

A
UNIFORM SYSTEM
OF
CITATION

Forms of Citation
and
Abbreviations

1959
TENTH EDITION

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CONTENTS

I. AMERICAN CITATIONS	<i>Page</i>
A. JUDICIAL MATERIAL	
1. <i>Cases</i>	1
1:1. Name	1
1:1:1. Omission	1
1:1:2. Abbreviation	3
1:1:3. Railroads	5
1:1:4. Unions	5
1:2. Report	6
1:2:1. Renumbered and Reprinted Reports	15
1:2:2. Unreported Cases	16
1:2:3. Federal-Court Cases	16
1:2:4. State-Court Cases	17
1:2:5. Administrative Cases	17
1:3. Court of Decision	18
1:4. Date	20
1:5. Prior and Subsequent History	20
1:5:1. Explanation of History	21
1:5:2. Docket Number	22
1:5:3. <i>Sub Nom.</i>	22
1:5:4. Discussions of History	23
1:5:5. Date in History	23
2. <i>Briefs and Records</i>	23
B. STATUTORY MATERIAL	
3. <i>Constitutions</i>	24
4. <i>Statutes</i>	24
4:1. Name	24
4:2. Compilation	24
4:2:1. Statutes in Effect and in the Current Code	25
4:2:2. Statutes No Longer in Effect	27
4:2:3. Statutes in Force But Not in a Current Code	28
4:2:4. Ordinances	29
4:3. Amendment	29
4:3:1. Amendment Subsequent to Time for Which Cited	29
4:3:2. Amendment Prior to Time for Which Cited	30
4:3:3. Amendment Intervening Between Parallel Citations	30
4:4. Pages and Sections	32
4:5. Date	33
4:6. Supplements	33
5. <i>Bills and Resolutions</i>	34
6. <i>International Agreements</i>	34
C. QUASI-STATUTORY MATERIAL	
7. <i>Rules</i>	35
8. <i>Orders, Regulations, and Rulings</i>	36
8:1. Executive Orders	36
8:2. Court Administrative Orders	36
8:3. Internal-Revenue Regulations and Rulings	36
8:4. Orders, Regulations, and Rulings of Other Agencies	37
D. SECONDARY MATERIAL	
9. <i>Books and Pamphlets</i>	38
9:1. Generally	38
9:1:1. Author	39
9:1:2. Title	40
9:1:3. Subdivision	41
9:1:4. Edition	41

	<i>Page</i>
9:1:5. Numbered Series	42
9:1:6. Supplements	42
9:2. Essays in Collections	43
9:3. Special Forms for Particular Books	43
9:4. Congressional Materials	44
9:5. Administrative Records, etc.	45
9:6. Reports	46
10. <i>Letters, Speeches, and Interviews</i>	46
11. <i>Periodicals</i>	47
11:1. Articles	53
11:2. Symposia	53
11:3. Long Student Material	54
11:4. Short Student Material	54
11:5. Annotations	54
11:6. Book Reviews	54
12. <i>Newspapers</i>	54
13. <i>Services and Topical Reports</i>	55
13:1. Permanently Bound Services	55
13:2. Loose-Leaf Services	55
13:3. Abbreviation	57
13:4. Date	59
 II. FOREIGN CITATIONS	
A. COMMONWEALTH AND COMMON-LAW JURISDICTIONS	
14. <i>Cases</i>	60
14:1. Name	60
14:2. Report	60
14:3. Court of Decision	65
14:4. Date	66
15. <i>Statutory Material</i>	66
16. <i>Secondary Material</i>	67
B. OTHER FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS	
17. <i>Cases</i>	69
18. <i>Statutory Material</i>	71
19. <i>Secondary Material</i>	73
20. <i>Repeating Citations</i>	73
C. INTERNATIONAL AND WORLD ORGANIZATION MATERIAL	
21. <i>Cases</i>	74
21:1. World Court	74
21:2. Other Courts	75
21:3. International Arbitrations	75
22. <i>Other Material</i>	76
22:1. Basic Charters	76
22:2. U.N. Preparatory Material	76
22:3. U.N. Official Records	76
22:4. U.N. Documents	77
22:5. League of Nations Official Journal	77
22:6. Other Publications	77
 III. GENERAL RULES OF CITATION	
A. REPEATING CITATIONS	
23. <i>Successive Citations</i>	78
23:1. "Ibid."	78
23:2. "Id."	78
24. <i>Short Citation Forms</i>	78
24:1. Case "Supra"	79
24:2. Article "Supra"	79
24:3. "Op. Cit. Supra"	79

CONTENTS

iii

Page

24:4. "Hereinafter" Form	79
24:5. Case Named in Text	80
25. <i>Cross References</i>	80
25:1. Groups of Authorities	80
25:2. Textual Matter	80
B. SUBDIVISIONS	
26. <i>Subdivisions in Materials Cited</i>	81
26:1. Page	81
26:2. Footnote	82
26:3. Subsection	82
26:4. Numbers	83
26:5. Abbreviation	83
C. PURPOSE, WEIGHT, AND ORDER	
27. <i>Introductory Signals</i>	83
27:1. Citations To Identify Authority Described	84
27:1:1. Identification	84
27:1:2. Completion of Citation	84
27:1:3. Quotation	85
27:2. Citations in Support of Proposition Advanced ..	85
27:2:1. Direct Citation	85
27:2:2. "Accord"	85
27:2:3. "See"	85
27:2:4. "Cf."	86
27:3. Citations in Opposition to Proposition Advanced	86
27:3:1. "Contra"	87
27:3:2. "But See"	87
27:3:3. "But Cf."	87
27:4. Citations to a Sampling of Numerous Like Authorities	87
27:5. Citations to Material Supplementary to Textual Discussion	88
27:5:1. "See Also"	88
27:5:2. "Compare"	88
27:5:3. "See Generally"	88
27:5:4. Textualized Citation	89
27:6. Citations to Authorities To Be Compared With Each Other	89
27:7. Example of Use of Introductory Signals	90
28. <i>Parentheticals Indicating Weight</i>	91
29. <i>Parentheticals Explaining Cited Authorities</i>	92
D. ORDER OF CITATION	
30. <i>Joining Citations</i>	92
31. <i>Interlinear Citation</i>	94
32. <i>Order of Signals</i>	94
33. <i>Order Within Signal</i>	94
IV. GENERAL RULES OF STYLE	
34. <i>Quotations</i>	98
35. <i>Titles</i>	100
36. <i>Capitalization</i>	100
37. <i>Punctuation</i>	102
38. <i>Numbers and Symbols</i>	102
39. <i>Abbreviations</i>	103
40. <i>Type Face</i>	105
40:1. Citations in Footnote	105
40:2. Words in Text	107

FOREWORD

The primary purpose of a citation is to facilitate finding and identifying the authority cited. The rules set forth in this booklet should not be considered invariable. Whenever clarity will be served, the citation form should be altered without hesitation; whenever a citation would not amplify the identification of the authority referred to, no citation should be given.

This booklet is not intended to include a complete list of abbreviations or all necessary rules of form. Its purpose is to indicate the more common abbreviations and to give enough examples of commonly used citations to constitute the basis for a complete citation system.

Except when the contrary is expressly provided herein, for spelling, syllabication, and italicization, follow MERRIAM-WEBSTER NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY (2d ed. 1957); for punctuation and capitalization, follow U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE STYLE MANUAL (rev. ed. 1953); for grammar, follow FOWLER, MODERN ENGLISH USAGE (1937 ed.); for abbreviation, except for periodicals, follow BLACK, LAW DICTIONARY (4th ed. 1951).

A mimeographed supplement containing citation forms for state statutory codifications and amendments to rules 1:2, 1:2:1, and 1:3 (lower-state-court reports) may be obtained from the Harvard Law Review Association after October 15 of each year for a small charge. The supplement is annually revised as of October 1.

The forms in the examples throughout the booklet are those to be used in footnote, unless otherwise indicated. The rules are equally applicable to citations in text, however, except as otherwise indicated. See rules 31, 40:2 *infra*. All example citations are completely genuine, except that the names have been changed in case citations. Dates given in all example citations are based on the assumption that the booklet is to be published March 1, 1958.

I. AMERICAN CITATIONS

A. JUDICIAL MATERIAL

1. Cases

1:1. Name. Except for punctuation and the exceptions provided by the application of the following rules, cite the name of a case exactly as it appears at the beginning of the opinion in the *official* report.

1:1:1. Omission. If the case is a consolidation of two or more actions, cite only the first listed. Omit all parties other than the first listed on each side and omit words (such as *et al.*) indicating multiple parties, but do not omit the first-listed relator or any portion of a partnership name. United States *ex rel.* Steadman v. Shaughnessy. Sister & Bros. v. Counsel, Lawyer & Attorney. Pen v. Sword, *not* Pen v. Sword, Same v. Shield. Fat v. Spratt, *not* Fat, Lean, *et al.* v. Spratt *et ux.*

Do not omit procedural phrases except in administrative actions (in which all procedural terms are omitted), when adversary parties are named, or when there is a series of procedural phrases (all following the first are omitted). "Estate of" and "Will of" are not treated as procedural phrases. *Ex parte* McTigue; *In re* Ross; In the Matter of Winterer. *But:* John Q. Public, 12 T.C. 82 (1950); Scratch v. Stone, *not* In the Matter of Scratch v. Stone, *or* In the Matter of Scratch; In the Matter of Estate of Starrett, *not* In the Matter of the Petition of the Estate of Starrett. See also rule 1:1:2 *infra*.

Administrative actions are cited by the full reported name of the first-listed private party or (if no party is named) by the official subject-matter title. Beverly-Fairfax Area Case, 8 C.A.B. 360 (1947); Charles D. Duction III, 16 T.C. 1410 (1951).

The words specified in rules 1:1:3 and 1:1:4 *infra* and the following words are omitted:

(a) Given names or initials of individuals (except in administrative cases) but not of corporations, partnerships, or business firms. *Hawes v. Boxley*, *not* *J. E. Hawes, Jr. v. Nancy Boxley*. *But: W. L. Milde & Sons v. J. Roger Noall Co.; Arthur R. Miller, Inc. v. Christian Dior.*

Do not omit any part of a surname that is comprised of more than one word or any part of a completely Chinese name. *Ng Fung Ho v. White; First Moon v. White Tail*. *But: Chiang v. Standing Horse*, *not* *John Chiang v. Harry Standing Horse*. If a party's name is of Spanish or Portuguese derivation, cite by the surname (usually indicated by the running head in the report) and all names following. *Ortega y Gasset v. Feliciano Santiago*.

(b) "The" as the first word of a party name, except (1) as part of the name of an object proceeded against in rem, (2) as part of a popular name of a case, and (3) as part of a party name comprised of only two words in the official report. *The New Nautilus v. United States; The Cellophane Case; The King v. The Fair*. *But: Commissioner v. Partridge; Stanley Hesketh Co. v. Imrie Lead Works.*

(c) "State of," "Commonwealth of," and "People of," except in citing decisions of the courts of that state (see paragraph (d) *infra*). *Kansas v. Colorado*, 353 U.S. 953 (1957). Do not omit the words "City of" and "Town of" when they appear, but never add these words. *City of Minneapolis v. Kaneville*.

(d) Name of a state and "of" following "State," "Commonwealth," or "People" when citing a decision of a court of that state. *State v. Baskin*, 96 So.2d 130 (Fla. 1957).

(e) Phrases of location, unless the omission would leave only one word in the name of a party or of a corporate or other entity after the omission of an initial "the." *First Nat'l Bank v. Building Inspector*, *not* *First Nat'l Bank of*

Boston v. Building Inspector of Milton. *But*: Bishop of Durham v. Trustees of Univ. of Cambridge.

Designations of national and larger geographical areas are not omitted. Insurance Co. of Canada v. Aluminum Co. of America.

(f) "Of America" only following "United States."

(g) "Of Internal Revenue." Cite simply as Commissioner v. Anker. Tax Court cases, like other cases before administrative agencies, are cited by the full name of the first-listed private party only, omitting "Commissioner" and "v."

(h) Parenthetical terms which describe a named party, such as "administrator," "licensee," "appellee," etc. Cohen v. Gray, *not* Cohen, Alien Property Custodian v. Gray, Trustee.

(i) "Inc." and "Ltd." and similar terms, if the name also contains the word "Co.," "Bros.," "Ass'n," or the like. Greenberg Co., *not* Greenberg Co., Inc.

(j) Words not necessary for identification, in extremely long case names. The running head (at the top of each page of the case) may serve as a guide. However, the first word in each party's name (including the relator) must be retained in full to facilitate index location, unless otherwise prescribed by paragraph (a), (b), or (c) *supra*.

1:1:2. Abbreviation. When the full name of a party is a name commonly abbreviated to widely recognized initials, cite: NLRB v. CIO. Always abbreviate any word listed below unless it is the first word of the name of a party (including a relator); always spell out the first word in full. Use abbreviations used at the beginning of the opinion in the official report unless a shorter form is given below. Equitable Mut. Ins. Soc'y v. Canadian Consol. Gas & Elec. Co.; Oswald Nat'l Bank v. County Land Comm'r; National Ink Corp. v. Commissioner; United States *ex rel.* Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. West Virginia Dep't of Labor. "On the Relation of," "for the Use of," and similar expressions are always abbreviated to "*ex*

rel."; "and" is always abbreviated to "&." No other words are ever abbreviated, except in the names of railroads. Do not abbreviate "United States."

In case names, the following words and names of states, countries, and months (see rules 39:5 and 39:6 *infra*) are abbreviated unless forming the first word of a party name. Plurals are formed by adding the letter "s" inside the period, unless otherwise indicated. Corps.; Dep'ts; Machs.

Accident	Acc.	Exchange	Exch.
Administrator[trix]	Adm'r[x]	Executor[trix]	Ex'r[x]
American	Am.	Federal	Fed.
And	&	Federation	Fed'n
Association	Ass'n	Fidelity	Fid.
Assurance	Assur.	Finance	Fin.
Atlantic	Atl.	Irrigation	Irr.
Automobile	Auto.	General	Gen.
Avenue	Ave.	Government	Gov't
Board	Bd.	Guaranty	Guar.
Boulevard	Blvd.	Hospital	Hosp.
Brotherhood	Bhd.	Incorporated	Inc.
Brothers	Bros.	Indemnity	Indem.
Building	Bldg.	Industry[ies]	Indus.
Casualty	Cas.	Insurance	Ins.
Central	Cent.	International	Int'l
Chemical	Chem.	Investment	Inv.
Commission	Comm'n	Laboratory	Lab.
Commissioner	Comm'r	Liability	Liab.
Committee	Comm.	Limited	Ltd.
Company	Co.	Machine[ry]	Mach.
Consolidated	Consol.	Manufacturer	Mfr.
Construction	Constr.	Manufacturing	Mfg.
Co-operative	Co-op.	Market	Mkt.
Corporation	Corp.	Mutual	Mut.
Department	Dep't	National	Nat'l
Development	Dev.	Navigation	Nav.
Distributor[ing]	Distrib.	North[ern]	No.
District	Dist.	Pacific	Pac.
Division	Div.	Product[ion]	Prod.
East[ern]	E.	Public	Pub.
Education[al]	Educ.	Railroad	R.R.
Electric[ity, al]	Elec.	Railway	Ry.
Engineer[ing]	Eng'r	Refining	Ref.
Equipment	Equip.	Road	Rd.

Savings	Sav.	Surety	Sur.
Securities	Sec.	System	Sys.
Service	Serv.	Telephone[egraph]	Tel.
Society	Soc'y	Transport[ation]	Transp.
South[ern]	So.	University	Univ.
Steamship	S.S.	Utility[ies]	Util.
Street	St.	West[ern]	W.

1:1:3. Railroads. "Co." is omitted and "Railroad" and "Railway" are abbreviated to "R.R." and "Ry." respectively, even if "R. Co." in the report. Geographical words other than the first word of a party's name are abbreviated to the initial letter, unless the words have recognized abbreviations (including those listed above) or complete the name of a state, city, or other geographical entity begun by the first word. *Baltimore & O.R.R. v. United States ex rel. Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Ste. M. Ry.*; *Northern Pac. Ry. v. Great No. Ry.* *But:* *Seaboard Air Line Ry. v. Lehigh Valley R.R.*; *New York Cent. R.R. v. Kansas City So. Ry.*; *Salt Lake City Elec. Ry. v. Chicago & E. Ill. R.R.* "Bay," "Mountain," "River," and "Valley" are geographical words. If the full party name given in the official report is simply "Railroad Co." cite as such.

1:1:4. Unions. The first word which indicates a craft or industry of the union membership and all *preceding* words are retained, except that "Local Union No. 774" is written "Local 774." All *following* words are omitted except one term such as Union, Dep't, Workers, Ass'n, or League when needed to complete the names. *Teamsters Union, not Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Local Union No. 66; Local 774, UAW, not Local Union No. 774, United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO.* *But:* *International Bhd. of Paper Makers.* Abbreviate AFL, CIO, AFL-CIO, UAW, and UMW when these terms are not omitted. An apostrophe is never added when the name of a union is shortened, but an apostrophe is dropped when all words following it in the party name are omitted.

1:2. Report. Publications which print only cases (or cases and annotations) are considered reports and are cited in roman. Am. St. Rep.; Ky. L. Rep. Publications containing other textual material, such as articles or news notes, are cited not as reports but as periodicals—in large and small capitals. U.S.L. WEEK; OHIO L. REP.

A case, except a case in the United States Supreme Court, should be cited to both the official and the West reports if it appears therein (including advance sheets); no further parallel citations should be given. Give the official report before the unofficial. If a case is printed in neither official nor West reports, cite to another report; if in no report, to a service, periodical, or newspaper (in that order of preference). See rule 1:4 *infra* for dating such decisions. If the same decision is printed more than once in the same official or West report, cite to each printing.

The following list includes the more commonly used official and unofficial reports. Unlisted state-supreme-court reports after 1850 are cited by the name of the state alone, as abbreviated in rule 39 *infra*. For all unlisted reports, use the last unambiguous form listed in BLACK, LAW DICTIONARY (4th ed. 1951).

In citations to reports marked with an asterisk (*) the court must be indicated unless it is the highest court of the state; in citations to reports marked with a double asterisk (**), in all cases. See rule 1:3 *infra*. Citations to reports marked with a dagger (†) must include a parenthetical indication of the jurisdiction, see rule 1:3 *infra*; citations to reports marked with a double dagger (§) require dual citation, see rule 1:2:1 *infra*.

Abbott's Appeals Decisions [N.Y. 1850-1869]†

Abb. App. Dec.

Abbott's New Cases [N.Y. 1874-1894]*†

Abb. N. Cas.

Abbott's Practice Reports [N.Y. 1854-1865]*†

Abb. Pr.

Abbott's Practice Reports, New Series [N.Y. 1863-1876]*†

Abb. Pr. (n.s.)

Agriculture Decisions [1942-date]*†

Agri. Dec.

Alabama Appellate Court Reports [1910-date]

Ala. App.

- Allen [Mass. 1861–1867]‡
 American and English Annotated Cases [1902–1918]*†
 American Annotated Cases [1904–1912]*†
 American Bankruptcy Reports [1889–1923]*†
 American Bankruptcy Reports, New Series [1923–1945]*†
 American Decisions [1765–1870]*†
 American Federal Tax Reports (P-H) [1880–1957]**
 American Federal Tax Reports, Second Series (P-H) [1957–date]**
 American Labor Arbitration Awards (P-H) [1945–date]*†
 American Labor Cases (P-H) [1947–date]*†
 American Law Reports Annotated [1913–1948]*†
 American Law Reports Annotated, Second Series [1944–date]*†
 American Maritime Cases [1922–date]*†
 American Reports [1868–1887]*†
 American State Reports [1887–1911]*†
 Appeals Cases, District of Columbia [1893–date]**
 Appellate Division Reports, N.Y. Supreme Court [1896–1955]
 Appellate Division Reports, N.Y. Supreme Court, Second Series [1955–date]
 Atlantic Reporter [1885–1938]*†
 Atlantic Reporter, Second Series [1938–date]*†
 Automobile Cases (CCH) [1938–1952]*†
 Automobile Cases, Second Series (CCH) [1952–date]*†
 Aviation Cases (CCH) [1822–date]*†
 B. Monroe [Ky. 1840–1858]‡
 Barbour's Supreme Court Reports [N.Y. 1847–1876]*†
 Binney [Pa. 1799–1814]†
 Black [U.S. 1861–1862]‡
 Board of Tax Appeals Reports [1924–1942]
- Allen
 Am. & Eng. Ann. Cas.
 Am. Ann. Cas.
 Am. Bankr. R.
 Am. Bankr. R. (n.s.)
 Am. Dec.
 Am. Fed. Tax R.
 Am. Fed. Tax R.2d
 Am. Lab. Arb. Awards
 P-H Am. Lab. Cas.
 A.L.R.
 A.L.R.2d
 Am. Mar. Cas.
 Am. Rep.
 Am. St. Rep.
 App. D.C.
 App. Div.
 App. Div. 2d
 Atl.
 A.2d
 Auto. Cas.
 Auto. Cas. 2d
 Av. Cas.
 B. Mon.
 Barb.
 Binn.
 Black
 B.T.A.

Boyce [Del. 1909-1920]*†	Boyce
Bush [Ky. 1866-1879]†	Bush
Caines' Cases [N.Y. 1795-1805]†	Cai. Cas.
Caines' Reports [N.Y. 1803-1805]**†	Cai. R.
California Appellate Reports [1905-1934]**	Cal. App.
California Appellate Reports, Second Series [1934-date]**	Cal. App. 2d
California Appellate Decisions [1905-1940]**	Cal. App. Dec.
California Appellate Decisions Supplement [1929-1940]**	Cal. App. Dec. Supp.
Call [Va. 1793-1825]†	Call
Circuit Court of Illinois [1872-1909]	Ill. Cir. Ct.
Civil Aeronautics Authority Reports [1939-1940]	C.A.A.
Civil Aeronautics Board Reports [1940-1953]	C.A.B.
Coldwell [Tenn. 1860-1870] †	Cold.
Coleman's Cases [N.Y. 1791-1800]*†	Cole. Cas.
Coleman & Caines' Cases [N.Y. 1794-1805]*†	Cole. & Cai. Cas.
Colorado Court of Appeals Reports [1891-1915]	Colo. App.
Commissioner of Patents, Decisions [1869-date]	Dec. Com. Pat.
Comstock [N.Y. 1847-1851]†	Comst.
Connecticut Supplement [1935-date]**	Conn. Supp.
Court of Claims (U.S.) [1856-date]	Ct. Cl.
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals Reports [1929-date]	[e.g.] C.C.P.A. (Patents)
Court of Customs Appeals Reports [1910-1929]	Ct. Cust. App.
Court of Military Appeals (U.S.) [1951-date]	U.S.C.M.A.
Court-Martial Reports [1951-date]	C.M.R.
Cowen [N.Y. 1823-1829]*†	Cow.
Cranch [U.S. 1801-1814]† [D.C. 1801-1841]†	Cranch
Cushing [Mass. 1848-1853]†	Cush.
Customs Court Reports [1938-date]	Cust. Ct.
Dakota Reports (Territorial) [1867-1889]	Dak.

- Daly [N.Y. 1859-1891]**†
 Dallas [U.S. 1759-1806]†
 Demerest's Surrogate Courts Reports
 [N.Y. 1882-1888]**†
 Delaware Chancery [1814-1953]**
 Denio [N.Y. 1845-1848]*†
 Duvall [Ky. 1863-1866]†
 Federal Carriers Cases (CCH) [1936-
 date]*†
 Federal Cases [1789-1880]**
 Federal Communications Commission Re-
 ports [1934-date]
 Federal Power Commission Reports
 [1931-date]
 Federal Reporter [1880-1924]**
 Federal Reporter, Second Series [1924-
 date]**
 Federal Rules Decisions [1938-date]**
 Federal Supplement [1932-date]**
 Federal Trade Commission Decisions
 [1915-date]
 Fire and Casualty Cases (CCH) [1938-
 date]*†
 Florida Supplement [1950-date]**
 Georgia Appeals Reports [1907-date]
 Gilmer [Va. 1820-1821]†
 Grattan [Va. 1844-1880]†
 Gray [Mass. 1854-1860]†
 Greene [Iowa 1847-1854]†
 Harrington [Del. 1832-1855]*†
 Harrington, W. W. [Del. 1919-1939]*†
 Haywood [Tenn. 1814-1818]†
 Head [Tenn. 1858-1860]†
 Heiskell [Tenn. 1870-1875]†
 Hempstead's Circuit Court Reports [Ark.
 Terr. 1820-1856]**†
 Hening and Munford [Va. 1806-1809]*†
 Hill [N.Y. 1841-1844]*†
 Houston [Del. 1855-1894]*†
 Howard [U.S. 1843-1860]†
 Howard's Practice [N.Y. 1844-1884]*†
 Howard's Practice, New Series [N.Y.
 1884-1886]**†
 Humphrey [Tenn. 1839-1851]†
- Daly
 Dall.
 Dem.
 Del. Ch.
 Denio
 Duv.
 Fed. Carr. Cas.
 Fed. Cas.
 F.C.C.
 F.P.C.
 Fed.
 F.2d
 F.R.D.
 F. Supp.
 F.T.C.
 Fire & Casualty Cas.
 Fla. Supp.
 Ga. App.
 Gilm.
 Gratt.
 Gray
 Greene
 Harr.
 W. W. Harr.
 Hay.
 Head
 Heisk.
 Hemp.
 Hen. & M.
 Hill
 Houst.
 How.
 How. Pr.
 How. Pr. (n.s.)
 Humph.

Hun [N.Y. 1874-1896]*†	Hun
Illinois Appellate Court Reports [1877-1954]	Ill. App.
Illinois Appellate Court Reports, Second Series [1954-date]	Ill. App. 2d
Illinois Circuit Court [1872-1909]	Ill. Cir. Ct.
Illinois Court of Claims Reports [1899-date]	Ill. Ct. Cl.
Immigration and Nationality Decisions [1940-date]*	I. & N. Dec.
Indian Territory Reports [1896-1907]	Indian Terr.
Indiana Appellate Court Reports [1890-date]	Ind. App.
Interior Department Decisions [1881-date]	Interior Dec.
Interstate Commerce Commission Reports [1887-date]	I.C.C.
Johnson's Cases [N.Y. 1799-1804]*†	Johns. Cas.
Johnson's Chancery Reports [N.Y. 1814-1823]*†	Johns. Ch. R.
Johnson's Reports [N.Y. 1806-1823]*†	Johns. R.
Kentucky Law Reporter [1880-1908]**	Ky. L. Rep.
Kernan [N.Y. 1854-1857]†	Kern.
Labor Arbitration Reports (BNA) [1946-date]	Lab. Arb.
Labor Cases (CCH) [1937-date]*†	CCH Lab. Cas.
Labor Relations Reference Manual (BNA) [1935-date]	L.R.R.M.
Lansing's Supreme Court [N.Y. 1869-1872]**†	Lans.
Lawyers' Edition, United States Supreme Court Reports [1754-1956]	L. Ed.
Lawyers' Edition, United States Supreme Court Reports, Second Series [1956-date]	L. Ed. 2d
Lawyers' Reports Annotated [1888-1906]*†	L.R.A.
Lawyers Reports Annotated, New Series [1906-1915]*†	L.R.A. (n.s.)
Leigh [Va. 1829-1841]†	Leigh
Life (Health & Accident) Cases (CCH) [1938-1953]*†	Life Cas.
Life (Health & Accident) Cases, Second Series (CCH) [1953-date]*†	Life Cas. 2d

- Louisiana Annual Reports [1846–1900] La. Ann.
 Louisiana Courts of Appeal Reports [1924–1932] La. App.
 MacArthur [D.C. 1873–1879]† MacArth.
 MacArthur and Mackey [D.C. 1879–1880]† MacArth. & M.
 McCahon [Kan. Terr., Kan. 1858–1868]**† McCah.
 Mackey [D.C. 1880–1892]† Mackey
 Manning's Unreported Cases [La. 1877–1880]† Mann. Unrep. Cas.
 Marvel [Del. 1893–1897]*† Marv.
 Massachusetts Appellate Decisions [1941–1947] Mass. App. Dec.
 Massachusetts Appellate Division Reports [1936–1950] Mass. App. Div.
 Metcalf [Mass. 1840–1847]† Met.
 Metcalfe [Ky. 1858–1863]† Met.
 Mills [N.Y. 1841–1867]† Mills
 Missouri Appeal Reports [1876–date] Mo. App.
 Monroe, B. [Ky. 1840–1858]† B. Mon.
 Monroe, T. B. [Ky. 1824–1828]† T.B. Mon.
 Motor Carrier Cases (ICC) [1936–date] M.C.C.
 Munford [Va. 1810–1820]† Munf.
 National Labor Relations Board Decisions [1935–date] N.L.R.B.
 National Railroad Adjustment Board Awards [1934–date] [e.g.] N.R.A.B. (4th Div.)
 Negligence & Compensation Cases Annotated [1911–1935]*† Negl. & Comp. Cas. Ann.
 Negligence & Compensation Cases Annotated, New Series [1936–1952]*† Negl. & Comp. Cas. Ann. (n.s.)
 Negligence & Compensation Cases Annotated, Third Series [1952–date]*† Negl. & Comp. Cas. Ann. 3d
 Negligence Cases (CCH) [1938–1952]*† Negl. Cas.
 Negligence Cases, Second Series (CCH) [1952–date]*† Negl. Cas. 2d
 New Jersey Equity [1830–1948]** N.J. Eq.
 New Jersey Law [1790–1948]** N.J.L.
 New Jersey Miscellaneous [1923–1949]** N.J. Misc.
 New Jersey Reports [1948–date] N.J.
 New Jersey Superior Court Reports [1948–date]** N.J. Super.

