

**opcit** (version 2.0)  
a package for footnote-style bibliographical  
references

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## 1 New features in version 2

Users of `opcit` that are familiar with the package will be interested in the following new features:

- The bug that used to forbid constructions like `\cite[pp` has been fixed, so you no longer need to type `\cite[p{}p` or `\cite[p\relax p`.
- The bibliography style has been fully recoded, and it is more complete now.
- Cross-referencing has been implemented, both between bibliographical entries (so that an article in a book makes reference to the book) and between footnotes (so that ‘*op. cit.*’ is a hyperlink to the footnote where the work was first cited, or alternatively a reference can be made to the footnote number).
- A way to omit information in the footnotes (but still list it in the final list) is now available. Using this you can avoid the annoying repetition potential to `@INCOLLECTION` entries, like ‘... pages 1–20, p. 13’.
- `opcit` now checks whether the optional argument to an *Idem*-citation is identical to the last one, in whose case omits it. This prevents things like two consecutive footnotes both saying ‘*Idem*, p. 13’. Also, appearance of ‘*Idem*’ only happens if it was the immediately previous footnote that referred to the work.
- Global and local mechanisms are provided for turning off either or both ‘*Idem*’ or ‘*op. cit.*’ (substituting `hereafter`’s).

These new features are implemented as options to the package. This means that the previous way to load the package, with a custom `BIBTEX` style as an option, has changed. See section 3.1 below.

This second release of `opcit` owes its existence to both the encouragement and the suggestions I got from John Scott, the first `opcit` user I knew of (that wasn’t an acquaintance of mine).

## 2 Introduction

The basic bibliography styles of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> and B<sub>I</sub>B<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub>, with labels between [ and ], are very foreign to the common uses of humanities-writing. In recent times, the category of bibliographical styles known as ‘author-date’ seems to have gained acceptance and become the standard way to refer to a final list of references. This category of styles has been successfully implemented in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and B<sub>I</sub>B<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub>, for example in formidable packages such as `natbib`, `achicago`, and `harvard`.

However, certain disciplines still use the ‘old way’ of footnote-referencing, above all in journal articles, which do not have a final list of ‘References’ to which a key can refer. Author-year styles have the significant drawback that the labels interfere with the flow of the discourse, both in writing and in reading; and, as Susan King and Oren Patashnik point out in their ‘Editorial note’ in the `apalike.bst` file, the main reason to use them (that changes to the bibliography does not mean “changing numbers in both references and text”) is rendered meaningless by computerized typography. The ‘footnote category’ of bibliographical styles has not been directly addressed by L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package-writers before `opcit`.

Actually, there *is* a package intended to place the bibliography as footnotes, namely `footbib`.<sup>1</sup> In this package, the labels appear as superscripts<sup>[1]</sup>—and the information about the source is appended to the bottom of the page. This style is a kind of ‘hybrid’ between footnote and label styles: the numbering of the citations is independent from the footnotes, and if other footnotes (not bibliography ones) appear, they appear separated from the citations.

The system provided by `opcit` makes the references footnotes in the full sense. As is customary in this kind of style, it keeps track of the sources already been cited, in order to avoid multiple copies of the same, potentially long, footnote. So, for ‘post-citations’ (a later citation of a work already cited), it makes automatic use of conventions such as *Idem* and *op. cit.*—which gives the package its name—or allows the user to set ‘hereafters’ to repeatedly refer to the same publication.

What I regret most about this package is that I was not able to make it ‘`bst`-independent,’ i.e., able to run with any B<sub>I</sub>B<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> style that the user could possibly want to use. (This, for example, is one of the good things about `footbib`.) The main reason why this was not possible is that `bst` files are designed to print the information in a list, not as footnotes, inserting, for example, periods instead of commas, and giving the author names with last-name first.

The B<sub>I</sub>B<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> style I provide in this version is much more complete than that in the first one. However, I have maintained the premise that new styles can be created by the users. To that end, I have greatly expanded the comments to the code of `opcit.bst` below, so its adaptation is easier. As usual, any modification is welcome as long as the file name is changed. Also, if you are creating a new style, I would like to (collaborate and) consider it for inclusion in the `opcit` distribution.

---

<sup>1</sup>By Eric Dumenjoud, 1995.

## 3 Use

### 3.1 Loading the package

As usual, you have to load the package with

```
\usepackage[<options>]{opcit}
```

The *<options>*, all new to the second version, are:

<code>custombst</code>	Allows the user to issue a <code>\bibliographystyle</code> command to change the BibTeX used by default.
<code>nocustombst</code>	To use the default style. This is of course the default option.
<code>hyperref</code>	Makes the expression ‘ <i>op. cit.</i> ’ (or the one set by the user) a hyperlink to the first citation of the reference. Default if the <code>hyperref</code> package has been loaded before <code>opcit</code> ; otherwise, it is not default.
<code>nohyperref</code>	No hyperlinks. Default when package <code>hyperref</code> is not loaded.
<code>omitting</code>	Omits certain information, such as pages, volume, series, etc., from the footnotes (you can of course control what is omitted and what is not). Selected by default.
<code>noomitting</code>	Turns off the omission mechanism altogether.
<code>idemcheck</code>	Checks for identical <i>Idem</i> -citations, omitting the optional argument. Selected by default.
<code>noidemcheck</code>	Turns off the check.

See below for detailed information on the effects of these options.

### 3.2 Citations

`\cite` The user keeps citing with `\cite`. Thus, `\cite{texbook}` will produce the footnote <sup>‘2’</sup>. The optional argument has the usual meaning, so for example, `\cite[p.~100]{taruskin}` creates <sup>‘3’</sup>.

Note that `opcit` adds a period at the end of the footnotes; however, if the user adds it (for example, in `\cite[Introduction.]{gellner}`), it will not: <sup>‘4’</sup>. It will also avoid it after ‘?’ or ‘!’, in general, after any character with a `\sfcode` equal to the one of the period. (This is lost in `\frenchspacing` and similar situations, where `opcit` has no way to ‘see’ the period, and will *always* add one.)

A `\cite` command can also occur within the argument of a `\footnote`. In that case, the information on the source is added to the text of the footnote, with *no* period added.<sup>5</sup>

`\cite*` The starred version of `\cite` omits the author’s name from the footnote. So:

<sup>2</sup>Donald E. Knuth, *The T<sub>E</sub>Xbook* (Reading, Mass.: Addison Wesley, 1986).

<sup>3</sup>Richard Taruskin, *Defining Russia musically: Historical and Hermeneutical Essays* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1997), p. 100.

<sup>4</sup>Ernest Gellner, *Thought and change* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964), introduction.

<sup>5</sup>This is because it is assumed that the user will always ‘close’ the footnote with a final period. Issuing here `\cite{martinb}`, which produces Jesús Martín-Barbero, *Communication, culture,*

Gellner expanded one of the ideas presented from his mentioned book in a later study.\cite\*{gellner2}<sup>6</sup>

### 3.3 Post-citations

Post-citations—later citations of an already cited work—behave differently. For example, a new citation of the `\TeXbook` through `\cite{texbook}` will not render the whole footnote text again, but rather ‘<sup>7</sup>’. The author name has been reduced to the last-name, and the rest of the information is replaced by ‘*op. cit.*’ Again, the period is appropriately handled: no period is added to the one at the end of this expression. But in the case of `\cite[p.~101]{taruskin}`, it is added: ‘<sup>8</sup>’. You can also use `\cite*` to hide the author’s name for *op. cit.*-citations.

This is not good when there are several works by the same author, in whose case `opcit` has no way to know which one is meant at each point. This is handled with the ‘hereafter’ mechanism (section 3.5).

**New Feature** Another kind of situation arises when the same work is cited *consecutively*. In that case, the corresponding footnote(s) will say ‘*Idem*’. In principle, this will be followed by the optional argument, if any. However, if two *Idem*-citations have the same optional argument, the second time it will *not* be typeset. (This can be turned off with the `nocheckidem` option.) In any case, a final period will be added if needed.

Thus, a further citation here of Taruskin’s book (the one that was cited last in the previous paragraph), through `\cite[p.~xxi]{taruskin}`, renders ‘<sup>9</sup>’. If the same command (`\cite[p.~xxi]{taruskin}`) is issued again, the footnote will be ‘<sup>10</sup>’, with no ‘p. xxi’ in it.

Since an *Idem*-citation will always hide the author’s name, use of `\cite*` in those situations has no special effect.

**New feature** As a reader, I have had the annoying experience of needing to find a reference for which the footnote to the page says only ‘Bartoš: *op. cit.*’ You are forced carefully to look through all the previous footnotes in search of the whole information. It was thus very nice to come across a book<sup>11</sup> with footnote references, but in which any post-citations indicated the footnote in which the work was first cited—something like ‘(note 14).’ I then decided to implement this in `opcit`.

`\bibref` So, command `\bibref{<key>}` produces the number in which the `<key>` reference was `\cite`’d for the first time. (If the reference has not been `\cite`’d before, however, there will be an error message.) You can use `\bibref` anywhere,

---

*and hegemony: From media to mediations* (London: SAGE Publications, 1993), I do not want `opcit` to add a period.

<sup>6</sup>*Nations and Nationalism* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1983).

<sup>7</sup>Knuth, *op. cit.*

<sup>8</sup>Taruskin, *op. cit.*, p. 101.

<sup>9</sup>*Idem*, p. xxi.

<sup>10</sup>*Idem*.

