

**MANUSCRIPT and CITATION GUIDELINES – CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY LAW  
REVIEW (CMULR)  
See BLUEBOOK, 20<sup>TH</sup> Ed.**

**CMULR uses footnotes only. Endnotes, References or Bibliography are not required.**

**Basics of Citation**

Citation has three main purposes: it gives authority to a statement, it gives clarity on the authorship of a proposal (intellectual honesty: no citation = plagiarism, an academic theft) and it enables the reader to find further literature.<sup>1</sup>

Plagiarism has ethical and legal implications. It is not limited to outright replication of someone else's work. Merely repeating facts and statements from various sources without any substantial contribution of your own is not the spirit of an academic, it is simply a patchwork. Furthermore, you might be unintentionally plagiarizing, that is, accrediting the original author, but either heavily depending on it or citing it improperly. Either way, familiarization with the basics of plagiarism is prescribed. For a start, please visit <http://plagiarism.org/plagiarism-101/overview/>.

There are several principles of citation, the most important ones to observe are:

- The reference should be as short as possible.
- The reference should be long enough to find the cited source (full address principle).
- The reference should always mention the source actually consulted. Copying footnotes is plagiarism. If citing a case referred to in a book without consulting it, the citation has to contain the work which referred to the case.
- A citation is always required when an idea expressed by another author is used. If the literal wording is used, a citation becomes a quotation.<sup>2</sup>

**Footnotes**

Every citation takes the form of citation sentences. This implies that it should start with a capital letter and end with a full stop. In this sense, a footnote is subject to certain rules on its construction. It is important to understand that full details for the source do not need to be provided every time a new entry is made.

**Bluebook Introduction**

Bluebook Bluepages

A

**RULES:**

**Introduction**

**B1 Structure of Legal Citations**

**B2 Typeface for Court Documents**

**B3 Subdivisions**

**B4 Short Citation Forms**

---

<sup>1</sup> Harvard Law Review Association, The Bluebook, A Uniform System of Citation, 20th edition (2016).

<sup>2</sup> Academic Writing Kathmandu School of Law, Kathmandu School of Law Review, 2015.

- B5 Quotations**
- B6 Abbreviations, Numerals, and Symbols**
- B7 Italicization for Style and in Unique Circumstances**
- B8 Capitalization**
- B9 Titles of Judges**
- B10 Cases**
- B11 Constitutions**
- B12 Statutes, Rules, and Restatements**
- B13 Legislative Materials**
- B14 Administrative and Executive Materials**
- B15 Books and Other Nonperiodic Materials**
- B16 Periodical Materials**
- B17 Court and Litigation Documents**
- B18 The Internet**
- B19 Services**
- B20 Foreign Materials**
- B21 International Materials**

**The Elements of a Citation.** Generally, a legal citation is composed of three elements: (1) a signal; (2) the source or authority; and (3) parenthetical information.

The Bluepages explore each of these elements in detail.

**Special Note for Law Students:** The Bluebook is primarily written for two types of users: academics and practitioners. The Whitepages provide rules for academic publications such as law review articles and research papers. The Bluepages set forth permissible deviations from the Whitepages that are designed to accommodate the needs of lawyers and law clerks. The Bluepages are used primarily for briefs, motions, memoranda, and opinions. For the most part, the Bluepages only provide examples of how a citation should look. For comprehensive discussions of the elements of a citation, you should refer to the corresponding Whitepages as cross-referenced in the Bluepages.

**Bluepages Tip:** [The Bluepages parallel the Whitepages in numbering and content. You may use a Whitepage Rule to supplement a corresponding Bluepage Rule.](#)

## 1. Introductory Signals

### B1.2 Introductory Signals (p. 4)

A signal is a shorthand message to the reader about the relationship between a proposition and the source or authority cited for that proposition. Refer to rule 1.2 for more information on how to use these signals.

Bluepages Tip: Signals are capitalized when used to begin a citation sentence but are lower case when used to begin a citation clause.

Signal	Use
[no signal]	The authority directly states the proposition, is the source of a quotation, or was mentioned in the proposition
E.g.,	The authority is one of multiple authorities directly stating the same proposition
Accord	The authority is one of multiple authorities directly stating or supporting the proposition, and one of the other authorities was mentioned in the proposition
See	The authority supports, but does not directly state, the proposition
See also	The authority provides additional material supporting the proposition

Cf. The proposition supported by the authority is different from the main proposition but sufficiently analogous to lend support

Compare . . . [and] . . . with . . . [and] . . .