New York Civil Procedure [1881-1907]**	N.Y. Civ. Proc.
New York Civil Procedure, New Series [1908-1913]**	N.Y. Civ. Proc. (n.s.)
New York Criminal Reports [1881-1924]**	N.Y. Crim.
New York Department Reports [1912-date]**	N.Y. Dep't R.
New York Miscellaneous [1892-1955]**	Misc.
New York Miscellaneous, Second Series [1955-date]**	Misc. 2d
New York Supplement [1888-1937]**	N.Y. Supp.
New York Supplement, Second Series [1937-date]**	N.Y.S.2d
New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division Reports [1896-1955]	App. Div.
New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division Reports, Second Series [1956-date]	App. Div. 2d
North Eastern Reporter [1885-1936]*†	N.E.
North Eastern Reporter, Second Series [1934-date]*†	N.E.2d
North Western Reporter [1879-1941]*†	N.W.
North Western Reporter, Second Series [1941-date]*†	N.W.2d
Official Gazette, U.S. Patent Office [1872-date]	O.G. Pat. Off.
Ohio Appellate Reports [1913-date]	Ohio App.
Ohio Circuit Court Decisions [1885-1923]	Ohio C.C. Dec.
Ohio Circuit Court Reports [1885-1901]**	Ohio C.C.R.
Ohio Circuit Court Reports, New Series [1899-1917]**	Ohio C.C.R. (n.s.)
Ohio Courts of Appeals Reports [1916-1922]	Ohio Ct. App.
Ohio Decisions [1894-1920]**	Ohio Dec.
Ohio Decisions, Reprint [1840-1893]**	Ohio Dec. Reprint
Ohio Law Abstract [1922-date]**	Ohio L. Abs.
Ohio Nisi Prius Reports [1894-1901]**	Ohio N.P.
Ohio Nisi Prius Reports, New Series [1902-1934]**	Ohio N.P. (n.s.)
Ohio Opinions [1931-1956]**	Ohio Op.
Ohio Opinions, Second Series [1955-date]**	Ohio Op. 2d
Ohio Reports [1821-1852]	Ohio

- Ohio State Reports [1852–date]
 Oklahoma Criminal Reports [1908–date]
 Pacific Reporter [1883–1931]*†
 Pacific Reporter, Second Series [1931–date]*†
 Patents, Decisions of Commissioner and of U.S. Courts [1869–date]
 Pennewill [Del. 1897–1909]*†
 Pennsylvania County Court Reports [1870–1921]
 Pennsylvania Department Reports [1915–date]**
 Pennsylvania District and County Reports [1921–1954]**
 Pennsylvania District and County Reports, Second Series [1952–date]**
 Pennsylvania District Reports [1892–1921]**
 Pennsylvania State Reports [1845–date]
 Pennsylvania Superior Court Reports [1895–date]
 Penrose and Watts [Pa. 1829–1832]†
 Peters [U.S. 1828–1842]†
 Pickering [Mass. 1822–1839]†
 Pinney [Wis. 1839–1852]†
 Porto Rico Federal Reports [1900–1924]
 Public Utilities Reports Annotated [1915–1933]*†
 Public Utilities Reports, New Series [1933–1953]*†
 Public Utilities Reports, Third Series [1953–date]*†
 Puerto Rico Reports [1899–date]
 Randolph [Va. 1821–1828]*†
 Rawle [Pa. 1828–1835]†
 Decisiones de Puerto Rico [1899–date]
 Robinson [Va. 1842–1844]*†
 Securities and Exchange Commission Decisions and Reports [1934–date]
 Selden [N.Y. 1851–1854]†
 Sergeant and Rawle [Pa. 1814–1828]†
 Smedes and Marshall [Miss. 1843–1850]†
 Sneed [Tenn. 1853–1858]†
 South Eastern Reporter [1887–1939]*†

- Ohio St.
 Okla. Crim.
 Pac.
 P.2d
 Dec. Com. Pat.
 Penne.
 Pa. County Ct.
 Pa. Dep't R.
 Pa. D. & C.
 Pa. D. & C.2d
 Pa. Dist.
 Pa.
 Pa. Super.
 Pen. & W.
 Pet.
 Pick.
 Pin.
 P.R. Fed.
 P.U.R.
 P.U.R. (n.s.)
 P.U.R.3d
 P.R.R.
 Rand.
 Rawle
 D.P.R.
 Rob.
 S.E.C.
 Seld.
 S. & R.
 S. & M.
 Sneed
 S.E.

South Eastern Reporter, Second Series [1939-date]*†	S.E.2d
South Western Reporter [1886-1928]*†	S.W.
South Western Reporter, Second Series [1928-date]*†	S.W.2d
Southern Reporter [1886-1941]*†	So.
Southern Reporter, Second Series [1941-date]*†	So. 2d
State Tax Cases (CCH) [1918-date]*†	State Tax Cas.
Supreme Court Reporter [U.S. 1882-date]	Sup. Ct.
T. B. Monroe [Ky. 1824-1828]†	T.B. Mon.
Tax Court Memorandum Decisions (CCH) [1942-date]	CCH Tax Ct. Mem.
Tax Court Memorandum Decisions (P-H) [1928-date]	P-H Tax Ct. Mem.
Tax Court of the United States Reports [1942-date]	T.C.
Tennessee Appeals Reports [1925-date]	Tenn. App.
Tennessee Chancery Reports [1872-1878]	Tenn. Ch.
Terry [Del. 1939-date]*†	Terry
Texas Civil Appeals Reports [1892-1911]**	Tex. Civ. App.
Texas Court of Appeals Reports [1876-1893]	Tex. Ct. App. R.
Texas Court of Appeals Decisions, Civil Cases [1877-1892]	Tex. Ct. App. Dec. Civ.
Texas Criminal Reports [1876-date]	Tex. Crim.
Trade Cases (CCH) [1940-date]*†	Trade Cas.
Tucker and Clephane [D.C. 1892-1893]†	Tuck. & Cl.
United States and Canadian Aviation Reports [1952-date]**†	U.S. & Can. Av.
United States Aviation Reports [1822-1951]**†	U.S. Av.
United States Court of Military Appeals [1951-date]	U.S.C.M.A.
United States Patent Quarterly [1929-date]*†	U.S.P.Q.
United States Supreme Court Reports [1754-date]	U.S.
United States Tax Cases (CCH) [1913-date]**†	U.S. Tax Cas.
Valuation Reports (ICC) [1929-date]	Val. R. (ICC)
Virginia Cases (Criminal) [1789-1826]	Va. Cas.

W. W. Harrington [Del. 1918-1939]*†	W.W. Harr.
Wage and Hour Cases (BNA) [1939-date]*†	Wage & Hour Cas.
Wallace [U.S. 1863-1874]‡	Wall.
Washington Territory Reports [1854-1888]	Wash. Terr.
Watts [Pa. 1832-1840]†	Watts
Watts and Sergeant [Pa. 1841-1845]†	W. & S.
Wendell [N.Y. 1828-1841]**†	Wend.
Wharton [Pa. 1835-1841]†	Whart.
Wheaton [U.S. 1816-1827]‡	Wheat.
Yeates [Pa. 1791-1808]*†	Yeates

1:2:1. Renumbered and Reprinted Reports. Reports that have been numbered in conformity with the official jurisdiction-named series are generally cited by the official series number only, omitting the name of the report editor. *Usoshtiss v. Forhm*, 150 U.S. 287, 306 (1893); *Cobb v. Davenport*, 32 N.J.L. 369 (Sup. Ct. 1867), *not* 3 Vroom 369. But United States Supreme Court reports through 90 U.S. (23 Wall.) and a few early state reports (listed below) require a parenthetical indication of the name of the report editor and the volume of his series. *Green v. Biddle*, 21 U.S. (8 Wheat.) 1 (1823); *Hall v. Bell*, 47 Mass. (6 Met.) 431 (1843). The foregoing form is preferred over the following equally proper alternative. *Green v. Biddle*, 8 Wheat. (21 U.S.) 1 (1823). The state reports are:

- 1 Del. (1 Harr.) (1832) to date.
- 1 D.C. (1 Cranch) (1801) through 21 D.C. (Tuck. & Cl.) (1893).
- 1 Ill. (Breese) (1819) through 10 Ill. (5 Gilm.) (1849).
- 1 Ky. (Hughes) (1785) through 77 Ky. (14 Bush) (1879).
- 18 Mass. (1 Pick.) (1822) through 96 Mass. (14 Allen) (1867).
- 1 Miss. (Walker) (1818) through 22 Miss. (14 S. & M.) (1850).
- 3 N.M. (3 Gild., E.W.S. ed.) (1883) through 4 N.M. (4 Gild., E.W.S. ed.) (1889). [(Gild., B.-W. ed.) and (John) are unofficial.]
- 1 Va. (1 Wash.) (1790) through 74 Va. (33 Gratt.) (1880).

Citations to reports early volumes of which have been reprinted with different pagination should be always to the page number of the original report as indicated in the margin or text of the reprint, not to the page of the reprint. But do not use a "star" (*). *Wadsworth v. Ruggles*, 23 Mass. (6 Pick.) 63 (1828), *not* 23 Mass. 62, 6 Pick. 63.

1:2:2. Unreported Cases. If the case is nowhere reported, or printed only in the "slipsheets" of the court, cite by docket number, court, and full date. *Gifford Fish Mkts. v. Medalie Prods. Co.*, Civil No. 51-1250, D. Mass., March 1, 1954; *Richard N. Goodwin Co.*, No. 6646, FTC, Sept. 30, 1957.

1:2:3. Federal-Court Cases. (a) Supreme Court. Do *not* give parallel citations to unofficial reports. If the official report of the Supreme Court has not yet appeared, cite to *Supreme Court Reporter*, or, if not therein, to *United States Law Week*. *Clagett v. Daly*, 78 Sup. Ct. 311 (1958); *Edwards v. Greer*, 26 U.S.L. WEEK 4116 (U.S. Jan. 28, 1958). Date is that of decision. For form of citing filing of petition for certiorari, docketing of appeal, etc., see rule 1:5:2 *infra*.

(b) Courts of Appeals and District Courts. Cite only to West reports (*Federal Reporter*, *Federal Supplement*, *Federal Cases*, or *Federal Rules Decisions*). If the same decision is reported in both *Federal Supplement* and *Federal Rules Decisions*, cite to F. Supp. *Richards v. Schumacher*, 198 F.2d 616 (D.C. Cir. 1952); *Fillman v. McGovern*, 181 Fed. 313 (2d Cir. 1910); *Nagin v. Kenner*, 117 F. Supp. 241 (E.D. Tenn. 1954); *Benjamin v. Manning*, 14 F.R.D. 418 (D.D.C. 1953). If a decision is printed in *Federal Cases* (which reprinted cases prior to 1880), do not cite to the original report. In citing Fed. Cas., give the case number parenthetically. *The Lucinda Starrett*, 14 Fed. Cas. 143 (No. 7621) (C.C.N.D. Ill. 1876); *Hochman v. Sobeloff*, 18 Fed. Cas. 598, 599 (No. 10444) (C.C.W.D. Pa. 1859) (dictum).

(c) Other Cases. A decision by a Supreme Court Justice sitting alone in his capacity as Circuit Justice is cited only to Sup. Ct. Cases before the Emergency Court of Appeals are cited only to F.2d. Cases in the Court of Claims, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and Customs Court are cited to the respective official reports with a parallel citation to F. Supp. or F.2d if the case is reported therein. *In re Blumberg*, 26 C.C.P.A. (Patents) 755, 100 F.2d 191 (1938). Cases before the Court of Military Appeals are cited: *United States v. Erens*, 2 U.S.C.M.A. 374, 9 C.M.R. 4 (1953).

1:2:4. State-Court Cases. Cite to both the official and West reports; cases reported with independent pagination in two reports of the National Reporter System (as has been done with New York Court of Appeals cases after 130 N.E.2d) should be cited to the official and both West reports. *Terris v. Fishbein*, 2 N.Y.2d 727, 138 N.E.2d 729, 157 N.Y.S.2d 364 (1956); *Stein v. J. & M. Winston Co.*, 373 Pa. 652, 97 A.2d 59 (1953). If there is no official report or if the official report has not yet appeared, cite: *Page v. Duncan*, 70 So. 2d 367 (Fla. 1954); *Loeb v. Sogg*, 268 S.W.2d 247 (Tex. Civ. App. 1954). State reports (particularly early ones) which carry only the name of the report editor and the volume number of his series are cited similarly. *Lowry v. Stowe*, 7 Port. 483 (Ala. 1838).

1:2:5. Administrative Cases. Cite only to the official report, if the case appears therein. *Tennessee Intrastate Rates & Charges*, 286 I.C.C. 41 (1952). If an unbound report has not yet been paginated, cite by case number. *Guy Paschal*, 29 T.C. No. 12 (Oct. 22, 1957). The second-best source is an official release. *Standard Gas Light Corp., SEC Holding Co.* Act Release No. 13130 (March 14, 1956). If neither is available cite to an unofficial report. *Alamogordo Atomic Light & Power Co.*, 17 P.U.R.3d 413 (N.M. Pub. Serv. Comm'n 1957). But parallel citations are never given.

1:3. Court of Decision. Every citation must indicate what court decided the case. If the court is not apparent from the name of the report, name it in the parenthetical that gives the date. If special circumstances require more specific identification of the court, the parenthetical may be more detailed than described by this rule.

Some reports sufficiently identify the court. *United States v. Shearer*, 5 U.S.C.M.A. 541, 13 C.M.R. 97 (1953); *Goodman v. Rezneck*, 123 Ill. App. 489 (1905). When the name of the report is the same as the name of a jurisdiction, it is assumed that the decision is that of the highest court in the jurisdiction. *Gracie v. Menadier*, 329 Mass. 453, 109 N.E.2d 123 (1952). When the name of the report indicates the jurisdiction but does not unambiguously indicate what court decided the case, as in official reports which cover several courts and some West reports, give the name of the court only. *Courtney v. Kalmus*, 182 Misc. 498, 50 N.Y.S.2d 897 (Sup. Ct. 1944). If the jurisdiction is not apparent from the name of the report, as in most West reports and all reports named for the reporter, include both the name of the jurisdiction and the name of the court in parentheses. *Leary v. Friedenthal*, 299 S.W.2d 563 (Mo. Ct. App. 1957). *But: Jack v. Enker*, 254 N.Y. Supp. 889 (App. Div. 1931). Include only the jurisdiction in parentheses if the court of decision is the highest court thereof. *Morse v. Kiernan*, 3 Rawle 325 (Pa. 1832).

The United States courts of appeals for numbered circuits, regardless of year, are indicated: (2d Cir. 1902) *not* (C.C.A.2d 1902). The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (so named in 1948) and all its predecessors are cited: (D.C. Cir. 1910). For district-court cases the district but not the division is given: (D.D.C. 1950); (S.D. Cal. 1951), *not* (S.D. Cal. C.D. 1951). A case decided by one of the old circuit courts (abolished 1912) is cited: (C.C.S.D.N.Y. 1890). A decision by a Supreme Court Justice sitting alone in his capacity as Circuit Justice is cited: (Douglas, Circuit Justice, 1953).

The reports containing decisions of more than one court (so that the court must be indicated) are marked by an asterisk(*) or double asterisk (**) in the list following rule 1:2 *supra*. The more common court and agency abbreviations are the following:

Admiralty Court or Division	Adm.
Appellate Department	App. Dep't
Appellate Division	App. Div.
Board of Tax Appeals	B.T.A.
Chancery Court or Division	Ch.
Children's Court	Child. Ct.
Circuit Court (old federal)	C.C.
Circuit Court (state)	Cir. Ct.
Circuit Court on Appeal (state)	Cir. Ct. App.
Circuit Court of Appeals (federal)	Cir.
City Court	[name city] City Ct.
Civil Appeals	Civ. App.
Civil Court of Record	Civ. Ct. Rec.
Common Pleas	C.P.
County Court	[name county] County Ct.
County Judge's Court	County J. Ct.
Court of Appeals (federal)	Cir.
Court of Appeal[s] (state)	Ct. App.
Court of Claims	Ct. Cl.
Court of Criminal Appeals	Crim. App.
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	C.C.P.A.
Court of Customs Appeals	Ct. Cust. App.
Court of Errors and Appeals	Ct. Err. & App.
Court of Military Appeals	C.M.A.
Court of [General, Special] Session[s]	Ct. [Gen., Spec.] Sess.
Criminal Appeals	Crim. App.
Customs Court	Cust. Ct.
District Court (federal)	D.
District Court (state)	Dist. Ct.
District Court of Appeal	Dist. Ct. App.
Domestic Relations Court	Dom. Rel. Ct.
Emergency Court of Appeals	Emer. Ct. App.
Equity Court or Division	Eq.
Justice of the Peace's Court	J.P. Ct.
Juvenile Court	Juv. Ct.
Law Court or Division	L.
Magistrate's Court	Magis. Ct.
Municipal Court	[name city] Munic. Ct.

Orphans' Court	Orphans' Ct.
Probate Court	P. Ct.
Police Justice's Court	Police J. Ct.
Public Utilities Commission	Pub. Util. Comm'n
Real Estate Commission	Real Est. Comm'n
Superior Court	Super. Ct.
Supreme Court	Sup. Ct.
Supreme Court, Appellate Division	App. Div.
Supreme Court, Appellate Term	App. T.
Supreme Judicial Court	Sup. Jud. Ct.
Surrogate's Court	Surr. Ct.
Tax Court	T.C.
Workmen's Compensation Division	Workmen's Comp. Div.
Youth Court	Youth Ct.

1:4. Date. The date used is the year of decision; the year of the term of court is used only if the date of decision is unavailable. If the dates given in the official and the unofficial reports differ, use the date given in the official report unless it is clearly erroneous. Dates of Supreme Court cases, which usually are not given in the official reports prior to 108 U.S., may be found in *Lawyers' Edition* beginning with the December 1854 Term.

Cases in official or West reports and advance sheets thereof, if paginated as will appear in bound form, are dated by year only. The exact date of decision or other action is always given for cases which do not appear in any report, periodical, service, or newspaper. Always give the exact date of decision for cases cited to reports (other than official or West), periodicals, services, or newspapers if the date is less than one year old; otherwise the year alone may be given.

1:5. Prior and Subsequent History. The subsequent history of a cited decision, including any disposition in the United States Supreme Court, is always given whenever the case is cited in full. *Barbs v. Panjian*, 180 F.2d 662 (6th Cir.), *rev'd*, 340 U.S. 128 (1950); *Ruth van Gulden*, 13 T.C. 178 (1949), *acq.*, 1950-1 CUM. BULL. 1; *Niven v. Benton*, 131 Misc. 834,

228 N.Y. Supp. 412 (Sup. Ct.), *aff'd*, 224 App. Div. 733, 230 N.Y. Supp. 817 (1928). However, the denial of a rehearing is omitted unless an opinion thereon is relevant to the point for which the case is cited. Dispositions withdrawn by the deciding authority, such as acquiescence followed by nonacquiescence or affirmance followed by reversal on rehearing, may be omitted.

The prior history of a case, the history on remand, and separate decisions of other issues in the case and the prior and subsequent history of such separate decisions are given only if significant to the point for which the case is cited. However, if the disposition cited does not sufficiently describe the issues in the case for the meaning of the decision to be intelligible, as in a Supreme Court "mem.," prior history must be given. Prior history is cited: *Barbs v. Panjian*, 340 U.S. 128, *reversing* 180 F.2d 662 (6th Cir. 1950); 1950-1 CUM. BULL. 1, *acquiescing in* *Ruth van Gulden*, 13 T.C. 178 (1949); *Niven v. Benton*, 224 App. Div. 733, 230 N.Y. Supp. 817, *affirming* 131 Misc. 834, 228 N.Y. Supp. 412 (Sup. Ct. 1928).

1:5:1. The history is explained by italicized words between the citations; some of these explanations (as abbreviated) are:

<i>cert. granted</i>	<i>rev'd per curiam</i>	<i>affirming</i>
<i>cert. denied</i>	<i>aff'd mem.</i>	<i>modifying</i>
<i>prob. juris. noted</i>	<i>modified</i>	<i>denying cert. in</i>
<i>appeal dismissed</i>	<i>vacated</i>	<i>dismissing appeal</i>
<i>appeal denied</i>	<i>aff'd on rehearing</i>	<i>from</i>
<i>petition for cert.</i>	<i>rev'd on other</i>	<i>upholding on re-</i>
<i>dismissed</i>	<i>grounds</i>	<i>hearing reversal</i>
<i>affirmance upheld</i>	<i>nonacq.</i>	<i>of</i>
<i>on rehearing</i>	<i>approved</i>	<i>enforcing</i>

"Per curiam" is used only to describe a very short opinion other than a memorandum disposition when the opinion is so denominated by the court either in English or in Latin. "Mem." (which implies "per curiam") is used to designate

dispositions without opinion. The reason for a disposition is given if it shows that the disposition does not have the normal substantive significance: "*vacated as moot*," "*appeal dismissed per stipulation*."

Hart v. Wechsler, 200 F.2d 288 (2d Cir. 1952), *cert. denied*, 345 U.S. 928 (1953), *affirming* 107 F. Supp. 611 (S.D.N.Y. 1952); Town of Beverly v. Jean, 196 Misc. 460, 91 N.Y.S.2d 187 (Sup. Ct. 1949), *aff'd*, 276 App. Div. 1000, 95 N.Y.S.2d 915 (1950), *motion for leave to appeal denied*, 277 App. Div. 957, 97 N.Y.S.2d 367, *aff'd*, 303 N.Y. 865, 104 N.E.2d 920, *motion to amend remittitur denied*, 303 N.Y. 1004, 106 N.E.2d 278 (1952).

1:5:2. When an appeal has been filed or certiorari applied for, granted, etc., but not dismissed or denied, give the docket number: *appeal docketed*, No. 5282, 1st Cir., July 30, 1957; *petition for cert. filed*, 26 U.S.L. WEEK 3200 (U.S. Jan. 2, 1958) (No. 699). If the case has been renumbered, cite: *cert. granted*, 352 U.S. 956 (1957) (No. 539, 1956 Term; renumbered No. 31, 1957 Term). Date is that of filing; see rule 1:4 *supra*. A notation of further disposition, such as "appeal denied," at the end of the report of a case is cited as a separate disposition.

1:5:3. When the name of any party by whose name the case is cited differs on appeal, use "*sub nom.*," except (1) when the parties' names are merely reversed, (2) when the citation in which the difference occurs is to a denial of certiorari, or (3) when the name of the private party remains the same in the prior or subsequent history of an administrative action. Teacher v. Board of Educ., 202 Misc. 915, 118 N.Y.S.2d 487 (Sup. Ct. 1952), *aff'd sub nom.* Principal v. Board of Higher Educ., 282 App. Div. 718, 122 N.Y.S.2d 786 (1953), *aff'd sub nom.* Teacher v. Board of Educ., 306 N.Y. 532, 119 N.E.2d 373 (1954). *But*: Firth Carpet Co., 33 N.L.R.B. 191 (1941), *enforced*, 129 F.2d 633 (2d Cir. 1942). A different name in prior history is indicated: Rederi v. Isbrandtsen Co.,

342 U.S. 950 (1952), *affirming by an equally divided Court* Isbrandtsen Co. v. United States, 96 F. Supp. 883 (S.D.N.Y. 1951).

1:5:4. When a case has been once named in text and fully cited (including relevant prior or subsequent history), no prior or subsequent history need be given in any subsequent citation of the case within the same textual discussion of the case. Such subsequent citations should not include the name of the case unless the "*sub nom.*" form would have been used under rule 1:5:3 *supra*.

1:5:5. In citing a case with several different decisions in the same year, include the date only with the last-cited decision. *United States v. Eller*, 114 F. Supp. 384 (M.D.N.C.), *rev'd*, 208 F.2d 716 (4th Cir. 1953), *cert. denied*, 347 U.S. 934 (1954). However, if the exact date of decision is required in either case, include both dates. *United States v. Simmons*, 248 F.2d 181 (5th Cir. 1957), *petition for cert. filed*, 26 U.S.L. WEEK 3172 (U.S. Nov. 25, 1957) (No. 625). For the relative order of prior and subsequent history and explanatory parentheticals or commentaries in periodicals, see rules 28:3, 29:2, and 30:2 *infra*.

2. Briefs and Records

Cite: Brief for Appellee, pp. 5-6, *Moon v. Shine*, 237 F.2d 169 (5th Cir. 1956); Brief for Plaintiff, p. 10, Brief for Defendant, pp. 5, 6, *Bank v. Chek*, 139 F. Supp. 730 (W.D. La. 1956); Record, vol. 1, p. 50, *United States v. Stock*, 353 U.S. 586 (1957). The case name must always be a part of the citation, except when the case has just been named and the reference is unambiguous or when citing the record or briefs of the principal case in an extended discussion of that case. Record, p. 16. When there are several parties, or when there is an *amicus curiae*, the party is named. Brief for the ICC as *Amicus Curiae*, p. 19, *Hawaii v. Alaska*, 346 U.S. 427 (1953).

B. STATUTORY MATERIAL

3. *Constitutions*

Cite: U.S. CONST. art. I, § 9; U.S. CONST. amend. XIV, § 2; N.M. CONST. art. 4, § 7. The date of adoption of the portion referred to is given only if that portion has been significantly amended subsequent to the time for which it is cited or if it is no longer in force. N.Y. CONST. art. II, § 6 (1894). Constitutions should never be cited when the text identifies the portion referred to; no citations would be necessary to statements such as "The case may raise a full-faith-and-credit problem" and "The Massachusetts Bill of Rights is similar to the federal one."

4. *Statutes*

4:1. Name. The name of a statute and the section as originally enacted (found in the appropriate session laws) are given if they will aid in identification. Administrative Procedure Act § 10, 60 Stat. 243 (1946), 5 U.S.C. § 1009 (1952); Blue Sky Law § 1, N.Y. GEN. BUS. LAW § 352. Use the official name given in the statute if any; otherwise a popular name may be used. A second name may be given parenthetically if both names are significant. Labor Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley Act) § 301(a), 61 Stat. 156 (1947), 29 U.S.C. § 185(a) (1952). Tables contained in *United States Code* and *United States Code Annotated* and the table published by Shepard's Citations may serve as a guide to popular names of federal statutes.

4:2. Compilation. Two types of compilations are cited. Session laws report statutes in chronological order as they are enacted; they are cited in roman. Stat.; N.J. Acts. Codes arrange all statutes by subject; they are cited in large and small capitals. U.S.C.; N.J. REV. STAT. Basically the form of citation to be used depends upon whether the specific

statutory provision that is to be cited is (1) currently in effect and (2) printed in the current edition of the appropriate code.

4:2:1. Statutes in Effect and in the Current Code. All statutes currently in force are cited to the appropriate current code if printed therein. An additional citation to the session laws is necessary if the code is not positive or prima facie evidence of the law.

(a) Federal statutes ordinarily are cited to *United States Code* (U.S.C.); and federal session-law citations are to *Statutes at Large* (Stat.). *United States Code Annotated* (U.S.C.A.) is cited in lieu of U.S.C. for recent statutes appearing in the former that have not yet been printed in a U.S.C. supplement.

(1) The titles of U.S.C. which have been enacted into positive law are listed in the introductory pages of the latest U.S.C. supplement; as of December 31, 1957, these comprised titles 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 28, 32, and 35. Statutes codified in positive-law titles are cited to U.S.C. only. Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-02 (1952), as amended, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 (Supp. IV, 1957).

Most statutes in force as of 1875 were codified into positive law in *Revised Statutes* (1875); all statutes included therein are cited to the latter in lieu of Stat. Do not cite *Revised Statutes*, 2d Ed. (1878), which is not positive law. REV. STAT. § 502 (1875), 44 U.S.C. § 83 (1952).

(2) Although title 26 has not been codified into positive law, the current Internal Revenue Code is cited as if it were a codification; sections thereof which are in force are cited without reference to either Stat. or U.S.C. and without date. INT. REV. CODE OF 1954, § 12. Sections added to the current Code after its original enactment that are still in force are cited to Stat. only if the Stat. citation is indispensable to the discussion.

(3) Federal statutes not codified into positive law are cited to the most recent complete enactment of the material referred

to, by volume, page, and year of enactment as found in Stat., with a parallel citation to the title, section, and publication date of U.S.C. wherein the statute is currently codified. 49 Stat. 1526 (1936), 15 U.S.C. § 13 (1952).

(b) State statutes are cited only to the latest official (or preferred unofficial if there is no official) codification if the current form is printed therein; they are cited as statutes codified into positive law. ILL. REV. STAT. ch. 32, §§ 439.50-.57 (1957); MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 41, § 95 (1932). If amended or enacted subsequent to the latest supplement to the official codification, cite only to the best available unofficial codification. MASS. ANN. LAWS ch. 12, § 22 (1952); PA. STAT. ANN. tit. 72, § 4656.13 (1950).

The New York laws and California codes are cited by the name of the particular law or code without indication of edition or date. CAL. AGRIC. CODE § 351; N.Y. BANKING LAW § 121. But in citing uncoded laws of these states indicate publisher and date. CAL. GEN. LAWS ANN. act 6447, § 27 (Deering 1954); N.Y. UNCONSOL. LAWS § 41 (McKinney 1949). For citations to supplements and looseleaf editions of codifications of other states see rule 4:6 *infra*. A complete list of state statutory codifications, both official and unofficial, current as of October 1st of each year, may be obtained from the Harvard Law Review Association.

(c) Uniform acts are cited without date unless the material referred to is no longer a part of the uniform act or the act has been withdrawn; in the latter two cases give the date of promulgation of the portion cited. UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE § 2-505; UNIFORM NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS LAW §§ 101-07; UNIFORM RULE OF EVIDENCE 14(a); UNIFORM WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS ACT § 40 (1906).

But a uniform act cited as the law of a particular state should be cited as a state statute as described in paragraph (b) *supra*.

4:2:2. Statutes No Longer in Effect. If the material referred to is no longer in force, for whatever reason (repeal, expiration, substitution of another provision, or amendment such that the present provision does not uphold the statement made), the statute is cited only to session laws even if it appears in a current codification.

An amended section that is no longer in force is cited only to the session laws of the latest amendment giving the full text; the fact of subsequent minor amendment is indicated. Int. Rev. Code of 1939, § 115(l), added by ch. 619, 56 Stat. 841 (1942); Int. Rev. Code of 1939, § 115(a), as amended, ch. 144, § 2, 61 Stat. 179 (1947), as amended. If an amendment that affects the substance for which the statute is cited does not give the full text, two session-law citations are required. Int. Rev. Code of 1939, § 481, added by ch. 809, 64 Stat. 540 (1950), as amended, ch. 521, 65 Stat. 502 (1951); Emergency Price Control Act, ch. 26, § 204(c), 56 Stat. 32 (1942), as amended, ch. 325, § 107(a), 58 Stat. 639 (1944).

A present similar statute is indicated if pertinent. Int. Rev. Code of 1939, ch. 1, § 115(d), 53 Stat. 47 (now INT. REV. CODE OF 1954, § 301); National Industrial Recovery Act, ch. 90, § 3(c), 48 Stat. 196 (1933) (now National Labor Relations Act § 10(e), as amended, 61 Stat. 147 (1947), 29 U.S.C. § 160(e) (1952)).

(a) Federal statutes no longer in force are cited only to Stat. Revenue acts prior to 1939, Internal Revenue Codes other than the current one (such as Int. Rev. Code of 1939), and noncurrent provisions of the current Code are similarly cited to Stat., by chapter and section. Int. Rev. Code of 1954, ch. 736, § 452, 68A Stat. 152; Revenue Act of 1924, ch. 234, § 200, 43 Stat. 454.

The chapter number is always given, and specific section numbers are given if the entire act is not cited; federal statutes must be cited by name, or by full date (as in the

example below) if there is no name. Act of Sept. 8, 1950, ch. 924, § 2, 64 Stat. 798.

(b) State session laws must be fully identified. Ark. Acts 1913, No. 154; Fla. Laws 1937, ch. 18144, § 3, at 916; Ill. Laws 4th Spec. Sess. 1936, at 7; N.Y. Sess. Laws 1954, ch. 64, § 2. Some early statutes have been collected and republished; these collections may be cited in lieu of session laws. Indicate the editor's name. 6 Laws of Va. 33 (Hening 1819).

4:2:3. Statutes in Force But Not in a Current Code. Statutes that are not printed in the current edition of the appropriate codification must be cited in the form described in rule 4:2:2 *supra* even if they are in full force. This form is also used when the enactment of the statute is referred to as an historical fact, even if all sections of the statute are printed in the current codification.

Private laws are also cited to Stat. only. Priv. L. No. 654, ch. 408, 60 Stat. 1225 (1946).