<sup>11</sup>Jamie C. Kassler: *Music, Science, Philosophy: Models in the Universe of Thought* (Aldershot, Burlington, Singapore and Sydney: Ashgate, 2001).

in the main text, as the optional argument to a `\cite`, or in a footnote. For example, you can post-cite the T<sub>E</sub>XBook with `\cite[note~\bibref]{texbook}`, or `\footnote{\cite{texbook}}` (see footnote `\bibref` above)., etc. In the first case you would get <sup>12</sup>.

**hyperref** The footnote number printed by `\bibref` (either a manual or an automatic one) will be a hyperlink if the **hyperref** option is in place. In fact, this option provides satisfactory cross-referencing with hyperlinks: the ‘*op. cit.*’ expression itself will be a hyperlink if this option is chosen.

The **hyperref** option is in force by default if the **hyperref** package has been loaded (before **opcit**). If the package is loaded, but hyperlinks for citations are not desired, they can be turned off with the **nohyperref** option to **opcit**.

### 3.3.1 Extra control

**\resetcites** In long documents, for example books with chapters, it might be desirable to reset the citations so that they are again fully cited in the footnotes (even if they were already cited, say, in a previous chapter). This is done with the command **\resetcites**. It affects all the entries in the bibliography database.

**\cited** The contrary procedure—to make the next citation of a work a post-citation, with *op. cit.* instead of the full information—is possible for individual entries: `\cited{<key1>,<key2>,...}` will make **opcit** pretend that the entries in the argument were already cited. This is particularly useful with cross references among entries (see section 4.1).

## 3.4 Customization

**\opcitttext** The user can change the expressions ‘*op. cit.*’ and ‘*Idem*’ by **\renewcommand**’ing  
**\idemtext** the **\opcitttext** and **\idemtext** commands, respectively.

## 3.5 The ‘hereafter’ mechanism

**hereafter = ""** When two or more works by the same author are `\cite`’d, the *op. cit.* mechanism is not reliable. The user should then provide a ‘**hereafter**’ value for each work by the same author in the **bib** file. Then, **opcit** will use the value of this entry in the place of *op. cit.*

For example, if Gellner’s mentioned books had **hereafter** entries of “T{\&}C” and “N{\&}N”, respectively, the commands `\cite{gellner}` and `\cite{gellner2}` would produce <sup>13</sup> and <sup>14</sup> (of course, from the second time these works are cited on). Note that the strings were emphasized. The starred version `\cite*` still hides the author’s name, and the ‘*Idem*’ mechanism will apply if any of the works is `\cite`’d for the second time in a row.

---

<sup>12</sup>Knuth, *op. cit.*, note 2.

<sup>13</sup>Gellner: *T&C*.

<sup>14</sup>Gellner: *N&N*.

If no `hereafter` entry is found (and there are several references by the same author), a warning will be issued, and the deliberately unacceptable expression `?Op.?Cit.?` substituted.

The value of `hereafter`, that replaces ‘*op. cit.*,’ will be a hyperlink if the `hyperref` option is on.

`\hereafter` The `\hereafter` command typesets the `hereafter` string of the last `\cite`’d work, so that we can say something like

```
\footnote{See \cite{gellner}; hereafter I will refer to this text as
\hereafter.}
```

This mechanism can be used also for single works of a particular author. The result of `\hereafter` is *not* a hyperlink.

### 3.6 Omitting text from the footnotes

New Feature Sometimes it is desirable to omit some part of the bibliographical information  
`\toomit` from the footnotes, keeping it on the final references list. This is now allowed by `opcit` through the command `\toomit`. You use it in the `.bib` file, like this:

```
address = "Aldershot\toomit{, Burlington, Singapore and Sydney}",
```

The effect is that the argument of `\toomit` will be typeset in the final references list, but not in the footnotes.

Typical cases when this is useful are:

- Long addresses (example above).
- Long titles: `title = "The Prisoner of Zenda\toomit{: being the story of three months in the life of an English gentleman}"`.
- Some translated titles: `title = "Music and Discourse\toomit{ [Musicologie g{\’e}n{\’e}rale et s{\’e}miologie]}"`.

A special case of omission concerns page numbers for articles in journals or books. Since the page numbers for articles usually go at the end of the reference, they could clash with the optional argument to `\cite` (something like a ‘pages 1–20, p. 13’). This cannot be fixed with `\toomit`, because the particle ‘pages’ is added by `BIBTEX`, so it’s not susceptible of `\toomit`. The same is true of the `volume`, the `series`, and `number` of a `@BOOK` entry, among others.

The solution is that `opcit` omits these fields altogether from the footnotes (they still appear in the final bibliography list).

`\with` This is the default behavior, but it can be overridden. The `\with{⟨field⟩}` command forces the `⟨field⟩` of the next reference to appear, even if it would by default be omitted. So, for example, to get a footnote that does include the pages of an article, you type `\with{pages}\cite{foo}`. Similarly, the `volume` of a book can be ‘de-omitted’ by typing `\with{volume}\cite{foobook}`.

Several `\with` commands can go in succession. For example, if you want the page numbers of the article from a collected edition, *and* the volume of the book that contains, you can say `\with{pages}\with{volume}\cite{book}`.

The scope of `\with` is only the next `\cite` (each `\cite` sets all default omissions back on). On the other hand, nothing happens if a `\cite` does not have the *field* that was requested with `\with`.

A more sophisticated version of `\toomit` allows the user to use `\with` in connection with it. `\toomit[⟨category⟩]{⟨text⟩}` will by default omit the *⟨text⟩* (from the footnotes), but it could be forced typing `\with[⟨category⟩]`. Note that the *⟨category⟩* is not a BibTeX field.

For example,

```
title = "Music and discourse: Toward a semiology of
music\toomit[translation]{\ [Musicologie
g{\ 'e}n{\ 'e}ral et s{\ 'e}miologie]}"
```

the translation will by default be omitted in the footnote, but there will be a `\with{translation}` that will include it.

`noomitting` You can turn off the omissions by specifying the `noomitting` option to the package. In that case, the commands `\toomit` and `\with` have no effect.

### 3.7 The final references list

The command `\bibliography` has the usual effect of producing a final section (or chapter) for ‘References.’ According to the BibTeX style used, the format of the entries is different in the references list from the footnotes.

New Feature

`\nobibliography`

Frequently, a document with bibliographical references in footnote style does not include a final references list. But the user has to tell `opcit` where to find the BibTeX database, which is done by the `\bibliography` command. So there is now a `\nobibliography` that works just like `\bibliography` but produces no list. The command takes the file name(s) of the database(s) as its argument.

Bear in mind that if you use `\nobibliography` instead of `\bibliography`, some information that is by default omitted from the footnotes (see section 3.6) might be completely lost. `opcit` emits a warning of this in the `log` file.

## 4 The BibTeX style

The BibTeX style (`opcit.bst`) that comes with this version 2 of `opcit` is fairly complete, but this does not mean that it can handle every conceivable combination of different pieces of information in any bibliographical reference. I have provided the standard entry types, and the fields are also about the same as in standard styles (with the notable addition of `hereafter`, discussed in section 3.5). So I repeat the *caveat* of Oren Patashnik: be creative in the use of entries and fields, and you will be able to achieve pretty much anything.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup>It is never a bad idea to read Patashnik’s “BibTeXing” (February 8, 1988), file `btxdoc.dvi` in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X standard distribution.



For example: rather than providing a field for `translation`, which would imply provision of a host of additional fields—`datetranslated`, `original`, `translator`, ...—and would not be used very often, I have relied on the user’s judicious use of fields like `note` and `howpublished`. The following conventions are true of all entry types without exception:

- `howpublished` is printed *immediately after edition*.
- `note` is printed *at the end of an entry*. It is also omitted from the footnotes (but can be retrieved with `\with{note}`).

## 4.1 Cross referencing

`crossref = ""` Cross referencing through the `crossref` field has been fully implemented in version 2. Its exact behavior depends on whether a reference is being cited in a footnote, or it appears in the final list.

Consider, for example, the entry

```
@INCOLLECTION{derrida,
  title = "Deconstruction and actuality",
  author = "Jacques Derrida",
  crossref = "postmodern",
  pages="75--78"
}
```

If there is a `\cite{derrida}` in the document, the result will be equivalent to having typed: `\footnote{Jacques Derrida, ‘‘Deconstruction and actuality,’’ in \cite{postmodern}.}`

The last `\cite` is added automatically by `opcit`, as a result of the `crossref` field. Its output will be either a full citation of the book, or an ‘*op. cit.*’ expression, depending on whether the book has already been cited or not.

The citation that results from the `crossref` field will by default *not* count as the first citation of that entry (“`postmodern`” in the example). This means that a later citation of this same entry (be it by itself or within another cross reference) will expand the full information again. The command `\cited` (section 3.3.1) can be used to override this and make future citations of the cross reference be of the *op. cit.* type.

In addition, *Idem* is disabled for it. However, post-citations of the main reference (“`derrida`”) are not affected at all by the cross reference mechanism, and will use the regular ‘*op. cit.*’ or ‘*Idem*’ expressions.

In the final references list, the effect of the `crossref` field is more familiar: the entry will get the information for the missing fields from the entry that is being cross-referenced, just as in a standard BIB<sub>TEX</sub> style.

## 4.2 Other tools

The new field `hereafter` has already been explained (section 3.5), as well as the use of `\toomit` (section 3.6). Other features will be introduced in this section.

