

QuickStart Guide to using lawcite

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Table of Cases

Duplicates are intentional	<i>Page</i>
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1 Intro

Lawcite is a Biblatex style for handling legal citations.

It uses low-level options settings (such as, ‘Is the *v* dotted, or not?’) and groups them into the higher-level categories that are legal citation styles. Three major citation styles are pre-defined so far (MLR, McGill, and AGLC). The user may mix-and-match option settings as appropriate, and change settings mid-document if required.

Using the ext-authortitle-ibid Biblatex style as a base, lawcite defines three new bibentry types, @case, @statute and @ljarticle, and a (more or less) flexible citation command (**\lawcite** itself) plus some ancillary commands.

The indexing mechanism, used to create the Table of Cases and Table of Statutes, is SplitIndex (from the splitidx package) working in combination with the standard MakeIndex machinery.

There is also a lawcite-‘lite’ version, legal, designed for working with legal material in the non-law disciplines.

2 Files

Currently, installation of files is manual.

Put the files listed in Reference 1 in a location where T_EX can find the, such as the current folder.

3 Workflow

For a file, *foo.tex*, the workflow is as shown in Reference 2.

lawcite.dbx datamodel definitions, e.g., whether an item is a *field*, a *date*, a *name list*, and so on.

lawcite.bbx bibliography commands.

lawcite.cbx citation commands.

english-lawcite.lbx language-specific string constants, such as the abbreviations for ‘rule’ and ‘regulation’, in singular and plural form.

plain.ist index style file for producing a plain-style Table of Cases with dot leaders, plus preparatory code for producing hyperlinked page numbers. The file name is arbitrary. The file is used as input by the SplitIndex program (see Section 3 for the workflow).

square.ist index style file for producing a plain-style Table of Cases with dot leaders and numbers enclosed in square brackets ([]) – intended for use with paragraph numbers (hyperlinking of paragraph numbers is done outside of the .ist file). The file name is arbitrary. The file is used as input by the SplitIndex program (see Section 3 for the workflow).

Reference 1: Files needed for lawcite

4 Commands

4.1 \lcproc – in-progress proceedings

The lc-proceedings citation command, **\lcproc**, looks for the bibentry fields shown in code listing 1.

Use this citation command when there is no published decision.

`\lcproc{abcproc}` produces:

PartyAName v. PartyB Inc, Supreme Court of Somewhere, Commercial Division, Civil List, Case number: N-20-1/456

The index style file, *plain.ist*, has to contain the formatting code as shown in listing 2 for the page numbers in the Table of Cases to hyperlink correctly.

The first citation of a case is in full: *Mr Smith v. Mrs Smith*, XYZ SC, 2nd Case : N-20-1/456. cite

If the biblatex cite tracking option has been switched on

`citetracker=true`

then, in subsequent citations of the same case, only the case name is presented: *Mr Smith v. Mrs Smith*.

The `\lawcite` command's indexing capability has been enhanced to also include page hyperlinking in the Table of Cases, like `\lcp` does.

Example:

Donoghue v. Stevenson [1932] AC 562 (HL)

To illustrate changing settings mid-document, `\setpartysepitalicoff` does this:

Thomas v. Newton (1827) 2 Car & P 606,
and the indexer picks it up too.

4.2 `\lawcite` – published decisions

‘There are many different citation styles.’

James, Field and Walkden-Brown's The New Lawyer, 232

The `\lawcite` command is the general purpose citation command.

It is governed by a set of switches set either as biblatex options, or as mid-document commands.

Booleans

Option	Toggle	Command
casename-comma	casenamecomma	
caseref-in-toc	refintoc	setrefintocon
comma-in-index	commainindex	
demo-mode	indemomode	lcsetdemoon
hyperlink-index-pages	hyperindexpages	
mnc-brackets	mncbrackets	setmncbracketson
multi-comma-sep	multicitecomma	setmulticitecommaon
party-names-italic	partynamesitalic	setpartynamesitalicon
party-separator-dotted	partysepdotted	setpartysepdottedon
party-separator-italic	partysepitalic	setpartysepitalicon
print-toc-tos	printlegtoc	setprintlegtocon
regulations-as-tor	printregulations	
set-lawcite-indexing	lcindexing	
set-ljarticletitle-italic	ljarttitleitalic	setljarttitleitalicon
set-ljjournaltitle-italic	ljjnlttitleitalic	setljjnlttitleitalicon
show-statute-jurisdiction	statjurisdiction	setstatjurison
statute-title-year-comma	stattycomma	
statute-title-year-italic	stattyitalic	
use-toc-parnumrefs	lcparnumrefs	