Recent statutes that have not yet been printed in the official or any unofficial codification or supplements thereto are cited only to the session laws or advance sheets thereof; use the form described in rule 4:2:2 *supra*. Pa. Laws 1957, act 309, § 4. If the statute has not yet appeared in advance sheets of the session laws or a supplement (or interim supplement) to any codification, a secondary source is used; indicate the permanent citation if known, following the appropriate form described in rule 4:2:1 *supra* in so far as possible, but indicating the secondary source used parenthetically. HAWAII REV. LAWS § 199-1(c)(3) (1 BLUE SKY L. REP. ¶ 14701 (June 7, 1957)). Services are the best secondary sources for statutory citations, particularly *United States Code Congressional and Administrative News* for federal statutes. Statutes too recent to be printed in any of the above-mentioned sources are cited by public law or act number. Pub. L. No. 320, 85th Cong., 2d Sess. § 1 (Feb. 11, 1958); Ch. 186, 23d Sess. (Alaska April 8, 1957).

4:2:4. Ordinances. City and county ordinances are cited by analogy to statutes. The first words of the citation are the name of the municipal unit (never abbreviated) followed by the state (abbreviated as indicated in rule 39:6 *infra*). Codified ordinances are cited by name of code, section, and year of publication of the code. MONTGOMERY, ALA., CODE § 372 (1952); CHICAGO, ILL., MUNICIPAL CODE § 155-1 (1931); PORTLAND, ORE., POLICE CODE art. 30 (1953); FORT WORTH, TEX., REV. ORDINANCES ch. 34, art. I, § 15 (1950). Other ordinances are cited by number (if none, by name) and exact date of adoption. Ashburn, Ga., Ordinance 373, April 5, 1956; Halifax County, Va., Ordinance To Regulate the Solicitation of Membership in Organizations, Aug. 6, 1956.

4:3. Amendment. The purpose of a statutory citation is to refer the reader to the language of the statute in force at the time appropriate to the discussion. When the discussion is not one of current law, it is also desirable to refer the reader to the corresponding current law.

4:3:1. Amendment Subsequent to Time for Which Cited. If a statute has been amended after the time for which it is cited so that, for the purposes of the citation, the current version is substantially different, the statute is treated as one no longer in effect. See rule 4:2:2 *supra*. Subsequent history and the corresponding current statute may be indicated parenthetically if not otherwise apparent from the discussion. Uniform Code of Military Justice art. 2(11), ch. 169, 64 Stat. 109 (1950) (now 10 U.S.C. § 802(11) (Supp. IV, 1957)); Int. Rev. Code of 1939, § 3772(a)(1), 53 Stat. 465 (now INT. REV. CODE OF 1954, § 7422(a)); Bankruptcy Act § 70, ch. 541, 30 Stat. 565 (1898) (amended by 52 Stat. 879 (1938), as amended, 11 U.S.C. § 110 (1952)); Mich. Pub. Acts 1929, ch. 212 (now MICH. COMP. LAWS § 21.1 (1948)). This form is used whether or not the statute when cited was one codified into positive law; a noncurrent edition of a codification is *never* cited.

If a statute has been substantially re-enacted or amended in a minor respect, but no change of substance for the purposes of the citation has occurred since the time for which cited, the current version is cited. See rule 4:2:1 *supra*. This rule applies even though the date given in the statutory citation is subsequent to the date of a case construing the statute or to the time under discussion.

4:3:2. Amendment Prior to Time for Which Cited.

Citation of prior history of a statute is never required. 26 Stat. 934 (1891), as amended, 5 U.S.C. § 421 (1952); N.J. REV. STAT. § 39:6-98 (Supp. 1953). But amendment intervening between the versions printed in parallel sources must be indicated as described in rule 4:3:3 *infra*.

A corresponding prior statute may be indicated if pertinent. INT. REV. CODE OF 1954, § 2036 (formerly Int. Rev. Code of 1939, § 811(c)(1)(B), as amended, 63 Stat. 894 (1949)); 28 U.S.C. § 1652 (1952) (formerly Judiciary Act of 1789, ch. 20, § 34, 1 Stat. 92).

When an amending statute is cited, the original may be cited also, if both versions are relevant to the discussion. Clayton Act § 7, 64 Stat. 1125 (1950), 15 U.S.C. § 18 (1952), amending 38 Stat. 731 (1914); Act of March 9, 1878, ch. 26, 20 Stat. 27, amending 19 Stat. 269 (1877).

4:3:3. Amendment Intervening Between Parallel Citations. Since current statutes not codified into positive law are cited to the session laws reporting the most recent complete enactment of the whole portion cited, the version in the session laws cited may vary in some respects from the version printed in the codification cited, due to intervening amendment not affecting the statute in substance for the purposes of the citation. The fact of such intervening amendment (regardless of whether one or several changes intervened) is indicated by the insertion of the words "as amended" between the citations. Universal Military Training and Service

Act, 62 Stat. 604 (1948), as amended, 50 U.S.C. APP. §§ 451-73 (1952).

All current statutes are cited to the latest complete edition of the appropriate codification (if therein) unless the entire portion cited appears in a supplement to the latest codification. If only part of the portion cited appears in the supplement, give a further citation to only that part and indicate the fact of amendment. 38 Stat. 730 (1914), as amended, 15 U.S.C. §§ 14-21 (1952), as amended, 15 U.S.C. §§ 15a-16 (Supp. IV, 1957); 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-02 (1952), as amended, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 (Supp. IV, 1957); GA. CODE §§ 87-301 to -302 (1933), as amended, GA. CODE ANN. § 87-301 (Supp. 1956). *But*: 69 Stat. 282 (1955), 15 U.S.C. §§ 15a-16 (Supp. IV, 1957); 28 U.S.C. § 2201 (Supp. IV, 1957); GA. CODE ANN. § 87-301 (Supp. 1956). If several sections have been amended between publication of the code and of the code supplement, the first and last sections appearing in the latter may be cited as if inclusive, regardless of whether or not all sections between them have been amended. 66 Stat. 163, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1101-1503 (1952), as amended, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1151-1481 (Supp. IV, 1957).

When a familiar statute is cited by name and section number (see rule 4:1 *supra*) but the session-law citation is not to the original enactment of the entire statute, the relationship between the original and cited versions is indicated by the insertion of the words "as amended" or "added by." Clayton Act § 7, as amended, 64 Stat. 1125 (1950), 15 U.S.C. § 18 (1952); National Labor Relations Act § 10(j), added by 61 Stat. 149 (1947), as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 160(j) (1952). Amendment of statutes codified into positive law is similarly indicated when their names are given. Arbitration Act § 4, as amended, 9 U.S.C. § 4 (Supp. IV, 1957); Rules of Decision Act, as amended, 28 U.S.C. § 1652 (1952). *But*, if the statute is not cited by name, cite simply to the amending statute without explanation. 64 Stat. 1125 (1950), 15 U.S.C. § 18 (1952).

4:4. Pages and Sections. Session laws are ordinarily cited by page; section numbers in session laws are cited only in conjunction with the name (or exact date) and chapter number of the statute cited. Cite the page where the statute begins only if citing the entire statute. Otherwise give *only* the page on which the section, quotation, or other material referred to begins; if quoting from or citing to only part of a section, give only the page on which the quotation or cited material begins.

Codifications are always cited by section numbers only; give all the sections containing the material referred to, even if an entire act is cited. Never use "*et seq.*" 47 Stat. 70 (1932), as amended, 29 U.S.C. §§ 101-15 (1952), *not* 29 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et seq.* When two or more consecutive sections or subsections are cited, give only inclusive numbers. 26 Stat. 209 (1890), 15 U.S.C. §§ 1-7 (1952); 18 U.S.C. §§ 1717(a)-(c) (1952); 28 U.S.C. §§ 105(a)(1)-(3) (1952); 28 U.S.C. §§ 105(a)(3)-(b)(1) (1952); 48 Stat. 74 (1933), 15 U.S.C. §§ 77a-aa (1952), as amended, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77b-v (Supp. IV, 1957); PA. STAT. ANN. tit. 47, §§ 3-306 to -310 (1954); WIS. STAT. §§ 9.23-31 (1955). When two or more scattered or successive sections or subsections are cited severally, separate them with commas. 64 Stat. 1129, 1130 (1950), 5 U.S.C. §§ 1032, 1037(a), (c) (1952); 18 U.S.C. §§ 793(f)(1), (2) (1952); 52 Stat. 1000, 1001 (1938), 49 U.S.C. §§ 487, 488 (1952); D.C. CODE ANN. §§ 1-243, -246 (1951); MINN. STAT. §§ 21.14, .17 (1953).

A statute which appears in many scattered sections or titles of the codification is cited only to session laws (even if codified into positive law); basically follow the form described in rule 4:2:2 *supra*. Act of July 7, 1952, ch. 579, 66 Stat. 420 (codified in scattered sections of 11 U.S.C.); Federal Tort Claims Act, ch. 753, 60 Stat. 842 (1946) (codified in scattered sections of 28 U.S.C.); Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925, ch. 368, tit. III, 43 Stat. 1070 (codified in scattered sections of 2, 18 U.S.C.).

4:5. Date. The year of enactment of the statute is normally given parenthetically after the citation to session laws. But the year is omitted after the session-law citation if (1) the year is a part of the name of the statute or the "Act of . . ." form is used, (2) the year is a part of the name of the session laws (as in most states), or (3) the year of the codification cited is the same as the year of enactment. Railway Labor Act, as amended, 48 Stat. 1185 (1934), 45 U.S.C. §§ 151-58 (1952). *But:* Reorganization Act of 1949, § 7, 63 Stat. 205, 5 U.S.C. § 133z-5 (1952); 66 Stat. 420, 11 U.S.C. § 11 (1952); Act of March 20, 1933, ch. 3, § 17, 48 Stat. 11; Mass. Acts & Resolves 1947, ch. 6, at 5.

The year of a codification is normally given parenthetically after the citation to it. A year that appears conspicuously on the title page is used in citation unless the volume cited is a "replacement" volume of an earlier codification, in which case the date used is that of the replacement. If there is no conspicuous date on the title page, the latest copyright date is used. The date of a codification is omitted only when the same date is a part of the name of the statute or appears in the "Act of . . ." form. Immigration Act of 1952, 66 Stat. 163, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1101-503, as amended, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1151-481 (Supp. IV, 1957). For dating of supplements, see rule 4:6 *infra*.

4:6. Supplements. A supplement, whether separately bound or a pocket part, is cited in the same manner as the compilation it supplements. The parenthetical matter following the citation must include "Supp.," any identifying name, number, or letter, and the date of the supplement. Supplements are normally cited by the year that appears conspicuously on the title page of the supplement, or, if none, by the copyright year of the supplement. 28 U.S.C. § 2201 (Supp. IV, 1957); ALA. CODE ANN. tit. 6, § 1 (Supp. 1956); N.J. REV. STAT. §§ 43:22-5 to -12 (Supp. 1955); VA. CODE ANN. § 18-349.17 (Additional Supp. 1956).

Some codifications are kept up to date by pamphlet interim supplements which are periodically cumulated in pocket parts. Interim supplements are cited by month and year. N.Y. UNCONSOL. LAWS § 9901 (McKinney Supp. Jan. 1958).

In citing codifications published in looseleaf form, use the year on the page(s) cited. If the particular page(s) cited is not dated, follow rule 4:5 *supra*. KY. REV. STAT. § 156.010 (1956); KY. REV. STAT. § 165.010 (1955); ORE. REV. STAT. § 7.090 (1955).

A complete list of bound supplements to official and unofficial codifications, current as of October 1st of each year, may be obtained from the Harvard Law Review Association.

5. Bills and Resolutions

5:1. Unenacted. Cite: S. 383, 83d Cong., 2d Sess. § 84 (1954); S. 85, H.R. 184, H.R. 136, 79th Cong., 1st Sess. (1945); H.R. Res. 17, 78th Cong., 2d Sess. § 19 (1943). Other abbreviations are: S. Res.; H.R. Con. Res.; S. Con. Res.; H.R.J. Res.; S.J. Res.

5:2. Enacted. After passage, bills and joint and concurrent resolutions are cited as statutes (see rule 4 *supra*). But concurrent resolutions are cited to *Congressional Record* prior to publication in Stat. Simple resolutions are always cited to CONG. REC. S. Res. 218, 83d Cong., 2d Sess., 100 CONG. REC. 2972 (1954).

6. International Agreements

6:1. Name and Date. Shorten the title of the cited agreement by substituting "With" for "Between the United States of America and." Give the exact date of signing by the United States immediately following the name of the agreement. The effective date or date of promulgation may be given parenthetically at the end of the citation (see rule 29 *infra*)

if pertinent to the discussion. Unless otherwise in the original, cite "art." and "para.," not "¶" or "§." Agreement on German External Debts, Feb. 27, 1953, T.I.A.S. No. 2792; Postal Agreement With the Gold Coast Colony, June 3, 1951 [1952] 2 U.S.T. & O.I.A. 1859, T.I.A.S. No. 2322; Treaty With Iraq on Commerce and Navigation, Dec. 3, 1938, art. III, para. 2, 54 Stat. 1790, T.S. No. 960 (effective June 19, 1940).

6:2. Official Source. Treaties and executive agreements to 64 Stat. are cited to *Statutes at Large*, if therein. An index to agreements printed in Stat. may be found at 64 Stat. B1107. For treaties, executive agreements, etc., after December 31, 1949, the official source is *U.S. Treaties and Other International Agreements* (U.S.T. & O.I.A.); in citations to the latter the volume number consists of two parts, (1) the year, in brackets, and (2) the "part" number within that year.

6:3. Unofficial Source. Give a parallel citation to the appropriate Department of State publication. For international agreements until 1945 citations are to *Treaty Series* (T.S.), numbers 1 through 994, and *Executive Agreement Series* (E.A.S.), numbers 1 through 506. From 1945 to date both treaties and executive agreements are cited to *Treaties and Other International Acts Series* (T.I.A.S.), numbers beginning with 1501.

C. QUASI-STATUTORY MATERIAL

Regulations, rules, and other primary materials that are promulgated by nonlegislative organs under authority vested in those organs and are of continuing and general application, with legal force similar to that of a statute, are termed "quasi-statutory" in this booklet. These materials are cited according to the general principles set forth in rule 4 *supra*.

7. Rules

Rules of court procedure, such as the federal rules, that are currently in force are cited as codifications. FED. R. CIV. P.

23(b); FED. R. CRIM. P. 12; N.J. RULES 4:23-1; N.Y.R. CIV. PRAC. 16.

Court rules of practice are cited similarly. 1ST CIR. R. 17(1); DEL. SUPER. CT. (CIV.) R. 8(f); MASS. SUP. JUD. CT. R. 2.

Rules no longer in force are cited in regular roman and to the latest official source in which they appear. Equity R. 30, 226 U.S. 657 (1912).

8. Orders, Regulations, and Rulings

8:1. Executive Orders. Exec. Orders are cited only to *Federal Register*. Title 3 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* is never cited. Exec. Order No. 10540, 19 Fed. Reg. 3983 (1954).

8:2. Court Administrative Orders. Cite to the official report if therein; give title if any. Order, 354 U.S. 944 (1957); Order Discharging the Advisory Committee, 352 U.S. 803 (1956).

8:3. Internal-Revenue Regulations and Rulings. Cite to services (see rule 13 *infra*) only if the material referred to has not been officially printed.

8:3:1. Treasury Regulations. Give the year of promulgation; unless the section cited has at some time been amended, no source need be cited. Treas. Reg. § 1.761-1 (1956); Treas. Reg. 118, § 39.23(p)-3 (1953).

If the regulation was amended *prior* to the time under discussion, cite to the source printing the latest amendment. Treas. Reg. 108, § 86.16a (1948), as amended, T.D. 5902, 1952-1 CUM. BULL. 167. If it has been amended *subsequent* to the time under discussion, cite to the source giving the language in effect at the time under discussion and indicate subsequent history parenthetically (see rule 4:3:1 *supra*).

Proposed regulations are cited to *Federal Register*. Pro-

posed Treas. Reg. § 20.2041-1(b)(1), 21 Fed. Reg. 7880 (1956); Proposed Treas. Reg. § 25.2514-1(b)(1), 22 Fed. Reg. 66 (1957).

8:3:2. Other Determinations. All Treasury material but regulations is cited to *Cumulative Bulletin* if it appears therein. Use abbreviations explained in the introductory pages of each volume of CUM. BULL., even if the citation is to another source.

(a) CUM. BULL. has been numbered in three series: 1919-1921, by arabic volume number; 1921-1936, by roman volume and arabic part number; 1937-date, by year and arabic part number. Rev. Rul. 131, 1953-2 CUM. BULL. 112; I.T. 2624, XI-1 CUM. BULL. 122 (1932); T.B.R. 29, 1 CUM. BULL. 230 (1919).

(b) *Internal Revenue Bulletin* is cited whenever the CUM. BULL. has not yet appeared. Rev. Rul. 57-126, 1957 INT. REV. BULL. No. 13, at 11.

(c) *Treasury Decisions Under Internal Revenue Laws* (discontinued in 1942) is cited only for material that does not appear in CUM. BULL. or INT. REV. BULL. T.D. 2477, 18 TREAS. DEC. INT. REV. 84 (1917).

(d) *Treasury Decisions Under Customs and Other Laws* (current) is cited only for material that does not appear in CUM. BULL. or INT. REV. BULL. T.D. 49681, 74 TREAS. DEC. 119 (1938).

8:4. Orders, Regulations, and Rulings of Other Agencies. *Code of Federal Regulations* (C.F.R.) is cited as the official codification; *Federal Register* (Fed. Reg.) is cited as the official report or session laws. See rules 4:2:1(a)(1), 4:2:2(a), and 4:2:3 *supra*.

8:4:1. Current Regulations in C.F.R. All regulations currently in force are cited only to C.F.R. if compiled therein, except as otherwise indicated in rules 8:1 and 8:3 *supra*. The

name of the regulation may be given (see rule 4:1 *supra*); subject matter may be indicated parenthetically (see rule 29 *infra*). SEC Reg. A, 16 C.F.R. § 162.11 (1949); 32 C.F.R. § 562.40 (Supp. 1957); 46 C.F.R. § 231.7 (1953) (commodity rates established by FMB).

8:4:2. Regulations Not Currently in Force or Not in C.F.R. When particular material does not appear in C.F.R. or a supplement thereto, cite to Fed. Reg. 22 Fed. Reg. 9641 (1957), amending 6 C.F.R. § 485.156(d) (1956).

All regulations no longer in effect, whether or not appearing in the current C.F.R., are cited only to Fed. Reg.; subsequent history may be indicated parenthetically. Designation of Davenport, Iowa, ICC Order, 10 Fed. Reg. 6465 (1945) (superseded Jan. 31, 1954); OPA Procedural Reg. No. 1, § 1300.9, 7 Fed. Reg. 972 (1942) (expired Dec. 31, 1952).

Determinations which do not appear in Fed. Reg. or in C.F.R. are cited in their original form of issuance. Enlargements of Boston Offices, NLRB Press Release, Region I, No. 642, Aug. 10, 1945.

D. SECONDARY MATERIAL

9. Books and Pamphlets

9:1. Generally. Cite by the following: volume (if more than one); author; title; serial number (if any); page, section, or paragraph; edition (if more than one have appeared); date. Formally printed works of general circulation are cited in large and small capitals; works not formally printed, such as typed and mimeographed materials, and printed material of extremely limited circulation are cited in regular roman by exact date. 1 POLLOCK & MAITLAND, THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW 518 (2d ed. 1898); Comics Magazine Ass'n of America, Press Release No. 51, Sept. 16, 1954.

9:1:1. Author. Only the last name of the author is given, unless the name is so common that the first initial might be needed for identification or library location. L. JONES, *LEGAL FORMS* (9th ed. 1946). In citing a work by multiple authors, use an ampersand. 2 FREUND, SUTHERLAND, HOWE & BROWN, *CONSTITUTIONAL LAW* 996 (1954). If the title contains the author's name, such as *Morris on Torts* and *Black's Law Dictionary*, some alteration of the title is necessary. MORRIS, *TORTS* (1953); BLACK, *LAW DICTIONARY* (4th ed. 1951).

A work which has an author, but is edited or translated by someone else, is generally cited without indication of the editor or translator. 1 WHARTON, *CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE* § 241 (12th ed. 1957). However, in those few cases in which a work or an edition thereof is designated or commonly known by the name of the editor or translator, both the number (or other identification) of the edition and the name of the editor or translator are given. BAR, *THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW* 543-46 (2d ed. Gillespie transl. 1892); ROBERTSON & KIRKHAM, *JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES* § 455 (2d ed. Wolfson & Kurland 1951). A work that has an editor rather than an author is cited: 1 HOLMES-LASKI *LETTERS* 86 (Howe ed. 1953). Similarly, it may be necessary to designate an edition by the name of the publisher.

A work which has an institutional author, such as a government agency, private institution, or foundation, is cited with the author first, in the same manner as any other work. Always include "U.S." when the author is an organ of the federal government. Some rearrangement of the title, especially of reports, may be necessary in order that the institutional author may be cited first. NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE, *A GUIDE FOR CHARTER COMMISSIONS* (2d rev. ed. 1952); U.S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, *THE FARM FAMILY AND THE HOME FRONT* 7 (1942). In citing an institutional author, name first the subdivision preparing the work, followed by the name of the body of which it is a part (if any).

Unless the entire name of an organization, agency, or such is abbreviated to a commonly recognized form, such as CIO, AFL, ABA, ALI, SEC, or NLRB, only the following abbreviations are used in citing an institutional author: "U.S." and abbreviations of states (see rule 39:6 *infra*), "Ass'n," "Bd.," "Comm'n," "Comm.," "Co.," "Corp.," "Dep't," "Dist.," "Div.," "Inc.," "Soc'y." Never abbreviate the title of a work, except when designating a numbered series (as "Bull. No. 10").

9:1:2. Title. Ordinarily the full title appearing on the title page is given, including "A," "An," or "The." HART & WECHSLER, *THE FEDERAL COURTS AND THE FEDERAL SYSTEM* 26 (1953). A subtitle is generally not given, but if included is separated from the title by a dash. A shortened title is used for a book with a very long name; the title printed on the front binding or the spine may serve as a guide. But no abbreviation is used unless used on the title page of the work. If a date is a part of the title and appears at the end thereof, the page, section, or paragraph number must be set off by a comma. HAINES & SHERWOOD, *THE ROLE OF THE SUPREME COURT IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS 1835-1864*, at 231-47 (1957).

Omit phrases such as "Law of," "Handbook of," and "Treatise on" when beginning a title; omit all but the first of phrases such as "Cases on" or "Materials on." FIELD & KAPLAN, *MATERIALS ON CIVIL PROCEDURE* 136 (1953); SCOTT, *CASES ON TRUSTS* 352 (1951); 9 WIGMORE, *EVIDENCE* § 2568 (3d ed. 1940).

In citing a publication which is one of a series issued by the author of the publication, the number given to the publication is treated as a part of the title. AMERICAN MANAGEMENT RESEARCH ASS'N, REP'T No. 6, *THE UNIONIZATION OF FOREMEN* 10 (1945); U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEP'T OF LABOR, BULL. No. 410, *SAFETY CODE FOR PAPER AND PULP MILLS* 19 (1926); U.S. DEP'T OF STATE, PUB. No. 247, *FOREIGN SERVICE LIST* (1931).

Prefaces and forewords are cited: Davis, *Foreword* to WIENER, *EFFECTIVE APPELLATE ADVOCACY* at v (1950). The date given is the date of the book, not that of the foreword or preface.

9:1:3. Subdivision. Generally cite by page. STONE, *THE PROVINCE AND FUNCTION OF LAW* 187-92 (1950). However, if a work is organized into consecutively numbered subdivisions designated by section or paragraph signs and the section or paragraph number is given on each page prominence equal to that ordinarily given the page number, the work is cited by only section or paragraph when the entire subdivision is referred to. In such a work, when referring to specific material within a subdivision of more than one page, cite to both section (or paragraph) and page. 6 MOORE, *FEDERAL PRACTICE* ¶ 56.07, at 2044 (2d ed. 1953); 2 SCOTT, *TRUSTS* § 222.1 (2d ed. 1956).

See generally rule 26 *infra*. For form of citation of multiple pages, paragraphs, or sections, see rules 26:1:3 *infra* and 4:4 *supra*.

When a cited work is divided into parts instead of or in addition to volumes, give the page number as "pt. 3, at 2831."

9:1:4. Edition. A work which has been published in only one edition is cited without any indication of edition. ROBINSON, *ADMIRALTY* §§ 47-49 (1939). This form is used even if there have been multiple printings of the same edition without revision. Cite by the date of the edition, not by the date of a particular printing, unless the printings differ in a respect relevant to the purpose of the citation.

Always cite to the latest edition containing the matter cited. If it is necessary to cite to the first edition after a subsequent one has appeared, cite as such. BENEDICT, *AMERICAN ADMIRALTY* § 13 (1st ed. 1850). Always follow the publisher's terminology in designating an edition. FLETCHER, *PRIVATE CORPORATIONS* § 6687 (perm. ed. rev. repl. 1945);

FOWLER, MODERN ENGLISH USAGE (1937 ed.); 1 WILLISTON, SALES § 72 (rev. ed. 1948).

Use the following abbreviations and those listed in rule 9:1:1 *supra*:

abridged, abridgment	abr.	permanent	perm.
annotated	ann.	replacement	repl.
anonymous	anon.	revised, revision	rev.
compiled, compilation	comp.	special	spec.
editor, edition	ed.	temporary	temp.
manuscript	ms.	translation, translator	transl.

Citations to unpublished works should include the location. Trautman, "Due Allowance" of Cost Differences Under the Robinson-Patman Act, May 1951 (unpublished thesis in Harvard Law School Library).

In a very few well known works, the page of the original edition (star page) is indicated by an asterisk (*) in either the margin or the text of all recent editions. In such cases the date and edition may be omitted and the citation made to the star page, unless the material cited was inserted by the editor of a specific edition. 2 BLACKSTONE, COMMENTARIES *152.

9:1:5. Numbered Series. In citing a work which is a part of a numbered series or other established set of works the issuer of which is not the author of the work cited, indicate the series and number parenthetically. HAMILTON & TILL, ANTITRUST IN ACTION 78-85 (TNEC Monograph No. 16, 1940); LASSWELL & KAPLAN, POWER AND SOCIETY 37 (Yale Law School Studies No. 2, 1950); NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, A DRAFT ACT GOVERNING HOSPITALIZATION OF THE MENTALLY ILL 29 (Public Health Service Pub. No. 51, 1951).

9:1:6. Supplements. Cite pocket parts and bound supplements in the same basic form as the original work. SCOTT, PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE § 451 (Supp. 1955); *cf.* LOSS, SECURITIES REGULATION (Supp. 1955, at 15-16). To cite to

related material appearing in both the permanent edition and the supplement when the material is designated by the same section or paragraph number or integrated by page number, use the following form. 1 CORBIN, CONTRACTS § 38 (1950, Supp. 1957); LOSS, SECURITIES REGULATION 45 (1951, Supp. 1955).

9:2. Essays in Collections. If all essays are by the same author, his name is printed in large and small capitals. HOLMES, *Law in Science and Science in Law*, in COLLECTED LEGAL PAPERS 210 (1920). If the collected essays are by various authors, their names are printed in regular roman. Maitland, *The Mystery of Seisin*, in 3 SELECT ESSAYS ON ANGLO-AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY 591 (1909); Spence, *The History of the Court of Chancery*, in 2 *id.* at 219 (1908). Essays collected in a book edited by one person are cited by editor in addition to author. Wyzanski, *Constitutionalism: Limitation and Affirmation*, in GOVERNMENT UNDER LAW 473 (Sutherland ed. 1956).

9:3. Special Forms for Particular Books. The following adaptations of the general rules should be used in the specific cases listed below.

9:3:1. Special Citation Forms. The fifteen works of which example citations appear below are cited in the form indicated by the examples.

ABA-ALI MODEL BUS. CORP. ACT § 15 (1953).

12 AM. JUR. *Contracts* § 74 (1938).

ALI FED. INCOME TAX STAT. § X105(a) (Feb. 1954 Draft).

10 ALI PROCEEDINGS 256 (1930-1931).

5 AMERICAN LAW OF PROPERTY § 22.30 (Casner ed. 1952).

2 *Kings* 12:19. If the version is important it may be indicated parenthetically. *Mark* 9:21 (King James).

88 C.J.S. *Trial* § 192 (1955).

MODEL CODE OF EVIDENCE rule 501 (1942).

MODEL PENAL CODE § 305.17, comment (Tent. Draft No. 5, 1956).

MODEL PROBATE CODE § 25 (Simes 1946).

RESTATEMENT, CONTRACTS § 90 (1932).

RESTATEMENT (SECOND), CONFLICT OF LAWS § 20 (1958).

RESTATEMENT, TORTS, Explanatory Notes § 3-40, comment *a* at 118 (Tent. Draft No. 17, 1938).

RESTATEMENT, TRUSTS § 9, comment *b* (1935).

THE FEDERALIST No. 23 (Hamilton). But if citing to particular material, cite to the page of a specific edition. THE FEDERALIST No. 23, at 140 (Lodge ed. 1888) (Hamilton).

9:3:2. Abbreviations. The titles of works shown as abbreviated in rule 9:3:1 *supra* and those listed below, but no others, are abbreviated in full citations.

Annual Survey of American Law	ANN. SURVEY AM. L.
Report of the Attorney General's National Committee To Study the Antitrust Laws	ATT'Y. GEN. NAT'L COMM. ANTITRUST REP.
Century Digest	CENT. DIG.
Corpus Juris	C.J.
Decennial Digest	DEC. DIG.
Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences	ENCYC. SOC. SCI.
Ruling Case Law	R.C.L.

9:4. Congressional Materials. Always identify the house, Congress, session, and year of publication.

9:4:1. Reports and Documents. Congressional reports and documents are cited: H.R. REP. No. 353, 82d Cong., 1st Sess. 14 (1951); H.R. Doc. No. 355, 84th Cong., 2d Sess. 7 (1956). Other abbreviations are: S. REP. No.; S. DOC. No.; H.R. EXEC. DOC. No.; H.R. MISC. DOC. No. Titles of reports or documents, if particularly appropriate, may be indicated; if the title is given, the author must also be named. House Comm. on Un-American Activities, *Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications*, H.R. Doc. No. 137, 82d Cong., 1st Sess. 12 (1951); Immigration Comm'n Reports, *Immigration Legislation*, S. Doc. No. 758, 61st Cong., 3d Sess. 613 (1911); Koepge, *The Road to Industrial Peace*, H.R. Doc. No. 563, 82d Cong., 2d Sess. 29-30 (1952).

Committee prints and unnumbered documents must be cited as works by institutional authors. STAFF OF SENATE COMM. ON THE JUDICIARY, 81ST CONG., 2D SESS., REPORT ON ANTITRUST LAW 17 (Comm. Print 1950); STAFF OF SUB-

COMM. NO. 5, HOUSE COMM. ON THE JUDICIARY, 84TH CONG., 2D SESS., ANTITRUST PROBLEMS IN THE EXPLOITATION OF PATENTS 6 (Comm. Print 1956).