`\bibpunctuation` The `\bibpunctuation` command expands into a comma in the footnotes, but into a period in the final references list. It is internally used by `opcit.bst` to separate the different pieces of information within an entry, and the user can use it just as well.

Use of `\bibpunctuation` is likely to need complement for the capitalization of what follows. After a comma, things should start lowercase; after a period, uppercase. This ambiguous case has been conceived for `opcit` as the ‘bibliography-case,’ and implemented in the command `\bibcase`. You can insert it anywhere and it will make the first letter of the following word either lower- or uppercase. For example, `opcit.bst` inserts `\bibcase` before the particle ‘in’ of an `@INCOLLECTION` entry. Applying braces, like in `\bibcase{paideia}`, would capitalize or de-capitalize the whole argument.

New Feature  
`\bibcase`

`\bibcite` If you have to know it all, the implementation of `crossref` described in the previous section is made through the `\bibcite` command. It takes two arguments: the label to cite within the citation, and the whole information to be typeset in the final list. You can directly use this command in any field.

## 4.3 The entry types

The `opcit` `BIBTEX` style accepts the same entry types as the standard styles. Below you find examples of each of the entry types in both footnote and final-list layout, as well as explicit lists of omitted fields (see section 3.6).

### 4.3.1 Book

Omitted fields: `volume` and `series` (recovered by `\with{volume}`); `number` and `series` (`\with{number}`); `note` (`\with{note}`).

---

1

```
@BOOK{berlinsky,
  author="David Berlinsky",
  title="Newton's Gift\toomit{: How Sir Isaac Newton
    Unlocked the System of the World}",
  publisher="Simon {\&} Schuster",
  address="New~York and London",
  year="2000"}
```

The first footnote for this entry would read:

David Berlinsky, *Newton's Gift* (New York and London: Simon & Schuster, 2000).

In the final reference list, the entry looks like:

Berlinsky, David. *Newton's Gift: How Sir Isaac Newton Unlocked the System of the World*. New York and London: Simon & Schuster, 2000.

---

2

```
@BOOK{tac,  
  author="Ernest Gellner",  
  title="Thought and Change",  
  series="‘‘The Nature of Human Society’’ Series (ed.\  
    Julian Pitt-Rivers and Ernest Gellner) Press",  
  number="1",  
  year="1964",  
  address="Chicago",  
  publisher="University of Chicago"}
```

Footnote layout:

Ernest Gellner, *Thought and Change* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964).

For the final-list of this and the rest of the examples see page 16 (footnote-layout is illustrated in the main text).

---

3

```
@BOOK{walker,  
  title="The Final Years 1861--1886",  
  volume="3",  
  series="Franz Liszt",  
  author="Alan Walker",  
  publisher="Alfred A. Knopf",  
  address="New York",  
  year="1996"}
```

Footnote layout:

Alan Walker, *The Final Years 1861–1886* (New York: Alfred A. Kopf, 1996).

This is a case in which you might prefer typing `\with{volume}\cite{walker}`, with the following effect:

Alan Walker, *The Final Years 1861–1886*, volume 3 of *Franz Liszt* (New York: Alfred A. Kopf, 1996).

#### 4.3.2 Article

Omitted fields: pages, month, note.

---

1

```
@ARTICLE{sheldon,  
  author="David A. Sheldon",
```

```

title="The Galant Style Revisited and Re-Evaluated",
journal="Acta Musicologica",
volume="47",
number="2",
year="1975",
pages="240--70"}

```

Footnote layout:

David A. Sheldon, "The Galant Style Revisited and Re-Evaluated," *Acta Musicologica* 47/2 (1975).

---

2

---

```

@ARTICLE{nattiez,
  author="{Jean-Jacques} Nattiez and Isabelle Schulte-Technoff",
  title="L'etnomusicologia: strutturalismo o culturalismo?\toomit{
    Intervista con Jean-Jacques Nattiez di Isabelle Schulte-Technoff}",
  journal="Musica/Realtà",
  volume="61",
  pages="109--131",
  year="2000",
  month="March"}

```

Footnote layout:

Jean-Jacques Nattiez and Isabelle Schulte-Technoff, "L'etnomusicologia: strutturalismo o culturalismo?," *Musica/Realtà* 61 (2000).

Or, alternatively, `\with{month}\with{pages}\cite{nattiez}` produces:

Jean-Jacques Nattiez and Isabelle Schulte-Technoff, "L'etnomusicologia: strutturalismo o culturalismo?," *Musica/Realtà* 61 (March 2000): 109–131.

### 4.3.3 Incollection

For articles in an edited book. For use with `BIBTEX` cross-reference (`crossref`) see examples 2ff.

Omitted fields: `pages`, `chapter`, `note`.

---

1

---

```

@INCOLLECTION{laudan,
  title="Explaining the Success of Science\toomit{: Beyond
    Epistemic Realism and Relativism}",
  author="Larry Laudan",
  booktitle="Science and the Quest for Reality",
  editor="Alfred I. Tauber",
  address="London",
  publisher="MacMillan Press Ltd.",
  pages="137--161",
  year="1997"}

```

Footnote layout:

Larry Laudan, "Explaining the Success of Science," in Alfred I. Tauber (ed.), *Science and the Quest for Reality* (London: MacMillan Press Ltd., 1997).

---

2

Given the following entry:

```
@BOOK{grove,  
  booktitle="Grove Music Online",  
  editor="L. Macy",  
  url="http://www.grovemusic.com/"}
```

another entry can make reference to it:

```
@INCOLLECTION{weber,  
  title="Weber, Gottfried",  
  author="Janna K. Saslaw",  
  crossref="grove",  
  urldate="October 5, 2005"}
```

Then, citation of the latter in the footnotes will \cite the former. The layout of this 'nested' \cite will depend on the kind of entry it is (usually a book), and might also be *op. cit.*, if it has already been cited. In this case the result is:

Janna K. Saslaw, "Weber, Gottfried," in L. Macy (ed.), *Grove Music Online*, <http://www.grovemusic.com/> (accessed October 5, 2005).

#### 4.3.4 Inbook

For individual chapters or articles from books by a single author.

Omitted fields: `pages`, `chapter`, `note`.

---

1

```
@INBOOK{stuff,  
  title="The Stuff of Change",  
  booktitle="Thought and Change",  
  pages="126--146",  
  chapter="6",  
  crossref="tac"}
```

This entry makes reference to the first example of @BOOK to create the following footnote:

Ernest Gellner, "The Stuff of Change," chapter 6 of *op. cit.*

This would work best if the book entry had a field for `hereafter`, creating something like "chapter 6 of *Thought and Change*." On the other hand, \with{pages} adds "...chapter 6 (pages 126–146) of..."

---

2

```
@INBOOK{attemborough,
  author="David Attenborough",
  title="The Infinite Variety",
  type="Episode",
  chapter="1",
  booktitle="Life on Earth\toomit{ \upshape (videorecording)}",
  publisher="BBC",
  year="1979"}
```

Footnote layout:

David Attenborough, "The Infinite Variety," episode 1 of *Life on Earth* (BBC, 1979).

#### 4.3.5 PHDthesis

Omitted fields: note.

```
@PHDTHESIS{saslaw,
  author="Janna K. Saslaw",
  title="Gottfried Weber and the Concept of Mehrdeutigkeit",
  school="Columbia University",
  year="1992"}
```

Footnote layout:

Janna K. Saslaw, *Gottfried Weber and the Concept of Mehrdeutigkeit* (Ph. D. diss.), Columbia University, 1992.

#### 4.3.6 Mastersthesis

Analogous to `phdthesis`, but with 'M. A. thesis' instead of 'Ph. D. diss.'

#### 4.3.7 Proceedings

Essentially equivalent to `@BOOK`. One difference is the possible presence of `organization` (which only gets typeset if `editor` is missing); another is that there is no `edition`.

#### 4.3.8 Booklet

This entry type behaves exactly as `@BOOK`.

#### 4.3.9 Inproceedings

`@INPROCEEDINGS` is to `@PROCEEDINGS` what `@INCOLLECTION` is to `@BOOK`: there is no `edition`, and `organization` can replace `editor`. Otherwise the behavior is similar.

## 4.4 Modifying the bibliography style

This section makes explicit the conventions that a `BIBTEX` style (a `bst` file) should follow in order to support and be supported by `opcit`.

The basic form of a `opcit`-supported `\bibitem` is:

```
\bibitem{<label>}
\biblastnames{<last name(s)>}
<...additional declarations...>
\opcitstart <name(s)>\bibpunctuation \newblock
<remaining info>
\opcitends
```

As long as this scheme is strictly followed, `opcit` will run.<sup>16</sup>

The style has therefore to have a method of finding out only the last name(s) of author/editor, to be passed to `opcit` as the argument to `\biblastname`. This is independent from the actual formatting of the names (that happens right before the first `\bibpunctuation`).

Other conventions are probably always needed, but not syntactically required:

- Instead of periods or commas, the style should append `\bibpunctuation` commands (this command is converted into commas in the footnotes, into periods in the references list).
- `\bibcase` commands should be added at strategic points (the particle ‘in’ for `@INCOLLECTIONS`, and in general everything that comes after a `\bibpunctuation`).
- `\sameauthors` • If the style substitutes a line for repeated author(s)’ name(s), `opcit` needs a way to know the ‘real’ author. This is achieved by the style not typesetting the line by itself, but rather appending a `\sameauthors` command (defined by `opcit` as a rule of length `\sameauthorsrule`).
- `\bibhereafter` • The style should provide for handling of the `hereafter` field: its contents (if any) should be passed on to `opcit` as the argument to `\bibhereafter`, as part of the `<additional declarations>`.

