A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF CITATION

Forms of Citation and Abbreviations

1959 TENTH EDITION
## CONTENTS

I. AMERICAN CITATIONS

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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:


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

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't; Machs.

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1:1:4. **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]†
Abbott’s New Cases [N.Y. 1874–1894]**†
Abbott’s Practice Reports [N.Y. 1854–1865]**†
Abbott’s Practice Reports, New Series [N.Y. 1863–1876]**†
Agriculture Decisions [1942–date]**†
Alabama Appellate Court Reports [1910–date]  
Abb. N. Cas.  
Abb. Pr.  
Abb. Pr. (n.s.)  
Agri. Dec.  
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) [1932–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]
B.T.A.
Boyce [Del. 1909–1920]**
Bush [Ky. 1866–1879]**
Caines' Cases [N.Y. 1795–1805]†
Caines' Reports [N.Y. 1803–1805]**†
California Appellate Reports [1905–1934]**
California Appellate Reports, Second Series [1934–date]**
California Appellate Decisions [1905–1940]**
California Appellate Decisions Supplement [1929–1940]**
Call [Va. 1793–1825]†
Circuit Court of Illinois [1872–1909]
Civil Aeronautics Authority Reports [1939–1940]
Civil Aeronautics Board Reports [1940–1953]
Coldwell [Tenn. 1860–1870]†
Coleman's Cases [N.Y. 1791–1800]**†
Coleman & Caines' Cases [N.Y. 1794–1805]**†
Colorado Court of Appeals Reports [1891–1915]
Commissioner of Patents, Decisions [1869–date]
Comstock [N.Y. 1847–1851]†
Connecticut Supplement [1935–date]**
Court of Claims (U.S.) [1856–date]
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals Reports [1929–date]
Court of Customs Appeals Reports [1910–1929]
Court of Military Appeals (U.S.) [1951–date]
Court-Martial Reports [1951–date]
Cowan [N.Y. 1823–1829]**†
Cranch [U.S. 1801–1814]**† [D.C. 1801–1841]‡
Cushing [Mass. 1848–1853]‡
Customs Court Reports [1938–date]
Dakota Reports (Territorial) [1867–1889]
Boyce
Bush
Cai. Cas.
Cai. R.
Cal. App. 2d
Call
Ill. Cir. Ct.
C.A.A.
C.A.B.
Cold.
Cole. Cas.
Cole. & Cai. Cas.
Colo. App.
Const.
Conn. Supp.
Ct. Cl.
[e.g.] C.C.P.A. (Patsents)
U.S.C.M.A.
C.M.R.
Cow.
Cranch
Cush.
Cust. Ct.
Dak.
Daly [N.Y. 1859–1891]**†
Dall. (U.S. 1759–1806)†
Demerest’s Surrogate Courts Reports
[N.Y. 1882–1888]**†
Delaware Chancery [1814–1953]**
Del. Ch. (N.Y. 1845–1848)†
Del. (Ky. 1863–1866)†
Duvall [1936–date]**†
Fed. Carr. Cas. (CCH) [1936–
Fed. Cas.
date]**†
F.C.C.
Federal Cases [1789–1880]**
Fed. Cas.
Federal Communications Commission
F.P.C.
Reports [1934–date]
F.P.C.
Federal Power Commission Reports
[Fed. (1931–date)]
F.2d
Federal Reporter [1880–1924]**
F.2d
Federal Reporter, Second Series [1924–
Fed.
date]**
F. Supp.
Federal Rules Decisions [1938–date]**
F. Supp.
Federal Supplement [1932–date]**
F. Supp.
Federal Trade Commission Decisions
[F.T.C. (1915–date)]
Fire & Casualty Cases (CCH) [1938–
Fire & Casualty Cas.
date]**†
Florida Supplement [1950–date]**
Fla. Supp.
Georgia Appeals Reports [1907–date]
Gilm. [Va. 1820–1821]‡
Gilm.
Grattan [Va. 1844–1880]‡
Gratt.
Gray [Mass. 1854–1860]‡
Gray
Greene [Iowa 1847–1854]†
Greene
Harrington [Del. 1832–1855]**‡
Harr.
Harrington, W. W. [Del. 1919–1939]**‡
W. W. Harr.
Haywood [Tenn. 1814–1818]†
Hay.
Head [Tenn. 1858–1860]†
Head
Heiskell [Tenn. 1870–1875]†
Heisk.
Hempstead's Circuit Court Reports [Ark.
Hemp.
Terr. 1820–1856]**‡
Hen. & M.
Hening and Munford [Va. 1806–1809]**‡
Hill
Hill [N.Y. 1841–1844]**†
Houst.
Houston [Del. 1855–1894]**‡
How.
Howard [U.S. 1843–1860]‡
Howard’s Practice [N.Y. 1844–1884]**†
Howard’s Practice, New Series [N.Y.
How. Pr.
1884–1886]**†
How. Pr. (n.s.)
Humphrey [Tenn. 1839–1851]†
Humph.
Hun [N.Y. 1874–1896]*†
Illinois Appellate Court Reports [1877–1954]
Illinois Appellate Court Reports, Second Series [1954–date]
Illinois Circuit Court [1872–1909]
Illinois Court of Claims Reports [1899–date]
Immigration and Nationality Decisions [1940–date]*
Indian Territory Reports [1896–1907]
Indiana Appellate Court Reports [1890–date]
Interior Department Decisions [1881–date]
Interstate Commerce Commission Reports [1887–date]
Johnson's Cases [N.Y. 1799–1804]*†
Johnson's Chancery Reports [N.Y. 1814–1823]*†
Johnson's Reports [N.Y. 1806–1823]*†
Kentucky Law Reporter [1880–1908]**
Kernan [N.Y. 1854–1857]†
Labor Arbitration Reports (BNA) [1946–date]
Labor Cases (CCH) [1937–date]*†
Labor Relations Reference Manual (BNA) [1935–date]
Lansing's Supreme Court [N.Y. 1869–1872]***†
Lawyers' Edition, United States Supreme Court Reports [1754–1956]
Lawyers' Edition, United States Supreme Court Reports, Second Series [1956–date]
Lawyers Reports Annotated [1888–1906]*†
Lawyers Reports Annotated, New Series [1906–1915]*†
Leigh [Va. 1829–1841]*†
Life (Health & Accident) Cases (CCH) [1938–1953]*†
Life (Health & Accident) Cases, Second Series (CCH) [1953–date]*†