9:4.2. Hearings. Always indicate whether a House or Senate committee. *Hearings Before the Subcommittee on the Study of Monopoly Power of the House Committee on the Judiciary*, 81st Cong., 1st Sess., ser. 14, pt. 1, at 127 (1949). If the hearings are not serially numbered by committee, they must be cited by subject. *Hearings on S. 25 Before a Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary*, 82d Cong., 1st & 2d Sess. 17 (1952).

9:4.3. Debates. The *Congressional Record* is repaged when bound. The bound volume is cited when possible. 99 CONG. REC. 2988 (1953) (remarks of Senator Eastland). Otherwise, cite the daily edition. 103 CONG. REC. 13718 (daily ed. Aug. 16, 1957). Early debates are cited as follows: CONG. GLOBE, 36th Cong., 1st Sess. 1672 (1860) [covering 1833-1873]; 10 CONG. DEB. 3472 (1834) [1824-1837]; 38 ANNALS OF CONG. 624 (1822) [1789-1824]. Cite the *House Journal* or *Senate Journal* (H.R. JOUR.; S. JOUR.) only if the material does not appear in one of the above.

9:5. Administrative Records, etc. Cite: 30 DECS. COMP. GEN. 163 (1950); 22 DEP'T STATE BULL. 276 (1950); 39 OPS. ATT'Y GEN. 484 (1940).

Diplomatic papers not printed in *Statutes at Large* are cited to *Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States*; the latter must be designated both by period covered and imprint date. Telegram From the Ambassador in Cuba to the Secretary of State, [1933] 5 FOREIGN REL. U.S. 446 (1952).

Notices, releases, findings, etc. issued by administrative agencies are cited in their original form. SEC Securities Act Release No. 3663, July 23, 1956.

9:6. Reports. Annual and other regular reports are cited in abbreviated form. Always name the agency first, and do not separate the agency from the title by a comma. 1942 ATT'Y GEN. ANN. REP. 33; [July-Dec. 1956] EXPORT-IMPORT BANK SEMIANN. REP.; 4 NLRB ANN. REP. 93 (1939). The date indicated is the reporting period covered. The number of the report (if any) is given as if it were a volume number. If the report is unnumbered, use the reporting period as a volume number; use brackets if confusion is possible. If the agency is not a federal one, name the jurisdiction. [1955-1956] 1 MICH. ATT'Y GEN. BIENNIAL REP. 621. Special reports are usually cited in full, as works by an institutional author. SEC, REPORT ON THE STUDY AND INVESTIGATION OF THE WORK, ACTIVITIES, PERSONNEL, AND FUNCTIONS OF PROTECTIVE AND REORGANIZATION COMMITTEES pt. VII, at 148-53 (1938). Reports published as congressional documents or committee prints are cited as described in rule 9:4:1 *supra*.

10. Letters, Speeches, and Interviews

Letter From Harry S. Truman to Arthur Krock, June 3, 1954; Address by Senator Humphrey, *Harvard Law Review* Annual Banquet, March 29, 1958; Interviews With Leaders of Civic Organizations in New York City, July & Aug. 1957; Interview With Director of Motion Picture Division of the Education Department of New York, in New York City, Aug. 14, 1957.

If a letter is filed elsewhere than at the place of business of the addressee, indicate where it is filed. Letter From Wesley A. Sturges, Dean of the Yale Law School, to the *Yale Law Journal*, Feb. 27, 1950, on file in Yale Law Library.

Always include a citation to a printed work, if available. Letter From Secretary of State Jefferson to Chief Justice Jay and Associate Justices, July 18, 1793, in HART & WECHSLER, *THE FEDERAL COURTS AND THE FEDERAL SYSTEM* 75 (1953).

11. Periodicals

Periodicals which are paginated consecutively throughout a volume are cited in large and small capitals by volume number. 101 U. PA. L. REV. 835 (1953). If the periodical has no volume number, use the year of publication as a volume number. 1938 WIS. L. REV. 281. Periodicals paginated only within each issue are cited in regular roman by date or period of issue. Life, Oct. 11, 1954, p. 36; Harv. Bus. Rev., Sept.-Oct. 1954, p. 54.

The following is a list of the abbreviations of certain commonly cited periodicals. To cite earlier volumes of a periodical listed by its current title, abbreviate by analogy to the current abbreviation, using the latter in so far as appropriate. Certain periodicals the titles of which are not abbreviated, such as DICTA, are not listed. Furthermore, few bar publications are listed. In citations to periodicals not listed below, the following words and no others should be abbreviated: geographical names as abbreviated in rule 39:6 *infra*; Administrative [Ad.]; Association [A.]; Bar [B.]; Bulletin [Bull.]; Business [Bus.]; Criminal [Crim.]; Federal [Fed.]; Forum [F.]; Journal [J.]; Law [L.]; Lawyer [Law.]; Quarterly [Q.]; Review, Revue, Revista [Rev.]; School [S.]; Society [Soc'y]; State [S.]. The abbreviations prescribed herein conform to those used by the *Index to Legal Periodicals* in general.

See rule 16:3 *infra* for abbreviations of English, Commonwealth, and Philippine periodicals.

Academy of Political Science Proceedings
Accounting Review
Administrative Law Bulletin
Alabama Law Review
Albany Law Review
American Bankruptcy Review
American Bar Association Journal
American Bar Association Reports
American Economic Review

ACAD. POL. SCI. PROC.
ACCOUNTING REV.
AD. L. BULL.
ALA. L. REV.
ALBANY L. REV.
AM. BANKR. REV.
A.B.A.J.
A.B.A. REP.
AM. ECON. REV.

American Historical Review	AM. HIST. REV.
American Journal of Comparative Law	AM. J. COMP. L.
American Journal of International Law	AM. J. INT'L L.
American Journal of Legal History	AM. J. LEGAL HIST.
American Labor Legislation Review	AM. LAB. LEG. REV.
American Law Review	AM. L. REV.
American Medical Association Journal	A.M.A.J.
American Political Science Review	AM. POL. SCI. REV.
American University Law Review	AM. U.L. REV.
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science	Annals
Antitrust Bulletin	ANTITRUST BULL.
Arbitration Journal, New Series	ARB. J. (N.S.)
Arkansas Law Review	ARK. L. REV.
Banking Law Journal	BANKING L.J.
Bar Examiner	BAR EXAM.
Baylor Law Review	BAYLOR L. REV.
Boston University Law Review	B.U.L. REV.
Brooklyn Law Review	BROOKLYN L. REV.
Buffalo Law Review	BUFFALO L. REV.
Bulletin of the National Tax Association	BULL. NAT'L TAX ASS'N
Bulletin of United States Trademark Association, New Series	TRADEMARK BULL. (N.S.)
Business Lawyer	BUS. LAW.
California Law Review	CALIF. L. REV.
Case and Comment	CASE & COM.
Catholic Lawyer	CATHOLIC LAW.
Catholic University Law Review	CATHOLIC U.L. REV.
Central Law Journal	CENT. L.J.
Chicago-Kent Law Review	CHI.-KENT L. REV.
Cleveland-Marshall Law Review	CLEV.-MAR. L. REV.
Columbia Law Review	COLUM. L. REV.
Commercial Law Journal	COM. L.J.
Congressional Digest	CONG. DIG.
Cornell Law Quarterly	CORNELL L.Q.
Corporate Reorganizations	CORP. REORG.
Corporation Journal	CORP. J.
Criminal Law Review (Manhattan)	CRIM. L. REV. (N.Y.)
Current Medicine for Attorneys	Current Med.
De Paul Law Review	DE PAUL L. REV.
Department of State Bulletin (U.S.)	DEP'T STATE BULL.

Dickinson Law Review	DICK. L. REV.
Drake Law Review	DRAKE L. REV.
Duke Law Journal	DUKE L.J.
Federal Bar Journal	FED. B.J.
Federal Communications Bar Journal	FED. COM. B.J.
Federal Probation	Fed. Prob.
Federal Reserve Bulletin	FED. RESERVE BULL.
Federal Rules Decisions	F.R.D.
Food Drug Cosmetic Law Journal	FOOD DRUG COSM. L.J.
Fordham Law Review	FORDHAM L. REV.
George Washington Law Review	GEO. WASH. L. REV.
Georgetown Law Journal	GEO. L.J.
Harvard Business Review	HARV. BUS. REV.
Harvard Law Review	HARV. L. REV.
Hastings Law Journal	HASTINGS L.J.
Howard Law Journal	HOW. L.J.
Illinois Law Review	ILL. L. REV.
Indiana Law Journal	IND. L.J.
Industrial and Labor Relations Review	IND. & LAB. REL. REV.
Insurance Counsel Journal	INS. COUNSEL J.
Insurance Law Journal	INS. L.J.
International Affairs	INT'L AFF.
ICC Practitioners' Journal	ICC PRAC. J.
Iowa Law Review	IOWA L. REV.
Journal of Accountancy	J. ACCOUNTANCY
Journal of Air Law and Commerce	J. AIR L. & COM.
Journal of American Bankers' Association	J. AM. BANKERS' ASS'N
Journal of American Judicature Society	J. AM. JUD. Soc'y
Journal of American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters	J. AM. Soc'y C.L.U.
Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law, Third Series	J. COMP. LEG. & INT'L L. (3d ser.)
Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science	J. CRIM. L., C. & P.S.
Journal of Forensic Sciences	J. FOR. SCI.
Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics	J. LAND & P.U. ECON.
Journal of Legal Education	J. LEGAL ED.

Journal of National Association of Referees in Bankruptcy (Referees' Journal)	REF. J.
Journal of Patent Office Society	J. PAT. OFF. Soc'y
Journal of Political Economy	J. POL. ECON.
Journal of Public Law	J. PUB. L.
Journal of Taxation	J. TAXATION
JAG Journal	JAG J.
Kansas Law Review, University of	KAN. L. REV.
Kentucky Law Journal	KY. L.J.
Labor Law Journal	LAB. L.J.
Land Economics	LAND ECON.
Law and Contemporary Problems	LAW & CONTEMP. PROB.
Lawyer and Banker and Central Law Journal	LAW. & BANK. LAW. GUILD REV.
Lawyers Guild Review	LA. L. REV.
Louisiana Law Review	LOYOLA L. REV.
Loyola Law Review	MARQ. L. REV.
Marquette Law Review	MD. L. REV.
Maryland Law Review	MASS. L.Q.
Massachusetts Law Quarterly	MED. TRIAL TECH. Q.
Medical Trial Technique Quarterly	MERCER L. REV.
Mercer Law Review	MICH. L. REV.
Michigan Law Review	MINN. L. REV.
Minnesota Law Review	MISS. L.J.
Mississippi Law Journal	MO. L. REV.
Missouri Law Review	MONT. L. REV.
Montana Law Review	MUNIC. L.J.
Municipal Law Journal	NACCA L.J.
NACCA Law Journal	NAT'L B.J.
National Bar Journal	NAT'L MUNIC. REV.
National Municipal Review	NAT'L TAX J.
National Tax Journal	NATURAL L.F.
Natural Law Forum	NEB. L. REV.
Nebraska Law Review	N.J.L.J.
New Jersey Law Journal	N.Y.L.F.
New York Law Forum	N.Y.L.J.
New York Law Journal	[e.g.] N.Y.U. 7TH INST. ON FED. TAX
New York University Institute on Federal Taxation	N.Y.U. INTRA. L. REV.
New York University Intramural Law Review	N.Y.U.L. REV.
New York University Law Review	N.C.L. REV.
North Carolina Law Review	

- North Dakota Law Review
 Northwestern University Law Review
 Notre Dame Lawyer
 Ohio Law Reporter
 Ohio State Law Journal
 Oil and Gas Tax Quarterly
 Oklahoma Law Review
 Oregon Law Review
 Patent and Trade Mark Review
 Political Science Quarterly
 Portland University Law Review
 Practical Lawyer
 Public Administration Review
 Public Utilities Fortnightly
 Quarterly Journal of Economics
 Race Relations Law Reporter
 Record of the Association of the Bar
 of the City of New York
 Referees' Journal (Journal of National
 Association of Referees in Bankruptcy)
 Revista de Derecho del Colegio de
 Abogados de Puerto Rico
 Revista Juridica de la Universidad
 de Puerto Rico
 Rocky Mountain Law Review
 Rutgers Law Review
 St. John's Law Review
 St. Louis Law Review
 St. Louis University Law Journal
 South Carolina Law Quarterly
 South Dakota Law Review
 South Texas Law Journal
 Southern California Law Review
 Southwestern Law Journal
 Stanford Law Review
 State Government
 Student Lawyer Journal
 Syracuse Law Review
 Tax Law Review
 Taxes, The Tax Magazine
 Temple Law Quarterly
 Tennessee Law Review
 Texas Law Review
- N.D.L. REV.
 NW. U.L. REV.
 NOTRE DAME LAW.
 OHIO L. REP.
 OHIO ST. L.J.
 OIL & GAS TAX Q.
 OKLA. L. REV.
 ORE. L. REV.
 PAT. & T.M. REV.
 POL. SCI. Q.
 PORTLAND U.L. REV.
 PRAC. LAW.
 PUB. ADMIN. REV.
 PUB. UTIL. FORT.
 Q.J. ECON.
 RACE REL. L. REP.
 RECORD OF N.Y.C.B.A.
 REF. J.
 REV. C. ABO. P.R.
 REV. JUR. U.P.R.
 ROCKY MT. L. REV.
 RUTGERS L. REV.
 ST. JOHN'S L. REV.
 ST. LOUIS L. REV.
 ST. LOUIS U.L.J.
 S.C.L.Q.
 S.D.L. REV.
 SO. TEX. L.J.
 SO. CAL. L. REV.
 SW. L.J.
 STAN. L. REV.
 STATE GOV'T
 STUDENT LAW. J.
 SYRACUSE L. REV.
 TAX L. REV.
 TAXES
 TEMP. L.Q.
 TENN. L. REV.
 TEXAS L. REV.

- Trademark Bulletin (Bulletin of
 United States Trademark Asso-
 ciation), New Series
 Trademark Reporter
 Trial Lawyer's Guide
 Trust Bulletin
 Trusts and Estates
 Tulane Law Review
 United Nations Bulletin
 United Nations Review
 United States Department of State
 Bulletin
 United States Law Review
 U.C.L.A. Intramural Law Review
 U.C.L.A. Law Review
 University of Chicago Law Review
 University of Cincinnati Law Re-
 view
 University of Detroit Law Journal
 University of Florida Law Review
 University of Illinois Law Forum
 University of Kansas City Law Re-
 view
 University of Kansas Law Review
 University of Miami Law Review
 University of Missouri Bulletin Law
 Series
 University of Pennsylvania Law Re-
 view
 University of Pittsburgh Law Review
 University of Southern California
 Tax Institute
 Utah Law Review
 Vanderbilt Law Review
 Villanova Law Review
 Virginia Law Register, New Series
 Virginia Law Review
 Virginia Law Weekly Dicta Compi-
 lation
 Washington and Lee Law Review
 Washington Law Reporter
 Washington Law Review
- TRADEMARK BULL. (U.S.)
 TRADEMARK REP.
 TRIAL LAW. GUIDE
 TRUST BULL.
 TRUSTS & ESTATES
 TUL. L. REV.
 U.N. BULL.
 U.N. REV.
 DEP'T STATE BULL.
 U.S.L. REV.
 U.C.L.A. INTRA. L. REV.
 U.C.L.A.L. REV.
 U. CHL. L. REV.
 U. CINC. L. REV.
 U. DET. L.J.
 U. FLA. L. REV.
 U. ILL. L.F.
 U. KAN. CITY L. REV.
 KAN. L. REV.
 U. MIAMI L. REV.
 U. MO. BULL. L. SER.
 U. PA. L. REV.
 U. PITT. L. REV.
 [e.g.] U. So. CAL. 1955
 TAX INST.
 UTAH L. REV.
 VAND. L. REV.
 VILL. L. REV.
 VA. L. REG. (U.S.)
 VA. L. REV.
 VA. L. WEEKLY DICTA
 COMP.
 WASH. & LEE L. REV.
 WASH. L. REP.
 WASH. L. REV.

Washington University Law Quarterly
 Wayne Law Review
 West Virginia Law Review
 Western Reserve Law Review
 Wisconsin Law Review
 Women Lawyers' Journal
 Wyoming Law Journal
 Yale Law Journal

WASH. U.L.Q.
 WAYNE L. REV.
 W. VA. L. REV.
 W. RES. L. REV.
 WIS. L. REV.
 WOMEN LAW. J.
 WYO. L.J.
 YALE L.J.

11:1. Articles. Cite author in regular roman and title in italics, otherwise following rules 9:1:1 and 9:1:2 *supra*. Chafee, *Equitable Servitudes on Chattels*, 41 HARV. L. REV. 945 (1928); Standing Committee on Bill of Rights, *Report*, 75 A.B.A. REP. 185 (1950). If an article appears in two or more parts, so indicate and give the first page of each part. Fuller, *Legal Fictions* (pts. 1-3), 25 ILL. L. REV. 363, 513, 865 (1930-1931). However, if citing to specific matter within one of the parts, give only the first page of that part and the page on which the matter appears. Fuller, *Legal Fictions*, 25 ILL. L. REV. 513, 515 (1931).

In citing an article which is part of a survey of the law of one jurisdiction, the title of the survey should be treated as a part of the title of the article. Peterfreund, *Evidence, 1957 Survey of N.Y. Law*, 32 N.Y.U.L. REV. 1515 (1957); Sherman, *Torts, 1956-1957 Survey of Pa. Law*, 19 U. PITT. L. REV. 372 (1958).

Whenever an article has also appeared in a book or collection of essays, parallel citation may be given if desired. CHAFEE, *Bills of Peace With Multiple Parties*, 45 HARV. L. REV. 1297 (1932), in SOME PROBLEMS OF EQUITY 149 (1950); Loss, *The Conflict of Laws and the Blue Sky Laws*, 71 HARV. L. REV. 209 (1957), in LOSS & COWETT, BLUE SKY LAW 180 (1958).

11:2. Symposia. Extremely long, multiauthor, student-written works are cited as one work, using the title designated by the publishing periodical. *Developments in the Law—Res Judicata*, 65 HARV. L. REV. 818, 839 (1948); *The Supreme*

Court, 1952 Term, 67 HARV. L. REV. 91, 125 (1953); *Symposium—The Close Corporation*, 52 NW. U.L. REV. 345 (1957).

11:3. Long Student Material. Student material other than short commentary, such as Yale Notes and Comments, is cited by the designation used in the publishing review. The name of a student author is never given. Legislation, 30 COLUM. L. REV. 1189 (1930); Comment, 49 MICH. L. REV. 261 (1950); Note, 19 VA. L. REV. 278 (1933). Including the title of a note will occasionally be appropriate, if it indicates that the subject matter is directly in point. Note, *Contributory Negligence of Children*, 36 GEO. L.J. 418 (1948).

11:4. Short Student Material. Short commentary on recent developments, such as Recent Cases, Recent Statutes, Recent Decisions, Case Notes, Recent Developments, and Abstracts, is cited without identification. 8 U. CHI. L. REV. 132 (1940). Other short student material is cited by the designation used in the publishing periodical. Book Note, 71 HARV. L. REV. 395 (1957).

11:5. Annotations. Discussions in selective case reports are cited: Annot., 12 A.L.R.2d 382 (1950); *cf.* Annot., 1917A L.R.A. 355. The page number is that of the beginning of the annotation; date is that of publication of the volume.

11:6. Book Reviews. Cite by name of the reviewer. Surrey, Book Review, 38 CALIF. L. REV. 786 (1950).

12. Newspapers

Names of newspapers are printed in regular roman, *not* in large and small capitals. Page and column citations are given. Boston Herald, Oct. 14, 1954, p. 6, col. 1. When sections of a newspaper are paginated separately, the section must be given; the section may also be named. N.Y. Times, Jan. 19, 1958, § 6 (Magazine), p. 8; *id.*, April 19, 1953, § 1,

p. 1, col. 4. A signed article (but not a news report) is cited by author and title. Carse, *South Georgia Survey*, *The Times* (London), July 31, 1954, p. 7, col. 6.

In citing to other than the edition which is bound of a newspaper publishing more than one edition, the edition cited must be indicated parenthetically. *N.Y. Times*, Feb. 3, 1958, p. 8, col. 2 (city ed.). (The *New York Times* is bound in the late city edition.) If a case is cited to a newspaper, both the date of decision and date of the newspaper must be indicated. *United States v. Palermo* (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 26, 1957) in *N.Y. Times*, Aug. 27, 1957, p. 24, col. 3.

Legal newspapers are cited by volume, issue, and page in regular roman, unless consecutively paginated by volume. In the latter case cite by volume and page in large and small capitals. 34 *THE TIMES* (London) 950 (weekly ed. 1910); see 54 *N.Y.L.J.* 2017 (1916).

13. *Services and Topical Reports*

13:1. *Permanently Bound Services.* Current cases first appearing in certain services are later reproduced in bound volumes (usually titled somewhat differently) with the same page or paragraph number. These bound volumes (and non-loose-leaf advance sheets, if identically named) are cited as reports, in regular type. The publisher's name is omitted, unless necessary to avoid confusion as in *CCH* and *P-H Tax Court Memorandum Decisions*. Bound reports are ordinarily cited by page number. *Short Line R.R. v. Reading R.R.*, 10 Fed. Carr. Cas. 2106 (Tex. Civ. App. 1953); *Byrne Doors, Inc.*, 15 CCH Tax Ct. Mem. 1089 (1956); *Pernot Corp.*, 25 P-H Tax Ct. Mem. 633 (1956); *Boardwalk*, 6 Ad. L. Dec. 2d 632 (U.S. Dep't Int. 1956).

13:2. *Loose-Leaf Services.* Ordinarily cite by volume number (if any) and by name of service and appropriate subdivision as indicated in rule 13:3 *infra*.

13:2:1. Volume and Edition. If volume numbers are printed on the backs of separate binders of the service, such numbers are used in citation. Otherwise, cite without volume designation, even if the binder is titled "Current" or the like. Specify the edition if indicated on the binder. *In re Mickey*, 2 BANKR. L. REP. (4th ed.) ¶ 58932 (2d Cir. 1957).

13:2:2. Name. Services in loose-leaf form are cited in large and small capitals. In citing a service which will later be bound, add the name of the bound form in parentheses unless it is identical to the name in loose-leaf form. The volume of the bound form must also be included if it is indicated in the loose-leaf service. *Scovill Mfg. Co. v. Fitz*, CCH 1958 STAND. FED. TAX REP. (58-1 U.S. Tax Cas.) ¶ 9210 (N.D. Tex. Dec. 18, 1957); *accord*, *Direct Transit Lines, Inc. v. Mackey*, 2 LAB. REL. REP. (41 L.R.R.M.) 2463 (D. Me. Jan. 29, 1958); *Haloid Co.*, 3 LAB. REL. REP. (29 Lab. Arb.) 376 (Oct. 10, 1957). The year is part of the title of any service of which the entire series is revised annually. 3 CCH 1958 STAND. FED. TAX REP. ¶ 3390.01; 2 P-H 1958 FED. TAX SERV. ¶ 12546.

Some state-law services are divided into state units, each of which is separately paragraphed or paginated. When citing to matter within such a state unit, indicate the state immediately following the service name. 4 P-H INH. & TRANS. TAX SERV. Ky. ¶ 132 (1948). Citations to material not within these state units follow the normal form. *Matter of Williams*, CCH INH., EST. & GIFT TAX REP. (7th ed.) ¶ 18708 (Wash. Oct. 3, 1957); 1 P-H INH. & TRANS. TAX SERV. ¶ 101 (1956).

13:2:3. Subdivision. Most loose-leaf services are cited by paragraph number. However, a few services do not indicate consecutive paragraph numbers on each page at the top or bottom corner; these services are cited by page number. 3 P-H CORP. SERV. La. 209 (1954).

Federal Rules Service and Pike and Fischer *Administrative Law* (1st series) are cited by case number. English v. Mattson, 25 FED. RULES SERV. 59b.2, Case 1 (3d Cir. Oct. 30, 1957); Merrill v. Smith, 3A Ad. L. (1st ser.) (Decisions) 45d.213 (U.S. Dep't Int. 1932); Hartford Chamber of Commerce, 5 Ad. L. (1st ser.) (Decision Notes) No. 384 (OPA 1942).

In reports cited by paragraph or case number, cite to a particular page within a case by using "at." Cole v. Hughes Tool Co., TRADE REG. REP. (1958 Trade Cas.) ¶ 68914, at 73661 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 13, 1958) (dictum).

13:3. Abbreviation. Bound services are included in the list of report abbreviations in rule 1:2 *supra*.

A list of frequently cited loose-leaf services follows; cite them as indicated. In addition to the abbreviation of the name (including the publisher when necessary), the list indicates the subdivision by which each service is cited and the corresponding bound services if any. In citing services not listed below, use the abbreviation suggested by the publisher in so far as it is unambiguous; indicate the name of the publisher in the citation if there is any possibility of confusion. When the name of the publisher is required, abbreviate CCH, P-H, BNA, P & F, and P, F & W. Use the subdivision recommended by the publisher.

Commerce Clearing House:

Aviation Law Reporter [¶; Av. Cas.]	AV. L. REP.
Bankruptcy Law Reporter [¶; not bound]	BANKR. L. REP.
Blue Sky Law Reporter [¶; not bound]	BLUE SKY L. REP.
Conditional Sale-Chattel Mortgage Reporter [page; not bound]	CONDIT. SALE-CHAT. MORT. REP.
Federal Banking Law Reporter [¶; not bound]	CCH FED. BANKING L. REP.

Federal Carriers Reporter [¶; Fed. Carr. Cas.]	FED. CARR. REP.
Federal Estate and Gift Tax Reporter [¶; U.S. Tax Cas.]	FED. EST. & GIFT TAX REP.
Federal Securities Law Reporter [¶; not bound]	CCH FED. SEC. L. REP.
Government Contracts Reporter [¶; not bound]	GOV'T CONT. REP.
Inheritance, Estate and Gift Tax Reporter [page; not bound]	CCH INH., EST. & GIFT TAX REP.
Insurance Law Reporter [page; Auto. Cas. 2d, Fire & Casualty Cas., Life Cas. 2d, Negl. Cas. 2d]	INS. L. REP.
Labor Law Reporter [¶; CCH Lab. Cas.]	CCH LAB. L. REP.
Standard Federal Tax Reporter [¶; U.S. Tax Cas.]	CCH 19XX STAND. FED. TAX REP.
State Tax Cases Reporter [¶; State Tax Cas.]	CCH STATE TAX CAS. REP.
Tax Court Reporter [Dec.; CCH Tax Ct. Mem.]	CCH TAX CT. REP.
Trade Regulation Reporter [¶; Trade Cas.]	TRADE REG. REP.
Utilities Regulation Reporter [¶; not bound]	UTIL. REG. REP.
<i>Prentice-Hall:</i>	
Employee Relations and Labor Relations Service [¶; not bound]	P-H EMPL. & LAB. REL. SERV.
Inheritance and Transfer Taxes Service [(state) ¶; not bound]	P-H INH. & TRANS. TAX SERV.
Labor Arbitration Service [¶; not bound]	P-H LAB. ARB. SERV.
Social Security Tax Service [¶; not bound]	SOC. SEC. TAX SERV.
State and Local Tax Service [¶; not bound]	P-H STATE & LOCAL TAX SERV.

Tax Court Reported and Memorandum Decisions [¶; P-H Tax Ct. Mem., P-H Tax Ct. Rep.]

P-H TAX CT. REP. &
MEM. DEC.

Union Contracts and Collective Bargaining Report [¶; not bound]
Wage and Hour Service [¶; not bound]

UNION CONT. REP.

WAGE & HOUR SERV.

Bureau of National Affairs:

Labor Relations Reporter [page; L.R.R.M., Lab. Arb.]

LAB. REL. REP.

United States Law Week [page; not bound]

U.S.L. WEEK

West:

United States Code Congressional and Administrative News

U.S. CODE CONG. & AD.
NEWS

13:4. Date. Whenever cases, regulations, or other materials from an independent source are cited to a service, the date used is that of decision, promulgation of the material, etc. by the independent source. In citing text material original in the service, use the date of insertion in the service. If the year is part of the service title, no date is given in parentheses unless it differs from the date in the title or the exact date of decision of a case is required (see rule 1:4 *supra*). *Midvale Co. v. United States*, P-H 1958 FED. TAX SERV. (1 Am. Fed. Tax R.2d 666) ¶ 58-393 (M.D. Ala. Jan. 10, 1958).

II. FOREIGN CITATIONS

All rules for citing comparable American material should be followed unless a special rule is explicitly set forth below.

A. COMMONWEALTH AND COMMON-LAW JURISDICTIONS

14. Cases

14:1. Name. If the sovereign is a party, use the appellation found in the first-cited report, whether "R.," "Rex," "Regina," "The King," or "The Queen."

14:2. Report. The volume number often consists of two parts: the year in brackets, and the volume number within that year.

14:2:1. English Cases. (a) Cite cases prior to 1865 to the original report and give a parallel citation to *English Reports — Full Reprint* (1220–1867) if the case appears therein. *Barefoot v. Fry*, Bunb. 158, 145 Eng. Rep. 631 (Ex. 1723). Always use an original report chosen for reprinting in Eng. Rep. Cite to *Revised Reports* (1785–1866) only if the case does not appear in *English Reports*.

The Year Books are cited by plea. *Y.B. Pasch. 17 Edw. 4, f. 2a, pl. 3* (1477). When possible, cite to a nineteenth- or twentieth-century reprint. *Humberstone v. Hertfeld*, Y.B. Trin. 13 Rich. 2, pl. 7 (1389), in AMES FOUNDATION 20 (1926). Pipe Rolls are cited by number. *Pipe Roll, Mich. 13 John rot. 4, mem. 1* (1211).

(b) Cite cases after 1864 to the semiofficial *Law Reports* without parallel citation if the case appears therein. *Georgian v. Albiani*, [1921] 2 K.B. 640. If a case does not appear in *Law Reports*, cite to the semiofficial *Weekly Law Reports* (1953–date), which prints some leading cases in addition to those that will later appear in *Law Reports*. *Osborne v. Snook*, [1953] 1 Weekly L.R. 322 (C.A.). If the case ap-

pears in none of the above, cite to an unofficial report. *Joachim v. Shaw*, [1954] 2 All E.R. 823 (Ch.); *Churchill v. Attlee*, 177 L.T.R. (n.s.) 444 (K.B. 1947); *Ogdon v. Russell*, 44 L.J.Q.B. (n.s.) 205 (1875). Cite to *Weekly Notes* (1866-1952) only if the case is nowhere else reported.

14:2:2. House of Lords and Privy Council Cases. In citing decisions of the Privy Council and decisions of the House of Lords on other than English appeals, indicate parenthetically the jurisdiction the law of which is involved. *Inkabod v. Satchmo*, [1932] A.C. 562 (Scot.); *Water Works v. Electric Co.*, [1916] 1 A.C. 719 (P.C. 1915) (B.C.).

14:2:3. Canadian Cases. Cite to the official report, and give a parallel citation to *Dominion Law Reports* if the case appears therein. *Alexander v. Baldwin*, [1938] Can. Sup. Ct. 60, [1938] 1 D.L.R. 257 (1937). The official report for each province is published by its law society. Cite Canadian appeals to the Privy Council (now abolished) to the English *Appeal Cases* if therein (see rule 14:2:2 *supra*); cite to *Dominion Law Reports* only if not reported in A.C.