Another kind of tools are those that are not hard-wired in `opcit`, but whose use is more or less mandatory with footnote-style referencing. For example, it is customary that the author’s name appears, in the footnotes, as first-last name (‘Ernest Gellner’), and as last-first (‘Gellner, Ernest’) in the final list. This is more a feature of the `bst` than of `opcit` itself, so it is supposed to be implemented there. As a result, it should be implemented in any `BIBTEX` intended for use with `opcit`.

This is done by making the `bst` itself define and use its own commands, advisably at the beginning of the `bbl` file, usually in the `{begin.bib}` function.

`\newBibCommand` Typically, these definitions will make use of `opcit`’s `\newBibCommand`:

---

<sup>16</sup>This can be easily achieved in the style by suitably modifying the `bibstart` and `fin.entry` functions.

`\newBibCommand{<command name>}{<footnote-style>}{<list-style>}`

This means that the new command will expand to the first meaning when encountered in footnotes, and to the second when in the final list. Use of arguments with `\newBibCommand` is surprisingly intuitive, and is illustrated in the items below.

`opcit.bst` defines five tools in this way:

- `\bibparenthesis` should parenthesize its argument when in footnotes, but typeset it (after a period) in the final list. This is used for the publisher and the year of books: ‘(London: Penguin, 1989)’ but ‘. London: Penguin, 1989’. This command is defined with

`\newBibCommand{\bibparenthesis[1]}{ (#1)}{. \newblock #1}.`

Later, the `{make.address.publisher.year}` function of the `bst` makes use of this command.

- `\newBibCommand{\SwapNames[2]}{#1 #2}{#2, #1}` implements the ordering of names. The author/editor name then is issued as, for example, `\SwapNames{Ernest}{Gellner}`.
- `\bibincite` and `\bibincitestar` are the commands used by the `bst` file to implement cross references between entries. In their definition, they use internal `opcit` commands. I would recommend to copy them from `opcit.bst`, and in any case simply to *add* stuff to them. Leave the `\recover@last` alone, unless you know what you are doing!
- `\GobbleOrNot` is used to gobble (or not) the punctuation mark when a period ends the previous text. For example, the middle initial in ‘Donald E. Knuth’ would clash with `\bibpunctuation` in the final reference list: ‘Knuth, Donald E.. *The T<sub>E</sub>Xbook*.’ But the period has to be included in the footnote (Donald E. Knuth, *The T<sub>E</sub>Xbook*). Similarly, the particle ‘Ph.D. diss.’ has to gobble the following period in the final list, but not the closing parenthesis in the footnotes. Thus, `\GobbleOrNot` is defined as

`\newBibCommand{\GobbleOrNot}{\relax}{\newblock\@gobble}`

## The final list (examples)

Attenborough, David. “The Infinite Variety.” Episode 1 of *Life on Earth* (video-recording). BBC, 1979

Berlinsky, David. *Newton’s Gift: How Sir Isaac Newton Unlocked the System of the World*. New York and London: Simon & Schuster, 2000

Gellner, Ernest. “The Stuff of Change.” Chapter 6[pages] (pages 126–146) of *Thought and Change*

———. *Thought and Change*[number]. Number 1 in “The Nature of Human Society” Series (ed. Julian Pitt-Rivers and Ernest Gellner) Press. Chicago: University of Chicago, 1964



- Laudan, Larry. "Explaining the Success of Science: Beyond Epistemic Realism and Relativism." In Alfred I. Tauber (ed.), *Science and the Quest for Reality*. London: MacMillan Press Ltd., 1997[pages]: 137–161
- Nattiez, Jean-Jacques and Isabelle Schulte-Technoff. "L'etnomusicologia: strutturalismo o culturalismo? Intervista con Jean-Jacques Nattiez di Isabelle Schulte-Technoff." *Musica/Realtà* 61 ([month]March 2000)[pages]: 109–131
- Saslaw, Janna K. gobble. "Weber, Gottfried." In L. Macy (ed.), *Grove Music Online*.<http://www.grovemusic.com/> (accessed October 5, 2005)
- . *Gottfried Weber and the Concept of Mehrdeutigkeit*. Ph.D. diss gobble.. Columbia University.1992
- Sheldon, David A. gobble. "The Galant Style Revisited and Re-Evaluated." *Acta Musicologica* 47/2 (1975)[pages]: 240–70
- Walker, Alan. *The Final Years 1861–1886*[volume].Volume 3 of *Franz Liszt*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1996

## 5 Implementation

### Identification

```
1 <*package>
2 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1995/12/01]
3 \ProvidesPackage{opcit}[2006/09/20 Footnote references (Federico Garcia) Version 2]
4 \RequirePackage{xspace}
```

### Declarations

```
5 \newif\ifopcit@bbl\opcit@bblfalse
6 \newif\ifopcit@footnote\opcit@footnotefalse
7 \newif\ifperi@d\peri@dfalse
8 \newif\ifhyper@opcit
9 \newif\if@omitting
10 \newif\if@idem
11 \newif\ifcheck@idem
12 \newif\ifcheck@@idem
13 \newif\if@opcit
14 \newif\ifcustom@bst
15 \newcount\@lastcite
16 \newlength{\sameauthorsrule}\setlength{\sameauthorsrule}{23pt}
17 \newtoks\opcit@redefs
18 \newtoks\opcit@defs
19 \newcommand*{\last@cited}{\OpcitFirst{}}
20 \newcommand*{\opcittext}{\textit{op.\,cit.}}
21 \newcommand*{\idemtext}{\textit{Idem}}
22 \newcommand*{\sameauthors}{\rule{\sameauthorsrule}{.4pt}}
23 \newcommand*\opcitwarning[1]{\PackageWarning{noopcit option is called for,
24   but ‘#1’ has no hereafter.}}
25 \newcommand*\opcit@norefferror[1]{\PackageError{key ‘#1’ has not been cited.}
26   {\string\bibref can be used only after the first citation of a work.
27   (You might also have mistyped the key.) Go on, but there won’t be a
28   cross reference here.}\textbf{??}}
29 \let\@quoteornot\relax
```

### Options

```
30 \DeclareOption{hyperref}{\hyper@opcittrue}
31 \DeclareOption{nohyperref}{\hyper@opcitfalse}
32 \DeclareOption{omitting}{\@omittingtrue}
33 \DeclareOption{noomitting}{\@omittingfalse}
34 \DeclareOption{noidem}{\@idemfalse}
35 \DeclareOption{idem}{\@idemtrue}
36 \DeclareOption{checkidem}{\check@idemtrue}
37 \DeclareOption{nocheckidem}{\check@idemfalse}
38 \DeclareOption{opcit}{\@opcittrue}
39 \DeclareOption{noopcit}{\@opcitfalse}
40 \DeclareOption{nocustombst}{\newcommand\opcit@bst{\bibliographystyle{opcit}}}
41 \DeclareOption{custombst}{\let\opcit@bst\relax}
```

```

42 \@ifpackageloaded{hyperref}
43   {\ExecuteOptions{omitting,checkidem,nocustombst,idem,opcit,hyperref}}
44   {\ExecuteOptions{omitting,checkidem,nocustombst,idem,opcit}}
45 \ProcessOptions
46 \ifhyper@opcit\RequirePackage{hyperref}\fi
47 \opcit@bst

```

## 5.1 The macros

The basic idea behind the working of `opcit` is that the `bbl` file produced by `BIBTEX` is read at the beginning of the document, not to produce the list of references, but to define the (internal) commands that will expand into the footnote references. For example, the entry `texbook` defines the commands `\@texbook`, `\texbook@star`, `\texbook@author`, and so on. These commands contain the actual text to be written in the footnotes.

The `\cite` command itself is redefined, based on circumstances, to execute the appropriate control sequence each time. At the beginning, `\cite{texbook}` means basically `\footnote{\@texbook}`. But it also redefines `\@texbook` so that the next time it is used it will expand to ‘Knuth, *op. cit.*’

Before reading the `bbl` file, however, we have to define the ‘communication commands’ that enable the latter to pass information on to `opcit`.

### 5.1.1 Communication commands

Punctuation marks are to be added only if the last character was not a period, a question or an exclamation mark (which have a `\sfcode` of 2000).

```

48 \newcommand{\newBibCommand}[3]{%
49   \newcommand#1{#2}%
50   \opcit@redefs\expandafter{\the\opcit@redefs%
51     \renewcommand#1{#3}}
52 \let\opcitstart\relax
53 \newBibCommand{\opcitend}{\relax}{\ifnum\sffactor=\sfcode‘?’\else\unskip.\fi}
54 \newBibCommand{\bibpunctuation}{, \xspace}{%
55   \ifnum\sffactor=\sfcode‘?’\else\unskip.\fi\xspace}
56 \newBibCommand{\biblastnames[1]}{%
57   \global\@namedef{\curr@bibitem @authors}{#1}}{\relax}
58 \newBibCommand{\bibhereafter[1]}{%
59   \global\expandafter\edef\csname\curr@bibitem @hereafter\endcsname{%
60     \ifhyper@opcit
61       \noexpand\hyperlink{\curr@bibitem @key}{#1}\else#1\fi}}{\relax}
62 \newBibCommand{\bibcase[1]}{\lowercase{#1}}{\uppercase{#1}}
63 \newBibCommand{\QuoteOrNot}{\gdef\@quoteornot{’}\global\let\@quoteornot\relax}}{\relax}

```

### 5.1.2 Omitting mechanism

Here we use a feature of `\@nameuse`: an undefined command called by this method will not be an error, but a `\relax`. Thus, when a `\with{<field>}` redefines `\omit@field` to be `\@gobble`, the result of `\toomit` (in the footnotes) will

be either `\@gobble\@gobble` or `\relax\@gobble`. In either case, `\with` has to take care of re-omitting (adding its argument to a list, eventually gone over by `\finalize@cite`).

```

64 \if@omitting
65   \newBibCommand{\toomit[2][omitted]}{%
66     \@nameuse{omit@#1}\@gobble{#2}}{#2}%
67   \newcommand\with[1]{%
68     \global\expandafter\let\csname omit@#1\endcsname\@gobble
69     \edef\@reomit{\@reomit,#1}}
70   \newcommand\@reomit{omitted}%
71 \else
72   \newcommand\toomit[2][omitted]{#2}
73   \let\with\@gobble
74 \fi

```

### 5.1.3 Reading the bbl

After having set up the communication, the `bbl` file is read (if it exists). This is done within a group, for `thebibliography` and `\bibitem` are redefined (the former as nothing). At the moment, the communication commands have their ‘footnote meaning,’ the first part of their definition (the second part has been stored in `\opcit@redefs`, to be redeemed later on).