Hun
Ill. App.
Ill. App. 2d
Ill. Cir. Ct.
Ill. Ct. Cl.
L. & N. Dec.
Indian Terr.
Ind. App.
Interior Dec.
I.C.C.
Johns. Cas.
Johns. Ch. R.
Johns. R.
Ky. L. Rep.
Kern.
Lab. Arb.
CCH Lab. Cas.
L.R.R.M.
Lans.
L. Ed.
L. Ed. 2d
L.R.A.
L.R.A. (n.s.)
Leigh
Life Cas.
Life Cas. 2d
Louisiana Annual Reports [1846–1900]  
Louisiana Courts of Appeal Reports  
[1924–1932]  
MacArthur [D.C. 1873–1879]†  
MacArthur and Mackey [D.C. 1879– 1880]‡  
Mackey [D.C. 1880–1892]‡  
Manning’s Unreported Cases [La. 1877– 1880]†  
Marvel [Del. 1893–1897]‡  
Massachusetts Appellate Decisions [1941– 1947]  
Massachusetts Appellate Division Reports  
[1936–1950]  
Metcalfe [Mass. 1840–1847]‡  
Metcalfe [Ky. 1858–1863]‡  
Mills [N.Y. 1841–1867]†  
Missouri Appeal Reports [1876–date]  
Munford [Va. 1810–1820]‡  
Monroe, B. [Ky. 1840–1858]‡  
Monroe, T. B. [Ky. 1824–1828]‡  
Motor Carrier Cases (ICC) [1936–date]  
National Labor Relations Board Decisions  
[1935–date]  
National Railroad Adjustment Board Awards [1934–date]  
Negligence & Compensation Cases Annotated [1911–1935]**†  
Negligence & Compensation Cases Annotated, New Series [1936–1952]**†  
Negligence & Compensation Cases Annotated, Third Series [1952–date]**†  
Negligence Cases (CCH) [1938–1952]**†  
Negligence Cases, Second Series (CCH) [1952–date]**†  
New Jersey Equity [1830–1948]**  
New Jersey Law [1790–1948]**  
New Jersey Miscellaneous [1923–1949]**  
New Jersey Reports [1948–date]  
New Jersey Superior Court Reports [1948–date]**  