14:2:4. Cases in Other Jurisdictions. Cite to an official report, if available therein, with parallel citation to one other report. *Harry Richards Co. v. Schumacher*, 93 Commw. L.R. 518, 62 Argus L.R. 769 (Austl. 1955); *King v. Regina*, [1954] So. Rhodesia Rep. 170, [1955] 1 So. Afr. L.R. 412 (1954).

Cite appeals to the House of Lords or the Privy Council to the English *Appeal Cases* if therein (see rule 14:2:2 *supra*); cite to a local report only if not reported in A.C. If a court, not sitting as a federal court, hears appeals from more than one jurisdiction, indicate parenthetically the jurisdiction from which the appeal was taken if the jurisdiction is not clearly indicated by the name of the court or by the title of the report. *Rex v. Akatia*, 12 Sel. Judg. Ct. App. W. Afr. 98 (1946) (Gold Coast).

14:2:5. Abbreviation. (a) Abbreviate reports of the *Law Report* series as follows:

Privy Council

L.R. 1 P.C. (1865) to L.R. 6 P.C. (1875)
(Since 1875 Privy Council cases have been printed in the reports of the House of Lords.)

House of Lords

L.R. 1 H.L. (1866) to L.R. 7 H.L. (1875)
1 App. Cas. (1875) to 15 App. Cas. (1890)
[1891] A.C. to date

Queen's and King's Bench

L.R. 1 Q.B. (1865) to L.R. 10 Q.B. (1875)
1 Q.B.D. (1875) to 25 Q.B.D. (1890)
[1891] 1 Q.B. to [1900] 2 Q.B.
[1901] 1 K.B. to [1952] 1 K.B.
[1952] 2 Q.B. to date

Common Pleas

L.R. 1 C.P. (1865) to L.R. 10 C.P. (1875)
1 C.P.D. (1875) to 5 C.P.D. (1880)

Exchequer

L.R. 1 Ex. (1865) to L.R. 10 Ex. (1875)
1 Ex. D. (1875) to 5 Ex. D. (1880)

Chancery

L.R. 1 Ch. (1865) to L.R. 10 Ch. (1875)
L.R. 1 Eq. (1865) to L.R. 20 Eq. (1875)
1 Ch. D. (1875) to 45 Ch. D. (1890)
[1891] 1 Ch. to date

Probate

L.R. 1 P. & D. (1865) to L.R. 3 P. & D. (1875)
1 P.D. (1875) to 15 P.D. (1890)
[1891] P. to date

Miscellaneous

L.R. 1 Adm. & Eccl. (1865) to L.R. 4 Adm. & Eccl. (1875)
L.R. 1 Cr. Cas. Res. (1865) to L.R. 2 Cr. Cas. Res. (1875)
L.R. 1 Sc. & Div. App. (1866) to L.R. 2 Sc. & Div. App. (1875)

(b) The following list includes some of the more frequently cited reports; in abbreviating reports not listed, use the geographical abbreviations listed in rule 39:6 *infra* and the last unambiguous form listed in *Black's Law Dictionary*.

Alberta Law Reports [1907-1932]	Alta.
All England Law Reports [1936-date]	All E.R.
All India Criminal Decisions [1947-date]	All India Crim. Dec.
All India Reporter [1914-date]	All India Rep.
All Pakistan Legal Decisions [1948-date]	All Pak. Leg. Dec.
Annotated Tax Cases [Eng., Scot. 1921-date]	Ann. Tax Cas.
Argus Law Reports [Austl. 1895-date]	Argus L.R.
British Columbia Law Reports [1867-1947]	B.C.
Calcutta Weekly Notes [1896-date]	Calcutta Weekly N.
Canada Exchequer Court Reports [1881-1922]	Can. Exch.
Canada Law Reports, Exchequer [1922-date]	Can. Exch.
Canada Law Reports, Supreme Court [1922-date]	Can. Sup. Ct.
Canada Supreme Court Reports [1876-1922]	Can. Sup. Ct.
Canada Tax Appeal Board Cases [1949-date]	Can. Tax App. Bd.
Canada Tax Cases Annotated [1942-date]	Can. Tax Cas. Ann.
Canadian Bankruptcy Reports Annotated [1918-date]	Can. Bankr. Ann.
Canadian Criminal Cases Annotated [1894-date]	Can. Crim. Cas. Ann.
Canadian Criminal Reports [1945-date]	Can. Crim. R.
Canadian Railway Cases [1893-date]	Can. Ry. Cas.
Commercial Cases [Eng. 1895-1941]	Com. Cas.
Commonwealth Arbitration Reports [Austl. 1906-date]	Commw. A.R.
Commonwealth Law Reports [Austl. 1903-date]	Commw. L.R.
Cox's Criminal Cases [Eng. 1843-1941]	Cox Crim. Cas.
Criminal Appeal Reports [Eng. 1908-date]	Crim. App. R.
Criminal Law Journal Reports (India) [1903-date]	India Crim. L.J.R.
Dominion Law Reports [Can. 1912-1955]	D.L.R.
Dominion Law Reports, Second Series [Can. 1956-date]	D.L.R.2d
English Reports — Full Reprint [1220-1867]	Eng. Rep.
English Ruling Cases [1692-1916]	ENG. RUL. CAS.

Planning and Compensation Reports [Eng., Scot. 1949–date]	Plan. & Comp. R.
Québec Rappports Judiciaires [1892–date]	Qué. B.R.; Qué. C.S.
Queensland State Reports [1901–date]	Queensl. St.
Reports of Patent, Design, Trade-Mark, and Other Cases [Eng., Scot., Ire., Wales 1884–date]	R. Pat. Cas.
Revised Reports [Eng., Ire. 1759–1866]	Rev. R.
Saskatchewan Law Reports [1907–1931]	Sask.
Scotch Court of Session Cases [1821–date]	Sess. Cas.
Scots Law Times Reports [1893–date]	Scots L.T.R.
South African Law Reports [1947–date]	So. Afr. L.R.
South Australia State Reports [1921–date]	So. Austl. St.
South Australian Law Reports [1899–1921]	So. Austl. L.R.
Supreme Court Reports [India 1950–date]	Sup. Ct. R.
Tasmanian Law Reports [Austl. 1897–1940]	Tasm. L.R.
Tasmanian State Reports [1941–1954]	Tasm. St.
Tax Cases [Eng. 1875–date]	Tax Cas.
Taxation Reports [Eng. 1946–date]	Tax. R.
Times Law Reports [Eng. 1884–date]	T.L.R.
Victorian Law Reports [1875–date]	Vict. L.R.
Weekly Law Reports [Eng. 1953–date]	Weekly L.R.
Weekly Notes [Eng. 1866–1952]	Weekly N.
Western Australian Law Reports [1898–date]	W. Austl. L.R.
Western Weekly Reports, New Series [Can. 1950–date]	West. Weekly R. (n.s.)

14:3. Court of Decision. If the report does not clearly indicate the court deciding the case, name the court parenthetically. The *Queen v. Windsor*, 3 Doug. 137, 99 Eng. Rep. 379 (K.B. 1782).

With the modern K.B., Q.B., Ch., and P. reports of the *Law Report* series, indicate the court of decision only if it is the Court of Appeal. *Hastings v. Perkins*, [1930] P. 217 (C.A.). With the App. Cas. and A.C. reports, indicate the court only if it is the Privy Council (P.C.).

Except for English cases, the jurisdiction must be indicated parenthetically if not unambiguously shown by the name of the report as abbreviated. *MacBayne v. Patience*, [1940] Sess. Cas. 221 (Scot. 1st Div.). But if the court is the highest

court in the jurisdiction (whether or not appeal lies to the Privy Council or a similar superior court) only the jurisdiction need be identified. *Day v. Yates*, 45 Commw. L.R. 32 (Austl. 1931); *Robin v. Tuck*, [1950] 1 Sup. Ct. R. 88 (India); *Appleton v. Sweetapple*, [1953] N.Z.L.R. 83 (1952).

14:4. Date. When citing a report which uses a bracketed date as part of the volume designation, place the year of decision in parentheses at the end of the citation only if it differs from the volume year. *Johnson v. Tigero*, [1946] 1 K.B. 255 (1945). When an English or Commonwealth decision is not dated, but refers to a year in the reign of a sovereign, find the accession date in PRICE & BITNER, *EFFECTIVE LEGAL RESEARCH* 421 (1953) or 8 *ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA* 481 (14th ed. 1955). Use the calendar, not the legal, year.

15. Statutory Material

15:1. Statutes. English statutes are always cited by name and chapter. *Coroners Act*, 1954, 2 & 3 Eliz. 2, c. 31; *Statute of Gloucester*, 1278, 6 Edw. 1, c. 8, § 3 (repealed). Note that an arabic numeral is used in the sovereign's name. Abbreviate only: Car., Edw., Eliz., Geo., Hen., Jac., Phil. & M., Rich., Vict., Will., W. & M.

Statutes from other Commonwealth countries are cited to official codifications or consolidations (especially common in Canada) whenever the statute appears therein. *CAN. REV. STAT.* c. 211 (1952); 1 *HONG KONG LAWS* c. 1, § 44 (rev. ed. 1950). Except for English and, after 1707, United Kingdom, legislation, name the jurisdiction parenthetically unless the name of the compilation clearly indicates the jurisdiction. *The Maritime Jurisdiction Act*, 1877, 40 Vict. c. 21 (Can.); *Wheat Industry Control Act*, Act No. 58 of 1935, § 24 (So. Afr.).

If the name of a statute cited to session laws does not include the date, indicate the year parenthetically. *Hypnotism Act*, 16 & 17 Geo. 6 & 1 Eliz. 2, c. 44, § 117, at 938 (1952).

Dates of statutes may be discovered as may dates of cases. See rule 14:4 *supra*.

15:2. *Treaties.* Cite to an official source if available. CMD. No. 1958 (T.S. No. 19 of 1923); [1950] Can. T.S. No. 21. Give a parallel citation to *League of Nations Treaty Series* (L.N.T.S.) or *United Nations Treaty Series* (U.N.T.S.) if therein. See also rules 6 *supra* and 18:3 *infra*.

16. *Secondary Material*

Generally follow rules 9–12 *supra*.

Indication of the country may be omitted except in the case of legislative and administrative materials from jurisdictions other than England and the United Kingdom.

16:1. *British Parliamentary Material.* Debates are cited as follows: 525 H.C. DEB. (5th ser.) 300 (1954); 164 H.L. DEB. (5th ser.) 234 (1949) [covering 1909–date]; 6 PARL. DEB. (1st ser. Cobbett) 187 (1806); 87 PARL. DEB. (4th ser.) 455 (1900) [1803–1908]; 3 HANSARD, PARL. HIST. ENG. 417 (1645) [prior to 1803]. Abbreviate the journals: H.L. JOUR.; H.C. JOUR.

Command Papers are cited: Law Reform Committee, *First Report*, CMD. No. 8809, at 4 (1953).

16:2. *British Administrative Material.* Statutory Instruments, prior to 1948 called Statutory Rules and Orders, are cited to the annual volume of H.M. Stationery Office. [1952] 3 STAT. INSTR. 3147 (No. 749); [1938] 1 STAT. RULES & ORDERS 606 (No. 321). Cite recent material: STAT. INSTR., 1957, No. 1364.

16:3. *Periodicals.* The following abbreviations are used for some of the more frequently cited English, Commonwealth, and Philippine periodicals.

Australian Law Journal
British Journal of Administrative
Law
British Yearbook of International
Law

AUSTL. L.J.
BRIT. J. AD. L.
BRIT. YB. INT'L L.

Business Law Review	BUS. L. REV.
Cambridge Law Journal	CAMB. L.J.
Canadian Bar Review	CAN. B. REV.
Canadian Law Times	CAN. L.T.
Conveyancer & Property Lawyer (n.s.)	CONVEY. (n.s.)
Criminal Law Review (England)	CRIM. L. REV. (Eng.)
English Historical Review	ENG. HIST. REV.
Indian Law Review	INDIAN L. REV.
Industrial Law Review	INDUS. L. REV.
International and Comparative Law Quarterly	INT'L & COMP. L.Q.
Irish Jurist	IR. JUR.
Irish Law Times	IR. L.T.
Journal of Business Law	J. BUS. L.
Journal of Criminal Law (England)	J. CRIM. L. (Eng.)
Journal of Planning and Property Law	J. PLAN. & PROP. L.
Juridical Review	JURID. REV.
Justice of the Peace and Local Gov- ernment Review	JUST. P.
Law Institute Journal	L. INST. J.
Law Journal	L.J.
Law Quarterly Review	L.Q. REV.
Law Times	L.T.
Lawyers Journal	LAW. J.
McGill Law Journal	MCGILL L.J.
Melbourne University Law Review	MELBOURNE U.L. REV.
Modern Law Review	MODERN L. REV.
New Zealand Law Journal	N.Z.L.J.
Northern Ireland Legal Quarterly	NO. IRE. L.Q.
Philippine Law Journal	PHIL. L.J.
Public Law	PUB. L.
Scots Law Times	SCOTS L.T.
Scottish Law Review and Sheriff Court Reports	SCOT. L. REV.
Solicitor	SOL.
Solicitors' Journal	SOL. J.
South African Law Journal	S.A.L.J.
Sydney Law Review	SYDNEY L. REV.
University of Toronto Law Journal	U. TORONTO L.J.
University of Western Australia An- nual Law Review	U.W. AUSTR. ANN. L. REV.
Victoria University College Law Re- view	VICT. U.C.L. REV.

B. OTHER FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS

For capitalization in all citations see rule 36:4 *infra*.

Always identify the country when citing cases or statutes unless the country is otherwise explicitly named in the citation. When citing periodicals or pamphlets, identify the country of publication when (1) the name of the periodical is not in either French or English, and (2) the country of origin is not obvious from the citation itself. JOURNAL DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL; THÉMIS (Greece); FORO ITALIANO; HOSO JIHO (Japan).

17. Cases

17:1. Name. Always give the surnames or (if surnames are not reported) full initials of the parties if they appear in the report. *De Bauffremont v. De Bauffremont*, Cour de Cassation (Ch. civ.), March 18, 1878, [1878] Dalloz Jurisprudence [hereinafter cited as D.] I. 201 (Fr.). If no name is given in the report, use "Judgment of" and the exact date, omitting the date after the seat of the court. A popular name is not given in lieu of the official name, but the former may be given parenthetically at the end of the citation.

17:2. Court of Decision. Give the name and seat of the court in the original language in all cases. When the name is not in English, German, or a Romance language and a useful literal translation exists, give it parenthetically together with the name of the country. *La Fleur v. De Gaulle*, Cour d'Appel de Caen, July 3, 1945, [1945] 2 Gazette du Palais 158 (Fr.); *L. v. P.*, Kammergericht, Oct. 29, 1946, [1947] Süddeutsche Juristen-Zeitung 257 (Ger. Fed. Rep.); *Benetovich v. Prostermanskiĭ*, Morskaia Arbitrazhnaia Kommissiia, March 18, 1930, [1934] Sbornik Resheniĭ Morskoĭ Arbitrazhnoĭ Kommissii 201 (U.S.S.R. Maritime Arbitration Commission).

17:3. Date. Since the names of the parties sometimes do not suffice to identify a case in a foreign report, the exact date—month, day, and year—must be given in each instance.

17.4. Report. Give parallel citations whenever possible, but do not give more than three sources for any case.

Cite the *Annual Digest and Reports of Public International Law Cases* (after 1950, *International Law Reports*) in the form used for *Federal Cases* (see rule 1:2:3(b) *supra*). *Pompon v. Pompette*, [1947] Ann. Dig. 75 (No. 26); *United States v. Krupp*, [1951] Int'l L. Rep. 141, 142 (No. 36) (dictum).

17.5. Specific Jurisdictions. The following four rules illustrate the application of the general rules given above to cases from four more frequently cited countries.

17:5:1. France. Whenever possible, give parallel official and unofficial citations to cases before the Cour de Cassation or the Conseil d'État. In citing cases before the Cour de Cassation, give the chamber and section, including the section number if any. *Gache v. Bidault*, Cour de Cassation (Ch. civ., sect. comm.), May 12, 1953, [1953] Bulletin des arrêts de la Cour de Cassation 117, [1954] Sirey Jurisprudence [hereinafter cited as S.] I. 103 (Fr.). Conseil d'État cases are cited: *Simon*, Conseil d'État, Jan. 25, 1952, [1952] Recueil des arrêts du Conseil d'État [hereinafter cited as C.E.] 60, [1953] S. III. 55 (Fr.).

Three frequently used unofficial reports are cited:

1825–1940: [1878] Dalloz Jurisprudence I. 201.

1941–date: [1949] Dalloz Jurisprudence 105.

1801–1951: [1890] Sirey Recueil Général I. 200.

1952–date: [1952] Sirey Jurisprudence I. 200.

1927–1936: [1928] Semaine Juridique 249.

1937–date: [1950] Semaine Juridique 5253.

17:5:2. Germany. Prewar: K. v. B., Reichsgericht (II. Zivilsenat), Dec. 12, 1905, 62 Entscheidungen des Reichsgerichts in Zivilsachen [hereinafter cited as R.G.Z.] 165 (Ger.). Postwar: M. v. P., Bundesgerichtshof (I. Zivilsenat), June 9, 1953, 10 Entscheidungen des Bundesgerichtshofes in Zivilsachen [hereinafter cited as B.G.H.Z.] 196 (Ger. Fed. Rep.); Judgment of Dec. 1, 1954, Bundesverfassungsgericht (II. Senat), 4 Entscheidungen des Bundesverfassungsgerichts [hereinafter cited as B. Ver. F.G.E.] 115 (Ger. Fed. Rep.). The report Entscheidungen des Bundesverwaltungsgerichts is abbreviated B. Ver. W.G.E. for subsequent citations.

17:5:3. Soviet Union. Pekrovskii v. Baïkova, Verkhovnyĭ Sud S.S.S.R., Dec. 27, 1945, [1946] Sudebnaia Praktika Verkhovnogo Suda S.S.S.R. [hereinafter cited as V.S.S.S.S.R.] I(XXV). 22 (U.S.S.R. Sup. Ct.).

17:5:4. Switzerland. Cottet v. Pompadour, Bundesgericht, March 5, 1952, 78(I) Entscheidungen des Schweizerischen Bundesgerichtes [hereinafter cited as S.B.G.] 117 (Swit.).

18. Statutory Material

18:1. Statutes. Law of Aug. 7, 1912, art. 3, [1912] Collecção das Leis I. 239 (Braz.); Law of Jan. 4, 1950, [1950] Recueil des Lois pt. 1, at 3 (Fr.); Law of June 14, 1865, [1865] Bulletin des Lois (11th ser.) pt. 1, at 729 (Fr.); Law of Feb. 22, 1908, [1908] Reichsgesetzblatt 36 (Ger.); Law of July 18, 1953, [1953] 1 Gesetzblatt der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik 614 (Ger. Dem. Rep.). Give title of law as translated, if relevant or informative in the context in which cited. Law Regulating Monopolies, Aug. 3, 1952, [1952] Journal Officiel 3029 (Fr.); Statute on the Maritime Arbitration Commission § 2, [1930] Sobranie Zakonov S.S.S.R. ch. 637, as amended, [1933] Sobranie Zakonov S.S.S.R. ch. 12 (U.S.S.R.). Give parallel cites to collections and codes when available. Law of April 5, 1884, 39 DUVER-

GIER, RECUEIL COMPLETE DES LOIS (3^e sér.) 419, in CODE ADMINISTRATIF 57 (53d ed. Dalloz 1956).

18:2. Codes. Official codes are cited approximately like American codifications. CÓDICE CIVILE art. 24, § 2 (Italy 1942); CÓDIGO DE COMERCIO ESPAÑOL art. 554 (1889). Parenthetical dates are those of the edition cited. If the official edition is unavailable, an unofficial edition may be cited. CÓDIGO PENAL DE CUBA art. 60 (Haguet 1922); CODE CIVIL art. 1134 (Fr. 53d ed. Dalloz 1954); BÜRGERLICHES GESETZBUCH § 328, para. 1 (Ger. 10th ed. Palandt 1952). If the title is not in English, German, or a Romance language, give the title as translated only; in translating the title, name the jurisdiction first. R.S.F.S.R. CIVIL CODE art. 60 (1931) (U.S.S.R.).

18:3. Treaties. Cite to an official source if available; give a parallel citation to *League of Nations Treaty Series* (L.N.T.S.) or *United Nations Treaty Series* (U.N.T.S.) if therein. Indexing of the U.N.T.S. is far in arrears; however, indexes for the L.N.T.S. are available. Other treaty collections are cited: Europ. T.S. No. 32; 12 Martens N.R.G. (2^e sér.) 64; Pan Am. Law and Treaty Ser. No. 16. See rule 6 *supra* for citation of all treaties and agreements to which the United States is a party.

Convention d'extradition entre la Belgique et la République de Costa-Rica, April 25, 1902, art. 2, para. 3, 18 Recueil des traités et conventions concernant le royaume de Belgique 85, 31 Martens N.R.G. (2^e sér.) 334; Agreement Between the Netherlands and Sweden for the Avoidance of Double Taxation, April 25, 1952, art. 4, [1952] Tractatenblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden No. 88, [1953] Sveriges Överenskommelser med Frammande Makter 38, 163 U.N.T.S. 136; Exchange of Notes Between Portugal and Spain Approving as Definitive the Line of Frontiers, Dec. 1, 1906, 13 Nova Coleção de Tratados entre Portugal e as Mais Potencias 221,

[1906] Descamps & Renault, *Recueil international des traités du XX^e siècle* 1020. Note that long titles are shortened by dropping the words following the first few phrases necessary for identification.

18:4. Roman-Law References. Institutes of Justinian (second book, twenty-third title, principium) is cited as *INSTITUTES* 2.23.pr.; Digest of Justinian (ninth book, second title, twenty-third fragment, eighth section) is cited as *DIGEST* 9.2.23.8. Cite: *CODE* 2.45.2; *CODE THEOD.* 8.4.14; Nov. 15.pr. Also abbreviate: *PAUL.*; *ULP.*; *GAUS.*

19. Secondary Material

Foreign periodicals are cited like American ones. Raynaud, *La réciprocité automatique en matière d'Assurances sociales*, 64 *JOURNAL DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL* 251 (1937). Also cite: Harvard Research in International Law, *Nationality*, 23 *AM. J. INT'L. L. SPEC. SUPP.* 423 (1929).

When a source cited appears in parallel texts in different languages, give page citations only to the original language — the official language of a treaty or the language in which the author may be supposed to have written — or the language given most prominent display by the periodical itself.

Many European reports include doctrinal notes commenting on the cases reported, analogous to law-review recent-case commentary. When relevant, these doctrinal notes may be cited. *Procureur Général v. Errotte*, Cour de Cassation (2d Ch.), July 5, 1954, [1954] *Pasicrisie belge* I. 967, 968 (Bel.) (note Mahaux).

20. Repeating Citations

When a foreign source is cited several times, use the entire name of the source once and thereafter abbreviate the name to the first letters of characteristic words in the title or another commonly used designation. The abbreviation must

be set forth in a bracketed explanation in the first citation. For examples of this form in citation of case reports see rule 17:5 *supra*; the form is equally applicable to statutes and secondaries. Decree of June 22, 1949, [1949] *Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta S.S.S.R.* [hereinafter cited as *V. Sov. S.S.S.R.*] No. 31 (U.S.S.R.); Statute on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, [1937] *Sobranie Zakonov S.S.S.R.* [hereinafter cited as *S. Zak. S.S.S.R.*] ch. 221 (U.S.S.R.).

The periodical cited in rule 19 *supra* could include a "hereinafter" form. 64 *JOURNAL DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL* [hereinafter cited as *CLUNET*] 251 (1937). A second citation of this particular article would nevertheless be: Raynaud, *supra* note 13. But a second citation of the periodical would be in the abbreviated form. Salem, *De l'exécution des Jugements étrangers en Turquie*, 55 *CLUNET* 303 (1928).

There is a list of many of the commonly used abbreviations in 1 *HYDE, INTERNATIONAL LAW* at lxxiii (2d ed. 1945); if the periodical is not listed therein, use *UNESCO, A REGISTER OF LEGAL DOCUMENTATION IN THE WORLD* (1953).

C. INTERNATIONAL AND WORLD ORGANIZATION MATERIAL

21. Cases

21:1. *World Court.* Pronouncements of the International Court of Justice are cited: *Asylum Case*, [1950] *I.C.J. Rep.* 266. If the case has no name, cite as "Judgment of April 9, 1949." Material collateral to judgments is published separately. 3 *CORFU CHANNEL CASE — PLEADINGS, ORAL ARGUMENTS, AND DOCUMENTS* 75 (*I.C.J.* 1948). Date is that of presentation of the material to the court. The year-books are cited as annual reports. [1948-1949] *I.C.J.Y.B.* 85.

Publications of the Permanent Court of International Justice were divided into several series; cite by series and number. *Case of the S.S. "Lotus," P.C.I.J., ser. A, No. 10* (1927). Indicate that an opinion is advisory only if pertinent to the

discussion in text. *Railway Traffic Between Lithuania and Poland*, P.C.I.J., ser. A/B, No. 40 (1931) (advisory opinion). Pleadings and collateral materials are cited similarly. *Legal Status of Eastern Greenland*, P.C.I.J., ser. C, No. 62 (1931) (memorial of Denmark); 13 P.C.I.J. Ann. Rep., ser. E, No. 13, at 61 (1937).

21:2. Other Courts. Decisions of other international courts are cited by analogy to rules 1, 17, and 21:1 *supra*. *Fédération Charbonnière de Belgique v. Haute Autorité*, Cour de Justice de la C.E.C.A., July 16, 1956, 2 Rec. de la jurisprudence de la Cour 199; *Zap v. Secretary-General*, U.N. Doc. No. AT/DEC/26, at 4 (Admin. Trib. 1953).

21:3. International Arbitrations. *Janes* (United States v. Mexico); *The Montijo* (United States v. Colombia); *Santa Isabel Claims* (United States v. Mexico). Do not use "case," "claims," "reclamation," or similar words in the title unless the case is a group of claims passed on at the same time. *Alabama Claims* (United States v. Great Britain). In cases before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals in the 1920's and 1930's in which the individual claimant, rather than his state, is the litigating party, cite as *Sarropoulos v. État bulgare*; *Smith v. German Government*, etc.

Give the year of arbitration parenthetically following the source. Do not name the tribunal unless it is the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Cite the official source of the arbitral award unless it is a pamphlet including only a single judgment. Give parallel citations whenever possible, but do not give more than three citations in all. *Richeson* (United States v. Panama), *American and Panamanian General Claims Arbitration* [hereinafter cited as *Hunt's Rep.*] 216, 6 U.N. Rep. Int'l Arb. Awards 325 (1933); *Kennedy* (United States v. Mexico), [1926-1927] *Opinions of Comm'rs Under the Convention Concluded Sept. 8, 1923, Between the United States and Mexico* 289, 4 U.N. Rep. Int'l Arb. Awards 194 (1927); *De Puymaigre v. État*

allemand, 2 Rec. des décis. des trib. arb. mixtes 111 (1922); Savarkar (France v. Great Britain), in SCOTT, HAGUE COURT REPORTS 275 (Perm. Ct. Arb. 1911).

22. *Other Material*

22:1. *Basic Charters.* LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT art. 15, para. 6; U.N. CHARTER art. 27, para. 3; STAT. INT'L CT. JUST. art. 3, para. 2; STAT. INT'L ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY art. VI, para. A. Cite constituent acts of other international organizations to the United States Treaty Series if therein. North Atlantic Treaty, April 4, 1949, para. 1, 63 Stat. 2241, T.I.A.S. No. 1964.

22:2. *U.N. Preparatory Material.* Documents of the initial organizational conferences at San Francisco are cited: Doc. No. 463, II/3/19, 10 U.N. CONF. INT'L ORG. DOCS. 51 (1945).

22:3. *U.N. Official Records.* The records of each session are divided into separate volumes for plenary meetings, committee meetings, annexes, and supplements; the division cited must therefore be indicated. Always give the United Nations document number in parentheses immediately before the date of the document. If there is also a public-sales number, give both; if there is only a public-sales number, give that.

U.N. GEN. ASS. OFF. REC. 8th Sess., Plenary 345' (A/PV. 462) (1953); U.N. GEN. ASS. OFF. REC. 5th Sess., 5th Comm. 187 (A/C.5/SR.266) (1950); U.N. GEN. ASS. OFF. REC. 5th Sess., Ad Hoc Pol. Comm. 94 (A/AC.38/SR.16) (1950); U.N. GEN. ASS. OFF. REC. 7th Sess., Annexes, Agenda Item No. 25, at 4 (A/C.2/L.155) (1952); U.N. GEN. ASS. OFF. REC. 8th Sess., Supp. No. 4, at 51 (A/2427) (1953).

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL OFF. REC. 6th year, 544th meeting 5 (S/PV.544) (1951); U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL OFF. REC. 7th year, Supp. April-June 1952, at 1 (S/2508) (1952).

U.N. EcoSoc COUNCIL OFF. REC. 16th Sess., Supp. No. 1, at 15 (E/2508) (1953).

Any citation may include a full description. International Law Comm'n, *Report*, U.N. GEN. ASS. OFF. REC. 7th Sess., Supp. No. 9 (A/2163) (1952); U.N. Trusteeship Council Res. No. 646 (XII), *Educational Advancement in Trust Territories*, U.N. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL OFF. REC. 12th Sess., Supp. No. 1, at 2 (T/1075) (1953); *Annual Survey of the Effectiveness of the Programme of Public Information*, U.N. GEN. ASS. OFF. REC. 3d Sess., 1st pt., 5th Comm., Annexes 15 (A/C.5/223) (1948).

The journals of the U.N. organs were in provisional form and have been discontinued. They should be cited only in special circumstances, such as discrepancy with the official records.

22:4. U.N. Documents. Other documents are normally cited by code number. Thus, the summary record of the second meeting of the ninth session of the Economic Commission for Europe, an organ of the Economic and Social Council, is cited: U.N. Doc. No. E/ECE/SR.9/1 (1954). But an author and title may be given as illustrated in rule 22:3 *supra*.

22:5. League of Nations Official Journal. Cite: LEAGUE OF NATIONS OFF. J., 12th Ass. 56 (1931); LEAGUE OF NATIONS OFF. J., 2d Ass., Supp. at 4 (1921).

22:6. Other Publications. Treatises, surveys, and other large-scale works follow the form of United States government publications. See rules 9:1:5, 9:5, and 9:6 *supra*. ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TRANSIT DEP'T, WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY 1942-1944, at 14 (League of Nations Pub. No. 1945.II.A.4); REPERTOIRE OF THE PRACTICE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1946-1951, at 201 (ST/PSCA/1) (U.N. Pub. Sales No. 1954.VII.1); U.N. DEP'T OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, UNITING FOR WORLD PEACE 12 (U.N. Pub. Sales No. 1952.I.8).

Abbreviate the following periodicals:

International Conciliation — INT'L CONC.

