car          Edward ..... Edw          George.....Geo</p>
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	Henry.....Hen James.....Jac John.....John Mary.....Mary Philip & Mary ..... Ph & M Victoria ..... Vict William ..... Wm William & Mary..... Wm & M
<b>Examples</b>	<p><i>Representation of the People Act 1969</i> (UK) c 15.</p> <p><i>Arbitration Act 1950</i>, 14 &amp; 15 Geo 6, c 27.</p>

### 10.2.4 Pinpoint Reference

<b>Rule</b>	Any pinpoint reference should follow the chapter number and should be preceded by a comma.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1991</i> (UK) c 12, s 4.

## 10.3 Government Publications

### 10.3.1 Command Papers

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Command papers should be cited in the following form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Author</span> , <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Title</span> ,  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Command paper series</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">#</span> ( <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Year</span> )  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pinpoint reference</span> .                 </p> <p>Command papers have been printed separately since 1833 and are numbered in five series as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1833–69.....No 1 – No 4222</p>
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	1870–99 ..... C 1 – C 9550 1900–18 ..... Cd 1 – Cd 9239 1918–56 ..... Cmd 1 – Cmd 9889 1956–86 ..... Cmnd 1 – Cmnd 9927 1986– ..... Cm 1 –
<b>Example</b>	United Kingdom, <i>Report of the Company Law Committee</i> , Cmnd 1749 (1962) [89].

### 10.3.2 Parliamentary Papers

<b>Rule</b>	Parliamentary papers should be cited in the following form:  <div style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Author</span> , <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Title</span> , <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">House</span>            Paper No <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">#</span> , Session <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">#</span> ( <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Year</span> )  <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pinpoint reference</span> .         </div>
<b>Example</b>	Sir John Bourn, <i>Giving Confidently: The Role of the Charity Commission in Regulating Charities</i> , House of Commons Paper No 234, Session 2001–02 (2001) 33.

### 10.4 Other

<b>Rule</b>	For further information on the citation of United Kingdom materials, see Derek French, <i>How to Cite Legal Authorities</i> (1996).
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## 11. United States of America

### 11.1 Cases

<b>Example</b>	<i>Dale v Boy Scouts of America,</i>	734	A 2d	1196, 1200	(NJ,	1999)
<b>Element</b>	Case name	Volume	Report series and series number	Starting page and pinpoint	Court	Year
<b>Rule</b>	11.1.1	11.1.2	11.1.3	11.1.4	11.1.5	11.1.6

#### 11.1.1 Case Name

<b>Rule</b>	United States case names should be cited in the same manner as Australian case names (see rule 2.1), but should be followed by a comma.
<b>Example</b>	<i>New York Times Co v Sullivan</i> , 376 US 254 (1964).

#### 11.1.2 Volume

<b>Rule</b>	<p>The volume number of the report series should follow the case name.</p> <p>For United States Supreme Court reporters prior to 1875 (that is, pre-'90 US'), the abbreviated form of an early American report series and the volume number of that report series should be included after the 'US' citation. This information should appear in parentheses if the pagination is the same in the early American report series. Otherwise, it should appear</p>
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	as a parallel citation preceded by a semi-colon.
<b>Examples</b>	<i>Press Co Ltd v Stewart</i> , 199 Pa 584 (1888).  <i>Marbury v Madison</i> , 5 US (1 Cranch) 137 (1803).

### 11.1.3 Report Series and Series Number

<b>Rule</b>	The name of the report series should be abbreviated, and any series number should be included. Where possible, citations of cases should be to an official report series.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Loveladies Harbor, Inc v United States</i> , 28 F 3d 1171 (1994).

### 11.1.4 Starting Page and Pinpoint Reference

<b>Rule</b>	The first page of the decision should be included. A comma should precede any pinpoint reference. Where the pinpoint reference is to the first page of the case, the page number should be repeated.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Dun &amp; Bradstreet Inc v Greenmoss Builders Inc</i> , 472 US 749, 753 (1985).

### 11.1.5 Court

**Rule**

If an abbreviated form of the court is included, it should appear in parentheses.

*Federal Courts:* A citation to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States does not require the name of the court. The courts of appeals should be referred to by the numbered circuit ('1<sup>st</sup> Cir', '2<sup>nd</sup> Cir', etc). The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit should be cited as 'DC Cir'. The United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit should be cited as 'Fed Cir'. For district court cases, an abbreviated form of the district but not the division should be included.

*State Courts:* Ordinarily, an abbreviated form of the court should be included. However, the jurisdiction should not be indicated if it is apparent from the report series. Therefore, the court should not be included if the jurisdiction is apparent from the report series and the court is the highest court in the state.

The abbreviations for the highest courts in the states are as follows:

Alabama Supreme Court.....	Ala
Alaska Supreme Court .....	Alaska
Arizona Supreme Court .....	Ariz
Arkansas Supreme Court .....	Ark
California Supreme Court .....	Cal
Colorado Supreme Court .....	Colo
Connecticut Supreme Court.....	Conn
Delaware Supreme Court .....	Del
Florida Supreme Court.....	Fla
Georgia Supreme Court .....	Ga
Hawaii Supreme Court.....	Haw
Idaho Supreme Court .....	Idaho
Illinois Supreme Court .....	Ill
Indiana Supreme Court .....	Ind
Iowa Supreme Court .....	Iowa
Kansas Supreme Court .....	Kan
Kentucky Supreme Court.....	Ky

Louisiana Supreme Court.....	La
Maine Supreme Judicial Court.....	Me
Maryland Court of Appeals.....	Md
Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court....	Mass
Michigan Supreme Court.....	Mich
Minnesota Supreme Court.....	Minn
Mississippi Supreme Court.....	Miss
Missouri Supreme Court.....	Mo
Montana Supreme Court.....	Mont
Nebraska Supreme Court.....	Neb
Nevada Supreme Court.....	Nev
New Hampshire Supreme Court.....	NH
New Jersey Supreme Court.....	NJ
New Mexico Supreme Court.....	NM
New York Court of Appeals.....	NY
North Carolina Supreme Court.....	NC
North Dakota Supreme Court.....	ND
Ohio Supreme Court.....	Ohio
Oklahoma Supreme Court.....	Okla
Oregon Supreme Court.....	Or
Pennsylvania Supreme Court.....	Pa
Rhode Island Supreme Court.....	RI
South Carolina Supreme Court.....	SC
South Dakota Supreme Court.....	SD
Tennessee Supreme Court.....	Tenn
Texas Supreme Court.....	Tex
Utah Supreme Court.....	Utah
Vermont Supreme Court.....	Vt
Virginia Supreme Court.....	Va
Washington Supreme Court.....	Wash
West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.....	W Va
Wisconsin Supreme Court.....	Wis
Wyoming Supreme Court.....	Wyo

**Examples**

*Atwater v City of Lago Vista*, 195 F 3d 242 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir, 1999).

*Coleman v MacLennan*, 98 P 281 (Kan, 1908).

### 11.1.6 Year

<b>Rule</b>	The year of the decision should appear in parentheses after the name of the court or, if the court is not included, after any page numbers.
<b>Examples</b>	<i>Curtis Publishing Co v Butts</i> , 388 US 130 (1967).  <i>Sucher v Sucher</i> , 416 NW 2d 182 (Minn Ct App, 1987).

## 11.2 Legislation: Codes

<b>Example</b>	<i>Wilson Tariff Act</i> ,	15	USC	§§ 8–11	(1994)
<b>Element</b>	Statute name	Volume	Name of code	Section numbers	Year of code
<b>Rule</b>	11.2.1	11.2.2	11.2.3	11.2.4	11.2.5

### 11.2.1 Statute Name and Original Section

<b>Rule</b>	A code is a collection of statutes arranged according to subject matter. Generally, the name of a statute should not be included if the statute is reported in a code. The name of the statute and the original section number of the statute in the session laws (see rule 11.3) should only be included if the statute is usually cited that way or if that information would assist in identifying the statute. If a statute name is provided, it should be italicised and should be followed by a comma.
<b>Examples</b>	<i>Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967</i> , 29 USC §§ 621–34 (1994).  28 USC § 1603(b) (1994).

### 11.2.2 Title, Chapter or Volume Number

<b>Rule</b>	<p>If the code is divided into titles, chapters or volumes that contain differently numbered sections or paragraphs, the title, chapter or volume number should be included.</p> <p>Usually, the title, chapter or volume number should immediately precede the abbreviated code name. However, when citing some state codes, the title, chapter or volume number should be given after the abbreviated name of the code.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>3 USC § 5 (1994).</p> <p>FLA STAT ch 102.141(4) (2000).</p> <p><i>Social Security Act</i>, tit IV-D, 42 USC §§ 651–87 (1988 &amp; Supp V, 1993).</p> <p>OR REV STAT § 163.005(3) (1999).</p>

### 11.2.3 Name of Code

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Where possible, citations of statutes should be to an official code, such as the <i>United States Code</i> ('USC'), rather than to an unofficial code, such as the <i>United States Code Annotated</i> ('USCA') or the <i>United States Code Service</i> ('USCS'). An official code is one published by the government itself or by a statutorily authorised publisher.</p> <p>The name of the code should be abbreviated.</p> <p>When citing the Internal Revenue Code, '26 USC' may be replaced with 'IRC'.</p> <p>The abbreviations of some of the current official codes are as follows:</p>
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Federal.....USC  
 Alabama..... ALA CODE  
 Alaska..... ALASKA STAT (Michie)  
 Arizona..... ARIZ REV STAT  
 Arkansas.....ARK CODE ANN (Michie)  
 California.....CAL [subject] CODE (West)  
 .....CAL [subject] CODE (Deering)  
 Colorado.....COLO REV STAT  
 Connecticut.....CONN GEN STAT  
 Delaware.....DEL CODE ANN  
 District of Columbia.....DC CODE ANN  
 Florida.....FLA STAT  
 Georgia.....GA CODE ANN  
 Hawaii.....HAW REV STAT  
 Idaho.....IDAHO CODE (Michie)  
 Illinois.....ILL COMP STAT  
 Indiana.....IND CODE  
 Iowa.....IOWA CODE  
 Kansas.....KAN STAT ANN  
 Kentucky.....KY REV STAT ANN (Banks-  
 Baldwin)  
 .....KY REV STAT ANN (Michie)  
 Louisiana.....LA REV STAT ANN (West)  
 Maine.....ME REV STAT ANN (West)  
 Maryland.....MD CODE ANN [subject]  
 Massachusetts.....MASS GEN LAWS  
 Michigan.....MICH COMP LAWS  
 Minnesota.....MINN STAT  
 Mississippi.....MISS CODE ANN  
 Missouri.....MO REV STAT  
 Montana.....MONT CODE ANN  
 Nebraska.....NEB REV STAT  
 Nevada.....NEV REV STAT  
 New Hampshire.....NH REV STAT ANN  
 New Jersey.....NJ STAT ANN (West)  
 New Mexico.....NM STAT ANN (Michie)  
 New York.....NY [subject] LAW (McKinney)  
 .....NY [subject] LAW (Consol)  
 .....NY [subject] LAW (Gould)  
 North Carolina.....NC GEN STAT  
 North Dakota.....ND CENT CODE  
 Ohio.....OHIO REV CODE ANN (Anderson)  
 .....OHIO REV CODE ANN (West)  
 Oklahoma.....OKLA STAT  
 Oregon.....OR REV STAT



### 11.2.5 Year of Code

<p><b>Rule</b></p>	<p>The year in which the relevant version of the code was published should be included. The year appearing on the spine of the volume, the year appearing on the title page or the relevant copyright year should be included (in that order of preference). If the volume replaces an earlier edition, the year of that volume (rather than the year of the original edition) should be provided. The year should appear in parentheses following the section number.</p> <p>When citing a code that is not published by or under the supervision of a federal or state official, the name of the publisher, editor or compiler of the code should appear before the year of publication.</p> <p>If the statute appears in a supplement to a bound volume, the year in which the supplement was published should be cited and should be preceded by ‘Supp’. If the statute appears partly in a bound volume and partly in a supplement, the years of publication of both should be included.</p>
<p><b>Examples</b></p>	<p>HAW REV STAT § 707-700 (1993).</p> <p>ALASKA STAT § 11.41.140 (Michie 1998).</p> <p>2 USC §§ 431–56 (1994 &amp; Supp 1999).</p>

### 11.3 Legislation: Session Laws

<b>Example</b>	<i>Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995,</i>	Pub L No 104-134,	§ 104,	110	Stat	1321-66	(1996)
<b>Element</b>	Statute name	Public law or chapter number	Pin-point	Volume	Name of session laws	Starting page and pinpoint within session laws	Year
<b>Rule</b>	11.3.1	11.3.2	11.3.3	11.3.4	11.3.5	11.3.6	11.3.7

#### 11.3.1 Statute Name

<b>Rule</b>	<p>Session laws are a collection of all the statutes passed by a particular legislature in a legislative session. They are arranged chronologically in order of enactment.</p> <p>The name of the statute (or a popular name) should be included if the statute is reported in session laws. If no official or popular name exists, the statute should be identified by the date of enactment or, if that is unavailable, by the date on which the statute came into force. The statute name should be italicised and followed by a comma.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p><i>Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1999</i>, Pub L No 105-277, 112 Stat 2681.</p>

### 11.3.2 Public Law or Chapter Number

<b>Rule</b>	The public law or chapter number of the statute should be included after the statute name and should be followed by a comma.
<b>Example</b>	<i>Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1997</i> , Pub L No 104-208, 110 Stat 3009.