MacArth.  
MacArth. & M.  
McCah.  
Mackey  
Mann. Unrep. Cas.  
Marv.  
Met.  
Met.  
Mills  
Mo. App.  
B. Mon.  
T.B. Mon.  
M.C.C.  
Munf.  
N.L.R.B.  
[e.g.] N.R.A.B. (4th Div.)  
Negl. & Comp. Cas. Ann. (n.s.)  
Negl. & Comp. Cas. Ann. 3d  
Negl. Cas.  
Negl. Cas. 2d  
N.J. Eq.  
N.J.L.  
N.J. Misc.  
N.J.  
N.J. Super.
New York Civil Procedure [1881–1907]**
New York Civil Procedure, New Series [1908–1913]**
New York Criminal Reports [1881–1924]**
New York Department Reports [1912–date]**
New York Miscellaneous [1892–1955]**
New York Miscellaneous, Second Series [1955–date]**
New York Supplement [1888–1937]**
New York Supplement, Second Series [1937–date]**
New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division Reports [1896–1955]
New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division Reports, Second Series [1956–date]
North Eastern Reporter [1885–1936]*†
North Eastern Reporter, Second Series [1934–date]*†
North Western Reporter [1879–1941]*†
North Western Reporter, Second Series [1941–date]*†
Official Gazette, U.S. Patent Office [1872–date]
Ohio Appellate Reports [1913–date]
Ohio Circuit Court Decisions [1885–1923]
Ohio Circuit Court Reports [1885–1901]**
Ohio Circuit Court Reports, New Series [1899–1917]**
Ohio Courts of Appeals Reports [1916–1922]
Ohio Decisions [1894–1920]**
Ohio Decisions, Reprint [1840–1893]**
Ohio Law Abstract [1922–date]**
Ohio Nisi Prius Reports [1894–1901]**
Ohio Nisi Prius Reports, New Series [1902–1934]**
Ohio Opinions [1931–1956]**
Ohio Opinions, Second Series [1955–date]**
Ohio Reports [1821–1852]
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
Penn.
Pa. County Ct.
Pa. Dep't R.
Pa. D. & C.
Pa. D. & C.2d
Pa. Dist.
Pa.
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]‡
South Western Reporter [1886–1928]‡
South Western Reporter, Second Series [1928–date]‡
Southern Reporter [1886–1941]‡
Southern Reporter, Second Series [1941–date]‡
State Tax Cases (CCH) [1918–date]‡
Supreme Court Reporter [U.S. 1882–date]
T. B. Monroe [Ky. 1824–1828]‡
Tax Court Memorandum Decisions (CCH) [1942–date]
Tax Court Memorandum Decisions (P-H) [1928–date]
Tax Court of the United States Reports [1942–date]
Tennessee Appeals Reports [1925–date]
Tennessee Chancery Reports [1872–1878]
Terry [Del. 1939–date]‡
Texas Civil Appeals Reports [1892–1911]‡
Texas Court of Appeals Reports [1876–1893]
Texas Court of Appeals Decisions, Civil Cases [1877–1892]
Texas Criminal Reports [1876–date]
Trade Cases (CCH) [1940–date]‡
Tucker and Clephane [D.C. 1892–1893]‡
United States and Canadian Aviation Reports [1952–date]‡
United States Aviation Reports [1822–1961]‡
United States Court of Military Appeals [1951–date]
United States Patent Quarterly [1929–date]‡
United States Supreme Court Reports [1754–date]
United States Tax Cases (CCH) [1913–date]‡
Valuation Reports (ICC) [1929–date]
Virginia Cases (Criminal) [1789–1826]
Wage and Hour Cases (BNA) [1939–date]**‡ Wage & Hour Cas.  
Wallace [U.S. 1863–1874]**‡ Wall.  
Watts [Pa. 1832–1840]**‡ Watts  
Watts and Sergeant [Pa. 1841–1845]**‡ W. & S.  
Wendell [N.Y. 1828–1841]**‡ Wend.  
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. Usofthiss 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).  
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 unoffi-  
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.


1:2:3. 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.

(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).

1:3. *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
Appellate Department
Appellate Division
Board of Tax Appeals
Chancery Court or Division
Children's Court
Circuit Court (old federal)
Circuit Court (state)
Circuit Court on Appeal (state)
Circuit Court of Appeals (federal)
City Court
Civil Appeals
Civil Court of Record
Common Pleas
County Court

County Judge's Court
Court of Appeals (federal)
Court of Appeal[s] (state)
Court of Claims
Court of Criminal Appeals
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals
Court of Customs Appeals
Court of Errors and Appeals
Court of Military Appeals
Court of [General, Special] Session[s]

Criminal Appeals
Customs Court
District Court (federal)
District Court (state)
District Court of Appeal
Domestic Relations Court
Emergency Court of Appeals
Equity Court or Division
Justice of the Peace's Court
Juvenile Court
Law Court or Division
Magistrate's Court
Municipal Court