In `\bibitem`, `#1` is the label for the `\cite` command; `#2` is a series of declarations written out to the `bbl` file by the `BIBTEX` style (one of them, required, is the command `\biblastnames`, whose argument contains only the last name(s) of the author(s)). `#3` is the full author(s)’ name(s), that appears the first time the work is `\cite’d`. Finally, `#4` is the rest of the information for the entry.

```

75 \bgroup
76   \renewcommand{\newBibCommand}[3]{%
77     \newcommand#1{#2}%
78     \global\opcit@defs\expandafter{\the\opcit@defs
79       \newBibCommand{#1}{#2}{#3}}}
80   \renewenvironment{thebibliography}[1]{\relax}{\relax}
81   \def\toomit{\noexpand\toomit}%
82   \def\QuoteOrNot{\noexpand\QuoteOrNot}%
83   \long\def\bibitem#1#2\opcitstart #3\bibpunctuation \newblock#4\opcitend{%
84     \ifx#3\sameauthors\else\def\@lastauthors{#3}\fi
85     \global\expandafter\edef\csname#1@author\endcsname{\@lastauthors}%
86     \global\def\@curr@bibitem{#1}%
87     \global\expandafter\edef\csname #1@first\endcsname{%
88       \noexpand\opcit@noreferror{#1}}%
89     \global\@namedef{#1@star}{%
90       \global\expandafter\edef\csname #1@first\endcsname{\thefootnote}%
91       \ifhyper@opcit\hypertarget{#1@key}{}\fi
92       #4}%
93     \global\def\hereafter{\@nameuse{#1@hereafter}}%
94     \global\expandafter\def\csname @#1\endcsname{%
95       \@nameuse{#1@author}, \@nameuse{#1@star}}%

```

```

96      \bibhereafter{\if@opcit\noexpand\opcittext\else\opcitwarning{#1}\fi}%
97      #2}
98      \InputIfFileExists{\jobname.bbl}{\global\opcit@bbltrue}%
99      {\global\opcit@bblfalse\PackageWarningNoLine{opcit}{%
100         No \jobname.bbl file. There will be no footnote references}}
101 \egroup
102 \the\opcit@defs
103 \ifopcit@bbl
104     \renewcommand{\cite}{\@ifstar{\opcit@cite@star}{\opcit@cite}}%
105 \fi

```

The last construction ensures that if a bbl was not found, L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X will still understand \cite.

This reading of the bbl happens at the beginning of the job, but it can also happen by the user's request (to reset the cites to the full information), with \resetcites. Here goes that. I can't remember why exactly—it has something to do with argument expansion—but this cannot be done by defining a common command for both macros.

```

106 \newcommand*\resetcites{%
107     \bgroup
108     \renewcommand{\newBibCommand}[3]{%
109         \newcommand##1{##2}%
110         \global\opcit@defs\expandafter{\the\opcit@defs
111             \newBibCommand{##1}{##2}{##3}}
112     \renewenvironment{thebibliography}[1]{\relax}{\relax}
113     \def\toomit{\noexpand\toomit}%
114     \def\QuoteOrNot{\noexpand\QuoteOrNot}%
115     \long\def\bibitem##1##2\opcitstart ##3\bibpunctuation \newblock##4\opcitend{%
116         \ifx##3\sameauthors\else\def\@lastauthors{##3}\fi
117         \global\expandafter\edef\csname##1@author\endcsname{\@lastauthors}%
118         \global\def\@curr@bibitem{##1}%
119         \global\expandafter\edef\csname ##1@first\endcsname{%
120             \noexpand\opcit@noreferrer{##1}}%
121         \global\@namedef{##1@star}{%
122             \global\expandafter\edef\csname ##1@first\endcsname{\thefootnote}%
123             \ifhyper@opcit\hypertarget{##1@key}{}\fi
124             ##4}%
125         \global\def\hereafter{\@nameuse{##1@hereafter}}%
126         \global\expandafter\def\csname @##1\endcsname{%
127             \@nameuse{##1@author}, \@nameuse{##1@star}}%
128         \bibhereafter{\if@opcit\noexpand\opcittext\else\opcitwarning{##1}\fi}%
129         ##2}
130     \let\newcommand\renewcommand
131     \InputIfFileExists{\jobname.bbl}{\global\opcit@bbltrue}%
132     {\global\opcit@bblfalse\PackageWarningNoLine{opcit}{%
133         No \jobname.bbl file. There will be no footnote references}}
134 \egroup

```

### 5.1.4 The `\cites`

When `opcit` reads the `bbl` file, a series of commands are defined for each bibliographical entry. The most important are (for the entry `foo`):

- `\foo@author` has the full author name(s). It is used only the first time `foo` is `\cite`'d.
- `\foo@authors` contains the last name(s), to be used in post-citations.
- `\foo@star` contains the rest of the information for the entry. (The name of this command responds to `\cite*` being a `\cite` without author.)
- `\foo@hereafter` equals `\opcitttext` by default, but is changed by a `\bibhereafter` in the `bbl` file.
- `\@foo` expands initially to `\foo@author`, `\foo@star`—i.e., authors (full name) followed by info.

This information is used by `\cite` and `\cite*` (redefined earlier as `\opcit@cite`). Before expanding into the actual information, they check if they appear in a footnote.<sup>17</sup> If not, they call a `\footnote`, appending a period at the end if necessary. Then, `\cite` calls `\@foo`, while `\cite*` calls `\foo@star`.

Then they call the redefinition routine `\renew@cites` (section 5.1.5). The main task of this latter is to substitute `\foo@authors` (only last names) for the original `\foo@author` (full names), and redefine `\foo@star` (which was the rest of the information) as `\foo@hereafter` (which is either `\opcitttext` or the user's `hereafter` field). (However, this simple main task is obscured in the code by the *Idem* mechanism.)

```

135 \newcommand{\opcit@cite}[2][\@empty]{\nocite{#2}%
136   \ifnum\interlinepenalty=\interfootnotelinepenalty\opcit@footnotetrue
137     \else\opcit@footnotefalse\expandafter\footnote\fi
138   {\@nameuse{#2}}%
139   \check@for@period{\@nameuse{#2}}}%
140   \finalize@cite{#1}{#2}}
141 \newcommand{\opcit@cite@star}[2][\@empty]{\nocite{#2}%
142   \ifnum\interlinepenalty=\interfootnotelinepenalty\opcit@footnotetrue
143     \else\opcit@footnotefalse\expandafter\footnote\fi
144   {\@nameuse{#2@star}}%
145   \check@for@period{\@nameuse{#2@star}}}%
146   \finalize@cite{#1}{#2}}
147 \newcommand\finalize@cite[2]{%
148   \global\@lastcite=\c@footnote\relax
149   \ifx\@empty#1\else
150     \ifcheck@idem
151       \check@for@period{\idemtext}%
152       \def\this@opt{#1}%

```

<sup>17</sup>This requires the document class to set `\interfootnotelinepenalty` different from `\interlinepenalty`.

```

153         \ifx\last@opt\this@opt\else
154             \check@for@period{#1},\@quoteornot\ #1%
155         \fi
156     \else\check@for@period{#1},\@quoteornot\ #1%
157     \fi
158 \fi
159 \ifopcit@footnote\peri@dtrue\fi
160 \ifperi@d\else.\@quoteornot\fi
161 \global\def\last@opt{#1}%
162 \check@idemfalse
163 \if@omitting
164     \@for\@tempcsa :=\@reomit \do
165     {\global\expandafter\let\csname omit@\@tempcsa\endcsname\relax}%
166     \global\def\@reomit{omitted}%
167 \fi
168 \renew@cites{#2}%
169 }

```

The first lines of `\finalize@cite` are part of the mechanism to catch identical optional arguments to two `\cites` in a row. It is a function whose methods are scattered here and there in the code, but it is simple enough if anyone ever needs to follow it.