### 11.3.3 Pinpoint Reference

<b>Rule</b>	Any pinpoint reference should be followed by a comma. A single section number should be preceded by the symbol ‘§’ and more than one section should be preceded by ‘§§’.
<b>Example</b>	<i>District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act</i> , Pub L No 93-198, § 602(a), 87 Stat 774, 813 (1973).

### 11.3.4 Volume

<b>Rule</b>	The volume number of the session laws should be included after the public law or chapter number or pinpoint reference.  If there is no volume number, the year should be included.
<b>Examples</b>	<i>Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000</i> , Public L No 106-274, 114 Stat 803.  <i>Act of 21 August 1974</i> , c 85, 1974 NJ Laws 385.

### 11.3.5 Name of Session Laws

**Rule**

An abbreviated form of the session laws should be included.

The abbreviations of preferred session laws for each jurisdiction are as follows:

Federal.....	Stat
Alabama.....	Ala Acts
Alaska.....	Alaska Sess Laws
Arizona.....	Ariz Sess Laws
Arkansas.....	Ark Acts
California.....	Cal Stat
Colorado.....	Colo Sess Laws
Connecticut.....	Conn Acts
Delaware.....	Del Laws
District of Columbia.....	Stat, DC Stat
Florida.....	Fla Laws
Georgia.....	Ga Laws
Hawaii.....	Haw Sess Laws
Idaho.....	Idaho Sess Laws
Illinois.....	Ill Laws
Indiana.....	Ind Acts
Iowa.....	Iowa Acts
Kansas.....	Kan Sess Laws
Kentucky.....	Ky Acts
Louisiana.....	La Acts
Maine.....	Me Laws
Maryland.....	Md Laws
Massachusetts.....	Mass Acts
Michigan.....	Mich Pub Acts
Minnesota.....	Minn Laws
Mississippi.....	Miss Laws
Missouri.....	Mo Laws
Montana.....	Mont Laws
Nebraska.....	Neb Laws
Nevada.....	Nev Stat
New Hampshire.....	NH Laws
New Jersey.....	NJ Laws
New Mexico.....	NM Laws
New York.....	NY Laws
North Carolina.....	NC Sess Laws
North Dakota.....	ND Laws

	<p>Ohio .....Ohio Laws                  Oklahoma..... Okla Sess Laws                  Oregon ..... Or Laws                  Pennsylvania .....Pa Laws                  Rhode Island .....RI Pub Laws                  South Carolina ..... SC Acts                  South Dakota.....SD Laws                  Tennessee.....Tenn Pub Acts, Tenn Priv Acts                  Texas..... Tex Gen Laws                  Utah..... Utah Laws                  Vermont .....Vt Acts &amp; Resolves                  Virginia ..... Va Acts                  Washington .....Wash Laws                  West Virginia..... W Va Acts                  Wisconsin..... Wis Laws                  Wyoming..... Wyo Sess Laws</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p><i>Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969</i>,                  Pub L No 91-173, 83 Stat 742.</p>

### 11.3.6 Starting Page and Pinpoint Reference within Session Laws

<b>Rule</b>	<p>The page of the session laws on which the statute begins should be included after the abbreviated form of the session laws.</p> <p>When citing a section of a statute, the page(s) on which the section appears in the session laws should be included and should be preceded by a comma.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p><i>Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993</i>, Pub L No 103-66, § 13201, 107 Stat 312, 457.</p>

### 11.3.7 Year

<b>Rule</b>	Generally, the year in which the statute was enacted (or, if that information is unavailable, the year in which the statute came into force) should appear in parentheses at the end of the citation. However, the year should not be included if the same year is part of the name of the statute or the session laws.
<b>Examples</b>	<p><i>Older Workers Benefit Protection Act</i>, Pub L No 101-433, 104 Stat 978 (1990).</p> <p><i>Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996</i>, Pub L No 104-132, 110 Stat 1214.</p>

## 11.4 Constitutions

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<b>Rule</b>	The names of constitutions should be italicised.
<b>Examples</b>	<p><i>United States Constitution</i> amend XIV, § 2.</p> <p><i>Wisconsin Constitution</i> art 3, § 1.</p>

## 11.5 Other

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<b>Rule</b>	For further information on the citation of United States materials, see the latest edition of <i>The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation</i> .
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## Appendix — Law Reports Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Title	Jurisdiction	Year(s) of Coverage
A	Atlantic Reporter	USA	1885–1938
A 2d	Atlantic Reporter, Second Series	USA	1938–
A Crim R	Australian Criminal Reports	Australia	1979–
A Jur Rep	Australian Jurist Reports	Australia	1870–74
A'Beck Res	A'Beckett's Reserved Judgments, Supreme Court of New South Wales, District of Port Phillip	Australia (Vic)	1846–51
A'Beck RJ NSW	A'Beckett's Reserved and Equity Judgments, New South Wales	Australia (NSW)	1845
AALR	Australian Argus Law Reports	Australia	1960–73
AAR	Administrative Appeals Reports	Australia	1984–
ABA	Australian Business and Assets Planning Reporter	Australia	1986–91
ABC	Australian Bankruptcy Cases	Australia	1928–64
ABE	Australian Business and Estate Planning Reporter	Australia	1979–86
ABL	Business Law Cases for Australians	Australia	1978–80
AC	Law Reports, House of Lords, Appeal Cases	UK	1891–
ACA	Australian Corporate Affairs Reporter	Australia	1971–82
ACLR	Australian Company Law Reports	Australia	1974–89
ACLR	Australian Construction Law Reporter	Australia	1982–
ACP	Australian Company Law and Practice	Australia	1981–91
ACSR	Australian Corporations and Securities Reports	Australia	1990–
ACTR	Australian Capital Territory Reports	Australia (ACT)	1973–
AD	Appellate Division Reports, New York Supreme Court	USA	1896–1942, 1943–55
Ad & El	Adolphus and Ellis' Reports, King's Bench and Queen's Bench	UK	1834–42, 1843–56
AD 2d	Appellate Division Reports, New York Supreme Court, Second Series	USA	1956–
Adam	Adam's Justiciary Reports	Scotland	1893–1916
Admn	Administrative Appeals Tribunal Decisions	Australia	1984–85
ADR	Australian De Facto Relationships Cases	Australia	1985–
AEG	Australian Estate and Gift Duty Cases	Australia	1971–80
AFTR	Australian Federal Tax Reporter	Australia	1969–
AILR	Australian Industrial Law Reports	Australia	1997–
AIPC	Australian Industrial and Intellectual Property Cases	Australia	1983–
AITR	Australian and New Zealand Income Tax Reports	Australia, New Zealand	1940–68

AITR	Australian Income Tax Reports	Australia	1940–44
Ala	Alabama Reports	USA	1820–77
ALD	Administrative Law Decisions	Australia	1976–
ALJR	Australian Law Journal Reports	Australia	1958–
All ER	All England Law Reports	UK	1936–
All ER Rep	All England Law Reports Reprint	UK	1558–1935
All ER Rep Ext	All England Law Reports Reprint Aus- tralian Extension Volumes	UK	1895–1935
ALLR	Australian Labour Law Reporter	Australia	1977–
ALMD	Australian Legal Monthly Digest	Australia	1967–93
ALMD Adv	Australian Legal Monthly Digest Ad- vance	Australia	1993–
ALR	American Law Reports, Annotated, Federal	USA	1913–47
ALR	Argus Law Reports	Australia (Vic)	1895–1959
ALR	Australian Law Reports	Australia	1973–
ALT	Australian Law Times	Australia (Vic)	1879–1928
Alta LR	Alberta Law Reports	Canada	1908–32
Alta LR (2d)	Alberta Law Reports, Second Series	Canada	1976–92
Alta LR (3d)	Alberta Law Reports, Third Series	Canada	1992–
Am R	American Reports	USA	1869–87
Amb	Ambler’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1737–84
AMC	American Maritime Cases	USA	1923–
ANC	New South Wales Conveyancing Cases	Australia (NSW)	1983–
And	Anderson’s Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1534–1604
Andr	Andrew’s Reports, King’s Bench	UK	1737–38
Ann Tax Cas	Annotated Tax Cases	UK	1922–
ANRU	New South Wales Revenue Rulings	Australia	1985–89
Anst	Anstruther’s Reports, Exchequer	UK	1792–97
ANZ ConvR	Australian and New Zealand Convey- ancing Reports	Australia, New Zealand	1979–
ANZ Insur- ance Cas	Australia and New Zealand Insurance Cases	Australia, New Zealand	1979–
ANZ IR	Australia and New Zealand Insurance Reporter	Australia, New Zealand	1979–
AOHS	Australian Occupational Health and Safety Law	Australia	1979–
APAD	Australian Planning Appeal Decisions	Australia	1982–93
App Cas	Law Reports, Appeal Cases, House of Lords	UK	1875–90
APR	Atlantic Provinces Reports	Canada	1975–
AQC	Queensland Conveyancing Law and Practice	Australia	1982–
AR	Alberta Reports	Canada	1976–
AR (NSW)	Industrial Arbitration Reports	Australia (NSW)	1902–11, 1912–26, 1927–

Arb Mat	Arbitration Materials	International	1989–93
Ariz	Arizona Reports	USA	1866–
Ark	Arkansas Reports	USA	1845–
Arkley	Arkley’s Judiciary Reports	Scotland	1846–48
Arm M & O	Armstrong, Macartney and Ogle’s Reports, Nisi Prius	Ireland	1840–42
Arn	Arnold’s Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1838–39
Arn & H	Arnold and Hodges’ Reports, Queen’s Bench	UK	1840–41
ASC	Australian Consumer Sales and Credit Law Case Reports	Australia	1978–79
ASC	Australian Consumer Sales and Credit Law Reporter, Cases	Australia	1980–82
ASC	Consumer Sales and Credit Law Cases	Australia	1980–87
ASH	Australian Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare	Australia	1979–86
ASLC	Australian Securities Law Cases	Australia	1971–91
Asp	Aspinall’s Maritime Law Cases	UK	1870–1943
ASSC	Australian Social Security Cases	Australia	1986–
ATC	Australian Tax Cases	Australia	1969–
ATD	Australasian Tax Decisions	Australia	1943–69
ATD	Australian Tax Decisions	Australia	1930–42
Atk	Atkyns’ Reports, Chancery	UK	1736–54
ATPR	Australian Trade Practices Reports	Australia	1974–
ATR	Australasian Tax Reports	Australia	1970–90
ATR	Australian Tax Reports	Australia	1990–
ATRU	Australian Income Tax Rulings	Australia	1983–
Aust Contract Reports	Australian Contract Reports	Australia	1991–93, 1994–98
Aust Torts Reports	Australian Torts Reports	Australia	1984–
Av Cas	Aviation Cases	USA	1822–
B & Ad	Barnewall and Adolphus’ Reports, King’s Bench	UK	1830–34
B & Ald	Barnewall and Alderson’s Reports, King’s Bench	UK	1817–22
B & C	Barnewall and Cresswell’s Reports, King’s Bench	UK	1822–30
B & CR	Reports of Bankruptcy and Companies Winding-Up Cases	UK	1915–43
B & I	Bankruptcy and Insolvency Reports	UK	1853–55
B & S	Best and Smith’s Reports, Queen’s Bench and Exchequer	UK	1861–69
B D & O	Blackham, Dundas, and Osborne’s Reports, Nisi Prius	Ireland	1846–48
Ball & B	Ball and Beatty’s Reports, Chancery	Ireland	1807–14
Barb NY	Barbour’s Supreme Court Reports, New York	USA	1845–48
Barn Ch	Barnardiston’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1740–41
Barn KB	Barnardiston’s Reports, King’s Bench	UK	1726–34
Barnes	Barnes’ Notes of Cases in Points of Practice, Common Pleas	UK	1732–60
Barr & Arn	Barron and Arnold’s Election Cases	UK	1843–46