Adm.
App. Dep't
App. Div.
B.T.A.
Ch.
Child. Ct.
C.C.
Cir.
Cir. Ct.
Cir. Ct. App.
Cir.
[name city] City Ct.
C.P.
[name county]
County Ct.
County J. Ct.
Cir.
Ct. App.
Ct. Cl.
Crim. App.
C.C.P.A.
C.M.A.
Crim. App.
Cust. Ct.
D.
Dist. Ct.
Eq.
J.P. Ct.
Juv. Ct.
L.
Magis. Ct.
[name city]
Munic. Ct.
Orphans' Court
Probate Court
Police Justice's Court
Public Utilities Commission
Real Estate Commission
Superior Court
Supreme Court
Supreme Court, Appellate Division
Supreme Court, Appellate Term
Supreme Judicial Court
Surrogate's Court
Tax Court
Workmen's Compensation Division
Youth Court

Orphans' Ct.
P. Ct.
Police J. Ct.
Pub. Util. Comm'n
Real Est. Comm'n
Super. Ct.
Sup. Ct.
App. Div.
App. T.
Surr. Ct.
T.C.
Workmen's Comp.
Div.
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,
1:5:1 CASES—HISTORY

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:

cert. granted 
rev'd per curiam

cert. denied 
aff'd mem.

prob. juris. noted 
modified

appeal dismissed 
vacated

appeal denied 
aff'd on rehearing

petition for cert. 
reversed

dismissed 
on other grounds

affirmance upheld 
nonacq.
on rehearing reversal

“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."


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. 713, 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 deci-
sion. 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.
Weekly 3172 (U.S. Nov. 25, 1957) (No. 625). For the relative
order of prior and subsequent history and explanatory paren-
theticals 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 De-
fendant, 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
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.


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

(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 codifica-
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. Agr. Code § 351; N.Y. Banking Law
§ 121. But in citing uncodified laws of these states indicate
(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

(c) Uniform acts are cited without date unless the ma-
terial 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 Com-
mmercial Code § 2–505; Uniform Negotiable Instruments
Law §§ 101–07; Uniform Rule of Evidence 14(a); Uni-
form 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) 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
28. AMERICAN CITATIONS 4:2:2

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.


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. HAWAI'I 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.


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


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.


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. § 1332–5 (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).


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


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)

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.


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


8:3. 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-

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


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).


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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abridged, abridgment</td>
<td>abr.</td>
<td>permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annotated</td>
<td>ann.</td>
<td>replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anonymous</td>
<td>anon.</td>
<td>revised, revision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compiled, compilation</td>
<td>comp.</td>
<td>special</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>editor, edition</td>
<td>ed.</td>
<td>temporary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manuscript</td>
<td>ms.</td>
<td>translation, translator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Citations to unpublished works should include the location. 
Trautman, "Due Allowance" of Cost Differences Under the 
Robinson-Patman Act, May 1951 (unpublished thesis in Har-
vard 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, indi-
cate 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 supple-
ments in the same basic form as the original work. SCOTT, 
PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE § 451 (Supp. 1955); cf. LOSS, SE-
CURITIES 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.

12 AM. JUR. Contracts § 74 (1938).
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).
Model Probate Code § 25 (Simes 1946).
Restatement, Contracts § 90 (1932).
Restatement (Second), Conflict of Laws § 20 (1958).
9:3:1. **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.
- 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.


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-
9:5. **ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS**


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).*


9:5. **Administrative Records, etc.** Cite: 30 Decs. Comp. Gen. 163 (1950); 22 Dep't State Bull. 276 (1950); 39 Ops. Atty 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