### 5.1.5 Redefinition routine

The redefinition routine is in charge of catching two identical `\cite`'s in a row, in which case it typesets `\idemtext`. But the main task is to reduce `\foo@star` (the information other than author of the entry `foo`) to `\foo@hereafter`.

```

170 \newcommand{\renew@cites}[1]{%
171     \recover@last%
172     \global\def\last@cited{#1}%
173     \cited{#1}%
174     \ifopcit@footnote\else\if@idem
175         \global\@namedef{@#1}{\@idem{@#1}}%
176         \global\@namedef{#1@star}{\@idem{@#1}}%
177     \fi\fi
178     \global\def\hereafter{\textit{\@nameuse{#1@hereafter}}}%
179 \newcommand*\cited[1]{\@for\@tempcsa :=#1 \do{%
180     \global\@namedef{@#1}{\@nameuse{#1@authors},~\@nameuse{#1@hereafter}}%
181     \global\@namedef{#1@star}{\@nameuse{#1@hereafter}}}%
182 \newcommand\recover@last{%
183     \global\expandafter\edef\csname @\last@cited\endcsname{%
184         \noexpand\@nameuse{\last@cited @authors},%
185         ~{\noexpand\@nameuse{\last@cited @hereafter}}}%
186     \global\expandafter\edef\csname \last@cited @star\endcsname{%
187         {\noexpand\@nameuse{\last@cited @hereafter}}}%
188     }
189 \newcommand\@idem[1]{\advance\@lastcite1\relax
190     \ifnum\@lastcite=\c@footnote

```

```

191      \idemtext\ifcheck@idem\check@@idemtrue\fi
192  \else
193      \check@@idemfalse\recover@last\@nameuse{#1}%
194  \fi}

```

## Additional functions and user commands

```

195 \def\check@for@period#1{{\normalsfcode\setbox0\hbox{#1%
196   \ifnum\spacefactor=\sfcode'\global\peri@true\else
197   \global\peri@false\fi}}}
198 \ifhyper@opcit
199   \newcommand*\bibref[1]{\hyperlink{#1@key}{\@nameuse{#1@first}}}
200 \else
201   \newcommand*\bibref[1]{\@nameuse{#1@first}}
202 \fi
203 \newcommand\nobibliography[1]{\if@filesw
204   \immediate\write\@auxout{\string\bibdata{#1}}\fi
205   \if@omitting\PackageWarningNoLine{opcit}{No final references list,
206     there might be information within \string\toomit\space commands that will be lost}\fi}
207 \let\opcit@bibliography\bibliography
208 \renewcommand{\bibliography}{%
209   \renewcommand\newBibCommand[3]{\relax}%
210   \the\opcit@redefs\opcit@bibliography}
211 \newcommand{\thebib@renew}{}
212 \@ifundefined{chapter}{%
213   \renewcommand{\thebib@renew}{\section*{\refname}\@mkboth{\refname}{\refname}}}%
214   \renewcommand{\thebib@renew}{\chapter*{\bibname}\@mkboth{\bibname}{\bibname}}}%
215 \renewenvironment{thebibliography}[1]
216   {\thebib@renew%
217     \the\opcit@redefs%
218     \list{}%
219       {\setlength\labelwidth{\z@}%
220         \leftmargin\bibindent
221         \itemindent -\bibindent
222         \parsep \z@
223         \@openbib@code
224         \usecounter{enumiv}%
225         \let\p@enumiv\@empty
226         \renewcommand\theenumiv{\@arabic\c@enumiv}}%
227   \sloppy
228   \clubpenalty4000
229   \@clubpenalty \clubpenalty
230   \widowpenalty4000%
231   \sfcode'\.\@m}
232 {\def\@noitemerr
233   {\@latex@warning{Empty 'thebibliography' environment}}}%
234   \endlist}

```

i/package



## 6 The opcit.bst bibliography style

I have had no time to fully document this bibliography style, or even to purify it and make it most economical...

```
235 <*bst>
236 ENTRY
237   { address
238     author
239     booktitle
240     chapter
241     edition
242     editor
243     hereafter
244     howpublished
245     institution
246     journal
247     key
248     month
249     note
250     number
251     organization
252     pages
253     publisher
254     school
255     series
256     title
257     type
258     url
259     urldate
260     volume
261     year
262   }
263 {}
264 { label }
265
266 INTEGERS { output.state before.all mid.sentence after.sentence
267             after.block quoted.state period.state }
268
269 STRINGS { s t last.authors quotes }
270
271 FUNCTION {init.state.consts}
272 { #0 'period.state :=
273   #0 'before.all :=
274   "" 'last.authors :=
275   "" 'quotes :=
276 }
277
278 FUNCTION {new.block}
279 { output.state before.all =
```

```

280     'skip$
281     { after.block 'output.state := }
282   if$
283 }
284 FUNCTION {not}
285 {   { #0 }
286     { #1 }
287   if$
288 }
289
290 FUNCTION {and}
291 {   'skip$
292     { pop$ #0 }
293   if$
294 }
295
296 FUNCTION {or}
297 {   { pop$ #1 }
298     'skip$
299   if$
300 }
301
302 FUNCTION {field.or.null}
303 { duplicate$ empty$
304     { pop$ "" }
305     'skip$
306   if$
307 }
308
309 FUNCTION {emphasize}
310 { duplicate$ empty$
311     { pop$ "" }
312     { "{\em " swap$ * "}" * }
313   if$
314 }
315
316 INTEGERS { nameptr namesleft numnames }
317
318 FUNCTION{format.names}
319 { 's :=
320   #1 'nameptr :=
321   s num.names$ 'numnames :=
322   numnames 'namesleft :=
323     { namesleft #0 > }
324     { s nameptr "{ff }{vv~}{ll}{,~jj}" format.name$ 't :=
325       nameptr #1 >
326         { namesleft #1 >
327           { ", " * t * }
328           { numnames #2 >
329             { ", " * }

```

```

330             'skip$
331         if$
332             t "others" =
333                 { " et~al." * }
334                 { " and " * t * }
335         if$
336     }
337     if$
338 }
339 't
340 if$
341     nameptr #1 + 'nameptr :=
342     namesleft #1 - 'namesleft :=
343 }
344 while$
345 }
346
347 FUNCTION {format.swap.names}
348 { 's :=
349   s num.names$ 'numnames :=
350   "\SwapNames{" s #1 "{ff}" format.name$
351   duplicate$ #-1 #1 substring$
352   "." =
353     { #1 'period.state := }
354   'skip$
355   if$
356   * "}" *
357   s #1 "{vv~}{ll}" format.name$ * "}" *
358   s #1 "{, jj}" format.name$ *
359   numnames #3 >
360     { " et~al." * #1 'period.state := }
361     { numnames #1 >
362       { #2 'nameptr :=
363         numnames #1 - 'namesleft :=
364         { namesleft #0 > }
365         { s nameptr "{ff~}{vv~}{ll}{, jj}" format.name$ 't :=
366           namesleft #1 >
367             { ", " * t * }
368             { " and " * t * }
369           if$
370             nameptr #1 + 'nameptr :=
371             namesleft #1 - 'namesleft :=
372           }
373         while$
374       }
375       'skip$
376     if$
377   }
378   if$
379 }

```

```

380
381 FUNCTION {format.authors}
382 {  author empty$
383   { ""
384     "" 'last.authors :=
385   }
386   { author format.names
387     last.authors =
388     { "\sameauthors" }
389     { before.all output.state =
390       { author format.swap.names }
391       { author format.names }
392       if$ }
393   if$
394   author format.names 'last.authors :=
395 }
396 if$
397 }
398
399 FUNCTION {format.editors}
400 { editor empty$
401   { "" }
402   { before.all output.state =
403     { editor format.swap.names }
404     { editor format.names }
405     if$
406   }
407   if$
408 }
409
410 FUNCTION {format.editors.ed}
411 { editor empty$
412   { "" }
413   { before.all output.state =
414     { editor format.swap.names }
415     { editor format.names }
416     if$
417     editor num.names$ #1 >
418     { " (eds.)" * }
419     { " (ed.)" * }
420     if$
421     #0 'period.state :=
422   }
423   if$
424 }
425
426 FUNCTION {n.dashify}
427 { 't :=
428   ""
429   { t empty$ not }

```

```

430 { t #1 #1 substring$ "-" =
431 { t #1 #2 substring$ "--" = not
432 { "--" *
433 t #2 global.max$ substring$ 't :=
434 }
435 { { t #1 #1 substring$ "-" = }
436 { "-" *
437 t #2 global.max$ substring$ 't :=
438 }
439 while$
440 }
441 if$
442 }
443 { t #1 #1 substring$ *
444 t #2 global.max$ substring$ 't :=
445 }
446 if$
447 }
448 while$
449 }
450
451 FUNCTION {format.date}
452 { year empty$
453 { month empty$
454 { "" }
455 { "there's a month but no year in " cite$ * warning$
456 "\toomit[month]{" month * " }" *
457 }
458 if$
459 }
460 { month empty$
461 'year
462 { "\toomit[month]{" month * " }" * year * }
463 if$
464 }
465 if$
466 }
467
468 FUNCTION {tie.or.space.connect}
469 { duplicate$ text.length$ #3 <
470 { "~" }
471 { " " }
472 if$
473 swap$ * *
474 }
475
476 FUNCTION{either.warning}
477 { empty$
478 'pop$
479 { "can't use both " swap$ * " fields in " * cite$ * warning$ }