Barr & Aust	Barron and Austin's Election Cases	UK	1844
Batt	Batty's Reports, King's Bench	Ireland	1825–26
BCC	British Company Cases	UK	1990–
BCC	British Company Law Cases	UK	1983–89
BCLC	Butterworths' Company Law Cases	Australia	1983–
BCLR	British Columbia Law Reports	Canada	1976–
BCR	British Columbia Reports	Canada	1867–1947
Beat	Beatty's Reports, Chancery	Ireland	1818–29
Beav	Beavan's Reports, Rolls Court	UK	1836–39
Beav & Wal	Beavan and Walford's Railway Parliamentary Cases	UK	1846
Bell	S S Bell's Scotch Appeals, House of Lords	UK	1842–50
Bell CC	T Bell's Crown Cases Reserved	UK	1858–60
Bell Dict Dec	S S Bell's Dictionary of Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1808–33
Bell Fol Case	R Bell's Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1794–95
Bell Oct Cas	R Bell's Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1790–92
Ben & D	Benloe and Dalison's Reports	UK	1486–1580
Bend	Bendlowe's Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1534–79
Benl	Benloe's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1530–1627
BILC	British International Law Cases	UK	1964–
Bing	Bingham's Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1822–34
Bing NC	Bingham's New Cases, Common Pleas	UK	1834–40
Bitt Cha Cas	Bittleston's Reports in Chambers, Queen's Bench Division	UK	1883–84
Bl R	William Blackstone's Reports, King's Bench and Common Pleas	UK	1746–79
Bli	Bligh's Reports, House of Lords	UK	1819–21
Bli NS	Bligh's Reports, House of Lords, New Series	UK	1827–37
BLR	Building Law Reports	UK	1976–
BLR	Business Law Reports	Canada	1977–91
BLR (2d)	Business Law Reports, Second Series	Canada	1991–2000
BLR (3d)	Business Law Reports, Third Series	Canada	2000–
BNC	Sir R Brooke's New Cases	UK	1514–58
Bos & P	Bosanquet and Puller's Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1796–1804
Bos & P NR	Bosanquet and Puller's New Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1804–07
BPR	Butterworths' Property Reports	Australia	1950–
BR	Bankruptcy Reporter	USA	1980–
BR	Broadcasting Reports	Australia	1979–
BR	Rapports judiciaires officiels de Québec, Court of King's/Queen's Bench	Canada	1892–1966
BR	Recueils de jurisprudence du Québec, Court of King's Bench	Canada	1967–69
Br & Col Pri Cas	British and Colonial Prize Cases	UK	1914–19
Br & Lush	Browning and Lushington's Reports, Admiralty	UK	1863–65
BRA	Butterworth's Ratings Appeals	UK	1913–31

Bro CC	W Brown's Chancery Cases	UK	1778–94
Bro Parl Cas	J Brown's Cases in Parliament	UK	1701–1800
Brod & Bing	Broderip and Bingham's Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1819–22
Brod & F	Brodrick and Fremantle's Ecclesiastical Reports, Privy Council	UK	1840–64
Brooke	W G Brookes' Ecclesiastical Reports, Privy Council	UK	1850–72
Broun	Broun's Justiciary Reports	Scotland	1842–45
Brownl	Brownlow and Goldesbrough's Re- ports, Common Pleas	UK	1569–1624
Bruce	Bruce's Decisions	Scotland	1714–15
BTLC	Butterworth's Trading Law Cases	UK	1986–89
Buch	Buchanan's Reports of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope	South Africa	1868–79
Buch	Buchanan's Reports, Court of Sessions and High Court of Justiciary	Scotland	1806–13
Buck	Buck's Cases in Bankruptcy	UK	1816–20
Bunb	Bunbury's Reports, Exchequer	UK	1713–41
Burr	Burrow's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1756–72
Burr SC	Burrow's Settlement Cases, King's Bench	UK	1732–76
BWCC	Butterworth's Workmen's Compensa- tion Cases	UK	1907–49
C Rob	Christopher Robinson's Reports, Admi- ralty	UK	1798–1808
CA	Recueils de jurisprudence du Québec, Cour d'appel	Canada	1970–85
CAA	Commonwealth Arbitration Awards and Determinations	Australia	1923–76
Cab & El	Cababé and Ellis's Reports, Queen's Bench	UK	1882–85
Cal	California Reports	USA	1850–1934
Cal 2d	California Reports, Second Series	USA	1934–69
Cal 3d	California Reports, Third Series	USA	1969–91
Cal 4 <sup>th</sup>	California Reports, Fourth Series	USA	1991–
Cal App	California Appellate Reports	USA	1905–34
Cal App 2d	California Appellate Reports, Second Series	USA	1934–69
Cal App 3d	California Appellate Reports, Third Se- ries	USA	1969–91
Cal App 4 <sup>th</sup>	California Appellate Reports, Fourth Series	USA	1991–
Cal Rptr	California Reporter	USA	1960–92
Cal Rptr 2d	California Reporter, Second Series	USA	1992–
CAR	Commonwealth Arbitration Reports	Australia	1905–67, 1968–
Car & P	Carrington and Payne's Reports, Nisi Prius	UK	1823–41
Cas Sett	Cases and Resolutions Concerning Set- tlements and Removals	UK	1685–1733
Cas t Hard	T Lee's Cases tempore Hardwicke, King's Bench	UK	1733–38

Cass Dig	Cassels' Digest, Supreme Court of Canada	Canada	1875–93
CB	Common Bench Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1845–56
CB NS	Common Bench Reports, New Series, Common Pleas	UK	1856–65
CBR	Canadian Bankruptcy Reports	Canada	1920–60
CBR (3d)	Canadian Bankruptcy Reports, Third Series	Canada	1991–98
CBR (4 <sup>th</sup> )	Canadian Bankruptcy Reports, Fourth Series	Canada	1998–
CBR NS	Canadian Bankruptcy Reports, New Series	Canada	1960–90
CCC	Canadian Criminal Cases	Canada	1895–1962
CCC (2d)	Canadian Criminal Cases, Second Series	Canada	1971–83
CCC (3d)	Canadian Criminal Cases, Third Series	Canada	1983–
CCC NS	Canadian Criminal Cases, New Series	Canada	1963–70
CCC Sess Pap	Central Criminal Court Sessions Papers	UK	1834–1913
CCD	Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Decisions	Australia	1974–81
CCLI	Canadian Cases on the Law of Insurance	Canada	1983–91
CCLI (2d)	Canadian Cases on the Law of Insurance, Second Series	Canada	1991–98
CCLI (3d)	Canadian Cases on the Law of Insurance, Third Series	Canada	1998–
CCPA	Reports of Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	USA	1910–82
CCR	County Court Reports	Australia (Vic)	1962–72
CEC	European Community Cases	EU	1989–
Ch	Law Reports, Chancery Division	UK	1891–
Ch Cas	Cases in Chancery	UK	1660–97
Ch Cas in Ch	Choyce Cases in Chancery	UK	1557–1606
Ch Ch	Chancery Chambers Reports, Ontario	Canada	1858–72
Char Cha Cas	Charley's Chamber Cases	UK	1875–76
Char Pr Cas	Charley's New Practice Reports	UK	1875–78
ChD	Law Reports, Chancery Division	UK	1875–90
Chit	Chitty's Practice Reports, King's Bench	UK	1770–97, 1807–22
CILC	Commonwealth International Law Cases	International	1974–
Cl & F	Clark and Finnelly's Reports, House of Lords	UK	1831–46
CL (Q)	Crown Lands Law Reports, Queensland Land Court	Australia (Qld)	1859–1973
Cl Home	Home's Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1735–44
CLR	Commonwealth Law Reports	Australia	1903–
CLR	Construction Law Reports	Canada	1983–92
CLR (2d)	Construction Law Reports, Second Series	Canada	1993–2000

CLR (3d)	Construction Law Reports, Third Series	Canada	2000–
CLSR	Computer Law and Security Report	International	1985–
CMLR	Common Market Law Reports	EU	1962–
Co Rep	Coke’s Reports, King’s Bench	UK	1572–1617
Cock & R	Cockburn and Rowe’s Election Cases	UK	1833
Coll	Collyer’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1844–46
Colles	Colles’ Cases in Parliament	UK	1697–1713
Colt	Coltman’s Registration Cases	UK	1879–85
Com	Comyn’s Reports, King’s Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer	UK	1695–1741
Com Cas	Commercial Cases	UK	1895–1941
Com Law Rep	Common Law Reports	UK	1853–55
Com LR	Commercial Law Reports	UK	1980–92
Comb	Comberbach’s Reports, King’s Bench	UK	1685–98
Con & L	Connor and Lawson’s Reports, Chancery	Ireland	1841–43
Conn	Connecticut Reports	USA	1814–
Conn App	Connecticut Appellate Reports	USA	1983–
Conn Supp	Connecticut Supplement	USA	1935–
Cooke	Cooke’s Practice Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1706–47
Cooke & A	Cooke and Alcock’s Reports, King’s Bench	Ireland	1833–34
Cooke Pr Reg	Cooke’s Practical Register of the Common Pleas	UK	1705–42
Coop Pr Cas	C P Cooper’s Reports, Chancery Practice	UK	1837–38
Coop t Brough	C P Cooper’s Cases tempore Brougham, Chancery	UK	1833–34
Coop t Cott	C P Cooper’s Cases tempore Cottenham, Chancery	UK	1846–48
Corb & D	Corbett and Daniell’s Election Cases	UK	1819
Coup	Couper’s Justiciary Reports	Scotland	1868–85
Cout	Coutlee’s Digest of Cases	Canada	1875–1908
Cowp	Cowper’s Reports, King’s Bench	UK	1774–78
Cox	S C Cox’s Equity Cases	UK	1783–96
Cox & A	Cox and Atkinson’s Registration Appeal Cases	UK	1843–46
Cox CC	E W Cox’s Reports of Cases in Criminal Law	UK	1843–1948
Cox M & H	Cox, Macrae and Hertslet’s County Courts Cases and Appeals	UK	1846–52
CP	Common Pleas Reports, Ontario	Canada	1850–81
CPD	Law Reports, Common Pleas Division	UK	1875–80
CPR	Canadian Patent Reporter	Canada	1941–71
CPR (2d)	Canadian Patent Reporter, Second Series	Canada	1971–84
CPR (3d)	Canadian Patent Reporter, Third Series	Canada	1985–99
CPR (4 <sup>th</sup> )	Canadian Patent Reporter, Fourth Series	Canada	1999–
CPSAR	Commonwealth Public Service Arbitration Reports	Australia	1920–84
CR	Criminal Reports	Canada	1946–67