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  ACAD. POL. SCI. PROC.
Accounting Review  ACCOUNTING REV.
Administrative Law Bulletin  AD. L. BULL.
Alabama Law Review  ALA. L. REV.
Albany Law Review  ALBANY L. REV.
American Bankruptcy Review  AM. BANKR. REV.
American Bar Association Journal  A.B.A.J.
American Bar Association Reports  A.B.A. REP.
American Economic Review  AM. ECON. REV.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication Title</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Historical Review</td>
<td>AM. HIST. REV.</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Journal of Comparative Law</td>
<td>AM. J. COMP. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Journal of International Law</td>
<td>AM. J. INT'L L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Journal of Legal History</td>
<td>AM. J. LEGAL HIST.</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Labor Legislation Review</td>
<td>AM. LAB. LEG. REV.</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Law Review</td>
<td>AM. L. REV.</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Medical Association Journal</td>
<td>A.M.A.J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Political Science Review</td>
<td>AM. POL. SCI. REV.</td>
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<tr>
<td>American University Law Review</td>
<td>AM. U.L. REV.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</td>
<td>Annals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antitrust Bulletin</td>
<td>ANTITRUST BULL.</td>
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<td>Arbitration Journal, New Series</td>
<td>ARB. J. (n.s.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arkansas Law Review</td>
<td>ARK. L. REV.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banking Law Journal</td>
<td>BANKING L.J.</td>
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<td>Bar Examiner</td>
<td>BAR EXAM.</td>
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<td>Baylor Law Review</td>
<td>BAYLOR L. REV.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston University Law Review</td>
<td>B.U.L. REV.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brooklyn Law Review</td>
<td>BROOKLYN L. REV.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buffalo Law Review</td>
<td>BUFFALO L. REV.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulletin of the National Tax Association</td>
<td>BULL. NAT'L TAX ASS'N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin of United States Trademark Association, New Series</td>
<td>TRADEMARK BULL. (n.s.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Lawyer</td>
<td>BUS. LAW.</td>
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<tr>
<td>California Law Review</td>
<td>CALIF. L. REV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case and Comment</td>
<td>Case &amp; Com.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catholic Lawyer</td>
<td>CATHOLIC LAW.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catholic University Law Review</td>
<td>CATHOLIC U.L. REV.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Law Journal</td>
<td>CENT. L.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago-Kent Law Review</td>
<td>CHEK.-KENL L. REV.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbia Law Review</td>
<td>COLUM. L. REV.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial Law Journal</td>
<td>COM. L.J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congressional Digest</td>
<td>CONG. DIG.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornell Law Quarterly</td>
<td>CORNELL L.Q.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Reorganizations</td>
<td>CORP. REORG.</td>
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<td>Corporation Journal</td>
<td>CORP. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criminal Law Review (Manhattan)</td>
<td>CREM. L. REV. (N.Y.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Medicine for Attorneys</td>
<td>Current Med.</td>
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<tr>
<td>De Paul Law Review</td>
<td>DE PAUL L. REV.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of State Bulletin (U.S.)</td>
<td>DEP'T STATE BULL.</td>
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PERIODICAL ABBREVIATIONS

Dickinson Law Review  
Drake Law Review  
Duke Law Journal  
Federal Bar Journal  
Federal Communications Bar Journal  
Federal Probation  
Federal Reserve Bulletin  
Federal Rules Decisions  
Food Drug Cosmetic Law Journal  
Fordham Law Review  
George Washington Law Review  
Georgetown Law Journal  
Harvard Business Review  
Harvard Law Review  
Hastings Law Journal  
Howard Law Journal  
Illinois Law Review  
Indiana Law Journal  
Industrial and Labor Relations Review  
Insurance Counsel Journal  
Insurance Law Journal  
International Affairs  
ICC Practitioners' Journal  
Iowa Law Review  
Journal of Accountancy  
Journal of Air Law and Commerce  
Journal of American Bankers' Association  
Journal of American Judicature Society  
Journal of American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters  
Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law, Third Series  
Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science  
Journal of Forensic Sciences  
Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics  
Journal of Legal Education  