snail

<code>\lawcite (default)</code>	.....	Text ¹
<code>\lawcite (MLR)</code>	.....	<i>Donoghue v. Stevenson</i> ²
<code>\lawcite (McGill)</code>	.....	Text ³
<code>\lawcite (Indigo)</code>	.....	<i>Donoghue v. Stevenson</i> , [1932] AC 562 (HL), p. 565
<code>\lawcite (AGLC)</code>	.....	Text ⁴
<code>\lawcite (all above)</code>	.....	<i>Donoghue v Stevenson</i> [1932] AC 562 (HL), p. 565
<code>\lawcite (name only)</code>	.....	<i>Donoghue v Stevenson</i> , p. 565
<code>\lcinline</code>	.....	<i>Donoghue v Stevenson</i> [1932] AC 562, p. 565 (HL)
<code>\lcinlinenn</code>	.....	<i>Donoghue v Stevenson</i> [1932] AC 562, p. 565
<code>\lcfoot</code>	.....	Text ⁵
<code>\lcnickname</code>	.....	“snail in the bottle”
<code>\lawcitetitle</code>	.....	<i>Donoghue v Stevenson</i>
<code>\lawciteref</code>	.....	[1932] AC 562
<code>\lcrefnn</code>	.....	[1932] AC 562
<code>\lcnote</code>	.....	HL
<code>\lcpostnote</code>	.....	p. 565
<code>\lcshorttitle</code>	.....	<i>Donoghue</i>

There is some interaction with the `lawcite` `refstyle` and other settings already set prior in the document and partway through the list. And the `biblatex` `ibid-tracker` option has been switched off to allow the demonstration to show the case name rather than a trail of ibids.

And, of course, all these variations find their way into the Table of Cases (an index).

¹*Donoghue* [1932] AC 562 (HL), p. 565.

²[1932] AC 562 (HL), p. 565.

³*Donoghue*, *supra* note 1 p. 565 (HL).

⁴*Donoghue* (n 1) p. 565 (HL).

⁵*Donoghue* n 1 p. 565.

Law Journals and Law Reviews

smythsc

\ljcite Russell Smyth, *What do Intermediate Appellate Courts Cite? A Quantitative Study of the Citation Practice of Australian State Supreme Courts*, (1999) 21 Adelaide Law Review 51
\lcljauthor Russell Smyth
\lcljauthorfn SMYTH
\lcljtitle *What do Intermediate Appellate Courts Cite? A Quantitative Study of the Citation Practice of Australian State Supreme Courts*
\lcljyear 1999
\lcljvolume 21
\lcljjournaltitle ... Adelaide Law Review
\lcljpage 51

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References

James, Nikolas, Rachael Field, and Jackson Walkden-Brown. *The New Lawyer*. 2nd ed. Wiley. ISBN: 9780730363446.

- `xelatex foo`
 - Initial run, placeholder markers are set down
- `biber foo`
 - *bib* file is read and bibliographic and citation references are resolved
- `xelatex foo`
 - bibliographic and citation material is incorporated
- `splitindex foo -- -s plain.ist -c`
 - index information is split out into *.ind* files for the Table of Cases, etc
- `xelatex foo`
 - Table of Cases is incorporated
- `splitindex foo -- -s plain.ist -c`
 - any refreshed page numbers for the Table of Cases are collected
- `xelatex foo`
 - page numbers settle

Reference 2: Workflow

```

@case{abcproc,
  partya = {PartyAName},
  partyb = {PartyB Inc},
  courtname = {Supreme Court of Somewhere},
  courtdivision = {Commercial Division},
  courtlist = {Civil List},
%  courtjurisdiction,
  courtcasenumber = {Case number: N-20-1/456},
}

```

Code listing 1: In-progress proceedings bibentry example

```

delim_0 "\\space\\dotfill\\space "\\hss
delim_1 "\\space\\dotfill\\space "\\hss
delim_2 "\\space\\dotfill\\space "\\hss
delim_n ", "
delim_r "--"
delim_t ""
encap_prefix "\\ "
encap_infix "{"
encap_suffix "}"
line_max 1000

```

Code listing 2: Code for plain.ist file for SplitIndex