Transactions of the Grotius Society — TRANSACT. GROT. SOC'Y

III. GENERAL RULES OF CITATION

A. REPEATING CITATIONS

23. *Successive Citations*

23:1. "*Ibid.*" is used to cite substantially the same material on the same page of the same authority (of whatever type) as that referred to in the immediately preceding citation. This form is never used unless an *exact* repetition of the citation immediately before would be correct in all respects; if further qualification, such as "(dictum)," would be necessary, "*id.*" rather than "*ibid.*" must be used. "*Ibid.*" may be introduced by any signal.

23:2. "*Id.*" may be used whenever a citation is to the same case or secondary authority as that in the immediately preceding citation. The volume, page, section, or paragraph number must be given and any other particular (such as date) in which the subsequent citation varies from the former must be indicated. *Id.* at 10. *Id.* § 40. 2 *id.* ¶ 42.02. Note that "*id.*" may never be used in citing statutory or quasi-statutory materials. If the authority is a case which has parallel citations, use the form: *Id.* at 321, 263 S.W. at 413.

24. *Short Citation Forms*

Whenever a case or secondary authority has been fully cited previously within the same material, the appropriate one of the following forms may be used, unless (a) two works (whether books or articles) by the same author have been cited previously, or two cases between parties of the same names have been cited previously, or (b) the shortened citation would be confusing to a reader for another reason, or (c) the shortened citation would not effect an appreciable saving of space, or (d) either "*ibid.*" or "*id.*" is appropriate. Note that neither the "*supra*" nor the "*op. cit. supra*" form can be

used to cite in its entirety an authority previously cited for a specific portion only.

24:1. A case which has been previously cited fully in the same footnote is cited as "*supra*." Merten v. Ferson, *supra*. A similar form may be used if the case has been cited in the immediately preceding footnote, but the footnote in which the case is fully cited must be indicated. *In re Stavisky*, *supra* note 12. A particular page may be indicated. Merten v. Ferson, *supra* at 54; *In re Stavisky*, *supra* note 12, at 546. To indicate a particular page in a case with parallel citation, cite: Freund v. Katz, *supra* at 63, 123 S.W. at 607.

24:2. "*Supra*" is used similarly in citing an article which has been cited previously within the same work, indicating the footnote in which the article has most recently been fully cited. Pound, *supra* note 5, at 860; *Hearings on S. 241*, *supra* note 6, at 130. If the article is fully cited previously within the same footnote, the note need not be indicated. Pound, *supra* at 860. This form should not be used when the full citation is too far removed from the shortened citation for easy cross-reference; generally fifty footnote numbers should be the maximum span for such a citation.

24:3. "*Op. cit. supra*" is used similarly in citing a book or pamphlet or such (including informal material, see rule 9:1 *supra*) which has been cited previously within the same work and not too far removed for easy cross-reference (roughly fifty footnote numbers). The volume number and page in the authority and the note in which last fully cited (unless the same footnote) must always be given. 5 AMBURST, *op. cit. supra* at 12; 2 STREET, *op. cit. supra* note 4, at 202; 1 SUTHERLAND, *op. cit. supra* note 7, § 1224.

24:4. If a secondary authority is cited many times in one work, a special shortened form sufficiently detailed to identify and distinguish that work may be established. The first cita-

tion is followed by the shortened form in brackets. 2 BEVERIDGE, *THE LIFE OF JOHN MARSHALL* 361 (1916) [hereinafter cited as BEVERIDGE]; *Hearings on Amendments to Securities Act of 1933 Before the Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce*, 84th Cong., 2d Sess. 199 (1956) [hereinafter cited as *1956 Hearings*]. Subsequent citations indicate volume (if a multivolume authority) and page numbers. 2 BEVERIDGE 175; 1 BEVERIDGE 375; *1956 Hearings* 78.

24:5. The first time a case is named in the text of a work the name must be printed in full, and the full citation must be completed in footnote. Subsequent references to the case may be by the name (as abbreviated) of one of the parties (generally *not* an institutional litigant such as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or a government) or an established popular name, and no citation is necessary if the reference is within the same general discussion of that case. If it is clear from the text which case is referred to, but citation to a particular page is desired, use the form: 345 U.S. at 26; 18 Fed. Cas. at 803; 188 Vt. at 881, 51 S.E.2d at 266.

25. Cross References

25:1. Groups of authorities previously cited may be cited by reference to the previous footnote, with whatever introductory signal is appropriate. Cases cited note 22 *supra*; see statutes cited note 10 *supra*; *cf.* authorities cited note 25 *supra*.

25:2. Previous textual matter (with supporting authority if any) within the same work, whether text or footnote, may be cited, using whatever introductory signal is appropriate. See note 22 *supra*; *cf.* p. 342 *supra* [or: *cf.* text accompanying note 22 *supra*]. See also p. 308 & note 15 *supra* [or: See also note 40 *supra* and accompanying text]. Similar forms may be used to cite textual matter "*infra*," but such citation should usually not be necessary. Cross references to textual material

should be used only when absolutely necessary, and a citation to text within five pages or a footnote on the same or a facing page should be avoided.

B. SUBDIVISIONS

26. *Subdivisions in Materials Cited*

For citation to other pages or footnotes in the same article, note, etc., as that in which the reference appears, see rule 25:2 *supra*.

26:1. Page. When citing an entire opinion in a case, or an entire article, note, etc., give only the page on which the item begins. Note, 68 HARV. L. REV. 293 (1954).

26:1:1. Use of "p." and "at." Use "p." only to cite pages in briefs and records and in periodicals not consecutively paginated by volume, such as newspapers. See rules 2, 11, and 12 *supra*. In all other citations, omit "p." 49 COLUM. L. REV. 1, 12 (1949). Use "at" (which *always* means "page") if a possibility of confusion exists. *Adams v. Stout*, *supra* at 7; E. A. JONES, EQUITY PLEADING AND PRACTICE at ix (1916). A comma is used only when "at" is preceded by an arabic or roman numeral. WEINSTEIN, THE BANKRUPTCY LAW OF 1938, at 154-55 (1938).

26:1:2. "Jump Page." When citing material on a particular page within an item, such as a book, essay, article, or opinion, give both the page on which the item begins and the page(s) referred to. *Cushing v. Perot*, 227 Wis. 598, 605-06, 278 N.W. 431, 434 (1938); N.Y. Times, April 8, 1953, § 8, p. 1, col. 4, at 11, col. 2. In cases over ten pages in length with several holdings, the page or pages on which discussion of the particular holding is found should be indicated. I. Crane, 4 T.C. 955, 975 (1945). But in citing material within a concurring or dissenting opinion, give only the initial page

of the case and the page or pages on which the specific material appears.

If the specific material cited appears on, or begins on, the initial page of the item, do not repeat the initial page number. *Scratch v. Webster*, 18 F.R.D. 347-48 (E.D. Wis. 1955) (dictum).

Statutory and quasi-statutory materials do not fall within this rule. See rule 4:4 *supra*.

26:1:3. Multiple Pages. If specific material cited extends over more than one page, give the inclusive pages. Do *not* use "*et seq.*" or "*f.*" Always retain the last two digits; other repetitious numbers are dropped. Tye, *Corporate Distributions—Some Current Trends*, 4 TAX L. REV. 459, 463-70 (1949); or 48-49, 233-41, 406-09, 491-504, 2475-583. Non-consecutive pages are cited: 4 TAX L. REV. 459, 463, 469. Citations to sections and subsections generally follow these rules. For examples, see rule 4:4 *supra*. Paragraphs and subparagraphs are cited in the same form as sections and subsections.

"*Passim*" is used to indicate that the point is often repeated throughout the cited source. *Lencard Corp.*, 47 B.T.A. 58 *passim* (1942).

26:2. Footnote. Use "n." to indicate a citation to a footnote in cited material. *HODGES, THE ANTITRUST ACT AND THE SUPREME COURT* 79 n.105, 141 nn.180 & 181, 145-46 n.14 (1941); 3 *WIGMORE, EVIDENCE* § 850 n.17 (3d ed. 1940). To refer to a page in text as well as a footnote on that page, cite: Note, 44 DICK. L. REV. 31, 33 & n.7 (1939).

26:3. Subsection. If the source does not use any form of punctuation that will serve to separate the numbers of subsections or subparagraphs from those of the sections or paragraphs, enclose the first, third, etc., subsection or subparagraph number in parentheses. *Garden City, N.Y., Zoning Ordinance*, Ordinance No. 29, § 502(2)a, March 14, 1956.

26:4. Numbers. Volume numbers are always in arabic numerals, except in citing CUM. BULL. (see rule 8:3:2 *supra*). For pages, articles, sections, etc., use arabic or roman upper or lower case numerals as used in the source. But never separate digits with a comma. 77 CONG. REC. 1322 (1933).

26:5. Abbreviation. The following terms are always abbreviated as indicated below in full citations, but never abbreviated (nor capitalized except as part of a proper name given in full) in text or textual footnote, except that "section" is written "§" in textual *footnotes* when it is followed by the number of the section and it is not the first word of a sentence. Example: ¹¹ Section 12 of chapter 4 limits § 19.

amendment(s)	amend., amends.
appendix(es)	app., apps.
article(s)	art., arts.
book(s)	bk., bks.
chapter(s)	ch., chs.
clause(s)	cl., cls.
column(s)	col., cols.
folio(s)	f., ff.
footnote(s)	n., nn.
number(s)	No., Nos.
part(s)	pt., pts.
page(s) [see rule 26:1:1 <i>supra</i>]	p., pp., at
paragraph(s), subparagraph(s) [if so in source]	para., paras.
	¶, ¶¶
section(s), subsection(s)	§, §§
series, serial(s)	ser.
title(s)	tit., tits.
volume(s)	vol., vols.

C. PURPOSE, WEIGHT, AND ORDER

27. Introductory Signals

Signals are used to indicate the purpose for which a particular authority is cited. Signals introducing authorities cited for a proposition of law or fact also indicate the degree and

type of support or contradiction by that authority; other signals introduce material which is purely supplementary and indicate that the material is not intended as authority either for or against the proposition advanced. It is vital that the proper signal be used; a citation introduced by an incorrect signal is an unsound citation, since it does not support the proposition in the manner represented.

The same signals are used for all types of authority (including judicial, statutory, quasi-statutory, and secondary materials) of whatever weight (including holding, dictum, concurrence, and dissent). Information such as "dictum" is *always* indicated parenthetically as described in rule 28:1 *infra* rather than by modification of the introductory signal.

27:1. Citations To Identify Authority Described. No signal is used to introduce a citation which is in effect in apposition to the text, identifying or further identifying an authority alluded to or quoted from in text. There are three types of such citations.

27:1:1. A citation may identify or specify a case, writer, or other authority referred to by a textual statement. Such a citation supports only a statement of fact such as "it has been held" or "in one case the defendant testified"; it supports it only by identification of the instance to which the text refers. Such a citation is never used to support a conclusion. Note 4 in the example, paragraph 27:7 *infra*, is an illustration.

27:1:2. If the full name of an authority is given in text, the citation may be completed in a footnote without repetition of the name, as in note 5 of the example, paragraph 27:7 *infra*. This form should *not* be used to supply merely a date, section, or page number as when the author and title of a book are given in the text. The division between text and footnote must be made at the place where a comma would be used if all the citation were in footnote.

27:1:3. A direct or indirect quotation must be identified by a full citation of the source, or by a short form described in rule 24 *supra* if one is applicable. Note that information such as "dictum" must be given even in citing the source of a quotation.

27:2. Citations in Support of Proposition Advanced. Authorities may be cited in support of statements of either law or fact. The introductory signal to be used depends upon the manner in which the authority supports the statement, not on the type or persuasiveness of the authority. Statements of law may be supported by citations introduced by any of the following signals, whereas statements of fact may be supported only by no-signal (direct) or "see" citations. Note 2 of the example, paragraph 27:7 *infra*, illustrates the introduction of authority supporting a statement of law; note 6, of fact.

27:2:1. No signal is used to introduce any authority which directly upholds a proposition of either law or fact which is stated by the text. Only authorities which unequivocally hold the stated proposition of law or explicitly make the statement or conclusion of law or fact which is made by the text should be cited as support without a signal.

27:2:2. "*Accord*" (followed by a comma) is used to introduce any authority which directly upholds the same proposition of law as that advanced in a textual statement but which is factually distinguishable. The use of "*accord*" is most frequently appropriate when two cases are directly in point but the text quotes from or states the facts of one of the cases; citation of the other would be introduced by "*accord*." Similarly, the law of one jurisdiction may be cited as in accord with that of another if the law is exactly the same.

27:2:3. "See" (in roman) is used to introduce any authority which constitutes basic source material supporting an opinion or conclusion of either law or fact drawn in a textual statement. It indicates that the asserted opinion or conclusion

will be suggested by an examination of the cited authority rather than that the opinion or conclusion is stated by the cited authority. An opinion or conclusion stated in text, especially statements of law or fact tentatively presented, such as "it seems," "it is arguable," or "it may be," can never be supported by citations without introductory signal. "See" is usually appropriate for introduction of such support.

"See" is never used to introduce purely supplementary material except in its nonsignal usage as part of a sentence. See rule 27:5:4 *infra*.

27:2:4. "Cf." is used to introduce any authority which supports a statement, conclusion, or opinion of law different from that in text but sufficiently analogous to lend some support to the text. "Cf." is never used to support a statement of fact.

"Cf.," rather than "accord," is appropriate whenever a factual distinction between the text and the authority is of such legal significance that the proposition of law must be materially different. "Cf.," rather than "see," is appropriate whenever the proposition supported by the authority is not relevant directly to that advanced by text but only analogous to it.

27:3. *Citations in Opposition to Proposition Advanced.* "Contra," "But see," and "But cf." citations are the converse respectively of direct (no-signal) and "accord," "see," and "cf." citations. The distinctions between them are the same; and type and persuasiveness of the authority are similarly irrelevant to choice of signal. The appropriateness of contrary signals is always governed by the relation of the authority to the text, not to the preceding supporting citation. Note that the first contrary citation is always capitalized and the "But" is dropped from all contrary-citation signals following the first such signal. Note 2 of the example, paragraph 27:7 *infra*, illustrates the introduction of opposing authority.

27:3:1. "*Contra*" (followed by a comma) is used to introduce any authority that directly contradicts a statement of either law or fact or which unequivocally holds the opposite proposition of law. "*Contra*" is also used to introduce any authority which directly opposes the proposition of law advanced by the text, despite a legally insignificant factual distinction between the text and the authority (for example, when text contains a description of the facts of one case or a quotation from one case).

27:3:2. "*But see*" (always italicized) is used to introduce any authority that is directly related to the opinion, conclusion, or statement of either law or fact by the text and that casts doubt upon the latter or contravenes one application of it but does not directly contravene the conclusion as a whole.

27:3:3. "*But cf.*" is used to introduce any authority that supports a position on a question of law different from the question of law considered by the text, but sufficiently analogous to it to suggest a result contrary to that endorsed by the textual statement, conclusion, or opinion of law.

27:4. Citations to a Sampling of Numerous Like Authorities. "*E.g.*" (set off by commas) is used to avoid extravagant citation by indicating that the authorities cited are exemplary of numerous like authorities. "*E.g.*" is used without an introductory signal in citation for identification as described in rule 27:1:1 *supra* to indicate that the authorities cited are typical of the class described by a textual statement such as "it is often held." It is also used with no signal or with "*Contra*" in citation of only a sample of the authorities that unequivocally hold or oppose the stated proposition of law as described in rules 27:2:1 and 27:3:1 *supra*. "*E.g.*" is never used, however, to indicate that authorities other than those cited merely make the same statement of law or fact as that made in text or its converse. Thus, "*e.g.*"

cannot be used when the text bases its conclusion only on assertions by others, such as those in treatises, which do not have legal authority.

"*E.g.*" is also used in citations introduced by "see" or "*But see*" as described in rules 27:2:3 and 27:3:2 *supra* to indicate that only a portion of the basic source materials supporting or opposing the author's assertion are cited. "*E.g.*" is never used in citation of authorities introduced by any other signal, since it conveys no useful information to the reader in the context of the other types of support or contravention.

27:5. Citations to Material Supplementary to Textual Discussion. Authorities may also be cited in order to refer the reader to pertinent material which neither supports nor opposes the proposition advanced by the text, or to material which more fully develops a subject tangentially referred to in the text. Note that each group of such authorities constitutes a separate "sentence" of citation.

27:5:1. "See also" is used to introduce any authority which, although giving no support to the proposition of law or fact in text, develops a question different from but analogous to that discussed in text which can be profitably compared with it. Such a citation is purely supplementary to the point in text; neither "*cf.*" nor "*accord*" is ever used to indicate this purpose.

27:5:2. "Compare" is used to introduce supplementary material illustrating the treatment of a similar situation in a distinguishable context. This signal can never introduce material used for support; neither "See also" nor any supporting or opposing signal ever introduces such supplementary material.

27:5:3. "See generally" is used to introduce any authority which is not cited as authority for the specific proposition of law or fact advanced by the text, but rather for a full

development of a subject summarized or tangentially referred to in the text. Since a "See generally" citation cannot be used as support for the text, use of an authority for purposes both of support and of general discussion requires two citations, of which the former must be to relatively specific portions of the authority. See PROSSER, TORTS § 71 (2d ed. 1955). See generally *id.* §§ 70-74. A "See generally" citation is always purely supplementary; it suggests a source containing a discussion more complete than that in text. "See" is never used to indicate this purpose.

27:5:4. Citations to any authority discussing a question not mentioned in text but related to it may be textualized, using the word "see" in a nonsignal sense as part of a sentence. For discussion of the NATO Status of Forces Agreement see Note, 70 HARV. L. REV. 1043 (1957). "See" in this sense must never be used in such a manner that it might be confused with the signal usage of the word. Supplementary citations that might be introduced by "See also," "Compare," or "See generally," as described in rules 27:5:1, 27:5:2, and 27:5:3, may, if necessary for clarity, be textualized. All supplementary citations not falling within these rules must be textualized.

27:6. *Citations to Authorities To Be Compared With Each Other.* "*Compare . . . with . . .*" is used whenever one fully identified authority (not a cross reference) is to be compared with another such authority rather than with the text. In citing more than one authority on either side of the "*with*" join such authorities with the conjunction "*and*" (in italics). Such a citation indicates that some support for the statement in text may be given by the comparison of the authorities rather than an examination of either independently. Neither "see" nor "*cf.*" may ever be used to indicate this purpose. Note 3 of the example below illustrates the use of comparison citation. Since the comparison is between the

authorities rather than directly with the text, "*Compare . . . with . . .*" citations follow all citations relating directly to the text, including supplementary citations, in a string citation. Each "*Compare . . . with . . .*" comprises a separate "sentence" of citation.

27:7. Example of Use of Introductory Signals. The following text and footnotes illustrate some of the preceding principles:

Special procedural rules seem to be applied to contract actions.¹ Lack of capacity must be raised by "specific negative averment."² It is unclear whether a similar rule is applicable to lack of consideration.³ One case⁴ has made an exception to these rules for cases brought under section 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947,⁵ whereas all the rest have refused to do so.⁶ Congress is likely to take appropriate action if the problem becomes widespread.⁷

¹ See, e.g., *Gratch v. Slawson*, 353 U.S. 448 (1957).

² FED. R. CIV. P. 9(a); *accord*, N.J.R. Civ. P. 9(a); see *Ehrlich v. Grossman*, 146 N.E.2d 919 (Mass. 1957); *cf.* N.Y.R. Civ. PRAC. 97. *Contra*, *Dorsen v. Grenier*, 234 F.2d 425 (5th Cir. 1956) (rule 9(a) invalid); see 2 MOORE, FEDERAL PRACTICE ¶ 9.02 (2d ed. 1948); *cf.* IOWA R. CIV. P. 101. See also *Filvaroff v. Wertheimer*, [1953] 1 Q.B. 646.

³ *Compare Eisenberg v. Melvin*, 132 F. Supp. 20 (D. Mass. 1955), *with* *Ruth v. Ginsburg*, 130 F. Supp. 1 (S.D.N.Y. 1955).

⁴ *Bator v. Keane*, 244 F.2d 85 (1st Cir. 1956).

⁵ 61 Stat. 156, 29 U.S.C. § 185 (1952).

⁶ 2 MOORE, FEDERAL PRACTICE ¶ 9.02, at 1162 n.15 (2d ed. Supp. 1957); see, e.g., *In re Melvin Bros. Glass Co.*, 226 F.2d 446 (1st Cir. 1955).

⁷ Compare MASS. ANN. LAWS ch. 152, § 45 (Supp. 1956), which clarified an acute situation in the state workmen's-compensation law.

28. Parentheticals Indicating Weight

28:1. Whenever a case is cited for material that is not a clear and nonalternative holding of a majority of the court, its status *must* be indicated in the citation, in parentheses following the parenthetical indication of date. This rule is applicable to citations to quotations and citations for identification. The following facts must be indicated: (a) concurring or dissenting opinion, an opinion concurring in part and dissenting in part or not responsive to the holding of the case (cite as "separate opinion"), or an opinion announcing the decision of the court, but in which a majority of the court does not concur (cite as "opinion of Blank, J."); (b) dictum or alternative holding; (c) a point decided by the court by necessary implication although not explicitly stated ("by implication") or a point on which the holding of the court is not entirely clear ("*semble*"). The page of the report containing the material cited must be indicated for each of parallel citations; do not cite the first page of the concurring or dissenting opinion as such unless citing that opinion in its entirety. *Johns v. Harkins*, 125 Me. 395, 396, 134 Atl. 374, 375 (1926) (concurring opinion); see *Webster v. Haines*, 18 U.S. (5 Wheat.) 76, 79 (1820) (alternative holding); *Myles v. Whalen*, 10 Ct. Cl. 485 (1874) (by implication).

28:2. Further information relevant to the weight to be given to the authority cited *may* be similarly included if particularly important. Such information might include "2-to-1 decision," "L. Hand, J.," "per curiam," or "memorandum decision." A disposition without an opinion by the court is called a "memorandum decision"; the term "per curiam" is used to describe only an extremely short opinion so designated by the court either in English or in Latin.

28:3. All parentheticals described in rules 28:1 and 28:2 *supra* precede citations to subsequent history. *Stevens v. Shulman*, 196 F.2d 960, 965 (2d Cir. 1952) (L. Hand, J.,

dissenting) (*semble*), *aff'd*, 347 U.S. 17 (1954); see *Lesnick v. Howards*, 342 Pa. 556, 557, 20 A.2d 751 (1941) (dictum), *cert. denied*, 315 U.S. 797 (1942).

28:4. A statutory or quasi-statutory authority may be cited as "*semble*" if there is no case construing it and it is susceptible of two equally reasonable interpretations.

29. Parentheticals Explaining Cited Authorities

29:1. A brief statement of the subject matter, holding, or equivalent of any authority *may* be given whenever further clarification of its nature or the support it offers is desirable. Unless it is a short quotation from the authority it should never constitute a sentence. A parenthetical of more than ten words is undesirable. *Cf.* *Frank v. Cummings*, 19 Mass. (2 Pick.) 12 (1823) (by implication) (\$10,000 verdict not excessive).

29:2. All explanatory parentheticals follow citations to subsequent history. *Stanley Co. v. Tobin*, 141 Me. 412, 422, 44 A.2d 882, 886 (1945) (separate opinion), *appeal dismissed*, 328 U.S. 17 (1946) (common-law rule).

D. ORDER OF CITATION

30. Joining Citations

Except as otherwise provided in this rule, citation of each authority except the last in a string citation is followed by a semicolon. The last is followed by a period, except as provided in rule 31 *infra*.

30:1. The first contrary citation ("*Contra*," "*But see*," or "*But cf.*") starts a new sentence, and the word "*But*" is dropped from "*But see*" and "*But cf.*" if preceded by "*Contra*" and from "*But cf.*" if preceded by "*But see*." Each signal in-

roducing supplementary authorities similarly begins a new sentence, as does each "*Compare . . . with . . .*" citation. *In re Duluth St. Ry.*, 27 Wis. R.R. Comm'n 170 (1923). *Contra*, *Kentucky Util. Co.*, 76 N.L.R.B. 845 (1948); see *The Majestic*, 166 U.S. 375, 378 (1897).

In a string citation, any signal (or the absence of a signal) governs all that follows until either a different signal occurs or the end of a sentence is reached.

30:2. To cite commentary on a case together with the case, use a comma after the citation of the case and its history. *Updorp Co. v. NBC*, 8 F. Supp. 358 (D. Mass.), *aff'd*, 71 F.2d 677 (1st Cir. 1934), 33 MICH. L. REV. 822; see *Peanuts & Popcorn v. Baseball*, 255 N.Y. 170, 174 N.E. 441 (1931), 74 A.L.R. 1139, 31 COLUM. L. REV. 506. In citing a commentary, use the page on which the commentary begins; if the date of *any* one of the commentaries differs from the date of decision, give the dates of *all* the commentaries.

30:3. To cite statutory or quasi-statutory material together with a case (or administrative decision) construing it, use a comma after the citation of the statutory or quasi-statutory material and its history. *CAL. CIV. CODE* § 1648, *Casner v. Leach*, 32 Cal. App. 336, 191 P.2d 60 (1920).

30:4. A book review (whether signed or student-written) may be cited in conjunction with the book reviewed. *WILLIAMS, THE PROOF OF GUILT* (1955), 70 HARV. L. REV. 762 (1957).

30:5. Commas are used before the words "*with*" and "*and*" within "*Compare . . . with . . .*" citations when they would normally be required within a textual sentence. *Compare* 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (1952) *with* 28 U.S.C. § 1332 (1952). *Compare* *Scab Co.*, 110 N.L.R.B. 493 (1954), *with* *Nationwide Service, Inc. v. Fourf*, 313 U.S. 289 (1941).

31. Interlinear Citation

Whenever text and citation of authority are intermingled, as in a partially textual footnote, each "string" of citation is ordinarily treated as a self-sufficient sentence and set off by periods.

Commas are used in interlinear citation only (1) to insert between parts of a sentence a citation pertinent only to the part preceding it and (2) to set off a citation at the end of a sentence if and only if there is a prior citation within the same sentence and the second citation is pertinent to only the second portion of the sentence. Example: One case so held, *In re Lyons*, 174 F.2d 794 (2d Cir. 1949), but it was criticized, 63 HARV. L. REV. 525 (1950). Note that citations cannot be made part of a textual sentence when the citation or any citation in the string is introduced by a contrary, "*Compare . . . with . . .*," or supplementary signal, since these signals always must begin a new sentence.

32. Order of Signals

The order of authorities is basically determined by the signals by which they are introduced. The order of introductory signals in a string citation is the same as the order in which the signals are discussed in rule 27 *supra*.

33. Order Within Signal

33:1. Among citations preceded by the same purpose signal the following is the normal order of citation. Judicial materials usually precede statutory and quasi-statutory materials, but the sense of the particular situation may require that either statutory or quasi-statutory materials precede the others. If so, the order should be altered, but these three types must always be cited before secondary materials.

33:1:1. Cases are arranged within a string according to the courts issuing the opinions cited. Subsequent and prior his-

tory is irrelevant to the order of citation. Cases decided by the same court are normally arranged in reverse chronological order (the most recent first); for this purpose the eleven United States courts of appeals are treated as one court and all district courts are treated as one court.

(a) Federal: (1) Supreme Court, (2) courts of appeals, (3) district courts, (4) Ct. Cl., Emer. Ct. App., (5) C.C.P.A., C.M.A., Cust. Ct., T.C. (including B.T.A.), (6) administrative agencies (alphabetically by agency).

(b) State: (7) courts (alphabetically by state; arranged by rank of court within each state), (8) agencies (alphabetically by state; alphabetically by agency within each state).

(c) Commonwealth and other common-law: (9) courts (H.L. and P.C. first, then all other English, then alphabetically by jurisdiction; by rank within each jurisdiction), (10) agencies (alphabetically by jurisdiction; alphabetically by agency within each jurisdiction).

(d) Other foreign: (11) courts (alphabetically by jurisdiction; by rank within each jurisdiction), (12) agencies (alphabetically by jurisdiction; alphabetically by agency within each jurisdiction).

33:1:2. *Statutes* are cited in the following order, according to the jurisdiction enacting the statute.

(a) Federal: (1) statutes currently in force (by progressive order of U.S.C. title), (2) statutes currently in force but not in U.S.C. (by reverse chronological order of enactment), (3) repealed statutes (by reverse chronological order of enactment).

(b) State: (4) statutes currently in force (alphabetically by state; by order in the state codification within each state), (5) statutes currently in force but not in a current codification (alphabetically by state; by reverse chronological order of enactment), (6) repealed statutes (alphabetically by

state; by reverse chronological order of enactment within each state).

(c) All foreign: (7) statutes currently in force (alphabetically by jurisdiction), (8) repealed statutes (alphabetically by jurisdiction).

33:1:3. *International agreements, bills, and resolutions* are cited in that order, in reverse chronological order within each classification.

33:1:4. *Quasi-statutory materials* are cited in the following order.

(a) Rules: (1) federal, (2) state (alphabetically by state), (3) foreign (alphabetically by jurisdiction).

(b) Federal administrative regulations and rulings: (4) Exec. Orders, (5) current Treas. Regs., Proposed Treas. Regs., (6) all others currently in force (by progressive order of C.F.R. title), (7) all repealed (by reverse chronological order of promulgation).

(c) Other administrative regulations and rulings: (8) state, currently in force, then repealed (alphabetically by jurisdiction within each classification), (9) foreign, currently in force, then repealed (alphabetically by jurisdiction within each classification).

33:1:5. *Records, briefs, and petitions* are cited in that order, and within each classification by order of court in which filed.

33:1:6. *Secondary materials* are cited in the following order.

(a) All books cited in large and small capitals (alphabetically by author — if none, by first word of title).

(b) All informal material (see rule 9:1 *supra*) cited in regular roman (alphabetically by author — if none, by first word of title).

(c) All articles (alphabetically by author).

(d) Student-written law-review material — symposia, then

long works such as notes, then recent-case commentary (all alphabetically by periodical as abbreviated in citation).

(e) Signed book reviews (alphabetically by author), then student-written book reviews (alphabetically by periodical as abbreviated in citation).

33:2. Within groups of cases preceded by the same purpose signal, all citations to holding precede all citations to alternative holding, concurring opinion, dissenting opinion, and dictum. The latter citations are arranged in order by court in a separate group after the holdings cited, without discriminating among them for purposes of order.

33:3. The order prescribed in the foregoing rules may be deviated from in any situation which requires it and suggests another rational order.

IV. GENERAL RULES OF STYLE

34. Quotations

34:1. Quotations of five or more printed lines uninterrupted by the quoter's text are ordinarily indented and set in smaller type; shorter quotations are ordinarily incorporated into the text and set off by quotation marks.

34:2. Always place commas and periods inside quotation marks. Place all other punctuation outside quotation marks unless it is part of the material quoted.

34:3. Certain alterations of material quoted are indicated by parenthetical sentences following the citation. For example: "He was *not* guilty." 346 U.S. at 9. (Emphasis added.) "That was his only mistake." 231 F.2d at 119. (All italicized in original.) "Two cases have so held, whereas five have avoided the question." *Thick v. Strong*, 353 U.S. 222, 224 (1957). (Footnotes omitted.) But omission of citations incorporated in the text of the original of the quoted material should be indicated as explained in rule 34:6 *infra*.