DICK. L. REV.  
DRAKE L. REV.  
DUKE L.J.  
FED. B.J.  
FED. COM. B.J.  
FED. RESERVE BULL.  
F.R.D.  
FOOD DRUG COSM. L.J.  
FORDHAM L. REV.  
GEO. WASH. L. REV.  
GEO. L.J.  
HARV. BUS. REV.  
HARV. L. REV.  
HASTINGS L.J.  
HOW. L.J.  
ILL. L. REV.  
IND. L.J.  
IND. & LAB. REL. REV.  
INS. COUNSEL J.  
INS. L.J.  
INT'L AFF.  
ICC PRAC. J.  
IOWA L. REV.  
J. ACCOUNTANCY  
J. AIR L. & COM.  
J. AM. BANKERS' ASS'N  
J. AM. JUD. SOC'Y  
J. AM. SOC'Y C.L.U.  
J. COMP. LEG. & INT'L L. (3d ser.)  
J. CRIM. L., C. & P.S.  
J. FOR. SCI.  
J. LAND & P.U. ECON.  
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 Kentucky Law Journal | KAN. L. REV. |
| Kentucky Law Journal | KY. L.J. |
| Land Economics | LAND ECON. |
| Law and Contemporary Problems | LAW & CONTEMP. PROB. |
| Lawyer and Banker and Central Law Journal | LAW. & BANK. |
| Lawyers Guild Review | LAW. GUILD REV. |
| Louisiana Law Review | LA. L. REV. |
| Loyola Law Review | LOYOLA L. REV. |
| Marquette Law Review | MARQ. L. REV. |
| Maryland Law Review | MD. L. REV. |
| Massachusetts Law Quarterly | MASS. L.Q. |
| Medical Trial Technique Quarterly | MED. TRIAL TECH. Q. |
| Mercer Law Review | MERCER L. REV. |
| Michigan Law Review | MICH. L. REV. |
| Minnesota Law Review | MINN. L. REV. |
| Mississippi Law Journal | MISS. L.J. |
| Missouri Law Review | MO. L. REV. |
| Montana Law Review | MONT. L. REV. |
| Municipal Law Journal | MUNIC. L.J. |
| NACCA Law Journal | NACCA L.J. |
| National Bar Journal | NAT'L B.J. |
| National Municipal Review | NAT'L MUNIC. REV. |
| National Tax Journal | NAT'L TAX J. |
| Natural Law Forum | NATURAL L.F |
| Nebraska Law Review | NEB. L. REV. |
| New Jersey Law Journal | N.J.L.J |
| New York Law Forum | N.Y.L.F. |
| New York Law Journal | N.Y.L.J. |
| New York University Institute on Federal Taxation | [e.g.] N.Y.U. 7TH INST. ON FED. TAX |
| North Carolina Law Review | N.C.L. REV. |
PERIODICAL ABBREVIATIONS

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 Jurídica 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.
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 Association), 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 Review
University of Detroit Law Journal
University of Florida Law Review
University of Illinois Law Forum
University of Kansas City Law Review
University of Kansas Law Review
University of Miami Law Review
University of Missouri Bulletin Law Series
University of Pennsylvania Law Review
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 Compilation
Washington and Lee Law Review
Washington Law Reporter
Washington Law Review

TRADEMARK BULL. (B.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. C. H. 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. (B.S.)
VA. L. REV.

VA. L. WEEKLY DICTA COMP.
WASH. & LEE L. REV.
WASH. L. REP.
WASH. L. REV.
11:2  ARTICLES, NOTES, ETC.

Washington University Law Quarterly  WASH. U.L.Q.
Wayne Law Review  WAYNE L. REV.
West Virginia Law Review  W. VA. L. REV.
Western Reserve Law Review  W. RES. L. REV.
Wisconsin Law Review  WIS. L. REV.
Women Lawyers’ Journal  WOMEN LAW. J.
Wyoming Law Journal  WYO. L.J.
Yale Law Journal  YALE L.J.


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

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.


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,
13:2

**LOOSE-LEAF SERVICES**


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).


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).


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.]
Bankruptcy Law Reporter [¶; not bound]
Blue Sky Law Reporter [¶; not bound]
Conditional Sale-Chattel Mortgage Reporter [page; not bound]
Federal Banking Law Reporter [¶; not bound]

Av. L. Rep.
Federal Estate and Gift Tax Reporter [¶; U.S. Tax Cas.]
Federal Securities Law Reporter [¶; not bound]
Government Contracts Reporter [¶; not bound]
Inheritance, Estate and Gift Tax Reporter [page; not bound]

Insurance Law Reporter [page; Auto. Cas. 2d, Fire & Casualty Cas., Life Cas. 2d, Negl. Cas. 2d]
Labor Law Reporter [¶; CCH Lab. Cas.]
Standard Federal Tax Reporter [¶; U.S. Tax Cas.]

State Tax Cases Reporter [¶; State Tax Cas.]
Tax Court Reporter [Dec.; CCH Tax Ct. Mem.]
Trade Regulation Reporter [¶; Trade Cas.]
Utilities Regulation Reporter [¶; not bound]

Prentice-Hall:
Employee Relations and Labor Relations Service [¶; not bound]
Inheritance and Transfer Taxes Service [(state) ¶; not bound]
Labor Arbitration Service [¶; not bound]
Social Security Tax Service [¶; not bound]
State and Local Tax Service [¶; not bound]

CCH Inh., Est. & Gift Tax Rep.
Ins. L. Rep.
CCH Lab. L. Rep.
CCH State Tax Cas. Rep.
Trade Reg. Rep.
P-H Emply. & Lab. Rel. Serv.
P-H Inh. & Trans. Tax Serv.
P-H Lab. Arb. Serv.
SOC. SEC. TAX SERV.
P-H State & Local Tax Serv.
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.