Cr & J	Crompton and Jervis' Reports, Exchequer	UK	1830–32
Cr & M	Crompton and Meeson's Reports, Exchequer	UK	1832–34
Cr & Ph	Craig and Phillips' Reports, Chancery	UK	1840–41
CR (3d)	Criminal Reports, Third Series	Canada	1978–91
CR (4 <sup>th</sup> )	Criminal Reports, Fourth Series	Canada	1991–96
CR (5 <sup>th</sup> )	Criminal Reports, Fifth Series	Canada	1997–
CR (NS)	Criminal Reports, New Series	Canada	1967–78
Cr App R	Criminal Appeal Reports	UK	1909–
Cr App R (S)	Criminal Appeal Reports (Sentencing)	UK	1979–
Cr M & R	Crompton, Meeson, and Roscoe's Reports, Exchequer	UK	1834–35
Cranch	Cranch's United States Supreme Court Reports	USA	1801–15
Craw & D	Crawford and Dix's Circuit Cases	Ireland	1839–46
Craw & D Abr C	Crawford and Dix's Abridged Cases	Ireland	1837–38
Cress	Cresswell's Insolvency Cases	UK	1827–29
Cripps	Cripps' Church and Clergy Cases	UK	1847–50
Cro Char	Croke's Reports tempore Charles I, King's Bench and Common Pleas	UK	1625–41
Cro Eliz	Croke's Reports tempore Elizabeth I, King's Bench and Common Pleas	UK	1582–1603
Cro Jac	Croke's Reports tempore James I, King's Bench and Common Pleas	UK	1603–25
Crockford	Crockford's Maritime Law Cases	UK, USA	1860–71
CS	Rapports judiciaires officiels de Québec, Cour Supérieure	Canada	1892–1966
CS	Recueils de jurisprudence du Québec, Cour Supérieure	Canada	1967–85
Ct Cl	United States Claims Court Reporter	USA	1983–93
CTBR	Decisions of the Board of Review, Commonwealth Taxation Board of Review	Australia	1937–50
CTBR	Decisions of the Income Tax Board of Review, Commonwealth	Australia	1925–37
CTBR (NS)	Commonwealth Taxation Board of Review Decisions, New Series	Australia	1950–86
CTC	Canada Tax Cases	Canada	1917–
Cun	Cunningham's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1734–36
Curt	Curteis' Ecclesiastical Reporter	UK	1834–44
D	Dunlop, Court of Session Cases, Second Series	Scotland	1838–62
D Falc	Falconer's Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1744–51
Dal	Dalison's Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1486–1580
Dalr	Dalrymple's Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1698–1720
Dan	Daniell's Reports, Exchequer in Equity	UK	1817–23
Dan & L	Danson and Lloyd's Mercantile Cases	UK	1828–29
Dav	Davies' Reports	Ireland	1604–12

Dav & Mer	Davison and Merivale's Reports, Queen's Bench	UK	1843–44
Dav Pat Cas	Davies' Patent Cases	UK	1785–1816
Day	Day's Election Cases	UK	1892–95
DCA	Dorion's Queen's Bench Reports	Canada	1880–84
DCR NSW	New South Wales District Court Re- ports	Australia (NSW)	1952–75
De G	De Gex's Reports, Bankruptcy	UK	1844–50
De G & J	De Gex and Jones' Reports, Chancery	UK	1857–59
De G & Sm	De Gex and Smale's Reports, Chancery	UK	1846–52
De G F & J	De Gex, Fisher and Jones' Reports, Chancery	UK	1859–62
De G J & Sm	De Gex, Jones and Smith's Reports, Chancery	UK	1862–65
De G M & G	De Gex, Macnaghten and Gordon's Reports, Chancery	UK	1851–57
Dea & Sw	Deane and Swabey's Ecclesiastical Re- ports	UK	1855–57
Deac	Deacon's Reports, Bankruptcy	UK	1835–40
Deac & Ch	Deacon and Chitty's Reports, Bank- ruptcy	UK	1832–35
Dears	Dearsly's Crown Cases Reserved	UK	1852–56
Dears & B	Dearsly and Bell's Crown Cases Re- served	UK	1856–58
Deas & A	Deas and Anderson's Decisions	Scotland	1829–32
Del	Delane's Decisions, Revision Courts	UK	1832–35
Den	Denison and Pearce's Crown Cases Re- served	UK	1844–52
Dick	Dickens' Reports, Chancery	UK	1559–1798
Dirl	Dirleton's Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1665–77
DLR	Dominion Law Reports	Canada	1912–55
DLR (2d)	Dominion Law Reports, Second Series	Canada	1956–68
DLR (3d)	Dominion Law Reports, Third Series	Canada	1969–84
DLR (4 <sup>th</sup> )	Dominion Law Reports, Fourth Series	Canada	1984–
Dowl & L	Dowling & Lowndes' Practice Reports	UK	1843–49
DTC	Dominion Tax Cases	Canada	1920–
East	East's Term Reports, King's Bench	UK	1800–12
ECR	Reports of Cases before the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance, Court of Justice of the European Com- munities	EU	1973–
ECR	Reports of Cases before the Court, Court of Justice of the European Com- munities	EU	1954–
EGLR	Estates Gazette Law Reports	UK	1975–
EHRR	European Human Rights Reports	EU	1980–
ELR	Environmental Law Reporter of New South Wales	Australia (NSW)	1981–83
EMLR	Entertainment and Media Law Reports	UK	1993–
EOC	Equal Opportunity Cases	Australia	1984–
Eq Cas Abr	General Abridgment of Cases in Equity	UK	1677–1744
Eq Rep	Equity Reports	UK	1853–55

ER	English Reports	UK	1220–1867
Eur Court HR	Reports of Judgments and Decisions, European Court of Human Rights	Council of Europe	1996–
Eur Court HR (ser A)	Judgments and Decisions, European Court of Human Rights	Council of Europe	1960–95
Eur Court HR (ser B)	Pleadings, Oral Arguments and Documents, European Court of Human Rights	Council of Europe	1960–88
Ex	Exchequer Reports	UK	1847–56
Ex CR	Canada Law Reports, Exchequer Court	Canada	1923–70
Ex CR	Reports of the Exchequer Court of Canada	Canada	1876–1922
Ex D	Law Reports, Exchequer Division	UK	1875–80
F	Federal Reporter	USA	1880–1924
F	Food’s Reports of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope	South Africa	1879–80
F	Fraser’s Court of Session Cases, Fifth Series	Scotland	1898–1906
F & F	Foster and Finlason’s Reports, Nisi Prius	UK	1856–67
F 2d	Federal Reporter, Second Series	USA	1924–1993
F 3d	Federal Reporter, Third Series	USA	1993–
F Supp	Federal Supplement (District Court Reports)	USA	1932–
Fac Dec	Faculty Decisions, Octavo Series	Scotland	1825–41
Falc & F	Falconer and Fitzherbert’s Election Cases	UK	1835–38
Fam	Law Reports, Family Division	UK	1972–
Fam LR	Family Law Reports	Australia	1976–
FC	Canada Federal Court Reports	Canada	1971–
FC	Faculty Collection, New Series	UK	1808–25
FC	Faculty Collection, Old Series	UK	1752–1808
FCR	Family Court Reporter	UK	1987–
FCR	Federal Court Reports	Australia	1984–
Fed Cas	Federal Cases	USA	1789–1880
Fed Claims Rep	United States Federal Claims Reporter	USA	1993–
Ferg Cons	Ferguson’s Consistorial Decisions	Scotland	1691–1817
Fitzg	Fitz-Gibbons’ Reports, King’s Bench	UK	1728–33
Fl & K	Flanagan and Kelly’s Reports, Rolls Court	Ireland	1840–42
Fla R	Florida Reports	USA	1846–48
Fla Supp	Florida Supplement	USA	1952–
FLC	Australian Family Law Cases	Australia	1976–
FLR	Federal Law Reports	Australia	1956–
Fol Dic	Kames and Woodhouselee’s Dictionary of Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1540–1796
Fonbl	Fonblanque’s Reports, Bankruptcy	UK	1849–52
Forbes	Forbes’ Decisions	Scotland	1705–13
Forr	Forrest’s Reports, Exchequer	UK	1800–01
Fort	Fortescue’s Reports	UK	1695–1738
Fost	Foster’s Crown Cases	UK	1743–61

Fount	Fountainhall's Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1678–1712
Fox & S	M C Fox and T B C Smith's Reports, King's Bench	Ireland	1822–24
Fox & S Reg	J S Fox and C L Smith's Registration Cases	UK	1886–95
Fox Pat C	Fox's Patent, Trade Mark, Design and Copyright Cases	Canada	1940–71
Fras	S Fraser's Election Cases	UK	1776–77
FRD	Federal Rules Decisions	USA	1941–88
Freem Ch	Freeman's Reports, Chancery	UK	1660–1706
Freem KB	Freeman's Reports, King's Bench and Common Pleas	UK	1670–1704
FRNZ	Family Reports of New Zealand (Brooker and Friend)	New Zealand	1983–
FSR	Fleet Street Reports	UK	1963–
FTLR	Financial Times Law Reports	UK	1986–88
FTR	Australian Federal Tax Reporter	Australia	1969–
G	Gregorowski's Reports of the High Court of the Orange Free State	South Africa	1883–87
G Coop	G Cooper's Reports, Chancery	UK	1792–1815
Ga	Georgia Reports	USA	1846–
Ga App	Georgia Appeals Reports	USA	1907–
Gal	Gale's Reports, Exchequer	UK	1835–36
Gal & Dav	Gale and Davison's Reports, Queen's Bench	UK	1841–43
Gaz LR	Gazette Law Reports	New Zealand	1898–1953
Giff	Giffard's Reports, Chancery	UK	1856–65
Gil & Fal	Gilmour and Falconer's Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1661–66, 1681–86
Gilb Ch	Gilbert's Reports, Chancery and Exchequer	UK	1705–26
Gilb KB	Gilbert's Cases, King's Bench	UK	1713–15
Gl & J	Glyn and Jameson's Cases in Bankruptcy	UK	1819–28
Glan El Cas	Glanville's Election Cases	UK	1623–24
Glas	Glascocock's Miscellaneous Reports	Ireland	1831–32
Godb	Godbolt's Reports	UK	1575–1638
Gould	Gouldsborough's Reports	UK	1586–1602
Gow	Gow's Reports, Nisi Prius	UK	1818–20
Gr	Grant's Upper Canada Chancery Reports	Canada	1849–81
Grif Pat Cas	Griffin's Patent Cases	UK	1866–87
Gwill	Gwillim's Tithe Cases	UK	1224–1824
GWLD	South African Law Reports, Griqualand West Local Division	South Africa	1910–46
GWR	Reports of the High Court of Griqualand West	South Africa	1882–1910
H	Hertzog's Reports of the High Court of the South African Republic	South Africa	1893
H & Tw	Hall and Twells' Reports, Chancery	UK	1849–50