34:4. Apparent mistakes in the original of the quoted material that are so significant that the reader would be troubled are marked "[*sic*]." For example: "It must be so; otherways [*sic*] the results would be inconsistent."

34:5. A change from a lower-case letter to a capital is indicated by brackets, but a change from a capital to a lower-case letter is not indicated. Bracketed additions should never be used to change the tense or number of a verb or noun. Words inserted in the quotation by the quoter, whether to supplement or explain it, are enclosed in brackets. Even if a bracketed word or phrase is substituted for a word or phrase of the original, the omission must be indicated as described below.

34:6. Any omission in quoted material is indicated by three periods separated by spaces between them and between the

first and last period and surrounding text. A fourth period is used to indicate the end of a sentence. Thus the omission of a sentence or more is indicated by four separated periods, and an omission of the end of a sentence is similarly indicated by four separated periods *if* it occurs at the end of the quoter's sentence also. It is ordinarily unnecessary to indicate omission of material preceding a quoted passage. Omission of matter following a quotation of a phrase or less ordinarily need not be indicated. The paragraphing of the original must be indicated only in a quotation set off by indenting and use of smaller type.

Assume that the full text in the original reads as follows:

The appeal failed twice. So he then was ordered hanged.
The court gave two reasons:

- (1) There was no error. The charge was correct.
- (2) The appeal was not timely.

Note the use of periods in the following examples:

"So he . . . was ordered hanged."

"The appeal failed"

"The appeal failed twice. . . . [H]e then was ordered hanged."

"The appeal failed [H]e then was ordered hanged."

"The appeal failed twice. . . . The court gave two reasons"

"So [the defendant] . . . then was ordered hanged."

"So he [the defendant] then was ordered hanged."

"The appeal failed twice. . . . There was no error. . . . [And it] was not timely."

The court gave two reasons:

. . . . The charge was correct.

- (2) The appeal was not timely.

So he then was ordered hanged. . . .

- (2) The appeal was not timely.

[H]e then was ordered hanged. . . .

. . . . There was no error.

35. Titles

Titles, including "Mr.," will ordinarily be used when naming a person in text, but the form may be shortened to the surname in subsequent references to the same person if such references are frequent. Justices of the United States Supreme Court are styled "Mr. Justice Blank" and "Mr. Chief Justice Blank" or "the Chief Justice," but "Justices Blank and Space" is used. Parenthetical references in citations are to "Blank, J.," "Blank, C.J.," and "Blank and Space, JJ."

When appropriate abbreviate titles as follows:

Baron	B.	Judges, Justices	JJ.
Chancellor	C.	Lord Justice	L.J.
Chief Baron	C.B.	Master of the Rolls	M.R.
Chief Justice	C.J.	Mister	Mr.
Doctor	Dr.	Professor	Prof.
Judge, Justice	J.	Vice Chancellor	V.C.

36. Capitalization

36:1. Generally follow the "Guide to Capitalization" in the current edition of the *Government Printing Office Style Manual*.

36:2. "Act," "bill," "rule," "statute," and words designating subdivisions of legislation or books are capitalized *only* when used as part of a proper name given in full. For example: The Sherman Act is germane; the district court had jurisdiction under section 4 of the act. Exception: "No." is always capitalized in citations. 22 T.C. No. 125, at 3.

36:3. When used alone, a word referring to people or groups is capitalized only when the word is used as the shortened form of a specific and proximate referent or when it identifies a specific government office or body. For example: the Federal Security Administrator . . . the Administrator; the Federal Security Agency . . . the Agency; the NLRB . . . the

Board; the FTC . . . the Commission; Congress; the President; the Secretary of State . . . the Secretary; the Senate. Some common shortened forms are listed below.

Do *not* capitalize adjectival derivatives or forms of the above or like words; do not capitalize such words when used in a generic sense. For example: the congressional hearings; the presidential veto; the agency hearing; the highest court of this country. But: the House hearings; the Senate report; the Federal Security Agency hearing.

Capitalize:

Circuit—Only when used with the circuit number: the Fifth Circuit.

Code—Only when referring to a specific code: the 1939 and 1954 Codes.

Court—Only when referring to the United States Supreme Court. "Court" is never capitalized standing alone when referring to another court even if the referent is specific.

Constitution—Only when referring to the United States Constitution. Exception: federal constitution. Parts are not capitalized: commerce clause; fifth amendment; article III. And: constitutional. But: Bill of Rights.

Federal—Only when the word it modifies is capitalized.

Government—Only as a noun meaning the United States Government or the cabinet in a parliamentary country. Exceptions: federal government; national government.

Justice—Only when referring to a Justice of the United States Supreme Court: four Justices dissented.

National—Only when the word it modifies is capitalized.

Rule Against Perpetuities; Rule in Shelley's Case.

Statute of Frauds; *but* statute of limitations.

36:4. In *all* headnotes and titles, except as specifically provided to the contrary in this booklet, capitalize the initial word and all words but the following: a, an, and, as, at, but, by, et al., etc., for, if, in, nor, of, on, or, the, to (*except in infinitive*), up, v., vs. This rule governs capitalization of titles of material cited even if it results in a discrepancy in capitalization between the citation and the source of the material.

Exception: In citing material printed in a foreign language, follow the capitalization of the cited source if possible. When this is impossible (as in the case of a title all in capitals), follow these rules: (a) *German*: Capitalize first word, all nouns, and all other words which would be capitalized in ordinary German text. (b) *Romance Languages*: Capitalize first word and all words which would be capitalized in ordinary text, such as proper nouns. Do not capitalize months, days of the week, proper adjectives, etc. (c) *All Other Languages*: Capitalize polysyllabic and important monosyllabic words, as in English.

37. Punctuation

In general punctuate no more than is necessary for understanding.

Units in a series are separated by commas, except that a comma is never used preceding an ampersand. For example: He sued in tort, contract, and replevin. New York, N.H. & H.R.R. The use of commas in citations to cases and secondaries is *not* governed by the use in the report or source.

A comma is never used in a number which is part of a citation. United States v. 49343 Jars of Molasses, 22 Fed. Cas. 104 (No. 12845) (C.C.D. Cal. 1875); see United States v. One Buick Engine No. 155476321, 321 U.S. 414 (1944).

Full dates are separated and ended by commas, but no comma is used when only the month and year are given. For example: The act passed on December 31, 1953, was signed. The October 1953 Term ended.

38. Numbers and Symbols

38:1. Numbers one hundred or less are generally spelled out; higher numbers are generally given as figures. However,

in a statistical study, all numbers will almost always be given as figures. Section numbers of a statute are also given in figures. For example: Out of 75 cases examined, 64 followed the New York rule; but the study was made seventy-five years ago. 2 million people are affected by section 1.

A comma is used in numbers of four or more digits, except in citations.

38:2. Inclusive years are written "1951-1955."

38:3. Write fractions " $3\frac{1}{2}$," *not* " $3\ 1/2$ " or " $3\frac{1}{2}$." The ordinals second, third, twenty-second, twenty-third, etc., are written "2d, 3d, 22d, 23d," etc., *not* "2nd, 3rd, 22nd, 23rd," etc.

38:4. Per cent is always written "%" in *footnotes* and tabular presentations when used in conjunction with an arabic numeral; in all other contexts "per cent" is spelled out.

38:5. Section is written "§" in *footnotes* when it is not the first word of a sentence and is followed by a numeral indicating the number of the section. The symbol "§" is always separated from the following numeral by a space.

38:6. Dollar(s) is written "\$" in *footnotes* and tabular presentations when used in conjunction with an arabic numeral; in all other contexts "dollar(s)" is spelled out.

39. Abbreviations

39:1. The names of well-known statutes, agencies, or associations are designated by initials; in such cases, periods are omitted. FEEL, SEC, AFL. But periods are used if the initials designate a report. 82 N.L.R.B. 854 (1949). Except in case names, such abbreviations should be used only after the full name is once given.

39:2. Adjacent uniliteral abbreviations are closed up, whether or not accompanied by periods. For this purpose a figure and letter denoting a series of reports or of a periodical is treated as a single letter; an ampersand is not. N.Y.L.J.; F.2d; S.D.N.Y.; S.W.2d; YALE L.J. *But:* N.Y. Supp.; New York, N.H. & H.R.R.; So. 2d; § 22; U. PA. L. REV. Do not close up initials in personal names, except when used in identifying reports. *In re* H. L. Rover Co., 33 Del. (3 W.W. Harr.) 37, 130 Atl. 30 (1925).

39:3. If abbreviations are not listed in this booklet, use the form in the appendix of *Black's Law Dictionary* except for abbreviation of periodicals (see rule 11 *supra*). When two or more abbreviations are given use the last unambiguous form listed.

39:4. Abbreviations of certain specific types of words may be found elsewhere as indicated below:

Books	rule 9:3
Case names	rule 1:1:2
Case reports	rules 1:2 and 14:2:5
Court names	rule 1:3
Editions and printings of books	rule 9:1:4
Periodicals	rules 11 and 16:3
Services (bound)	rule 1:2
Services (loose-leaf)	rule 13:3
Subdivisions of authorities	rule 26:4
Titles	rule 35

39:5. As a part of full citations only, abbreviate months of the year as follows:

Jan.	April	July	Oct.
Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
March	June	Sept.	Dec.

39:6. As a part of full citations only, abbreviate states, territories, Canadian provinces, and foreign countries as follows:

Afr.	Fin.	Mich.	Pol.
Ala.	Fla.	Minn.	Port.
Alaska	Fr.	Miss.	P.R.
Argen.	Ga.	Mo.	Que.
Ariz.	Ger.	Mont.	R.I.
Ark.	Gr. Brit.	Neb.	Rom.
Austl.	Greece	Neth.	Sask.
Aus.	Guat.	Nev.	Scot.
Bel.	Haiti	N.B.	S.C.
Bol.	Hawaii	N.H.	S.D.
Braz.	Hond.	N.J.	Spain
B.C.	Hung.	N.M.	Swed.
Bul.	Idaho	N.Y.	Swift.
Burma	Ill.	N.Z.	Tenn.
Cal.*	Ind.	Nic.	Tex.**
Can.	Iowa	N.C.	Tur.
C.Z.	Ire.	N.D.	U.S.S.R.
Colo.	Italy	Nw. Terr.	U.K.
Colom.	Japan	Nor.	Ur.
Conn.	Kan.	N.S.	Utah
Czech.	Ky.	Ohio	Ven.
Del.	Lab.	Okla.	Vt.
Den.	La.	Ont.	V.I.
D.C.	Me.	Ore.	Va.
Dom. Rep.	Man.	Pan.	Wash.
Ecuador	Md.	Par.	W. Va.
Egypt	Mass.	Pa.	Wis.
El Sal.	Mex.	Phil.	Wyo.
Eng.			Yugo.

* However, *California Law Review* is cited CALIF. L. REV. to prevent confusion with *Columbia Law Review*.

** However, *Texas Law Review* is cited TEXAS L. REV. to prevent confusion with *Tax Law Review*.

40. Type Face

40:1. *Citations in Footnote.* The following rules are applicable to footnotes containing only authority and to full citations within textual footnotes.

40:1:1. Roman. The following are printed in regular roman:

- (a) Names of cases fully cited, including “v.”;
- (b) Names of statutory and quasi-statutory materials, and words indicating prior and subsequent history of such materials;
- (c) Names of briefs and records;
- (d) Names of reports when used in citations (as abbreviated), the category reports including all sources that present only primary (judicial, statutory, and quasi-statutory) materials and annotations thereto, and present such materials in approximate chronological order;
- (e) Author and title of materials of an informal nature, such as press releases;
- (f) Names of periodicals which are not consecutively paginated by volume;
- (g) Letters, speeches, interviews, and similar matter;
- (h) Names of authors when the author’s name is not necessary to identify the source cited, such as the author of a law-review article or a numbered congressional document;
- (i) Designations of student work, such as “Note” and “Comment”;
- (j) The introductory signals “see,” “See also,” “Compare,” and “See generally.”

40:1:2. Italics. The following are printed in italics:

- (a) Latin words in the case name — *ex parte*, *ex rel.*, *in re*;
- (b) Latin words in shortened citation forms — *ibid.*, *id.*, *infra.*, *op. cit.*, *supra*, and *supra*;
- (c) All explanatory words introducing citations to prior and subsequent history of a case, whether or not of foreign

derivation;

(d) Title of material cited when not necessary to identify the source, such as the title of a law-review article or a numbered congressional document and also the full title of congressional hearings;

(e) All introductory signals except "see," "See also," "Compare," and "See generally."

40:1:3. Large and Small Capitals. The following are printed in large and small capitals (Publishers who do not use large and small capitals should use regular roman instead.):

(a) Names (as abbreviated) of all periodicals which are consecutively paginated by volume except reports as defined in paragraph (d) of rule 40:1:1 *supra*;

(b) Author's name and title of all books and pamphlets except reports and matter of an informal nature, such as press releases;

(c) All constitutions and current statutory and quasi-statutory codifications, the category codifications including all sources that present material organized subjectively rather than chronologically.

40:2. Words in Text. The following rules are applicable to both text and textual matter in footnotes.

40:2:1. Roman. Except for the italicized words of foreign derivation listed in paragraph (f) of rule 40:2:2 *infra*, words in ordinary text should never be italicized unless absolutely essential to convey the meaning of the author. In addition to ordinary text, the following should be in regular roman:

(a) Names of statutory and quasi-statutory materials;

(b) Names of briefs and records;

(c) Names of authors of books, articles, or other materials;

(d) Article, chapter, and division titles, in quotation marks (Example: In the chapter "Husband and Wife" he agreed.).

40:2:2. *Italics.* The following should be printed in italics:

(a) Names of cases, including "v." and Latin words used in the case name, but not including "case" and "the" unless those words are part of the name in the official report or part of a recognized popular name (Examples: In *Langdell v. Austin* the judge mentioned *In re MacLachlan. The Japanese Immigrant Case. But: The Langdell case.*); cases named in text are always italicized even if the full citation is also given in text, whereas in footnotes they are italicized only if not fully cited;

(b) Names of all publications of whatever character, including reports, periodicals, press releases and other informal matter, codifications, and ordinary books and treatises (Examples: He then quoted Blackstone's *Commentaries* but noted that the opposite is said in the *Restatement of Contracts*. Sandra Leverant observed, in an article in the *Yale Law Journal* entitled "The Case for Wire Tapping," . . .);

(c) Capital letters used to represent proper names of hypothetical parties or places (Example: *A* went to his bank, *B*, in State *X* and removed *C*'s deposit.);

(d) The letters "l" and "o" when used as subdivisions (Examples: § 22(*o*); § 23(*l*));

(e) Commas, apostrophes, colons, semicolons, and quotation marks only as part of an italicized word or phrase (Examples: *aff'd*; Shine, *APA: Judicial Review "Hotchpot"?*, 36 *Geo. L.J.* 16 (1947). *But: the Law Review's policy.*);

(f) Words or phrases of foreign derivation *only* if (1) listed below in italics or (2) unlisted below and either listed with double parallel bars prefixed or unlisted in the newest edition and printing of *Merriam-Webster New International Dictionary*:

a fortiori	nisi prius
<i>ad hoc</i>	<i>nolo contendere</i>
amicus curiae	<i>passim</i>
audita querela	pendente lite
bona fide	per curiam
causa mortis	per se, per sese
coram nobis, coram vobis	per stirpes
certiorari	prima facie
de novo	pro forma
dictum	pro rata, prorata
en banc	<i>quære</i>
etc.	quo warranto
forum non conveniens	res judicata
habeas corpus	<i>semble</i>
<i>i.e.</i>	<i>sic</i>
in forma pauperis	stare decisis
in loco parentis	subpoena (and modifying
in personam	words such as duces tecum)
in rem	sua sponte
<i>inter alia, inter alios</i>	<i>sub nom.</i>
<i>inter se, inter sese</i>	sub silentio
inter vivos	sui generis
ipso facto	ultra vires
mandamus	vis-à-vis

The words prescribed by this rule to be printed in italics are so printed even if they form part of an italicized phrase or sentence; they are printed in italic large and small capitals if part of a phrase printed in large and small capitals.

40:2:3. Large and Small Capitals. Large and small capitals are used in text only for titles or subtitles as prescribed by the style of the individual publication; they are used in textual footnotes only as part of a full citation.

References are to pages

- Abbreviations** (See also individual words)
- adjacent, uniliteral, closing up, 104
 - administrative records, 45
 - agencies, well-known, 103
 - American reports, 6-15
 - "and," in case names, 4
 - associations, well-known, 103
 - books and pamphlets—author, 38, 44
 - edition, 42
 - titles, 27, 30, 31, 40, 43-44
 - Canadian provinces, 104-05
 - case names, 4-5
 - closing up of, 103
 - commonwealth and common-law periodicals, 67-68
 - commonwealth and common-law reports, 63-65
 - congressional material, 44
 - congressional reports and documents, 44-45
 - corporate authors, 39
 - court of decision, 18-20
 - English "Law Report" series, 62
 - English sovereigns, 66
 - foreign countries, 104-05
 - geographical words in case names of railroad, 5
 - government reports, 46
 - international and world organization material, 76-77
 - international agreements, names of, 34-35
 - loose-leaf services—bound, 47-53
 - unbound, 57-59
 - months, 104
 - multiple editions and printings, 41-42
 - non-common-law periodicals, cases, 73
 - non-common-law reports, 46
 - periodicals—American, 47-53
 - English, commonwealth and Philippine, 67-68
 - pluralization of, 4
 - punctuation of, 103
 - railroads, 5
 - reports, 6-15
 - spacing of, 104
 - states and territories, 104-05
 - statutes, well-known, 103
 - subdivisions (e.g., section, article, chapter), 83
 - titles of books and pamphlets, 40-44
 - titles of individuals, 104
 - unions, 5
 - "United States", in case names, 4
 - unlisted, where to find, 104
 - "Abridged," "Abridgement," 42
 - Abstracts, in periodicals, 54
 - "Accord"—how different from "cf.", 86
 - use of as introductory signal, 85
 - "Act," capitalization of, 100
 - Addresses (speeches), 46
 - Adjectives, normally capitalized words used as, 101
 - Administrative actions**—case names, 1
 - citation of cases before, 17
 - official releases, 17
 - omission of procedural phrases, 1
 - orders, regulations, and rulings, 37-38
 - parallel citations not given, 17
 - press releases, 38
 - records, 45
 - reports, 46
 - tax court decisions, 3
 - use of "sub nom." in, 22
 - Administrative agencies**—abbreviation of, 103
 - Administrative Law service, Pike & Fischer**, 57
 - Administrative material**
 - American, 45, 46
 - British, 67
 - Administrative orders of courts**, 36
 - Administrative orders, regulations and rulings**, 37-38
 - citation order, 96
 - Administrative reports and records**, 45, 46
 - Advance sheets, 6
 - "Affirming" and "aff'd," use of in case history, 22
 - "Agency," capitalization of, 100-01
 - Agencies, Administrative** (see "Administrative Agencies")
 - Agency**, abbreviation of, 103
 - Agreements**—executive, 34-35
 - international, 34-35
 - name, 34-35
 - official source, 35
 - unofficial source, 35
 - Agreement Series (E.A.S.)**, 35
 - All England Law Reports**, citation of, 61
 - Alterations in quotations**, indication of, 98-99

Alternative holding, indication of, 91
 citation order, 97
 Amended statutes, 29-31
 "Amendment(s)," abbreviation and capitalization of, 83
 "America," not a phrase of location, 3
 American Jurisprudence, 43
 ALI Federal Income Tax Statute, 43
 American Law Institute Publications (ALI), 43-44
 ALI Proceedings, 43
 American Law of Property, 43
 American Law Reports (A.L.R.), annotations in, 54
 Amicus curiae, brief for, 23
 Ampersand, in case-names, 4
 in indicating authors' names, 39
 Annals of Congress, debates cited to, 45
 Annotations (A.L.R., L.R.A., etc.), 54
 Annual Digest and Reports of Public International Law Cases, 70
 Annual reports of government agencies, 46
 Annual Survey of American Law, 44
 "Anonymous," 42
 Apostrophes, italicizations of, 108
 "Appeal denied," "appeal dismissed," use of in case history, 21
 Appeal docketed, 22
 "Appendixes," abbreviation and capitalization of, 83
 "Approved," use of in case history, 21
 Arbitration, international, 75-76
 Permanent Court of, 74-75
 "Article(s)," abbreviation and capitalization of, 83
 Articles—appearing in two or more parts, 53
 in newspapers, 55
 in periodicals, 53
 italicization, when referred to in text, 108
 non-common-law, 73
 order of citation, 96
 page citation, 82
 repeating citations to, 79
 Associations, abbreviation of well-known, 103
 "At," use of in citation of pages, 81
 Attorney General Opinions, 45
 Attorney General's Report (antitrust), 44
 Australia—cases, 61, 66
 periodicals, 67-68
 reports, 63-65
 statutes, 66
 Author's mistakes, in quoted material, 98

Authors, books and pamphlets, 39-40, 43-44
 type face used in footnotes, 107
 Authors, periodical material, 53-54
 Basic charters, international and world organization material, 76
 Bible, 43
 "Bill," capitalization of, 100
 Bills and resolutions—generally, 34
 enacted, 34
 order within signal, 96
 unenacted, 34
 "Board," capitalization of, 100-01
 "Book(s)," abbreviation and capitalization of, 83
 Book notes, 54
 Book reviews—book reviewed, when cited after, 93
 citation order, 96-97
 in periodicals, 54
 Books and pamphlets—in general, 38
 abbreviations—author, 39-40, 43-44
 edition, 41-42
 titles, 40-41, 43-44
 administrative agency records, 45
 American Law Institute publications, 43-44
 American Law of Property, 43
 Annual Survey of American Law, 44
 author, 39-40
 citation order, 96
 congressional materials—generally, 44-45
 debates, 45
 documents, 44-45
 hearings, 45
 reports, 44
 corporate author, 39-40
 date, 41-42
 date in title, 40
 edition, 41-42
 editors and translators, when indicated, 39, 43
 encyclopaedias, 43-44
 essays in collection, 43
 "Federalist, The," 44
 forewords, 41
 government agency reports, 46
 initial of author, use of, 39
 italicization, when referred to in text, 108
 multiple editions, 40
 numbered series, 42
 omissions in title, 40
 order within signal, 96-97
 pages, 41

- paragraphs, 41
- prefaces, 41
- repagination, 42
- repeating citation of, 79-80
- Restatements, 43-44
- sections, 41
- series of, 40, 45
- special citation forms, 43-44
- star pages, 42
- subdivisions of — generally, 41
 - abbreviations, 83
 - supplements, 42-43
 - theses, unpublished, 42
 - titles of — generally, 40-41
 - capitalization, 101-02
- titles, printed in capitals, footnotes, 107
- titles, printed in italics, text, 108
- translator's name, use of, 39
- type face, 107
- unpublished works, 42
- well-known works, 42
- "Book(s)," abbreviation and capitalization of, 83
- Brackets, use of in quotations, 98
- Briefs and records — citation of, 23
 - citation of pages in, 81
 - citation order, 96
 - type face in footnotes, 106
 - in text, 107
- British (see England)
- "Bros.," affects citation of case name, 3
- Businesses, names of, 2
- "But," omitted in introductory signal, 86, 92
- "But cf.," italicization of, 107
- "But cf." and "but see" — in string citations, 92
 - use of as introductory signals, 87
- "But see"
 - italicization of, 107
 - use of as an introductory signal, 87
 - use of in string citation, 92
- Canada — cases, 61
 - case reports, 62-65
 - periodicals, 68
 - statutes, 66-67
 - treaties, 67
- Capital letters to represent names of parties or places, italicization, 108
- Capitalization (see also individual words) — generally, 100-102
 - authorized rulebook, 35
 - bodies, 35-36
 - change of case in quotation, indication of, 98
 - headnotes and titles, 101-02
 - legislative material, 100
 - people or groups, words referring to, 100-01
 - quotations, words changed from lower case, 98
 - titles of books, articles, etc., 101-02
 - titles in foreign languages, 102
- Case names — generally, 1
 - abbreviations in, 3-5
 - cite as in official report, 1
 - cite first only, 1
 - consolidation of, 1
 - omissions in, 1-3
 - procedural phrases, 1
 - punctuation not followed in, 1
 - railroads, 5
 - unions, 5
- Case comments in non-common-law reports, 73
- Case write-ups, citations of, 54
- Cases (see also individual country or court)
 - administrative agency, 1, 17
 - briefs, 23
 - citation in text, not repeated in footnotes, 80
 - citation order, 94-95
 - citation to particular page, 81-82
 - commentary on, together with citation of, 93
 - construing statutes, citation and punctuation of, 93
 - court of decision — American, 18-20
 - commonwealth and common-law jurisdictions, 65-66
 - other jurisdictions, 69
 - dates, 20, 23
 - federal court, 16-17
 - foreign — commonwealth and common-law jurisdictions, 60-66
 - other jurisdictions, 69-71
 - France, 70
 - Germany, 71
 - history, prior and subsequent, 20-21
 - international and world organization, 74-76
 - international arbitrations, 75-76
 - italicization of Latin words, 106
 - italicization of names in text, 108
 - italicized words in history of, 21-22
 - "jump page," citation of, 81-82
 - name of country needed, Commonwealth, 65-66
 - named in text, initial and subsequent citation, 80

names, 1, 22-23
 newspapers, appearing in, 55
 non-common-law, 69-71
 order — within signal, 94-95
 when preceded by same purpose signal, 97
 particular page, citation of, 81-82
 prior history, 20-21
 recent, 16
 records, 23
 releases of administrative agencies, use of, 17
 repeating citations of, 79, 80
 non-common-law, 69-71
 use of "ibid," "id." in, 78
 use of "supra" in, 79
 reports — American, 6-15
 commonwealth and common-law jurisdictions, 62-65
 services, appearing in, 55-59
 Soviet Union, 71
 state court, 17
 statutory or quasi-statutory material, together with citation of, 93
 subsequent history, 20-21
 Switzerland, 71
 transcript of record, 23
 type face used — in footnotes, 106
 in text, 108
 unreported, 16
 World Court, 74-75
 Century Digest, 44
 Certiorari, denied, filed, granted, 21-22
 "Cf." — how differs from "accord" and "see," 86
 use of as introductory signal, 86, 88
 "Chapter(s)," abbreviation and capitalization of, 83
 Chapter headings, use of quotation marks with, 108
 Chinese names, how cited, 2
 "Circuit," capitalization of, 101
 Circuit courts, old federal, 16, 18
 Citation of commentary on case, together with case, 93
 Citation order, 92-97
 Citations —
 parenthetical explanations, 92
 sampling of like authorities, introductory signals to, 87-88
 statements of law and fact, introductory signals to, 85-86
 statutory material with a case, 93
 to be compared with each other, introductory signals to, 89-90
 weight (indicated in parentheses) see "Parentheticals indicating weight"

within signal, 94-97
 Citations — interlinear, 94
 introductory signals in — as authority, 84-85
 comparing authorities, 89-90
 opposing proposition, 86-87
 order of, 94
 supporting proposition, 85-86
 to numerous authorities, 87-88
 to supplementary material, 88-89
 joining — generally, 92-93
 book review, 93
 commas, use of, 93
 commentary on case, 93
 first contrary, 92-93
 statutory or quasi-statutory material, 93
 order within signal — generally, 94-97
 bills, 96
 briefs, 96
 cases, 94-95
 deviations, when allowed, 97
 international agreements, 96
 petitions, 96
 quasi-statutory materials, 96
 resolutions, 96
 secondary material, 96-97
 statutes, 95-96
 when preceded by same purpose signal, 94-97
 within groups of cases, 97
 punctuation of, 102
 short forms — generally, 78-80
 cases, 80
 secondary sources, 79-80
 type face used in footnotes, 105-07
 City and county ordinances, 29
 "City of," inclusion in case names, 2
 "Clause(s)," abbreviation and capitalization of, 83
 Closing up of abbreviations, 104
 "Co." affects citation of case name, 3
 "Code," capitalization of, 101
 non-common-law, 72
 Code, Internal Revenue
 (See "Internal Revenue Code")
 Code of Federal Regulations, 36, 37
 Codes (see also "Statutes") — American, 24
 dates, 33
 federal, 25
 foreign — commonwealth and common-law jurisdictions, 66
 other jurisdictions, 72
 how cited, 24
 internal revenue, 25

- sections, 32
- state, 26
- subsections, 32
- uniform acts, 26
- Codifications, printed in capitals, 107
- Collected essays, 43
- Colon, italicization of, 108
- "Columns," abbreviation and capitalization of, 83
- Commas, italicization of, 108
 - use of in citing multiple sections, 32
 - use of in "compare . . . with . . .", 93
 - use of in dates, 102
 - use of in numbers in citations, 83, 102
 - use of in interlinear citations, 94
 - use of in numbers, 102, 103
 - use of in units in series, 102
 - use of with quotations, 98
- Command Papers (Eng.), 67
- Commentary on a case, citation of, 93
- Comments, in periodicals, 54
- Comments, law review, citation of, 54
- Commerce Clearing House (CCH) (see "services")
- "Commission" — abbreviation in case name, 4
 - capitalization of, 101
- Commissioner of Internal Revenue, how cited, 3
- Committee prints, congressional, 44
- Commonwealth cases, statutes and treaties, 60-67
- "Commonwealth of," omission in case names, 2
- Commonwealth citations (see Foreign citations)
- Commonwealth periodicals, abbreviation, 67
- Commonwealth Reports, abbreviation of, 63
- "Compare" and "compare . . . with . . ." italicization of, 107
 - use of as introductory signals, 88, 89
 - use of as purpose signal, 89
 - use of commas with, 93
 - use of in string citation, 93
- Compilations
 - italicization in text, 108-09
 - state, 24-25, 26
- Compilations of statutes — generally, 24
 - federal, 25
 - foreign — commonwealth and common-law jurisdictions, 66
 - other jurisdictions, 72
- "Compiled" or "compilation", abbreviation and capitalization, 42
- Concurrent resolutions, 34
- Concurring opinion — citation of, 81-82, 91
 - citation order, 97
 - material in, 81-82
- "Congress," — capitalization of, 100-01
 - debates, 45
 - documents, 44-45
 - hearings, 45
 - reports, 44
- Congressional Globe, debates cited to, 45
- Congressional materials — generally, 44
 - bills and resolutions, enacted, 34
 - bills and resolutions, unenacted, 34
 - committee prints, 44-45
 - hearings, 45
 - reports and documents, 44-45
 - unnumbered documents, 44-45
- Congressional Record — debates cited to, 45
 - statutes cited to, 34
- Consolidation, of case names, 1
- "Constitution," capitalization of, 101
- Constitution, U.S. and state, 24
- Constitutions — generally, 24
 - capitalization of parts of, 101
 - in footnote citations, 107
- "Contra" — in string citation, 92-93
 - italicization of, 107
 - use of as introductory signal, 86, 87
- Corporations — as authors, 39-40
 - in case names, 2
 - names of, 2
- Corpus Juris, abbreviation of, 44
- County and city ordinances, 29
- "Court," capitalization of, 101
- Courts (see also individual name of country or court)
 - abbreviations, 19-20
 - administrative orders, 36
 - district, federal, 16, 18
 - Emergency, of Appeals, 17, 19
 - non-common-law, citation of, language used in, 69-71
 - of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, 16, 18
 - of appeals, federal, 16, 18
 - of Arbitration, Permanent, 75
 - of Claims, 17, 19
 - of Customs and Patent Appeals, 17, 19
 - of Justice, International (& Permanent Court), 74-75