(b) Cite cases after 1864 to the semiofficial Law Reports without parallel citation if the case appears therein. Georgian v. Albian, [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-


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.


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. (1865) to L.R. 7 H.L. (1875)
  - 1 App. Cas. (1875) to 15 App. Cas. (1890) 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. (1890) to [1900] 2 Q.B.
  - [1901] 1 K.B. (1890) 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) 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)
(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]  
All England Law Reports [1936–date]  
All India Criminal Decisions [1947–date]  
All India Reporter [1914–date]  
All Pakistan Legal Decisions [1948–date]  
Annotated Tax Cases [Eng., Scot. 1921–date]  
Argus Law Reports [Austl. 1895–date]  
British Columbia Law Reports [1867–1947]  
Calcutta Weekly Notes [1896–date]  
Canada Exchequer Court Reports [1881–1922]  
Canada Law Reports, Exchequer [1922–date]  
Canada Law Reports, Supreme Court [1922–date]  
Canada Supreme Court Reports [1876–1922]  
Canada Tax Appeal Board Cases [1949–date]  
Canada Tax Cases Annotated [1942–date]  
Canadian Bankruptcy Reports Annotated [1918–date]  
Canadian Criminal Cases Annotated [1894–date]  
Canadian Criminal Reports [1945–date]  
Canadian Railway Cases [1893–date]  
Commercial Cases [Eng. 1895–1941]  
Commonwealth Arbitration Reports [Austl. 1906–date]  
Commonwealth Law Reports [Austl. 1903–date]  
Cox's Criminal Cases [Eng. 1843–1941]  
Criminal Appeal Reports [Eng. 1908–date]  
Criminal Law Journal Reports (India) [1903–date]  
Dominion Law Reports [Can. 1912–1955]  
Dominion Law Reports, Second Series [Can. 1956–date]  
English Reports — Full Reprint [1220–1867]  
English Ruling Cases [1692–1916]  

Alta.  
All E.R.  
All India Crim. Dec.  
All India Rep.  
All Pak. Leg. Dec.  
Ann. Tax Cas.  
Argus L.R.  
B.C.  
Calcutta Weekly N.  
Can. Exch.  
Can. Exch.  
Can Sup. Ct.  
Can. Crim. R.  
Com. Cas.  
Commw. A.R.  
Commw. L.R.  
Cox Crim. Cas.  
Crim. App. R.  
India Crim. L.J.R.  
D.L.R.  
D.L.R.2d  
ENG. RUL. CAS.
FOREIGN CITATIONS

Gazette Law Reports [N.Z. 1898–1952]
Indian Cases [1909–1947]
Indian Law Reports, [e.g.] Madras Series [1875–date]

Indian Rulings [1926–1947]
Irish Jurist Reports [1849–1866]
Irish Law Times Report [1874–date]
Irish Reports [1893–date]
Irish Reports, Common Law Series [1867–1877]
Irish Reports, Equity Series [1867–1877]
Justice of the Peace [Eng. 1931–date]
Justiciary Cases [Scot. 1916–date]
Law Journal Reports, [e.g.] King's Bench, New Series [Eng. 1900–1949]

Law Reports, Indian Appeals [P.C. 1873–1950]
Law Reports, Ireland [1877–1893]
Lloyd's List Law Reports [Eng. 1930–date]
Local Government and Magisterial Reports [Eng. 1902–date]
Magisterial Cases [Eng. 1895–1946]
Manitoba Law Reports [1883–date]
Maritime Law Cases, New Series (Aspinwall) [Eng., Scot., Ire., Wales 1870–1940]
Maritime Provinces Reports [N.B., Newf., N.S., P. Edw. I. 1929–date]
New Brunswick Reports [1825–1929]
New South Wales State Reports [1901–date]
New Zealand Law Journal [1925–date]
New Zealand Law Reports [1881–date]
Newfoundland Supreme Court Decisions [1817–1828, 1846–1940]
Northern Ireland Law Reports [1924–date]
Ontario Law Reports [1901–1931]
Ontario Reports [1882–date]
Ontario Weekly Notes [1909–date]
Pakistan Law Reports, [e.g.] Lahore Series [1947–date]
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 jurisdic-
tion need be identified. Day v. Yates, 45 Comnw. L.R. 32
(Austl. 1931); Robin v. Tuck, [1950] 1 Sup. Ct. R. 88

14:4. Date. When citing a report which uses a bracketed
date as part of the volume designation, place the year of de-
cision in parentheses at the end of the citation only if it differs
(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 Re-
search 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. Abbrevi-
ate 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
c. 211 (1952); 1 Hong Kong Laws c. 1, § 44 (rev.
ed. 1950). Except for English and, after 1707, United King-
dom, legislation, name the jurisdiction parenthetically unless
the name of the compilation clearly indicates the jurisdic-
tion. The Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1877, 46 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 in-
clude the date, indicate the year parenthetically. Hypnotism
16:3 COMMON-LAW PERIODICALS

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


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.