H Bl	Henry Blackstone's Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1788–96
Hag Adm	Haggard's Reports, Admiralty	UK	1822–38
Hag Con	Haggard's Consistorial Reports	UK	1789–1821
Hag Ecc	Haggard's Ecclesiastical Reports	UK	1827–33
Hailes	Hailes' Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1766–91
Hale PC	Hale's Pleas of the Crown	UK	1736
Har & Ruth	Harrison and Rutherford's Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1865–66
Har & Woll	Harrison and Wollaston's Reports, King's Bench and Bail Court	UK	1835–36
Harc	Harcarse's Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1681–91
Hardres	Hardres' Reports, Exchequer	UK	1655–69
Hare	Hare's Reports, Chancery	UK	1841–53
Haw	Hawaii Reports	USA	1847–
Haw App	Hawaii Appellate Reports	USA	1980–94
Hay & Marr	Hay and Marriott's Decisions, Admiralty	UK	1776–79
Hayes	Hayes' Reports, Exchequer	Ireland	1830–32
Hayes & Jo	Hayes and Jones's Reports, Exchequer	Ireland	1832–34
HBR	Hansell's Reports of Bankruptcy and Companies Winding-Up Cases	UK	1915–43
HEC	Hodgin's Election Reports	Canada	1871–79
Hem & M	Hemming and Miller's Reports, Chancery	UK	1862–65
Het	Hetley's Reports	UK	1627–32
HL Cas	House of Lords Cases	UK	1847–66
HLR	Housing Law Reports	UK	1982–
Hob	Hobart's Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1603–25
Hodges	Hodges' Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1835–37
Hog	Hogan's Reports, Rolls Court	Ireland	1816–34
Holt Adm	W Holt's Rule of the Road Cases, Admiralty	UK	1863–67
Holt Eq	W Holt's Equity Reports	UK	1845
Holt KB	Sir John Holt's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1688–1711
Holt NP	F Holt's Reports, Nisi Prius	UK	1815–17
Hop & C	Hopwood and Coltman's Registration Cases	UK	1868–78
Hop & Ph	Hopwood and Philbrick's Registration Cases	UK	1863–67
Horn & H	Horn and Hurlstone's Reports, Exchequer	UK	1838–39
Hov Supp	Hoveden's Supplement to Vesey Junior's Reports, Chancery	UK	1789–1817
How Ch Pr	Howard's Chancery Practice	Ireland	1619–1775
How EE	Howard's Equity Practice, Exchequer	Ireland	1760
Hud & B	Hudson and Brooke's Reports, King's Bench	Ireland	1827–31
Hume	Hume's Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1781–1822
Hunt	Hunter's Torrens Cases	Australia, Canada, New Zealand	1865–93

Hurl & C	Hurlstone and Coltman's Reports, Exchequer	UK	1862–66
Hurl & N	Hurlstone and Norman's Reports, Exchequer	UK	1856–62
Hurl & W	Hurlstone and Walmsley's Reports, Exchequer	UK	1840–41
Hut	Hutton's Reports	UK	1612–39
IChR	Irish Reports, Second Series, Irish Chancery Reports	Ireland	1850–66
ICJ Pleadings	International Court of Justice, Pleadings, Oral Arguments, Documents	International	1946–
ICJ Rep	International Court of Justice, Reports of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders	International	1946–
ICLR	Irish Reports, Second Series, Irish Common Law Reports	Ireland	1850–66
ICR	Industrial Cases Reports	UK	1972–
ICR	Irish Circuit Reports	Ireland	1841–43
Idaho	Idaho Reports	USA	1866–
IEqR	Irish Reports, First Series, Irish Equity Reports	Ireland	1838–50
Ill	Illinois Reports	USA	1849–1971
Ill 2d	Illinois Reports, Second Series	USA	1971–
Ill App	Illinois Appellate Court Reports	USA	1877–1953
Ill App 2d	Illinois Appellate Court Reports, Second Series	USA	1953–72
Ill App 3d	Illinois Appellate Court Reports, Third Series	USA	1972–
Ill Ct C	Illinois Court of Claims Reports	USA	1889–
ILR	Canadian Insurance Law Reporter	Canada	1934–
ILR	International Law Reports	International	1950–
ILR	Irish Reports, First Series, Irish Law Reports	Ireland	1838–50
ILRM	Irish Law Reports Monthly	Ireland	1981–
ILT	Irish Law Times	Ireland	1867–1980
Imm AR	Immigration Appeals	UK	1972–
Ind App	Indiana Appellate Court Reports	USA	1890–1979
IPR	Intellectual Property Reports	Australia	1982–
IR	Industrial Reports	Australia	1982–
IR	Irish Reports, Fifth Series	Ireland	1894–
IR	Irish Reports, Fourth Series, Law Reports, Ireland	Ireland	1878–93
Ir Cir Rep	Reports of Irish Circuit Cases	Ireland	1841–43
IR CL	Irish Reports, Third Series, Irish Reports, Common Law	Ireland	1866–78
IR Eq	Irish Reports, Third Series, Irish Reports, Equity	Ireland	1866–78
IR R & L	Irish Reports, Registry Appeals in the Court of Exchequer Chamber and Appeals in the Court for Land Cases Reserved	Ireland	1868–76

Iran-US Cl Trib Rep	Iran-United States Claims Tribunal Reports	International	1981–
IRLR	Industrial Relations Law Reports	UK	1972–
Irv	Irvine’s Judiciary Reports	Scotland	1851–68
ITDA	Income Tax Decisions of Australasia	Australia	1891–1927
ITLR	Irish Times Law Reports	Ireland	1989–
ITR	Industrial Tribunal Reports	UK	1966–78
J Bridg	Sir John Bridgman’s Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1613–21
J Shaw	J Shaw’s Judiciary Reports	Scotland	1848–51
Jac	Jacob’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1821–22
Jac & W	Jacob and Walker’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1819–21
JC	Session Cases, Court of Justiciary	Scotland	1917–
JDR	Juta’s Daily Reporter, Cape Provincial Division	South Africa	1915–25
Jebb	Jebb’s Crown Cases Reserved	Ireland	1822–40
Jebb & B	Jebb and Bourke’s Reports, Queen’s Bench	Ireland	1841–42
Jebb & S	Jebb and Symes’ Reports, Queen’s Bench and Exchequer	Ireland	1838–41
Jenk	Jenkins’ Reports	Ireland	1220–1623
John	Johnson’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1858–60
John & H	Johnson and Hemming’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1859–62
John Ch	Johnson’s Chancery Reports, New York	USA	1814–23
Jones	T Jones’ Reports, Exchequer	Ireland	1834–38
Jones & C	Jones and Carey’s Reports, Exchequer	Ireland	1838–39
Jones & La T	Jones and La Touche’s Reports, Chancery	Ireland	1844–46
JP	Justices of the Peace Reports	UK	1837–1926
Jur	Jurist Reports	UK	1838–55
Jur NS	Jurist Reports, New Series	UK	1856–67
K	Kotze’s Reports on the High Court of the Transvaal Province	South Africa	1877–81
K & F NSW	Knox and Fitzharding’s Reports, New South Wales	Australia (NSW)	1878–79
Kames Rem Dec	Kames’ Remarkable Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1716–28
Kames Sel Dec	Kames’ Select Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1752–68
Kan	Kansas Reports	USA	1862–
Kan App	Kansas Court of Appeals Reports	USA	1895–1901
Kan App 2d	Kansas Court of Appeals Reports, Second Series	USA	1977–
Kay	Kay’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1853–54
Kay & J	Kay and Johnson’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1854–58
KB	Law Reports, King’s Bench Division	UK	1901–52
Keane & G	Keane and Grant’s Registration Cases	UK	1854–62
Keb	Keble’s Reports	UK	1661–79
Keen	Keen’s Reports, Rolls Court	UK	1836–38
Keil	Keilwey’s Reports, King’s Bench	UK	1496–1531

Kel	Sir John Kelynge's Reports, Crown Cases	UK	1662–69
Kel W	W Kelynge's Reports, Chancery and King's Bench	UK	1730–35
Keny	Kenyon's Notes of Cases, King's Bench	UK	1753–59
Kilk	Kilkerran's Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1738–52
KIR	Knight's Industrial Reports	UK	1966–74
Kn	Knapp's Reports, Privy Council	UK	1829–36
Kn & O	Knapp and Ombler's Election Cases	UK	1834–35
Knox (NSW)	Knox's Supreme Court Reports	Australia (NSW)	1877
Konst & W	Konstam and Ward's Reports of Rating Appeals	UK	1909–12
Rat App			
Konst Rat App	Konstam's Reports of Rating Appeals	UK	1904–08
L Ed	United States Supreme Court Reports, Lawyer's Edition	USA	1790–1956
L Ed 2d	United States Supreme Court Reports, Lawyer's Edition, Second Edition	USA	1956–
La	Louisiana Reports	USA	1901–72
LACC	Land Appeal Court Cases	Australia (NSW)	1890–1921
Lane	Lane's Reports, Exchequer	UK	1605–11
Lat	Latch's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1625–28
Law Rec	Law Recorder (Ireland), First Series	Ireland	1827–31
Law Rec NS	Law Recorder (Ireland), New Series	Ireland	1833–38
Laws Reg Cas	Lawson's Registration Cases	UK	1885–1914
LC Rep	Lower Canada Reports	Canada	1851–88
LCJ	Lower Canada Jurist	Canada	1857–91
Ld Raym	Lord Raymond's Reports, King's Bench and Common Pleas	UK	1694–1732
LDB	Legal Decisions Affecting Bankers	UK	1900–66, 1987–88, 1991–
Le & Ca	Leigh and Cave's Crown Cases Reserved	UK	1861–65
Leach	Leach's Crown Cases	UK	1730–1815
Lee	Sir G Lee's Ecclesiastical Judgments	UK	1752–58
Legge	Legge's Supreme Court Cases	Australia (NSW)	1825–62
Leo	Leonard's Reports, King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer	UK	1540–1615
Lev	Levinz's Reports, King's Bench and Common Pleas	UK	1660–97
Lewin	Lewin's Crown Cases on the Northern Circuit	UK	1822–38
Ley	Ley's Reports	UK	1608–29
LGATR (NSW)	Local Government Appeals Tribunal Reports	Australia (NSW)	1972–
LGERA	Local Government and Environmental Reports of Australia	Australia	1993–
LGR	Local Government Reports	UK	1903–98, 1999–

LGR (NSW)	Local Government Reports	Australia (NSW)	1911–56
LGRA	Local Government Reports of Australia	Australia	1956–93
Lilly	Lilly's Reports and Pleadings of Cases in Assize	UK	1688–93
Litt	Littleton's Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1626–32
LJ Adm	Law Journal Reports, Admiralty	UK	1832–46
LJ Bey	Law Journal Reports, Bankruptcy	UK	1832–46
LJ Ch	Law Journal Reports, Chancery	UK	1832–46
LJ CP	Law Journal Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1832–46
LJ Eccl	Law Journal Reports, Ecclesiastical	UK	1832–46
LJ Ex	Law Journal Reports, Exchequer	UK	1832–46
LJ Ex Eq	Law Journal Reports, Exchequer in Eq- uity	UK	1832–46
LJ KB	Law Journal Reports, King's Bench	UK	1832–46
LJ MC	Law Journal, Magistrates' Cases	UK	1832–46
LJ P	Law Journal, Probate, Divorce and Admiralty	UK	1875–
LJ P M & A	Law Journal Reports, Probate, Matri- monial and Admiralty	UK	1832–46
LJ P & M	Law Journal Reports, Probate and Mat- rimonial	UK	1832–46
LJ PC	Law Journal Reports, Privy Council	UK	1832–46
LJ QB	Law Journal Reports, Queen's Bench	UK	1832–46
LJR	Law Journal Reports	UK	1947–49
LI & G t Plunk	Lloyd and Goold's Reports tempore Plunkett, Chancery	Ireland	1834–39
LI & G t Sug	Lloyd and Goold's Reports tempore Sugden, Chancery	Ireland	1834–39
LI & W	Lloyd and Welsby's Mercantile Cases	UK	1829–30
LI L Rep	Lloyd's List Law Reports	UK	1919–51
LI Pri Cas	Lloyd's Reports of Prize Cases	UK	1914–24
Lloyd's Rep	Lloyd's Law Reports	UK	1951–
LLR	Leader Law Reports	South Africa	1909–10
Lofft	Lofft's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1772–74
Long & T	Longfield and Townsend's Reports, Exchequer	Ireland	1841–42
Lownd & M	Bail Court Cases	UK	1852–54
Lownd M & P	Lowndes, Maxwell, and Pollock's Re- ports, Bail Court and Practice	UK	1850–51
LR (NSW)	Law Reports, New South Wales	Australia (NSW)	1880–1900
LR A & E	Law Reports, Admiralty and Ecclesias- tical Cases	UK	1865–75
LR CCR	Law Reports, Crown Cases Reserved	UK	1865–75
LR Ch App	Law Reports, Chancery Appeal Cases	UK	1865–75
LR CP	Law Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1865–75
LR Eq	Law Reports, Equity Cases	UK	1865–75
LR Ex	Law Reports, Exchequer	UK	1865–75
LR HL	Law Reports, English and Irish Appeals and Peerage Claims, House of Lords	UK	1866–75
LR Ind App	Law Reports, Indian Appeals, Privy Council	UK	1873–1950