```

```

480     if$
481 }
482 FUNCTION {format.bvolume}
483 { volume empty$
484   { "" }
485   { "\bibcase volume" volume tie.or.space.connect
486     series empty$
487     'skip$
488     { " of " * series emphasize * }
489     if$
490     "volume and number" number either.warning
491   }
492   if$
493 }
494
495 FUNCTION {format.number.series}
496 { volume empty$
497   { number empty$
498     { series empty$
499       { "" }
500       { ", series " * series * "" }
501       if$
502     }
503     { "\bibcase number"
504       number tie.or.space.connect
505       series empty$
506       { "there's a number but no series in " cite$ * warning$ }
507       { " in " * series * }
508       if$
509     }
510     if$
511   }
512   { "" }
513   if$
514 }
515
516 INTEGERS { multiresult}
517
518 FUNCTION {multi.page.check}
519 { 't :=
520   #0 'multiresult :=
521   { multiresult not
522     t empty$ not
523     and
524   }
525   { t #1 #1 substring$
526     duplicate$ "-" =
527     swap$ duplicate$ "," =
528     swap$ "+" =
529     or or

```

```

530     { #1 'multiresult := }
531     { t #2 global.max$ substring$ 't := }
532     if$
533     }
534 while$
535 multiresult
536 }
537
538 FUNCTION {format.pages}
539 { pages empty$
540   { "" }
541   { pages multi.page.check
542     { "\toomit[pages]{\bibcase " swap$ * pages n.dashify tie.or.space.connect "}" * }
543     { "\toomit[pages]{\bibcase " swap$ * pages tie.or.space.connect "}" * }
544     if$
545   }
546   if$
547 }
548
549 FUNCTION {format.vol.num.date.pages}
550 { volume empty$
551   'skip$
552   { volume }
553   if$
554   number empty$
555     'skip$
556     { "/" number *
557       volume empty$
558         { "there's a number but no volume in " cite$ * warning$ }
559         { * }
560       if$
561     }
562   if$
563   " (" * format.date * ")" *
564   pages empty$
565     'skip$
566     { duplicate$ empty$
567       { pop$ "" format.pages * }
568       { ": " format.pages * }
569       if$
570     }
571   if$
572 }
573
574 FUNCTION {format.chapter.pages}
575 { chapter empty$
576   { pages empty$
577     { "" }
578     { ": " format.pages }
579     if$

```

```

580     }
581     { "\newblock\bibpunctuation "
582       type empty$
583       { "\bibcase chapter" * }
584       { type "1" change.case$ * }
585       if$
586       chapter tie.or.space.connect
587       pages empty$
588       'skip$
589       { ", pages " * format.pages * }
590       if$
591     }
592   if$
593 }
594
595 FUNCTION{get.lastnames}
596 { 's :=
597   s num.names$ 'numnames :=
598   s #1 "{vv~}{ll}" format.name$
599   numnames #3 >
600   { " et~al." * }
601   { numnames #1 >
602     { #2 'nameptr :=
603       numnames #1 - 'namesleft :=
604       { namesleft #0 > }
605       { s nameptr "{vv~}{ll}" format.name$ 't :=
606         namesleft #1 >
607         { ", " * t * }
608         { " and " * t * }
609         if$
610         nameptr #1 + 'nameptr :=
611         namesleft #1 - 'namesleft :=
612       }
613       while$
614     }
615     'skip$
616     if$
617   }
618   if$
619 }
620
621 FUNCTION {make.address.publisher.year}
622 { ""
623   address empty$
624   'skip$
625   { address * }
626   if$
627   publisher empty$
628   'skip$
629   { address empty$

```



```

630         { publisher * }
631         { ": " * publisher * }
632     if$
633 }
634 if$
635 format.date duplicate$ "" =
636 'pop$
637 { swap$ duplicate$ "" =
638     { * }
639     { swap$ ", " swap$ * * }
640 if$}
641 if$
642 duplicate$ "" =
643 'skip$
644 { "\bibparentesis{" swap$ * "}" * }
645 if$
646 }
647
648 FUNCTION {make.url}
649 { "\url{" url * "}" *
650     urldate empty$
651     { "there is url but no urldate in " cite$ * warning$ }
652     { " (accessed " * urldate * ")" * }
653     if$
654 }
655
656 FUNCTION {output.bibitem}
657 { newline$
658     "\bibitem{" write$
659     cite$ "}" * write$
660     ""
661     newline$
662     "\biblastnames{" write$
663     author empty$
664     { editor empty$
665         { organization empty$
666             { "no last names in " cite$ * warning$ }
667             { organization }
668             if$
669         }
670         { editor get.lastnames
671             editor num.names$ #1 >
672             { " (eds.)" * }
673             { " (ed.)" * }
674             if$
675         }
676         if$
677     }
678     { author get.lastnames }
679     if$

```

```

680   "}" * write$
681   before.all 'output.state :=
682 }
683
684 FUNCTION{output.start}
685 {   hereafter empty$
686     'skip$
687     { "\bibhereafter{{\noexpand\em " write$ hereafter "}}" * write$ }
688     if$
689     newline$
690     "\opcitstart " write$
691 }
692
693 FUNCTION{output.as.block}
694 {   duplicate$ "" =
695     'pop$
696     { period.state #1 =
697         { "\GobbleOrNot" #0 'period.state := }
698         { "" }
699         if$
700         "\bibpunctuation" * quotes * write$ newline$ "\newblock " swap$ * write$
701         #1 'output.state :=
702     }
703     if$
704     "" 'quotes :=
705 }
706
707 FUNCTION{output.omitted}
708 {   't :=
709     duplicate$ "" =
710     { pop$ }
711     { "\toomit[" t * "]" {\bibpunctuation\bibcase " * swap$ * "]" * write$ }
712     if$
713 }
714
715 FUNCTION {fin.entry}
716 {   write$
717     note empty$ {""} {note} if$ "note" output.omitted
718     "\opcitend" write$
719     newline$
720 }
721
722 FUNCTION{empty.warning}
723 {   't :=
724     duplicate$ empty$
725     { pop$ "empty " t * " in " * cite$ * warning$ "" }
726     'skip$
727     if$
728 }
729

```

```

730 FUNCTION{empty.chapter.and.pages.warning}
731 { 't :=
732   chapter empty$
733   { pages empty$
734     { pop$ "empty " t * " in " * cite$ * warning$ "" }
735     'skip$
736     if$
737   }
738   'skip$
739   if$
740
741 }
742
743 FUNCTION{book}
744 {   output.bibitem
745     output.start
746     author empty$
747       { format.editors.ed "author and editor" empty.warning write$ }
748       { format.authors "author and editor" editor either.warning write$ }
749     if$
750     title emphasize "title" empty.warning output.as.block
751     edition empty$
752       'skip$
753       { "\bibcase " edition * " edition" * output.as.block }
754     if$
755     howpublished missing$
756       'skip$
757       { "\bibcase " howpublished * output.as.block }
758     if$
759     format.bvolume "volume" output.omitted
760     format.number.series "number" output.omitted
761     make.address.publisher.year write$
762     url empty$
763       'skip$
764       { make.url output.as.block }
765     if$
766     fin.entry
767 }
768
769 FUNCTION{article}
770 {   output.bibitem
771     output.start
772     format.authors "author" empty.warning write$
773     "' title * "title" empty.warning output.as.block "" 'quotes :=
774     howpublished empty$
775       'skip$
776       { "\bibpunctuation'' \newblock\toomit[howpublished]{\bibcase
777         " howpublished * write$
778         "}" 'quotes :=
779       }

```

```

780     if$
781     journal emphasize "journal" empty.warning
782     " " * format.vol.num.date.pages "year" empty.warning * output.as.block
783     url empty$
784         'skip$
785         { make.url output.as.block }
786     if$
787     fin.entry
788 }
789
790 FUNCTION {incollection}
791 { output.bibitem
792   output.start
793   format.authors "author" empty.warning write$
794   "' title * "title" empty.warning output.as.block "' 'quotes :=
795   "\bibcase in " output.as.block
796   crossref empty$
797       'skip$
798       { "\bibincite{" crossref * "}" * write$ }
799   if$
800   "{" write$
801   editor empty$
802       'skip$
803       { format.editors.ed ", " * write$ }
804   if$
805   booktitle emphasize "booktitle" empty.warning write$
806   edition empty$
807       'skip$
808       { "\bibcase " edition * " edition" * output.as.block }
809   if$
810   make.address.publisher.year write$
811   url empty$
812       'skip$
813       { make.url output.as.block }
814   if$
815   "}" write$
816   format.chapter.pages write$
817   fin.entry
818 }
819
820 FUNCTION {inbook}
821 { output.bibitem
822   output.start
823   author empty$
824       { format.editors.ed "author and editor" empty.warning write$ }
825       { format.authors "author and editor" editor either.warning write$ }
826   if$
827   "' title * "title" empty.warning output.as.block "' 'quotes :=
828   chapter empty$
829       'skip$

```

```

830 { type empty$
831 { "\bibcase chapter " chapter * }
832 { "\bibcase " type * " " * chapter * }
833 if$
834 }
835 if$
836 pages empty$
837 'skip$
838 { chapter empty$
839 { "\bibcase pages" pages n.dashify tie.or.space.connect }
840 { "\toomit[pages]{ (pages" * pages n.dashify tie.or.space.connect ")}" * }
841 if$
842 }
843 if$
844 "chapter and pages" empty.warning
845 " of " *
846 crossref empty$
847 { booktitle emphasize * "booktitle" empty.warning
848 edition empty$
849 'skip$
850 { ", " * edition "l" change.case$ * " edition" * }
851 if$
852 howpublished missing$
853 'skip$
854 { ", " * howpublished * }
855 if$
856 output.as.block
857 make.address.publisher.year write$
858 }
859 { "\bibincitestar{" * crossref * "}" * booktitle emphasize * "}" * output.as.block }
860 if$
861 fin.entry
862 }
863
864 FUNCTION{phdthesis}
865 { output.bibitem
866 output.start
867 format.authors "author" empty.warning write$
868 title emphasize "title" empty.warning
869 "\bibparentesis{Ph.\,D.\ diss\GobbleOrNot.}" * output.as.block
870 address empty$
871 { "" }
872 { address ": " * }
873 if$
874 school "school" empty.warning * output.as.block
875 month empty$
876 { "" }
877 { month " " * }
878 if$
879 year "year" empty.warning * output.as.block

