

BOOK NOTE

UCIA: Universal Citation in International Arbitration. Stephen Anway, general editor. Global Arbitration Review, 2018. Pp. 68. \$30.

BY JONATHAN L. ENTIN*

Oh, no, not another legal citation manual! After *The Bluebook*, *The Maroonbook*, and the *ALWD Guide to Legal Citation*, as well as the distinctive approaches of state courts such as New York, Ohio, and Texas that have adopted their own citation systems, do we really need yet one more?

For international arbitration, the answer is “Yes.” Those engaged in international arbitration come from different nations, different legal cultures, and (of course) different citation systems. The main U.S. citation manuals devote cursory attention at best to the topic: *The Bluebook* refers to the subject only in passing; neither *The Maroonbook* nor the *ALWD Guide to Legal Citation* addresses international arbitration at all. *UCIA: Universal Citation in International Arbitration* aims to provide a consistent approach to citation in the field. And it does so admirably in seven chapters and nine appendices.

The book’s brevity (sixty-seven numbered pages) is one of its great virtues. The chapters efficiently cover: (1) general citation guidelines; (2) supporting documents, including contracts, witness statements, and expert evidence; (3) matters relating to arbitral proceedings, such as international arbitration laws, rules, and decisions; (4) treaties and E.U. legal instruments; (5) international court decisions; (6) domestic legal materials such as court decisions and legislation; and (7) books, journals, and similar commentary. Appendices include abbreviations of: (1) common terms; (2) arbitral institutions and organizations; (3) publications and reporters; (4) significant treaties; (5) codes and constitutions; (6) courts; and (7) countries. Appendix 8 offers guidelines for filing docu-

* David L. Brennan Professor Emeritus of Law, Case Western Reserve University. In my former role as associate dean for academic affairs, I hired general editor Stephen Anway as an adjunct professor to teach International Arbitration; he is still teaching that course for us. But I had no role in the preparation of the book and did not learn of its existence until after it was published.

ments in international arbitration proceedings “to assist less experienced lawyers in the field” (p. 2); Appendix 9 is a tabular reference guide that operates in lieu of an index and complements the back cover, which contains a summary that also serves some functions of an index.

Each chapter succinctly states relevant citation rules and offers highlighted illustrations. For example, the book covers explanatory parentheticals in one sentence indicating that they should appear “in the form of a quote or a participle” and presents examples of both (Rule 1.3.15, p. 9). Distinctions are drawn clearly and explained simply, such as the difference between “*Ibid.*” and “*Id.*” (Rule 1.3.14, p. 8).

But as the *Ibid./Id.* example shows, the *UCIA* citation rules depart in some respects from American legal conventions. For the most part, however, the departures are not challenging. Pinpoint page citations are preceded by “p.” for a single page or “pp.” for multiple pages (Rule 1.3.7, p. 7; Rule 7.2.2, p. 47); footnotes are cited as “fn.” or “fns.” rather than “n.” or “nn.” (Rule 1.5, p. 10; App. 1, p. 49). And authors, whether of books or articles, are referred to by first initial and family name (Rules 7.1.1(a), 7.2.1(a), pp. 46, 47). Article citations include the issue number as well as the volume number regardless of whether the issues in the volume are consecutively paginated (Rule 7.2.1(d), p. 47). And abbreviated journal names in citations include “of” (App. 3, pp. 51–52). Dates take the British day-month-year format, with no abbreviation for months (Rule 1.8, p. 15). Similarly, quotations are punctuated in the British style: punctuation that appears in the quoted source should be placed inside quotation marks, whereas punctuation that does not appear in the quoted source should be placed outside the final quotation mark (Rule 1.6.4, p. 11).

The latter example is just one reflection of the multinational core of international arbitration. A more striking illustration is the formatting of ellipses, which are enclosed in brackets (Rule 1.6.7(f)–(g), (k)–(l), pp. 12–14). This style generally is not used in English, but it is standard in French, Italian, and Spanish.

The book offers useful examples for citing domestic legal authorities from a dozen countries (Rule 6, pp. 32–45), but it does not purport to be comprehensive. Readers are referred to each jurisdiction’s citation system for countries that are not covered and also for matters not specifically addressed for those countries that do receive specific attention (Rule 6.1, p. 32). For U.S. materials, that means *The Bluebook* (Rules 6.1.12(a), 6.2.12(a), pp. 39, 45).

But the editors clearly do not mean to involve themselves in *The Bluebook* wars. They make clear, in a boxed and italicized quotation, that they don't care about such disputes in any nation: "*The key is not which citation rules are right or wrong; the key is to select a rational system of citation and stick to it*" (p. 3).

This elegant little book should be an essential reference for anyone interested in international arbitration.