LR Ind App Supp Vol	Law Reports, Indian Appeals, Privy Council, Supplementary Volume	UK	1872–73
LR Ir	Law Reports, Ireland, Chancery and Common Law	Ireland	1877–93
LR P & D	Law Reports, Probate and Divorce	UK	1865–75
LR PC	Law Reports, Privy Council Appeals	UK	1865–75
LR QB	Law Reports, Queen’s Bench	UK	1865–75
LR RP	Law Reports Restrictive Practices	UK	1957–72
LR Sc & Div	Law Reports, Scotch and Divorce Appeals, House of Lords	UK	1866–75
LRC	Law Reports of the Commonwealth	International	1993–
LS Gaz R	Law Society’s Gazette Reports	UK	1903–93
LSJS	Law Society Judgment Scheme	Australia (SA)	1948–
LT	Law Times Reports	UK	1859–1947
LT OS	Law Times Reports, Old Series	UK	1843–59
Lud El Cas	Luders’ Election Cases	UK	1784–87
Lumley PL Cas	Lumley’s Poor Law Cases	UK	1834–42
Lush	Lushington’s Reports, Admiralty	UK	1859–1962
Lut	Sir E Lutwyche’s Entries and Reports	UK	1682–1704
Lut Reg Cas	AJ Lutwyche’s Registration Cases	UK	1843–53
M	Macpherson’s Court of Session Cases, Third Series	Scotland	1862–73
M	Menzies’ Reports of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope	South Africa	1828–49
M & S	Maule and Selwyn’s Reports, King’s Bench	UK	1813–17
M & W	Meeson and Welsby’s Reports, Exchequer	UK	1836–47
M’Cle	M’Cleland’s Reports, Exchequer	UK	1824
M’Cle & Y	M’Cleland and Younge’s Reports, Exchequer	UK	1824–25
Mac	Macassey’s New Zealand Reports	New Zealand	1861–72
Mac & G	Macnaghten and Gordon’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1849–52
Macf	Macfarlane’s Jury Trials, Court of Session	Scotland	1838–39
MacG	MacGillivray’s Copyright Cases	UK	1901–49
Macl & R	Maclean and Robinson’s Scotch Appeals, House of Lords	UK	1839
Macq	Macqueen’s Reports of Scotch Appeals, House of Lords	UK	1847–65
Macr & H	Macrae and Hertslet’s Insolvency Cases	UK	1847–52
Macr Pat Cas	Macrory’s Patent Cases	UK	1841–56
Madd	Maddock’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1815–22
Man & G	Manning and Granger’s Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1840–44
Man & Ry KB	Manning and Ryland’s Reports, King’s Bench	UK	1827–30
Man & Ry MC	Manning and Ryland’s Magistrates’ Cases	UK	1827–30

Man LR	Manitoba Law Reports	Canada	1884–90
Man R	Manitoba Reports	Canada	1890–1962
Man R (2d)	Manitoba Reports, Second Series	Canada	1979–
Man R t Wood	Manitoba Reports tempore Wood	Canada	1875–83
Mans	Manson’s Bankruptcy and Companies Winding-Up Cases	UK	1894–1914
March NC	March’s Reports, King’s Bench and Common Pleas	UK	1639–42
Marsh	Marshall’s Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1813–16
Mass	Massachusetts Reports	USA	1869–
Mass App Ct	Massachusetts Appeals Court Reports	USA	1972–
Mass App Div	Appellate Division Reports	USA	1980–
Mayn	Maynard’s Reports	UK	1273–1326
MCC	Mining Commissioner’s Cases, Ontario	Canada	1906–17
MCD	Magistrates’ Court Decisions	New Zealand	1939–80
MCR	Montreal Condensed Reports	Canada	1854
Md	Maryland Reports	USA	1797–
Md App	Maryland Appellate Reports	USA	1967–
Meg	Megone’s Companies Acts Cases	UK	1888–91
Mer	Merivale’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1815–17
Mich	Michigan Reports	USA	1847–
Mich App	Michigan Appeals Reports	USA	1965–
Milw	Milward’s Ecclesiastical Reports	Ireland	1819–42
Minn	Minnesota Reports	USA	1851–1977
Misc	New York Miscellaneous Reports	USA	1892–1942
Miss	Mississippi Reports	USA	1818–1966
MJ	Military Justice Reporter	USA	1975–
MLR QB	Montreal Law Reports, Queen’s Bench	Canada	1884–91
MLR SC	Montreal Law Reports, Superior Court	Canada	1885–91
MM Cas	Martin’s Reports of Mining Cases	Canada	1902–08
Mo	Missouri Reports	USA	1843–91
Mod	Modern Reports	UK	1669–1732
Mol	Molloy’s Reports, Chancery	Ireland	1827–31
Mont	Montagu’s Reports, Bankruptcy	Ireland	1829–32
Mont	Montana Reports	USA	1868–
Mont & A	Montagu and Ayrton’s Reports, Bankruptcy	UK	1833–38
Mont & B	Montagu and Bligh’s Reports, Bankruptcy	UK	1832–33
Mont & Ch	Montagu and Chitty’s Reports, Bankruptcy	UK	1838–40
Mont & M	Montagu and MacArthur’s Reports, Bankruptcy	UK	1828–29
Mont D & De G Bey	Montagu, Deacon, and De Gex’s Reports, Bankruptcy	UK	1840–44
Moo	Moore’s Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1818–27
Moo & P	Moore and Payne’s Common Pleas Reports	UK	1827–31
Moo & S	Moore and Scott’s Common Pleas Reports	UK	1831–34

Moo Ind App	Moore's Indian Appeal Cases, Privy Council	UK	1836–72
Moo KB	Sir F Moore's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1519–1621
Moo PC	Moore's Privy Council Cases	UK	1836–62
Moo PC NS	Moore's Privy Council Cases, New Series	UK	1862–73
Mood & M	Moody and Malkin's Reports, Nisi Prius	UK	1826–30
Mood & R	Moody and Robinson's Reports, Nisi Prius	UK	1830–44
Mood CC	Moody's Crown Cases Reserved	UK	1824–44
Mor	Moore's Dictionary of Decisions, Court of Session	Scotland	1540–1808
Morr	Morrell's Bankruptcy Reports	UK	1884–93
Mos	Moseley's Reports, Chancery	UK	1726–31
MPR	Maritime Provinces Reports	Canada	1929–68
Mun Rep	Municipal Reports	Canada	1833–78
Mur	Murray's Reports, Jury Court	Scotland	1815–30
Mur & H	Murphy and Hurlstone's Reports, Exchequer	UK	1836–37
MVR	Motor Vehicle Reports	Australia	1984–
My & Cr	Mylne and Craig's Reports, Chancery	UK	1835–41
My & K	Mylne and Keen's Reports, Chancery	UK	1832–35
N & S	Nicholls and Stops' Reports, Supreme Court of Tasmania	Australia (Tas)	1897–1904
NAC	Native Appeal Cases	South Africa	1894–1929
NB Eq Rep	New Brunswick Equity Reports	Canada	1894–1911
NBR	New Brunswick Reports	Canada	1825–1928
NBR (2d)	New Brunswick Reports, Second Series	Canada	1969–
NC	North Carolina Reports	USA	1868–
NC App	North Carolina Court of Appeals Reports	USA	1968–
ND	North Dakota Reports	USA	1890–1953
NE	North Eastern Reporter	USA	1885–1936
NE 2d	North Eastern Reporter, Second Series	USA	1936–
Neb	Nebraska Reports	USA	1860–
Nels	Nelson's Reports, Chancery	UK	1625–93
Nev	Nevada Reports	USA	1865–
Nev & M KB	Neville and Manning's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1832–36
Nev & M MC	Neville and Manning's Magistrates' Cases	UK	1832–36
Nev & P KB	Neville and Perry's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1836–38
Nev & P MC	Neville and Perry's Magistrates' Cases	UK	1836–37
New Mag Cas	Reports of New Magistrates' Cases	UK	1844–51
New Pract Cas	Reports of New Practice Cases	UK	1844–48
New Rep	New Reports	UK	1862–65
New Sess Cas	New Sessions Magistrates' Cases	UK	1844–51
Nfld & PEIR	Newfoundland & Prince Edward Island Reports	Canada	1970–
Nfld LR	Newfoundland Law Reports	UK	1817–1946

# 136 Appendix — Law Reports Abbreviations

NH	New Hampshire Reports	USA	1816–
NI	Northern Ireland Law Reports	UK	1925–
NJ	New Jersey Reports	USA	1948–
NJ Super	New Jersey Superior Court Reports	USA	1948–
NLR	Natal Law Reports	South Africa	1869–1910
NM	New Mexico Reports	USA	1881–
Nolan	Nolan’s Magistrates’ Cases	UK	1791–92
Noy	Noy’s Reports, King’s Bench	UK	1559–1649
NPD	South African Law Reports, Natal Provincial Division	South Africa	1911–47
NSR	Nova Scotia Reports	Canada	1834–1929, 1965–69
NSR (2d)	Nova Scotia Reports, Second Series	Canada	1970–
NSW Adm	New South Wales Law Reports, Vice-Admiralty	Australia (NSW)	1880–1900
NSW Bky	New South Wales Bankruptcy Cases	Australia (NSW)	1893–99
NSW Bky & C	New South Wales Bankruptcy and Company Cases	Australia (NSW)	1891–93
NSW Bky C & P	New South Wales Bankruptcy, Company and Probate Cases	Australia (NSW)	1893–99
NSW CCR	New South Wales Compensation Court Reports	Australia (NSW)	1985–
NSW ConvR	New South Wales Conveyancing Cases	Australia (NSW)	1980–
NSW Eq	New South Wales Law Reports, Equity	Australia (NSW)	1880–1900
NSW Land App Cts	New South Wales Land Appeal Courts	Australia (NSW)	1890–1921
NSW LVR	Land and Valuation Court Reports, New South Wales	Australia (NSW)	1922–70
NSWLR	New South Wales Law Reports	Australia (NSW)	1971–
NSWR	New South Wales Reports	Australia (NSW)	1960–70
NSWSCR (Eq)	New South Wales Supreme Court Reports, Equity	Australia (NSW)	1862–76
NSWSCR (L)	New South Wales Supreme Court Reports, Law	Australia (NSW)	1862–76
NSWSCR NS	New South Wales Supreme Court Reports, New Series	Australia (NSW)	1878–79
NTJ	Northern Territory Supreme Court Judgments	Australia (NT)	1951–76
NTLR	Northern Territory Law Reports	Australia (NT)	1992–
NTR	Northern Territory Reports	Australia (NT)	1979–
NW	North Western Reporter	USA	1879–1942
NW 2d	North Western Reporter, Second Series	USA	1942–
NWTR	Northwest Territories Reports	Canada	1983–
NY Rep	New York Reports	USA	1847–1955
NY Rep 2d	New York Reports, Second Series	USA	1956–