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
Cambridge Law Journal
Canadian Bar Review
Canadian Law Times
Conveyancer & Property Lawyer (n.s.)
Criminal Law Review (England)
English Historical Review
Indian Law Review
Industrial Law Review
International and Comparative Law Quarterly
Irish Jurist
Irish Law Times
Journal of Business Law
Journal of Criminal Law (England)
Journal of Planning and Property Law
Juridical Review
Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review
Law Institute Journal
Law Journal
Law Quarterly Review
Law Times
Lawyers Journal
McGill Law Journal
Melbourne University Law Review
Modern Law Review
New Zealand Law Journal
Northern Ireland Legal Quarterly
Philippine Law Journal
Public Law
Scots Law Times
Scottish Law Review and Sheriff Court Reports
Solicitor
Solicitors' Journal
South African Law Journal
Sydney Law Review
University of Toronto Law Journal
University of Western Australia Annual Law Review
Victoria University College Law Review
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.

17:3. **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.


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.


Three frequently used unofficial reports are cited:


18. **Statutory Material**

18.2. Codes. Official codes are cited approximately like American codifications. Código Civil 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 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° 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.

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.; GAIUS.

19. Secondary Material


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

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'execution des Jugements etrangers 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
21:3 INT'L & U.N. MATERIAL


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.

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


22:3. 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.


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.


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 Ambrust, 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 Bever-
ridge, 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 intro-
ductory 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 "ff." 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.

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

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.
27:4

INTRODUCTORY SIGNALS

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

⁴Bator v. Keane, 244 F.2d 85 (1st Cir. 1956).
⁶2 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).
28:3

PARENTHEticals

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 ("seemle"). 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.,

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).


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-
30:5 JOINING CITATIONS


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. Uproar 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).


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) admin-
istrative 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) agen-
cies (alphabetically by jurisdiction; alphabetically by agency
within each jurisdiction).

(d) Other foreign: (11) courts (alphabetically by jurisdic-
tion; by rank within each jurisdiction), (12) agencies (alpha-
betically 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 enact-
ment).

(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 codi-
fication (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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baron</td>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Judges, Justices</td>
<td>JJ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chancellor</td>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Lord Justice</td>
<td>L.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Baron</td>
<td>C.B.</td>
<td>Master of the Rolls</td>
<td>M.R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Justice</td>
<td>C.J.</td>
<td>Mister</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>Dr.</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Prof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge, Justice</td>
<td>J.</td>
<td>Vice Chancellor</td>
<td>V.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

36. Capitalization


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.
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 “3½,” not “3 1/2” or “3 ½.” 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. FELA, 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:

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<th>Rule</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Court names</td>
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<tr>
<td>Services (loose-leaf)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subdivisions of authorities</td>
<td>26:4</td>
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<tr>
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39:5. As a part of full citations only, abbreviate months of the year as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Jan.</td>
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<td>May</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

39:6. As a part of full citations only, abbreviate states, territories, Canadian provinces, and foreign countries as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<td>Bel.</td>
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<td>Bol.</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Braz.</td>
<td>Hond.</td>
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<td>B.C.</td>
<td>Hung.</td>
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<td>Burma</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cal.*</td>
<td>Ind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.Z.</td>
<td>Ire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colo.</td>
<td>Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colom.</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Kan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Den.</td>
<td>La.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*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 "p" 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
ad hoc
amicus curiae
audita querela
bona fide
causa mortis
coram nobis, coram vobis
certiorari
deo novo
dictum
en banc etc.
forum non conveniens
habeas corpus i.e.
in forma pauperis
in loco parentis
in personam
in rem inter alia, inter alios inter se, inter sese
inter vivos
ipso facto
mandamus

insi prius
nolo contendere
passim pendentem lice per curiam per se, per sese per stirpes prima facie pro forma pro rata, prorata quaere quo warranto res judicata
semble
sic
stare decisis subpoena (and modifying words such as duces tecum)
sua sponte
sub nom.
sub silentio
sui generis
ultra vires
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.
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