The authorities are similar or different in important respects

Contra The authority directly states a proposition contrary to the main proposition

But see The authority clearly supports a proposition contrary to the main proposition

But cf. The authority supports a proposition analogous to the contrary to the main proposition

See generally

The authority is helpful background material related to the proposition

Bluepages Tip: You may combine “e.g.,” with “see” or “but see” to form “see, e.g.,” or “but see, e.g.,” respectively.

## **Rule 1.2 Introductory Signals (p. 58)**

### **2. General Rule for Case Law of the United States**

See Bluebook Bluepages B4

A full case citation includes five basic components: (1) name, (2) published source, (3) parenthetical indicating the court and year of decision volume number, (4) other parenthetical information, if any, (5) the subsequent history, if any.

#### **Short Form Citation, B4 Short Citation Forms (p. 8)**

You may use “id.” when citing the immediately preceding authority, but only when the immediately preceding citation contains only one authority. Always indicate when a subsequent citation refers to a different page number in the same source (e.g., “id. at 5”).

You may use “supra” and “hereinafter” to refer to legislative hearings; court filings; books; pamphlets; reports; unpublished materials; non-print resources; periodicals; services; treaties and international agreements; regulations, directives, and decisions of intergovernmental organizations; and internal cross-references. You should not use “supra” and “hereinafter” to refer to cases, statutes, constitutions, legislative materials (other than hearings), restatements, model codes, or regulations, except in extraordinary circumstances, such as when the name of the authority is extremely long.

B5.1 Generally (p. 8)

### **3. Subsequent Citation**

When a particular source is cited more than once in a paper, the full bibliographic details need not be provided each time in a footnote. Such citation is referred as repeat/subsequent citation. Basically, there are two forms of subsequent citations:

Bluebook Bluepage B4 and Rule 4.1

*Id.* Immediately preceding footnote: if the former footnote mentions only one source, (meaning *ibidem* or in the same place) should be used along with the referred page number/s (if different). For example:

*Id.*  
*Id at 563.*

Rule 4.2  
*Supra* and Hereinafter Not immediately preceding footnote.

#### **4. Quotations**

##### B5.2 Block Quotations (p. 8)

A quotation of fifty or more words should be single spaced, indented on both sides, justified, and without quotation marks. This is known as a block quotation. Quotation marks within a block quotation should appear as they do in the quoted material. The citation following a block quotation should not be indented but should begin at the left margin on the line following the quotation:

[T]his presumptive privilege must be considered in light of our historic commitment to the rule of law. This is nowhere more profoundly manifest than in our view that “the twofold aim [of criminal justice] is that guilt shall not escape or innocence suffer.” We have elected to employ an adversary system of criminal justice in which the parties contest all issues before a court of law. . . . To ensure that justice is done, it is imperative to the function of courts that compulsory process be available for the production of evidence needed either by the prosecution or by the defense.

United States v. Nixon, 418 U.S. 683, 708–09 (1974) (citation omitted). The Court then balanced this interest against the evils of forced disclosure. *Id.* at 710.

With the exception of block quotations, quotations should be enclosed in quotation marks but not otherwise set off from the rest of the text.

**Alterations and Quotations within Quotations** See Rule 5.2 (page 83)

#### **5. Pinpoint Citations**

Pinpoint citations. If the cited document is rendered in a format that preserves the pagination of a print version (such as a PDF file), pinpoint citations should be provided where appropriate. Page numbers should always refer to the numbers that appear on the document itself. Do not use “screen numbers” or other numbers that may appear in a software viewing window or scroll bar. When there is pagination information available, it should be included between the domain name and the date or URL, whichever comes first.

#### **6. Abbreviations, Numerals and Symbols**

Rule 6.1 (page 87)

## **7. Italicization for Style and in Unique Circumstances**

See Rule 7 (page 90) including (b) Foreign words and phrases

Words of foreign origin, including Latin and Greek expressions must be italicized.

Thai words and phrases should be italicized.

Long names and popular name of cases, statutes, books, articles, reports and title and names of other sources should be italicized, whether used in the main text or footnote.

## **8. References to non-textual representations appearing in the body levels**

The source/s in the form of graphs, diagrams, tables and charts that are not one's original work should be mentioned in following manner: Source: Name of the Source (year of publication/dissemination)

Example:

Table A.1. Food security in South Asia in terms of availability of food  
Source: Global Food Security Index, 2012

## **B**

**Search these topics for further information**

- 1. Sources and Authorities: Statutes, Rules, and Regulations**
- 2. Sources and Authorities: Constitutions**
- 3. Sources and Authorities: Books and Other Nonperiodic Material**
- 4. Sources and Authorities: Journal, Magazine, and Newspaper Articles**
- 5. Sources and Authorities: The Internet**
- 6. Unpublished and Forthcoming Sources**
- 7. Foreign Materials (anything outside U.S.)**
- 8. International Materials**