NYS	New York Supplement	USA	1888–1938
NYS 2d	New York Supplement, Second Series	USA	1938–
NZ Jur	New Zealand Jurist, Supreme Court	New Zealand	1873–75
NZ Jur (NS)	New Zealand Jurist Reports, New Series	New Zealand	1875–79
NZBLC	New Zealand Business Law Cases	New Zealand	1984–
NZCA	New Zealand Court of Appeal Reports	New Zealand	1867–77
NZCLC	New Zealand Company Law Cases	New Zealand	1981–
NZFLR	New Zealand Family Law Reports	New Zealand	1981–
NZLR	New Zealand Law Reports	New Zealand	1883–
NZPCC	New Zealand Privy Council Cases	New Zealand	1840–1932
O Bridg	Sir Orlando Bridgman’s Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1660–67
O’M & H	O’Malley and Hardcastle’s Election Petitions	UK	1869–1929
OAC	Ontario Appeal Cases	Canada	1984–
OB & F	Ollivier, Bell and Fitzgerald’s Reports of Cases	New Zealand	1878–80
OBSP	Old Bailey Sessions Papers	UK	1714–1833
OFS	Reports of the High Court of the Orange Free State	South Africa	1879–83
Ohio	Ohio Reports	USA	1823–51
Ohio B	Ohio Bar Reports	USA	1988–91
Ohio St	Ohio State Reports	USA	1852–1964
Ohio St 2d	Ohio State Reports, Second Series	USA	1964–82
Ohio St 3d	Ohio State Reports, Third Series	USA	1991–
Okla	Oklahoma Reports	USA	1890–1953
OLR	Ontario Law Reports	Canada	1901–31
OPD	South African Law Reports, Orange Free State Provincial Division	South Africa	1910–46
OR	Official Reports of the South African Republic	South Africa	1894–99
OR	Ontario Reports	Canada	1882–1900, 1931–73
OR (2d)	Ontario Reports, Second Series	Canada	1974–90
OR (3d)	Ontario Reports, Third Series	Canada	1991–
ORC	Reports of the High Court of the Orange River Colony	South Africa	1903–10
Ore App	Oregon Reports	USA	1853–
Ow	Owen’s Reports, King’s Bench and Common Pleas	UK	1556–1615
OWN	Ontario Weekly Notes	Canada	1909–62
OWR	Ontario Weekly Reporter	Canada	1902–16
P	Law Reports, Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division	UK	1891–1971
P	Pacific Reporter	USA	1883–1931

P & CR	Property, Planning and Compensation Reports	UK	1949–
P 2d	Pacific Reporter, Second Series	USA	1931–
P Wms	Peere Williams' Reports, Chancery and King's Bench	UK	1695–1735
Pa	Pennsylvania State Reports	USA	1845–
Paige Ch	Paige's Chancery Reports, New York	USA	1828–45
Palm	Palmer's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1619–29
Park	Parker's Reports, Exchequer	UK	1743–67
Pat	Paton's Scotch Appeals, House of Lords	UK	1726–1821
Paters	Paterson's Reports of Scotch Appeals, House of Lords	UK	1851–73
PCC	Palmer's Company Cases	UK	1985–89
PCIJ	Publications of the Permanent Court of International Justice	International	1922–46
PD	Law Reports, Probate Division	UK	1875–90
Peake	Peake's Reports, Nisi Prius	UK	1790–94
Peake Add Cas	Peake's Additional Cases, Nisi Prius	UK	1795–1812
Peck	Peckwell's Election Cases	UK	1802–06
PEI	Peters' Prince Edward Island Reports	Canada	1850–72
Pelham	Pelham Reports, South Australia	Australia (SA)	1865–66
Per & Dav	Perry and Davison's Reports, Queen's Bench	UK	1838–41
Per & K	Perry and Knapp's Election Cases	UK	1833
Per P	Perrault's Prevoste de Québec	Canada	1726–59
Petty Sessions Review	Petty Sessions Review	Australia (NSW)	1967–
Ph	Phillips' Reports, Chancery	UK	1841–49
Ph El Cas	Phillips' Election Cases	UK	1780–81
Phil Ecc	J Phillimore's Ecclesiastical Reports	UK	1809–21
Phil Judg	Sir R Phillimore's Principal Ecclesiastical Judgments	UK	1867–75
Pig & R	Pigott and Rodwell's Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1843–45
Pitc	Pitcairn's Criminal Trials	Scotland	1488–1624
Plow	Plowden's Reports	UK	1550–80
PNGLR	Papua New Guinea Law Reports	PNG	1971–
Poll	Pollexfen's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1669–85
Pop	Popham's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1592–1627
Pow R & D	Power, Rodwell and Dew's Election Cases	UK	1847–56
PP & CR	Property Planning and Compensation Reports	UK	1986–
PR	Québec Practice Reports	Canada	1897–1982
Prec Ch	Precedents in Chancery	UK	1689–1722
Price	Price's Reports, Exchequer	UK	1814–24
Price MC	Price's Mining Commissioner's Cases	Canada	1906–10
PRNZ	Procedure Reports of New Zealand	New Zealand	1983–

Py R	Pykes' Lower Canada Reports, King's Bench	Canada	1809–1910
Q ConvR	Queensland Conveyancing Reports	Australia (Qld)	1982–
QAR	Queensland Administrative Reports	Australia (Qld)	1992–
QB	Adolphus and Ellis' Queen's Bench Reports, New Series	UK	1841–52
QB	Law Reports, Queen's Bench Division	UK	1891–1900, 1952–
QBD	Law Reports, Queen's Bench Division	UK	1875–90
QCR	Queensland Criminal Reports	Australia (Qld)	1860–1907
Qd R	Queensland Reports	Australia (Qld)	1958–
QJP Rep	Queensland Justice of the Peace and Local Authorities' Journal, Reports	Australia (Qld)	1907–68
QJP Rep	Queensland Justice of the Peace and Reports	Australia (Qld)	1969–72
QLCR	Queensland Land Court Reports	Australia (Qld)	1974–
Qld Lawyer Rep	Queensland Lawyer, Reports	Australia (Qld)	1973–
QLJ	Queensland Law Journal and Reports	Australia (Qld)	1881–1901
QLR	Québec Law Reports	Canada	1875–91
QLR	Queensland Law Reporter	Australia (Qld)	1972–76
QLR (Beor)	Queensland Law Reports by Beor	Australia (Qld)	1876–78
QPLR	Queensland Planning Law Reports	Australia (Qld)	1981–
QSCR	Queensland Supreme Court Reports	Australia (Qld)	1860–81
QSR	Queensland State Reports	Australia (Qld)	1902–57
QWN	Queensland Weekly Notes	Australia (Qld)	1908–72
R	Rettie's Court of Session, Judiciary and House of Lords Cases, Fourth Series	Scotland	1873–98
R	Roscoe's Reports of the Supreme Court of Good Hope	South Africa	1861–78
R	The Reports	UK	1893–95
R & IT	Rating and Income Tax Reports	UK	1924–60
RA	Ratings Appeals	UK	1962–
RAC	Ramsay's Appeal Cases	Canada	1873–86
Rast	Rastell's Entries	UK	1566
Rayn	Rayner's Tithes Cases	UK	1575–1782
Real Prop Cas	Real Property Cases	UK	1843–48
Rep Ch	Reports in Chancery	UK	1615–1710
Rep US Tax Court	Reports of the United States Tax Court	USA	1942–69, 1970–

Reserv Cas	Reserved Cases	Ireland	1860–64
RFL	Reports of Family Law	Canada	1971–78
RFL (2d)	Reports of Family Law, Second Series	Canada	1978–86
RFL (3d)	Reports of Family Law, Third Series	Canada	1986–94
RFL (4 <sup>th</sup> )	Reports of Family Law, Fourth Series	Canada	1994–
RI	Rhode Island Reports	USA	1828–
RIAA	United Nations Reports of International Arbitral Awards	International	1948–
Rick & M	Rickards and Michael’s Locus Standi Reports	UK	1885–89
Rick & S	Rickards and Saunders’ Locus Standi Reports	UK	1890–94
Ridg L & S	Ridgeway, Lapp and Schoales’ Reports	Ireland	1793–95
Ridg Parl Rep	Ridgeway’s Parliamentary Reports	Ireland	1784–96
Ridge t Hard	Ridgeway’s Reports tempore Hard- wicke, King’s Bench and Chancery	UK	1744–46
Ritch Eq Rep	Ritchie’s Equity Reports, Nova Scotia	Canada	1872–82
RJQ	Recueils de jurisprudence du Québec	Canada	1986–
RJRQ	Québec Revised Reports	Canada	1726–1879
RLNS	Revue Legale, New Series	Canada	1895–1942
RLOS	Revue Legale, Old Series	Canada	1869–92
Rob Ecc	Robertson’s Ecclesiastical Reports	UK	1844–53
Rob L & W	Robert, Leeming and Wallis’ New County Court Cases	UK	1849–51
Robert	Robertson’s Scotch Appeals, House of Lords	UK	1707–27
Robin	Robinson’s Scotch Appeals, House of Lords	UK	1840–41
Rolle	Rolle’s Reports, King’s Bench	UK	1614–25
Rose	Rose’s Cases in Bankruptcy	UK	1810–16
Ross LC	Ross’ Leading Cases in the Commercial Law of England and Scotland	UK	1707–1855
Rowe	Rowe’s Reports of Interesting Cases	UK	1789–1823
RPC	Reports of Patent, Design and Trade Mark Cases	UK	1884–
RR	Revised Reports	UK	1785–1866
RRC	Ryde’s Rating Cases	UK	1979–
RTR	Road Traffic Reports	UK	1970–
Rus EC	Russell’s Election Cases, Nova Scotia	Canada	1874
Russ	Russell’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1823–29
Russ & M	Russell and Mylne’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1829–31
Russ & Ry	Russell and Ryan’s Crown Cases Re- served	UK	1799–1823
RVR	Rating and Valuation Reporter	UK	1961–
Ry & Can Cas	Cases Relating to Railways and Canals	UK	1835–54
Ry & M	Ryan and Moody’s Reports, Nisi Prius	UK	1823–26
Ryde & K Rat App	Ryde and Konstam’s Reports of Rating Appeals	UK	1894–1904
Ryde Rat App S	Ryde and Ryde’s Rating Appeals	UK	1871–93
S Ct	Searle’s Supreme Court Reports, Cape of Good Hope	South Africa	1850–67
S Ct	Supreme Court Reporter	USA	1882–

SAIR	South Australian Industrial Reports	Australia (SA)	1916–
SALCR	South Australian Licensing Court Reports	Australia (SA)	1967–
Salk	Salkeld’s Reports, King’s Bench	UK	1689–1712
SALR	South African Law Reports	South Africa	1947–
SALR	South Australian Law Reports	Australia (SA)	1867–92, 1899–1920
SAPR	South Australian Planning Reports	Australia (SA)	1967–81
SAR	Reports of the High Court of the South African Republic	South Africa	1894–99
Sask LR	Saskatchewan Law Reports	Canada	1908–31
Sask R	Saskatchewan Reports	Canada	1979–
SASR	South Australian State Reports	Australia (SA)	1921–71, 1971–
Sau & S	Sausse and Scully’s Reports, Rolls Court	Ireland	1837–40
Saund & A	Saunders and Austin’s Locus Standi Reports	UK	1895–1904
Saund & B	Saunders and Bidder’s Locus Standi Reports	UK	1905–19
Saund & C	Saunders and Cole’s Bail Court Reports	UK	1846–48
Saund & M	Saunders and Macrae’s County Courts and Insolvency Cases	UK	1852–58
Sav	Savile’s Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1580–94
Say	Sayer’s Reports, King’s Bench	UK	1751–56
Sc	Scott’s Cases, Common Pleas	UK	1834–40
SC	Reports of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope	South Africa	1880–1910
SC	South Carolina Reports	USA	1844–
SC (HL)	Session Cases, House of Lords	UK	1907–
SC (J)	Session Cases, Court of Justiciary	Scotland	1907–16
Sc NR	Scott’s New Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1840–45
Sch & L	Schoales and Lefroy’s Reports, Chancery	Ireland	1802–06
Scots	Scots Law Times	Scotland	1893–
SCR	Canada Law Reports, Supreme Court of Canada	Canada	1923–69
SCR	Canada Supreme Court Reports	Canada	1876–1922, 1970–
ScRR	Scots Revised Reports, House of Lords Series	UK	1707–1873
SD	South Dakota Reports	USA	1890–1976
SE	South Eastern Reporter	USA	1887–1939
SE 2d	South Eastern Reporter, Second Series	USA	1939– 88
Sea & S	Searle and Smith’s Reports, Probate Divorce and Matrimonial Causes	UK	1859–60
Sel Cas on Evidence	Strange’s Select Cases Relating to Evidence	UK	1698–1732
Shaw & M	Shaw and McLean’s Cases, House of Lords	UK	1835–38