```

```

880   fin.entry
881 }
882
883 FUNCTION{mastersthesis}
884 { output.bibitem
885   output.start
886   format.authors "author" empty.warning write$
887   title emphasize "title" empty.warning
888   "\bibparentthesis{M.\,A.\ thesis}" * output.as.block
889   address empty$
890     { "" }
891     { address ": " * }
892   if$
893     school "school" empty.warning * output.as.block
894     month empty$
895       { "" }
896       { month " " * }
897   if$
898     year "year" empty.warning * output.as.block
899   fin.entry
900 }
901
902 FUNCTION{proceedings}
903 {   output.bibitem
904     output.start
905     editor empty$
906       { organization "editor and organization" empty.warning write$ }
907       { format.editors.ed "editor" empty.warning write$ }
908   if$
909     title emphasize "title" empty.warning output.as.block
910     format.bvolume "volume" output.omitted
911     format.number.series "number" output.omitted
912     make.address.publisher.year write$
913     fin.entry
914 }
915
916 FUNCTION {booklet}
917 { book }
918
919 FUNCTION {inproceedings}
920 { output.bibitem
921   output.start
922   format.authors "author" empty.warning write$
923   "" title * "title" empty.warning output.as.block "" 'quotes :=
924   "\bibcase in " output.as.block
925   crossref empty$
926     'skip$
927     { "\bibincite{" crossref * "}" * write$ }
928   if$
929     "{" booktitle emphasize * "booktitle" empty.warning write$

```

```

930 editor empty$
931   { organization "editor and organization" empty.warning output.as.block }
932   { ", edited by " format.editors * write$ }
933 if$
934 make.address.publisher.year write$
935   }" write$
936 format.chapter.pages write$
937 fin.entry
938 }
939
940
941 FUNCTION {misc}
942 { output.bibitem
943   output.start
944   format.authors "author" empty.warning write$
945   title output.as.block
946   howpublished missing$
947   'skip$
948   { howpublished output.as.block }
949   if$
950   format.date output.as.block
951   fin.entry
952 }
953
954 FUNCTION {default.type} { misc }
955
956 MACRO {jan} {"January"}
957
958 MACRO {feb} {"February"}
959
960 MACRO {mar} {"March"}
961
962 MACRO {apr} {"April"}
963
964 MACRO {may} {"May"}
965
966 MACRO {jun} {"June"}
967
968 MACRO {jul} {"July"}
969
970 MACRO {aug} {"August"}
971
972 MACRO {sep} {"September"}
973
974 MACRO {oct} {"October"}
975
976 MACRO {nov} {"November"}
977
978 MACRO {dec} {"December"}
979

```

```

980 MACRO {acmcs} {"ACM Computing Surveys"}
981
982 MACRO {acta} {"Acta Informatica"}
983
984 MACRO {cacm} {"Communications of the ACM"}
985
986 MACRO {ibmjrd} {"IBM Journal of Research and Development"}
987
988 MACRO {ibmsj} {"IBM Systems Journal"}
989
990 MACRO {ieeese} {"IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering"}
991
992 MACRO {ieeetc} {"IEEE Transactions on Computers"}
993
994 MACRO {ieeetcad}
995 {"IEEE Transactions on Computer-Aided Design of Integrated Circuits"}
996
997 MACRO {ipl} {"Information Processing Letters"}
998
999 MACRO {jacm} {"Journal of the ACM"}
1000
1001 MACRO {jcss} {"Journal of Computer and System Sciences"}
1002
1003 MACRO {scp} {"Science of Computer Programming"}
1004
1005 MACRO {sicmp} {"SIAM Journal on Computing"}
1006
1007 MACRO {tocs} {"ACM Transactions on Computer Systems"}
1008
1009 MACRO {tods} {"ACM Transactions on Database Systems"}
1010
1011 MACRO {tog} {"ACM Transactions on Graphics"}
1012
1013 MACRO {toms} {"ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software"}
1014
1015 MACRO {toois} {"ACM Transactions on Office Information Systems"}
1016
1017 MACRO {toplas} {"ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems"}
1018
1019 MACRO {tcs} {"Theoretical Computer Science"}
1020
1021 READ
1022
1023 FUNCTION {sortify}
1024 { purify$
1025   "1" change.case$
1026 }
1027
1028 INTEGERS { len }
1029

```



```

1030 FUNCTION {chop.word}
1031 { 's :=
1032   'len :=
1033   s #1 len substring$ =
1034   { s len #1 + global.max$ substring$ }
1035   's
1036   if$
1037 }
1038
1039 FUNCTION {sort.format.names}
1040 { 's :=
1041   #1 'nameptr :=
1042   ""
1043   s num.names$ 'numnames :=
1044   numnames 'namesleft :=
1045   { namesleft #0 > }
1046   { nameptr #1 >
1047     { " " * }
1048     'skip$
1049     if$
1050     s nameptr "{vv{ } }{ll{ } }{ ff{ } }{ jj{ } }" format.name$ 't :=
1051     nameptr numnames = t "others" = and
1052     { "et al" * }
1053     { t sortify * }
1054     if$
1055     nameptr #1 + 'nameptr :=
1056     namesleft #1 - 'namesleft :=
1057   }
1058   while$
1059 }
1060
1061 FUNCTION {sort.format.title}
1062 { 't :=
1063   "A " #2
1064   "An " #3
1065   "The " #4 t chop.word
1066   chop.word
1067   chop.word
1068   sortify
1069   #1 global.max$ substring$
1070 }
1071
1072 FUNCTION {author.sort}
1073 { author empty$
1074   { key empty$
1075     { "to sort, need author or key in " cite$ * warning$
1076       ""
1077     }
1078     { key sortify }
1079     if$

```

```

1080     }
1081     { author sort.format.names }
1082   if$
1083 }
1084
1085 FUNCTION {author.editor.sort}
1086 { author empty$
1087   { editor empty$
1088     { key empty$
1089       { "to sort, need author, editor, or key in " cite$ * warning$
1090         ""
1091       }
1092       { key sortify }
1093     if$
1094   }
1095   { editor sort.format.names }
1096   if$
1097 }
1098 { author sort.format.names }
1099 if$
1100 }
1101
1102 FUNCTION {author.organization.sort}
1103 { author empty$
1104   { organization empty$
1105     { key empty$
1106       { "to sort, need author, organization, or key in " cite$ * warning$
1107         ""
1108       }
1109       { key sortify }
1110     if$
1111   }
1112   { "The " #4 organization chop.word sortify }
1113   if$
1114 }
1115 { author sort.format.names }
1116 if$
1117 }
1118
1119 FUNCTION {editor.organization.sort}
1120 { editor empty$
1121   { organization empty$
1122     { key empty$
1123       { "to sort, need editor, organization, or key in " cite$ * warning$
1124         ""
1125       }
1126       { key sortify }
1127     if$
1128   }
1129   { "The " #4 organization chop.word sortify }

```

```

1130         if$
1131     }
1132     { editor sort.format.names }
1133 if$
1134 }
1135
1136 FUNCTION {presort}
1137 { type$ "book" =
1138   type$ "inbook" =
1139   or
1140     'author.editor.sort
1141     { type$ "proceedings" =
1142       'editor.organization.sort
1143       { type$ "manual" =
1144         'author.organization.sort
1145         'author.sort
1146         if$
1147       }
1148       if$
1149     }
1150   if$
1151     "    "
1152     *
1153   year field.or.null sortify
1154     *
1155     "    "
1156     *
1157   title field.or.null
1158   sort.format.title
1159     *
1160   #1 entry.max$ substring$
1161   'sort.key$ :=
1162 }
1163 FUNCTION {begin.bib}
1164 { preamble$ empty$
1165   'skip$
1166   { preamble$ write$ newline$ }
1167   if$
1168   "\newBibCommand{\bibparentesis[1]}{ ( #1) }{. \newblock #1}" write$ newline$
1169   "\newBibCommand{\bibincite[2]}{\recover@last\@nameuse{@#1}}{#2}" write$ newline$
1170   "\newBibCommand{\bibincitestar[2]}{\recover@last " write$ newline$
1171   "    \@nameuse{#1@star}}{#2}" write$ newline$
1172   "\newBibCommand{\SwapNames[2]}{#1 #2}{#2, #1}" write$ newline$
1173   "\newBibCommand{\GobbleOrNot}{\relax}{\newblock\@gobble}" write$ newline$
1174   "\begin{thebibliography}{}" write$ newline$
1175 }
1176 ITERATE {presort}
1177
1178 SORT
1179

```

```

1180 EXECUTE {begin.bib}
1181
1182 EXECUTE {init.state.consts}
1183
1184 ITERATE {call.type$}
1185
1186 FUNCTION {end.bib}
1187 { newline$
1188   "\end{thebibliography}" write$ newline$
1189 }
1190
1191 EXECUTE {end.bib}
1192 </bst>

```