Footnotes

- The references in the footnotes ought to contain the full name of the author (Christian name followed by surname, in that order) in normal type.

- The title of the book or journal referred to is written in italics; number of the page(s) without the addition “p.” or “pp.”. It is necessary to name the year of the specific edition, not necessarily the place of publication.
  - Example:
    Carol Gould, *Rethinking Democracy*, 1998, 21

- Wherever the author refers to essays from anthologies, the title of the essay is to be put in normal type script followed by comma and then “in:” followed by the title of the anthology in italics.
  - Example:

- The same procedure applies to referrals in journals. The title of a (well known) journal can be abbreviated, if it is the standard abbreviation.
  - Example:
    Arthur F. Utz, *Die Grundposition der Naturrechtslehre*, *ARSP* 83 (1997), 309

- References to an article published in collected editions ought to state the title of the article in normal type script and the title of the specific collected works referred to in italics.
  - Example:
    Immanuel Kant, *Kritik der praktischen Vernunft*, *Werke* (ed. by Weischedel), vol. 4, 1956, 140

- References in a footnote to one made in an earlier footnote only need to name the author (surname) and specify the footnote referred to. If the Footnote contains more than one title of the same author, the title in question ought to be specified (short form).
  - Example:
    See Utz (note 1), 312; Walzer (note 2), *Spheres*, at 281.

- A footnote ought to end with a full stop, if it consists of a complete sentence.
  - Example:
    Quoted in Roger Scruton, *Kant*, 1982, 9
    - *or*: This is set out in full in: John Finnis, *Natural Law and Natural Rights*, 1980.

- ‘in the place cited’ is abbreviated: loc. cit. or l.c.
- “f.” or “ff.” is followed by a full stop.