Shaw App	Shaw's Cases, House of Lords	UK	1821–24
Shaw Just	P Shaw's Cases, Court of Justiciary	Scotland	1819–31
Shaw Teind	Shaw's Teind Court Decisions	Scotland	1821–31
Show KB	Shower's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1678–95
Show Parl Cas	Shower's Cases in Parliament	UK	1694–99
Sid	Siderfin's Reports, King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer	UK	1657–70
Sim	Simons' Reports, Chancery	UK	1826–52
Sim & St	Simon and Stuart's Reports, Chancery	UK	1822–26
Sim NS	Simons' Reports, Chancery, New Series	UK	1850–52
Skin	Skinner's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1681–98
SLR	Scottish Law Reporter	Scotland	1867–1924
Sm & G	Smale and Giffard's Reports, Chancery	UK	1852–57
Smith & B	Smith and Batty's Reports, King's Bench	Ireland	1824–25
Smith KB	J P Smith's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1803–06
Smith LC	Smith's Leading Cases	UK	1837
Smith Reg Cas	C L Smith's Registration Cases	UK	1895–1915
SR (NSW)	State Reports, New South Wales	Australia (NSW)	1901–70
SR (WA)	State Reports, Western Australia	Australia (WA)	1980–
STC	Simon's Tax Cases	UK	1973–
Stewart N Sc	Stewart's Nova Scotia Admiralty Reports	Canada	1803–13
Stockton	Stockton's Vice-Admiralty Report and Digest, Court of New Brunswick	Canada	1879–91
Str	Strange's Reports	UK	1716–47
Stu M & P	Stuart, Milne and Peddie's Reports, Court of Session	Scotland	1851–53
Stuart Adm	Stuart's Lower Canada Vice-Admiralty Cases	Canada	1836–56, 1859–74
Stuart Adm KB	Stuart's Lower Canada Reports, King's Bench	Canada	1810–35
Sty	Style's Modern Reports, King's Bench	UK	1646–55
Sw	Swabey's Reports, Admiralty	UK	1855–59
SW	South Western Reporter	USA	1886–1928
Sw & Tr	Swabey and Tristram's Reports, Probate, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes	UK	1858–65
SW 2d	South Western Reporter, Second Series	USA	1928–88
SW 3d	West's South Western Reporter, Third Series	USA	1988–
Swans	Swanston's Reports, Chancery	UK	1818–19
Swin	Swinton's Reports, High Court and Circuit Court of Justiciary	Scotland	1835–41
Syme	Syme's Reports, High Court of Justiciary	Scotland	1826–29
T & M	Temple and Mew's Criminal Appeal Reports	UK	1848–51
T Jones	Sir T Jones' Reports, King's Bench and Common Pleas	UK	1667–85

T Raym	Sir T Raymond's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1660–82
Taml	Tamlyn's Reports, Rolls Court	UK	1829–30
Tarl	Tarleton's Term Reports, New South Wales	Australia (NSW)	1881–83
Tas LR	Tasmanian Law Reports	Australia (Tas)	1905–40
Tas R	Tasmanian Reports	Australia (Tas)	1979–
Tas SR	Tasmanian State Reports	Australia (Tas)	1941–78
Taunt	Taunton's Common Pleas Reports	UK	1807–19
Tay	Taylor's Upper Canada King's Bench Reports	Canada	1823–27
TC	Reports of Tax Cases	UK	1875–
TCM	Tax Court Memorandum Decisions	USA	1942–
Tenn	Tennessee Reports	USA	1872–1971
Tenn App	Tennessee Appeals Reports	USA	1925–72
Terr LR	Territories Law Reports	Canada	1885–1907
TLR	Times Law Reports	UK	1884–1952
Toth	Tothill's Transactions, Chancery	UK	1559–1646
Town St Tr	Townsend's Modern State Trials	UK	1850
TPC	Trade Practices Cases	Australia	1977–81
TPD	South African Law Reports, Transvaal Provincial Division	South Africa	1911–46
TPR	Trade Practices Reports	Australia	1982–84
TPRS	Trade Practices Reporting Service	Australia	1976–
TR	Taxation Reports	UK	1939–81
TR	Term Reports	UK	1785–1800
Traff Cas	Traffic Cases	UK	1855–1975
Traff Cas	Traffic Cases Decided by the Transport Tribunal	UK	1955–
Trem PC	Tremaine Pleas of the Crown	UK	1667
Trist	Tristram's Consistory Judgments	UK	1872–90
TrLR	Trading Law Reports	UK	1893–
TS	Reports of Cases Decided in the Supreme Court of Transvaal	South Africa	1902–10
Tudor LC	Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile and Maritime Law	UK	1884
Merc Law			
Turn & R	Turner and Russell's Reports, Chancery	UK	1822–24
Tyr	Tyrwhitt's Reports, Exchequer	UK	1830–35
Tyr & G	Tyrwhitt and Granger's Reports, Exchequer	UK	1835–36
UCCP	Upper Canada Common Pleas Reports	Canada	1850–83
UCQB	Upper Canada Reports, Queen's Bench	Canada	1844–82
US	Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court	USA	1790–
US (Wall)	Wallace's Supreme Court of the United States Cases	USA	1863–74
US App DC	United States Court of Appeals Reports	USA	1941–
Utah	Utah Reports	USA	1855–1953
V ConvR	Victorian Conveyancing Cases	Australia (Vic)	1981–

Va	Virginia Reports	USA	1797–
Va App	Virginia Court of Appeals Reports	USA	1985–
VAR	Victorian Administrative Reports	Australia (Vic)	1985–
VATTR	Value Added Tax Tribunal Reports	UK	1973–
Vaugh	Vaughan’s Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1665–74
Vent	Ventris’ Reports, King’s Bench and Common Pleas	UK	1668–88
Vern	Vernon’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1681–1719
Vern & S	Vernon and Scriven’s Reports, King’s Bench	Ireland	1786–88
Ves & B	Vesey and Beames’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1812–14
Ves Jr	Vesey Junior’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1789–1817
Ves Sen	Vesey Senior’s Reports, Chancery	UK	1746–56
Vic ACR	Victorian Accident Compensation Reports	Australia (Vic)	1990–97
VIR	Victorian Industrial Reports	Australia (Vic)	1982–
VLR	Victorian Law Reports	Australia (Vic)	1885–1956
VLR (E)	Victorian Law Reports, Equity	Australia (Vic)	1875–84
VLR (I)	Victorian Law Reports, Insolvency, Probate and Matrimonial Causes	Australia (Vic)	1875–84
VLR (L)	Victorian Law Reports, Law	Australia (Vic)	1875–84
VLR (M)	Victorian Law Reports, Mining	Australia (Vic)	1875–84
VPA	Victorian Planning Appeal Decisions	Australia (Vic)	1969–82
VR	Victorian Reports	Australia (Vic)	1957–
VR (E)	Victorian Reports, Equity	Australia (Vic)	1870–72
VR (I)	Victorian Reports, Insolvency, Ecclesi- astical and Matrimonial Causes	Australia (Vic)	1870–72
VR (L)	Victorian Reports, Law	Australia (Vic)	1870–72
VR (M)	Victorian Reports, Mines	Australia (Vic)	1870–72
VR (V)	Victorian Reports, Vice-Admiralty	Australia (Vic)	1872
W & W	Wyatt and Webb’s Victorian Reports	Australia (Vic)	1861–63
W Jones	Sir W Jones’s Reports, King’s Bench and Common Pleas	UK	1620–41
W Rob	W Robinson’s Reports, Admiralty	UK	1838–50
W Va	West Virginia Reports	USA	1863–
W W & A’B	Wyatt, Webb and A’Beckett’s Victo- rian Reports	Australia (Vic)	1864–69
W W & A’B (E)	Wyatt, Webb and A’Beckett’s Reports (Equity)	Australia (Vic)	1864–69

W W & A'B (I)	Wyatt, Webb and A'Beckett's Reports (Insolvency, Ecclesiastical and Matrimonial Causes)	Australia (Vic)	1864–69
W W & A'B (L)	Wyatt, Webb and A'Beckett's Reports (Law)	Australia (Vic)	1864–69
WAAR	Western Australian Arbitration Reports	Australia (WA)	1901–20
Wal Lyn	Wallis' Reports, Chancery	Ireland	1766–91
WALR	West Australian Law Reports	Australia (WA)	1899–1959
WAR	Western Australian Reports	Australia (WA)	1960–
Wash	Washington Reports	USA	1889–1939
Wash 2d	Washington Reports, Second Series	USA	1939–
Wash App	Washington Appellate Reports	USA	1969–
WCATR	South Australian Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal Reports	Australia (SA)	1988–
WCBD (Vic)	Victorian Workers' Compensation Board Decisions	Australia (Vic)	1938–66
WCBD (WA)	West Australian Workers' Compensation Board Decisions	Australia (WA)	1949–65
WCC	Workmens' Compensation Cases	UK	1898–1907
WCR (NSW)	New South Wales Workers' Compensation Reports	Australia (NSW)	1926–
WCR (Q)	Queensland Workers' Compensation Reports	Australia (Qld)	1916–
WCR (WA)	Western Australian Workers' Compensation Reports	Australia (WA)	1981–90
Web Pat Cas	Webster's Patent Cases	UK	1601–1855
Welsh Reg Cas	Welsh's Registry Cases	Ireland	1832–40
West HL	West's Reports, House of Lords	UK	1839–41
West t Hard	West's Reports tempore Hardwicke, Chancery	UK	1736–39
West Ti Cas	Western's London Tithe Cases	UK	1535–1822
WHC	South African Law Reports, Witwatersrand High Court	South Africa	1902–09
White	White's Justiciary Reports	Scotland	1885–93
Wight	Wightwick's Reports, Exchequer	UK	1810–11
Will Woll & D	Willmore, Wollaston and Davison's Reports, Queen's Bench and Bail Court	UK	1837
Will Woll & H	Willmore, Wollaston, and Hodges' Reports, Queen's Bench and Bail Court	UK	1838–39
Willes	Willes' Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1737–60
Williams	Williams' Reports of Practice Cases, Supreme Court of New South Wales, District of Port Phillip	Australia (Vic)	1847
Wils & S	Wilson and Shaw's Scotch Appeals, House of Lords	UK	1825–35
Wils Ch	J Wilson's Reports, Chancery	UK	1818–19
Wils Ex	J Wilson's Reports, Exchequer in Equity	UK	1805–17

Wils KB	G Wilson's Reports, King's Bench and Common Pleas	UK	1742–74
Winch	Winch's Reports, Common Pleas	UK	1621–25
Wis	Wisconsin Reports	USA	1853–1975
Wis 2d	Wisconsin Reports, Second Series	USA	1976–
WLD	South African Law Reports, Witwatersrand Local Division	South Africa	1910–46
WLR	Weekly Law Reports	UK	1953–
WLR	Western Law Reporter	Canada	1905–39
WN	Weekly Notes	UK	1866–1952
WN (NSW)	Weekly Notes, New South Wales	Australia (NSW)	1884–1970
Wolf & B	Wolferstan and Bristowe's Election Cases	UK	1859–64
Wolf & D	Wolferstan and Dew's Election Cases	UK	1856–58
Woll	Wollaston's Reports, Bail Court	UK	1840–41
Wood	Wood's Tithe Cases, Exchequer	UK	1650–1798
World Arb Rep	World Arbitration Reporter	International	1986–
WR	Weekly Reporter	UK	1853–1906
WWR	Western Weekly Reports	Canada	1911–
Wyo	Wyoming Reports	USA	1870–1959
Y	Younge's Reports, Exchequer in Equity	UK	1830–32
Y & J	Younge and Jervis' Reports, Exchequer	UK	1826–30
Y C Ch	Younge and Collyer's Reports, Chancery Cases	UK	1841–43
Y C Ex	Younge and Collyer's Reports, Exchequer in Equity	UK	1834–42
YAD	Young's Vice-Admiralty Reports	Canada	1865–80
Yel	Yelverton's Reports, King's Bench	UK	1602–13
YR	Yukon Reports	Canada	1987–89

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