- of Military Appeals, 17, 19
- old circuit, federal, 16, 18
- rules, 35-36
- state, 17, 20
- when identified, 18
- United States Supreme, 16
- World, 74-75
- Court of decision** — American, 18
 - foreign — commonwealth and common-law jurisdictions, 65-66
 - other jurisdictions, 69
 - indication of, 18
- Cross references** — generally, 80-81
 - groups of authorities previously cited, 80
 - to previous footnotes, 80
 - to textual material in same work, 80-81
- Cumulative Bulletin**, 36, 37
- Customs court**, 17, 19
- Dates** — books and pamphlets, 41
 - cases — American, 20
 - foreign — commonwealth and common-law jurisdictions, 66
 - other jurisdictions, 70
 - cases, English, bracketed date, 66
 - codifications of statutes, 33
 - commentaries, cited with case, 93
 - federal statutes codified into positive law, 25
 - federal statutes not codified into positive law, 25-26
 - international agreements, 34-35
 - looseleaf statutory codifications, 34
 - newspapers, periodicals, services, or reports other than official or West, 20
 - newspapers, 54-55
 - omitted in citing Cal. codes and certain N.Y. Laws, 26
 - omitted in citing uniform codes and acts, 26
 - ordinances, 29
 - prefaces and forewords, 41
 - punctuation of, 102
 - Regnal year, British, when material refers only to, 66
 - services and topical reports, 59
 - several court decisions in one year, 23
 - statutes, 33-34
 - statutes no longer in effect, 27-28
 - statutes, English and Commonwealth, 66-67
 - United States Supreme Court cases, 16
 - unreported cases, 16
 - when exact date given, 20
 - when official and unofficial differ, 20
 - when unavailable in official report, 20
 - year of decision of case, 20
- Debates** — English parliamentary, 67
- U.S. Congressional, 45
- Decennial Digest**, abbreviation, 44
- Decision by implication**, how indicated, 91
- Deletions from quotations**, 98
- Denials of rehearing**, when omitted, 21
- Department of State publications**, 35
- Developments in the Law** (Harv. L. Rev.), 53
- Dictum** — indication of, 91
 - order of citation, 97
 - page where appearing, 82
- Dissenting opinion** — citation of, 81, 91
 - citation order of, 97
 - material in, 81
- District**, indication of, federal courts, 18
- District courts**, federal, cases in, 16, 18
- District of Columbia Circuit**, Court of Appeals for, 18
- Division**, federal courts, indication of omitted, 18
- Docket number**, when used in citation, 16, 22
- Doctrinal notes**, non-common-law reports, 73
- Documents**, congressional, 44
- Dollars**, when "\$", 103
- Dominion Law Reports** (Can.), 61
- Dual citation**, state reports requiring, 17
- Edition**, books and pamphlets, 41
- "Editor" or "Edition", 41-42
- Editors of books**, when indicated, 39-40
- "E.g." — italicization of, 107
 - use of as introductory signal, 87-88
- Emergency Court of Appeals**, 17, 19
- Emphasis added**, in quotations, 98
- Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences**, 44
- Encyclopedias**, 43, 44
- "Enforcing," use of in case history, 21
- England** — administrative material, 67
 - case reports, abbreviations of, 62-65
 - cases — generally, 60
 - court of decision, 65-66
 - date, 66
 - House of Lords and Privy Council, other than English appeals, 61
 - reports, 60-61
 - parliamentary material, 67
 - periodicals, 67-68
 - secondary material, 67-68

- sovereigns, abbreviations, 66
 statutes, 66-67
 treaties, 67
- English Law Reports series, abbreviations of, 62
 citation of, 60-61
- English Reports — Full Reprint, 60-61
 abbreviations of (see also "English Law Reports series"), 63-65
- Essays in collection, 43
- "Estate of," inclusion in case names, 1
- "Et al.," omission in case names, 1
- "Et seq.," use of prohibited, 32
- "Et ux.," omission in case names, 1
- Executive Agreement Series (E.A.S.), 35
- Executive agreements (see also "International agreements"), 34-35
- Executive orders, 36
- "Ex parte" — in case names, 1
 when omitted, 1
 italicization of, 106
- "Ex rel.," in case names, 1, 3-4
 italicization of, 106
- Explanation of cited authorities, (use of parentheticals), 92
- "Federal," capitalization of, 101
- Federal cases — generally, 16-17
 court of decision, 18
 courts of appeals and district courts cited to West only, 16
 Supreme Court, official cite only, 16
- Federal courts (see individual court name)
- Federalist, The, 44
- Federal Register, 36-37
- Federal Regulations, Code of, 36, 37-38
- Federal Reporter, 16
- Federal Rules Decisions, 16
- Federal Rules of Procedure, Civil and Criminal, 35-36
- Federal Rules Service, Pike & Fischer, 56
- Federal statutes (see "Statutes" and "Statutes at Large (U.S.)")
- Federal Supplement, 16
- First names and initials — omission of in case names, 2
 use with authors of books and pamphlets, 39
- First word, should be retained in case names, 2
- "Folio(s)," abbreviation and capitalization of, 83
- "Footnote(s)," abbreviation and capitalization of, 83
- citation of, 82
- Foreign citations (see also individual country)
- Foreign countries, abbreviations of, 104-05
- Foreign derivation, italicization of words of, 108-09
- Foreign language titles, capitalization of, 102
- Foreign material (see "non-common-law")
 commonwealth and common-law jurisdictions, 60-68
 cases — Canadian, 61
 court of decision, 65-66
 date, 66
 names, 60
 reports, 60
 periodicals, 67-68
 secondary material, 67-69
 statutes, 66-67
 statutory material, 66-67
 treaties, 67
 other foreign jurisdictions, 69-74
 cases — generally, 69-71
 court of decision, 69
 date, 70
 France, 70
 Germany, 71
 name, 69
 report, 70
 Soviet Union, 71
 separate jurisdictions, 70
 Switzerland, 71
 codes, 72
 repeating citations, 73-74
 Roman-law references, 73
 secondary material, 73
 statutes, 71-72
 treaties, 72-73
- Foreign names, citation of, 69
- Foreign Relations of the United States, Papers Relating to, 45
- Forewords, citation of, 41
- Fractions, proper form, 103
- France, cases, 70
- Full citations in text, 94
- Geographical designations, when omitted from case names, 2-3
- Geographical words in case names involving railroads, 5
- Germany, cases, 71
- Given names or initials —
 of corporations, partnerships or businesses, included, 2
 of individuals, omitted, 2
- "Government," capitalization of, 101

- Government agencies — annual and regular reports, 46
books and numbered publications, 38–40, 42
records, administrative, 45
Government publications, 39–41, 42
Groups of authorities previously cited, reference to, 80
- Hansard, Parliamentary History of Eng., 67
Harvard Recent Cases, citation of, 54
Headnotes, capitalization in, 101
Hearings, congressional, 45
“Hereinafter cited as,” when used, secondaries, 79–80
History of cases, prior and subsequent, 20–21
History of statutes, prior and subsequent, 29–31
Holdings — alternative, indication of, 91–92
by implication, indication of, 91–92
contra, 86–87
nonresponsive opinion, indication of, 73
page reference in case with multiple, 81–82
separate, 91
unclear, indication of, 91
“House,” capitalization of, 100–01
House Journal, debates cited to, 45
House of Commons, debates and Journal, 67
House of Lords — debates and Journal, 67
decisions, on other than English appeals, 61
reports, 62–65
House of Representatives — debates, 45
documents, 44–45
hearings, 45
Journal, 45
reports, 44–45
“Ibid.” and “id.” — italicization of, 106
use of, 78
use of in successive citations, 78
Implied holdings, indication of, 91
“In the matter of,” included in case names, 1
“Inc.” omitted in case names, 3
Income tax materials (see Tax materials)
Indentation of quotations, 98
India — case reports, 63–65
periodicals, 67–68
- Informal and mimeographed matter, 38
“Infra,” use of in references to textual material, 80–81
italicization of, 106
Initials — closing up of, 104
use in case names when widely recognized, 3
omitted in case names, 2
“In re” — included in case names, 1
italicization of, 106
Interlinear citation, 94
Internal Revenue Bulletin, 37
Internal Revenue Codes, 25, 27–28
“Internal Revenue,” omitted in case names, 3
Internal Revenue, Commissioner of, how cited, 3
International agreements — generally, 34–35
citation, order of, 96
name, 34
sources to cite, 35
International Court of Justice, 74
International Law Cases, Annual Digest of Public, 70
International and world organization materials, 74–77
International arbitrations, 75
International Court of Justice, 74
International Law Reports, 69–71
United Nations documents, 77
United Nations official records, 76
United Nations preparatory material, 76
International Organization materials (see also “League of Nations” and “U.N.”), 74–77
basic charters, 76
cases — generally, 74–75
international arbitrations, 75
World Court, 74
other courts, 75
League of Nations Official Journal, 77
other publications, 77
Interstate Commerce Commission Order, 38
Interviews, 46
Introductory signals (see also individual signals) — generally, 83
italicization of, 106, 107
joining citations, 92
order of citation, 94
use of, 83–90
citation to identify authority described, 84
citation in support of proposition advanced, 85

- citation in opposition to proposition advanced, 86
- citations to be compared with each other, 89
- citations to a sampling of numerous like authorities, 87
- citations to material supplementary to text, 88
- examples of use of introductory signals, 90
- Ireland — case reports, 64
- periodicals, 68
- Irish reports, abbreviations of, 64
- Italicization — generally, 106, 107, 108
- article titles, in footnotes, 107
- books in text, 108
- capital letters as persons or parties, 108
- case names — in text, 108
- in footnotes, 106
- congressional documents and hearings, titles, in footnotes, 107
- emphasis added to quotations, 98
- foreign words or phrases, listed, 109
- introductory signals, 106
- Latin words — in case names, 106
- shortened citation forms, 106
- periodicals in text, 108
- press releases, 108
- prior history of case — explanatory words, 106
- publication names, in text, 108
- punctuation, use of in, 108
- subdivisions "p" and "o", 108
- subsequent history of cases, 106
- title of material, when not necessary for identification, 107
- unlisted words of foreign derivation, how to find, 108
- words to be in Roman type, 107
- Joining citations, order of citation, 92
- Journal —
 - House of Commons, 67
 - House of Lords, 67
 - League of Nations, Official, 77
 - U.N. organs, 76
- Judge,
 - indication of in citation, 91-92
 - use of as title, 100
- "Judge" and "Justice," capitalization of, 101
- Judges and justices, titles of, 100
- Judicial history of cases, prior and subsequent, 20-23
- "Jump page," 81
- Jurisdiction, indication of court of decision, 18
- Justice, capitalization of, 101
- use of as title, 100
- "q," italicization of as subdivision, 108
- Labor Relations Reporter, 56
- Labor unions, in case names, 5
- Large and small capitals
 - use of in footnote citations, 107
 - use of in text, 109
 - use of in textual footnotes, 109
- Latin words —
 - italicization in case name, 106
 - shortened citation forms, italicization, 106
- Law Journal Reports (Eng.), 64
- Law journals and reviews — generally, 47
- abbreviations, 47, 67
- citation order, 96-97
- Law Reports series (Eng.), abbreviation of, 62
- Law Times Reports (Eng.), 64
- Lawyers Reports Annotated (L.R.A.), annotations in, 54
- League of Nations Covenant, 76
- League of Nations material — basic charter, 76
- publications, 77
- League of Nations Official Journal, 77
- League of Nations Treaty Series, 72
- Legal newspapers, citation of, 54
- Legal service, when to cite, 6
- Legislation (see Codes, Statutes)
- Legislation, capitalization of subdivisions, 100
- Letters, citation of, 46
- Location, phrases of — in railroad names, 5
- when omitted from case names, 2
- Long case names, omission of words in, 3
- Long student material, in periodicals, 53
- Loose-leaf services, 55-60
- Loose-leaf statutory codifications, 33-34
- "Ltd.," omitted in case names, 3
- "Manuscript," abbreviation of, 42
- Maritime Provinces, case reports, 64
- Memorandum decision, indication of, 91
- Mimeographed and other informally printed matter, 25
- "Mr." — use of as title, 100
- Mixed Arbitral Tribunals, cases before, 75
- Model codes, 43
- "Modified" and "modifying," use of in case history, 21

- Months, abbreviations of, 104
- Multiauthor long student work, citation of, 53
- Multiple editions and printings of books, 41
- Multiple holdings in cases, indication of, 91
- Multiple holdings, indication of pages, 81
- Multiple pages, citation of, 81
- Multiple parties, words indicating omitted in case names, 1
- Municipal ordinances, 29
- Name of state, when omitted, 1
- Names of cases (see "Case names")
- National Reporter System (see "Unofficial reports")
- "National," capitalization of, 100
- New Brunswick, case reports, 62
- Newfoundland, case reports, 62
- Newspapers—citation of, 54
- Newspapers, cases appearing in, 54
- Newspapers, when cited, 6
- New Zealand Law Reports, 64
- New Zealand, cases, statutes and treaties, 65-67
- "Nonacq.," use of in case history, 21
- Notes, in periodicals, 53
- Numbered series, books and pamphlets, 42
- "Number(s)," abbreviation of, 83
- Numbers—Arabic and Roman, use of, 83
- capitalization of "No." in citations, 35
- commas, used between digits, 83
- commas not used in citation, 102
- dropping digits when consecutive, 82
- Numbers and symbols—dollars, 103
- fractions, 103
- numbers less than 100, 102
- section, 103
- when written out, 102
- years, when inclusive, 103
- "o," italization of in subdivisions, 108
- "of America," omitted in case names, 1
- Official and West reports—when cited to, 6
- per cent, 103
- use of other reports, 6
- Official releases, cases before administrative agencies, 17
- Omissions—in book and pamphlet titles, 40
- in case names, 1, 5
- in quoted material, indication of, 98-99
- "On the relation of," abbreviated to "ex rel.," 3-4
- "Op. cit. supra," use of in repeating citations, 79
- Opinions, concurring and dissenting, citation of, 81-82, 91
- Opinions of Attorney General, 45
- Opposing citations, introductory signals to, 86-87
- Order of citation—interlinear, 94
- joining citations, 92-93
- punctuation, use of semicolon and period, 92-93
- signals, 94
- within signals, 94-95
- Ordinances, municipal and county, 29
- "Page(s)," abbreviation of, 81, 83
- Pages—"at" and "p.," use of, 81
- citing material beginning on initial page of item, 82
- concurring and dissenting opinions, 81-82
- consecutive and nonconsecutive, 82
- holdings, indicating one of several, 81-82
- in books and pamphlets, 41
- jump page, 81-82
- long cases with several holdings, 81
- multiple, citation of, 82
- numbers of, 83
- particular, reference to, 81-82
- reference in one's own work, 80-81
- star—books and pamphlets, 42
- cases, 16
- statutes, 32
- which page to cite generally, 81-82
- Pakistan, case reports, 64
- Pamphlets (see also Books)—generally, 38-46
- Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 45
- Paraphrased reports, loose-leaf and bound, 6-15, 55-59
- indication of page in, 55-56
- "Paragraph(s)," abbreviation of, 83
- Paragraphs—in books and pamphlets, 41
- in case reports, 57
- subparagraphs, parentheses to distinguish, 82
- Parallel citations—administrative-agency decisions, 17
- American cases, 16-17
- federal-court cases including Supreme Court, 16-17
- foreign cases—commonwealth and common-law, 60-61

- other foreign cases, 70-71
 - official and unofficial reports generally, 6, 16-17
 - state-court cases, 17
 - statutes, 25-26
- Parenthesis, use of in citing subsections, 82
- Parenthetical terms, omitted in case names, 2-3
- Parentheticals—explaining cited authorities, 92
 - indicating weight, 91
 - order within citation, 91-92
- Parliamentary material, British, 67
- Parties, those omitted in case name, 1
- "Part(s)," abbreviation and capitalization of, 83
- Partnership names in cases, 2
- "Passim," use of, 82
- "People of," "Commonwealth of," and "State of," when omitted, 2
- Per cent, when written "%," 103
- "Per curiam," use of in case history, 21
- Periodicals—generally, 47
 - abbreviations—American, 47-53
 - English, commonwealth, and Philippine, 67-68
 - annotations, 54
 - articles, notes, recent cases in law reviews, 53-54
 - bar publications, 47-53
 - book reviews, 54
 - long student material, 53
 - non-common-law, 73
 - short student material, 54
 - symposia, 53
 - type face used, 47, 108
- Permanent Court of International Justice, 74-75
- Philippines, periodicals, 67-68
- Phrases of location, omitted in case names, 2-3
- Phrases of location in railroad names, 5
- Pike & Fischer services (see also "services"), 56-57
- Pipe rolls (Eng.), 60
- Places, abbreviation of, 104-05
- Pocket parts—books, 42-43
 - codes, 33-34
- Popular names—cases, italicization of
 - in text, 108
 - federal statutes, 24
- Positive law, statutes codified into, 25
- Prefaces, 41
- Prentice-Hall (P-H) (see "services")
- Press releases of administrative agencies, 38, 45
- Prior history—cases, 21
 - statutes, 30
- Private laws, how cited, 28
- Privy Council decision, indication of, 65
- Procedural Phrases—in case names, 1
- Publications, italicization of, 108
- Punctuation—generally, 102
 - abbreviations, use in, 103
 - before first contrary citation, 92
 - before supplementary authorities, 92-93
 - before "with" and "and" within "compare . . . with . . .," 93
 - between book and review thereof, 93
 - between case and write-up thereof, 93
 - between statute and case construing it, 93
 - citation at end of sentence, 94
 - citations separated by semicolons, 92
 - dates, 102
 - in string citations, 93
 - interlinear citations, 94
 - italicization of, 108
 - joining citations, 94
 - reporter or source not followed, 102
 - numbers, 102-03
 - quotation marks, inside or outside of, 98
 - units in series, 102
- Purpose signals (see Introductory signals)
- Quasi-Statutory Material, 35-38
- Quotation marks—italicization of, 108
 - punctuation marks, inside or outside of, 98
- Quotations—generally, 98-99
 - addition of italics by author, 98
 - alteration of—changing case of letter, use of brackets, 98
 - omissions, 98-99
 - parenthetical sentences following, use of, 98-99
 - five or more lines, 98
 - mistakes in, indicated by "sic," 98
- Railroads, abbreviation in case names, 5
- Recent cases and statutes, write-ups of, how cited, 54
- Recent cases, citation of, 16
- Recent decisions of U.S. Supreme Court, 16

- Recent statutes, citation of, 28, 34
- Record of case, transcript of, 23
 - name not italicized in footnotes or text, 106, 107
 - order within signal, 96
 - Roman type, use of in footnotes and text, 106, 107
- Records, administrative, 45
- References in text, citation of, 94
- Regnal years, how determined, 66
- Regulations of administrative agencies — internal revenue, 36
 - treasury, 36-37
 - other, 37-38
- Rehearing, denial of, when omitted, 20-21
- Relator, first listed not omitted, 1-2
- Releases of administrative agencies, 17, 38, 45
- Remand, history of case on, when given, 20-21
- Repetition — books and pamphlets, 42
 - cases, 15-16
- Repeated statutes, 27-28
- Repeating citations — generally, 78-80
 - non-common-law material, 74-75
- Report Editor, name of, when included, 6-16
- Reports — administrative agencies, 46
 - congressional, 44-45
 - government agencies, 44-45
 - publications considered as, 6-20
- Reports of cases (see also individual court or country)
- Reports of cases — generally, 6-15
 - abbreviations, 6-15
 - federal, 16-17
 - foreign — commonwealth and common-law jurisdictions, 60-66
 - other jurisdictions, 69-71
 - name of reporter, 6-17, 60-66, 69-71
 - other than official and West, when cited, 6-15
 - renumbered and reprinted, 15-16
- Report of the Attorney General's National Committee To Study the Antitrust Laws, 44
- Reprinted case reports with different pagination, 15-16
- Resolutions (see also "Bills and Resolutions," "Congressional Materials")
- Resolutions — generally, 34
 - order within signal, 96
- Restatements, 43-44
- Revenue Acts (U.S.) 27-28
- Revenue rulings, 36-37
- Reversed names of parties, citation of
 - on appeal, 22-23
- "Revised" or "Revision," 27
- Revised Reports (Eng.), 60
- Revised Statutes (U.S.), 25
- Roman law references, 73
- Roman type, use of — in footnotes, 106
 - in text, 107-08
- "Rule Against Perpetuities," capitalization of, 101
- "Rule in Shelley's Case," capitalization of, 101
- "Rule," capitalization of, 100
- Rules, citation order of, 96
- Rules of court, 35-36
- Rules of procedure, federal, 35-36
- Ruling Case Law, abbreviation of, 44
- Scotland — case reports, abbreviations of, 64-65
 - periodicals, 68
- Secondary authorities — generally, 38
 - order within signal, 96-97
 - periodicals, abbreviations — American, 47-53
 - commonwealth and common-law jurisdictions, 67-68
- "Secretary," capitalization of, 100-01
- "Section(s)" — abbreviation of, 83
 - capitalization of, 100
 - when written "§," 83, 103
- Sections — books and pamphlets, 41
 - statutes, 32
- Subsection, use of parenthesis to distinguish sections, 82
- "See" — how differs from "cf.," 86
 - not italicized, 106
 - punctuation with, 92-93
 - use of as introductory signal, 85-86
 - use of in nonsignal sense, 89
- "See also" — how differs from "cf." and "accord," 88
 - punctuation with, 92-93
 - use of as introductory signal, 88
- "See generally" — punctuation with, 92-93
 - use of as introductory signal, 88-89
- "Semble," use of, 91
- "Senate," capitalization of, 101
- Senate materials, 44-45
- Separate opinion, indication of, 91
- "Series" and "serial(s)," abbreviation of, 83
- Series, books and pamphlets in, 40, 45
- Series, use of commas in, 102

- Services and topical reports — generally, 55-60
 abbreviations — bound, 47-53
 unbound, 57-58
 administrative agency cases, use in, 17
 dates of material in, 59
 later bound, citations of, 56
 loose-leaf — generally, 55-56
 paragraphs and pages in, 56
 state laws in, 34
 use of paragraph or page, 56
 volume and edition, when used, 56
 Session laws (see "Statutes")
 Session laws, state, 28
 Several holdings, indication of pages, 81
 Short forms in repeating citations — in general, 78-80
 Short student material, in periodicals, 54
 "Sic," use of, 98
 Signals (see also individual signals)
 introductory — generally, 83-84
 in string citation, 94
 order of, 94
 Slipsheets, citation of, 16
 South Africa — case reports, 65
 periodicals, 68
 Soviet Union, cases, 71
 Spacing of abbreviations and initials, 104
 Special reports of government agencies, 46
 Speeches, 46
 Star pages — books and pamphlets, 42
 cases, 16
 State cases, cite to official and unofficial reports, 17
 commonly used reports, 6-15
 identification of court of decision, 18-20
 official and unofficial reports cited, 17
 parallel citations, 17
 renumbered and reprinted reports, 15-16
 reports, 6-15
 State Department publications, 35
 "State of," omitted in case names, 2
 State session laws, 28
 State statutes, 26
 States and territories, abbreviations of, 104-05
 Statistics, when written out, 102-03
 "Statute," capitalization of, 100
 Statute of the International Court of Justice, 76
 Statutes (see also "Rules") — generally, 24-34
 abbreviation of well-known, 103
 amendment, 29-31
 bills, 34
 capitalization of, 100
 citation order of, 95-96
 compilations, 24-25
 concurrent resolutions, 34
 dates, 33
 federal, 25-26
 foreign — commonwealth and common-law jurisdictions, 66
 other jurisdictions, 71-72
 history, prior and subsequent, 29-31
 Internal Revenue Code (see "Internal Revenue Code"), 25
 italics not used in footnotes or text, 106-07
 joint resolutions, 34
 multiple sections and subsections, 32
 names, 24
 ordinances, municipal and county, 29
 pages cited to, 32
 page or section, which to cite, 32
 parallel citation of federal statutes to Stat. and U.S.C., 25-26
 popular names, 24
 amendments, to statutes cited by, 31
 positive law, enacted into, 25-26
 private laws, 28
 recent, 28, 34
 repealed, 27-28
 resolutions, 34
 Revised (U.S.), 25
 sections cited to, 32
 "seem" used in citation of, 92
 session laws, federal (see "Statutes at Large (U.S.)"), 25
 session laws, state, 27
 state, 26
 Statutes at Large (Stat.) (see "Statutes at Large (U.S.)"), 25
 subsection cited to, 32
 supplements, 33-34
 two popular names, 24
 uniform acts, 26
 United States Code (U.S.C.), 24-26
 United States Code Annotated (U.S.C.A.), 25
 Statutes at Large, 25-28
 private laws cited to Stat., 28
 statutes not codified into positive law cited to Stat., 25-26
 statutes no longer in effect cited to Stat., 27-28
 Statutory codification, names of in large

- and small capitals in footnote citations, 107
- Statutory Instruments, and Rules & Orders (Eng.), 67
- Statutory material — constitutions, 24
 - bills and resolutions, 34
 - foreign — commonwealth and common-law jurisdictions, 66-67
 - other jurisdictions, 72
 - international agreements, 34-35
 - quasi-statutory material — orders, regulations, and rulings, 36-38
 - Roman law references, 73
 - statutes, 24-34
 - treaties — American, 34-35
 - commonwealth and common-law jurisdictions, 67
 - other jurisdictions, 72-73
- String citations — order within, 94-97
 - punctuation within, 92-93
- Student work — in periodicals, 53-54
- Style, general rules of — abbreviations, 103-05
 - capitalization, 100-02
 - numbers, 102-03
 - punctuation, 102
 - quotations, 98-99
 - symbols, 103
 - titles, 100
 - type face, 105-09
- Subdivisions in cited material — generally, 81-83
 - abbreviation, 83
 - books and pamphlets, 41
 - footnotes, 82
 - "jump page," 81-82
 - legislation, capitalization of, 100
 - multiple pages, 82
 - numbers, 83
 - page, 81-82
 - pages or sections — in books, 26, 81
 - pages or sections — in services, 56
 - "passim," use of, 82
 - subsection, 82
 - use of "p," and "at," 81
- "Sub. nom.," use of in case history, 22
- "Subparagraph(s)," abbreviation and capitalization of, 83
- "Subsection(s)," abbreviation and capital of, 82
- Subsections — multiple, in statutes, 32
 - use of parentheses in citing, 82
- Subsequent history — cases — generally, 20
 - use of parenthetical explanations in, 91
- statutes, 29
- Supplementary citations — introductory signals to, 88
 - punctuation, 92
- Supplements — books, 42
 - statutory, 33
- Supporting citations, introductory signals, 85
- "Supra" — citing articles, 79
 - citing cases, 79
 - citing groups of authorities in work, 80
 - citing textual material in work, 80
 - italicization of, 106
- Supreme Court (U.S.) (see United States Supreme Court)
- Supreme Court Justice sitting as Circuit Justice, citation of, 16, 18
- Supreme Court Note (Harv. L. Rev.), citation of, 53
- Supreme Court Reporter, when cited, 16, 17
- Surnames, comprised of two words, citation of, 1-2
- Switzerland, case reports, 71
- Symposia, in periodicals, 53
- Symbols, use of, 103
- Tasmania, case reports, 65
- Tax Court, citation of cases in, 17
- Tax Court Memorandum Decisions (CCH and P-H), 55
- Tax materials — generally, 36
 - codes, 25, 27
 - Cumulative Bulletin, 37
 - Federal Register, 36
 - proposed treasury regulations, 36
 - revenue rulings, 37
 - treasury regulations, 36
- Text, citation in, 94
- Text, citation of cases named in, 80
- Text — quotations in, indentation of, 98
- Textual material in same work, cross references to, 80
- "the," when omitted in case name, 1
- The Federalist, 31
- Theses, unpublished, 29
- Times Law Reports (Eng.), 41
- "Title(s)," abbreviation and capitalization of, 83
- Titles — books and pamphlets, 40
 - capitalization of, 101
 - personal titles, 100
 - Supreme Court Justices, 100
- Topical reports (see Services and topical reports)
- "Town of," inclusion in case names, 2
- Transcript of Record, 23
- "Translation," or "translator," 39

- Translators of books, when indicated, 39
- Treasury decisions, 37
- Treasury regulations, 36-37
- Treaties (See also "International agreements")
 - American, 34-35
 - commonwealth and common-law jurisdictions, 67
 - League of Nations Series, 77
 - non-common-law jurisdictions, 72
 - United Nations Series, 76-77
 - Treaties and Other International Acts Series (T.I.A.S.), 34-35
- Treatises (see "Books")
- Treaty Series (T.S.), 35
- Type face — generally, 105-09
- Unclear holdings, indication of, 91
- Undated cases and statutes (Eng.), 66
- Uniform acts, 26
- Unions, abbreviation in case names, 5
- United Nations materials, 76-77
- U.N. Rep. International Arbitration Awards, 75
- United Nations Treaty Series, 67, 72
- "United States," as party to case, 3
 - when abbreviated in case names, 4
- United States Code (U.S.C.), 24, 31, 32, 33
- United States Code Annotated (U.S.C.A.), 25
- United States Code, supplements, 31
- U.S. Code Cong. & Ad. News, 28
- U.S. Law Week — citation form, 6
 - when cited, 16, 22
- U.S. Supreme Court, citation of cases, 16
 - citation in subsequent history, 22
 - cite only to official reports, 6, 16
- Justice sitting on circuit, decisions cited to Sup. Ct., 17
- recent decisions, 16
- renumbered and reprinted reports, 15
- U.S. Treasury, decisions and regulations, 36, 37
- U.S. Treaties and Other International Agreements (U.S.T. & O.I.A.), 34-35
- Unofficial reports — list of common state and federal reports, 6
 - use of in citing — commonwealth and common-law cases, 61
 - English cases, 60
 - federal cases, 16
 - state cases, 17
 - other jurisdictions, 70-71
- Unpublished works, 41
- Unreported cases, 16
- "Vacated," use of in case history, 22
- "Volume," abbreviation and capitalization of, 83
- Weekly Notes and Weekly Law Reports, 60-61
- Weight of a citation (see "Parentheticals Indicating Weight")
- West reports (see "Unofficial reports")
- "Will of" and "Estate of," when omitted, 1
- Words, those omitted in case name, 1-3
- World Court, 74
- World organization materials, 74-77
- Year Books (Eng.), 60
- Years, inclusive, how written, 103

SOME STANDARD PROOF MARKS

Italics ["ital"]	<u>bluebook</u>
Small Capitals ["sm cap"]	<u>bluebook</u>
Large Capitals ["cap"]	<u>bluebook</u>
Bold Face ["bf"]	<u>bluebook</u>
Transpose ["tr"]	<u>bluebook</u>
Close Up ["C"]	blu ^o book
Comma	^
Semicolon	^
Colon	⊙
Period	⊙
Apostrophe	∇
Quotation Marks	“”
Hyphen	=
En-dash	̄n
Em-dash	̄m