

GUIDELINES ON QUOTATIONS, REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN THE ESSAYS

- Entries in a bibliography:

Books (with one or more authors):

Cassese, Antonio (2005) *International Law*, 2nd edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Edited volumes (with one or more editors):

Jones, Peris and Kristian Stokke (eds.) (2005) *Democratising Development: The Politics of Socio-Economic Rights in South Africa*, Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

Articles in journals and edited volumes etc:

Alston, Philip (2005) "Ships Passing in the Night: The Current State of the Human Rights and Development Debate seen through the Lens of the Millenium Development Goals", in *Human Rights Quarterly*, vol 27, pp 755-829.

Dembour, Marie-Bénédicte (2003) "The Cases that were not to be: Explaining the Dearth of Case Law on Freedom of Religion at Strasbourg", in I. Pardo (ed.) *Morals of Legitimacy: Between agency and the System*, Oxford: Berghahn.

Marais, Hein (2006), "A plague of inequality", in *Mail and Guardian*, 19 May, 2006.

Documents etc. found on the Internet:

Bailliet, Cecilia (2002), *Between Conflict & Consensus: Conciliating Land Disputes in Guatemala*, http://folk.uio.no/ceciliab/between_conflict_and_consensus.pdf [accessed 27 April, 2006].

The golden rule is to italicise the name that the reader will have to look for, i.e., the name of the book or the edited volume, or in the case of articles, the name of the journal, newspaper, periodical (or edited volume where the article can be found). The name of the article is then placed between quotation marks. The exception is electronic documents, in this case the name of the article will be what you look for.

By and large, legal scholars put the references to books, sources, etc. in footnotes (or endnotes). The second time a book is referred to the footnote in question may be shortened (eg, Cassese, *International Law* ...) and there might be added a reference to the note that carried the original reference (eg, Cassese, note 4.) There is thus no need to elaborate a separate bibliography at the end of the work.

Other disciplines (particularly social scientists) generally put references in brackets inside the text, at the end of the clause or after the mentioning of the author (eg., "As he points out, this

is engendered by the fact that human rights are saturated with what Habermas (1971: 112-13) refers to as a „technocratic consciousness“, which entails (again in Habermas“ words) „a repression of ethics as a category of life“ (Wilson 1997:155).”

Choose one of these two traditions and be consistent!

Finally: A good piece of advice is to take a close look at how it is done in an article on the reading list. For those who decide to follow the legal tradition, we recommend:

Føllesdal, Andreas (2006), “Survey Article: The Legitimacy Deficits of the European Union”, in *The Journal of Political Philosophy*, Vol

See also University of Oslo Library`s Write and Cite:

<http://www.ub.uio.no/english/writing-referencing/index.html>